

DIAGEO

Annual Report 2021



DIAGEO

CELEBRATING LIFE,
EVERY DAY, EVERYWHERE

Strategic report

- 2 Our brands
- 4 Connecting purpose to performance
- 6 Chairman's statement
- 8 Our investment proposition
- 10 Chief Executive's statement
- 14 Our market dynamics
- 18 Our business model
- 20 Stakeholder engagement
- 22 Our people
- 23 Our strategic priorities
- 36 Key performance indicators
- 38 Sustainability performance
- 45 Our principal risks and risk management
- 50 Responding to climate-related risks
- 56 Group financial review
- 62 Business review
- 72 Category review
- 74 Definitions and reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to GAAP measures

Governance report

- 84 Board of Directors
- 86 Executive Committee
- 87 Corporate governance report
- 99 Audit Committee report
- 102 Nomination Committee report
- 104 Directors' remuneration report
- 129 Directors' report

132 Financial statements

201 Additional information



Visit diageo.com for more information

Baileys 'Shakeado' cocktail

Cover image: Don Julio Margarita cocktails

A global leader in beverage alcohol with an outstanding collection of brands across spirits and beer

Financial performance

| Volume (equivalent units) | Net sales ¹ | Operating profit |
|--|--|---|
| EU238.4m <small>(2020: EU217.0m)</small> | £12,733m <small>(2020: £11,752m)</small> | £3,731m <small>(2020: £2,137m)</small> |
| Reported movement | 8.3% ↑ | Reported movement |
| Organic movement | 16.0% ↑ | Organic movement |
| | | 74.6% ↑ |
| | | Organic movement |
| | | 17.7% ↑ |
| Net cash from operating activities | Earnings per share (eps) | Total recommended dividend per share ³ |
| £3,654m <small>(2020: £2,320m)</small> | 113.8p <small>(2020: 60.1p)</small> | 72.55p <small>(2020: 69.88p)</small> |
| 2021 increase of £1,334m | Reported movement | 4% ↑ |
| 2021 free cash flow ² £3,037m | eps before exceptional items movement ² | 89.4% ↑ |
| | | 7.4% ↑ |

Non-financial performance

| Positive drinking | Health and safety | Water efficiency ⁵ | Carbon emissions (1,000 tonnes CO ₂ e) |
|--|--|--|--|
| 210,443^Δ <small>(2020: 376,102)</small> | 1.03^Δ <small>(2020: 0.60)</small> | 4.30l/l^Δ <small>(2020: 4.66l/l)</small> | 481^Δ <small>(2020: 507)</small> |
| Number of people educated on the dangers of underage drinking through a Diageo supported education programme | Lost-time accident frequency rate ⁴ | | |

1. Net sales are sales less excise duties

2. See definitions and reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to GAAP measures on pages 74-83

3. Includes recommended final dividend of 44.59p

4. Per 1,000 full-time employees

5. Data for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been restated where relevant in accordance with Diageo's environmental reporting methodologies

Δ Within PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's (PwC) independent limited assurance scope. For further detail and the reporting methodologies, see our ESG Reporting Index

Unless otherwise stated in this document, percentage movements refer to organic movements which are non-GAAP measures. For a definition of organic movement and reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to GAAP measures, see pages 74-83. Share refers to value share. Percentage figures presented are reflective of a year-on-year comparison, namely 2020-2021, unless otherwise specified.

With over 200 brands sold in more than 180 countries, our portfolio offers something for every taste and celebration

Brand building expertise

People and brands are at the very heart of Diageo. To develop, launch and grow a brand requires creativity, determination and belief. Arthur Guinness had belief – signing a 9,000-year lease on the St. James's Gate Brewery in Dublin. Alexander Walker, John's son, was determined that their whiskies would be carried by every ship's captain, 'from the four corners of Scotland to the four corners of the world'. Today, our people share these attributes, combining their entrepreneurial flair and award-winning creativity, with deep understanding of consumer insights and the latest data to nurture and build our brands.

Global or local, every one of our brands has a story. Many benefit from bearing witness to the changing world over centuries while others are products of our world today. All have a unique purpose and role to play in creating enduring connections with people. While we honour the past, we are passionate about nurturing categories old and new, and about building authentically crafted, culturally relevant brands.

Innovation drives us forward to create new products, tastes and experiences for people to enjoy as part of celebrations big or small. We are obsessed with building brands that will stand the test of time and are continuously learning from our consumers, our partners and today's entrepreneurs to ensure we are developing the brands of tomorrow. This requires focus, precision and investment in what we call a perfect blend of 'creativity with precision'. This is our shorthand for the way we effectively combine data, insights and innovation with the creative flair our consumers expect from the custodian of some of the most iconic brands in the world.



We own Johnnie Walker and Smirnoff, two of the world's four largest international spirits brands by retail sales value¹

1. IWSR, 2020



We are the global leader in super premium and above international spirits with retail sales value of over

£4.5bn²

2. IWSR, 2020

GUINNESS

Making connections, rooted in culture

How do you build a 'global icon with a local heartbeat'? For us, it's about continually building on the rich cultural heritage of this outstanding, distinctive brand, weaving it into the fabric of a local culture. That means understanding key moments in people's lives – and the meaningful role Guinness can play in those moments – and connecting with consumers in unforgettable ways.

This year, Guinness was the most talked about beer brand in the world on social media,¹ driven by a series of innovative campaigns that built on a long legacy of creative excellence and cultural relevance.

Guinness stands for optimism – after all, 'good things come to those who wait' – and during Covid-19, we all needed to be reminded that the best is yet to come. So in Great Britain, where lockdown restrictions meant people were missing the shared communion of a pint in the pub, our 'Welcome Back' campaign responded by celebrating that first pint back – back with friends and family, and back in the community.

Hope characterised our campaign in the United States too, which focussed on football, America's most popular sport. In partnership with legendary quarterback Joe Montana, the 'Comeback Kid', we delivered a message of optimism and resilience – that success is measured not only by your wins, but also by how you come back from a hard loss, or a hard year.

In Nigeria we found new ways to join the conversation. We partnered with Prince Nelson Enwerem, the hugely popular Big Brother Nigeria contestant, in a campaign that paid homage to the culture of East Nigeria. The campaign had over two million views in the first three days of launch, underlining the power of Guinness's cultural ties.



1. Sprinklr, July 2020 to June 2021



Building a company that will prosper over the long term

We are a global company built on and sustained through innovation, creating new products, categories and experiences for consumers.

We are the stewards of iconic, purpose-led brands created by entrepreneurs like John and Alexander Walker, Elizabeth Cumming, Charles Tanqueray, Arthur Guinness and many more that have followed in their footsteps. Today, we stand on their shoulders and act with the same entrepreneurial spirit and determination.

They understood, as we do today, that our distilleries, breweries and the hospitality industry we serve are at the heart of local communities and that our business will only thrive if it helps these communities prosper too. We have an important role to play in ensuring we create shared value, deliver consistent performance and have a positive impact where we live, work, source and sell.

At the heart of everything we do

OUR PURPOSE

Celebrating life, every day, everywhere.

Our purpose is about being the best we can be at work, at home and in the community. We are passionate about the role our brands play in celebrating life the world over. At the core of our approach is a commitment to positive drinking through promoting moderation and addressing the harmful use of alcohol: doing so is good for consumers and good for business.

We believe that our responsibility and influence extend beyond our direct operations. Our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' action plan sets ambitious goals that support our commitment to shaping a more sustainable and inclusive business and society. We are building and nurturing some of the world's most well-loved brands, rooted in culture and local communities. We take great care in building sustainable supply chains; in protecting the environment and the natural resources we all rely on; and in our commitment to skills development, empowerment, inclusion and diversity.

OUR AMBITION

To be one of the best performing, most trusted and respected consumer products companies in the world.

To be best performing, we need to deliver efficient growth and value creation for our shareholders. This means delivering quality, sustainable growth in net sales, steady margin expansion and reliable cash flows year after year. To be most trusted and respected, we must do business the right way from grain to glass and ensure our people are highly engaged and continuously learning.

Shaping the way we work

OUR VALUES AND CULTURE

Our culture is rooted in a deep sense of our purpose and values.

Our values underpin our business, sitting at the heart of our culture and guiding all our work:

- Passionate about consumers and customers
- Freedom to succeed
- Proud of what we do
- Valuing each other
- Be the best

Aligned to stakeholders' interests

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

| | | | |
|--|------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Our people | | Communities |
| | Consumers | | Investors |
| | Customers | | Governments and regulators |
| | Suppliers | | |

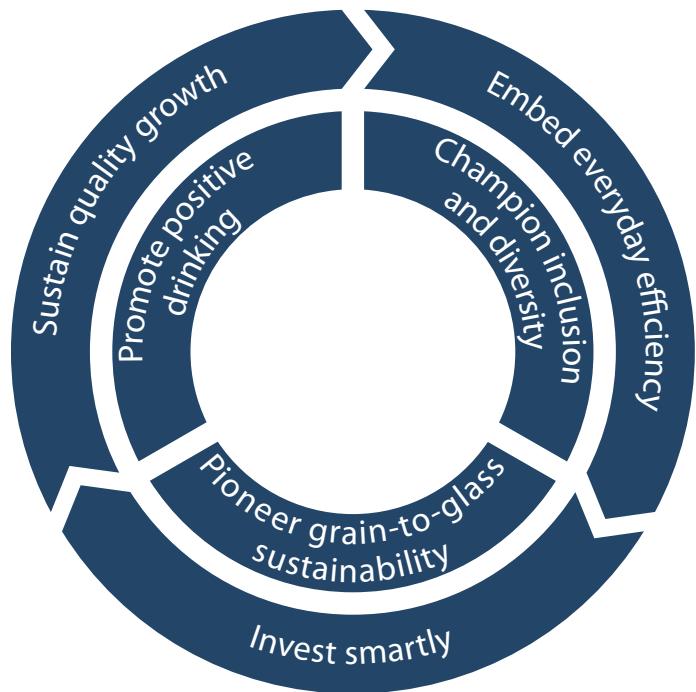
Read more on pages 20-21

A roadmap for achieving our ambition

OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our six inter-related and mutually reinforcing strategic priorities drive our company forward.

They help us deliver the strategic outcomes against which we measure our performance.



OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Efficient growth

Credibility and trust

Consistent value creation

Engaged people

Read more on page 23

Measuring our progress

OUR KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| | |
|--|---|
| | Organic net sales growth |
| | Organic operating profit growth |
| | Earnings per share before exceptional items |
| | Free cash flow |
| | Return on average invested capital |
| | Total shareholder return |
| | Percentage of ethnically diverse leaders globally |
| | Percentage of female leaders globally |
| | Reach and impact of positive drinking programmes |
| | Health and safety |
| | Water efficiency |
| | Carbon emissions |
| | Employee engagement |

Read more on pages 36-37

Creating a positive impact



The pandemic has continued to pose unprecedented challenges for our people and the communities where we operate. Our employees have shown tremendous resilience and dedication, making major contributions to alleviate the public health emergency while supporting the hospitality industry around the world. I would like to express my thanks on behalf of the Board for their care to one another, to our suppliers, to our customers and to society at large.

Throughout the pandemic, our first priority has been the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees. We believe the results of this year's Your Voice survey, which continue to reflect high levels of employee engagement, also recognise the wellbeing programmes we have provided in response to Covid-19: 89% of respondents told us they are proud to work for Diageo and 81% would recommend Diageo as a great place to work.¹

Again this year, Diageo has displayed its culture of agility, moving at pace to adapt ways of working, capturing emerging opportunities with our consumers and trade partners, delivering further efficiencies and continuing to invest in the foundations of our long-term success.

Recommended final dividend per share

44.59p

2020: 42.47p

Total shareholder return

32%

2020: (19)%

Total dividend per share²

↑ 4% to 72.55p

2020: 69.88p

1. 85% of our global employees completed the survey

2. Includes recommended final dividend of 44.59p

Diageo in society – ‘Society 2030: Spirit of Progress’

The terrible toll of the pandemic has rightly brought even greater scrutiny to corporations' social and environmental impacts and to their governance and reporting of non-financial performance. In November 2020, we were proud to launch our new 10-year sustainability action plan, 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'. The plan builds on Diageo's long and ambitious track record on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, with 25 new goals focussed in three core areas: promoting positive drinking; championing inclusion and diversity; and pioneering grain-to-glass sustainability.

Diageo is a business that has long been committed to ESG progress, delivering strong performance across our social and environmental targets to 2020. We have delivered a 50% absolute reduction in our direct carbon emissions since 2008. This places us among the leading companies in our peer set, with consistent inclusion in CDP's A list for both climate change and water security over the last five years. We are pleased with the progress we are making on packaging and regenerative agriculture, building partnerships with cutting-edge innovators. This year, we launched Pulpex Limited with Pilot Lite, developing the world's first ever 100% paper-based spirits bottle, which we anticipate will debut with Johnnie Walker in fiscal 23. We believe this innovation will transform the use of sustainable packaging at scale in the years to come.

Our 2030 goals represent a 'whole of business' agenda and accountability for them sits across the Board and the Executive Committee. For the first time, 20% of the shares granted to our senior management under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) will be linked to ESG measures across all three of the plan's focus areas, creating direct accountability for our 2030 goals. We are among the first group of companies directly to incentivise delivery on societal impact in this way. Read more on pages 104-127.

Climate change is a significant issue and the transition to a low-carbon economy will create both risks and opportunities for all businesses. We have taken steps over many years to understand and address climate change impacts through our work to both decarbonise our business and value chain, and champion water stewardship. We continue to build our understanding of the impacts of climate change and have been reporting quantitative progress against our targets since 2009. We also continue to extend our assessment of climate change impacts, and our existing disclosures, on our journey to adopting all the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Read more about our work on pages 50-55.

Stakeholders

Our ambition is to be one of the best performing, most trusted and respected consumer products companies in the world and we know we can only achieve this through engagement and partnership with our stakeholders. We have responded to the hardship created by Covid-19 with support measures ranging from wellbeing initiatives, additional flexibility in working hours and healthcare support for our people, to our \$100 million 'Raising the Bar' programme to help pubs and bars recover from the pandemic. Read more about our approach to stakeholder engagement on pages 20-21.

As designated Non-Executive Director for workforce engagement, I have had the pleasure of 'virtually' meeting a wide range of employees around the world this year. In these open, participative and engaging sessions we discussed our approach to developing talent, our culture, business strategy, innovation and, of course, our response to the pandemic. Our people continue to provide a rich source of ideas and perspectives which are invaluable to the Board. Read our workforce engagement statement on page 96.

Global environment

Although the economic disruption from Covid-19 has started to ease in some parts of the world, many countries continue to experience uncertainty and volatility. We have adapted quickly to shifts in consumer behaviour and have increased investment behind effective marketing and innovation to ensure Diageo emerges stronger from this terrible pandemic.

International trade is at the heart of our business. We were well prepared for the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union and we see some potential longer-term opportunities for the United Kingdom to strike beneficial new trade deals for spirits. We were also pleased to see the United Kingdom, European Union and United States resolve their aerospace dispute involving Boeing and Airbus, with US tariffs on single malt scotch and liqueurs removed. We look forward to the United Kingdom utilising its newly independent trade policy to support spirits exports to key markets, with tariffs to be removed by Australia with the ratification of its new free trade agreement with the United Kingdom and the opening of trade talks with India this year.

Creating value

I am encouraged by the performance Diageo has delivered in fiscal 21. The business has good momentum, built on solid foundations for future progress across the four areas of performance we measure: efficient growth, consistent value creation, credibility and trust, and engaged people. Return on invested capital was up 112 basis points to 13.5%. Total shareholder return (TSR) was 32% this year and our 10-year annualised TSR is in the top quartile of our peer group.

We continue to target dividend cover (the ratio of basic earnings per share before exceptional items to dividend per share) of between 1.8 and 2.2 times. The recommended final dividend is 44.59 pence per share, an increase of 5%. This brings the recommended full-year dividend to 72.55 pence per share and dividend cover to 1.6 times. Subject to shareholder approval, the final dividend will be paid to UK shareholders on 7 October 2021. Payment will be made to US ADR holders on 13 October 2021. On 9 April 2020, due to uncertainties related to Covid-19, we announced that we would not initiate, in fiscal 20, the second phase of our return of capital programme, approved by the Board on 25 July 2019. On 12 May 2021, the Board approved the recommencement of this programme, extending the completion date to 30 June 2024. The second phase of the programme, which will return up to £1.0 billion, is expected to be completed by 30 June 2022, and the group has purchased 3.2 million ordinary shares returning £108 million to shareholders this year.

Board changes

After eight years on the Board, Ho KwonPing stepped down on 28 September 2020. On behalf of all my Board colleagues, I would like to thank him for the valuable contribution he made during his tenure on the Board.

From 1 October 2020, Sir John Manzoni, formerly Chief Executive of the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet Office in the United Kingdom, was appointed Non-Executive Director. Irene Vittal, who brings experience in strategy, consumer insights and digital, with a particular focus on the Indian market, joined the Board as a Non-Executive Director on 2 October 2020. Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet, the former CEO of Rémy Cointreau S.A., joined the Board on 1 January 2021. Sir John, Irene and Valérie all joined the Audit, Nomination and Remuneration Committees on appointment.

In January 2021, we announced that Kathy Mikells, Chief Financial Officer, would be leaving Diageo and the Board at the end of June. My sincerest thanks go to Kathy for her dedicated contribution to Diageo over the past six years and her exceptional partnership with the Board. I was delighted to welcome Kathy's successor, Lavanya Chandrashekhar, to the Board from 1 July 2021. Her strong track record at Diageo and, previously, with leading consumer products companies, will ensure she makes a valuable contribution to both the Board and the Executive Committee.

Siobhán Moriarty, General Counsel and Company Secretary, will be retiring from Diageo on 30 September 2021 after a career at the company spanning over 20 years. I am very thankful to Siobhán for both her outstanding contribution to the company and her support and wise counsel to the Board. Tom Shropshire, formerly a Partner & Global US Practice Head at Linklaters LLP, will succeed Siobhán as General Counsel and Company Secretary, and the Board looks forward to working with him.

Looking ahead

Diageo's broad portfolio and geographic footprint, our expertise in brand building and execution, as well as our leading market positions, provide a solid foundation for sustainable growth. Throughout the year, the business has acted with agility, seizing opportunities to invest prudently where we saw recovery and continuing to allocate capital for the long term. Whilst uncertainty remains and travel retail is still severely impacted, the long-term trends for our industry continue to be extremely attractive. Your Board and executive leadership team will ensure that Diageo continues to focus on long-term value creation for all our stakeholders.



Javier Ferrán
Chairman

Statement on Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires the Directors to promote the success of the company for the benefit of the members as a whole, having regard to the interests of stakeholders in their decision-making. In making decisions, the Directors consider what is most likely to promote the success of the company for its shareholders in the long term, as well as the interests of the group's stakeholders. The Directors understand the importance of taking into account the views of stakeholders and the impact of the company's activities on local communities, the environment, including climate change, and the group's reputation.

Read about:

[Our stakeholder groups on pages 20-21](#)

[How stakeholders were taken into account in decision-making on pages 92-94](#)



Positioned to win

Diageo is a global leader in the premium and above spirits segment – which is growing globally and gaining share.¹

And with Guinness at the heart of our portfolio, the majority of our beer business is positioned in the premium, flavourful beer segments, which are growing fastest.²

1. IWSR, 2020 – retail sales value (RSV) CAGR 2010-2020
2. Global Data, 2019

In an attractive industry

Total beverage alcohol (TBA) has a strong record of value growth over the last 10 years, with international spirits growing faster than TBA.³ Premiumisation has been a consistent trend with the highest price tiers growing at more than double the spirits category growth rate between 2015 and 2020.⁴ And our Reserve portfolio of exceptional brands, which is focussed on capturing the global luxury opportunity, grew 36% this year.

Spirits' versatility provides the flexibility to respond to evolving consumer tastes and occasions. With low spirits penetration in many emerging markets and only 4% of global TBA share,⁵ we have opportunities to grow in all regions. In beer, our geographic footprint and brand portfolio best position us for opportunities in premium and above segments, distinctive flavours and developing markets.

 Read more on pages 14-17

With a leading footprint and brand portfolio

Diageo owns over 200 brands sold in more than 180 countries. Combined with the breadth and depth of our portfolio across attractive categories and price points, we have both exposure to some of the greatest consumer growth opportunities, and some resilience to global trading volatility.

We take an active and disciplined approach to managing our portfolio of brands. Through the acquisition of premium-plus brands in fast-growing categories, such as tequila brands Don Julio in 2015 and Casamigos in 2017, as well as strategic disposals, including the sale of our main US wine businesses in 2016 and 19 US brands in 2018, we have strengthened our portfolio and geographic footprint.

We are experts in the art of brand building and in innovation, combining creativity with data and tools that deepen our understanding of consumers and customers. Strong organic growth of brands such as Crown Royal, Gordon's and Baileys has been driven by creative, effective marketing and insights-driven innovation. It has also contributed to the strengthening of our portfolio in fast-growing categories, including US whiskey, Canadian whisky, baijiu, tequila and gin.

54% of our reported net sales are now generated from premium-plus products. Geographically, we continue to benefit from our market-leading position in North America and our exposure to India and China. China now accounts for just over 5% of our reported net sales.

 Read more on pages 29 and 56-73

An effective route to consumer

We need to have the right product in the right place at the right time in order to win with consumers. We have invested in transformational digital and data capabilities that deliver consistent ways of working and enable teams to bring a customer-first mindset to every interaction. Our tools, such as Trax, EDGE365 and Diageo One, give us deeper insights that improve the quality of our customer service and enhance our productivity.

3. IWSR, 2020

4. IWSR, 2020

5. IWSR, 2020

6. 85% of our global employees completed the survey

We are also building our e-commerce and direct-to-consumer capabilities, which further expand our sales reach to consumers.

In combination with the strength of our on-trade customer relationships, which are enhanced through programmes such as Diageo Reserve World Class™ and Diageo Bar Academy, we have an effective route to our consumers that we continue to work to improve.

 Read more on pages 17 and 27

Financial strength and a culture of efficiency

A culture of efficiency and effectiveness is embedded across Diageo. We continue to deliver progress on productivity, creating savings that fuel investments across our business. We continuously challenge ourselves to simplify and automate more of our processes and systems, enabling faster and better decision-making.

We have a consistent and disciplined approach to capital allocation, prioritising investment in the business to deliver sustainable and efficient organic growth and pursuing acquisitions that further strengthen our exposure to attractive categories. Excess cash is returned to shareholders.

We have a track record of growing shareholder value and have increased our full-year dividend per share every year since 2001, including during Covid-19. This means that over the last 20 years our absolute dividend per share has increased 225%. Over the last four years we have returned £5.6 billion to shareholders through share buybacks.

 Read more on pages 26-27

Highly engaged people

Our people make the difference. This year, 89% of respondents to our Your Voice survey told us they are proud to work for Diageo and 81% would recommend Diageo as a great place to work.⁶

 Read more on page 22

And a commitment to shaping a more sustainable future

It is fundamental to our Performance Ambition that we do business in the right way, which is why our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' action plan is an integrated part of our strategic priorities. We strongly believe there are commercial benefits to our actions across a full range of ESG issues. These are not just about meeting regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations, but are fundamental to attracting and retaining the best talent, building deep consumer loyalty, creating new partnerships, and increasing innovation, efficiency and resilience across our operations.

 Read more on pages 23, 30-35 and 38-44

Emerging stronger



I am very proud of how Diageo's 27,650 employees have supported each other, our customers and the communities in which we live and work throughout this terrible pandemic. Our company is emerging stronger and I would like to thank all my colleagues for their dedication and resilience. I would also like to express my deepest condolences to the families of employees who lost their lives and to all who have lost loved ones this year due to the pandemic.

As we have faced the immediate challenges of the pandemic, we have also continued to focus on investing for the long term and on building a sustainable business with our ambitious 10-year ESG action plan, 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'. Diageo's success rests on the commitment of my colleagues, the strength of our brands, and our determination to be a responsible, sustainable and inclusive business. The past year has demonstrated powerfully the importance and the strength of these foundations.

| Reported volume movement | Volume movement |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9.9% ↑ | 11.2% ↑ |
| 2020: 11.8% ↓ | 2020: 11.2% ↓ |
| Reported net sales movement | Net sales movement |
| 8.3% ↑ | 16.0% ↑ |
| 2020: 8.7% ↓ | 2020: 8.4% ↓ |
| Reported operating profit movement | Operating profit movement |
| 74.6% ↑ | 17.7% ↑ |
| 2020: 47.1% ↓ | 2020: 14.4% ↓ |

Performance

We have seen continued volatility in fiscal 21, with disruption caused by the closure of bars and restaurants in many countries; the severe impact on travel retail; the need to adapt quickly to an increase in demand through retail outlets and disruption in our supply chains; and significant changes to ways of working for our employees across our supply operations and for those working from home. Notwithstanding this dynamic and challenging operating environment, we have delivered a strong set of results.

For the full year, reported net sales increased 8.3% with strong organic growth partially offset by an adverse foreign exchange impact. Organic net sales were up 16%, following a decline in fiscal 20, with growth across all regions. Growth was driven by consumer demand in the off-trade channel (customer retail outlets) and a partial recovery of the on-trade channel (pubs, bars and restaurants) in key markets. Organic net sales growth also benefitted from lapping a reduction of inventory levels by our customers in fiscal 20, and the replenishment of stock levels by distributors and retailers in North America in fiscal 21. This was partially offset by continued destocking in Travel Retail. Overall, however, we held or grew off-trade market share in over 85% of total net sales in measured markets, up from 65% last year.¹

Reported operating profit increased 74.6%. This was due to a significant reduction in exceptional items and 17.7% growth in organic operating profit, partially offset by an adverse foreign exchange impact. Following a decline in fiscal 20, organic operating profit grew in all regions except Europe and Turkey. Organic operating margin increased 46 basis points (bps). This was driven by overhead efficiencies and the lapping of one-off expenses related to disruption in the operating environment, partially offset by a decline in gross margin and increased marketing spend. Gross margin declined 40bps driven by adverse mix, especially in our Guinness beer business, which was impacted by channel and market mix.

Reported and organic net sales were up across all categories, with the exception of beer, where reported net sales were down 4%. Due to Covid-19, the on-trade channel was significantly restricted in many markets, particularly impacting beer in Europe.

Organic net sales of our global giant brands were up 9%, with all brands in growth other than Guinness. Guinness growth was flat due to restrictions in the on-trade channel, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland. Our local stars grew 17%, largely driven by growth in Chinese white spirits, Crown Royal, Buchanan's and McDowell's No.1. Our Reserve brands grew 36%, largely driven by Don Julio and Casamigos, which grew 62% and 125% respectively. Ketel One net sales were flat.

Basic earnings per share before exceptional items increased 7.4%, primarily driven by an increase in organic operating profit, partially offset by unfavourable exchange and, to a lesser extent, increased tax.

We delivered £3 billion in free cash flow this year, an increase of £1.4 billion. This was driven by growth in operating profit, working capital management and receipt of a delayed 2019 dividend from associates.

During the year, we have continued to invest for the future, extending our brand portfolio and adapting to changing consumer tastes and occasions. We increased investment in marketing by 23%, ahead of our organic net sales growth, and also continued to invest in manufacturing capacity, digital capabilities, consumer experiences and sustainability.

We acquired two new premium and above portfolios: Aviation American Gin through the Davos Brands acquisition in the United States and Chase Distillery and brands in the United Kingdom. To support our ambitions

1. Internal estimates incorporating AC Nielsen, Association of Canadian Distillers, Dichter & Neira, Frontline, Intage, IRI, ISCAM, NABC, Scientia, State Monopolies, TRAC and other third-party providers

Net sales by category



- Scotch
- Vodka
- US whiskey
- Canadian whisky
- Rum
- IMFL whisky
- Liqueurs
- Gin
- Tequila
- Beer
- Ready to drink
- Other

in the rapidly growing ready to drink category, we made two further acquisitions in the United States, Lone River Ranch Water and Loyal 9 Cocktails, and announced an \$80 million investment in our manufacturing footprint.

I am also delighted to see our £185 million investment in Scotch whisky tourism in Scotland now coming on stream, with the re-opening of Glenkinchie, Clynelish, Cardhu and Brora distilleries and visitor centres this year, and the imminent opening of our flagship Johnnie Walker experience in Edinburgh.

We have innovated and created new offerings for consumers looking for convenience and celebration at home and we have increased both the visibility and 'ease-of-shop' of our brands for online purchase, as online sales of alcohol have rapidly accelerated this year. Consumers have also sought the reassurance of well-known and trusted brands during Covid-19. We have prioritised innovation for our global giants this year,

launching, for example, Captain Morgan Tiki in Europe to access the growing early evening occasion with a lower alcohol by volume (ABV) variant; Guinness Nitro Cold Brew Coffee in North America; and Gordon's 0.0% in Great Britain.

Building a sustainable, responsible and inclusive business

In 2015, we set ambitious environmental and social targets for 2020 and we are proud of the progress we made.² We recognise, however, that there is much more to do. Our new 10-year ESG action plan, 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress', challenges us to go further. Its 25 goals are built around the most material issues affecting our business and are informed by the lessons we have learned through the delivery of our previous targets.

It is fundamental to our Performance Ambition that we do business in the right way, which is why 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' sits at the heart of our strategy. We take the same rigorous, data-driven approach to the delivery of our ESG goals as we take to the rest of our business. We understand the importance of measurement and transparency and are moving towards a fully integrated approach to reporting, with all our goals directly linked to our strategic priorities.

As one of the world's leading distillers and brewers, the two most fundamental material inputs to our business, aside from raw materials, are heat and water. We have a longstanding commitment to preserving the natural resources on which we all depend and to working together to tackle climate change and water stress. In November 2020, Diageo was recognised for the third consecutive year in the Dow Jones World Sustainability Index 2020. We were an early adopter of absolute, rather than relative reductions in our carbon emissions, setting both our 2020 and 2030 targets in line with the principles of the Science Based Targets initiative. And we have committed to achieving net zero carbon in our direct operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by 2030 and to being net zero across our full value chain by 2050 or sooner. Read more on pages 34-35.

2. Read more about our 2015-2020 targets and progress on diageo.com

Our response to Covid-19

Fiscal 21 has been an extraordinary year for our business and our customers, suppliers and partners, as the entire world has navigated through a very dynamic and volatile period. Covid-19 restrictions around the world meant the continued closure of pubs, bars and restaurants, leading to sharp increases in consumer purchases from retail outlets in some markets, such as Great Britain and the United States, and decreases in markets where consumers purchase more of our brands in pubs, bars and restaurants, such as Ireland. Restrictions also led to shifts in consumer behaviour and purchasing patterns, with a large increase in the 'at home' occasion and online shopping for our brands.

Throughout the pandemic, the health and wellbeing of our employees has been our priority and we have implemented a range of new policies, resources and support. These include additional flexibility to enable employees to manage family responsibilities, an enhanced Employee Assistance Programme, as well as a range of resources to support wellbeing and our new ways of working.

In addition to our immediate steps to donate masks, hygiene products and alcohol to make more than 10 million bottles of hand sanitiser, last June, we launched 'Raising the Bar', our \$100 million commitment to support the recovery of the hospitality sector around the world. The fund has already benefitted over 39,000 venues that have received hygiene and sanitation kits, furniture for outdoor spaces and solutions for table reservations and contactless ordering. We have also trained

over 37,000 bar staff on Covid-19-related protocols to ensure safe operations. Beyond our direct support to pubs, bars and restaurants, the funding has created an economic multiplier effect as over 60% of the procurement funded by 'Raising the Bar' has been local. In some countries, such as India, Brazil and China, nearly 100% of procurement spend was local. And we recently pledged £4.5 million to provide infrastructure and equipment in support of India's Covid-19 response.

Diageo Bar Academy (DBA) is also helping bar owners and staff with training and content that addresses the challenges of adopting new operating models for their businesses, such as guidance on safe re-openings, wellbeing resources, online menus and 'Cocktails to Go'. A record more than 1.5 million people used DBA this year, an increase of 50%.

We have also worked closely with our suppliers and partners this year, who have managed their businesses through similar supply chain challenges. Sourcing raw materials, such as glass and packaging, for example, led to industry shortages in the United States earlier this year. In working with our suppliers and partners to reduce disruption to their businesses and ours, we have provided support such as sharing our enhanced global supply site operating procedures to help protect the health and wellbeing of our suppliers' employees. We have also launched our Diageo Supplier Service Hub, which provides a one-stop shop to simplify our ways of working with suppliers.

"In the United States, 'Raising the Bar' is supporting 25 Historically Black Colleges and Universities with \$10 million lifetime endowments for scholarships and grant programmes."

Promoting moderation and addressing the harmful use of alcohol is at the heart of our approach to responsible business and is a critical part of our premiumisation strategy. Although the prevalence of harmful drinking, including heavy-episodic or binge drinking and underage drinking, has been falling in many regions over the last decade, we know there is much more to do. We also know there is no drink of moderation, only a practice of moderation. So we have set goals to reach one billion people with responsible drinking messages from our brands by 2030 and to educate people on the risks of the harmful use of alcohol through the further rollout of our DRINKiQ platform.

 Visit DRINKiQ.com to find out more

We have also set a goal to expand SMASHED, our award-winning alcohol education programme, and educate 10 million people on the dangers of underage drinking by 2030. This year, the development of SMASHED Online and its launch in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, India, Australia and Mexico means we are now able to reach more students virtually. Read more on pages 30-31.

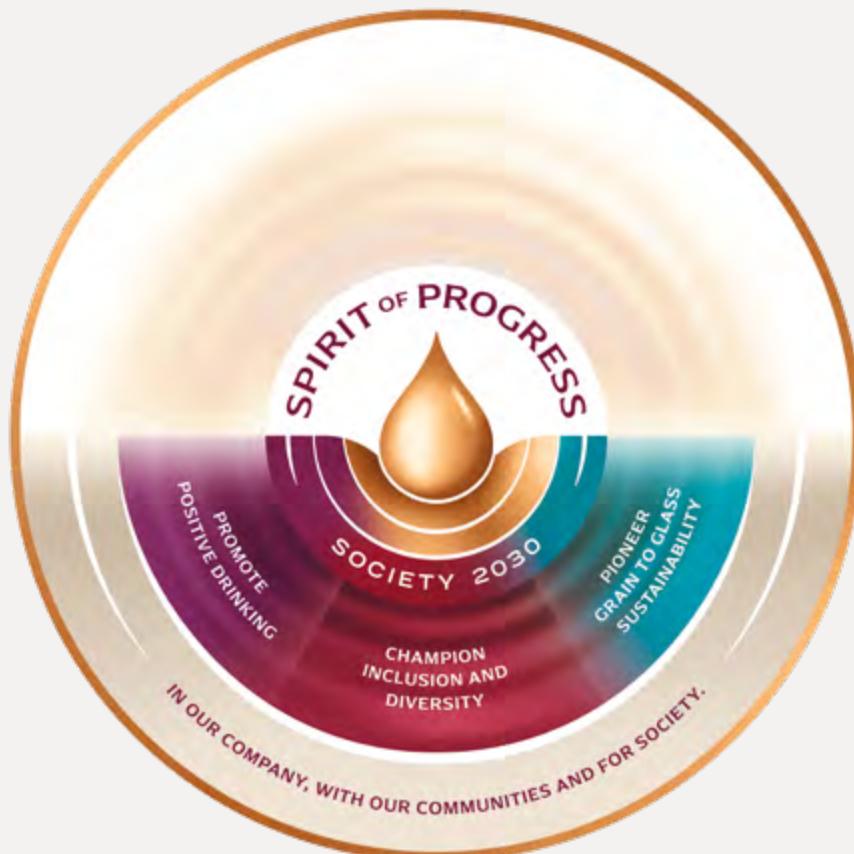
We are proud of the culture of inclusion and diversity we have built at Diageo and were ranked the number one FTSE company for female Board and leadership representation in the 2020 Hampton Alexander Review. This year, we have increased female Board representation to 60% and the percentage of female leaders globally is now 42%.^A Our inclusive culture fuels our ability to attract and retain terrific talent around the world, with recent senior hires citing our approach to flexible working and inclusion and diversity as key drivers in their decision to join us.

We have now set new goals to ensure 50% of all leadership roles are held by women, as well as increasing the percentage of ethnically diverse leaders globally to 45% by 2030. Today, 30% of our Board and 37%^A of our leaders globally, including the Executive Committee, are ethnically diverse. Read more on pages 32-33.

^A Within PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's (PwC) independent limited assurance scope. For further detail and the reporting methodologies, see our ESG Reporting Index.

We are committed to building a more sustainable, responsible and inclusive business and society.

To lead our business through the next decade, we have set 25 ambitious goals which are aligned to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. The issues facing society are complex and connected and we are focussed on the impact we can have throughout our value chain across communities, suppliers, our partners, customers and consumers. From our people to our brands and the way we promote our category, we will leverage the full breadth and reach of our business to shape market-leading policies and practices.



 Read more on pages 30-35 and 38-44

 Visit diageo.com to learn more about 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'

"In Ireland, Guinness launched a 'Keep the Lights On' campaign, which invited consumers to embrace their local pubs and pay a visit when they re-opened."

We are building and nurturing some of the world's most iconic brands, rooted in culture and local communities, which is why we are focussed on creating an inclusive, sustainable business in its widest sense. We believe that our responsibility and influence extend beyond our direct operations. We also want to help to build a thriving hospitality sector. Before the pandemic, the sector contributed nearly US\$9 trillion to the world's GDP and accounted for one in ten jobs.³ If there is one positive to come from this pandemic, it is perhaps the broader appreciation of the vital role a thriving hospitality sector plays in communities as a job creator, particularly for younger adults, and as an engine for economic recovery and growth. We will continue to play our part in helping the sector to rebuild after the pandemic.

3. World Travel and Tourism Council, 2021

Looking ahead

I am very proud of the financial results we have delivered in fiscal 21. These results demonstrate the strength and relevance of our brands, our agile response to shifts in consumer behaviour and the extraordinary efforts of our talented people.

Our foundation, built on our brand-building expertise, active portfolio management, consumer-led innovation, investment in data and tools, as well as embedding a culture of everyday efficiency, helped position us to manage through the volatility and disruption caused by Covid-19 and emerge stronger.

While our business has performed strongly this year, we expect near-term volatility in some markets. Notwithstanding this volatility, I remain optimistic about the growth prospects for our industry and believe Diageo is well-positioned to capture the opportunities to drive long-term sustainable growth and shareholder value.



Ivan Menezes
Chief Executive



We want to change the way the world drinks for the better.

We will do this by celebrating moderation and continuing to address the harmful use of alcohol, expanding our programmes that tackle underage drinking, drink driving and binge drinking.



We believe the most inclusive and diverse culture makes for a better business and a better world.

We will champion inclusion and diversity across our business, with our partners and communities, to celebrate diversity and help shape a tolerant society.



We are committed to preserving the natural resources on which we all depend.

We will work in partnership to tackle climate change, water stress and biodiversity loss, and help create a more sustainable world.



Water is the basis of life and our most precious resource.

By 2030, every drink we make will use 30% less water than today and by 2026 we will replenish more water than we use in all our water-stressed areas.



We all have a responsibility to restore the natural world on which life depends.

We will do our bit by eliminating waste from our value chain, collaborating with farmers to regenerate landscapes and creating innovative solutions to grow sustainably.



The planet needs significant science-based action to create a sustainable low-carbon future.

We will decarbonise our own operations by 2030 and work with our suppliers to halve theirs too.



We believe doing business the right way contributes to a fair and just society.

We will create an environment where all our people feel they are treated fairly and with respect. We will act with integrity to ensure we are doing business in the right way, meeting external expectations and our own standards.



An attractive industry with a runway for growth

Drinking occasions and practices vary depending on local culture and traditions. We believe that drinking in a responsible way can be part of a balanced lifestyle in many societies around the world.

Our markets are shaped by long-term consumer, economic, cultural and social trends, and the regulatory environment. Premium total beverage alcohol has remained resilient during Covid-19 and the long-term trends for our industry remain attractive.

Retail sales value of global alcohol market¹

£728 billion

Equivalent units of alcohol sold²

5 billion

New legal purchase age consumers expected to enter the market by 2031³

600 million

 Read more about our strategic priorities on pages 23-35 and our principal risks and risk management on pages 45-55

 Tanqueray Flor de Sevilla Gin and Tonic cocktails

1. IWSR, 2020

2. IWSR, 2020

3. World Bank, 2021

CONSUMERS WANT TO 'DRINK BETTER'**Consumers are seeking new experiences and higher quality products.**

When it comes to beverage alcohol, consumers are 'drinking better, not more'¹ – increasingly choosing brands and categories that offer superior quality, authenticity and taste. This premiumisation trend is supported by product innovation and fuelled by higher levels of prosperity and disposable income, coupled with a greater desire to explore new experiences, ingredients and serves for social occasions.

Higher price spirits tiers grew 9 times faster than the total spirits category

IWSR, 2020, volume CAGR for the period 2010 to 2020

Impact

Over the last 15 years, brands in higher price tiers have consistently grown volume faster than those in lower price tiers.² Consumers are buying a broader range of premium products, including no- and lower-alcohol drinks, that reflect their diet and lifestyle choices and their interest in natural ingredients and craft production.

Our response

We have built an industry-leading portfolio of Reserve brands. We have done this through focussed investment, brand building, the creation of a dedicated management team and, in many countries, a dedicated route to market. Through the development of our Reserve portfolio, we are able to influence the evolution of both mass and high-end luxury spirits across different categories and occasions, including super premium scotch and tequila.

We are also growing brands of the future, including no- and lower-alcohol choices. We do this through a combination of acquisition, by growing our own brands and by investing in entrepreneurs through the Diageo-backed accelerator programme, Distill Ventures.

**This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:**

Sustain quality growth, Embed everyday efficiency, Invest smartly, Promote positive drinking, Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability

CONSUMERS ARE INCREASINGLY CHOOSING SPIRITS**Consumers who drink alcohol are increasingly choosing spirits over beer and wine.**

This is a long-term trend. In markets where spirits is a less mature category, mainstream spirits brands can offer quality and affordability. In more mature markets, premium core and Reserve brands offer variety and new experiences.

+9% increase in spirits share of total beverage alcohol

IWSR, 2020, for the period 2010 to 2020

Impact

Gin and ready to drink are examples of categories benefitting from switching.³ In the United States, this trend has accelerated during the pandemic, with consumers increasingly choosing spirits in the 'at home' occasion.⁴ This year, in the United States, spirits penetration grew nearly three times as fast as beer and twice as fast as wine.⁵ In many emerging markets, spirits penetration is still low compared to developed markets, providing the potential for future growth.

1. IWSR, 2020 for 2015 to 2020

2. IWSR, 2020

3. Numerator, 2021

4. Numerator, 2021

5. Numerator, 2021

Our response

Our broad, global portfolio across categories and price points provides consumers with product choice to suit different occasions and their disposable income. Our innovation is driven by our consumer insight on trends and occasions, ensuring we provide choices to suit evolving consumer attitudes and motivations.

**This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:**

Sustain quality growth, Embed everyday efficiency, Invest smartly, Promote positive drinking

AN EMERGING MIDDLE CLASS WHO CAN AFFORD INTERNATIONAL-STYLE SPIRITS**Global population growth and economic development continue to drive the emergence of consumers with a higher disposable income.**

These consumers are seeking new, aspirational experiences and driving demand for quality drinks at a range of price points. They are also moving away from illicit alcohol, which is estimated to account for around 25% of global alcohol sales despite the associated health risks and loss of tax revenue for governments.

550m consumers expected to join 'middle class and above' income bracket by 2031

World Bank, 2021

Impact

Demand for international-style spirits is rising. Around 600 million new legal purchase age consumers are expected to enter the market globally by 2031. Over the same period, we expect hundreds of millions of additional consumers to be able to afford international-style spirits.

Our response

We have built a portfolio of lower price point options such as Smirnoff X1 in Africa, McDowell's No. 1 in India and Black & White in Latin America. As emerging market consumers' disposable incomes rise, these products give them access to quality at affordable prices and enable us to help shape responsible drinking trends. This year, we launched our Chrome Gin innovation in Kenya, in response to rapidly growing interest in the gin category. Chrome Gin is a premium offering at a lower price point, which has proven popular with consumers.

**This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:**

Sustain quality growth, Embed everyday efficiency, Invest smartly, Promote positive drinking

CONSUMERS ARE CHANGING HOW THEY SOCIALISE**Consumers in developed markets are moving away from high-energy, late-night occasions towards more informal, food-related occasions.**

They are increasingly interested in drinks that fit occasions before, during and after meals and in choices that suit 'at home' and 'outdoor' occasions, which have grown significantly during Covid-19.

+12% increase in spirits' share of 'with meal' occasions in Great Britain

Kantar, 2021 for the period 2018 to 2021

Impact

Spirits, which are versatile and adaptable, are benefitting from the trend away from high-tempo socialising, as consumers discover new serves which are suitable for a broader range of occasions in which to enjoy our brands.

Our response

Our consumer insight enables us to innovate within existing brands, anticipate new consumer occasions and create new brands that meet emerging consumer demand. This insight is supported by our ability to develop and launch products and campaigns rapidly and effectively, reaching the right consumers fast. This year when consumers were unable to visit their local pub for a pint, Guinness launched a campaign to show how it could be enjoyed in any type of glassware, not just the iconic Guinness pint glass.



This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:

Sustain quality growth, Embed everyday efficiency, Invest smartly

CONSUMERS ARE CHANGING HOW THEY BUY

Alongside shifts in the way people socialise and consume, digital and technology are changing the way consumers find and buy our brands.

Online shopping for alcohol is still low compared to other retail categories, but it is a fast-growing channel and has dramatically accelerated during Covid-19. Consumers are increasingly using the internet to discover and learn about brands and products, where previously they might have done so in venues and while out socialising.

+45% increase in e-commerce

IWSR, 2020, global total beverage alcohol retail sales value 2020 vs 2019

Impact

As regulations continue to evolve and e-commerce expands further, digital channels will play an ever-increasing role in bringing our products to consumers. This trend has been accelerated by the impact of Covid-19 and in some markets has favoured spirits. At the peak of the pandemic in

2020, spirits became the biggest beverage alcohol category for the first time on the American e-commerce site Drizly, a position which it has retained in 2021.¹

Our response

We have developed our route to consumer approach through multiple channels. Continued development of our owned e-commerce channels and capabilities has been a key global focus this year. We expanded the availability of TheBar.com to Colombia and Malts.com to Germany. We also launched Diageo Rare & Exceptional in Singapore and Australia and Party Central in Kenya and Uganda. These help consumers grow their understanding and knowledge of our brands and help them find the right drink for the right occasion. In East Africa, Covid-19-related closures of neighbourhood bars and restaurants meant we needed new, fast and safe ways of getting our products to consumers. In Kenya and Uganda, consumers are now able to order through easy-to-use apps to ensure safe delivery of our brands to their doorstep via digitally enabled 'boda boda' motorbike delivery companies.



This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:

Sustain quality growth, Invest smartly, Promote positive drinking

A COMPLEX REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The beverage alcohol industry is highly regulated.

Regulation varies widely around the world, often evolving in response to changes in society. This year, for example, we have seen temporary restrictions introduced by some governments in response to Covid-19. Compliance with law and regulation wherever we operate is a minimum and we have long understood that a responsible alcohol company must go beyond mere compliance.

1. Drizly, 'One year post-lockdown: The new normal of Bev Alc' 18 March 2021

时光有真意 天涯共团圆



Johnnie Walker Blue Label Forbidden City Edition

Scotch in China: positioned for premiumisation

Greater China has the largest and fastest-growing super premium and above spirits segment in the world¹ – and our portfolio of super premium and luxury Scotch whiskies is helping us meet Chinese consumers' desire to 'drink better, not more'.²

Our super premium and luxury Scotch portfolio includes Johnnie Walker, which is Greater China's biggest Scotch brand by volume and retail sales value.³ It also includes fast-growing brands such as Mortlach and Talisker, and The Singleton, which is Greater China's largest single malt brand by volume.⁴

The growth of Johnnie Walker Blue Label over the last four years shows how we are harnessing the trend of premiumisation through the combination of an outstanding liquid, powerful brand building and innovation driven by insights into local culture.

This year, the brand launched a series of eye-catching innovations, including the Forbidden City Edition and a limited edition Chinese New Year bottle celebrating the Year of the Ox – both of which sold out quickly. These innovations combine Chinese consumers' deep pride in their culture with their demand for unique products that suit gifting and business entertainment occasions. They also trigger a desire to explore and learn about Scotch whisky. We are helping to grow that consumer interest, working with key customers and consumers on product education and mentoring events. For example, we have held 13 Whisky Summits across China and reached over 15,000 people through our Diageo Whisky Academy since 2017.

1, 2, 3, 4. IWSR, 2020

We are proud of our brands and we want them to be enjoyed responsibly. Through our work, we are aligned with the United Nations' and the World Health Organization's goal of reducing harmful drinking by 10% by 2025. We also advocate policies and industry standards, including minimum legal purchase age laws and maximum blood-alcohol concentration driving limits, in countries where these are not already in place.

210,443^A young people, parents and teachers educated on the dangers of underage drinking this year

Diageo, 2021

Impact

While most people who choose to enjoy alcohol do so responsibly, the misuse of alcohol can harm individuals and those around them, damage our industry's reputation and make it harder for us to create value.

Our response

We want to offer consumers the opportunity to 'drink better, not more' – an approach that is rooted in our social values and aligns with our business model as a producer of premium drinks. We are committed to promoting moderation while campaigning to reduce harmful drinking and improving laws and industry standards. Our approach to positive drinking, described on pages 30-31, includes ambitious targets for areas in which we can have the greatest impact in reducing harm: drink driving, underage drinking and binge drinking.



This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:
Sustain quality growth, Embed everyday efficiency,
Promote positive drinking

CONSUMERS EXPECT BUSINESSES TO ACT RESPONSIBLY

Consumers, like all stakeholders, are increasingly challenging businesses to show how they make a positive impact across all aspects of society.

They rightly expect to see that businesses are generating wealth, fostering inclusion and diversity, respecting human rights, supporting their communities and acting on important societal and environmental issues, including climate change and water stress.

89% of people say companies and brands have a responsibility to take care of the planet and its people

'Regeneration Rising', Wunderman Thompson, 2021

Impact

Earning trust and respect is fundamental to achieving our ambition. We know our brands must continue to play an active role in society to meet consumer demands. This must be underpinned by a business that reduces environmental impact and promotes inclusive economic growth, while making sure to do business with integrity and respect for human rights.

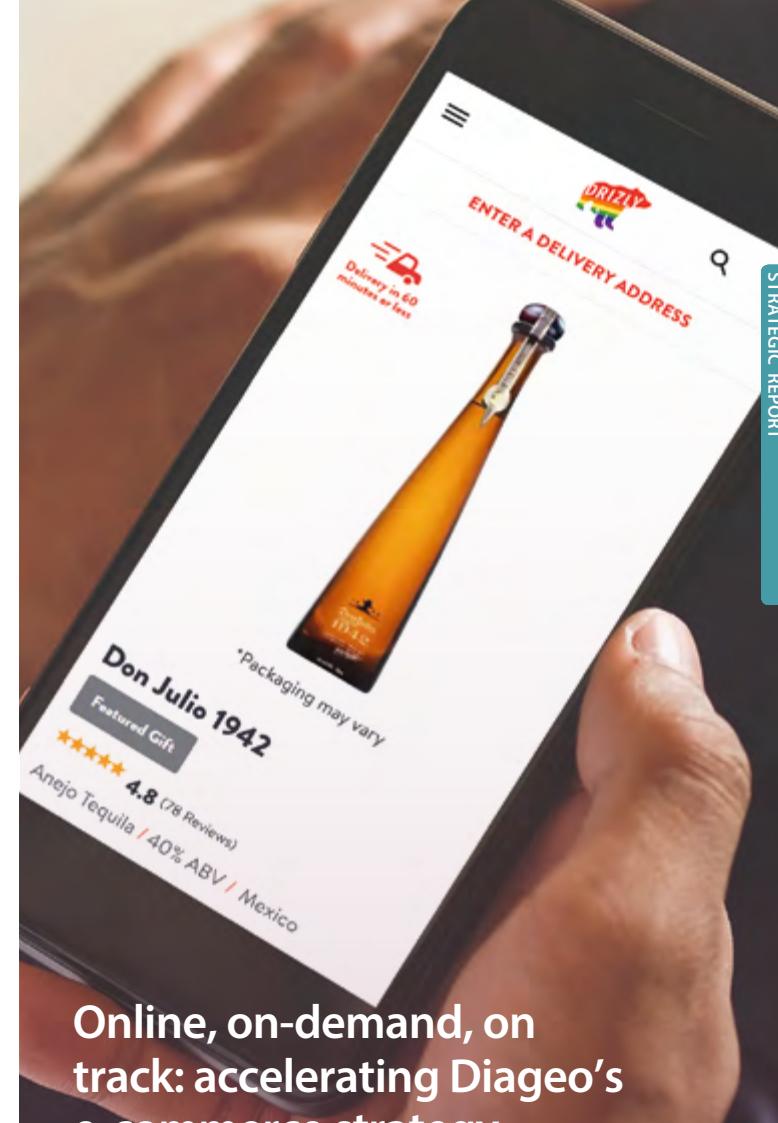
Our response

The 25 goals in our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' plan provide a platform for many of our global brands' sustainability programmes, such as Johnnie Walker's 'Next Steps' initiative and Talisker's partnership with Parley to rewild the oceans. This year, in response to Covid-19, we have supported increased investment in WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) programmes and we have taken our commitment to a thriving hospitality sector a step further through our \$100 million 'Raising the Bar' fund, which includes our \$20 million Community Fund in the United States in support of social justice initiatives.



This market dynamic aligns with these strategic priorities:
Sustain quality growth, Invest smartly, Promote positive drinking, Champion inclusion and diversity,
Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability

^A Within PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's (PwC) independent limited assurance scope.
For further detail and the reporting methodologies, see our ESG Reporting Index.



Online, on-demand, on track: accelerating Diageo's e-commerce strategy

The online market for alcohol sales has changed and we have accelerated our approach to digitalising our engagement with consumers all over the world. Our e-commerce retail sales are still relatively small – but they are growing rapidly, expanding by around 70% over the last year across 13 key markets, including the United Kingdom, Germany and China.

As well as building e-commerce opportunities with existing retail customers, we are developing new channels and partnerships, including on-demand.

On-demand platforms take consumers' orders and find brick-and-mortar retailers to fulfil them in a fast delivery service model. Investing in partnerships with on-demand platforms at the right time can help give us first mover advantage. That is what we have done in the United States through our partnership with Drizly, a leading on-demand alcohol delivery service.

As well as increasing sales, channels like Drizly give us a greater ability to connect with consumers who are looking to discover more about our brands and who tend towards whiskies, tequilas and higher-priced products. They also support brand building through features such as customised notifications and on-site marketing.

Our investment in e-commerce is driving results. Between July 2020 and June 2021, five Diageo brands were in the top ten spirits brands sold on Drizly, including two of the top three.¹ And on China's largest platform, T-Mall, Diageo is the market leader in whisky, with a 24% market share.²

1. Drizly, 2020
2. Smartpath, 2021

Don Julio 1942 for sale on drizly.com

Creating a truly sustainable business for the long term



We deliver our strategic priorities through a business model that leverages global and local expertise, has the consumer at its heart and puts our responsibilities to our stakeholders front and centre.

Through our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' 10-year action plan, we want to help create a more inclusive and sustainable world, creating a positive impact in our company, with our communities and for our society.

Our enablers

Our people

We are proud of our people, whose passion, commitment and specialist skills make the difference.

27,650 people

Our brands

We have a leading portfolio of iconic brands across spirits and beer. Its breadth across categories and price points offers choice for every taste and celebration.

200+ brands

Our relationships

From grain to glass, strong, trusted relationships with all our stakeholders are essential to our business.

180+ countries

Our insight and know-how

Our in-country sales and marketing teams give us greater agility and enhanced insight, so we can anticipate the diverse needs of our consumers and customers.

Our infrastructure

We have a global network of sites devoted to research and development, distillation, maturation, brewing, warehousing and packaging of spirits and beer.

138 sites

Our financial strength

We believe attractive industry margins, a strong balance sheet and solid free cash flows give us the financial strength to execute our strategic priorities and deliver strong stakeholder returns over the long term.

What sets us apart

Our brand portfolio and geographic footprint

We actively manage our leading brand portfolio to ensure we offer consumers a broad range of products across categories and price points. We have extensive operations in the United States and Europe, as well as leading positions in many of the markets that are expected to contribute most to medium- and long-term industry growth.

Our track record in innovation and brand building

To recruit consumers, we innovate across centuries-old brands such as Johnnie Walker, Tanqueray and Guinness, and develop and grow new brands like Aviation American Gin and Casamigos. We use our archives in Scotland and Ireland, two of the largest and most comprehensive in the drinks industry, to provide a rich source of inspiration for our brands. Our creative expertise is enhanced through the use of data and tools, which we use to develop a deep understanding of our consumers and customers. We call this combination 'creativity with precision'.



Read more about our strategic priorities on pages 23-35 and our principal risks and risk management on pages 45-55

Our business activities



Consumer insights

We continually evolve our data tools to understand consumers' attitudes and motivations. We convert this information into insights which enable us to respond with agility to our consumers' interests and preferences.



Sourcing

From smallholder farmers in Africa to multinational companies, we work with our suppliers to procure high-quality raw materials and services. Where it is practicable, we source locally.



Marketing

We invest in world-class marketing to responsibly build vibrant brands that resonate with our consumers. We have a rigorous global Marketing Code and belong to the Global Alliance for Responsible Media, working with peers to push for further consumer and brand safeguards.



Innovation

Using our deep understanding of trends and consumer socialising occasions, we focus on driving sustainable innovation that provides new products and experiences for consumers, whether they choose to drink alcohol or not.



Distilling and brewing

We distil, brew, bottle and distribute our spirits and beer brands through a globally co-ordinated supply operation, working to the highest quality and manufacturing standards. Where it makes sense, we produce locally.



Selling

We grow by working closely with our customers. Our global and local sales teams use our data, digital tools and insights to extend our sales reach, improve our execution and help generate value for us and for our customers. When our customers grow, we grow too.

Our relationships with the trade

In June 2020, we launched our \$100 million 'Raising the Bar' programme to support the recovery, from Covid-19, of pubs, bars and restaurants in major hospitality centres around the world. Through Diageo Reserve World Class™ and Diageo Bar Academy programmes, we continue to build a network of relationships with bartenders, customers and distributors that provides us with a strong route to our consumers.

Our expertise in distillation and brewing

Our supply chain teams are the guardians of our brands' quality and craftsmanship. Their skills and experience range from the craft of barrel-making and coppersmithing, to blending scotch, brewing premium beer, designing packaging and ensuring our complex modern supply operations are working to the highest standards.

The value we create¹



For our people

We want our people to be the best they can be. We offer a diverse and inclusive workplace with opportunities for development and progression.

89%
of respondents
are proud
to work for
Diageo²



For our consumers

We are passionate about the role our brands play in celebrations globally. We are committed to promoting moderation and reducing alcohol misuse.

367m
people
reached with
moderation
messages from
our brands



For our customers

We work closely with customers to build sustainable ways of working that help grow their businesses through great insight and execution.

1.6 million
bar professionals
used the Diageo
Bar Academy
website



For our communities

We help build thriving communities by making lasting contributions where we live, work, source and sell.

> 63,000
people
benefitted from
our community
programmes



For our suppliers

We partner with suppliers to ensure long-term, mutually beneficial relationships. Respect for human rights is embedded throughout our global value chain.

+38
supplier net
promoter
score³



For our investors

We aim to maximise long-term shareholder returns through consistent, efficient growth and a disciplined approach to capital allocation.

13%
compound
annual growth
rate in total
shareholder
return over
10 years



For governments and regulators

We contribute to economic and development priorities and advocate laws that protect communities where these are not already in place.

£800,000
average amount
generated for
every £1m we
contribute to
national GDP⁴

1. Data points refer to fiscal 21 other than where indicated
2. 85% of our global employees completed our Your Voice survey
3. Net promoter score indicates the likelihood that suppliers surveyed would recommend Diageo as a preferred business partner
4. Oxford Economics, 2021 for calendar year 2020

Ensuring a continuous dialogue

We aim to maintain open and positive dialogue with all our stakeholders, considering their key interests and communicating with them on a regular basis. This dialogue helps us build trust and respect and make choices as a business that help shape the role we play in society.

The strength of our stakeholder relationships has never been more important than during Covid-19. We continue to be committed to actively supporting our people, our industry and our communities.

Our people



Why we engage

Our people and our brands are at the core of our business. We aim to build a trusting, respectful and inclusive culture where every individual feels highly engaged and fulfilled. We want our people to feel their human rights are respected and that they are treated with dignity at work. We are committed to creating opportunities for career growth and building a continuous learning culture.

Their interests

- Prioritisation of health, safety and wellbeing
- Investment in learning opportunities for employee growth and development
- Ways of working, culture and benefits programme
- Contribute to the growth of our brands and our performance
- The promotion of inclusion and diversity

How we respond

- Company-wide employee engagement surveys
- Consistent talent and performance management approach
- Extensive online learning and development material
- Informative and up-to-date employee communication channels
- Meetings with non-executive workforce engagement director
- Employee/business resource groups

 [Read more about how our Board engages with our stakeholders on pages 92-94](#)

Consumers



Why we engage

Understanding our consumers is key to growing our business sustainably for the long term. Consumer motivations, attitudes and behaviour form the basis of our brand marketing and innovation. We make our products with pride and want them to be enjoyed responsibly. On occasions when consumers choose to drink alcohol, we want them to 'drink better, not more'.

Their interests

- Choice of brands for different occasions, including no- and lower-alcohol
- Innovation in heritage brands and creation and nurturing of new brands
- Responsible marketing
- Great experiences
- Product quality
- Sustainability credentials
- Price

How we respond

- Broad portfolio of choices across categories and price points
- Insightful innovation that satisfies consumer preferences
- Responsible advertising and marketing that adheres to our Diageo Marketing Code
- Active engagement and education to promote moderation and reduce the harmful use of alcohol
- High-quality manufacturing and environmental standards

Customers



Why we engage

Our customers are experts in the products they buy and sell, as well as in the experiences they create and deliver. We work with a wide range of customers, big and small, on-trade and off-trade, retailers, wholesalers and distributors, digital and e-commerce. Our passion is to ensure we nurture mutually beneficial relationships that deliver joint value and great outcomes for our consumers.

Their interests

- A portfolio of leading brands that meets evolving consumer preferences
- Identification of opportunities that offer profitable growth
- Insights into consumer behaviour and shopper trends
- Trusted product quality
- Innovation, promotional support and merchandising
- Availability and reliable supply and stocking
- Technical expertise

How we respond

- Use of digital sales technology and best practice analytics to support our retailers and distributors
- Ongoing dialogue and account management support
- Physical and virtual sales calls and our new digital customer sales portal
- Development of joint business plans, including Covid-19 support for our on-trade and distributor customers
- Regular business updates
- Training and webinars through unique offerings such as Diageo Bar Academy

Suppliers



Why we engage

Our suppliers and agencies are experts in the wide range of goods and services we require to create and market our brands. Through collaboration with them, we not only deliver high-quality products marketed responsibly, but improve our collective impact, ensuring sustainable supply chains, reducing our environmental impact and making positive contributions to society.

Their interests

- Strong, mutually beneficial partnerships
- Strategic alignment and growth opportunities
- Fair contract and payment terms
- Collaboration to realise innovation
- Consistent performance measurement
- Joint risk assessment and mitigation

How we respond

- Partnering with Suppliers standard, our code for working with suppliers, which incorporates our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' goals
- Supplier Service Hub, our portal for end-to-end supplier interactions, including real-time invoicing information
- Sharing of best practice and learnings, including Covid-19 safety protocols
- Global Supplier Diversity programme and access to DRINKIQ tools and information
- Confidential, independent whistleblowing helpline and website
- Supplier Connect sessions and regional supplier awards
- Supplier performance measurement and performance reviews with two-way feedback
- Standardised assessments through independent bodies

Investors



Why we engage

We want to enable equity and debt investors to have an in-depth understanding of our strategy and our operational and financial performance, so they can more accurately assess the value of our shares and the opportunities to finance our business.

Their interests

- Strategic priorities
- Financial performance
- Corporate governance
- Leadership credentials, experience and succession
- Executive remuneration policy
- Shareholder returns
- Environmental, inclusion and diversity, and social commitments and progress

How we respond

- Stock exchange announcements, including financial results
- Investor roadshows
- Meetings and calls
- Capital markets days
- Annual general meeting
- Succession planning, Board and Executive appointments
- Annual Report, Form 20-F and ESG Reporting Index
- Shareholder information on diageo.com
- Participation in investor conferences

Communities



Why we engage

Investing in sustainable growth means creating long-term value for the communities in which we live, work, source and sell. By ensuring we empower people, increase their access to opportunity and champion inclusion and diversity, we can help build thriving communities, shape a tolerant society and strengthen our business.

Their interests

- Impact of our operations on the local economy
- Access to skills development, opportunities for employment and supplier opportunities
- Inclusion and diversity and tackling inequality in all forms
- Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene
- Responsible use of natural resources
- Transparency and engagement

How we respond

- 'Raising the Bar', our \$100 million fund supporting the recovery of pubs, bars and restaurants in global hospitality centres
- Partnerships with local and global NGOs, such as Care International and WaterAid, and local raw material supply partnerships in Africa
- Providing skills and resources through initiatives such as Diageo Bar Academy and Learning for Life
- Inclusion and diversity embedded into community programme design
- Community water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes in Africa and India

Governments and regulators



Why we engage

The regulatory environment is critical to the success of our business. We believe it is important that those who can influence policy, laws and regulation understand our views. We also want to share information and perspectives on areas that can impact public health and our business, as well as on the broader environment and community.

Their interests

- Contribution to national and local economic, development and public health priorities
- International trade, excise, regulation and tackling illicit trade
- Tackling harmful drinking and the impact of responsible drinking initiatives
- Climate change and wider sustainability agenda, including carbon reduction, human rights, environmental impacts, sustainable agriculture and support for communities
- Corporate behaviour

How we respond

- Ongoing dialogue
- Collaboration on responsible drinking initiatives and promotion of moderation, tackling illicit trade and strengthening industry standards
- Participation in governments' business and industry advisory groups
- Sharing of research, economic modelling and international best practice, including as a member of industry trade organisations
- Support for communities and hospitality sector during Covid-19, including provision of hand sanitiser and personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Diageo Code of Business Conduct

An engaged and empowered workforce

At the core of our Performance Ambition is a commitment to enable our 27,650 people to be the best they can be, have the freedom to succeed and feel valued for who they are. From the moment they join Diageo, we want our people to feel engaged: passionate about our Performance Ambition, connected to our values and motivated to achieve their potential.

We provide our people with robust career and development opportunities, competitive reward offerings, and an inclusive environment that harnesses their diversity. The health and wellbeing of our people continues to be our priority and we have implemented progressive policies and procedures to safeguard them and help them successfully navigate the Covid-19 pandemic.

Staying engaged and responsive

We pride ourselves on our unique culture, rooted in a deep sense of purpose, a passion for winning, and a personal connection to our brands and each other. Everyone at Diageo plays a part in creating this culture. Our bi-annual Your Voice survey, in addition to the regular pulse surveys we ran throughout the pandemic, provides us with valuable insights on employee engagement, what works well in the organisation, and what can be improved. The Your Voice survey results released in May 2021 told us that 89% of respondents are proud to work for Diageo and 81% would recommend Diageo as a great place to work. Across our business, the insights gained from the Your Voice and pulse surveys are used to develop meaningful action plans. We ran a Global Wellness week in February 2021, in response to the feedback from the pulse survey conducted on the impact of the pandemic on people's wellbeing. The impact of this initiative can be seen in 78% of respondents telling us in this year's Your Voice survey that they believe Diageo is sufficiently supporting their health and wellbeing.

85%

of our people completed the Your Voice survey

81%

of respondents were identified as engaged

Over the past year, it has become even more important to embed more flexible ways of getting work done, so our people can own how they deliver their best work. We call this our 'Diageo Flex philosophy' – a framework of principles for our people and their line managers to discuss and agree working patterns that best reflect each employee's individual needs alongside business requirements. This framework continues to be a catalyst for stronger employee engagement and performance.

 A commitment to human rights, including employees' rights, underpins everything we do – see page 42

Investing in our people's growth and development

Upskilling and reskilling our workforce is critical to future-proofing our organisation. We are embedding a continuous learning culture that gives our people learning opportunities that promote speed of performance and experimentation and helps to deliver business growth. Our learning management platform, My Learning Hub, offers rich experiential learning content that can be accessed anywhere, anytime. In the past year, we have increased our investment in developing our people's skills in the areas of digital marketing, e-commerce, data and analytics, leadership, and inclusion and diversity. Our people experienced over 466,000 hours of learning in the last financial year. We have also expanded the scope of offering on My Learning Hub to our extended workforce (temporary and fixed term contractors) to support their personal and professional growth.

Our leaders play a critical role in inspiring and influencing employee experience, culture and performance. In 2020, we launched our Accelerate programme to over 600 leaders in the organisation, aimed at providing them with world-class thinking and insights on how to lead in a continuously changing world. Our annual talent review approach continues to be a strength. Across our markets, our leaders run a series of talent investment meetings aimed at providing insights into our people, their strengths and development needs and actions needed to unlock their future growth and development. Movement and progress of internal talent continues to be a focus of our talent reviews, providing employees with stretching opportunities to grow their careers.

Strengthening our performance management

As the pace of change accelerates, we must continue to inject speed and simplification in our business and focus our resources on critical growth opportunities. Our performance management framework has been further strengthened with the shift from annual to quarterly goal setting, helping our teams adapt faster to changing consumer and business needs. Leaders work with their teams to set focussed priorities at the beginning of each quarter and meet regularly to review progress. This has allowed employees to have frequent performance feedback conversations. We are also seeing more areas of the business deliver rapid work through 'sprints' – cross-functional teams organised to work on critical business projects. Through sprints, our people gain new skills and collaborate across functions and regions to deliver against our biggest business priorities.

 Our ESG Reporting Index includes further information, including data on our employees by region, role and gender and new hires and leavers by gender

Average number of employees by region by gender^{1,2,3}

| Region | Men | % | Women | % | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| North America | 1,626 | 60% | 1,078 | 40% | 2,704 |
| Europe and Turkey | 5,885 | 60% | 3,915 | 40% | 9,800 |
| Africa | 2,862 | 72% | 1,109 | 28% | 3,971 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 1,809 | 62% | 1,091 | 38% | 2,900 |
| Asia Pacific | 6,020 | 73% | 2,255 | 27% | 8,275 |
| Total | 18,202 | 66% | 9,448 | 34% | 27,650 |

Average number of employees by role by gender^{1,2}

| Role | Men | % | Women | % | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Executive | 8 | 62% | 5 | 38% | 13 |
| Senior manager ⁴ | 312 | 58% | 229 | 42% | 541 |
| Line manager ⁵ | 2,263 | 69% | 1,039 | 31% | 3,302 |
| Supervised employee ⁶ | 15,619 | 66% | 8,175 | 34% | 23,794 |
| Diageo (total) | 18,202 | 66% | 9,448 | 34% | 27,650 |

1. This data is correct as of 30 June 2021

2. This data has been compiled based on answers provided by respondents who have identified their gender identity as male or female, and will not be fully representative of the gender identity or diversity within our employee population

3. Employees have been allocated to the region in which they reside

4. Top leadership positions in Diageo, excluding Executive Committee

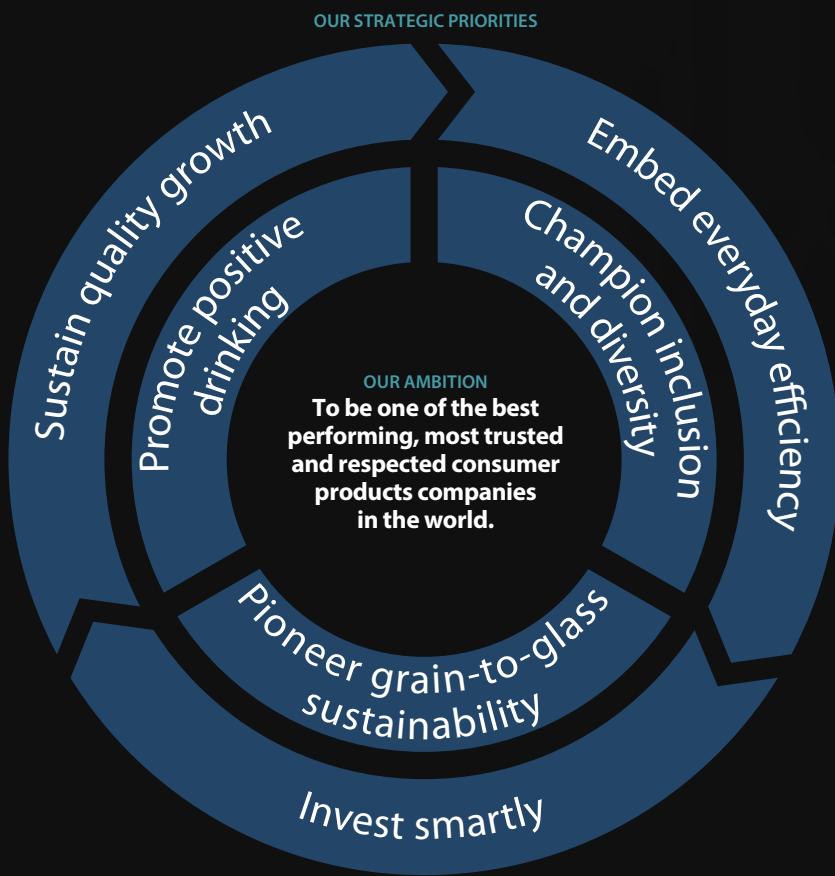
5. All Diageo employees (non-senior managers) with one or more direct reports

6. All Diageo employees (non-senior managers) who have no direct reports

Our strategic priorities

Delivering our Performance Ambition

Our strategic priorities support the achievement of our ambition to be one of the best performing, most trusted and respected consumer products companies in the world. Through them, we deliver the strategic outcomes against which we measure our performance.

**OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES****EG Efficient growth**

Consistently grow organic net sales, grow operating profit, deliver strong free cash flow

CVC Consistent value creation

Top-tier total shareholder returns, increase return on invested capital

CT Credibility and trust

Trusted by stakeholders for doing business the right way, from grain to glass

EP Engaged people

High-performing and engaged teams, continuous learning, inclusive culture

OUR CULTURE AND VALUES**Our culture underpins the work we do to deliver our strategic priorities and is key to our success.**

It is shaped by our values and encourages our people to: lead bold execution that ensures consumers delight in our brands; act like entrepreneurs and encourage learning; take ownership for shaping and achieving our ambition; and create an inclusive environment where everyone can be at their best.

We strive to share our values with our stakeholders, building mutually fulfilling relationships and partnerships.

PASSIONATE ABOUT CONSUMERS AND CUSTOMERS
Our curiosity and insights deliver experiences and products that delight and drive growth.

FREEDOM TO SUCCEED
We foster an entrepreneurial spirit by giving each other the freedom to succeed. It's how we move with pace and keep our big company small.

PROUD OF WHAT WE DO
We are proud of how we operate and what we stand for. We act sensitively with the highest standards for integrity and social responsibility.

VALUING EACH OTHER
We are creating a truly inclusive culture. We seek diversity in people and perspectives and believe in the benefits it delivers across our business.

BE THE BEST
We are restless: always learning, always improving. We strive to be the best at work and in our communities.





Sustain quality growth

Creating sustainable and consistent quality growth is at the heart of our ambition to be 'one of the best performing'. It means delivering consistent net sales and margin growth as well as top-tier shareholder returns.

DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Sustained quality growth contributes to the delivery of our strategic outcomes of Efficient growth, Consistent value creation and Credibility and trust.

EG CVC CT

Creating sustained, quality growth is not new to us. Brands such as Guinness, Tanqueray and Baileys show how the right approach to quality, brand building, innovation and investing for the long term can build lasting value. This year, we continued to focus on emerging from the pandemic stronger. We rapidly responded to increased consumer demand in the off-trade channel and also focussed on: developing the successful new brands of the future; on growing volume, price and mix – what we call Revenue Growth Management (RGM); on executing the most effective route to our consumers; and on working with governments and stakeholders around the world to ensure our brands compete on a more equal playing field for alcohol taxation and regulatory policy.

 Read more about how we are responding to our market dynamics on pages 14-17

Progress in 2021

- Launched innovations across our global giant brands to recruit new consumers and unlock new occasions, including Guinness Nitro Cold Brew Coffee, Captain Morgan Sliced Apple, Smirnoff Seltzers and Baileys Apple Pie
- Enhanced Guinness 0.0 product quality through the introduction of a new filtration process and additional quality assurance measures, leading to product re-launch in Summer 2021
- Expanded no- and lower choices with launch of Tanqueray 0.0%, Gordon's 0.0% and Baileys Deliciously Light
- Accelerated development of e-commerce capabilities, including further development of our direct to consumer e-commerce platforms, such as HaigClub.com, TheBar.com and Seedlip.com

Looking ahead to 2022

- Drive further improvements in quality market share
- Continue to invest in brands and regions where we see the most attractive opportunities
- Continue to grow position in no- and lower-alcohol, and ready to drink categories
- Continue to build our e-commerce position and expand physical and digital routes to our consumers



 Crown Royal ready to drink cocktails

Innovating to capture new opportunities

Driving sustainable growth, led by consumer insights, lies at the heart of our innovation: we use purposeful innovation to recruit new consumers to our brands and access new occasions in which they can be enjoyed. This year, consumers sought the reassurance of well-known and trusted brands as well as convenience and choices for 'at home' occasions.

Worth over US\$13.9 billion in 2020,¹ ready to drink (RTD) is the fastest growing total beverage alcohol category in the United States, growing 42% between 2017 and 2020.² Growth in RTDs has accelerated over the last year, driven by consumer interest in delicious, ready-made cocktails 'at home' and offerings that are ideal for at home celebrations.

Building on this exciting consumer opportunity, we have accelerated the development of our RTD portfolio, including the launch this year of Crown Royal ready to drink cocktails, Ketel One Botanical Vodka Spritz and Tanqueray Crafted Gin Cocktails. In creating these innovations, we leveraged our longstanding expertise in research and development and packaging design to deliver premium bar-quality cocktails.

Launched in three flavours, our Crown Royal RTD range quickly became the third largest spirits RTD cocktail in the United States,³ even in limited distribution, and is the only RTD product in Nielsen's Top Ten innovations for 2021.⁴

1. IWSR, 2020

2. IWSR, 2020

3. Nielsen: week ending 11.07.20 to 19.06.21

4. Nielsen US Spirits Innovation Report: 11.07.20 to 19.06.21

Don Julio and Casamigos: how quality drives our growth

What does sustainable quality growth look like? One example is the success of our Don Julio and Casamigos tequila brands in the United States, where the tequila category is growing more than twice as fast as total spirits.¹

While consumer interest in tequila continues to grow, our insights and brand building are delivering more – with our brands gaining year-on-year tequila category market share in the United States.²

At the heart of that growth is the fact that Don Julio and Casamigos are well positioned to capture the benefits of wider changes in consumer preferences.

Consumers want higher quality products that stand out for authenticity, taste and cultural relevance – spurring demand for premium and luxury brands. At the same time, the appeal of tequila is broadening across generations and demographics, with a truly multi-cultural consumer base. And that increased demand is accompanied by a growing awareness of the many great ways in which tequila can be enjoyed – both in terms of serves and occasions.

Don Julio, for example, is contributing to this growing understanding through high-quality liquid and inclusive marketing that has cemented it as a brand for a wide consumer base which is also suited to special yet relaxed occasions, such as dinner with friends.

Don Julio 1942, our luxury añejo tequila, has become renowned for its quality. It has steadily built cultural cachet among celebrities, influencers and discerning tequila fans to become the largest prestige and above spirits brand in the United States by volume and net sales value.³

The growth of Don Julio 1942 is just part of the wider progress of our tequila portfolio, which we believe has a clear runway for further sustained quality growth. As well as looking forward, we continue to recognise and support tequila's deep roots in Mexican culture. Through initiatives such as the Tequila Don Julio fund, which celebrated Cinco de Mayo this year with a commitment of \$1 million over the next four years, we are supporting approved charities whose missions help the restaurant and bar communities that have helped build Don Julio into the brand it is today.

1. IWSR, 2020
2. Nielsen/NABCA, 2018 to 2021
3. IWSR, 2020

 Don Julio Margarita cocktails





Embed everyday efficiency

Everyday efficiency creates the fuel that allows us to invest smartly and sustain quality growth. At its heart, everyday efficiency is a mindset and a culture, which everyone in Diageo is encouraged to bring to life in their daily work.

DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Embed everyday efficiency contributes to the delivery of our strategic outcomes of Efficient growth, Consistent value creation and Engaged people.

EG CVC EP

We are focussed on ensuring our resources are deployed where they are most effective. This means using technology and data analytics to make better, faster decisions and work in a more agile way.

It also means simplifying our business so that we can liberate our teams to better meet the needs of our consumers and customers. At the same time as freeing resources to focus on great performance, everyday efficiency generates savings that we can reinvest smartly.

 Read more about how we are responding to our market dynamics on pages 14-17

Progress in 2021

- Tightly controlled discretionary spend and continued to drive efficiency and effectiveness
- Launched a value chain transformation programme across Supply and Procurement to increase digitisation and drive efficiency improvements
- Continued to focus on opportunities to centralise and standardise our financial controls, reporting and analysis activities
- Automated additional processes across functions, such as inventory procurement and logistics
- Continued deployment of back-office processes
- EDGE365 now available in 14 countries across all our regions

Looking ahead to 2022

- Continue day-to-day focus on efficiency and effectiveness throughout our value chain
- Acceleration of end-to-end Supply Chain and Procurement's digital transformation
- Further progress the development and rollout of sales operation's digitisation, including EDGE365 and Diageo One
- Continue investment in data analytics and automation

'Never Be Out' products: improving customer service and supply chain agility by simplifying our business

We are always looking for ways to make our supply and procurement operation more agile, efficient and effective. This year, our global product segmentation programme helped us move away from a 'one size fits all' approach to producing brands for our customers and markets, and towards a more agile model that helps us deliver the highest levels of tailored customer service, improves financial performance and supports market share growth.

Through a sharper analytical focus on the products that drive the most volume and value for our customers and our markets, we identified over 1,200 priority products globally that we aim to ensure are never out of stock – what we call 'Never Be Out' stock keeping units (SKUs). This has never been more important, given the volatility we have seen as a result of Covid-19.

'Never Be Out' SKUs typically represent the majority of volume and sales value in a market. They can also be higher-margin products, or strategically important products – for example recent innovations or Reserve brands.

Key to the success of our product segmentation programme has been greater alignment of priorities between our sales and supply chain teams, who through more effective collaboration can ensure that supply chain resilience is being strengthened for the products that are most important to our customers and our business. In practice this can mean ensuring we always have enough materials for these critical SKUs or proactively dedicating spare production capacity to making more.

This year, despite Covid-19-related volatility and disruption in our supply chains, we maintained high levels of service to our customers, demonstrating the importance of focussing on our priority products.



 Retail outlet

Transforming our execution: every customer, every day, everywhere

It makes clear business sense to put customers at the heart of our approach to execution. They are experts in the products they buy and sell, as well as in the experiences they create and deliver.

The continued deployment and development of our Every Day Great Execution (EDGE) suite of technologies and applications continues to enhance our ability to offer the right brands, in the right outlets, in the right way. They are making our execution simpler, more efficient and more effective. As they are increasingly embedded across the business, our teams have more time to work with more customers. And it is creating clear business impacts in the form of higher sales and increased market share.

Diageo One: a single portal to empower customers

Launched this year, Diageo One provides a single, digital point of engagement with our customers. It gives them the power to manage their account and access any Diageo content or services

they need, on any device, anytime, anywhere. Diageo One is fully integrated with EDGE365, a customer-focussed Diageo application that integrates everything our sales forces need to manage their customer relationships, into a single mobile application. This means that we are able to provide our customers with real-time access to brand content, promotional information, training materials and much more. Through this integrated solution our customers have access to data, insights and analytics that help them to accelerate decision-making and ensure they have the right brands, activated in the right way, for their outlets and their consumers.

More engagement, more sales, more market share

We are deploying our Every Day Great Execution suite of technology, including EDGE365 and Diageo One, quickly. These solutions have enabled an almost 20% increase in the number of outlets called on since the start of Covid-19 and they are also supporting off-trade market share growth in all regions.



Example of Diageo One user interface



Invest smartly

We are investing in the future success of our business – but that investment needs to be ‘smart’ to support the delivery of consistent performance and enable sustainable, quality growth.

DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Investing smartly contributes to the delivery of our strategic outcomes of Efficient growth, Consistent value creation and Engaged people.

EG CVC EP

We focus our investment in areas where we believe it will bring the greatest benefits: our people; advertising and promotional (A&P) spend; technology, data and e-commerce; capital expenditure; and mergers and acquisitions (M&A).

 Read more about how we are responding to our market dynamics on pages 14-17

Progress in 2021

- Continued to invest for the long term, including: the acquisition of Davos Brands LLC; a new Customer Collaboration Center (United States); a water recovery plant (Uganda); carbon-neutral distilleries (Scotland); and biomass boilers (Uganda and Kenya)
- Upweighted our investment in A&P and delivered enhancements to our Catalyst suite of tools, enabling more effective short- and long-term A&P spend and improved insight into our return on investment
- Invested in the development of our ready to drink portfolio in North America through acquisition of the Lone River Ranch Water and Loyal 9 Cocktails brands, and an \$80 million expansion of our manufacturing footprint in Plainfield, Illinois
- Received seven prestigious marketing effectiveness awards from the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA)
- Co-developed a bespoke media planning platform to further increase A&P efficiency

Looking ahead to 2022

- Continue to develop our marketing effectiveness tools to further improve our return on investment and enable faster decision-making
- Continue to enhance and develop e-commerce and enabling technologies across the business
- Continue to actively manage and invest in our portfolio of brands and brand experiences, as well as capital expenditure to support the delivery of our ‘Society 2030: Spirit of Progress’ plan and long-term growth

Scotch whisky tourism – supporting growth with the right capital investment

Despite Covid-19, we continued to invest smartly behind opportunities that support our goal of driving quality growth.

Our multi-year, £185 million Scotch whisky tourism investment programme – the largest ever seen in Scotland – is creating a powerful platform to engage and recruit new generations of consumers, as well as creating jobs and supporting our local communities. And as consumers seek once again to travel, they will want to visit the places where their favourite brands are made, meet the people who make them and experience the passion of those people and places.

At the centre of the programme is Johnnie Walker Princes Street, a new global visitor attraction in Edinburgh which celebrates scotch

and more than 200 years of Johnnie Walker’s heritage. When it opens later this summer, visitors will experience a multi-sensory, immersive tour through Johnnie Walker’s history and world of flavour, whether in person or online. They will be able to catch live performances, shop for brand home exclusive bottles and soak up breathtaking views from two rooftop bars.

We are also well advanced in our work to transform the visitor experiences at four celebrated Diageo distilleries and in reopening the ‘ghost’ distilleries of Port Ellen and Brora. Glenkinchie, Clynelish, Cardhu and Brora successfully reopened this year and have all received Scotland’s most prestigious Green Tourism Gold Awards for sustainable practices in both the visitor experiences and distillery operations.



 The entrance to Brora distillery



Building our portfolio for the long term: strategic acquisitions

Many of our iconic brands have been built over decades, or even centuries. While never losing sight of the importance of investing in the growth of these great brands, we need to identify and nurture the new brands that consumers will enjoy in the future. We do this through innovation, by investing in entrepreneurs with new ideas through the Diageo-backed accelerator programme, Distill Ventures, and through acquisitions.

We look to make acquisitions of high-growth brands in fast-growing categories – such as those we have made in recent years in tequila, gin, no- and lower-alcohol and ready to drink. Super premium tequila brand Casamigos, which we acquired in 2017, grew net sales 125% this year and recently joined the 'Millionaires' Club',¹ having sold over one million cases in 2020.²

This year, we acquired Aviation American Gin and Chase Distillery: two fast-growing, premium plus gin brands with exciting growth potential. Aviation American Gin has disrupted the gin category in North America with its subtle juniper notes and modern craft credentials. It is the second largest and one of the fastest growing brands in the super premium gin segment in the United States.³

The acquisition of Chase Distillery, the producer of Chase GB Gin and a crafted portfolio of flavoured gin innovations, broadened our offering in the United Kingdom – the largest gin market in Europe.⁴ The flavoured gin category in the United Kingdom grew at a compound annual growth rate of over 140% between 2015 and 2020,⁵ and Chase Distillery's flavoured gin portfolio – with its fresh and zesty flavour combinations – is well positioned to benefit from this growth.

1. Drinks International, June 2021
2. IWSR, 2020
3. IWSR, 2020

4. IWSR, 2020
5. IWSR, 2020



Promote positive drinking

We want to change the way the world drinks for the better. That means promoting moderation and continuing to address the harmful use of alcohol by changing attitudes and expanding our programmes that tackle underage drinking, drink driving and binge drinking.

DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Promoting positive drinking contributes to the delivery of our strategic outcomes of Credibility and trust, Engaged people.

CT

EP

Promoting moderation and addressing the harmful use of alcohol is not only the right thing to do – it is an essential part of our Performance Ambition. Our commercial success depends on us creating a positive impact on society, wherever we live, work, source and sell. And, as a premium drinks company, we want people around the world who choose to drink alcohol to drink better, not more – and to trade up to our higher quality, better-tasting drinks.

Our brands have been part of people's celebrations for generations. We make them with pride – and they are made to be enjoyed responsibly.



Progress in 2021

- Transformed DRINKiQ with new content, design and interactive tools
- Launched SMASHED Online in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, India, Australia and Mexico
- Launched digital learning experience, 'The Wrong Side of the Road', to help people understand the consequences of drink driving

Looking ahead to 2030

- Champion health literacy and tackle harm through DRINKiQ in every market where we live, work, source and sell
- Scale up our SMASHED partnership, and educate 10 million young people, parents and teachers on the dangers of underage drinking
- Extend our UNITAR partnership, and promote changes in attitudes to drink driving, reaching five million people
- Leverage Diageo marketing and innovation to make moderation the norm – reaching one billion people with dedicated responsible drinking messaging

We want everyone at Diageo to be an advocate for positive drinking and we have long campaigned to reduce the harmful use of alcohol. We know that for most people who choose to drink, drinking responsibly is common sense – but we also know that harmful drinking causes significant issues for individuals, their families and society as a whole. We share our stakeholders' concerns about that harm and we want to work with others as part of a whole-of-society approach to address it – which is why promoting positive drinking is at the heart of our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' plan.

The right thing to do – for society and our business

In 2015, Diageo was a founding member of IARD, the International Alliance for Responsible Drinking, a not-for-profit organisation comprising 12 leading beer, wine and spirits companies. IARD members work together to actively support the WHO's target within the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Global Monitoring Framework of an 'at least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol' by 2025.

Promoting moderation

To meet our goal of changing attitudes and reaching one billion people with dedicated responsible drinking messages, we are committed to reinforcing moderation in everything we do.

We want our people to be ambassadors and we are using the reach and influence of our brands to connect with consumers. For example, in Mexico we have reached over 46 million people with messages of moderation through a cross-brand campaign on social media supported by Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff, Don Julio, Buchanan's and Black & White. Our brands also use major sponsorships to reinforce moderation messaging – as Guinness does through its role as title sponsor and official responsible drinking partner of the Guinness Six Nations rugby tournament.

Tackling underage drinking

When it comes to those who are underage, it is never acceptable to consume alcohol, and we have a long track record of campaigns and programmes to tackle underage drinking. We are committed to educating 10 million people on the dangers of underage drinking by 2030. A key part of this approach is scaling up SMASHED, an award-winning alcohol education programme, developed by Collingwood Learning and sponsored by Diageo, through which we measure changed attitudes as well as the number of people we reach. Since launching in the United Kingdom more than 15 years ago, SMASHED has reached over 1.2 million people and is currently available in 16 countries. It began as a live theatre production presented by professional actors accompanied by interactive workshops, evaluation and teaching resources for schools. As part of our joint long-term strategy with Collingwood Learning to reach a greater number of students, we developed SMASHED Online. This work was accelerated in response to Covid-19 and the closure of many schools. SMASHED Online launched in 2021 in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, India, Australia and Mexico. We plan to expand the programme next year with more localised versions for other markets.

This year we educated 210,443^Δ people on the dangers of underage drinking through a Diageo supported education programme. 195,544^Δ of those people confirmed a changed attitude on the dangers of underage drinking following participation.

Δ Within PwC's limited assurance scope. See page 201 for further details.



We have set ourselves a set of stretching targets for changing attitudes and encouraging moderation, described in full on page 38

Changing attitudes; preventing drink driving

Attitude change is crucial in achieving another of our priorities: preventing drink driving. For decades, we have been addressing drink driving through a range of interventions, including partnerships with police, local authorities and other agencies that support enforcement of drink drive laws. We provide education for drivers and law enforcers and we support safe rides and public transportation.

Since 2016 we have partnered on this issue with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Together we are supporting the second UN Decade of Action for Road Safety, and our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' plan commits us to changing the attitudes of five million drivers towards drink driving by 2030. This year, together with UNITAR and ahead of UN Global Road Safety Week, we launched a digital learning experience to help people understand the consequences of drink driving. 'The Wrong Side of the Road' allows people to have a conversation with a drink driver to help them understand the effects of alcohol, and the shame and stigma that come with drink driving. Launched in Great Britain in May 2021, the experience will be rolled out to more countries in the next 12 months.

We also collaborate with UNITAR on our flagship high visibility enforcement training programme to support government authorities and police officers in their work to reduce road traffic accidents as a result of drink driving.

Adapting and innovating in how we work

Promoting positive drinking during the Covid-19 pandemic has had its challenges – particularly for programmes such as SMASHED, which previously relied on live, in-person events. But by finding new ways to reach audiences and pivoting quickly to online solutions in many markets, we are opening up new opportunities for positive impact in the future.

Expanding our digital approach has given us more data insights, which we can use to increase engagement and measure impact. It will help us drive our industry-leading programmes to make an even greater difference in changing attitudes to avoid the harmful use of alcohol around the world.

Advocating improved laws and industry standards

As a minimum, we aim to comply with all laws and regulations wherever we operate. We advocate effective new regulation based on evidence, including blood-alcohol volume driving limits, responsible digital marketing and legal purchase age laws, equalised for all alcohol categories, in countries where these do not exist.

We have also joined in collective action with our industry. We support IARD's commitments on digital marketing and commercial practices and its package of measures to combat underage drinking. We have committed to including an age-restriction symbol or equivalent words on all of our alcohol brand products in all markets by 2024.

We are also part of the new global alliance formed between IARD and prominent online retailers and e-commerce and delivery platforms to develop industry standards for this fast-growing channel to promote moderation and address the risk of alcohol being sold to people who are underage or intoxicated.

Responsible marketing

Our Diageo Marketing Code (DMC) and Digital Code set mandatory minimum standards for responsible marketing and we review the Codes every two years.

At the heart of the DMC is our commitment to ensuring all our activities depict and encourage only responsible and moderate drinking, and never target those who are younger than the legal purchase age.

Across some of our markets, advertising monitoring and industry bodies publicly report breaches of self-regulatory alcohol marketing codes. This year, one case was upheld against Diageo's advertising by a key industry body, ABAC, the advertising regulator in Australia.

Advertising complaints upheld by key industry bodies that report publicly¹

A complaint was upheld by ABAC on 8 January 2021 for the Baileys Original Irish Cream Liqueur Milk Glass Gift Pack. The complaint was upheld on the basis that the gift pack had strong and evident appeal to minors. It was noted that the desserts and milkshakes on the pack were styled in a way that makes the imagery relatable to minors and creates an illusion of a smooth transition from non-alcoholic to alcoholic beverages.

As it was a complaint relating to packaging, Diageo had two opportunities to respond and provide our point of view. We responded to each question posed by ABAC, articulating why we did not feel that any of the elements of the packaging had strong and/or evident appeal to minors. It is important to note that the Baileys Original Irish Cream Liqueur Milk Glass Gift Pack was approved through ABAC's pre-vetting system prior to going into production. Once the determination was upheld, we stopped selling the remaining stock to customers, destroyed the gift pack elements and sold the Baileys as standalone bottles.

| Country | Body | Industry complaints upheld | Complaints about Diageo brands upheld | Brand |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia | ABAC scheme | 71 | 1 | Baileys |
| Ireland | Advertising Standards Authority for Ireland (ASA) | 0 | 0 | |
| United Kingdom | Advertising Standards Authority | 2 | 0 | |
| | Portman Group | 4 | 0 | |
| United States | Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS) | 3 | 0 | |

DRINKiQ: championing consumer health literacy

Information is a critical component of empowering consumers to make responsible choices – and DRINKiQ is one of our most important tools in promoting moderation and addressing harmful drinking. DRINKiQ is a dedicated responsible drinking online platform that provides facts about alcohol, the effects of drinking on the body and the mind, and the impact of harmful drinking on individuals and society. DRINKiQ is currently available in 29 countries and we have plans to extend it to more than 35 countries by December 2021.

This year we transformed DRINKiQ with new content, design and interactive tools to redefine and improve the way we talk to people about drinking. DRINKiQ is designed to complement resources offered by governments, charities or independent bodies, not replace them.

The new DRINKiQ aims to inspire consumers to take action – inviting them to drink better, not more and to shape a long-term positive change in their attitudes to alcohol. We use tools to frame people's relationship with alcohol and empower them to achieve a balanced lifestyle. One key new element is the drinking self-assessment tool, which aligns with the WHO's AUDIT tool. 'AUDIT' stands for Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, which can help determine whether someone is at risk of problem drinking.

1. From 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



Champion inclusion and diversity

We champion inclusion and diversity across our business: from the way we attract, develop, retain and recruit the very best diverse talent, to the way we source services and progressively portray diversity through our brands. We are determined to remove barriers, while having a positive impact on our partners, suppliers and communities.

DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Championing inclusion and diversity contributes to the delivery of our strategic outcomes of **Consistent value creation, Credibility and trust, Engaged people**.

CVC CT EP

We want to have world-leading employment policies and practices that foster inclusion. At the same time, we aim to use our influence, creative skills and media spend to help shape a more tolerant society.

An inclusive and diverse culture has always been central to our purpose of 'Celebrating life, every day, everywhere'. As well as being the right thing to do, having the best and most diverse talent drives innovation and commercial performance.



Progress in 2021

- Increase in female representation in our leadership group to 42%^A (from 39% last year)
- Developed a progressive Ethnic Diversity Framework, while setting an ambition to increase ethnically diverse representation in our leadership
- Trained nearly 2,000 marketeers and agencies around the world in our four-part Progressive Portrayal programme

Looking ahead to 2030

- Champion gender diversity with an ambition to achieve 50% representation of women in leadership roles by 2030¹
- Champion ethnic diversity with an ambition to increase representation of leaders from ethnically diverse backgrounds to 45% by 2030¹
- Improve employability and livelihoods for 200,000 people through Learning for Life and other skills initiatives
- Deliver 1.5 million training sessions through Diageo Bar Academy providing skills and resources to help build a thriving hospitality sector that works for all
- Use our creative and media spend to support progressive voices, measuring and increasing the percentage spend year on year
- Accelerate inclusion and diversity in our value chain, measuring and increasing the percentage of Diageo suppliers from female- and minority-owned businesses year on year¹
- Ensure 50% of beneficiaries from our community programmes are women and our community programmes are designed to enhance ethnic diversity and inclusion of underrepresented groups

1. Statements on representation are an ambition for Diageo and should not be considered a target

Living our values

We aim to create an environment where every individual feels a sense of belonging and can thrive and contribute to their fullest. That means embracing diversity in the broadest possible sense, including gender, ethnicity, ability, age, sexual orientation, social class, education, experience and ways of thinking.

We have a global focus on goals in two key areas: developing a strong pipeline of female talent for all roles and increasing the representation of leaders from ethnically diverse backgrounds.

As with a number of our other ESG goals, we have backed up our ambition by directly linking our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) awards to delivering diversity in our leadership. Our LTIP is described in our Remuneration report on page 127.

Change at the top: progress on women in leadership

We are committed to supporting gender equality through representation, policy development and transparency. We are proud to have increased female Board representation by 10 percentage points to 60% this year. Through our continued focus and efforts we are strengthening female representation in our leadership group, increasing it from 39% to 42%^A over the last 12 months as we move towards our goal of 50% female representation by 2030.

Leading the FTSE100 on female leadership representation

Diageo was named the top FTSE100 company for female leadership representation of women at Board, Executive and leadership level in the 2020 Hampton-Alexander Review.

Focus on ethnic diversity

We employ 27,650 people in over 70 countries, which means we already have a diverse workforce representing the markets in which we operate. However, we want to ensure we have ethnic diversity at every level of our business, with a focus on our leadership. Today 30% of our Board and 37%^A of our leadership population, including our Executive Committee, is ethnically diverse.

In 2020 we set up a global taskforce which developed a progressive Ethnic Diversity Framework to support markets in defining multi-year plans covering talent representation and development, supplier ethnic diversity and inclusive marketing.

Since launching confidential ethnicity data collection in 2019 we now have a greater understanding of diversity in 61 countries. Where local law allows, we have invited all our employees to share their ethnicity voluntarily. In these markets more than 80% of our global workforce and 92% of our leadership population has confidentially disclosed their ethnic background, which has helped us set our goal on leadership representation.

Creating an inclusive culture through progressive policies and employee resource groups

Our network of employee resource groups (ERGs) gives employees the opportunity to support each other, while helping leaders better understand the barriers and concerns of diverse communities.

Shaping a more equitable society

In February 2021 we established an innovative programme with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in North America to develop future leaders. A \$10 million pledge will fund permanent endowments at more than 20 HBCUs across the United States and create internship platforms to help drive diversity within the industry.



Performance against all our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' goals is described on pages 38-41

Our active ERGs include: AHEAD (African Heritage Employees at Diageo), Conectados (Diageo employees championing Latin culture) and PAN (Pan Asian Network) in the United States; We Are All Able and REACH (Race, Ethnicity and Cultural Heritage) in the United Kingdom, and our international Spirited Women and Rainbow Networks. Initiatives led by these networks and others include:

- **10,000 care packages** for Americans serving overseas assembled by members of the Veterans and Friends of Veterans Resource Group and employees from their homes
- **Six-month internship programme** established across Scotland focussing on people with disabilities in partnership with the We Are All Able ERG
- **Fourth annual inclusion 'INC' week** with over 30 sessions led by ERGs globally and 9,000 people tuning in live
- **50 Diageo sites** took part in our annual Pride flag-raising event which saw the new Progress flag flown, representing marginalised LGBTQIA+ transgender and ethnically diverse communities.

We also support inclusion through progressive policies. Globally, all new mothers are entitled to 26 weeks' fully-paid maternity leave, with all new fathers being entitled to a minimum of four weeks' paid paternity leave. In the majority of our markets, we have fully equalised maternity and paternity leave to 26 weeks, regardless of how they become parents. This year, our people took more than 180,000 days of parental leave – and the average number of days taken by men was 99.

Using our reach and influence to drive change beyond our business

To be true champions of inclusion and diversity, we need to use the scale and expertise of our business to make a difference in the communities around us and in society at large. As advertisers of some of the world's most iconic brands, we know we can make a difference through our advertising – both in terms of its content, and through how it is made.

Supporting transgender and non-binary employees

In partnership with our Rainbow Network we launched gender identity and gender expression guidelines across several markets in support of our transgender and non-binary employees. The guidelines included the introduction of voluntary and confidential self-disclosure of gender identity, sexual orientation and pronouns on our internal Workday system in order to progress our LGBTQIA+ inclusion agenda.

Thriving through menopause

In March 2021 we introduced our 'Thriving Through Menopause' guidelines, to raise awareness and understanding of menopause throughout our business, inspired by inputs from our Spirited Women network. The guidelines support increased flexibility (including changing working patterns, or access to sick pay entitlements to manage symptoms where appropriate) and access to counselling or mindfulness sessions through our Employee Assistance Programme.

Confronting racial bias

In 2021 we launched 'Confronting Racial Bias' training for all our employees – a 30-minute interactive learning experience. 97% of our employees have completed the training, which is also part of our onboarding process. We have developed an e-learning programme for managers, the 'Confronting Racial Bias Hiring Manager', and adapted the programme for use with our agency, distributor and supplier partners.

We have trained almost 2,000 marketeers and agencies around the world in our four-part Progressive Portrayal programme, which breaks stereotypes in advertising in the areas of gender, race, sexuality and age and covers representation, perspective, characterisation and agency. We continue to break boundaries in our creative work, while collaborating with inclusive talent that reflects our broad consumer base. For example, initiatives such as the Guinness 'Never Settle' campaign in May 2021, aimed to redress the imbalance of coverage of women's rugby during the Guinness Six Nations.

By ensuring our supply chain reflects our values of inclusion and diversity, we believe we can have a much bigger impact on equality beyond our business, working closely with our suppliers to advance sustainable economic impact in diverse communities where we source. We continue to develop our Diverse Representation programme globally, championing equal employee representation with our suppliers, and helping to inspire greater diversity throughout their organisations.

Working with diverse suppliers

In North America, our largest market, we have continued to increase diversity in our supply chain, increasing the proportion of diverse suppliers by over 15% in the last 12 months.

Supporting thriving communities where we live, work, source and sell

We aim to promote sustainable growth through inclusive programmes that provide equal access for all to resources, skills and employment opportunities. Our longstanding community programmes include a focus on promoting gender equality and empowering people from under-represented groups, alongside skills and entrepreneurship, and health and wellbeing. Our partnership with CARE International, for example, includes tackling barriers for women in smallholder farming, improving safety and inclusivity in the hospitality industry, and hospitality skills training and initiatives to support female entrepreneurs.

Our Learning for Life (L4L) programme focusses on training in hospitality, retail and entrepreneurship, while we also support communities by providing access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in water-stressed areas (see page 34).

This year we invested a total of £20.95 million in community initiatives, equivalent to 1% of operating profit (2020 – 1%). See our ESG Reporting Index for more details of our community investments.

Gender representation of our leadership¹

| Role | Men | % | Women | % | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Leadership population ² | 319 | 58% | 234 | 42% ^Δ | 553 ^Δ |

Ethnic representation of our leadership^{1,4}

| Role | Ethnically diverse | % | Non-ethnically diverse | % | Decline to self-identify | % | Not disclosed | % | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|---------------|----|-------|
| Leadership population ² | 207 | 37% ^Δ | 289 | 52% | 12 | 2% | 46 | 9% | 554 |

1. This data is correct as of 30 June 2021
2. Leadership population encompasses Executive Committee and senior managers
3. One person has opted not to disclose their gender; they cannot be positively attributed to either group and therefore are not included
4. Please refer to our reporting boundaries and methodologies for more information on how data has been compiled, including standards and assumptions used. In particular, attention is drawn to page 90 of our ESG Reporting Index, which describes the exercise that was undertaken in the Latin America and Caribbean region to address the fact that the Hispanic/Latin American ethnicity category is not available, at a local market level for selection in Workday.

Δ Within PwC's limited assurance; see page 201 for further details



Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability

We have always understood that for our business to be sustainable, it needs to create enduring value – for us and for those around us. Our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambitions take us further than ever in our drive to preserve water for life, accelerate to a low carbon world and become sustainable by design.

DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

Pioneering grain-to-glass sustainability contributes to the delivery of our strategic outcomes of Consistent value creation, Credibility and trust, Engaged people.

CVC CT EP

'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' is our 10-year action plan for contributing to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It sets out how we will build on our track record, pioneer new approaches, and work with others to make a difference in the critical period to 2030, while giving our business a platform for sustained and responsible quality growth.

Our long-term success depends on the people and planet around us. Poverty, inequality, climate change, water stress, biodiversity loss and other challenges threaten the environment and the prosperity of communities. We must make sure that our stakeholders and society at large all thrive as a result of our business. Our commercial performance and effective stewardship of the environment go hand in hand, because sustainability is critical to the efficiency and effectiveness of our operations and our ability to maintain trust and respect.



Progress in 2021

- Reduced carbon emissions from our operations by 5.1%^A
- Agreed a renewed five-year partnership with WaterAid to help transform lives through clean water, decent toilets and good hygiene
- Successfully piloted the lowest carbon footprint glass bottles ever produced for a Scotch whisky brand

Looking ahead to 2030

We have set a range of ambitious targets to help drive our performance in preserving water for life, accelerating to a low carbon world, and becoming sustainable by design.

 Achievement against all our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' goals is described on pages 38-41. We describe our work on embedding human rights throughout our value chain on page 42 and our engagement with stakeholders on pages 20-21.

We work with our whole value chain – our employees, our suppliers, our communities, our customers and consumers – to look after the people and resources that contribute to our success, from grain to glass.

Celebrating external recognition

In November 2020, Diageo was recognised for the third year in a row in the Dow Jones World Sustainability Index. In December 2020, we appeared on the CDP's annual A list for both water security and climate change. We were recognised as a CDP supplier engagement leader in February 2021.

"We have a track record of setting ambitious targets and our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' plan is no different. The power of the ambition has a mobilising effect on our people and is a catalyst for innovation."

Ewan Andrew

President, Global Supply Chain and Procurement and Chief Sustainability Officer

Our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambitions

Our plan mobilises us to be global champions for water stewardship, and vocal advocates for a low carbon world. It also means going further in exploring circular economy approaches, so we can be 'sustainable by design'. To achieve our ambitious goals, we expect to invest around £1 billion of capital expenditure over the next decade in environmental sustainability. This will help us to be more efficient, reduce our resource consumption, invest in innovative solutions and build a more secure and resilient supply chain. It will also drive the trust, respect and commercial success that define our Performance Ambition.

Preserving water for life

Water is our most important ingredient. But it is also a precious shared resource, which is coming under increasing pressure in many parts of the world. Preserving this critical resource, particularly in water-stressed areas, has been a strategic priority for many years. Our holistic strategy aims to address risks and drive towards a net positive water impact in our priority water basins. It recognises the need for collective action and the many inter-dependencies between water and communities, our supply chain, climate change and the environment.

Our grain-to-glass approach supports farmers, improves water-use efficiency in our own agricultural and production operations, replenishes water in water-stressed catchments and provides clean water to our communities. It also makes us strong advocates for more collective action for better water stewardship and increased water security.

A key element of our integrated strategy is supporting communities by providing access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in communities near our sites and in the water-stressed areas that supply our raw materials. Our strategy contributes to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), while also helping to replenish the water we use in our operations. We have supported WASH programmes for more than 20 years and, given the increased importance of WASH for individual and community wellbeing during the Covid-19 pandemic, we launched 15 additional WASH projects in Africa during this year.

^A Within PwC's limited assurance, see page 201 for further details



Performance against all our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' goals is described on pages 38-41

We continue to recognise the importance of returning water to the environment at an equal or better quality than the water we abstract, and seek to improve our performance in this area. We describe our approach and performance in our ESG Reporting Index.

Committed to water stewardship

Advocacy and collaboration are essential to our ambitions for water stewardship. This year we worked with the CEO Water Mandate, the Water Resilience Coalition, the Alliance for Water Stewardship, Wash4Work, CDP, WaterAid, and many local partners.

In December 2020, we agreed a renewed £4 million, five-year partnership with WaterAid to help transform lives with clean water, decent toilets and good hygiene in communities.

Supporting salmon; restoring Speyside

In collaboration with the Spey Fishery Board, in February we replaced a damaged weir and installed a fish pass in the river Dullan in Scotland – a part of the River Spey catchment that is crucial to the Scotch whisky industry.

Accelerating to a low carbon world

Combatting climate change and its associated impacts – including those on water – is at the heart of our strategy. We have an ambition to reach net zero carbon across our operations by 2030, harnessing 100% renewable energy everywhere we operate. We have a clear path to follow. We have already halved the carbon emissions associated with our operations since 2008, and look beyond our own business, in our work to decarbonise our value chain and campaign for a low carbon world.

For our own operations, we are developing site-by-site roadmaps to carbon neutrality. We are also working to achieve net zero carbon across our full supply chain (Scope 3), by 2050 or sooner with an interim milestone to achieve a 50% reduction by 2030. In line with our new targets, we are analysing the data and reporting methodology for our value chain emissions – which fall under our Scope 3 disclosures – including those from new acquisitions. This has expanded the number of categories we report and resulted in a significant increase in our reported Scope 3 emissions compared to our previous baseline (see page 40). We will partner with our suppliers in areas including renewable energy solutions, circular-designed products, increasing recycled content of packaging and regenerative agriculture solutions in pursuit of our Scope 3 target.

 Our approach to carbon emissions reduction is described further in Responding to climate-related risks on pages 50-55

Pursuing science-based targets

We were an early adopter of absolute rather than relative reductions in our carbon emissions, setting both our 2020 and 2030 targets in line with the principles of the Science Based Targets initiative.

Becoming sustainable by design

We have made important strides in reducing our environmental impact over decades of focus on waste, recycling and packaging. We aim to keep going until we have reduced our impact everywhere: cutting down packaging, increasing recycled content and eliminating waste.

Partnerships will be critical. Initiatives such as our new Diageo Sustainable Solutions programme, which enables us to partner with innovators to share ideas for growing brands sustainably, help us work together with customers, suppliers, NGOs, research institutions and governments to help create a truly circular economy.

Innovation drives progress

In April 2021 we successfully piloted the lowest carbon footprint glass bottles ever produced for a Scotch whisky brand. Working with glass manufacturer Encirc and research and technology experts Glass Futures, we produced 173,000 bottles for our Black & White brand with 100% recycled glass and using waste-based biofuel-powered furnaces. This reduced the carbon footprint of the bottle by up to 90%.

Working with suppliers and farmers

Our supply chain connects us to communities all over the world, where we can have a positive social and environmental impact by creating economic opportunity, promoting human rights and improving agricultural and environmental practices.

This year we engaged our top 200 suppliers in various elements of our 2030 ambition: from providing DRINKIQ training, to collaborating on inclusion and diversity initiatives, to partnering on manufacturing pilots that delivered low carbon glass bottles.

We continue to work through our Partnering with Suppliers standard, which sets our minimum social, ethical and environmental expectations. We have updated it this year to reflect our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambition. We also work through AIM-PROGRESS, a forum of leading consumer goods companies, and the not-for-profit organisation SEDEX. Our approach is described in more detail on our website.

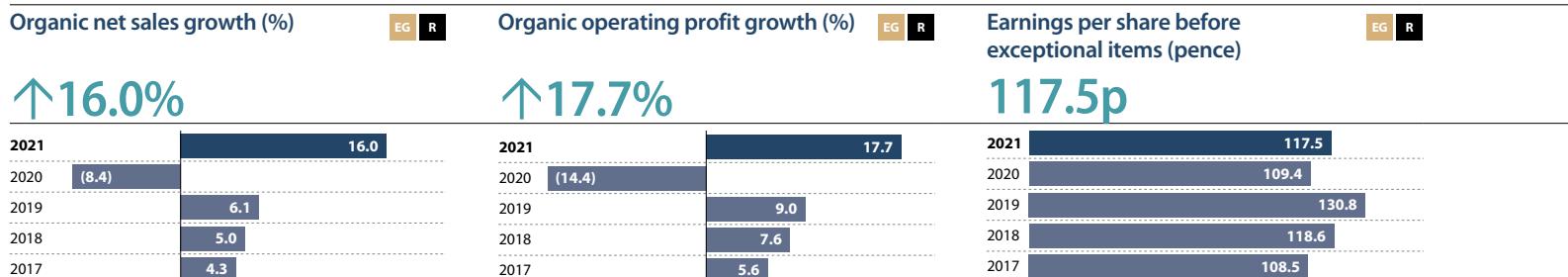
Our Sustainable Agriculture Guidelines (SAG) set out the standards we expect of suppliers of agricultural raw materials. We use the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) tool, with FSA's bronze rating (or benchmarked equivalent standard) being our minimum requirement. We work directly with farmers on sustainable agriculture projects, and we aim to source locally where practicable. We also assist smallholder farmers, including providing access to training, seeds, fertilisers and technology.

Blending traditional and modern practices

In our agricultural operations in Mexico we are putting our sustainable agriculture ambitions into action as we aim to significantly expand the number of our agave plants for our tequila brands. We use a blend of traditional and modern practices to care for our plants – including innovative drone technology, which currently is used to count the number of plants we have. In the future we plan to use this technology to analyse plant health and apply fertiliser with precision so that we can minimise our impact on the surrounding soil.

Monitoring performance and progress

Financial indicators



Definition

Sales growth after deducting excise duties, excluding the impact of exchange rate movements, acquisitions and disposals.

Organic operating profit is calculated on a constant currency basis excluding the impact of exceptional items, certain fair value remeasurement, and acquisitions and disposals.

Profit before exceptional items attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company, divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue.

Why we measure

This measure reflects our performance as the result of the choices made in terms of category and market participation, and Diageo's ability to build brand equity, increase prices and grow market share.

The movement in operating profit measures the efficiency and effectiveness of the business. Consistent operating profit growth is a business imperative, driven by investment choices, our focus on driving out costs across the business and improving mix.

Earnings per share reflects the profitability of the business and how effectively we finance our balance sheet. It is a key measure for our shareholders.

Performance

Organic net sales growth of 16.0%, following a decline in fiscal 20, reflects organic volume growth of 11.2% and positive price mix of 4.8%. All regions grew organic net sales.

Organic operating profit grew 17.7% ahead of net sales, driven by growth in all regions except Europe and Turkey.

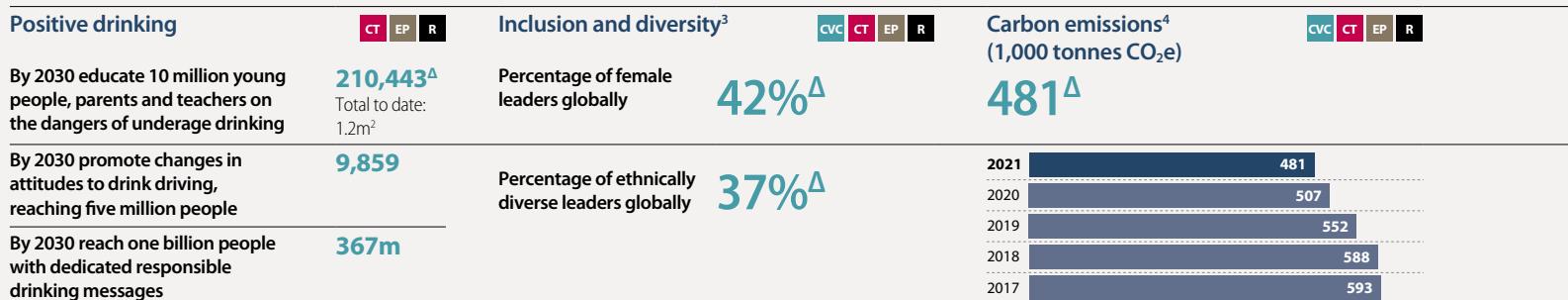
Eps before exceptional items increased 8.1 pence, primarily driven by an increase in organic operating profit, partially offset by unfavourable exchange and increased tax.

[More detail on page 57](#)

[More detail on page 57](#)

[More detail on page 58](#)

Non-financial indicators



Definition

We report against three indicators for positive drinking as defined above.

The percentage of women who are in Diageo leadership roles and the percentage of ethnically diverse individuals who are in Diageo leadership roles.

Absolute volume of Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions, in 1,000 tonnes.

Why we measure

We want to change the way the world drinks for the better by promoting moderation and addressing the harmful use of alcohol. Our goal is for people to 'drink better, not more' – because we are proud of our brands and we know that the best way for them to be enjoyed is responsibly.

An inclusive and diverse culture is central to our purpose of 'Celebrating life, every day, everywhere'. As well as being the right thing to do, having the best and most diverse talent drives innovation and commercial performance.

Carbon emissions are a key element of Diageo's, and our industry's, environmental impact. Reducing our carbon emissions is a significant part of our efforts to mitigate climate change, positioning us well for a future low carbon economy, while creating energy efficiencies and savings now.

Performance

We launched a new approach to positive drinking in 2018 and we refreshed our targets in November 2020 as part of the launch of our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' strategy.

This year 42%^A of our leadership roles were held by women, compared with 39% last year. This year we measured the percentage of ethnically diverse individuals in Diageo leadership roles for the first time.

Carbon emissions reduced by 5.1%^A in 2021. Ongoing displacement of fossil fuels and energy efficiency gains are the principal drivers of the reductions.

[More detail on page 38](#)

[More detail on page 38](#)

[More detail on page 45](#)

Our strategic outcomes:

- Efficient growth
- Consistent value creation
- Credibility and trust
- Engaged people

■ **Remuneration:** Some KPIs are used as a measure in the incentives plans for the remuneration of executives. See our Directors' remuneration report from page 104 for more detail.

1. For reward purposes this measure is further adjusted for the impact of exchange rates and other factors not controlled by management, to ensure focus on our underlying performance drivers
2. The baseline year for our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' goals is 2020 unless otherwise stated. For our target to educate 10 million young people, parents and teachers on the dangers of underage drinking the baseline year is 2018.
3. In this section this year we have included two new non-financial key performance indicators on inclusion and diversity. These two measures demonstrate progress against our strategic priority to champion inclusion and diversity, which is also a core

| Free cash flow (£ million) ¹ | EG R | Return on average invested capital (ROIC) (%) | CVC | Total shareholder return (%) | CVC R |
|---|------|---|-----|------------------------------|-------|
| 3,037m | | 13.5% | | 32% | |
| 2021 3,037 | | 2021 13.5 | | 2021 32 | |
| 2020 1,634 | | 2020 12.4 | | 2020 (19) | |
| 2019 2,608 | | 2019 15.1 | | 2019 27 | |
| 2018 2,523 | | 2018 14.3 | | 2018 23 | |
| 2017 2,663 | | 2017 13.8 | | 2017 12 | |

Free cash flow comprises the net cash flow from operating activities aggregated with the net cash received/paid for loans receivable and other investments, and the net cash cost paid for property, plant and equipment, and computer software.

Profit before finance charges and exceptional items attributable to equity shareholders divided by average invested capital. Invested capital comprises net assets aggregated with exceptional restructuring costs and goodwill at the date of transition to IFRS, excluding post employment liabilities, net borrowings and non-controlling interests

Percentage growth in the value of a Diageo share (assuming all dividends and capital distributions are re-invested).

Free cash flow is a key indicator of the financial management of the business and reflects the cash generated by the business to fund payments to our shareholders and acquisitions.

ROI is used by management to assess the return obtained from the group's asset base. Improving ROI builds financial strength to enable Diageo to attain its financial objectives.

Diageo's Directors have a fiduciary responsibility to maximise long-term value for shareholders. We also monitor our relative TSR performance against our peers.

Free cash flow increased by £1,403 million to £3,037 million, primarily driven by an increase in operating profit, working capital management and higher dividends from joint ventures and associates.

ROI increased 113bps against the prior comparable period driven mainly by organic operating profit growth, partially offset by increased tax and unfavourable exchange.

TSR was up 32% over the past 12 months driven by the higher year on year share price.

More detail on page 57

More detail on page 57

More detail on page 57

| Water efficiency ⁵ (l/l) | CVC CT EP R | Employee engagement (%) | CT EP | Health and safety (lost-time accidents per 1,000 full-time employees) | CT EP |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| 4.30 l/l^Δ | | 81% | | 1.03^Δ | |
| 2021 4.30 | | 2021 81 | | 2021 1.03^Δ | |
| 2020 4.66 | | 2020 N/A⁶ | | 2020 0.60 | |
| 2019 4.71 | | 2019 75 | | 2019 0.98 | |
| 2018 4.86 | | 2018 76 | | 2018 1.00 | |
| 2017 4.90 | | 2017 75 | | 2017 1.14 | |

Ratio of the amount of water required to produce one litre of packaged product.

Measured through our Your Voice survey; includes metrics for employee satisfaction, advocacy and pride.⁷

Number of accidents per 1,000 full-time employees and directly supervised contractors resulting in time lost from work of one calendar day or more.

Water is the main ingredient in all of our brands. We aim to improve efficiency, and minimise our water use, particularly in water-stressed areas. This will ensure we can sustain production growth, address climate change risk and respond to the growing global demand for water, as scarcity increases.

Employee engagement is a key enabler of our strategy and performance. The survey allows us to measure, quantitatively and qualitatively, how far employees believe we are living our values.

Health and safety is a basic human right: everyone has the right to work in a safe and healthy environment, and our Zero Harm philosophy is that everyone should go home safe and healthy, every day, everywhere.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Water efficiency improved by 7.7% ^Δ compared to 2020. This resulted from a fully commissioned water recovery and reuse plant at Uganda Brewery and overall improved water use rates in Nigeria and at a number of other locations. | This year 85% of our people completed our Your Voice survey. 81% were identified as engaged, 89% declared themselves proud to work for Diageo, 81% would recommend Diageo as a great place to work and 74% were extremely satisfied with Diageo as a place to work. | After sustaining less than one lost-time accident (LTA) per 1,000 employees in 2019 and 2020, this year the LTA frequency rate increased from 0.60 to 1.03 ^Δ , largely due to an increase in incidents at our sites in Europe. This year's rate of 1.03 ^Δ is broadly in line with our performance prior to 2020. The severity rate of these LTAs, which measures the seriousness of the incident and time off work, reduced by 11.9% globally. |
| More detail on page 39 | More detail on page 22 | More detail on page 42 |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>pillar of our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' strategy. We have reported on the percentage of female leaders globally since 2016, the percentage of ethnically diverse leaders globally is being reported on for the first time this year.</p> <p>4. In accordance with Diageo's environmental reporting methodologies and WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol, data for the baseline year 2020 and for the three years in the period ended 30 June 2019 has been restated where relevant</p> <p>5. In accordance with Diageo's environmental reporting methodologies, data for the baseline year 2020 and each of the three years in the period ended 30 June 2019 has been restated where relevant</p> | <p>6. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020 we did not run a full Your Voice survey. Instead we used a pulse survey tool to listen to employees' feedback and learn from their experiences of working during the pandemic. We therefore do not have a comparable employee engagement metric for 2020.</p> <p>7. This year we updated the way we measure employee engagement in our Your Voice survey to bring it in line with standard practice. When the 2019 employee engagement index score from the Your Voice survey is recalculated based on the three questions we used in 2021 (satisfaction, advocacy and pride), as opposed to the four we used in 2019 (satisfaction, advocacy, pride and loyalty) the difference is a one percentage point increase.</p> |
| | Δ Within PwC's limited assurance scope. See page 201 for further details. |

Performing against our 2030 targets¹

| Target by 2030 | KPI | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| Promote positive drinking | | |
| Champion health literacy and tackle harm through DRINKiQ in every market where we live, work, source and sell SDG alignment: 3.4; 3.5; 17.16 | Number of markets that have launched DRINKiQ 29 | We launched an updated version of our DRINKiQ platform this year, with comprehensive information on alcohol and health and a new screening tool to identify whether users are drinking at higher risk levels. By the end of June 2021, we had 33 sites live in 29 geographies. Some have sites in more than one language, including the United States, where DRINKiQ is available in English and Spanish. |
| Scale up our SMASHED partnership, and educate 10 million young people, parents, and teachers on the dangers of underage drinking SDG alignment: 3.5; 12.8; 17.16 | Number of people educated on the dangers of underage drinking through a Diageo supported education programme 210,443^A | SMASHED began as a live theatre-based education programme in 2005. We sponsored the development of SMASHED Online this year to include interactive activities that help educate young people about the dangers of underage drinking. Where Covid-19 restrictions allowed, we ran SMASHED Live in a number of countries and this year we launched SMASHED Online in five countries, reaching 35,420 people so far. Survey data shows that of the 210,443 ^A educated this year, 195,544 ^A or 93% confirmed changed attitudes on the dangers of underage drinking following participation in a Diageo supported education programme. We have educated a total of 1.2 million people since 2018. |
| Extend our UNITAR partnership and promote changes in attitudes to drink driving reaching five million people SDG alignment: 3.5; 3.6; 12.8; 17.16 | Number of people educated about the dangers of drink driving 9,859 | This year we educated 9,859 people about the dangers of drink driving. We developed an innovative new drink drive online module which aims to change attitudes about drink driving. We launched 'The Wrong Side of the Road' initiative in Great Britain in May 2021. While Covid-19 delayed its roll out in many markets, we aim to scale the programme quickly over the next 12 months. |
| Leverage Diageo marketing and innovation to make moderation the norm – reaching one billion people with dedicated responsible drinking messaging SDG alignment: 3.5; 12.8; 17.16 | Number of people reached with responsible drinking messages from our brands 367m | We reached 367 million people this year, reflecting both significant progress towards our 2030 goal and enhanced data capture and measurement. We moved to a more systemic process of measurement led by our media partners OMG, leading to increased data capture, which has driven a significant increase in our reported performance. Setting market-level targets helped drive progress. A leading contribution came from Latin America, with Mexico delivering a cross-brand campaign from Smirnoff, Johnnie Walker, Don Julio and Black & White which reached over 46 million consumers. |
| Champion inclusion and diversity | | |
| Champion gender diversity with an ambition to achieve 50% representation of women in leadership roles by 2030 ² SDG alignment: 5.5; 8.1; 10.2; 10.4 | Percentage of female leaders globally 42%^A | Each of our markets has stretching multi-year inclusion and diversity plans which include a focus on developing a strong pipeline of female talent. We have exceeded our previous female leadership representation goals (35% by 2020 and 40% by 2025) and have set a further ambitious goal, aiming for 50% female leadership representation by 2030. This year, 42% ^A of our leadership roles were held by women. |
| Champion ethnic diversity with an ambition to increase representation of leaders from ethnically diverse backgrounds to 45% by 2030 ² SDG alignment: 10.2 | Percentage of ethnically diverse leaders globally 37%^A | We have identified ethnicity as a global inclusion and diversity priority, defining similarly ambitious goals for ethnic diversity as we have for gender. This year we created and launched a progressive Ethnic Diversity Framework to support our markets in creating plans that cover talent representation and development, supplier ethnic diversity and inclusive marketing. We aim to increase representation of leaders from ethnically diverse backgrounds to 45% by 2030. Currently voluntary ethnicity data collection is live in 61 countries where it is legally permissible. In these countries over 80% of employees across all levels have disclosed their ethnicity information confidentially. 37% ^A of leadership roles are currently held by people from ethnically diverse backgrounds. |
| We will use our creative and media spend to support progressive voices, measuring and increasing the percentage spend year on year SDG alignment: 5.5; 5B; 10.2; 10.4 | Measurement and evaluation framework under development | This year we updated our Progressive Portrayal framework to be at the forefront of breaking stereotypes in advertising for gender, race, sexuality and age, and have used the framework to train nearly 2,000 internal and external people so far. We continue to break boundaries and work with inclusive talent that reflects our broad consumer base – for instance with Guinness's Never Settle campaign, which launched in May 2021 to redress the imbalance of coverage of women's rugby. We continue to work with our advertising agencies and partners to ensure our creative teams are as diverse as the consumers who enjoy our products. We are in the third year of collecting insight about the makeup of our agency workforce and have now gone beyond gender to also look at ethnicity and age. We continue to partner with Creative Equals globally on the Creative Comeback programme and work with the Unstereotype Alliance. We have committed to a multi-million sterling media investment over the next two years to media platforms and publishers who are working to make mainstream media more diverse and inclusive. We are currently developing a robust measurement and evaluation framework for this target and will be reporting quantitatively against it in the future. |

| Target by 2030 | KPI | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| Accelerate inclusion and diversity in our value chain, measuring and increasing the percentage of Diageo suppliers from female and minority owned businesses year on year ² SDG alignment: 5.5; 5B; 10.2; 10.4 | Percentage of suppliers with female and minority ownership N/A | We aim to build a robust and sustainable supplier base that reflects the regions in which we operate. We are measuring and increasing the percentage of diverse-owned and -operated suppliers, year on year. We provide equal opportunities to all suppliers to compete for our projects. We are developing our Supplier Diversity programme by leveraging the best practice from our work in North America over the past six years (where we more than doubled our spend with diverse suppliers) and extending the programme and targets to all markets. We aim to report on this next year. We are also looking at ways to work collaboratively with suppliers and agencies to drive greater diversity within their organisations. We are currently developing a robust measurement and evaluation framework for this ambition and will be reporting quantitatively against it in the future. |
| Provide business and hospitality skills to 200,000 people, increasing employability and improving livelihoods through Learning for Life (L4L) and our other skills programmes SDG alignment: 4.4; 8.1; 8.6; 10.2; 17.16 | Number of people reached through L4L and other skills programmes 8,631 | This year we reached 8,631 people through our skills programmes. Covid-19 had a devastating effect on the hospitality sector, but we were able to continue to deliver our L4L programme where it was most needed. We pivoted our programmes to work online, in partnership with our network of charities and training providers, to allow us to continue to provide effective support. The success of the programme in helping to build careers in hospitality was highlighted with Bianca Lima, a 2019 L4L graduate, becoming the champion of cocktail competition Diageo World Class™ in Brazil. |
| Through the Diageo Bar Academy we will deliver 1.5 million training sessions providing skills and resources to help build a thriving hospitality sector that works for all SDG alignment: 4.4; 8.1; 8.6; 10.2; 17.16 | Number of training sessions delivered through Diageo Bar Academy 113,447 | We delivered 113,447 skills training sessions to hospitality industry workers (owners, managers, bartenders and waiting staff) through Diageo Bar Academy (DBA) this year. DBA has various ways to deliver courses (physical training, virtual training, e-learning and master classes). This year, virtual training became increasingly important and enabled us to continue to reach and upskill people. We modified many of our courses to help address the unique challenges of continued industry lockdowns and re-openings, including training for businesses on adapting their infrastructure to keep employees and customers safe. DBA also supports the development of a more diverse and inclusive hospitality sector: we have increased the participation of women in DBA training, and run women-only training sessions in Africa and India. |
| Ensure 50% of beneficiaries from our community programmes are women and our community programmes will be designed to enhance ethnic diversity and inclusion of underrepresented groups SDG alignment: 5.5; 5A | Percentage of beneficiaries of our community programmes who are women 51% | This year 51% of beneficiaries from community programmes were women. Currently we include female beneficiaries from registered skills programmes, where we can accurately track the gender of participants through their registrations. In the future, we plan to use qualitative impact assessment protocols (QUIP) where it is currently challenging to accurately measure female beneficiaries, such as for water sanitation and hygiene programmes. We are also researching the best way to support people from ethnically diverse backgrounds in the hospitality sector. |



Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability: Preserve water for life

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reduce water use in our operations with a 40% improvement in water use efficiency in water-stressed areas and 30% improvement across the company SDG alignment: 6.4 | Percentage improvement in litres of water used per litre of packaged product 7.7%^Δ | We delivered a 7.7% ^Δ improvement in water efficiency this year and cumulatively, water-use rates have improved by over 53% since our water stewardship programme began in 2007. Water efficiency improved by 12.1% in water-stressed areas. In addition, the volume of water we recycled or reused in our own production was 843,115m³, representing 5% of total water withdrawals. The Africa region's water stewardship work has been particularly successful this year. Key water recycling and reuse facilities are now operational in Kenya and Uganda, and we have begun construction of water recycling facilities in both our Nigerian sites. This year, 33,830m³ of water were used for agricultural purposes on land under our operational control. We report this separately from water used in our direct operations. |
| Replenish more water than we use for our operations for all of our sites in water-stressed areas by 2026 SDG alignment: 6.1; 6.2; 6.6; 6B; 15.1 | Percentage of water replenished in water-stressed areas 12.7% | Our refreshed water replenishment programme had a strong year despite the challenges of implementation in areas under lockdown. We exceeded our target for the year, completing a total of 20 projects in nine countries, which replenished 583,656m³ of water, representing 12.7% of our target for 2026. Given the importance of handwashing during the Covid-19 pandemic, we prioritised WASH projects (see below), but we also completed tree planting, dam desilting, drip irrigation and aquifer recharge projects in water-stressed catchments where we operate or source raw materials. |
| Invest in improving access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in communities near our sites and local sourcing areas in all of our water-stressed markets SDG alignment: 6.1; 6.2; 6.6; 6B; 15.1 | Percentage of water-stressed markets with investment in WASH 89% | The Covid-19 pandemic made it an especially important year for implementing WASH projects in vulnerable communities. As part of our replenishment programme we completed 13 WASH projects in seven countries: Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa. 54,691 people benefitted from these WASH projects this year. |

1. All baselines for our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' 2030 targets and ambitions are 2020, unless otherwise stated
2. Statements on representation are ambitions for Diageo and should not be considered a target

Δ Within PwC's limited assurance; see page 201 for further details

| Target by 2030 | KPI | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| Engage in collective action in all of our priority water basins to improve water accessibility, availability and quality and contribute to a net positive water impact SDG alignment: 6.1; 6.2; 6.5; 6.6; 6A; 6B | Percentage of priority water basins with collective action participation 15% | We have built on our history of participation in collective action by creating a new, structured collective action programme that is fundamental to our water and climate change risk strategies. Our assessment identified 13 priority water basins in 11 countries on four continents, based on water risk and strategic importance to our business. We have developed detailed guidance on collective action for our markets, consulting with key external stakeholders and we have made our guidelines open source to encourage adoption by more companies. We are participating in collective action in two priority water basins. In the Santiago/Lerma basin in Mexico we joined a new initiative called 'Charco Bendito' comprising many food and beverage companies. In the Spey basin in Scotland we continued our support for the multi-stakeholder Spey Catchment Initiative. |
|  Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability: Accelerate to a low carbon world | | |
| Become net zero carbon in our direct operations (Scopes 1 and 2) SDG alignment: 7.2; 7.3; 12.6; 13.3 | Percentage reduction in absolute GHG (ktCO ₂ e) 5.1%^A | Diageo's total direct and indirect carbon emissions (location/gross) ¹ this year were 691,999 ^A tonnes (2020 – 702,204 tonnes), comprising direct emissions (Scope 1) of 549,469 tonnes (2020 – 568,720 tonnes), and indirect (Scope 2) emissions of 142,530 tonnes (2020 – 133,484 tonnes). The intensity ratio for this year was 177 ^A grams per litre packaged (2020 – 195 grams per litre packaged). ¹ This year we reduced GHG emissions by 5.1%, building on our 2020 achievement of a 50% reduction in absolute emissions. This emissions reduction was despite a year-on-year increase of 9.9% in packaged volume and 16.3% in distilled volume. As markets opened back up after lockdown restrictions, there have been some increased emissions associated with production growth, especially from sites in Africa, Mexico and the United Kingdom. Reductions were driven by increased use of on-site renewable energy, particularly in India and the use of renewable energy attribute certificates, including through green gas certificates generated by converting distillery co-products. Some capital investments were delayed in this financial year due to lockdown restrictions but the associated benefits are on track to be delivered in the next financial year. Our annual targets to achieve net zero by 2030 in Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been calculated in accordance with the principles of Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and have been submitted to the SBTi for validation. This year we have made progress in line with our expectations and are on track to achieve this goal. Our Scope 3 target of net zero by 2050 is also aligned with the principles of the SBTi. |
|  Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability: Become sustainable by design | | |
| Reduce our value chain (Scope 3) carbon emissions by 50% ^{2,3} SDG alignment: 7.2; 7.3; 7A; 12.6; 13.3; 17.16 | Percentage reduction in absolute GHG (ktCO ₂ e) (2.1)% | Our new target of reducing Scope 3 emissions by 50% by 2030 and achieving a net zero value chain by 2050 or sooner triggered a comprehensive review of our total value chain footprint and associated emissions. Consequently, we re-set our baseline, incorporating additional categories of Scope 3 upstream and downstream emissions. This year our value chain Scope 3 emissions increased by 2.1%. This was mainly due to increased production and its associated increased use of raw materials, packaging, third-party operations and neutral spirit sourcing, as well as a relatively depressed new baseline year of 2020, which was affected by Covid-19. We remain committed to accelerating progress on reducing total value chain emissions and working collaboratively with our suppliers and partners in future years. We have added the Scope 3 target to our Partnering with Suppliers standard, which is reflected in our procurement contracts. |
| Use 100% renewable energy across all our direct operations SDG alignment: 7.2; 7A; 17.16 | Percentage of renewable energy across our direct operations 36.0% | Our total renewable energy increased to 36% this year, an increase of 2.6% on the prior year. The main drivers of this progress are programmes switching from fossil fuel to renewable sources, including wider use of biomass and renewable electricity. As a signatory to the RE100 global initiative committed to 100% renewable electricity, we aim to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030. This year, 66.4% of electricity consumed was from renewable sources such as wind, hydro and solar (2020: 66%), exceeding our 2025 interim target of 50%. In the United Kingdom, 100% of our electricity came from renewable sources. |
| Achieve zero waste in our direct operations and zero waste to landfill in our supply chain SDG alignment: 12.5; 12.6 | Percentage reduction in total waste to landfill (tonnes) 97.5%^A | We maintained zero waste to landfill ² at all our supply and office sites through continuous improvement, ongoing segregation of materials at our sites and close collaboration with partners. This year we started to identify and baseline our waste to landfill footprint in supply chains. We have also added the target to our Partnering with Suppliers standard, which is reflected in our procurement contracts. |

| Target by 2030 | KPI | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| Continue our work to reduce total packaging and increase recycled content in our packaging (delivering a 10% reduction in packaging weight and increasing the percentage recycled content of our packaging to 60%) SDG alignment: 12.2; 12.6 | Percentage reduction of total packaging (by weight) (3.6)% | As a result of the on-trade closures due to Covid-19, there was an increase in the use of cans rather than returnable kegs which resulted in an increase in our overall packaging weight of 3.6%. Aside from this challenge, our work with Pulpex on a paper-based bottle has demonstrated the potential to reduce the packaging weight of a bottle by 95%, which we anticipate will debut with Johnnie Walker in fiscal 23. This and other innovative approaches will be central to delivering this target. |
| Achieve 40% average recycled content in our plastic bottles by 2025 (and 100% by 2030) ⁴ SDG alignment: 12.5; 12.6 | Percentage of recycled content (by weight) 42.8% | The recycled content in our packaging was 42.8%, a decrease of 3% compared with last year because less 'cullet' (recycled glass) was available in our main markets. Over 85% of our finished packaged product uses glass and glass recycling infrastructure has been severely impacted by Covid-19. |
| Ensure 100% of our packaging is widely recyclable (or reusable/compostable) SDG alignment: 12.2; 12.6 | Percentage of packaging recyclable (by weight) 99.5% | The application of the 'widely recyclable' definition across all our markets will require some further work to embed a universal definition for subsequent years' reporting. As last year, 99.5% of our packaging is recyclable by our previous definition. The remaining non-recyclable components are currently either technically or operationally not replaceable, and we continue to explore alternatives for these residual materials. |
| Provide all of our local sourcing communities with agricultural skills and resources, building economic and environmental resilience (supporting 150,000 smallholder farmers) SDG alignment: 2.3; 2.4; 8.3; 12.2; 12.3 | Percentage of recyclable (or reusable/compostable)/percentage of plastic used 5.4% | We have made solid progress with 5.4% recycled content in all plastic (PET) bottles globally and we have moved certain formats to 100% recycled content. While just 2% of our packaging is made from PET, we nonetheless consider this an important target. |
| Develop regenerative agriculture pilot programmes in five key sourcing landscapes SDG alignment: 15.2; 15.3; 15.5; 15A; 17.16 | Number of smallholder farmers who we have provided with, or facilitated access to, initiatives providing agricultural skills and a minimum of three inputs N/A | We are encouraged by the innovative approach in our South Africa market to ensure our Smirnoff and Captain Morgan PET formats were adapted to enable the PET bottles to be widely recyclable or reusable. This contributes to the PETCO initiative in market where 56,500 tonnes of PET was collected for reuse. The remaining non-recyclable plastic components are challenging to displace, however we will continue to explore alternatives. This year, we created a set of Global POS (point-of-sale) Sustainable Guidelines for our marketing teams which will be fully implemented next year. We reduced the use of single use plastic cups in Europe, moved to 100% recycled and recyclable paper in North America with our key POS supplier, and reduced material waste and obsolescence within our warehouses. |
| | Number of regenerative agriculture pilot programmes active N/A | On-farm practices in our farmer network vary widely in maturity. Some growers already use sustainable and regenerative practices, while others still need to adapt. Moving to regenerative agriculture across this network is a substantial step requiring understanding and planning, and we have focussed this year on building our strategy and engaging market teams through a new Regenerative Agriculture Community of Practice to share learnings and build capability. We are also building a baseline of supplier and market maturity and assessing the materiality of issues to create implementation plans for next year and beyond. We have developed a number of tools which will be rolled out to suppliers and farmers. We are currently developing a robust measurement and evaluation framework for this target and will be reporting quantitatively against it in the future. |

1. We use the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol as a basis for reporting our emissions, and we include all facilities where we have operational control for the full financial year
2. Please refer to our reporting methodologies for more information on how data has been compiled, including standards and assumptions used

3. A comprehensive review of Scope 3 categories has increased the fiscal 20 baseline to 4,87 MtCO₂e
 4. These targets were introduced in 2018
- Δ Within PwC's limited assurance; see page 201 for further details

Doing business the right way, from grain to glass

Doing the right thing, in the right way, is the foundation of our business. That includes embedding our commitment to business integrity and respect for human rights into the way we work, every day, everywhere. We consider health and safety as a fundamental human right – and at an operational level the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees is our highest priority.

Making respect for human rights everyone's business

Respect for human rights should be a part of everyone's working day. We are continuing to embed human rights into every function of our business, in every market, as part of our commitment to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which we signed in 2014.

We have a well-developed policy framework that addresses human rights and our commitment to business integrity. We use our comprehensive human rights impact assessment (HRIA) process, which considers our entire value chain, and our Responsible Sourcing programme as part of our due diligence and risk monitoring process.

In line with the UNGPs, we have identified three external risks as particularly salient to our business: labour rights, including the risk of child labour, especially in agricultural supply networks; labour standards for contract workers; and sexual harassment in the hospitality sector.

In response, we have developed measures including awareness programmes focussed on child protection and training for a variety of internal and external stakeholders on modern slavery risks. We have also developed standards and training in all our markets aimed at protecting brand promotion teams from harassment.

We describe our human rights approach and performance in more detail in our ESG Reporting Index. We publish our Modern Slavery Statement on our website.

Strengthening our approach

Embedding human rights is a continuous and evolving process. We have now carried out 19 HRAs since we began our programme in 2015. In previous years we have conducted HRAs in Kenya, Ghana, Mexico, Brazil, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Colombia, the United Kingdom, Guatemala, Tanzania, Nigeria, South Africa, China, North America (United States/Canada) and Australia. This year, we carried out HRAs in the Middle East (second phase), PEBAC (Peru/Ecuador/Bolivia/Argentina/Chile), and North Asia (South Korea/Japan), and the second phase in India was in progress as this report was published. These last four HRAs were delayed from 2020 as a result of Covid-19.

During the pandemic we developed a robust desk-based approach to HRAs. This included an in-depth review of the human rights context relevant to our operations and value chain in each country, a detailed scoping of our operations and value chain, and the development of an information gathering tool, and follow-up interviews as needed. All our HRIA reports include an action plan to address identified risks and an action plan for their delivery.

Following on from the completion of the extensive human rights due diligence across our business and value chain through the HRIA programme, we are now working to further embed our human rights approach across all aspects of our business. This year that included further embedding our Global Brand Promoter Standard in all our markets to protect brand promotion teams from harassment. Our governance process checks that this standard is included in agency contracts and that promoters receive relevant training.

Health and safety

Our global health and safety strategy aims to take a holistic approach to the wellbeing, as well as the safety, of our people. At its heart is our global Zero Harm programme, which is designed to ensure that everyone goes home safe and healthy, every day, everywhere.

Last year we introduced a new, broader total recordable accident frequency rate (TRAFR) metric, with the aim of achieving a TRAFR performance of 3.5 or less. Our TRAFR helps us identify and analyse the root causes of all levels of accidents and near misses, which enables us to predict and prevent more serious accidents and illnesses. This year we have sustained a TRAFR performance of 1.98 at a global level, an improvement from 2.12 last year.

After sustaining less than one lost-time accident (LTA) per 1,000 employees in 2019 and 2020, this year the LTA frequency rate increased from 0.60 to 1.03^A, largely due to an increase in incidents at our sites in Europe. This year's rate of 1.03^A is broadly in line with our performance prior to 2020. The severity rate of these LTAs, which measures the seriousness of the incident and time off work, reduced by 11.9% globally.

We have introduced a new global governance structure and approach to co-ordinating our health and safety strategy across the business. This blends local ownership and agility with global oversight of trends, enabling sharing of best practice and policies.

There is no acceptable level of accidents and we want to continue to encourage safe behaviour among all our people. A core part of our strategy is to identify and leverage the best available health and safety practices, technologies and systems to effectively interrogate data.

We continue to build our people's capabilities to provide them with the most up-to-date health and safety skills and knowledge to consistently carry out their roles safely. We are also committed to working in partnership with our contractors and third-party providers to ensure they are equally committed to our Zero Harm ambition.

We have taken a strategic approach to managing the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and successfully implemented new protocols and safe ways of working across the business, including in offices, production facilities, commercial premises and among our new remote working population.

The global pandemic has been a physical and emotional challenge for all our people for a variety of reasons. This year Diageo's annual Your Voice survey included questions on wellbeing, which gave us additional insights into the progress we are making in this area, as described in Our people on page 22. We have also created a new, dedicated health and wellbeing channel in our learning management system, which provides tools and resources to help our people manage their own specific needs.

2021 safety data by region

| Region | Employee LTA rate | Employee TRA rate | Independent contractor | LTAs ¹ | Fatalities ² |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| North America | 1.14 | 2.07 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Europe and Turkey | 2.44 | 3.21 | 3 | 25 | 0 |
| Africa | 0.25 | 1.12 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 1.06 | 2.16 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Asia Pacific | 0.33 | 1.80 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Diageo (total) | 1.03⁴ | 1.98 | 15 | 37 | 0 |

1. We do not report an LTA rate for independent contractors due to the difficulty and administrative burden in accurately recording headcount
 2. Fatalities include any employee work-related fatality arising in their day-to-day work environment, or any work-related fatalities occurring to third parties and contractors (non full-time employees) while on Diageo's premises
- Δ Within PwC's independent limited assurance scope, see page 201

Our Life Saving Rules: 11 ways to make our people safer

We want everyone to go home safe and healthy, every day, everywhere. That means constantly reinforcing the behaviours that have made us an industry leader on safety – and going further until we reach our ambition of zero harm.

This year we found a new way to bring our health and safety culture to life for our people – through our Life Saving Rules programme. Launched in every market, Life Saving Rules focusses on the 11 key behaviours that can prevent the worst kinds of accidents – what are known as severe and fatal incidents.

The rules are built around the activities we have identified as highest risk, such as driving on roads, working at height, and entering confined spaces, and outline the key safe behaviour expectations for our employees to understand and adopt as part of their working day. We brought the message home through booklets, posters, t-shirts, display screens, videos, virtual engagements and face-to-face training, and teams at our local sites focus on communicating a specific rule each month.

Business integrity

We remain deeply committed to operating in the right way in everything we do. Compliance and conducting our business with integrity are non-negotiables, and our approach to risk and compliance helps us go beyond the basics to encourage the right behaviours and attitudes every day, everywhere.

Our global Code of Business Conduct, available in 20 languages, sets out what we stand for as a company and how we operate to enable all our employees to understand what is required of them in the conduct of our business across a range of compliance areas. We undertake annual mandatory global training on our Code of Business Conduct and key global policies, which includes an integrated Annual Certification of Compliance (ACC) for all managers and their direct reports, encompassing a total of 15,002 eligible employees.

Global training is delivered in an easily accessible e-learning format with classroom training delivered to those employees who do not have regular access to a computer.

Another area of potential compliance risk is our interactions with third parties. Our Know Your Business Partner programme is designed to help us evaluate the risk of doing business with a third party prior to entering a contractual relationship, as well as monitor for any changes throughout our interactions. This year we refreshed our third-party risk programme to include additional mitigations to the increased risk of economic sanctions. We assess all our business partners for potential economic sanctions and compliance risks such as bribery and corruption, money laundering, facilitation of tax evasion, data privacy or other reputational red flags and implement additional due diligence processes on those parties that pose a potentially higher risk. Central oversight is provided by our global business integrity team which undertakes regular reviews on the effectiveness of the programme.

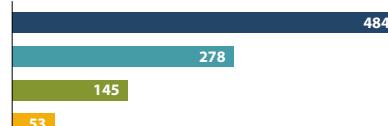
We encourage our employees, and anyone we do business with, to raise concerns about potential breaches of our Code of Business Conduct or policies. Our confidential whistle-blowing help line, SpeakUp, is available via phone or web portal, enabling anyone to report a concern. Additionally, we encourage employees to come forward to their line manager, legal, HR or risk and compliance and business integrity partners.

This year 484 allegations of breaches were reported. Whilst on an annual basis we saw a decline in allegations versus last year, due to increased virtual working as a result of the pandemic, we are noting that the reporting levels are slowly going back to pre-pandemic levels. The substantiation rate of allegations has slightly increased compared to last year with 39% of cases confirmed as a breach.

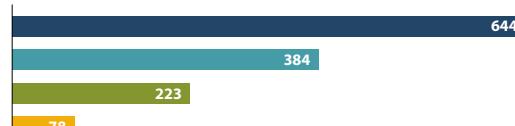
All allegations are taken seriously, investigated and where required consequence management is performed. We monitor all breaches to identify trends and root causes where further action may be required. This year 53 people exited the business as a result of breaches of our Code of Business Conduct or policies versus 78 people last year. The reduced number of breach leavers is due to a reduction in severity and type of breaches this year.

Reported and substantiated breaches

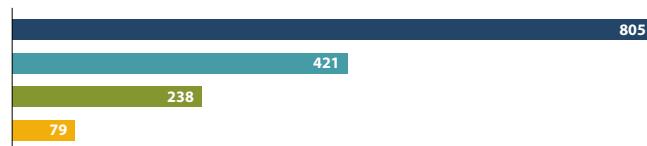
2021



2020



2019



- Reported
- Reported through SpeakUp
- Substantiated breaches
- Code-related leavers

Our ESG reporting approach

Reporting transparently on the environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues that affect our business and that our business creates plays a vital role in delivering our strategy. It helps us to manage ESG risks, seize opportunities and promote sustainable development everywhere we live, work, source and sell.

Our ESG reporting suite aims to provide comprehensive and comparable disclosures for a broad range of stakeholders. As well as publishing our integrated Annual Report and ESG Reporting Index at the year-end, we also submit non-financial information to benchmarking and index organisations throughout the year, including those listed on page 3 of our ESG Reporting Index.

The non-financial reporting space is evolving quickly. We are committed to continual evaluation and improvement of our approach and to actively track emerging ESG frameworks and good practice.

How we report to our stakeholders – our reporting suite



Annual Report Where we present our most material disclosures and describe how our strategy delivers value for our business and other stakeholders.



Diageo.com Where, through the 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' section, we give further details of our approach and performance, including examples of our strategy in action.



ESG Reporting Index Where we give additional disclosures in line with the GRI Standards index and the UNGC advanced reporting criteria index, plus our response to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). This document also includes detailed non-financial reporting boundaries and methodologies.

Who are our stakeholders? Everyone who is affected by our business, and everyone who affects it, is a stakeholder. A detailed description of our stakeholder engagement process is on pages 20-21 of our Annual Report.

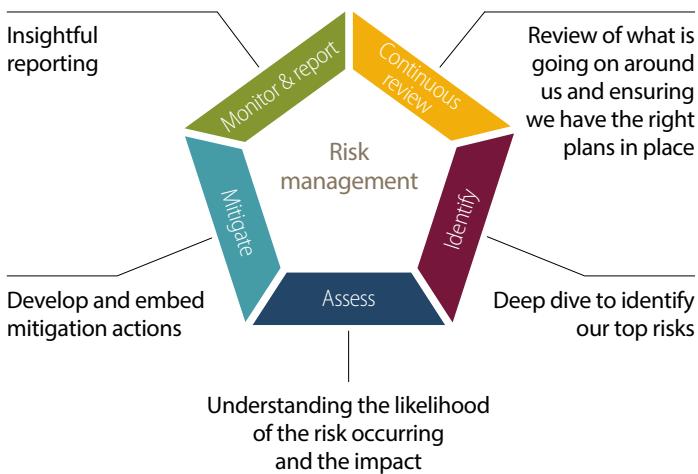
Non-financial information statement

| Focus area | Relevant policies and standards | Read more in this report | Page |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Promote positive drinking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Marketing and Digital Marketing Policy– Employee Alcohol Global Policy– Position papers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Promote positive drinking– Performing against our 2030 targets | 30-31 38-41 |
| Champion inclusion and diversity Our people | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Code of Business Conduct– 2020 Gender Pay Gap Report– Human Rights Global Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Champion inclusion and diversity– Our people– Performing against our 2030 targets | 32-33 22 38-41 |
| Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Environmental Global Policy– Sustainable Agriculture Guidelines– Sustainable Packaging Commitments– Partnering with Suppliers standard | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability– Performing against our 2030 targets– Responding to climate-related risks | 34-35 38-41 50-55 |
| Human rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Human Rights Global Policy– Modern Slavery Statement– Global Brand Promoter Standard | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Doing business the right way from grain to glass | 42-43 |
| Health and safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Health, Safety and Wellbeing Global Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Doing business the right way from grain to glass | 42-43 |
| Anti-bribery and corruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Code of Business Conduct | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Doing business the right way from grain to glass | 43 |
| Our contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Performing against our 2030 targets | 38-41 |

Our principal risks and risk management

Effective risk management

Well-managed risk-taking lies at the heart of our Performance Ambition. Great risk management drives better commercial decisions, protects our assets and supports a growing, resilient and sustainable business.



Our approach

We believe that great risk management starts with the right conversations to drive better business decisions. Our focus is to identify and embed mitigation actions for material risks that could impact our current or future performance, and/or our reputation. Our approach is holistic and integrated, bringing together risk management, internal controls and business integrity, ensuring that our activities across this agenda focus on the risks that could have the greatest impact. We regularly review and refresh our principal risks, our risk appetite and our approach to risk management. Our approach is also structured to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to mitigate, but not to eliminate, our principal risks in this context.

Accountability for managing risk is embedded into our management structures. Each market and function undertakes an annual risk assessment, establishes mitigation plans and monitors risk on a continual basis.

Our Executive Audit & Risk Committee regularly assesses risk, and the Board independently reviews the assessment. This Committee meets quarterly and receives regular reports on the risks faced across the business and the effectiveness of the actions taken to mitigate these risks. We use internal and external data to monitor our risks and to make proactive interventions. We also establish cross-functional working groups and use expert advice where necessary to ensure significant risks are effectively managed and, where appropriate, escalated to the Executive and Board for consideration. This year we implemented an integrated risk management tool across the business to enhance our risk management process.

 Further details about our risk management approach are described in the Corporate governance report on page 97 and in the Audit Committee report on pages 99-101

Our principal risks

The Executive and Board considered the group's principal risks and our risk appetite, setting the level of risk tolerance we have for risks that could impact delivery of our strategic objectives. Examples of risks for which we have zero appetite include risks that could: harm our people; impact product quality; cause us to market irresponsibly or otherwise act without integrity; and be non-compliant with laws and regulations, including those relating to financial reporting.

Risks that can be partially mitigated through insurance are also identified and evaluated. We focus our insurance resources on the most critical areas or where there is a legal requirement, seeking a balance between retained risk and risk transfer. As insurance markets are getting tighter this is an area we continue to monitor.

The Board considers principal risks to be the most significant risks faced by the group, including those that are the most material to our performance and that could threaten our business model or future long-term performance, solvency or liquidity. They do not comprise all the risks associated with our business and are not set out in priority order. Additional risks not known to management, or currently deemed to be less material, may also have an adverse effect on the business.

We have reviewed and updated the descriptions, risk outlooks and mitigating actions of our principal risks. The overall level of risk, despite mitigation efforts, is increasing in line with significant external threats such as digital revolution, climate change, geopolitical risks and the resulting surge of global uncertainty in many areas. Pandemics was elevated from an emerging risk in the prior year to a principal risk this year to reflect the increased impact and mitigations needed to manage this risk. Counterfeit, previously grouped with Product Quality risk, is now shown separately.

Update to the response to the Covid-19 pandemic

The World Health Organization declared Covid-19 a global pandemic in March 2020. Unprecedented restrictive measures were put in place worldwide to help prevent the spread of the disease to ensure safety and wellbeing, protect health services and attempt to stabilise economies.

The pandemic has continued to create uncertainty; however, as vaccination rollouts progress and our understanding and agility in managing through preventative measures has grown, the outlook is more optimistic. While our approach to risk mitigation and assessing risk appetite has not changed materially as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, certain of our principal risks have been revisited in the light of the potential impact of the pandemic on those risks. In addition, the impact and developments concerning Covid-19, including the pace of recovery in different geographies, are articulated in our new Pandemic principal risk.

Emerging risks

There continues to be a focus on identifying and assessing potential emerging risks. These can be newly identified risks or known risks that have evolved over time. The Executive and Board formally review emerging risks. Our Corporate Strategy and Enterprise Risk Management teams undertake horizon-scanning to monitor any potential disruptions that could dramatically change our industry and/or our business, from both a risk and opportunity perspective, for the Executive and the Board to understand the changing landscape and take appropriate actions. We perform scenario planning and draw on external thinking and research to consider the changes around us to understand how our risk profile could change over a longer period. Emerging risks we are monitoring include changes to the global socio-economic landscape.

Global socio-economic landscape

The human and economic cost of Covid-19 is significant with increased poverty and numerous job losses versus pre-pandemic levels. These factors as well as others are contributing to increased social inequities and widening the wealth gap between demographics. We are monitoring the potential impact of this on our consumer base and their buying preferences.

 For more information on our market dynamics and our strategic priorities and outcomes please see pages 14-17

| Risk & impact | How we mitigate | Developments in 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Cyber threats | Risk outlook:  |      | <p>Sophisticated cyber and IT threats, including those facilitated through breaches of internal policies and unauthorised access, could lead to theft, loss and misappropriation of critical assets and/or personal data and disruption to core business operations including manufacturing and supply, resulting in financial loss, significant fines and reputational damage.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise-wide cyber risk management processes and policies. Our employees engage in mandatory global e-learning and regular phishing exercises. We have deployed next-generation security technologies to tackle advanced attacks. We have multi-factor authentication, single sign-on and privileged access management for sensitive applications. Enhanced cloud security measures are in place. We have strong operating procedures to ensure our cyber incident response readiness. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ransomware attacks against high-profile peers are becoming more frequent. The pace and sophistication of the attacks are faster and more widespread than ever before. In response, while full mitigation is not possible, we have acted quickly to further strengthen our security posture in both IT and operational technologies environments. We perform regular cyber crisis simulation drills to enhance overall readiness to respond to cyber-attacks and serious data breaches and perform penetration testing to help identify and fix security vulnerabilities to continuously improve the risk posture across our networks and systems. Successfully implemented additional security measures enabling secure working from home environments. Our employees continue to improve capability in recognising and reporting security incidents, as a result of focussed cyber training. |
| 2 Climate change, sustainability & responsibility | Risk outlook:  |      | <p>Physical and transition climate change risks including water stress and increased regulation, as well as inability to meet sustainability goals, could reduce revenues and profits. These risks could also impact trust and reputation amongst consumers, investors and other stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource scarcity issues identified and mitigated, especially within agricultural ingredient sourcing and manufacturing, water and energy. 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' strategy launched and operationalised to deliver against key targets and longer-term goals. Water blueprint defined and operationalised in water-stressed locations. Communications programmes in place to share impact, strengthen reputation and support advocacy platform. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme weather, climate action failure and human-led environmental damage continue to top the list of the globe's highest risks with regulations and government interventions expected to continue to increase. 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambition launched, and headway made against targets in the first year (see pages 34-35). Multi-year climate change risk assessment to assess short and long-term impacts from physical and transition risks launched with phase 1 completed focussing on Scotland and North America. Cross-functional Climate Risk Steering Group continuing to develop approach to climate change risk reporting (see page 50 for more details). |
| 3 Pandemics | Risk outlook:  |     | <p>Global outbreak of a public health threat or fear of such an event could result in increased government restrictions and regulations including the shutdown of the on-trade, restrictions to travel, and quarantining of our employees resulting in a negative impact to consumer demand, or a slowdown or halting of our business operations due to supply or logistic constraints, could adversely impact our financial performance.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global crisis management and business continuity management programme in place to enhance our capability to react effectively to crises and minimise damage and disruption in our business operations. Multi-channel product availability enabling consumers to continue to purchase our products for consumption. Established links to government bodies enabling dialogue regarding industry response and regulation. Decentralised decision-making enables re-prioritisation and resource re-deployment where required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting our people and our business and supporting our suppliers, customers and communities continued to be at the forefront of our response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Risk mitigations have been agile and effective, with support and oversight by the Board. The Executive Working Group and local crisis management teams continue to monitor and enhance the mitigation actions and processes established during the pandemic. This includes continuing to work closely in challenging areas such as employee wellbeing, return to work norms and supply disruption. Further actions we are taking to protect our business and support our partners and communities are also described across the Strategic report and in the Chief Executive's statement on pages 10-13. |
| 4 Global economic volatility | Risk outlook:  |    | <p>Economic volatility or failure to react quickly enough to changing economic conditions, currency instability, inflationary pressures, changes to customs duties and tariffs, and/or eroded consumer confidence could impact forecasting and/or financial performance.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and global monitoring of key business drivers and performance to prepare for rapid changes in the external environment. Group-level strategic analysis and scenario planning to strengthen market strategies and risk management. Multi-country investment strategy and local sourcing strategies. Central hedging and currency monitoring to manage volatility. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented more regular planning focussed on generating more insights at global and local levels, which have been instrumental in allowing timely adjustment of our commercial strategies in a dynamic environment. As conditions improve, we continue to assess multiple scenarios to ensure our preparedness to invest and grow. |

Strategic outcomes

 Efficient growth  Consistent value creation  Credibility and trust  Engaged people  Risk included in viability assessment

Risk outlook

 Increasing  Decreasing  Stable

| Risk & impact | How we mitigate | Developments in 2021 |
|---|--|---|
| 5 Consumer disruption | <p>Risk outlook: </p> <p>   </p> <p>Inability to respond and adapt either our products or our processes to disruptive market forces including e-commerce, digital, and new formats could impact our ability to effectively service our customers and consumers with the required agility, thereby threatening market share, revenue, profitability and growth ambitions.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have a highly diversified portfolio of brands to ensure coverage of consumer occasions, trends and price points. We operate a rigorous process of strategy development and governance at corporate and market level. We perform a systematic review of emerging consumer and route to consumer trends at market and brand level, including growth of disruptive digital technologies. We focus our innovation on our strategic priorities and the biggest consumer opportunities through global brand extensions and new-to-world products. |
| 6 Geopolitical & natural hazards risk | <p>Risk outlook: </p> <p>   </p> <p>International and domestic security risks including terrorism, as well as natural hazards, pose a threat to the safety of our employees and third parties at our sites and events, as well as to property and products. Political instability may also impact on our freedom to operate in a market.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have established a comprehensive security and crisis programme to protect employees from injury or death and safeguard the business from disruption to operations and loss of property. Our security function, led by subject matter experts, draws on a global management framework to ensure risks are systematically identified and controlled. Global risk analysis and threat intelligence programmes identify and monitor threats to our people, property, assets, and supply chain. |
| 7 Counterfeit | <p>Risk outlook: </p> <p> </p> <p>Ineffective brand protection and/or prevention/intervention to address counterfeiting of our products increases the threats posed by counterfeit products, including harm to consumers and damage to our corporate and brand reputation, as well as potential physical threats to our people due to the illicit nature of organisations involved in counterfeiting activities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-counterfeiting measures embedded in our packaging deter against reuse, making our products more difficult to copy and enabling rapid authentication. We operate an active programme to identify high-risk areas, engage with customs and law enforcement authorities and participate in industry initiatives to monitor and prevent counterfeiting activity. We run an online monitoring and takedown programme across high-risk e-commerce and social media platforms, and undertake direct engagement with many platforms to create awareness and stop counterfeit listings. |
| 8 Business integrity, compliance & controls | <p>Risk outlook: </p> <p>   </p> <p>Lack of an embedded business integrity culture and associated control framework increases risk that we are not compliant with relevant laws and regulations, including but not limited to anti-corruption, money laundering, global competition and economic sanction laws impacting on our reputation and/or resulting in significant financial penalties and/or material misstatement of financial reporting.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Code of Business Conduct and supporting policies and standards set out compliance requirements. Risk assessment framework to identify, assess and monitor business and compliance risks. Regular training, communications, annual certification and engagement activities to embed employee understanding. Well-embedded control assurance programme and strong centralised second line of defence. Global third-party due diligence process supported by technology and central oversight. |

Strategic outcomes Efficient growth Consistent value creation Credibility and trust Engaged people Risk included in viability assessment**Risk outlook** Increasing Decreasing Stable

| Risk & impact | How we mitigate | Developments in 2021 |
|--|---|--|
| 9 Data privacy Risk outlook:  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our vendors must comply with our standards for the processing of personal data relating to customers, employees and partners. - All customer and consumer activities that include processing of personal data must comply with our internal controls, codes of conduct, and data privacy policies. - We deliver mandatory annual data privacy training to all employees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Data Privacy Lead Counsel has been appointed, with accountability to liaise with business and functions to ensure effective performance of the privacy programme and central oversight. - We have enhanced our processes and controls to incorporate the increased use of first-party data and consumer tracking with the expansion of direct-to-consumer channels. - We are well positioned to manage the increasing number of countries which are implementing legislation equivalent to the GDPR. |
| 10 Product quality Risk outlook:  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have food safety system certification (FSSC 22000) in place for our owned brewing and packaging sites. We monitor the certification for third-party sites and where necessary exercise our contractual right to audit. - Food fraud and food threat risk assessments are regularly undertaken. - Our Global Product Recall Standards have been strengthened, training has been developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced governance monitoring and exception reporting delivered across wholly owned breweries and packaging sites, as well as key third-party production sites. - Extension of our global product integrity programme to no- and lower-alcohol products. - Refreshed product recall crisis management policy and process rolled out. |
| 11 Regulation, indirect tax & trade barriers Risk outlook:  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We run multi-year public policy campaigns to minimise risk and unlock tax, trade and regulatory opportunities. - We have an active involvement with the United Kingdom, the European Union and the United States authorities to prevent escalation of tariff tensions. - Our positive drinking programmes are supported by a global industry platform to promote responsible drinking and tackle spirits discrimination. - We practise evidence-based engagement to build trust and reputation with governments, health ministries and other stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government lockdowns in response to Covid-19 had an impact on the on-trade business and on the availability of alcohol to consumers, varying across markets. The off-trade has remained open in almost all of our markets with some of the on-trade business shifting to the off-trade. There has been some regulatory flexibility in certain countries, such as allowing direct-to-consumer e-commerce, and/or allowing on-premise to provide take-out alcohol. - We have continued to be at the forefront of industry initiatives to promote positive drinking, including responsible drinking at home, and other awareness-building programmes. - Trade tensions and protectionism continue to impact the global trading environment, but we have seen recent de-escalation on tariffs in the United Kingdom, United States and European Union. In March 2021, 25% tariffs on single malt Scotch and Baileys imposed in the US were suspended for four months and then in June 2021 for a further five years. A free trade deal between UK and Australia has been recently announced. |
| 12 International direct tax Risk outlook:  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We monitor and, where appropriate, express views on the formulation of tax laws either directly or through trade associations or similar bodies. - We are continuing the implementation of our tax transformation programme to standardise, centralise and automate tax activities and controls where possible. - We have embedded our refreshed global transfer pricing policy to ensure the way profits are taxed is consistent with business activities and economic substance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The risk of unilateral tax increases as governments seek to fund their spending during the Covid-19 pandemic has begun to materialise, with the UK corporation tax rate increase to 25% as of 1 April 2023. - Investment by governments in the digitalisation of tax administration will facilitate enhanced access to and analysis of our data, which is likely to increase audit activity. - The OECD's work on digitalisation may result in changes to how multinationals are taxed, and could result in tax increases through the implementation of a global agreement on minimum effective taxation or unilateral actions by individual countries. - In common with other multinationals, we face increasing scrutiny from certain authorities, as outlined in our contingent liability note. |

Strategic outcomes

 Efficient growth  Consistent value creation  Credibility and trust  Engaged people  Risk included in viability assessment

Risk outlook

 Increasing  Decreasing  Stable

Viability statement

The Directors have reviewed the long-term prospects of the group in order to assess its viability. This review considered the activities and principal risks of the group together with factors likely to affect the group's future development, performance, financial position, cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities as described in the Annual Report. These factors have also been carefully assessed in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Assessment

In order to report on the long-term viability of the group, the Directors reviewed the overall funding capacity and headroom available to withstand severe but plausible downside events, and carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the group including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. This assessment also included reviewing and understanding the mitigation factors for each principal risk. The risks and mitigating factors are summarised in the previous pages.

The viability assessment has three parts

First, the Directors considered the period over which they have a reasonable expectation that the group will continue to operate and meet its liabilities. A three-year period is considered appropriate for this viability assessment because it is the period covered by the strategic plan and enables a high level of confidence in assessing viability.

Second, they considered the current debt facilities and debt headroom over the viability period, assuming that any debt maturing can be refinanced at commercially acceptable terms. None of the future outlooks considered resulted in headroom issues, primarily because the group has a healthy balance of short-term and long-term debt programmes, £2.5 billion of committed credit facilities if required and flexibility for reductions in discretionary spending including acquisitions and capital expenditure, as well as a temporary suspension of the share buyback programme and dividend payments.

Third, they considered the potential impact of severe but plausible scenarios over this period for each principal risk. None of the scenarios individually or in aggregate would cause Diageo to cease to be viable. A summary of the severe but plausible risks modelled and the level of severity reviewed is included below.

| Risk scenarios modelled | Level of severity considered |
|---|--|
| Regulation, indirect tax and trade barriers | An increase in duty rates on all products, and a reduction in trade openness. |
| Global economic volatility | Deeper Covid-19 impacts including a slower on-trade and travel recovery over three years; incremental unrecoverable inflation in costs, a market share loss and foreign currency devaluation. |
| Consumer disruption | Range of scenarios including share loss from not capturing the new-to-world brand trends; missing future e-commerce growth; and the legalisation of cannabis impacting the beverage alcohol segment. |
| Climate change | Key areas considered include an imposed carbon tax; price increase in our key raw materials due to climate change; impact of rotational short-term shut-downs occurring at a number of our water-stressed sites, and two severe storms in high-risk areas. |
| Cyber threats | Cyber-attacks on our manufacturing systems shut down our ability to ship products for three weeks. |
| International direct tax | Incremental effective tax rate levied by governments to fund Covid-19 spending. |

Management has prepared cash flow forecasts which have also been sensitised to reflect severe, but plausible downside scenarios taking into consideration the group's principal risks. In our base case scenario, we expect net sales momentum to continue in the year ending 30 June 2022, however, we expect near-term volatility to remain. The potential financial impact of a slower Covid-19 pandemic recovery has been modelled in the plausible downside scenarios. Even with these negative sensitivities for each region taken into account, the group's cash position is still considered to remain strong, as we have protected our liquidity by launching and pricing €700 million of fixed rate Euro and £400 million of fixed rate Sterling denominated bonds under Diageo's European Debt Issuance Programme. Mitigating actions, should they be required, are all within management's control and could include reductions in discretionary spending including acquisitions and capital expenditure, as well as a temporary suspension of the share buyback programme and dividend payments in the next 12 months or drawdown on committed facilities. Having considered the outcome of these assessments, the Directors are comfortable that the Company is a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing the company's consolidated financial statements.

Conclusion

On the basis described above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three-year period of their assessment.

Committed to combatting climate change

We have a longstanding commitment to combatting climate change and the related issue of water stress. Since 2008, we have been working to decarbonise our value chain, implementing adaptation measures and acting as champions for water stewardship around the world. This focus forms a key part of our strategic priorities, which support the achievement of our ambition to be one of the best performing, most trusted and respected consumer products companies in the world.

Committed to action

The threats to our environment are urgent and growing, and the world must, as defined by the Paris Agreement, ensure that the global temperature rises no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We are committed to playing our part and championing policies that support the Paris Agreement. We are proud to be a signatory to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C, which calls on companies to set ambitious science-based emissions reduction targets, and we are committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions from our direct operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by 2030 and across our full value chain (Scope 3) by 2050 or earlier.

We welcome the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as an important step in increasing stakeholders' and companies' focus on climate change. We have incorporated the TCFD framework into our reporting and are accelerating efforts to mitigate climate change risks and identify opportunities for transitioning quickly to a low carbon future.

Climate change will be a major disruptor for decades to come. Both physical risks, such as changes in climate and acute weather events, and transition risks, such as impacts on economies, changes in consumer attitude, and regulatory developments, have the potential to affect all businesses, including our own. Many are difficult to quantify, but we are monitoring developments closely with the support of expert partners. There are also elements highly relevant to our business which are easier to assess now, such as water stress, the impact on the supply of raw materials and the viability of our manufacturing sites and key supplier sites.

We know that we cannot separate climate change from other issues such as water stress, biodiversity loss, poverty and inequality; all are closely linked and threaten both the environment and the prosperity of communities everywhere. We created our bold 10-year ESG action plan, 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress', in response to this challenge. It builds on the work we have done since 2008 to decarbonise our value chain and mitigate the impact of water stress, and forms a key part of our response to both mitigating and adapting to climate change risk.

 For more details on our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' strategy, see our CEO's statement

Governance

Climate change presents various economic, business and social risks which will affect our business over the short, medium and longer term. Given its importance, climate change is overseen at the highest level of the company and integrated into business processes.

The Diageo Board and Executive Committee are responsible for managing climate change risks and opportunities, with Executive responsibility shared jointly between the President of Global Supply Chain and Procurement and the Corporate Relations Director. At an operational level, they are supported by our cross-functional Climate Risk Steering Group (see governance diagram on this page).

Our Executive Committee discusses climate change-related updates at least quarterly, and the Executive Sponsors formally update the Board on climate risk quarterly including, where relevant, reviewing the outputs of our climate change risk assessments and scenario analyses and overseeing any related decision-making. Any material financial implications of climate risk and potential impacts on Diageo's accounts, including performance and progress against non-financial metrics, are also shared with the Audit Committee of the Board.

Given the rapidly increasing understanding of climate change and the risks and opportunities for business, we continue to engage externally to monitor good practice and keep pace with stakeholder expectations in this critical area. We are active members of the TCFD working group through the UN Global Compact and we also contributed to the consultation by the United Kingdom's Financial Reporting Council on climate risk reporting.

 For more details on climate risk governance within our risk management framework, see our Effective risk management section, page 46

Climate risk as part of remuneration

Given the importance of managing climate risk, factors relevant to it are considered as part of the remuneration of our senior leaders. Specifically, the performance share element of the Long-Term Incentive Plan encourages and rewards performance against an ESG measure (introduced in 2020, for fiscal 2021 to 2023). It constitutes 20% of the performance share award, which is granted to the Executive Committee as well as senior leaders across the business. This ESG measure includes targets on carbon emissions and water efficiency, which directly support mitigation of and adaptation to climate change risk.

 For more details on how climate-related considerations are incorporated into incentive plans, see the Remuneration report, pages 104-128



 For more details on how the Board is engaged on climate risk, see our governance section, page 91

Strategy and risk management

We have operations all over the world and are therefore exposed to a wide variety of physical and transition risks. Our strategy is influenced by the findings of our extensive climate change risk assessments and scenario analyses, which we continually improve as more data and insights become available. The geographical provenance of certain products, such as Scotch and tequila, is key to their identity, so it has always been critical for us to proactively manage risks to supply and production in these locations.

In adapting to the impacts of climate change, innovation is key, and our company-wide research and development programme incorporates climate considerations as a matter of course with sustainability built into the decision-making process. But we want to go beyond internal research and development, so this year we launched a new global programme, Diageo Sustainable Solutions, that invites innovators to work with us to develop their ideas for more sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices across the supply chain. As part of this initiative, we will be looking particularly at renewable energy, water recycling technologies, novel packaging and regenerative agriculture.

Activity before this year

Strong commitment to cutting carbon emissions, increasing water efficiency and measuring and managing water stress. Climate change highlighted in our principal risks, sustainability and responsibility. Clear governance established for oversight of climate change risk.

2021 highlights

Climate change risk assessment and scenario analyses in Scotland and North America, geographies which represent half of net sales value.

2022 priorities

Climate change risk assessment and scenario analysis planned for India and Africa, incorporating a more sophisticated approach building on work from 2021. Include Scope 3 emissions in our scenario analysis.

Priorities for 2023 and beyond

Refresh 2021 and 2022 analyses and extend to other material regions, applying learnings gathered during previous years to increase sophistication of analyses.

sophistication and further embedding into core business decision-making and risk management

annual plans at a global and market level. We develop mitigations based on these assessments, accompanied by internal controls to assure the quality of risk management. This year, we built on that by conducting the next phase of our risk analysis and planning work on our global water footprint, and by carrying out a detailed risk assessment and scenario analysis of our operations in Scotland and North America, as discussed below. A key output is an approach that we will use to guide assessments in other markets and regions in 2022 and beyond.

Our 2021 risk analysis and planning work

Guided by expert external partners, we completed three key pieces of work this year:

1. We updated our analysis of water-stressed sites around the world
2. We carried out climate change risk assessments in North America and Scotland
3. We carried out scenario analyses of selected risks identified from both assessments.

1. Global analysis of water-stressed sites

We have been conducting water risk assessments since 2008 and have taken extensive steps to mitigate risks to our water-stressed sites as part of our sustainability and responsibility targets up to 2020, including improving water use efficiency and replenishing the water we use in our final product. We have updated our water risk assessments five times since 2008, most recently this year, when we carried out a detailed examination of the effects of water stress on our own production and packaging facilities. The map on page 54 shows our current global water stress footprint.

2. Climate change risk assessments of our sites in North America and Scotland

We typically develop strategic plans, forecasts and viability statements for a three-year timeframe, sometimes longer in the case of major capital investments. However, climate risk requires a longer-term view, because its impacts tend to be felt more gradually, while the work needed to mitigate its effects – renewable energy for example – will take years to come to fruition. For our climate scenarios, therefore, we have chosen to use 2030 and 2050 as our timeframe.

We conducted a detailed climate change risk assessment (CCRA) this year in Scotland and North America. We chose these two regions for our first assessment, since they account for around half of our net sales value globally, are home to many of our manufacturing sites, and have extensive global raw material supply chains. We established a cross-functional team of Diageo leaders and worked with external partners to develop an approach that would also work for future climate change risk assessments of other regions. The CCRA considered both the physical and the transition risks of climate change, with more detail on local physical risks as described on page 52.

For physical risks, we looked at medium and high temperature scenarios for both 2030 and 2050. For transition risks, we examined the policy, technology, market and reputational impacts on our markets and supply chain. See the diagram on page 52 for more details on the process.

Understanding and planning for climate-related impacts

Assessing climate-related risks and how best to report on them is a complex, multi-year process, that must continue to adapt to the risks and opportunities of transitioning to a low carbon world. We have gained experience in assessing and responding to climate change impacts as part of our targets up to 2020.

In 2020, we highlighted climate-related risk within our principal risk, sustainability and responsibility (see page 46). Our approach to managing our principal risks is holistic and integrated, with risk assessments built into

Physical risks

Assessments

Incoming materials

189 supplier locations and 37 key agricultural commodities

- Raw materials (e.g. barley)
- Intermediates (e.g. grain neutral spirit)
- Processed commodities (e.g. flavours)
- Packaging materials (e.g. glass)

Diageo sites and locations

- Diageo owned and operated sites in Scotland (47) and North America (12) footprint including malting, distilling, maturation, packaging, office and engineering and coproduct plants (high level)
- Five sites of strategic importance in Scotland and four in North America (more detailed)

Domestic product distribution

- Distribution of finished goods from Diageo sites including market distribution and warehousing
- Road, rail and ocean distribution routes in country of production
- Ports (15 United Kingdom, six North America)

Time horizons

Present day → 2030 → 2050

Temperature scenarios

Medium scenario

- +2°C to +3°C
- RCP¹4.5 pathway

High scenario

- +4°C to +5°C
- RCP¹8.5 pathway

Transition risks

Assessments

Upstream supply chain

- Agricultural materials
- Packaging materials

Diageo market and countries

- Production sites

Downstream supply chain

- Distribution
- Sales

Time horizons

Present day → 2025 → 2030

Temperature scenarios

- 1.5°C (Paris Agreement) RCP¹2.6
- 2°C (Government/policy)

Results of our CCRA

Physical While the assessments indicate that physical risks will increase, meaning that we are likely to see more frequent disruption to our operations in both regions, the overall risk of climate change to North America and Scotland is reasonably low, for both time horizons. Specifically, while we are more at risk of flooding, storms and higher temperatures in these regions, it is unlikely that any of our sites, or indeed our suppliers' assets, will be unable to operate. These risks are ones we already manage, but the CCRA gave us further insights into their severity and velocity, which allows us to improve our mitigation plans. While climate change poses a risk to raw material yields in some regions, there is also some opportunity for increased yields in other regions.

Transition The main risks identified relate to increased costs of agricultural raw materials and packaging. Factors affecting the former include, for example, increasing energy costs at farms, sustainable land practices, and competition for land from biofuel crops. Factors affecting the latter include the rising cost of natural gas, United Kingdom/European Union carbon prices, and compliance and quality costs linked with packaging taxes. There are opportunities, however; for example innovating to reduce the carbon footprint of our products to make them more appealing to consumers, who are increasingly interested in sustainable options.

3. Scenario analyses of selected risks

Using the findings from our CCRA in North America and Scotland, and the results of our global analysis of water-stressed sites, we conducted climate change scenario analyses in line with TCFD recommendations, looking particularly at 2030.

We used three scenarios in this assessment: one focussed on the impacts of a low carbon transition (RCP2.6: 1°C to 2°C temperature rise) and two focussed on the impacts of physical climate risk (RCP4.5: 2°C to 3°C temperature rise and RCP8.5: 4°C to 5°C temperature rise). For carbon pricing, we assessed the impact on our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions only.²

Scope and assumptions

The scenarios we have modelled are useful for understanding the potential impacts of climate change on our business, but there are limitations – such impacts are systemic and unpredictable. Scenario analysis requires us to pick specific factors and model them using fixed assumptions. However, there are many wider potential impacts – including opportunities – that we cannot capture from one type of modelling. For this reason, we also look more broadly at possible physical and transition risks and opportunities to our business from climate change, and work to integrate climate insights into our strategy and decision-making processes.

Assumptions Our scenario modelling is underpinned by several key assumptions, principally that the risks assessed are based on a scenario without mitigation. The risks modelled under the different scenarios are mutually exclusive; we have not assessed a situation where physical and transition risks occur in parallel. The first iteration of our scenario modelling assumes the business remains static (including our operating model, current sourcing practices and sourcing volumes), and we have not factored in rising costs, such as passing on costs to our customers.

1. A representative concentration pathway (RCP) is a way of expressing the impact of global warming relating to the degree of warming of the Earth's surface. Four pathways were developed for climate research by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2014.
 2. To measure and manage our carbon emissions, we follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol global framework, which identifies three scopes of emissions. Scope 1 represents the direct emissions we create. Scope 2 represents the indirect emissions resulting from the use of electricity and energy to run our business. Scope 3 represents indirect emissions attributed to upstream and downstream activities involved in producing our brands.

Our assessment of carbon emission pricing was informed by the Global Energy Outlook 2020 report from the International Energy Agency (IEA). Based on IEA projections of the carbon price to limit warming to below 2°C for 2025 and 2040, we extrapolated a carbon price of \$88.67/tCO₂e for 2030, and used this price in evaluating the financial impacts of our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope The scope of the scenario analysis was our assets and the key raw materials used in 59 sites owned and/or operated by Diageo in North America and Scotland. The agricultural raw materials assessed account for a large portion of our global raw material costs (barley, wheat, maize) or were identified as being most vulnerable to the effects of climate change (sugar cane/molasses, vanilla).

For the transition risk scenario analysis, we considered the impact of a carbon tax on the following emissions from the agricultural sector:

1. Nitrous oxide emissions from the use of synthetic fertiliser
2. Methane from flooded rice cultivation
3. Nitrous oxide and methane from the use of manure
4. Methane from enteric fermentation (digestive process by which carbohydrates are broken down by microorganisms).

For our global analysis of water stress, we assessed all operational production or packaging sites in water-stressed areas (see water stress map on page 54). To assess its financial impact in 2030, we used WRI water stress scores to estimate the probability and duration of increased downtime at water-stressed sites. Based on the predicted downtime we estimated the resulting lost sales.

Limitations of the scenario analysis

This exercise is not representative of the business as a whole and additional risks and opportunities are likely to be identified once further assessments have taken place. Nor can the results for Scotland and North America be extrapolated to the rest of our business due to the diversity of our portfolio and the climates in which we operate.

Summary of findings

In the low carbon transition scenario, the main risk is carbon pricing leading to increased costs. In both physical impact temperature scenarios, the main risks arise from water stress, and include potential disruption to production and increased costs of agricultural inputs and other materials. The scenario analyses undertaken this year did not identify any material financial impact.

Lack of data for long-term storm patterns limits our ability to predict accurately the likelihood of some more extreme weather events occurring. Nonetheless, we monitor changing weather patterns in the short term, and act to mitigate negative effects. We have well established contingency plans aimed at securing alternative key material supplies at short notice, to transfer or share production between manufacturing sites where possible, and to substitute materials in products and recipes where it is possible to do so without altering the nature of the product. We have a longstanding focus on building resiliency into our value chain including long-term inventory planning and flood prevention to ensure critical assets are protected. As we develop our understanding of the impact climate change may have on our business, we expect to extend this value chain resilience planning to other parts of our business.

Findings from scenario one: low carbon transition scenario, RCP2.6 (1°C to 2°C temperature rise)

Under this scenario we examined the impact of the transition to a low carbon economy on our assets and on the key raw materials outlined above. Here, the impact mainly relates to increased raw material prices resulting from the cost of low carbon land management practices and the increased cost of carbon emissions globally. We expect the impact of this scenario to increase when Scope 3 emissions are assessed and incorporated in the analysis.

Findings from scenario two: intermediate warming scenario, physical impact, RCP4.5 (2°C to 3°C temperature rise)

Under this scenario we examined the impact of a rise in temperature of 2-3°C on our assets in North America and Scotland as outlined above, and on all our water-stressed sites across the world.

Impact to 2030

| | Transition risk | Physical risk | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Scenario analysis parameters | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Temperature rise | 1°C to 2°C | 2°C to 3°C | 4°C to 5°C |
| Impact |  Directly-owned assets in Scotland and North America In scope |  Priority agricultural raw materials in Scotland and North America In scope |  All water-stressed sites globally N/A |

The key risks we identified to assets were physical – namely exposure to extreme weather events. Such events can have a wide range of impacts, all of which are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. Extreme weather can principally affect Diageo financially in two ways: first, through disrupting operations by damaging assets or increasing running costs, and second through loss of potential revenue as a result of site closure or production disruption.

This analysis examined the financial impact from flood risk. While a quantitative assessment of storm impact was not possible due to the lack of available climate data at the time of the report, the scenario analysis did highlight those sites most at risk. The only site deemed to be at high risk of storm damage is our distillery in St Croix, an island located in the Eastern Caribbean vulnerable to hurricanes.

Diageo's production sites in water-stressed areas are exposed to potential disruption if demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or if poor quality restricts its use. The potential impact by 2030 of such disruptions was assessed as loss in profit due to production downtime or impact on efficiency, which may affect both volume and costs.

Findings from scenario three: Extreme warming scenario, physical impact, RCP8.5 (4°C to 5°C temperature rise)

Under this scenario we examined the impact of an extreme rise in temperatures of 4-5°C on the same assets, raw materials and water-stressed sites outlined in scenario two.

Assets The financial modelling of acute weather and chronic climate change on our assets under this scenario indicates a more severe impact than under scenario two.

Raw materials The results show an increase in the cost of those raw materials that would be less readily available in certain areas due to the impact of climate change. We assumed that we would be able to substitute the scarce material with the same material obtained from a different area, at a higher price.¹

Water-stressed sites For all our water-stressed sites, the results under this scenario were very similar to those observed under scenario two, because:

- The emissions trajectory of RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 are not significantly different until 2030
- The mitigation actions under RCP4.5 will only start to produce discernibly different outcomes after 2030.

In the case of severe warming, we might expect a further risk owing to GDP reduction in the market resulting from factors such as migration due to climate change.

Future risk analysis and planning work

In the first half of next year we will explore opportunities to broaden the geographical reach of the risk analysis and scenario work we did this year, with assessments of our operations in India and Africa. From 2023, we aim to do the same in our remaining markets. We will also evaluate opportunities to increase the scope of our work and refine our scenario analysis model, including testing multiple scenarios, sensitivities and timeframes. This will enhance our risk management and climate change decision-making processes and inform our future strategy.

Researching consumers' attitudes to climate change

Beyond our climate change risk assessment, we consider consumers' attitudes through the work of our Brand Sustainability Council. Our research to date has identified a significant increase in consumers' concerns about the climate crisis. Concerns are translating into action, with a rise in consumers reducing, reusing and recycling packaging across all food and beverage categories, as well as considering the impact of their choices in terms of energy and water used, transport and waste. Consumers are motivated by what matters most to them through personal experience, such as pollution and packaging. Beyond their own actions, consumers expect businesses and governments to act to make the systemic changes needed for the world to combat climate change. We are committed to continually improving the sustainability of our brands and communicating their sustainability credentials in clear, compelling ways.

Diageo sites located in water-stressed areas



1. We manage commodity price risks through forward-buying of traded commodities and other hedging mechanisms. We also explore the use of alternative raw materials. For example sorghum, a crop more resilient to climate change than the more commonly-used barley, is the mainstay of our new brewery in Kenya.

Metrics and targets¹

We understand that managing climate change risk effectively and taking advantage of opportunities in transitioning to a low carbon world means developing robust adaptation and mitigation plans. We also know we must be flexible and quick to adapt because regulatory and legal change is on the horizon, as governments consider questions such as further carbon taxes which could affect our financial performance.

Our ‘Society 2030: Spirit of Progress’ strategy includes stretching goals which directly help us respond to climate change risks and opportunities across our value chain. It is deliberately bold to prompt us to act decisively, and to give us the credibility to be an advocate for climate action in the wider world. Our annual targets to achieve net zero by 2030 in Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been calculated in accordance with the principles of Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and have been submitted to the SBTi for validation. This year we have made progress in line with our expectations and are on track to achieve this goal. Our Scope 3 target of net zero by 2050 is also aligned with the principles of the SBTi.

Science-based carbon targets

By 2030, we commit to:

| Target | KPI | 2021 performance |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Becoming net zero carbon in our direct operations (Scopes 1 and 2) | Percentage reduction in absolute GHG (ktCO ₂ e) | 5.1% ^Δ |
| Reducing our value chain (Scope 3) emissions by 50% | Percentage reduction in absolute GHG (ktCO ₂ e) | -2.1% |
| Using 100% renewable energy across our direct operations | Percentage of renewable energy across our direct operations | 36% |

We are working hard to deliver our plan to reach our Scopes 1 and 2 net zero carbon target by 2030. It includes capital investment plans and internal interim targets for all Diageo sites which are linked to senior leadership remuneration. We track progress against these targets internally each month, and have strategic reviews twice a year, which are used to inform our planning.

Water efficiency and replenishment targets

As a beverage business, robust water stewardship is a critical part of adapting successfully to climate change. We have set a number of water targets for 2030 or earlier, focussing particularly on water-stressed areas:

| Target | KPI | 2021 performance |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Reduce water use in our operations with a 40% improvement in water use efficiency in water-stressed areas and 30% improvement across the company | Percentage improvement in litres of water used per litre of packaged product | 7.7% ^Δ |
| Replenish more water than we use for our operations in 100% of sites in water-stressed areas by 2026 | Percentage of water replenished in water-stressed areas | 12.7% |
| Invest in improving access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in communities near our sites and local sourcing areas in 100% of our water-stressed markets | Percentage of water-stressed markets with investment in WASH | 89% |

Engage in collective action in all of our priority water basins to improve water accessibility, availability and quality and contribute to a net positive water impact

Water stress is not a fixed state, however, so we will carry out global assessments every two to three years to make sure we are addressing the issue properly. Where sites are newly classified as water-stressed, they will be included in our more stretching targets for water efficiency and replenishment. This year, we added three countries to the list to those defined as water-stressed: Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey.

Carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by region by year (1,000 tonnes CO₂e)^{2,3,4}

| Region | 2019 | 2020 (baseline) | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|------------------------|
| North America | 54 | 128 | 128 |
| Europe and Turkey | 234 | 153 | 128 |
| Africa | 198 | 166 | 182 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 18 | 23 | 27 |
| Asia Pacific | 48 | 37 | 16 |
| Diageo (total) | 552 | 507 | 481^Δ |
| United Kingdom | 167 | 85 | 70 |

Water efficiency by region by year^{3,5}

| Region | 2019 | 2020 (baseline) | 2021 |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| North America | 5.29 | 5.33 | 4.91 |
| Europe and Turkey | 5.31 | 5.10 | 5.10 |
| Africa | 4.33 | 4.21 | 3.58 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 4.65 | 5.02 | 5.15 |
| Asia Pacific | 3.56 | 3.95 | 3.58 |
| Diageo (total) | 4.71 | 4.66 | 4.30^Δ |

1. Baseline year for ‘Society 2030: Spirit of Progress’ targets is 2020 unless otherwise stated
 2. CO₂e figures are calculated using the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol guidance available at the beginning of our financial year; the kWh/CO₂e conversion factor provided by energy suppliers; the relevant factors to the country of operation; or the International Energy Agency, as applicable
 3. 2020 baseline data, and data for the periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, have been restated in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and Diageo’s environmental reporting methodologies
 4. Diageo UK total direct and indirect carbon emissions were 69,748, comprising direct emissions (Scope 1) of 69,748 and indirect emissions (Scope 2) of 0. The intensity ratio was 69 grams/litre packaged. The UK total energy consumption was 1,055,666MWh, comprising 919,173MWh of direct energy and 136,493MWh of indirect energy.
 5. In accordance with our environmental reporting methodologies, total water used excludes irrigation water for agricultural purposes on land under our operational control
- Δ Within PwC’s independent limited assurance scope. Please refer to the reporting methodologies in our ESG Reporting Index for more information on how data has been compiled, including standards and assumptions used.

We report on our performance against our ‘Society 2030: Spirit of Progress’ targets in full on pages 38-41. Our overall approach to risk management is described further on pages 45-48. A commitment to pioneering grain-to-glass sustainability is central to our strategy – read about our approach on pages 34-35. Our ESG Reporting Index contains more detailed disclosures aligned with the GRI, SASB and UN Global Compact reporting frameworks.

Fiscal 21 organic net sales were up 16%, with all regions growing above prior year level



**Reported net sales increased
8.3%**

driven by organic growth.

**Reported operating profit was up
74.6%**

driven by growth in organic operating profit and reduction in exceptional operating items.

**Organic results improved with volume growth of
11%**

**Organic net sales growth of
16%**

**Organic operating profit grew
17.7%**

Net cash from operating activities was

£3.7bn

Free cash flow was

£3.0bn

**Basic eps of
113.8p**

was up 89.4%

Eps before exceptional items increased

7.4%

to 117.5 pence

"Our business has seen strong recovery in top line performance from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic with net sales above pre-Covid fiscal 19 levels, driven by our quick pivot to changes in consumer occasions and behaviours. As a result, in fiscal 21 organic net sales were up 16%, with all regions growing above prior year levels. Our marketing investment grew ahead of sales as we up weighted investment in the markets and categories with positive growth momentum and quickly responded to channel shifts and the increase in at-home occasions.

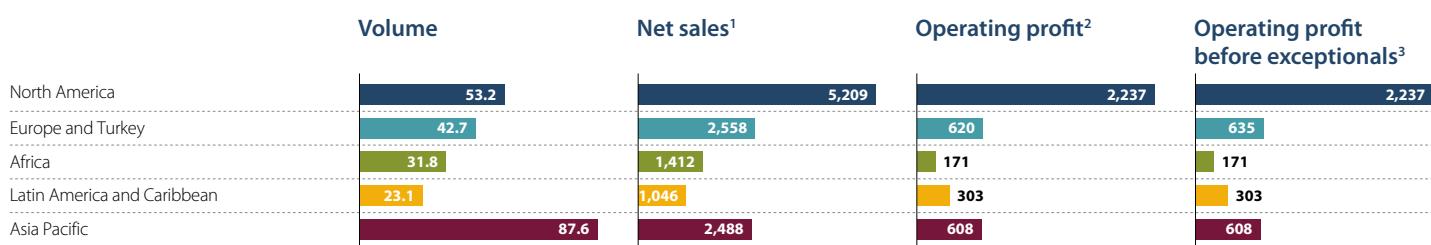
"Operating margin expanded 46bps primarily driven by overhead efficiencies and lapping one-off expenses in the prior year. We generated £3.0 billion in free cash flow through disciplined actions, further strengthening Diageo's liquidity position to ensure our ability to continue to invest for long term sustainable growth. While the environment remains volatile, our strategy, which remains relevant, combined with our agile and high-performance culture, give me confidence that we are well-positioned to drive growth and continue to create value for all of our stakeholders."

Lavanya Chandrashekar
Chief Financial Officer

Summary financial information

| | | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------|
| Volume | EUm | 238.4 | 217.0 |
| Net sales | £ million | 12,733 | 11,752 |
| Marketing | £ million | 2,163 | 1,841 |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | £ million | 3,746 | 3,494 |
| Exceptional operating items ¹ | £ million | (15) | (1,357) |
| Operating profit | £ million | 3,731 | 2,137 |
| Share of associate and joint venture profit after tax | £ million | 334 | 282 |
| Non-operating exceptional items ¹ | £ million | 14 | (23) |
| Net finance charges | £ million | (373) | (353) |
| Exceptional taxation (charge)/credit ¹ | £ million | (84) | 154 |
| Tax rate including exceptional items | % | 24.5 | 28.8 |
| Tax rate before exceptional items | % | 22.2 | 21.7 |
| Profit attributable to parent company's shareholders | £ million | 2,660 | 1,409 |
| Basic earnings per share | pence | 113.8 | 60.1 |
| Basic earnings per share before exceptional items | pence | 117.5 | 109.4 |
| Recommended full year dividend | pence | 72.55 | 69.88 |

1. For further details of exceptional items see pages 151-152



1. Excluding corporate net sales of £20 million (2020 – £38 million)

2. Excluding net corporate cost of £208 million (2020 – £147 million)

3. Excluding exceptional operating charges of £15 million (2020 – £1,357 million) and net corporate operating costs of £208 million (2020 – £147 million)

| | Volume % | Net sales % | Marketing % | Operating profit ¹ % |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| North America | 10 | 13 | 29 | 10 |
| Europe and Turkey | 6 | – | 11 | (16) |
| Africa | 10 | 5 | 5 | 69 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 22 | 15 | 4 | 22 |
| Asia Pacific | 9 | 10 | 15 | 21 |
| Diageo – reported growth by region² | 10 | 8 | 17 | 7 |

1. Before exceptional operating items

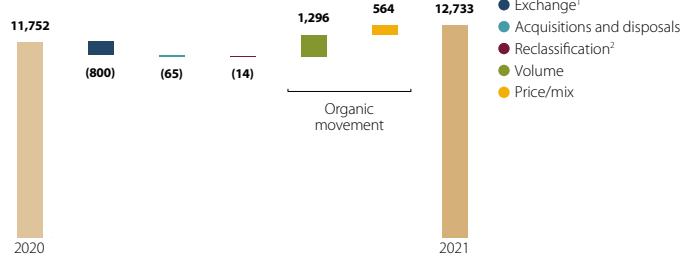
2. Includes Corporate. In the year ended 30 June 2021 corporate net sales were £20 million (2020 – £38 million). Net corporate operating costs were £208 million (2020 – £147 million)

Net sales (£ million)

Reported net sales grew 8.3% Organic net sales grew 16.0%

Reported net sales grew by 8.3%, driven by strong organic growth, partially offset by unfavourable foreign exchange.

Organic net sales growth of 16.0%, following a decline in fiscal 20, reflects organic volume growth of 11.2% and positive price mix of 4.8%. All regions grew organic net sales, driven by strong consumer demand in the off-trade channel and a partial recovery of the on-trade channel in key markets. Growth was particularly strong in North America. Positive price mix was primarily driven by strong premiumisation trends, particularly in North America and Greater China, and price increases in Latin America and Caribbean. Net sales benefitted from lapping a reduction in inventory levels by our customers in fiscal 20 and the replenishment of stock levels by distributors and retailers in North America in fiscal 21, partially offset by continued destocking in Travel Retail.



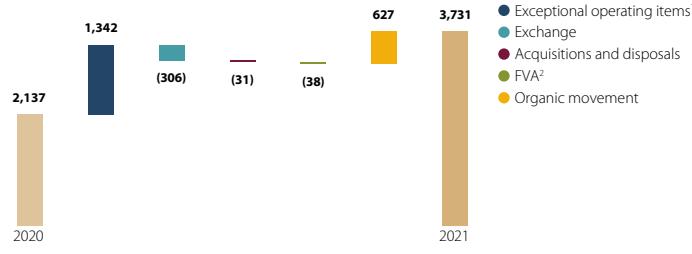
1. Exchange rate movements reflect the adjustment to recalculate the reported results as if they had been generated at the prior period weighted average exchange rates
2. For the year ended 30 June 2021, £14 million has been reclassified from cost of goods sold to excise duties

Operating profit (£ million)

Reported operating profit grew 74.6% Organic operating profit grew 17.7%

Reported operating profit increased 74.6%, primarily due to a significant reduction in exceptional operating items compared to fiscal 20, and growth in organic operating profit. This was partially offset by the negative impact from adverse exchange rate movements.³

Organic operating profit grew 17.7% ahead of organic net sales, driven by growth in all regions except Europe and Turkey.



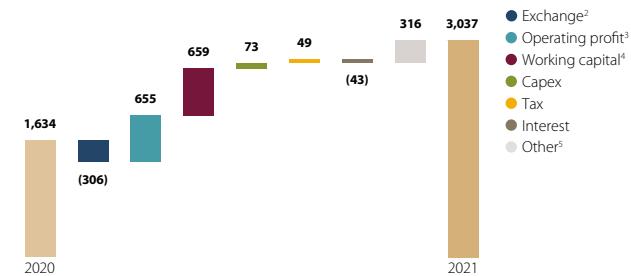
1. For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152
2. Fair value remeasurements. For further details see page 60
3. For further details on exchange rate movements see page 145

| | Volume % | Net sales % | Marketing % | Operating profit ¹ % |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| North America | 11 | 20 | 34 | 17 |
| Europe and Turkey | 7 | 4 | 13 | (5) |
| Africa | 18 | 20 | 14 | 101 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 22 | 30 | 18 | 63 |
| Asia Pacific | 9 | 14 | 16 | 22 |
| Diageo – organic growth by region² | 11 | 16 | 23 | 18 |

Free cash flow (£ million)

Generated £3,654 million from operating activities¹ and £3,037 million free cash flow.

Net cash from operating activities was £3,654 million, an increase of £1,334 million compared to fiscal 20. Free cash flow increased by £1,403 million to £3,037 million. This was driven by an increase in operating profit, working capital management and receipt of a delayed 2019 dividend from associates, partially offset by an unfavourable movement in foreign exchange. Working capital benefitted from a large increase in creditors relative to the end of June 2020, when the creditor balance was particularly low as a result of reduced volumes and cost control measures. Creditors increased in fiscal 21 due to improved business performance and increased investment in marketing. Debtors and inventory levels also increased but to a lesser extent.

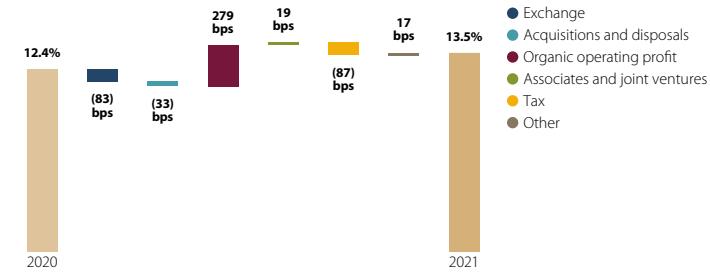


1. Net cash from operating activities excludes net capex and movements in loans and other investments (2021 – £(617) million; 2020 – £(686) million)
2. Exchange on operating profit before exceptional items
3. Operating profit excludes exchange, depreciation and amortisation, post employment charges and other non-cash items
4. Working capital movement includes maturing inventory
5. Other items include post employment payments, dividends received from associates and joint ventures, and movements in loans and other investments

Return on average invested capital (%)¹

ROIC increased 112bps

ROIC increased 112bps against fiscal 20 driven mainly by organic operating profit growth, partially offset by increased tax and unfavourable exchange.



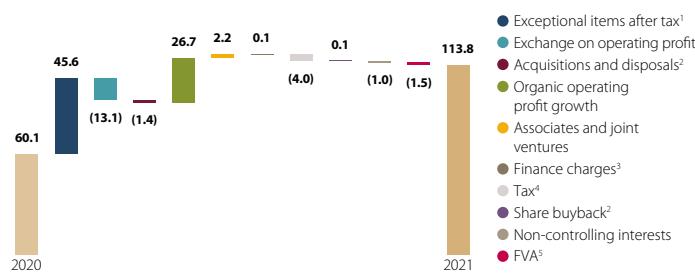
1. ROIC calculation excludes exceptional operating items from operating profit

Basic earnings per share (pence)

Basic eps increased 89.4% from 60.1 pence to 113.8 pence
Basic eps before exceptional items increased 7.4% from 109.4 pence to 117.5 pence

Basic eps increased 53.7 pence due to significantly lower exceptional items after tax and an increase in organic operating profit. This increase was partially offset by the impact from unfavourable exchange and higher tax charges.

Basic eps before exceptional items increased 8.1 pence, primarily driven by an increase in organic operating profit, partially offset by unfavourable exchange and to a lesser extent increased tax.



1. For further details on exceptional items see pages 151-152

2. Includes finance charges net of tax

3. Excludes finance charges related to acquisitions, disposals and share buyback

4. Excludes tax related to acquisitions, disposals and share buyback

5. Fair value remeasurements. For further details see page 60.

Operating margin (%)

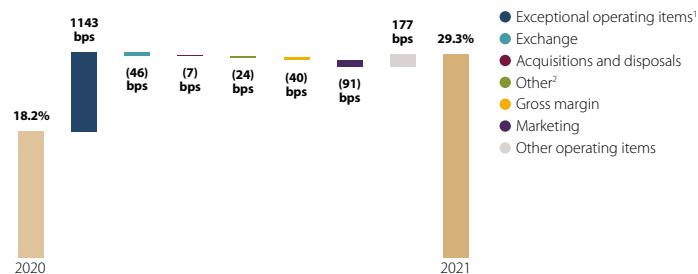
Reported operating margin increased 1,112bps

Organic operating margin increased 46bps

Reported operating margin increased 1,112bps, mainly driven by a significant reduction in exceptional operating items compared to fiscal 20 and to a lesser extent by an increase in organic operating margin. This was partially offset by unfavourable exchange and fair value remeasurement.

Organic operating margin increased 46bps, driven by overhead efficiencies and lapping one-off expenses in fiscal 20 related to the operating environment disruption, partially offset by gross margin decline and upweighted marketing spend. In fiscal 21, we have upweighted marketing investment in the markets and categories with positive growth momentum, quickly responding to channel shifts and the increase in at-home occasions.

Gross margin declined 40bps driven by adverse mix, especially in our Guinness beer business, which was impacted by channel and market mix. Supply productivity and improved fixed cost absorption from volume growth largely offset inflation and one-off costs in the year.



1. For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152

2. Fair value remeasurements and reclassification. For the year ended 30 June 2021, £14 million has been reclassified from cost of goods sold to excise duties. For further details on fair value remeasurements see page 60.

Income statement

| | 2020 £ million | Exchange (a) £ million | Acquisitions and disposals (b) £ million | Organic movement ¹ £ million | Fair value remeasurement (d) £ million | Reclassification ² £ million | 2021 £ million |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| Sales | 17,697 | (1,317) | (105) | 2,878 | – | – | 19,153 |
| Excise duties | (5,945) | 517 | 40 | (1,018) | – | (14) | (6,420) |
| Net sales | 11,752 | (800) | (65) | 1,860 | – | (14) | 12,733 |
| Cost of sales | (4,654) | 325 | 59 | (773) | (9) | 14 | (5,038) |
| Gross profit | 7,098 | (475) | (6) | 1,087 | (9) | – | 7,695 |
| Marketing | (1,841) | 105 | (9) | (417) | (1) | – | (2,163) |
| Other operating items | (1,763) | 64 | (16) | (43) | (28) | – | (1,786) |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | 3,494 | (306) | (31) | 627 | (38) | – | 3,746 |
| Exceptional operating items (c) | (1,357) | | | | | | (15) |
| Operating profit | 2,137 | | | | | | 3,731 |
| Non-operating items (c) | (23) | | | | | | 14 |
| Net finance charges | (353) | | | | | | (373) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | 282 | | | | | | 334 |
| Profit before taxation | 2,043 | | | | | | 3,706 |
| Taxation (e) | (589) | | | | | | (907) |
| Profit for the year | 1,454 | | | | | | 2,799 |

1. For the definition of organic movement see page 74

2. In the year ended 30 June 2021, £14 million has been reclassified from cost of good sold to excise duties

(a) Exchange

The impact of movements in exchange rates on reported figures for net sales and operating profit is principally in respect of the translation exchange impact of the strengthening of sterling against the US dollar, the Brazilian real, the Indian rupee and the Turkish lira, partially offset by the weakening of sterling against the euro.

The effect of movements in exchange rates and other movements on profit before exceptional items and taxation for the year ended 30 June 2021 is set out in the table below.

| | Gains/ (losses) £ million |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Translation impact | (207) |
| Transaction impact | (99) |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | (306) |
| Net finance charges | 12 |
| Associates – translation impact | 4 |
| Profit before exceptional items and taxation | (290) |
| | |
| | Year ended 30 June 2021 |
| Exchange rates | Year ended 30 June 2020 |
| Translation £1 = | \$1.35 |
| Transaction £1 = | \$1.34 |
| Translation £1 = | €1.13 |
| Transaction £1 = | €1.14 |
| | \$1.26 |
| | \$1.35 |
| | €1.14 |
| | €1.12 |

(b) Acquisitions and disposals

The acquisitions and disposals movement was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Aviation Gin LLC ('Aviation Gin') and Davos Brands LLC ('Davos Brands') in the year ended 30 June 2021 and to the impact of prior year's disposals.

 See pages 157-158 for further details

(c) Exceptional items

Exceptional operating items in the year ended 30 June 2021 were £15 million loss before tax (2020 – £1,357 million).

In the year ended 30 June 2021, based on recent developments, an additional provision of TRY 156 million (£15 million) was recorded as an exceptional item in respect of ongoing litigation in Turkey, bringing the provision's balance to TRY 272 million (£23 million) following a settlement of TRY 15 million (£1 million) during the year.

On 20 November 2020, the High Court of Justice of England and Wales issued a ruling that requires schemes to equalise pension benefits for men and women for the calculation of their guaranteed minimum pension liability (GMP) on historic transfers out, which resulted in an additional liability of £5 million. The corresponding expense was recognised as an exceptional operating item, consistent with the charge in relation to the initial GMP ruling in the year ended 30 June 2019.

An exceptional charge of \$6 million (£5 million) was recognised as part of the 'Raising the Bar' programme, in addition to the commitment of \$100 million (£81 million) announced in the year ended 30 June 2020. The additional charge represents the re-investment of corporate tax benefit in the fund in certain markets, where a corporate tax deduction is available. In the year ended 30 June 2021, an inventory provision of £7 million was released (2020 – a charge of £30 million) in respect of inventories that had earlier been expected to be returned and destroyed as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in an exceptional gain. Given the original charge was classified as an exceptional item in the year ended 30 June 2020, the change to the provision was also classified as exceptional.

In the year ended 30 June 2021, an additional gain of \$4 million (£3 million) (2020 – £83 million) was recognised in exceptional operating items for excess receipts in respect of substitution drawback claims on prior year accruals.

In the year ended 30 June 2020, an impairment charge of £1,345 million was recognised in exceptional operating items, comprising of £655 million in respect of the India cash-generating unit containing the India goodwill, £116 million in respect of the USL popular brands category (Old Tavern brand £78 million and Bagpiper brand £38 million) and £1 million in respect of fixed assets in India; £434 million in respect of the Windsor Premier brand; £84 million in respect of the group's Nigerian tangible fixed assets; and £55 million in respect of the group's Ethiopian tangible fixed assets.

In line with the group's accounting policy, given the unusual nature and magnitude of the below items, these were reported as exceptional operating items in the year ended 30 June 2020:

- i. Diageo launched the 'Raising the Bar' programme, including a commitment of \$100 million (£81 million) over a period of up to two years from 1 July 2020, to support pubs and bars to recover following the Covid-19 pandemic. Diageo also provided other forms of support to help the communities and the industry which amounted to £8 million.
- ii. An exceptional charge of £30 million was recognised in respect of obsolete inventories that had been or were expected to be destroyed as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. The amount comprised of a £23 million inventory provision and £7 million directly attributable to handling and destruction costs.
- iii. An estimated benefit of \$105 million (£83 million) for substitution drawback claims that had been filed and were to be filed with the US Government in relation to prior years was recognised in exceptional operating items.

An assessment was issued by the Korea Tax Authority in the year ended 30 June 2020 that resulted in the reversal of the prior year's provision in the amount of £24 million. The corresponding income was recognised as an exceptional operating item, consistent with the charge in relation to the initial provision in the year ended 30 June 2019.

Non-operating items in the year ended 30 June 2021 were £14 million income before tax (2020 – £23 million loss).

In the year ended 30 June 2021, ZAR 209 million (£10 million) of deferred consideration was paid to Diageo in respect of the sale of United National Breweries, the full amount of which represented a non-operating gain (2020 – loss of £32 million).

Certain United Spirits Limited subsidiaries were sold in the year ended 30 June 2021. The sale of businesses resulted in an exceptional gain of £3 million.

In the year ended 30 June 2021, the group reversed \$2 million (£1 million) (2020 – £2 million) from provisions in relation to the sale of a portfolio of 19 brands to Sazerac on 20 December 2018.

In the year ended 30 June 2020, Diageo completed the acquisition of Seedlip and Anna Seed 83 and acquired controlling interests in certain Distill Ventures entities. As a result of these entities becoming subsidiaries of the group a gain of £8 million arose, being the difference between the book value of the associates prior to the transaction and their fair value.

In the year ended 30 June 2020, the disposal of an associate, Equal Parts, LLC resulted in an exceptional loss of £1 million.

 See page 74 for the definition of exceptional items

(d) Fair value remeasurement

The adjustment to cost of sales reflects the elimination of fair value changes for biological assets in respect of growing agave plants of a £9 million gain for the year ended 30 June 2020. The adjustments to marketing and other operating expenses are the elimination of fair value changes to contingent consideration liabilities and earn out arrangements in respect of prior year acquisitions of £36 million loss for the year ended 30 June 2021 and £7 million loss for the year ended 30 June 2020.

(e) Taxation

The reported tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2021 was 24.5% compared with 28.8% for the year ended 30 June 2020.

On 24 May 2021, legislation was substantively enacted in the UK to increase the corporate tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. As a result of the change, an exceptional tax charge of £46 million was recognised for the year ended 30 June 2021 in relation to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, there was a one-off charge of £48 million to other comprehensive income and equity, mainly in respect of the remeasurement of the deferred tax liabilities on the post employment assets.

On 15 December 2020, legislation was substantively enacted in the Netherlands to maintain the headline corporate tax rate at 25%, reversing a previously enacted reduction in the corporate tax rate to 21.7% in 2021. As a result of the change, an exceptional tax charge of £42 million was recognised for the year ended 31 June 2021 in relation to the remeasurement of deferred tax liabilities.

As disclosed in the 2020 Annual Report, Diageo launched the 'Raising the Bar' programme to support pubs and bars to welcome customers back and recover following the Covid-19 pandemic including a commitment of \$100 million (£81 million) over a period of up to two years from 1 July 2020. Due to uncertainty about the precise nature of the spend, it could not be determined whether the amounts were deductible for tax purposes in future periods. As a result, no deferred tax asset was recognised in respect of the provision for the year ended 30 June 2020. In 2021, additional information regarding the nature of the spend was available and this has been re-assessed and a £5 million exceptional tax credit has been recognised, mainly in respect of amounts spent in the United States, United Kingdom and Ireland for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The reported tax charge for the year ended 30 June 2020 included an exceptional tax credit of £154 million mainly comprising exceptional tax credits on the impairment of the Windsor and USL brands of £105 million and £25 million, respectively, exceptional tax credits in respect of fixed assets impairments in Nigeria and Ethiopia of £25 million and £10 million, respectively, and a further £7 million exceptional tax credit in respect of obsolete inventories offset by a £20 million exceptional tax charge in respect of substitution drawback claims.

The tax rate before exceptional items for the year ended 30 June 2021 was 22.2% compared with 21.7% for the year ended 30 June 2020.

We expect the tax rate before exceptional items for the year ending 30 June 2022 to be in the range of 22%-24%.

(f) Dividend

The group aims to increase the dividend each year and the decision in respect of the dividend is made with reference to dividend cover as well as current performance trends including sales and profit after tax together with cash generation. Diageo targets dividend cover (the ratio of basic earnings per share before exceptional items to dividend per share) within the range of 1.8-2.2 times. For the year ended 30 June 2021 dividend cover is 1.6 times. The recommended final dividend for the

year ended 30 June 2021, to be put to the shareholders for approval at the Annual General Meeting is 44.59 pence, an increase of 5% on the prior year final dividend. This brings the full year dividend to 72.55 pence per share, an increase of 4% on the prior year. We will keep future returns of capital, including dividends, under review through year ending 30 June 2022 to ensure we allocate Diageo's capital in the best way to maximize value for the business and our stakeholders.

Subject to approval by shareholders, the final dividend will be paid to holders of ordinary shares and US ADRs on register as of 27 August 2021. The ex-dividend date both for the holders of the ordinary shares and for US ADR holders is 26 August 2021. The final dividend, once approved by shareholders, will be paid to shareholders on 7 October 2021 and payment to US ADR holders will be made on 13 October 2021. A dividend reinvestment plan is available to holders of ordinary shares in respect of the final dividend and the plan notice date is 16 September 2021.

(g) Return of capital

On 25 July 2019, the Board approved a return of capital programme to return up to £4.5 billion to shareholders over the three-year period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2022, utilising the most appropriate mechanic of either share buybacks or special dividends depending on market conditions. Under the first phase of the programme, which ended on 31 January 2020, the company returned £1.25 billion to shareholders via share buybacks. On 9 April 2020, due to uncertainties related to Covid-19 pandemic, Diageo announced that it had not initiated the next phase of the programme. On 12 May 2021, the Board approved recommencing the return of capital programme. Due to the impact of Covid-19, the original completion date for the programme has been extended by two years to 30 June 2024. The second phase of the programme of up to £1 billion to shareholders via share buybacks was also initiated on 12 May 2021 and it is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year ending 30 June 2022.

Between 12 May 2021 and 30 June 2021, the company purchased 3.2 million ordinary shares at a cost of £109 million (including £1 million of transaction costs). All shares purchased under the share buyback programmes were cancelled. A financial liability of £91 million was established at 30 June 2021 representing the 2.6 million shares that were expected to be purchased before 29 July 2021.

Movement in net borrowings and equity

Movement in net borrowings

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Net borrowings at the beginning of the year | (13,246) | (11,277) |
| Free cash flow (a) | 3,037 | 1,634 |
| Acquisitions (b) | (488) | (130) |
| Sale of businesses and brands | 14 | 11 |
| Share buyback programme | (109) | (1,282) |
| Proceeds from issue of share capital | – | 1 |
| Net sale of own shares for share schemes (c) | 49 | 54 |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | (77) | (111) |
| Net movements in bonds (d) | (216) | 4,368 |
| Purchase of shares of non-controlling interests (e) | (42) | (62) |
| Movements in other borrowings (f) | (753) | (285) |
| Equity dividends paid | (1,646) | (1,646) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (231) | 2,552 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in bonds and other borrowings | 967 | (4,089) |
| Exchange differences (g) | 598 | (95) |
| Other non-cash items (h) | (197) | (86) |
| Adoption of IFRS 16 | – | (251) |
| Net borrowings at the end of the year | (12,109) | (13,246) |

- a. See page 57 for the analysis of free cash flow.
- b. On 30 September 2020, Diageo completed the acquisition of Aviation Gin LLC and Davos Brands LLC to support Diageo's participation in the super premium gin segment for a total consideration of \$337 million (£263 million) upfront in cash and contingent consideration of up to \$275 million (£214 million) linked to performance targets. Diageo also completed a number of additional acquisitions in the year ended 30 June 2021 comprising: (i) on 26 February 2021, the acquisition of Chase Distillery Limited, to further support Diageo's participation in the premium-plus gin segment in the United Kingdom; (ii) on 8 March 2021, the acquisition of Far West Spirits LLC, owner of the Lone River Ranch Water brand, to improve Diageo's participation in the ready to drink category in the United States; and (iii) on 14 April 2021, the acquisition of Sons of Liberty Spirits Company, to expand Diageo's spirits-based ready to drink portfolio with Loyal 9 Cocktails. The aggregate up-front cash consideration paid on completion of these three transactions in the year ended 30 June 2021 was £95 million. In addition, two of these transactions include provision for further contingent consideration of up to £86 million in aggregate, in each case linked to performance targets, and one of the transactions provides for a further £2 million of deferred consideration, of which £1 million has been paid by 30 June 2021.
- In the year ended 30 June 2020, Diageo acquired the remaining share capital of Seedlip Limited and Anna Seed 83 Limited (the brand owner of Aecorn) which it did not already own, and completed a number of smaller acquisitions.
- In both financial years acquisitions also include additional investments as part of the Distill Ventures programme, as well as deferred and contingent consideration paid in respect of previous acquisitions.
- c. Net sale of own shares comprised receipts from employees on the exercise of share options of £57 million (2020 – £56 million) less purchase of treasury shares for the future settlement of obligations under the employee share option schemes of £8 million (2020 – £2 million).
- d. In the year ended 30 June 2021, the group issued bonds of €700 million (£636 million – net of discount and fee) and £395 million (including £5 million discount and fee) and repaid bonds of \$696 million (£551 million) and €775 million (£696 million). In the year ended 30 June 2020, the group issued bonds of \$4,100 million (£3,296 million), €1,750 million (£1,594 million) and £298 million (including £2 million discount and fee) and repaid bonds of \$1,000 million (£820 million).
- e. In the year ended 30 June 2021, East African Breweries Limited (EABL), completed the purchase of 30% of the share capital of Serengeti Breweries Limited for \$55 million (£42 million). In the year ended 30 June 2020, Diageo acquired additional shares in United Spirits Limited for INR 5,495 million (£60 million) which took Diageo's percentage of shares owned in United Spirits Limited from 54.78% to 55.94% (excluding 2.38% owned by the USL Benefit Trust). During the year ended 30 June 2020, EABL completed the purchase of 4% of the share capital of Serengeti Breweries Limited for \$3 million (£2 million).
- f. In the year ended 30 June 2021, the net movements in other borrowings principally arose from cash movement of foreign exchange swaps and forwards. In the year ended 30 June 2020, the net movements in other borrowings principally arose from foreign exchange swaps and forwards, partially offset by the cash movement on lease liabilities.
- g. The exchange differences arising on net borrowings of £598 million is primarily driven by favourable exchange movements on US dollar and euro denominated borrowings, partially offset by an unfavourable movement on cash and cash equivalents, foreign exchange swaps and forwards.
- In the year ended 30 June 2020 the £95 million exchange on net borrowings was driven by unfavourable exchange movements on US dollar and euro denominated borrowings and cash and cash equivalents, partially offset by a favourable movement on foreign exchange swaps and forwards.

- h. In the year ended 30 June 2021, other non-cash items are principally in respect of fair value changes of cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps partially offset by the fair value changes of borrowings. In the year ended 30 June 2020, other non-cash items are principally in respect of leases of £206 million entered into in the year, partially offset by the fair value changes of cross currency interest rate swaps.

Movement in equity

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Equity at the beginning of the year | 8,440 | 10,156 |
| Profit for the year | 2,799 | 1,454 |
| Exchange adjustments (a) | (836) | (282) |
| Remeasurement of post employment plans | | |
| net of taxation | (27) | 3 |
| Purchase of shares of non-controlling interests (b) | (42) | (62) |
| Associates' transactions with non-controlling interest | (91) | – |
| Dividends to non-controlling interests | (72) | (117) |
| Equity dividends paid | (1,646) | (1,646) |
| Share buyback programme | (200) | (1,256) |
| Other reserve movements | 106 | 190 |
| Equity at the end of the year | 8,431 | 8,440 |

- a. Exchange movement in the year ended 30 June 2021 primarily arose from exchange losses driven by the Indian rupee, the US dollar and the Turkish lira.
- b. In the year ended 30 June 2021, East African Breweries Limited completed the purchase of 30% of the share capital of Serengeti Breweries Limited for \$55 million (£42 million). In the year ended 30 June 2020, Diageo acquired additional shares in United Spirits Limited for INR 5,495 million (£60 million) and additional shares in Serengeti Breweries Limited for \$3 million (£2 million).

Post employment plans

The net surplus of the group's post employment benefit plans have increased by £82 million from £362 million at 30 June 2020 to £444 million at 30 June 2021. The increase in net surplus is attributable to the favourable discount rate change in the United Kingdom, due to the increase in returns from 'AA' rated corporate bonds used to calculate the discount rates on the liabilities of the post employment plans (from 1.5% to 1.9%) that was partially offset by the change in inflation rate assumptions in the United Kingdom and Ireland (UK from 2.1% to 2.5%; Ireland from 1.2% to 1.6%). Following the experience analysis carried out for the Diageo Pension Scheme in the United Kingdom, demographic assumptions have been updated, having a further adverse impact on the net surplus.

The operating profit charge before exceptional items increased by £40 million from £47 million for the year ended 30 June 2020 to £87 million for the year ended 30 June 2021. The operating profit charge for the year ended 30 June 2020 includes past service gain of £47 million in respect of the Guinness Ireland Group Pension Scheme (GIGPS), following communications to the deferred members in respect of changing their expectations of a full pension prior to reaching the age of 65 and to pensioners in respect of future pension increases, and curtailment gains of £12 million mainly in respect of the Diageo Pension Scheme and the GIGPS.

Total cash contributions by the group to all post employment plans in the year ending 30 June 2022 are estimated to be approximately £120 million.

North America

North America remains the second largest beverage alcohol market worldwide¹ and represents over one-third of our net sales.

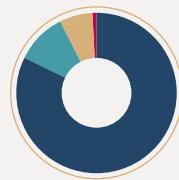
With consumers at the heart of our business, our strategy is focussed on accelerating growth through smart investments in current and new brands, data-led insights and executional excellence in our route to market. We have evolved our portfolio to lean into premiumisation, and recruit and re-recruit consumers. This year, we added to our ready to drink portfolio, capitalised on the e-commerce channel opportunity and dialled up our purposefulness to make a positive impact in the communities where we live and work.

1. IWSR, calendar year 2020.

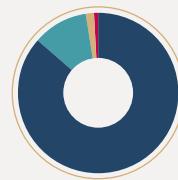
Key financials

| | 2020 £ million | Exchange £ million | Acquisitions and disposals £ million | Organic movement £ million | Other ¹ £ million | 2021 £ million | Reported movement % |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Net sales | 4,623 | (353) | 10 | 929 | – | 5,209 | 13 |
| Marketing | 727 | (52) | 12 | 248 | 1 | 936 | 29 |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | 2,034 | (131) | (19) | 352 | 1 | 2,237 | 10 |
| Exceptional operating items ² | 54 | | | | | – | |
| Operating profit | 2,088 | | | | | 2,237 | 7 |

Reported net sales by market (%)



Reported net sales by category (%)



| Markets: | Organic volume movement % | Reported volume movement % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| North America ³ | 11 | 10 | 20 | 13 |
| US Spirits | 13 | 14 | 24 | 16 |
| DBC USA | 10 | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| Canada | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Spirits | 11 | 10 | 21 | 13 |
| Beer ⁴ | 8 | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Ready to drink ⁴ | 55 | 48 | 101 | 89 |
| Global giants, local stars and reserve ⁵ : | Organic volume movement ⁶ % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % | |
| Crown Royal | 10 | 12 | 5 | |
| Smirnoff | 4 | 4 | (2) | |
| Johnnie Walker | 8 | 15 | 8 | |
| Captain Morgan | 6 | 5 | (1) | |
| Don Julio | 72 | 68 | 57 | |
| Ketel One ⁷ | 9 | 1 | (6) | |
| Guinness | – | 2 | (4) | |
| Baileys | 16 | 28 | 21 | |
| Bullett | 8 | 9 | 2 | |
| Ciroc vodka | 25 | 26 | 18 | |
| Casamigos | 115 | 125 | 110 | |
| Tanqueray | 5 | 5 | (1) | |

Our markets

Headquartered in New York, Diageo North America is comprised of US Spirits, Diageo Beer Company USA (DBC USA) and Diageo Canada, headquartered in Toronto.

Supply operations

With nine domestic production facilities across the United States, Canada and the US Virgin Islands, Diageo North America's supply function is one of the largest producers of beverage alcohol on the continent. We have made major investments in innovation and sustainability driving efficiency and best in class operations. To support the growth in our ready to drink portfolio, the manufacturing footprint is being expanded with the creation of a new RTD facility in Plainfield with capacity to produce over 25 million cases. The facility is due to be completed in summer 2021.

Route to consumer

The route to consumer in the United States is through the three-tier system across our spirits and beer/RTD portfolio. We have consolidated our U.S. Spirits business into single distributors or brokers in 42 states and the District of Columbia, representing more than 80% of our spirits volume. US Spirits is responsible for the sale of our portfolio of spirits and spirits-based RTD products and manages sales through two divisions focussed on Open (distribution through private distributors) and Control (distribution through governmental entities) States. DBC USA sells and markets brands including Guinness and Smirnoff Ice in over 400 beer

3. Reported volume and net sales growth include impacts from the disposal of a portfolio of 19 brands to Sazerac in a prior period and the acquisition of Aviation Gin LLC ('Aviation American Gin'), Davos Brands LLC ('Davos Brands'), Far West Spirits LLC ('Lone River') and Loyal 9 Cocktails from Sons of Liberty Spirits Company in the year ended 30 June 2021

4. Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reflects the nature of these products and how management reviews performance. Movements reported in the table above are on a like for like basis.

5. Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants.

6. Organic equals reported volume movement

7. Ketel One includes Ketel One vodka and Ketel One Botanical

1. Fair value remeasurements. For further details see page 60.

2. For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152

distributors across the US. Diageo Canada distributes our portfolio of spirits, RTD and beer brands across all Canadian provinces, which operate within a highly regulated federal and provincial system. Diageo Canada manages all sales operations with the provincial liquor control boards and national chain account customers directly, utilising brokers to support execution at the point of sale. Our strategy in North America is to be consumer-first, occasion-oriented, and focussed on developing competitive differentiation in both our brand propositions and our route to consumer. This includes building key capabilities around commercial execution, Revenue Growth Management, e-commerce and robust performance management all of which is underpinned by data and analytics.

'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'

We are committed to supporting underrepresented communities, particularly in the areas of education and hospitality. This year, as part of the \$20 million Diageo Community Fund, we funded permanent endowments at 25 Historically Black Colleges and Universities across the United States. We were also a founding contributor of the 'Raising the New York State Bar' Restaurant Recovery Fund to help businesses adjust to Covid-19 requirements, and we financially supported recovery efforts by Chicago neighbourhoods to create more public spaces. Our brands, including Bulleit, Don Julio and Guinness, also led various initiatives to help the hospitality industry and those whose livelihoods were directly affected by the pandemic. Promoting positive drinking is a priority for the company and we recently relaunched our DRINKiQ site with new content, design and interactive tools to redefine and improve the way we talk to people about drinking. Additionally, our brands – led by Crown Royal and its sports partnerships – reached 151 million consumers through responsible drinking campaigns.

Market highlights

US Spirits

Strong growth in tequila and broad based growth across all categories

Net sales increased 24%, reflecting resilient consumer demand, spirits category continuing to take share of total beverage alcohol and lapping a softer fiscal 20. Shipments were ahead of depletions by approximately 5 percentage points, due to the replenishment of stock levels by distributors, following a reduction by distributors of inventories in fiscal 20.

The tequila category benefitted from strong growth with its broad occasion appeal. Net sales increased 87% with Don Julio growing 69% and Casamigos growing 126% with both gaining spirits market and tequila category share. The acceleration of growth in our tequila portfolio reflects some benefit of price increases on Casamigos. This strong performance was delivered despite constraints on the supply of certain aged variants of our brands.

Crown Royal net sales increased 13% largely driven by continued momentum in Crown Royal Peach, Crown Royal Regal Apple and Crown Royal Vanilla. Crown Royal gained category share but growth was impacted by constraints in the supply of aged liquid.

Scotch grew 18%. Johnnie Walker net sales grew 19% benefitting from premiumisation trends with strong growth in Johnnie Walker super deluxe variants as well as Johnnie Walker Black Label. Buchanan's net sales increased 40% driven by commercial interventions in key states and a more effective media plan to recruit target consumers. Scotch malts declined 13%, lapping successful Game of Thrones innovations.

Vodka net sales grew 8%. Ciroc net sales increased 27% driven by strong growth in the core variant as well as key flavour variants resulting from refreshed activations to re-engage consumers. Smirnoff sales increased 5% as growth in new flavour variants including Smirnoff Pink Lemonade more than offset the decline

As part of our ongoing sustainability efforts, we have analysed water flows and consumption at some of our sites, identifying significant opportunities for saving water across our operations. Our net zero carbon whiskey distillery at Lebanon, Kentucky will be powered by 100% renewable electricity; is designed for highly-efficient water usage; and will be operational later this year. Increasing recycled content in our packaging is another key priority and this year we doubled the recycled materials in our plastic bottles (rPET) as we further our efforts supporting progress towards our target of 40% recycled content by 2025.

Regional performance

- Net sales growth of 20%, following slower growth of 2% in fiscal 20, driven primarily by US Spirits.
- Strong growth primarily reflects resilient consumer demand, spirits category continuing to take share of total beverage alcohol and the replenishment of stock levels by distributors and retailers.
- Spirits growth of 21% reflects particularly strong performance in tequila and broad-based growth across all other spirits categories supported by consumer led marketing and innovation.
- Beer growth of 10% primarily driven by flavoured malt beverages.
- Organic operating margin decreased 124bps, primarily reflecting increased investment in marketing, adverse category mix and inflationary impact of agave.

in Smirnoff No.21 Red. Ketel One net sales increased 2% largely driven by Ketel One Botanical. Captain Morgan net sales grew 7%, largely driven by growth in Captain Morgan Spiced and the launch of Captain Morgan Sliced Apple.

Bulleit net sales increased 10% with upweighted marketing investment driving strong performance in the off-trade channel.

Baileys net sales grew 31% driven by strong volume growth, price increases on Baileys Original and the successful launches of Baileys Deliciously Light, Baileys Apple Pie limited time offer and Baileys Colada limited time offer.

Spirit based ready to drink innovations delivered a strong contribution driven primarily by the launch of Crown Royal Cocktails and Ketel One Botanical Vodka Spritz.

Diageo Beer Company USA

Continued growth of flavoured malt beverages

Net sales grew 12%. Flavoured malt beverages net sales increased 17%. Beer net sales, excluding flavoured malt beverages, increased 5% as off-trade beer sales growth more than offset lower keg sales from the on-trade slow down due to Covid-19.

Canada

Growing despite strong prior year performance

Net sales grew 4%, lapping a strong fiscal 20, with growth mainly in Baileys and ready to drink. This more than offset the decline in beer due to its higher on-trade exposure.

Marketing

Focussed investment in growth drivers

Marketing grew 34%, ahead of net sales, driven by investment across our brands behind opportunities in the off-trade and e-commerce channels, informed by our marketing analytics tools.

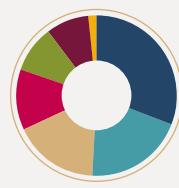
Europe and Turkey

Across our Europe business we have brought our consumer marketing programmes closer to our consumers and customers as we have embedded our new operating model in F21. We continue to optimise our route to market and execute our strategy of growth through international premium spirits and beer through premiumisation.

Key financials

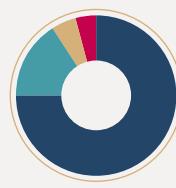
| | 2020 £ million | Exchange £ million | Acquisitions and disposals £ million | Organic movement £ million | Other ¹ £ million | 2021 £ million | Reported movement % |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Net sales | 2,567 | (85) | (32) | 108 | – | 2,558 | – |
| Marketing | 428 | (9) | (2) | 56 | – | 473 | 11 |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | 757 | (49) | (12) | (38) | (23) | 635 | (16) |
| Exceptional operating items ² | (62) | | | | | (15) | |
| Operating profit | 695 | | | | | 620 | (11) |

Reported net sales by market (%)



- Great Britain
- Northern Europe
- Southern Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Ireland
- Turkey
- Other (principally Travel Retail)

Reported net sales by category (%)



- Spirits
- Beer⁴
- Ready to drink⁴
- Other

| Markets: | Organic volume movement % | Reported volume movement % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Europe and Turkey ³ | 7 | 6 | 4 | – |
| Great Britain | 13 | 12 | 7 | 7 |
| Northern Europe | 17 | 17 | 22 | 23 |
| Southern Europe | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Eastern Europe | 13 | 12 | 6 | (4) |
| Ireland | (8) | (17) | (23) | (30) |
| Turkey | 17 | 17 | 28 | (3) |
| Spirits | 10 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| Beer ⁴ | (12) | (18) | (21) | (25) |
| Ready to drink ⁴ | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 |

| Global giants and local stars ⁵ : | Organic volume movement ⁶ % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Guinness | (11) | (19) | (19) |
| Johnnie Walker | 12 | 10 | 4 |
| Baileys | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| Smirnoff | (4) | (2) | (3) |
| Captain Morgan | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Yenì Raki | 2 | (3) | (24) |
| Tanqueray | 14 | 18 | 18 |
| J&B | – | (1) | (3) |

Our markets

Fiscal 21 saw the new six market operating model come into operation across Europe. It now comprises of GB, Ireland, Northern Europe, Eastern Europe, Southern Europe and Turkey. All of these markets now operate with end-to-end accountability.

Supply operations

A number of Diageo's International Supply Chain and Procurement operations are located in Europe including production sites in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Italy. The group owns 30 distilleries in Scotland, a Dublin based brewery, distillery, and maturation and packaging facilities in Scotland, England, Ireland and Italy. The team leads all supply chain activities for Europe and manufactures whisky, vodka, gin, rum, beer, cream liqueurs, and other spirit-based drinks which are distributed in over 180 countries.

The company is currently investing £185million in Scotch whisky and tourism in Scotland to create a major new Johnnie Walker global brand attraction in Edinburgh (Johnnie Walker Princes Street), to transform its distillery visitor experiences and to bring the iconic lost distilleries of Brora and Port Ellen back into production. The distillery visitor investment will focus on the 'Four Corners distilleries', Glenkinchie, Caol Ila, Clynelish and Cardhu, celebrating the important role these single malts play in the flavours of Johnnie Walker. Construction of Johnnie Walker Princes Street in Edinburgh will be completed later this year and we have already opened the new visitor experiences at Glenkinchie, Clynelish and Cardhu to the public. The revived Brora Distillery also began production in May 2021.

1. Fair value remeasurements. For further details see page 60.
 2. For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152.
 3. From 1 July 2020, Europe and Turkey are managed as six individual markets: Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Turkey, each with end-to-end accountability. This reflects how management reviews performance.

4. Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reflects the nature of these products and how management reviews performance. Movements reported in the table above are on a like for like basis.
 5. Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants
 6. Organic equals reported volume movement

Route to consumer

In Great Britain we sell and market our products through Diageo GB (spirits, beer and ready to drink) and Justerini & Brooks Fine Wines (wines private clients and spirits). Products are distributed through independent wholesalers, directly to retailers and directly to consumers through thebar.com. In the on-trade, products are sold through major brewers, multiple retail groups and smaller regional independent brewers and wholesalers. In the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, Diageo sells and distributes directly to the on-trade and the off-trade as well as wholesalers. In France our products are sold through a joint venture arrangement with Moët Hennessy. In Northern, Eastern and Southern Europe, we distribute our spirits brands primarily through our own in market companies (IMC), except in Europe Partner Markets where we typically use distributors.

In Turkey, we sell our products via the distribution network of Mey İcki, our wholly owned subsidiary. Mey İcki distributes both local brands (raki, other spirits and wine) and Diageo's global spirits brands.

'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'

Promoting positive drinking, with a focus on moderation, remains a key priority. This year we launched an updated version of our DRINKiQ platform in key markets, including Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Belgium, and Germany. We reached more than 79 million consumers with responsible drinking messages through our brands. We also launched a new drink driving e-learning module.

Our Learning for Life hospitality skills programme reached over 2,700 people in Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Greece.

Three of our distilleries in Scotland achieved carbon neutrality in their operations this year. Our Oban, Royal Lochnagar and Brora distilleries in Scotland use renewable liquid biofuel or renewable locally-sourced woodchip biomass – saving approximately 3,500 tonnes of carbon emissions per year.

Regional performance

- Net sales increased 4%, following a significant decline in fiscal 20, primarily reflecting strong consumer demand in the off-trade channel and market share gains. The on-trade remained impacted.
- Growth was primarily driven by Northern Europe, Turkey and Great Britain.
- Southern Europe experienced slower growth, and Ireland declined significantly, due to the higher exposure to the on-trade in those markets.
- Spirits net sales grew 11% with broad-based growth across scotch, Baileys, rum, gin and raki.
- Beer net sales declined 21%, driven by Guinness in Ireland and Great Britain, as a result of higher exposure to the on-trade.
- Travel Retail Europe declined 56%, reflecting the continued restrictions on international travel.
- Operating margin declined 265bps due to the adverse mix impact from on-trade closures and growth in marketing investment ahead of net sales.

Market highlights

Great Britain

Strong off-trade growth

Net sales increased 7% primarily driven by strong consumer demand in the off-trade. The e-commerce channel experienced strong growth as consumption shifted to the at-home occasion. Spirits growth of 16% was driven by scotch, Baileys, vodka and gin, supported by innovation, including Gordon's Sicilian Lemon and Captain Morgan Tiki. Beer declined 16% due to the significant impact of lost sales in the on-trade being only partially offset by strong growth in the off-trade channel.

Northern Europe

Strong off-trade growth

Net sales increased 22%, reflecting strong off-trade growth primarily driven by scotch and Baileys. Baileys grew 30%, benefiting from innovation, including Baileys Salted Caramel. Scotch sales grew 24% driven by Johnnie Walker and scotch malts.

Southern Europe

Slower growth due to higher on-trade exposure

Net sales increased 1%. The slower pace of recovery reflects the continued impact of on-trade restrictions and reduced tourism. Growth was mainly driven by rum, partially offset by a decline in vodka.

Eastern Europe¹

Growth mainly driven by Russia

Net sales increased 6%, mainly driven by strong growth in Russia, partially offset by decreased sales in Lebanon as a result of on-trade restrictions and political instability.

Ireland

Severe on-trade restrictions drove net sales decline

Net sales declined 23%, primarily due to a decline in Guinness net sales of 32% as a result of continued on-trade restrictions. Spirits grew 14% driven by strong off-trade growth, particularly in Baileys and Gordon's.

Turkey

Strong scotch and raki performance

Net sales increased 28%, driven partially by inflation and excise-led price increases. Scotch sales grew 94% driven by strong off-trade momentum, particularly in Johnnie Walker. Raki grew 10%, driven by our more premium variant Tekirdağ Raki, partially offset by decreased sales of Yeni Raki, reflecting increased category premiumisation.

Travel Retail Europe

Significant impact from international travel restrictions

Net sales declined 56%.

Marketing

Increased investment behind growth drivers

Investment increased 13%, ahead of net sales, driven by upweighted media spend and strong activation in the off-trade and e-commerce channels.

1. The Diageo Eastern Europe market includes the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

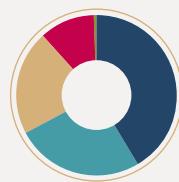
Africa

In Africa our strategy is to grow through selective participation in beer, near beer and spirits, leveraging the broad range of the Diageo Portfolio. Guinness, Malta Guinness and several local brands including Tusker and Serengeti lead our brewing portfolio while Johnnie Walker and Smirnoff are at the heart of our international premium spirits offerings. Locally we produce a range of mainstream spirits at the mid-level price range and tailored to local tastes and flavours. Our operating model builds resilience into our African businesses and we drive smart investments through local manufacturing, innovation and partnerships to unlock growth. Local sourcing is very important to our strategy, currently at 80%, directly supporting our commercial operations whilst bringing wider economic benefits to local communities, agricultural development and farmers.

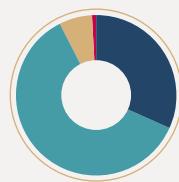
Key financials

| | 2020 £ million | Exchange £ million | Acquisitions and disposals £ million | Organic movement £ million | 2021 £ million | Reported movement % |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Net sales | 1,346 | (150) | (42) | 258 | 1,412 | 5 |
| Marketing | 160 | (13) | (1) | 22 | 168 | 5 |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | 101 | (43) | – | 113 | 171 | 69 |
| Exceptional operating items ¹ | (145) | | | | – | |
| Operating profit | (44) | | | | 171 | 489 |

Reported net sales by market (%)



Reported net sales by category (%)



| Markets: | Organic volume movement % | Reported volume movement % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Africa ² | 18 | 10 | 20 | 5 |
| East Africa | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2 |
| Africa Regional Markets ² | 12 | (12) | 15 | (2) |
| Nigeria | 39 | 39 | 57 | 35 |
| South Africa ² | 13 | 8 | 11 | (7) |
| Spirits | 20 | 20 | 21 | 10 |
| Beer ³ | 15 | 15 | 19 | 7 |
| Ready to drink ^{2,3} | 30 | 7 | 31 | (2) |

| Global giants and local stars ⁴ : | Organic volume movement ⁵ % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Guinness | 30 | 32 | 22 |
| Johnnie Walker | (5) | 4 | (2) |
| Smirnoff | 28 | 20 | 9 |
| Other beer: | | | |
| Malta Guinness | 38 | 35 | 19 |
| Senator | 2 | 4 | (7) |
| Tusker | 8 | 4 | (6) |
| Serengeti | 6 | 7 | (1) |

- For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152
- Africa, Africa Regional Markets, South Africa and ready to drink reported volume movement impacted by disposals. For further details see pages 157-158.
- Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reflects the nature of these products and how management reviews performance. Movements reported in the table above are on a like for like basis.

Our markets

The region comprises East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), Africa Regional Markets (including Ghana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indian Ocean and Angola), Nigeria and South Africa.

Supply operations

We have 13 breweries in Africa and ten facilities which provide blending, malting and bottling services. In addition, our beer and mainstream spirits brands are produced under licence by third parties in 14 African countries and we distribute beer and spirits through several third party relationships across the region.

Route to consumer

Diageo has wholly owned entities in South Africa, Cameroon, Ethiopia, and Reunion. It has controlling stakes in East Africa Breweries Limited (EABL), Guinness Nigeria, Guinness Ghana and Seychelles Breweries Limited and a majority stake in a JV in Angola. In addition, Diageo has contract brewing arrangements in several countries across the region, most notably with the Castel Group as well as spirits distribution contracts in almost 30 countries.

- Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants
- Organic equals reported volume movement

'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'

We continue to focus on campaigns and programmes to promote positive drinking, and have seen notable successes this year despite the disruption caused by Covid-19. For example, SMASHED reached 69,932 people across the region.

At the same time, we continued to work with the many smallholders and farmers across Africa who supply us with raw materials, and to make significant investments in our breweries, where we are developing solar and biomass energy projects and water treatment plants.

Our partnership with the NGO WaterAid continues to bring clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes to communities across Africa. These WASH projects were especially important this year as hand washing plays a key preventative role in addressing Covid-19 and we more than doubled our target for reaching beneficiaries. By the end of the year we had reached 54,691 people through initiatives such as our Bududa project in Eastern Uganda, which involved the construction of a water reservoir and pump house and the laying of over three kilometres of pipelines to supply three standpipes which provide precious clean water to the community.

This year water efficiency improved by 15% across the region, realising the benefits from our investments in water recovery and reuse in Uganda and Kenya. While the implementation of biomass installations in East Africa was delayed due to Covid-19, the programme is now well advanced. Commissioning of the new facilities will start later this year as

we switch from fossil to renewable fuels to power our breweries in the region. At our facility in Kisumu, Kenya, 8% of the site's electricity consumption is now generated from onsite solar panels. On our journey to net zero carbon emissions by 2030, we intend to increase our solar capacity at Kisumu and extend this proven pilot project across Africa.

Regional performance

- Net sales grew 20%, following a decline in fiscal 20, driven by Nigeria, East Africa and Africa Regional Markets.
- Strong performance reflects resilience in consumer demand in the off-trade and partial recovery of the on-trade, despite ongoing Covid-19 restrictions.
- Slower growth in South Africa, due to trade restrictions and periodic bans on alcohol sales.
- Beer net sales grew 19% primarily driven by Guinness and Malta Guinness.
- Spirits net sales grew 21% mainly driven by growth in mainstream spirits.
- Operating margin improved 586bps, lapping a significant decline in fiscal 20. Margin improvement was driven by net sales recovery, positive price/mix and productivity initiatives, partially offset by market mix.

Market highlights

East Africa

Growth across all markets

Net sales grew 13%, lapping a 10% decline in fiscal 20. Kenya grew 11%, with strong spirits growth, particularly in mainstream gin, and slower beer growth due to on-trade restrictions. Uganda grew 24% driven primarily by strong beer growth, benefitting from production capacity expansion. Tanzania net sales grew 10%, building on growth in fiscal 20.

Africa Regional Markets

Growth driven by strong Guinness performance

Net sales grew 15%, following a decline in fiscal 20 with good growth in Ghana and Cameroon, partially offset by continued decline in Ethiopia. Guinness grew 28%, benefiting from focussed strategic marketing investment and improved supply capacity.

Nigeria

Strong broad based recovery

Net sales grew 57%, partially benefitting from lapping a soft comparative. Strong growth in beer, mainstream spirits and international premium spirits reflects momentum in the off-trade and improved route to consumer across the business. Growth in beer was primarily driven by Guinness and Malta Guinness which also benefitted from partial recovery of the on-trade and innovation.

South Africa

Market impacted by Covid-19 related restrictions

Net sales grew 11%, following a disrupted fiscal 20, despite on- and off-trade closures and periodic bans on sales and distribution of alcohol. Growth was primarily driven by scotch, followed by vodka and gin.

Marketing

Focussed investment in off-trade and new channels

Marketing spend grew 14%, behind net sales growth. Investment in the on-trade was selectively scaled back and spending was focussed on the off-trade, e-commerce and new route to consumer programmes.

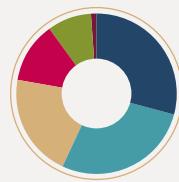
Latin America and Caribbean

In Latin America and Caribbean our strategic priority is to continue to lead with scotch, while broadening our category range through tequila, gins, vodka, rum, liqueurs and local spirits. As the industry leaders in spirits, we continue to strategically expand our reach and the breadth and depth of our portfolio of leading brands. Simultaneously, we are enhancing our supply structure enabling the business to widen our price points, providing both the emerging middle class, and an increasing number of affluent consumers with the premium brands they aspire to buy. Our presence is strengthened by our stance on responsible drinking and community development programmes.

Key financials

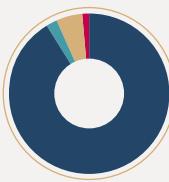
| | 2020 £ million | Exchange £ million | Acquisitions and disposals £ million | Organic movement £ million | Other ¹ £ million | 2021 £ million | Reported movement % |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Net sales | 908 | (137) | – | 275 | – | 1,046 | 15 |
| Marketing | 155 | (22) | – | 28 | – | 161 | 4 |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | 248 | (82) | – | 153 | (16) | 303 | 22 |
| Exceptional operating items ² | (6) | | | | | – | |
| Operating profit | 242 | | | | | 303 | 25 |

Reported net sales by market (%)



- PUB
- Mexico
- CCA
- Andean
- PEBAC
- Other (principally Travel Retail)

Reported net sales by category (%)



- Spirits
- Beer³
- Ready to drink³
- Other

| Markets: | Organic volume movement % | Reported volume movement % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Latin America and Caribbean | 22 | 22 | 30 | 15 |
| PUB | 24 | 24 | 50 | 20 |
| Mexico | 10 | 10 | 24 | 11 |
| CCA | 15 | 15 | 12 | 8 |
| Andean | 27 | 27 | 33 | 19 |
| PEBAC | 47 | 47 | 73 | 62 |
| Spirits | 22 | 22 | 30 | 15 |
| Beer ³ | 11 | 11 | 17 | 16 |
| Ready to drink ³ | 24 | 24 | 38 | 17 |
| Global giants and local stars⁴: | Organic volume movement⁵ % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % | |
| Johnnie Walker | 25 | 29 | 16 | |
| Buchanan's | 18 | 23 | 11 | |
| Old Parr | 14 | 16 | 4 | |
| Smirnoff | 16 | 25 | 7 | |
| Black & White | 33 | 44 | 26 | |
| Tanqueray | 27 | 34 | 11 | |
| Baileys | 39 | 44 | 32 | |

Our markets

Our Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) business comprises five markets: PUB (Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil), Mexico, CCA (Central America and Caribbean), Andean (Colombia and Venezuela) and PEBCA (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile).

Supply operations

Many of the brands sold in the region are manufactured by our International Supply Centre in Europe, but we also own manufacturing facilities in Mexico that produce tequila, in Brazil to produce cachaça and vodka, and in Guatemala that produce Zacapa rum. We also work with a wide array of local co-packers, bottlers, and licensed brewers throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Route to consumer

We drive an efficient route to consumer through differentiated models tailored to each markets' size and needs. In Mexico and Brazil our in-market companies sell to a wide network of retailers, wholesalers, and resellers which make our product available to shoppers in both the on and off premise outlets. In most of Central America and the Caribbean, Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela, we partner with geographically exclusive distributors who are in charge of the sales execution and marketing programmes. In Colombia, Peru, and Chile, we use hybrid models where Diageo sells directly to some key accounts while distributors are used to improve our products' physical availability.

1. Fair value remeasurements. For further details see page 60.

2. For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152

3. Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reflects the nature of these products and how management reviews performance. Movements reported in the table above are on a like for like basis.

4. Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants

5. Organic equals reported volume movement

'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'

As in other regions, we supported efforts to combat Covid-19 through donations. For example, in September 2020 we donated 8,000 480ml bottles of 70% liquid alcohol to the Brazilian Red Cross who distributed them to the vulnerable. The Diageo Institute also supported an initiative where women prisoners manufactured protective masks for use in the prison system – an extension of the Tecendo o Futuro (Weaving the Future) programme, which promotes the employment and re-socialisation of inmates at the Auri Moura Costa Female Criminal Institute in Aquiraz, Brazil. We also became a signatory to the UN's Women Empowerment Principles.

Our SMASHED programme educated over 38,000 people across the region on the dangers of underage drinking. In 2021 we launched the new version of DRINKIQ in Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Peru and Mexico. Brands including Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff and Tanqueray launched social media campaigns which emphasised messages of responsible drinking, reaching 132 million people across the region.

Our 'Raising The Bar' and #BarResponsável Manifest programmes supported people in the hospitality industries in Mexico and Brazil in the face of the challenges brought by the Covid-19 pandemic. So far over 1,000 outlets have registered in our programme. Our Learning for Life skills programme moved some elements online in response to the pandemic, and reached over 2,500 people, including 129 in the Dominican Republic. The virtual part of the programme lasted for one month and culminated with practical sessions and internships adhering to Covid-19 safety protocols. More than 70% of participants were women. In Mexico, we began a collaboration with Mujer Emprende and Victoria147, the first online business academy in Latin America aimed at women.

We continue to make progress on the grain-to-glass sustainability journey: 18% of our energy is now from renewable sources and in Brazil, 47% of all energy use is derived from renewable sources. Our new facility in Ceará state, Brazil, which brings together production from two existing sites, will use solar energy to further increase our use of renewable energy and will use water treatment and reuse facilities to reduce water consumption in beverage production by up to 40%.

Regional performance

- Net sales increased 30%, lapping a significant decline in fiscal 20, driven by growth in all markets.
- Growth reflects resilient consumer demand in the off-trade channel and price increases in key markets.
- Spirits grew 30% with strong growth across key categories, particularly scotch.
- Travel Retail Latin America and Caribbean declined 63% due to continued international travel restrictions.
- Operating margin improved by 674bps driven by net sales recovery, positive price interventions and productivity initiatives.

Market highlights

PUB (Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil)

Strong broad based growth in key categories

Net sales increased 50%, primarily driven by scotch, as well as growth in gin, vodka and ready-to-drink. Scotch net sales increased 66%, with double-digit growth in Johnnie Walker and triple-digit growth in White Horse. Brazil net sales grew 62%, reflecting a recovery in consumption and pricing interventions, which more than offset a decline in duty free sales.

Mexico

Market recovery supported by strong off-trade execution

Net sales increased 24%, benefitting from lapping a reduction of inventory levels by distributors in fiscal 20 and growth in the off-trade channel in fiscal 21. Tequila grew 47% driven by Don Julio, supported by limited editions and a strong activation plan, resulting in share gains in the off-trade. Scotch sales grew 12% driven by Buchanan's and Johnnie Walker.

CCA (Caribbean and Central America)

Growth in domestic consumption

Net sales increased 12%, lapping the decline in fiscal 20 due to reduced levels of international tourism and on-trade restrictions. Growth was driven by domestic consumption supported by "The Moment is Now" campaign. Scotch net sales increased 13% driven by double digit growth of Johnnie Walker, Buchanan's and Old Parr.

Andean (Colombia and Venezuela)

Growth driven by strong scotch performance in Colombia

Net sales increased 33%, building on growth in fiscal 20, driven by Colombia. Growth was primarily driven by scotch with net sales increase of 25% driven by double-digit growth in Buchanan's and triple-digit growth in Black & White.

PEBAC (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile)

Partial recovery following significant declines in fiscal 20

Net sales increased 73%, lapping a significant decline in fiscal 20 due to ongoing social and political instability across key markets and the impact of Covid-19. Growth in fiscal 21 was supported by strong execution through enhanced distribution partnerships. Scotch delivered double-digit net sales growth, primarily driven by Johnnie Walker.

Travel Retail Latin America and Caribbean

Persistent travel restrictions affect performance

Net sales decreased 63% due to continued international travel restrictions.

Marketing

Investment redeployed to off-trade and e-commerce

Investment increased 18%, behind net sales, following a decline in fiscal 20. On-trade marketing was redeployed to the off-trade and e-commerce in response to at-home consumption trends.

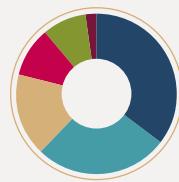
Asia Pacific

In Asia Pacific our focus is to grow in both developed and emerging markets across our entire portfolio ranging from international and local spirits to ready to drink formats and beer. We have a clear long-term strategy that enables us to allocate resources behind brands that win in key consumer occasions and categories. We manage our portfolio to meet the increasing demands of the growing middle class and aim to inspire our consumers to drink better, not more. This strategy ensures that we deliver consistent and efficient growth with a key focus on developing our premium and super deluxe segments across the region.

Key financials

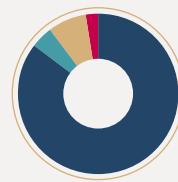
| | 2020 £ million | Exchange £ million | Reclassification ¹ £ million | Acquisitions and disposals £ million | Organic movement £ million | 2021 £ million | Reported movement % |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Net sales | 2,270 | (75) | (14) | (1) | 308 | 2,488 | 10 |
| Marketing | 365 | (7) | – | – | 60 | 418 | 15 |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | 501 | (6) | – | – | 113 | 608 | 21 |
| Exceptional operating items ² | (1,198) | | | | | – | |
| Operating profit | (697) | | | | | 608 | 187 |

Reported net sales by market (%)



- India
- Greater China
- Australia
- South East Asia
- North Asia
- Other (principally Travel Retail)

Reported net sales by category (%)



- Spirits
- Beer³
- Ready to drink³
- Other

| Markets: | Organic volume movement % | Reported volume movement % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Asia Pacific | 9 | 9 | 14 | 10 |
| India | 9 | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| Greater China | 24 | 24 | 38 | 37 |
| Australia | 21 | 22 | 23 | 29 |
| South East Asia | – | (1) | 7 | (3) |
| North Asia | 18 | 16 | 9 | 4 |
| Travel Retail Asia and Middle East | (57) | (57) | (63) | (63) |
| Spirits | 9 | 9 | 12 | 8 |
| Beer ³ | 9 | 9 | 9 | (7) |
| Ready to drink ³ | 13 | 13 | 16 | 20 |
| Global giants, local stars and reserve ⁴ : | Organic volume movement ⁵ % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % | |
| Johnnie Walker | 4 | 3 | 2 | |
| McDowell's | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| Shui Jing Fang ⁶ | 42 | 51 | 51 | |
| Guinness | 8 | 9 | (8) | |
| The Singleton | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| Smirnoff | – | (4) | (4) | |
| Windsor | (16) | (6) | (8) | |
| Bundaberg | 6 | 4 | 9 | |

1. For fiscal 21, £14 million has been reclassified from cost of goods sold to excise duties

2. For further details on exceptional operating items see pages 151-152

3. Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reflects the nature of these products and how management reviews performance. Movements reported in the table above are on a like for like basis.

Our markets

Asia Pacific comprises India (including Nepal and Sri Lanka), Greater China (China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau), Australia (including New Zealand), South East Asia (Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar), North Asia (Korea and Japan) and Travel Retail Asia and Middle East.

Supply operations

We have distilleries in Chengdu, China that produce Baijiu and in Bundaberg, Australia that produce Bundaberg Rum. Our manufacturing plant in Bali produces the highest quality spirits for the Indonesian market. United Spirits Limited (USL) in India operates 15 manufacturing sites across the country. In addition, USL and Diageo brands are also produced under licence by third party manufacturers. We have bottling plants in Thailand and Australia with ready to drink manufacturing capabilities.

Route to consumer

In South East Asia, spirits and beer are sold through a combination of Diageo companies, joint venture arrangements, and third party distributors. In Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, we have joint venture arrangements with Moët Hennessy, sharing administrative and distribution costs. Diageo operates wholly owned subsidiaries in the Philippines and Vietnam. In addition, in Vietnam, we own a 45.57% controlling equity stake in Hanoi Liquor Joint Stock Company which manufactures and sells vodka. In Indonesia, Guinness is brewed by, and distributed through third party arrangements.

In Greater China our market presence is established through our 63.17% equity investment in Sichuan Shuijingfang Company Limited which manufactures and sells baijiu, and our wholly owned entity Diageo China

4. Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants

5. Organic equals reported volume movement

6. Growth figures represent total Chinese white spirits of which Shui Jing Fang is the principal brand

Limited, which sells Diageo brands, and a joint venture arrangement with Moët Hennessy where administrative and distribution costs are shared. Diageo operates a wholly owned subsidiary in Taiwan.

In India, we manufacture, market and sell Indian whisky, rum, brandy and other spirits through our 55.94% shareholding in USL. Diageo also sells its own brands through USL.

In Australia, we manufacture, market and sell Diageo products. In New Zealand we operate through third party distributors. In North Asia, we have our own distribution company in South Korea. In Japan, sales are through our wholly owned entity Diageo Japan as well as through joint venture agreements with Moët Hennessy. Airport shops and airline operators are serviced through a dedicated Diageo sales and marketing organisation. In the Middle East, we sell our products through third party distributors.

'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress'

We continue to promote positive drinking across the region and this year saw a number of new partnerships and approaches alongside our longstanding campaigns. In Taiwan, for example, we formed a partnership with local doctors to promote moderation and worked with the Mackay Memorial Hospital in Taipei to incorporate our DRINKiQ resources into the training materials used by local government vehicle authorities. In China we signed a memorandum of understanding with one of the country's largest e-commerce providers to promote responsible drinking and moderate consumption of alcohol among Chinese consumers. Our SMASHED programme, which educates people on the dangers of underage drinking, reached 52,189 people, and launched an online version in India and Australia. In India alone, we reached nine million people with responsible drinking messages from our brands.

Through programmes such as Learning for Life we reached 2,142 people with skills and empowerment training.

Water efficiency improved by 9.4% this year and we also began development work on a water replenishment programme in Bali. In India, we replenished 198,500m³ of water. Renewable energy accounts for 98% of our total energy consumption with onsite renewable electricity generation accounting for 54% of our total demand, in India. Consequently, GHG emissions reduced by 80% year-on-year and plans are in development to eliminate the residual emissions, on our journey to net zero by 2030.

Regional performance

- Net sales grew 14%, following a significant decline in fiscal 20, driven by Greater China, India and Australia, partially offset by a continued significant decline in Travel Retail Asia and Middle East.
- Growth reflects strong recovery in China and off-trade momentum in most markets.
- Slower growth in North Asia and South East Asia reflects continuing impact of Covid-19.
- Spirits grew 12% driven mainly by Chinese white spirits, IMFL whisky and scotch.
- Operating margin grew 169bps driven primarily by positive market mix, category mix and operating leverage driven by net sales recovery.

Market highlights

India

Partial recovery in a challenging environment

Net sales grew 13%, lapping a significant decline in fiscal 20, despite the continued economic slowdown and the impact of Covid-19. Growth was driven by off-trade momentum, and the occurrence of the Indian Premier League which was postponed from fiscal 20, partially offset by the contraction of business in Andhra Pradesh and restrictions in the on-trade channel. The Prestige and Above segment grew 12%, with strong performance in scotch and growth of the renovated McDowell's No.1 whisky. Net sales in the popular brands segment declined 1%.

Greater China

Strong market recovery

Net sales increased 38%, lapping a decline in fiscal 20. Growth was driven by Chinese white spirits and scotch which grew 53% and 21%, respectively. Double-digit growth in scotch malts and Johnnie Walker super deluxe was driven by focussed investment, innovation and route to market expansion, including increased city coverage and new distribution channels.

Australia

Strong growth across categories

Net sales increased 23%, building on mid-single digit growth in fiscal 20, benefiting from a strong spirits category, including spirits taking share of total beverage alcohol and off-trade momentum. Growth was broad based across categories, with particularly strong performance in ready to drink. Ready to drink net sales grew 27% supported by the Smirnoff Spiked Seltzers and Gordon's Pink Gin Premix innovations.

South East Asia

Soft growth due to Covid-19 impact

Net sales grew 7%, lapping significant decline in fiscal 20. Growth was mainly driven by strong scotch performance in Vietnam, due to Johnnie Walker super deluxe variants and scotch malts. Key Accounts grew 11%, lapping double-digit decline in fiscal 20. However, Covid-19 related restrictions continued to impact tourism in many markets.

North Asia

Covid-19 continues to impact recovery

Net sales grew 9%, lapping double-digit decline in fiscal 20, driven by momentum in the off trade. Japan net sales grew 8% benefiting from focussed investment in Johnnie Walker and White Horse. Korea grew net sales 10%, driven primarily by Johnnie Walker, partially offset by continuing decline in Windsor.

Travel Retail Asia and Middle East

Persistent travel restrictions continue to impact performance

Net sales declined 63%.

Marketing

Increased investment behind growth drivers

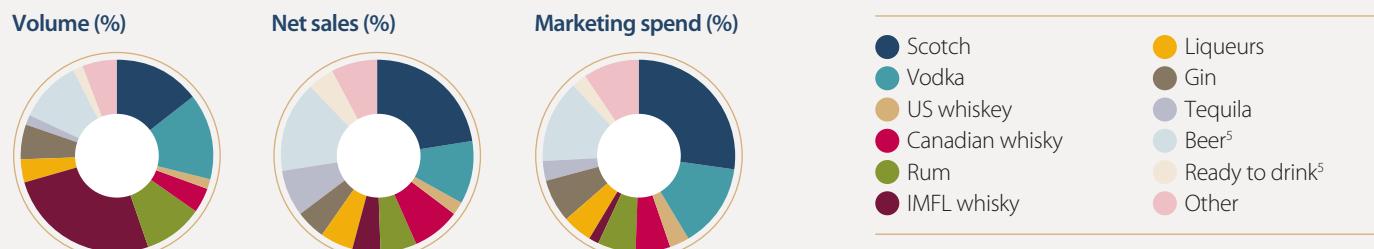
Investment increased 16%, mainly in Greater China, across Chinese white spirits and scotch. Australia and North Asia also invested ahead of net sales. Marketing investment was reduced in the more impacted markets of South East Asia and Travel Retail Asia and Middle East.

Category and brand review

Key categories

| | Organic volume movement ¹ % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|--|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Spirits² | 11 | 18 | 11 |
| Scotch | 15 | 15 | 8 |
| Vodka ^{3,4} | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Canadian whisky | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| Rum ³ | – | 7 | 1 |
| Liqueurs | 15 | 22 | 18 |
| Indian-Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) whisky | 13 | 12 | 3 |
| Tequila | 70 | 79 | 67 |
| Gin ³ | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| US whiskey | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Beer⁵ | 8 | 4 | (4) |
| Ready to drink⁵ | 24 | 30 | 21 |

1. Organic equals reported volume movement except for rum (1%), liqueurs 14%, tequila 69%, gin 15%, US whiskey 4%, beer 7% and ready to drink 16%, which were impacted by acquisitions and disposals
2. Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants
3. Vodka, rum, gin including IMFL brands
4. Vodka includes Ketel One Botanical
5. Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reflects the nature of these products and how management reviews performance. Movements reported in the table above are on a like for like basis.



Scotch

23% of Diageo's net sales and grew 15%

Growth in all regions partially offset by the impact of Covid-19 on Travel Retail.

- Johnnie Walker net sales increased 12% with growth in all regions.
 - Johnnie Walker Reserve grew 23% mainly driven by US Spirits, Greater China, Vietnam and South Korea.
 - Johnnie Walker Red Label grew 19% with strong growth in Brazil, PEBAC, Turkey, Northern Europe and India driven by consumption recovery.
 - Johnnie Walker Black Label grew 6%, with growth in all regions except Africa.
- Primary scotch brands grew 27% driven by White Horse and Black & White in Latin America and Caribbean and Bell's in Europe and Turkey.
- Scotch malts grew 11% driven by Asia Pacific and Europe and Turkey partially offset by a decline in North America.
- Buchanan's net sales grew 29% driven by strong growth in North America and Latin America and Caribbean.
- Old Parr net sales increased 16% driven by strong growth in Brazil.

Vodka

10% of Diageo's net sales and grew 7%

Growth in all regions except Asia Pacific.

- Ciroc grew 26% driven mainly by US Spirits on the back of refreshed activations to engage with Ciroc's consumer base.
- Smirnoff net sales increased 5% driven by growth in Smirnoff flavours in North America, Africa and Latin America and Caribbean partially offset by declines in Europe and Turkey and Asia Pacific.
- Ketel One performance was flat with growth in North America offset by a decline in Europe and Turkey.

Tequila

8% of Diageo's net sales and grew 79%

Growth was mainly driven by strong performance of Don Julio and Casamigos within the fast growing tequila category in North America which benefitted from its broad occasion appeal.

Canadian whisky

8% of Diageo's net sales and grew 12%

Growth of Crown Royal in North America was largely driven by continued momentum on flavours with Crown Royal Regal Apple, Crown Royal Peach and Crown Royal Vanilla all growing strongly.

Rum

6% of Diageo's net sales and grew 7%

Growth was driven by Captain Morgan in North America, Great Britain, Northern Europe and Southern Europe, Zacapa in North America and Europe and Turkey, partially offset by a decline in McDowell's No.1 in India.

Liqueurs

6% of Diageo's net sales and grew 22%

Growth was driven by Baileys, which had broad-based growth across all regions. Performance was driven by Baileys Original, the successful launches of Baileys Deliciously Light and Baileys Apple Pie limited time offer and continued focus on Baileys' positioning as a year-round indulgent treat.

IMFL whisky

5% of Diageo's net sales and grew 12%.

The growth was driven by McDowell's No.1, McDowell's No.1 Luxury and Haywards Fine Whisky.

Gin

5% of Diageo's net sales and grew 14%

Growth across all regions with strong double-digit growth in Africa and Latin America and Caribbean.

- Growth in Africa was mainly driven by Gilbey's in Kenya and broad-based growth of Gordon's across the region.
- Growth in Latin America and Caribbean was mainly driven by growth of Tanqueray and Gordon's in Brazil.
- Growth in Europe was mainly driven by Gordon's and Tanqueray in Great Britain and Tanqueray in Northern Europe.

US whiskey

2% of Diageo's net sales and grew 7%

Performance was driven by strong growth in Bulleit and George Dickel in North America.

Beer

15% of Diageo's net sales and grew 4%

- Guinness was overall flat with strong growth in Africa, particularly Nigeria following partial recovery of the on-trade and Cameroon due to improved supply capacity and improved recruitment, offset by decline in Europe and Turkey where sales decreased 19% due to the continuing impact of Covid-19 on the on-trade, particularly in Ireland and Great Britain.
- Beer in Africa grew 19% driven by Guinness and Malta Guinness.
- Smirnoff flavoured malt beverages in Diageo Beer Company USA increased 17%.

Ready to drink

4% of Diageo's net sales and grew 30%

Growth was broad-based across all regions, particularly in the US Spirits and Australia markets. US Spirits ready to drink performance was driven by successful launches of Crown Royal Cocktails and Ketel One Botanical Vodka Spritz and Australia ready to drink performance was driven by Smirnoff, Bundaberg and Gordon's ready to drink variants.

Global giants

37% of Diageo's net sales and grew by 9%

All brands grew net sales apart from Guinness which was flat due to restrictions on the on-trade channel, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, which was offset by growth in Guinness Foreign Extra Stout and Guinness Extra Smooth in Africa and Guinness Draught in Can in Europe and Turkey.

Local stars

20% of Diageo's net sales and grew 17%

Largely driven by growth in net sales in Chinese white spirits in Asia Pacific, Crown Royal in North America, Buchanan's in North America and Latin America and Caribbean and McDowell's No.1 in India.

Reserve

25% of Diageo's net sales and grew 36%

Largely driven by the strong net sales growth of Casamigos and Don Julio in US Spirits, Chinese white spirits in Asia Pacific and Johnnie Walker Reserve variants in all regions.

Global giants, local stars and reserve¹:

| | Organic volume movement ² % | Organic net sales movement % | Reported net sales movement % |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Global giants | | | |
| Johnnie Walker | 11 | 12 | 6 |
| Smirnoff | 6 | 5 | (1) |
| Baileys | 18 | 24 | 20 |
| Captain Morgan | 10 | 9 | 4 |
| Tanqueray | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Guinness | 7 | – | (6) |
| Local stars | | | |
| Crown Royal | 9 | 12 | 5 |
| Yeni Raki | 2 | (3) | (24) |
| Buchanan's | 24 | 29 | 19 |
| JeB | 3 | 3 | (1) |
| Windsor | (16) | (6) | (8) |
| Old Parr | 14 | 16 | 5 |
| Bundaberg | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| Black & White | 24 | 26 | 12 |
| Ypióca | 10 | 9 | (15) |
| McDowell's | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| Shui Jing Fang ³ | 42 | 51 | 51 |
| Reserve | | | |
| Scotch malts | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Ciroc vodka | 23 | 26 | 19 |
| Ketel One ⁴ | 6 | – | (6) |
| Don Julio | 50 | 62 | 51 |
| Bulleit | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Casamigos | 114 | 125 | 110 |

1. Spirits brands excluding ready to drink and non-alcoholic variants

2. Organic equals reported volume movement

3. Growth figures represent total Chinese white spirits of which Shui Jing Fang is the principal brand

4. Ketel One includes Ketel One vodka and Ketel One Botanical

Definitions and reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to GAAP measures

Diageo's strategic planning process is based on certain non-GAAP measures, including organic movements. These non-GAAP measures are chosen for planning and reporting, and some of them are used for incentive purposes. The group's management believes these measures provide valuable additional information for users of the financial statements in understanding the group's performance. These non-GAAP measures should be viewed as complementary to, and not replacements for, the comparable GAAP measures and reported movements therein.

It is not possible to reconcile the forecast tax rate before exceptional items to the most comparable GAAP measure as it is not possible to predict, without unreasonable effort, with reasonable certainty, the future impact of changes in exchange rates, acquisitions and disposals and potential exceptional items.

Volume

Volume is a performance indicator that is 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 ten.

Organic movements

Organic information is presented using pounds sterling amounts on a constant currency basis excluding the impact of exceptional items, certain fair value remeasurement and acquisitions and disposals. Organic measures enable users to focus on the performance of the business which is common to both years and which represents those measures that local managers are most directly able to influence.

Calculation of organic movements

The organic movement percentage is the amount in the row titled 'Organic movement' in the tables below, expressed as a percentage of the absolute amount in the associated relevant row titled '2020 adjusted'. Organic operating margin is calculated by dividing operating profit before exceptional items by net sales after excluding the impact of exchange rate movements, certain fair value remeasurement and acquisitions and disposals.

(a) Exchange rates

'Exchange' in the organic movement calculation reflects the adjustment to recalculate the reported results as if they had been generated at the prior period weighted average exchange rates.

Exchange impacts in respect of the external hedging of intergroup sales by the markets in a currency other than their functional currency and the intergroup recharging of services are also translated at prior period weighted average exchange rates and are allocated to the geographical segment to which they relate. Residual exchange impacts are reported as part of the Corporate segment. Results from hyperinflationary economies are translated at respective years' actual rates.

(b) Acquisitions and disposals

For acquisitions in the current period, the post acquisition results are excluded from the organic movement calculations. For acquisitions in the prior period, post acquisition results are included in full in the prior period but are included in the organic movement calculation from the

anniversary of the acquisition date in the current period. The acquisition row also eliminates the impact of transaction costs that have been charged to operating profit in the current or prior period in respect of acquisitions that, in management's judgement, are expected to be completed.

Where a business, brand, brand distribution right or agency agreement was disposed of, or terminated, in the reporting period, the group, in the organic movement calculations, excludes the results for that business from the current and prior period. 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.

(c) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those that in management's judgement need to be disclosed separately. Such items are included within the income statement caption to which they relate, and are excluded from the organic movement calculations. It is believed that separate disclosure of exceptional items and the classification between operating and non-operating further helps investors to understand the performance of the group. Changes in estimates and reversals in relation to items previously recognised as exceptional are presented consistently as exceptional in the current year.

Exceptional operating items are those that are considered to be material and unusual or non-recurring in nature and are part of the operating activities of the group such as impairment of intangible assets and fixed assets, indirect tax settlements, property disposals and changes in post employment plans.

Gains and losses on the sale of businesses, brands or distribution rights, step up gains and losses that arise when an investment becomes an associate or an associate becomes a subsidiary and other material, unusual non-recurring items, that are not in respect of the production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks, are disclosed as non-operating exceptional items below operating profit in the consolidated income statement.

Exceptional current and deferred tax items, comprising material unusual non-recurring items that impact taxation. Examples include direct tax provisions and settlements in respect of prior years and the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities following tax rate changes.

(d) Fair value remeasurement

Fair value remeasurement in the organic movement calculation reflects an adjustment to eliminate the impact of fair value changes in biological assets, earn-out arrangements that are accounted for as remuneration and fair value changes relating to contingent consideration liabilities and equity options that arose on acquisitions recognised in the income statement.

2019 to 2021 growth on constant basis

In order to provide the reader with a better understanding of how our 2021 performance compares to a pre-Covid-19 environment we are disclosing the 2019 to 2021 growth on a constant basis. This measure is not used to incentivise management, however it has been used in 2021 to understand performance. Management believes that it is a useful measure to understand the trends of our business and recovery towards our pre-Covid-19 performance. Management uses volume, net sales, operating profit as these give the most insight to understand the trends and recovery of the business. We continue to present an organic movement reconciliation for sales and marketing for 2020 to 2021 as in prior periods.

The 2019 adjusted base is an appropriate comparator for 2019 to 2021 growth calculation on a constant basis, as the rates used for 2020 constant currency calculations were not materially different from those used for 2021 constant currency calculations, and there were no material acquisition or disposal related adjustments or accounting treatment changes in 2021 compared to 2020.

2019 to 2021 growth on a constant basis is calculated as adding up the respective years' organic movement in the row titled 'Organic movement' in the tables below, expressed as a percentage of the absolute amount in the associated relevant row titled '2019 adjusted'. The most comparable GAAP financial measure is 2019 to 2021 reported movement % below, which is calculated by combining the reported movement for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, expressed as a percentage of the 2019 reported amount.

Organic growth excluding Travel Retail and Guinness

The performance of the Travel Retail channel is dependent on the level of international travel and the performance of Guinness is highly dependent on the availability of the on-trade channel (particularly in Europe and Turkey).

Due to ongoing travel restrictions and market variability of on-trade recovery conditions brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, we are experiencing slower recovery in Travel Retail and Guinness performance.

Organic movement calculations for the year ended 30 June 2021 were as follows:

| | North America million | Europe and Turkey million | Africa million | Latin America and Caribbean million | Asia Pacific million | Corporate million | Total million |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Volume (equivalent units) | | | | | | | |
| 2019 reported | 49.4 | 45.4 | 33.6 | 22.4 | 95.1 | – | 245.9 |
| Disposals ⁷ | (2.1) | (0.1) | (2.7) | – | – | – | (4.9) |
| 2019 adjusted | 47.3 | 45.3 | 30.9 | 22.4 | 95.1 | – | 241.0 |
| memo: 2019 Travel Retail and Guinness | 2.1 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 3.8 | – | 17.1 |
| memo: 2019 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 45.2 | 38.7 | 27.0 | 21.7 | 91.3 | – | 223.9 |
| Organic movement | 0.1 | (5.2) | (4.0) | (3.4) | (14.5) | – | (27.0) |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | (0.3) | (1.5) | (0.7) | (0.1) | (1.5) | – | (4.1) |
| memo: 2020 Movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 0.4 | (3.7) | (3.3) | (3.3) | (13.0) | – | (22.9) |
| Acquisitions and disposals⁷ | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | – | – | – | 3.0 |
| 2020 reported | 48.4 | 40.2 | 28.8 | 19.0 | 80.6 | – | 217.0 |
| Organic movement % | – | (11) | (13) | (15) | (15) | – | (11) |
| memo: Organic Movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 1 | (10) | (12) | (15) | (14) | – | (10) |
| Volume (equivalent units) | | | | | | | |
| 2020 reported | 48.4 | 40.2 | 28.8 | 19.0 | 80.6 | – | 217.0 |
| Disposals ⁸ | (0.4) | (0.4) | (1.9) | – | – | – | (2.7) |
| 2020 adjusted | 48.0 | 39.8 | 26.9 | 19.0 | 80.6 | – | 214.3 |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness | 1.8 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 | – | 13.0 |
| memo: 2020 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 46.2 | 34.7 | 23.7 | 18.4 | 78.3 | – | 201.3 |
| Organic movement | 5.1 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 7.0 | – | 23.9 |
| memo: 2021 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | (0.4) | (1.4) | 0.9 | (0.1) | (0.7) | – | (1.7) |
| memo: 2021 Movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 5.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 7.7 | – | 25.6 |
| Acquisitions and disposals⁸ | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | 0.2 |
| 2021 reported | 53.2 | 42.7 | 31.8 | 23.1 | 87.6 | – | 238.4 |
| Organic movement % | 11 | 7 | 18 | 22 | 9 | – | 11 |
| memo: Organic Movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 12 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 10 | – | 13 |
| 2019 to 2021 reported growth % | 8 | (6) | (5) | 3 | (8) | – | (3) |
| 2019 to 2021 growth on a constant basis % | 11 | (5) | 3 | 3 | (8) | – | (1) |

Therefore, in order to provide additional insight on how these parts of our business and the performance of the remainder of our business have been impacted in each of fiscal 20 and fiscal 21 by Covid-19, additional information has been provided about these components and on the performance of the business excluding Travel Retail and Guinness. Management uses this information to monitor and assess business performance and believes that having the additional information provides them with improved insight to manage the business, particularly related to rate of growth. Management also believes that such information will be similarly useful to the readers of this document.

The measures noted are calculated by excluding the performance of Travel Retail and Guinness from '2020 adjusted' and 'Organic movement' respectively on memo lines, and 'Movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness' expressed as a percentage of the absolute amount in the associated relevant row titled '2020 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness'.

In respect of Global Travel, the decline in this channel due to the impact of Covid-19 travel restrictions will have also driven some level of incremental sales of our products in certain domestic markets, which would have a positive impact on their reported results. It is not possible to quantify the impact of any such incremental sales either at Diageo or an individual market level.

| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | Corporate £ million | Total £ million |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Sales | | | | | | | |
| 2020 reported | 5,222 | 4,697 | 1,911 | 1,184 | 4,645 | 38 | 17,697 |
| Exchange | 3 | (32) | (22) | 1 | (5) | – | (55) |
| Disposals ⁸ | (26) | (59) | (60) | – | (1) | – | (146) |
| 2020 adjusted | 5,199 | 4,606 | 1,829 | 1,185 | 4,639 | 38 | 17,496 |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness | 270 | 673 | 319 | 42 | 267 | 26 | 1,597 |
| memo: 2020 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 4,929 | 3,933 | 1,510 | 1,143 | 4,372 | 12 | 15,899 |
| Organic movement | 970 | 436 | 368 | 366 | 756 | (18) | 2,878 |
| memo: 2021 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | (22) | (150) | 88 | (13) | (78) | (22) | (197) |
| memo: 2021 movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 992 | 586 | 280 | 379 | 834 | 4 | 3,075 |
| Acquisitions and disposals ⁸ | 30 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | 41 |
| Exchange | (396) | (250) | (185) | (182) | (249) | – | (1,262) |
| 2021 reported | 5,803 | 4,795 | 2,020 | 1,369 | 5,146 | 20 | 19,153 |
| Organic movement % | 19 | 9 | 20 | 31 | 16 | (47) | 16 |
| memo: Organic movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 20 | 15 | 19 | 33 | 19 | 33 | 19 |
| Net sales | | | | | | | |
| 2019 reported | 4,460 | 2,939 | 1,597 | 1,130 | 2,688 | 53 | 12,867 |
| Exchange ¹ | (34) | (19) | (2) | 4 | 1 | 2 | (48) |
| Reclassification ³ | – | – | – | (10) | – | – | (10) |
| Disposals ⁷ | (75) | (1) | (91) | (1) | (1) | – | (169) |
| 2019 adjusted | 4,351 | 2,919 | 1,504 | 1,123 | 2,688 | 55 | 12,640 |
| memo: 2019 Travel Retail and Guinness | 283 | 622 | 296 | 52 | 386 | 42 | 1,681 |
| memo: 2019 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 4,068 | 2,297 | 1,208 | 1,071 | 2,302 | 13 | 10,959 |
| Organic movement | 105 | (358) | (200) | (169) | (423) | (16) | (1,061) |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | (33) | (150) | (50) | (11) | (135) | (16) | (395) |
| memo: 2020 movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 138 | (208) | (150) | (158) | (288) | – | (666) |
| Acquisitions and disposals ⁷ | 32 | 10 | 50 | – | 1 | – | 93 |
| Exchange ¹ | 135 | (4) | (8) | (46) | 4 | (1) | 80 |
| 2020 reported | 4,623 | 2,567 | 1,346 | 908 | 2,270 | 38 | 11,752 |
| Organic movement % | 2 | (12) | (13) | (15) | (16) | (29) | (8) |
| memo: Organic movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 3 | (9) | (12) | (15) | (13) | – | (6) |

| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | Corporate £ million | Total £ million |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Net sales | | | | | | | |
| 2020 reported | 4,623 | 2,567 | 1,346 | 908 | 2,270 | 38 | 11,752 |
| Exchange ⁵ | 2 | (17) | (13) | 6 | 7 | – | (15) |
| Reclassification ⁶ | – | – | – | – | (14) | – | (14) |
| Disposals ⁸ | (18) | (34) | (47) | – | (1) | – | (100) |
| 2020 adjusted | 4,607 | 2,516 | 1,286 | 914 | 2,262 | 38 | 11,623 |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness | 258 | 471 | 245 | 42 | 241 | 26 | 1,283 |
| memo: 2020 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 4,349 | 2,045 | 1,041 | 872 | 2,021 | 12 | 10,340 |
| Organic movement | 929 | 108 | 258 | 275 | 308 | (18) | 1,860 |
| memo: 2021 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | (23) | (119) | 73 | (13) | (83) | (22) | (187) |
| memo: 2021 movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 952 | 227 | 185 | 288 | 391 | 4 | 2,047 |
| Acquisitions and disposals⁸ | 28 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 35 |
| Exchange ⁵ | (355) | (68) | (137) | (143) | (82) | – | (785) |
| 2021 reported | 5,209 | 2,558 | 1,412 | 1,046 | 2,488 | 20 | 12,733 |
| Organic movement % | 20 | 4 | 20 | 30 | 14 | (47) | 16 |
| memo: Organic movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 22 | 11 | 18 | 33 | 19 | 33 | 20 |
| 2019 to 2021 reported growth % | 17 | (13) | (12) | (7) | (7) | (62) | (1) |
| 2019 to 2021 growth on constant basis % | 24 | (9) | 4 | 9 | (4) | (62) | 6 |
| Marketing | | | | | | | |
| 2020 reported | 727 | 428 | 160 | 155 | 365 | 6 | 1,841 |
| Exchange | 10 | (5) | (3) | – | 1 | (3) | – |
| Disposals ⁸ | – | (2) | (1) | – | – | – | (3) |
| 2020 adjusted | 737 | 421 | 156 | 155 | 366 | 3 | 1,838 |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness | 58 | 94 | 33 | 4 | 40 | – | 229 |
| memo: 2020 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 679 | 327 | 123 | 151 | 326 | 3 | 1,609 |
| Organic movement | 248 | 56 | 22 | 28 | 60 | 3 | 417 |
| memo: 2021 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | 11 | (17) | 9 | (1) | (15) | – | (13) |
| memo: 2021 movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 237 | 73 | 13 | 29 | 75 | 3 | 430 |
| Acquisitions⁸ | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| Fair value remeasurement of contingent considerations, equity option and earn out arrangements | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Exchange | (62) | (4) | (10) | (22) | (8) | 1 | (105) |
| 2021 reported | 936 | 473 | 168 | 161 | 418 | 7 | 2,163 |
| Organic movement % | 34 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 100 | 23 |
| memo: Organic movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 35 | 22 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 100 | 27 |

| | | | | | | | Total £ million |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Operating profit before exceptional items | | | | | | | |
| 2019 reported | | | | | | | 4,116 |
| Exchange ² | | | | | | | – |
| Acquisition and disposal ⁷ | | | | | | | (29) |
| 2019 adjusted | | | | | | | 4,087 |
| memo: 2019 Travel Retail and Guinness | | | | | | | 759 |
| memo: 2019 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | | | | | | | 3,328 |
| Organic movement | | | | | | | (589) |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | | | | | | | (289) |
| memo: 2020 movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | | | | | | | (300) |
| Acquisitions and disposals ⁷ | | | | | | | (5) |
| Fair value remeasurement of contingent considerations and equity option ⁴ | | | | | | | (7) |
| Fair value remeasurement of biological assets | | | | | | | 9 |
| Exchange ² | | | | | | | (1) |
| 2020 reported | | | | | | | 3,494 |
| Organic movement % | | | | | | | (14) |
| memo: Organic movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | | | | | | | (9) |
| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | Corporate £ million | Total £ million |
| Operating profit before exceptional items | | | | | | | |
| 2020 reported | 2,034 | 757 | 101 | 248 | 501 | (147) | 3,494 |
| Exchange ⁵ | 44 | (18) | 11 | 10 | 9 | (5) | 51 |
| Fair value remeasurement of contingent considerations and equity option | 10 | 4 | – | (7) | – | – | 7 |
| Fair value remeasurement of biological assets | – | – | – | (9) | – | – | (9) |
| Disposals ⁸ | (1) | (9) | – | – | – | – | (10) |
| 2020 adjusted | 2,087 | 734 | 112 | 242 | 510 | (152) | 3,533 |
| memo: 2020 Travel Retail and Guinness | 80 | 185 | 56 | 24 | 113 | 20 | 478 |
| memo: 2020 adjusted excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 2,007 | 549 | 56 | 218 | 397 | (172) | 3,055 |
| Organic movement | 352 | (38) | 113 | 153 | 113 | (66) | 627 |
| memo: 2021 Travel Retail and Guinness movement | (27) | (76) | 24 | (8) | (47) | (13) | (147) |
| memo: 2021 movement excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 379 | 38 | 89 | 161 | 160 | (53) | 774 |
| Acquisitions ⁸ | (18) | (3) | – | – | – | – | (21) |
| Fair value remeasurement of contingent considerations, equity option and earn out arrangements | (9) | (27) | – | – | – | – | (36) |
| Exchange ⁵ | (175) | (31) | (54) | (92) | (15) | 10 | (357) |
| 2021 reported | 2,237 | 635 | 171 | 303 | 608 | (208) | 3,746 |
| Organic movement % | 17 | (5) | 101 | 63 | 22 | (43) | 18 |
| memo: Organic movement % excluding Travel Retail and Guinness | 19 | 7 | 159 | 74 | 40 | (31) | 25 |
| Organic operating margin % | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 44.1 | 26.5 | 14.6 | 33.2 | 24.2 | n/a | 30.9 |
| 2020 | 45.3 | 29.2 | 8.7 | 26.5 | 22.5 | n/a | 30.4 |
| Margin movement (bps) | (124) | (265) | 586 | 674 | 169 | n/a | 46 |
| 2019 to 2021 reported growth % | | | | | | | (9) |
| 2019 to 2021 growth on constant basis % | | | | | | | 1 |

- i. For the reconciliation of sales to net sales see page 57.
- ii. Percentages and margin movement are calculated on rounded figures.

Notes: Information in respect of the organic movement calculations

1. The impact of movements in exchange rates on reported figures for net sales is principally in respect of the translation exchange impact of the weakening of sterling against the US dollar, partially offset by strengthening of sterling against the Brazilian real, the Australian dollar and the euro
2. The impact of movements in exchange rates on reported figures for operating profit is principally in respect of the transactional exchange impact of the weakening of the Brazilian real, the Colombian peso and the Nigerian naira, broadly offset by translational exchange impact of the strengthening of the US dollar against sterling
3. For the year ended 30 June 2019, trade investment of £10 million has been reclassified from marketing to net sales
4. Change in contingent consideration re Casamigos was reported as part of acquisitions in year ended 30 June 2019
5. The impact of movements in exchange rates on reported figures for net sales and operating profit are principally in respect of the translation exchange impact of the strengthening of sterling against the US dollar, the Brazilian real, the Indian rupee and the Turkish lira, partially offset by the weakening of sterling against the euro
6. In the year ended 30 June 2021, £14 million has been reclassified from cost of goods sold to excise duties
7. In the year ended 30 June 2020, the acquisitions and disposals that affected volume, net sales and operating profit were as follows:

| | Volume equ. units million | Net sales £ million | Operating profit £ million |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year ended 30 June 2019 | | | |
| Acquisition | | | |
| Change in contingent consideration re Casamigos | – | – | 15 |
| | – | – | 15 |
| Disposals | | | |
| Portfolio of 19 brands | (2.2) | (79) | (42) |
| South African ready to drink | (0.5) | (43) | – |
| South African cider | – | (4) | (1) |
| UNB | (2.2) | (43) | (1) |
| | (4.9) | (169) | (44) |
| Acquisitions and disposals | (4.9) | (169) | (29) |
| Year ended 30 June 2020 | | | |
| Acquisition | | | |
| Seedlip and Aecorn | 0.1 | 12 | (8) |
| | 0.1 | 12 | (8) |
| Disposals | | | |
| Supply contracts in respect of the 19 brands sold to Sazerac | 1.1 | 31 | 3 |
| South African ready to drink | 0.3 | 19 | – |
| UNB | 1.5 | 31 | – |
| | 2.9 | 81 | 3 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | 3.0 | 93 | (5) |

8. In the year ended 30 June 2021, the acquisitions and disposals that affected volume, sales, net sales, marketing and operating profit were as follows:

| | Volume equ. units million | Sales £ million | Net sales £ million | Marketing £ million | Operating profit £ million |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year ended 30 June 2020 | | | | | |
| Disposals | | | | | |
| UNB | (1.5) | (29) | (29) | (1) | – |
| Budweiser distribution license termination | (0.3) | (57) | (32) | (2) | (9) |
| Supply contracts in respect of the 19 brands sold to Sazerac | (0.6) | (29) | (21) | – | (1) |
| South African ready to drink | (0.3) | (31) | (18) | – | – |
| | (2.7) | (146) | (100) | (3) | (10) |
| Year ended 30 June 2021 | | | | | |
| Acquisitions | | | | | |
| Aviation Gin and Davos Brands | 0.1 | 26 | 24 | (9) | (14) |
| Chase Distillery | – | 3 | 2 | – | (3) |
| Lone River | – | 3 | 3 | (2) | (3) |
| Loyal 9 Cocktails | – | 1 | 1 | (1) | (1) |
| | 0.1 | 33 | 30 | (12) | (21) |
| Disposal | | | | | |
| South African ready to drink | 0.1 | 8 | 5 | – | – |
| | 0.1 | 8 | 5 | – | – |
| Acquisitions and disposals | 0.2 | 41 | 35 | (12) | (21) |

Earnings per share before exceptional items

Earnings per share before exceptional items is calculated by dividing profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company before exceptional items by the weighted average number of shares in issue.

Earnings per share before exceptional items for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out in the table below:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company | 2,660 | 1,409 |
| Exceptional operating and non-operating items | 1 | 1,380 |
| Exceptional taxation charges/(benefits) | 88 | – |
| Tax in respect of exceptional operating and non-operating items | (4) | (154) |
| Exceptional items attributable to non-controlling interests | 1 | (69) |
| | 2,746 | 2,566 |
| Weighted average number of shares | | |
| Shares in issue excluding own shares | 2,337 | 2,346 |
| Dilutive potential ordinary shares | 8 | 8 |
| | 2,345 | 2,354 |
| Basic earnings per share before exceptional items | | |
| | 117.5 | 109.4 |
| Diluted earnings per share before exceptional items | 117.1 | 109.0 |

Free cash flow

Free cash flow comprises the net cash flow from operating activities aggregated with the net cash received/paid for working capital loans receivable, cash paid or received for investments and the net cash cost paid for property, plant and equipment and computer software that are included in net cash flow from investing activities.

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 acquisition and sale of businesses and non-working capital loans to and from associates.

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 the day-to-day operations, whereas acquisition and sale of businesses are discretionary.

Where appropriate, separate explanations are given for the impacts of acquisition and sale of businesses, 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.

Free cash flow reconciliations for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out in the table below:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | 3,654 | 2,320 |
| Disposal of property, plant and equipment and computer software | 13 | 14 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and computer software | (626) | (700) |
| Movements in loans and other investments | (4) | – |
| Free cash flow | 3,037 | 1,634 |

Operating cash conversion

Operating cash conversion is calculated by dividing cash generated from operations excluding cash inflows and outflows in respect of exceptional items, dividends received from associates, maturing inventories, provisions, other items and post employment payments in excess of the amount charged to operating profit by operating profit before depreciation, amortisation, impairment and exceptional operating items.

The ratio is stated at the budgeted exchange rates for the respective year in line with management reporting and is expressed as a percentage.

Operating cash conversion for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 were as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Operating profit | 3,731 | 2,137 |
| Exceptional operating items | 15 | 1,357 |
| Fair value remeasurement | 36 | (2) |
| Depreciation and amortisation ¹ | 447 | 494 |
| Retranslation to budgeted exchange rates | 375 | (2) |
| | 4,604 | 3,984 |
| Cash generated from operations | 4,857 | 3,529 |
| Net exceptional cash received ² | (49) | (1) |
| Post employment payments less amounts included in operating profit ¹ | 35 | 109 |
| Net movement in maturing inventories ³ | 174 | 262 |
| Provision movement | 60 | (22) |
| Dividends received from associates | (290) | (4) |
| Other items ¹ | (88) | 14 |
| Retranslation to budgeted exchange rates | 387 | 12 |
| | 5,086 | 3,899 |
| Operating cash conversion | 110.5% | 97.9% |

1. Excluding exceptional items
2. Exceptional cash received for substitution drawback was £60 million (2020 – £26 million), exceptional cash payments for other donations was £1million (2020 – £7 million) and for tax payments £10 million (2020 – £18 million)
3. Excluding non-cash movements such as exchange and the impact of acquisitions and disposals

Return on average total invested capital

Return on average total invested capital is used by management to assess the return obtained from the group's asset base and is calculated to aid evaluation of the performance of the business.

The profit used in assessing the return on average total invested capital reflects operating profit before exceptional items attributable to the equity shareholders of the parent company plus share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures after applying the tax rate before exceptional items for the year. Average total invested capital is calculated using the average derived from the consolidated balance sheets at the beginning, middle and end of the year. Average capital employed comprises average net assets attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company for the year, excluding post employment benefit net assets/liabilities (net of deferred tax) and average 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.

Calculations for the return on average total invested capital for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out in the table below:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Operating profit | 3,731 | 2,137 |
| Exceptional operating items | 15 | 1,357 |
| Profit before exceptional operating items attributable to non-controlling interests | (138) | (114) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | 334 | 282 |
| Tax at the tax rate before exceptional items of 22.2% (2020 – 21.7%) | (906) | (795) |
| | 3,036 | 2,867 |
| Average net assets (excluding net post employment assets/liabilities) | 8,146 | 9,063 |
| Average non-controlling interests | (1,587) | (1,723) |
| Average net borrowings | 12,672 | 12,551 |
| Average integration and restructuring costs (net of tax) | 1,639 | 1,639 |
| Goodwill at 1 July 2004 | 1,562 | 1,562 |
| Average total invested capital | 22,432 | 23,092 |
| Return on average total invested capital | 13.5 % | 12.4 % |

Adjusted net borrowings to earnings before exceptional operating items, interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment (adjusted EBITDA)

Diageo manages its capital structure with the aim of achieving capital efficiency, providing flexibility to invest through the economic cycle and giving efficient access to debt markets at attractive cost levels. The group regularly assesses its debt and equity capital levels to enhance its capital structure by reviewing the ratio of adjusted net borrowings to adjusted EBITDA.

Calculations for the ratio of adjusted net borrowings to adjusted EBITDA at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out in the table below:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Borrowings due within one year | 1,862 | 1,995 |
| Borrowings due after one year | 12,865 | 14,790 |
| Fair value of foreign currency derivatives and interest rate hedging instruments | (232) | (686) |
| Lease liabilities | 363 | 470 |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents | (2,749) | (3,323) |
| Net borrowings | 12,109 | 13,246 |
| Post employment benefit liabilities before tax | 574 | 749 |
| Adjusted net borrowings | 12,683 | 13,995 |
| | | |
| Operating profit | 3,731 | 2,137 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment (excluding exceptional items) | 447 | 494 |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | 334 | 282 |
| Exceptional impairment | – | 1,345 |
| Non-operating items | 14 | (23) |
| EBITDA | 4,526 | 4,235 |
| Exceptional operating items (excluding impairment) | 15 | 12 |
| Non-operating items | (14) | 23 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 4,527 | 4,270 |
| | | |
| Adjusted net borrowings to adjusted EBITDA | 2.8 | 3.3 |

Tax rate before exceptional items

Tax rate before exceptional items is calculated by dividing the total tax charge on continuing operations before tax charges and credits in respect of exceptional items, by profit before taxation adjusted to exclude the impact of exceptional operating and non-operating items, expressed as a percentage. The measure is used by management to assess the rate of tax applied to the group's continuing operations before tax on exceptional items.

The tax rates from operations before exceptional and after exceptional items for the year ended 30 June 2021 and year ended 30 June 2020 are set out in the table below:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tax before exceptional items (a) | 823 | 743 |
| Tax in respect of exceptional items | (4) | (154) |
| Exceptional tax charge | 88 | – |
| Taxation on profit (b) | 907 | 589 |
| | | |
| Profit before taxation and exceptional items (c) | 3,707 | 3,423 |
| Non-operating items | 14 | (23) |
| Exceptional operating items | (15) | (1,357) |
| Profit before taxation (d) | 3,706 | 2,043 |
| | | |
| Tax rate before exceptional items (a/c) | 22.2 % | 21.7 % |
| Tax rate after exceptional items (b/d) | 24.5 % | 28.8 % |

Other definitions

Volume share is a brand's retail volume expressed as a percentage of the retail volume of all brands in its segment. Value share is a brand's retail sales value expressed as a percentage of the retail sales value of all brands in its segment. Unless otherwise stated, share refers to value share.

Price/mix is the number of percentage points by which the organic movement in net sales differs to the organic movement in volume. The difference arises because of changes in the composition of sales between higher and lower priced variants/markets or as price changes are implemented.

Shipments comprise the volume of products made to Diageo's immediate (first tier) customers. Depletions are the estimated volume of the onward sales made by Diageo's immediate customers. Both shipments and depletions are measured on an equivalent units basis.

References to emerging markets include Poland, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and Asia Pacific (excluding Australia, Korea and Japan).

References to reserve brands include, but are not limited to, Johnnie Walker Blue Label, Johnnie Walker Green Label, Johnnie Walker Gold Label Reserve, Johnnie Walker Aged 18 Years, John Walker & Sons Collection and other Johnnie Walker super premium brands; Roe & Co; The Singleton, Cardhu, Talisker, Lagavulin and other malt brands; Buchanan's Special Reserve, Buchanan's Red Seal; Bulleit Bourbon, Bulleit Rye; Tanqueray No. TEN, Tanqueray ready to drink, Tanqueray Malacca Gin; Ciroc, Ketel One vodka, Ketel One Botanical; Don Julio, Casamigos, Zacapa, Bundaberg SDIx, Shui Jing Fang, Jinzu gin, Haig Club whisky, Orphan Barrel whiskey and DeLeón; Villa Ascenti, Copper Dog whisky, Belsazar, and Pierde Almas.

References to global giants include the following brand families: Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff, Captain Morgan, Baileys, Tanqueray and Guinness. Local stars spirits include Buchanan's, Bundaberg, Crown Royal, JēB, McDowell's, Old Parr, Yeni Raki, Black & White, Shui Jing Fang, Windsor and Ypióca. Global giants and local stars exclude ready to drink and beer except Guinness. References to Shui Jing Fang represent total Chinese white spirits of which Shui Jing Fang is the predominant brand.

References to ready to drink also include ready to serve products, such as pre-mixed cans in some markets.

References to beer include cider, flavoured malt beverages and some non-alcoholic products such as Malta Guinness.

The results of Hop House 13 Lager are included in the Guinness figures.

References to the disposal of a portfolio of 19 brands comprise the following brands that were primarily sold in the United States: Seagram's VO, Seagram's 83, Seagram's Five Star, Popov, Myers's, Parrot Bay, Yukon Jack, Romana Sambuca, Scoresby, Goldschlager, Relska, Stirrings, The Club, Booth's, Black Haus, Peligroso, Grind, Piehole and John Begg.

References to the group include Diageo plc and its consolidated subsidiaries.

This Strategic Report, which has been approved by a duly appointed and authorised committee of the Board of Directors, was signed on its behalf by Siobhán Moriarty, the Company Secretary, on 28 July 2021.

Diversity, balance and experience



Javier Ferrán
Chairman
Nationality: Spanish
Appointed: Chairman and Chairman of the Nomination Committee: January 2017 (Appointed Chairman Designate and Non-Executive Director: July 2016)

Key strengths: Brings extensive board-level experience from the drinks and consumer products industry, including at chief executive level, and has a wealth of experience in consumer goods through his venture capital activities to draw from in his role as Chairman and leader of the Board

Current external appointments: Chairman, International Consolidated Airlines Group, S.A.; Senior Advisor and chairman of investee company board, BlackRock Long Term Private Capital

Previous relevant experience: Non-Executive Director and Senior Independent Director, Associated British Foods plc; Non-Executive Director, Coca-Cola European Partners plc; Member, Advisory Board of ESADE Business School; President and CEO, Bacardi Limited; Non-Executive Director, SABMiller plc



Ivan Menezes
Chief Executive
Nationality: American/British

Appointed: Chief Executive: July 2013 (Appointed Executive Director: July 2012)

Key strengths: Has extensive experience of over 20 years with the Diageo group at operational and leadership levels and within the consumer products industry, which brings valuable insight to lead the group and implement the strategy

Current external appointments: Vice Chairman of the Council, Scotch Whisky Association; Non-Executive Director, Tapestry Inc.; Member of the Global Advisory Board, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University; Trustee, Movement to Work; Member, International Alliance for Responsible Drinking, CEO Group

Previous Diageo roles: Chief Operating Officer; President, North America; Chairman, Diageo Asia Pacific; Chairman, Diageo Latin America and Caribbean; senior management positions, Guinness and then Diageo

Previous relevant experience: marketing and strategy roles, Nestlé, Booz Allen Hamilton Inc. and Whirlpool



Lavanya Chandrashekhar
Chief Financial Officer
Nationality: American

Appointed: Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director: July 2021

Key strengths: Brings broad financial expertise, commercial skills and strong consumer goods experience to manage the group's affairs relating to financial controls, accounting, tax, treasury and investor relations

Previous Diageo roles: Chief Financial Officer, Diageo North America and Global Head of Investor Relations
Previous relevant experience: Vice President Finance, Global Cost Leadership and Supply Chain, Mondelēz International; VP Finance, North America, Mondelēz International; VP Finance, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, Mondelēz International; various senior finance roles at Procter & Gamble



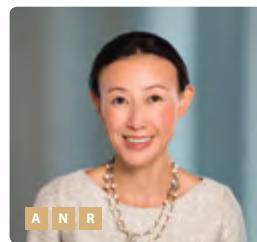
Susan Kilsby
Senior Independent Director
Nationality: American/British

Appointed: Senior Independent Director: October 2019 (Appointed Non-Executive Director: April 2018 and Chairman of the Remuneration Committee: January 2019)

Key strengths: Brings wide-ranging corporate governance and board level experience across a number of industries, including a consumer goods sector focus, with particular expertise in mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance and transaction advisory work

Current external appointments: Non-Executive Chair, Fortune Brands Home & Security, Inc.; Non-Executive Director, Unilever PLC, BHP Group Plc, BHP Group Limited; Member, the Takeover Panel

Previous relevant experience: Senior Independent Director and Chair of Remuneration Committee, BHP Group Plc, BHP Group Limited; Senior Independent Director, BBA Aviation plc; Chairman, Shire plc; Chairman, Mergers and Acquisitions EMEA, Credit Suisse; Senior Advisor, Credit Suisse; Non-Executive Director, Goldman Sachs International, Keurig Green Mountain, L'Occitane International, Coca-Cola HBC



Melissa Bethell
Non-Executive Director
Nationality: American/British

Appointed: Non-Executive Director: June 2020

Key strengths: Has extensive international corporate and financial experience, including in relation to private equity, financial sectors, strategic consultancy and advisory services, as well as having strong non-executive experience at board and committee levels across a range of industries, including retail, consumer goods and financial services

Current external appointments: Managing Partner, Atairos Europe; Non-Executive Director, Tesco PLC, Exor N.V.

Previous relevant experience: Managing Director and Senior Advisor, Private Equity, Bain Capital; Non-Executive Director, Atento S.A., Worldpay plc, Samsonite S.A.



Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet

Non-Executive Director

Nationality: French

Appointed: Non-Executive Director: January 2021

Key strengths: Brings strong experience and expertise in the luxury consumer goods sector, having spent her career in the industry working in a number of international markets, including developed and emerging markets, and as a former CEO in the premium drinks industry

Current external appointments: Non-Executive Director, Nextstage S.C.A.; Jacobs Holding AG; Vice Chairman, Sofisport

Previous relevant experience: Chief Executive Officer, Rémy Cointreau S.A.; President and CEO for the Americas, Louis Vuitton, LVMH Group; President and CEO for North America, Louis Vuitton, LVMH Group; President South Europe, Louis Vuitton, LVMH Group; President and CEO, Louis Vuitton Taiwan, LVMH Group; President, Luxury Product Division for the USA, L'Oréal Group



Sir John Manzoni

Non-Executive Director

Nationality: British

Appointed: Non-Executive Director: October 2020

Key strengths: Has strong commercial executive experience as a former CEO in the energy sector and non-executive board level experience, including in the alcoholic beverage industry, as well as more recent expertise in public policy and government affairs

Current external appointments: Chairman, SSE plc; Chairman, Atomic Weapons Establishment

Previous relevant experience: Chief Executive of the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary of the Cabinet Office, HM Government; President and Chief Executive Officer, Talisman Energy; Chief Executive, Refining & Marketing, BP p.l.c.; Chief Executive, Gas & Power, BP p.l.c.; Non-Executive Director, SABMiller plc



Lady Mendelsohn

Non-Executive Director

Nationality: British

Appointed: Non-Executive Director: September 2014

Key strengths: Has specialist knowledge and understanding of consumer-facing emerging technologies, privacy and data issues, as well as wide experience of board and committee level appointments across diverse commercial, governmental and charitable institutions, as well as advisory roles in advertising and production of consumer goods

Current external appointments: Vice President, Facebook EMEA and Interim Head of the Global Business Group, Facebook; Co-President, Norwood; Member, Mayor's Business Advisory Board; Chair, Follicular Lymphoma Foundation

Previous relevant experience: Executive Chairman, Karmarama; Deputy Chairman, Grey London; Board Director, BBH, Fragrance Foundation; President, Institute of Practitioners in Advertising; Director, Women's Prize for Fiction; Co-Chair, Creative Industries Council; Member, HMG Industrial Strategy Council; Board Member, CEW; Trustee, White Ribbon Alliance; Chair, Corporate Board, Women's Aid



Alan Stewart

Non-Executive Director

Nationality: British

Appointed: Non-Executive Director: September 2014 (Appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee: January 2017)

Key strengths: Has a strong background in financial, investment banking and commercial matters, with particular expertise in consumer retail industries, as well as board and committee level experience at industry institutions

Current external appointments: Member of the Advisory Board, Chartered Institute of Management Accountants

Previous relevant experience: Chief Finance Officer, Tesco PLC; Non-Executive Director, Tesco Bank; Chief Financial Officer, Marks & Spencer Group plc, AWAS; Non-Executive Director, Games Workshop plc; Group Finance Director, WH Smith PLC; Chief Executive, Thomas Cook UK



Ireneeta Vittal

Non-Executive Director

Nationality: Indian

Appointed: Non-Executive Director: October 2020

Key strengths: Brings a wealth of FMCG experience from a career in executive consulting with a focus on consumer sectors and emerging markets, including India, as well as broad experience in non-executive board roles in the UK and India

Current external appointments: Non-Executive Director, Compass Group PLC, Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited; Non-Executive and Lead Independent Director, Godrej Consumer Products Limited, Wipro Limited

Previous relevant experience: Head of Marketing and Sales, Hutchinson Max Telecom; Partner, McKinsey and Company; Non-Executive Director, Titan Company Limited, Tata Global Beverages Limited, Tata Industries, GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare

Other changes since 1 July 2020

- Siobhán Moriarty will retire as General Counsel & Company Secretary of Diageo plc with effect from the end of the Annual General Meeting to be held on 30 September 2021 and will be succeeded by Tom Shropshire.
- Kathryn Mikells ceased to be Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director on 30 June 2021.
- Ho KwonPing ceased to be a Non-Executive Director on 28 September 2020.

Board Committees

A Audit Committee

E Executive Committee

N Nomination Committee

R Remuneration Committee

C Chairman of the committee

Executive Committee

Broad skills, diversity and expertise

Siobhán Moriarty

General Counsel & Company Secretary

Nationality: Irish

Appointed: July 2013

Previous Diageo roles: General Counsel Designate; Corporate M&A Counsel; Regional Counsel Ireland; General Counsel Europe

Current external appointments: Non-Executive Director, Friends Board of the Royal Academy of Arts; Board Member, European General Counsel Association

Previous relevant experience: various positions in law firm private practice, Dublin and London



Hina Nagarajan

Managing Director and CEO of United Spirits Limited

Nationality: Indian

Appointed: July 2021

Previous Diageo roles: CEO-Designate, United Spirits Limited; Managing Director, Africa Regional Markets

Previous relevant experience:

Managing Director, China & SVP North Asia, Reckitt Benckiser; General Manager, Malaysia & Singapore, Reckitt Benckiser; CEO & MD Mary Kay India; senior marketing and general management roles, ICI Paints India and Nestlé India



Daniel Mobley

Global Corporate Relations Director

Nationality: British

Appointed: June 2017

Previous Diageo roles: Corporate Relations Director, Europe

Previous relevant experience: Regional Head of Corporate Affairs, India & South Asia, Regional Head of Corporate Affairs, Africa, Group Head of Government Relations, Standard Chartered; extensive government experience including in HM Treasury and Foreign & Commonwealth Office



Ewan Andrew

President, Global Supply Chain and Procurement & Chief Sustainability Officer

Nationality: British

Appointed: September 2019

Previous Diageo roles: Supply Director, International Supply Centre; Senior Vice President, Supply Chain & Procurement, Latin America & Caribbean; Senior Vice President Manufacturing & Distilling, North America; various supply chain, operational management and procurement roles



Alvaro Cardenas

President, Latin America and Caribbean

Nationality: Colombian

Appointed: January 2021

Previous Diageo roles: Managing Director, Andean Region; Director, End-to-End Global Commercial Processes; Finance Director, South East Asia Region, PUB (Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil) Region, Andean Region, Colombia



Mairéad Nayager

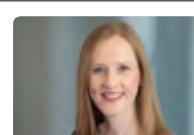
Chief HR Officer

Nationality: Irish

Appointed: October 2015

Previous Diageo roles:

HR Director, Diageo Europe; HR Director, Brandhouse, South Africa; HR Director, Diageo Africa Regional Markets; Talent & Organisational Effectiveness Director, Diageo Africa; Employee Relations Manager, Diageo Ireland



Previous relevant experience: Irish Business and Employers' Confederation

Current external appointments: Member, Scotch Whisky Association Council

Debra Crew

President, North America & Global Supply

Nationality: American

Appointed: July 2020

Previous Diageo roles: Non-Executive Director, Diageo plc



Current external appointments: Non-Executive Director, Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Previous relevant experience: Non-Executive Director, Newell Brands, Mondelēz International Inc.; President and CEO, Reynolds American, Inc.; President, PepsiCo North America Nutrition, PepsiCo Americas Beverages, Western Europe Region; various positions with Kraft Foods, Nestlé, S.A., and Mars

John Kennedy

President, Europe and India

Nationality: American

Appointed: July 2016

Previous Diageo roles: President, Europe and Western Europe; Chief Operating Officer, Western Europe; Marketing Director, Australia; General Manager for Innovation, North America; President and Chief Executive Officer, Diageo Canada; Managing Director, Diageo Ireland



Previous relevant experience: brand management roles, GlaxoSmithKline and Quaker Oats

Sam Fischer

President, Asia Pacific & Global Travel

Nationality: Australian

Appointed:

September 2014



Previous Diageo roles: Managing Director, Diageo Greater China; Managing Director of South East Asia, Diageo Asia Pacific; General Manager, Diageo IndoChina and Vietnam

Current external appointments: Non-Executive Director, Burberry Group Plc

Previous relevant experience: Senior management roles across Central Europe and Indochina, Colgate Palmolive

Cristina Diezhandino

Chief Marketing Officer

Nationality: Spanish

Appointed: July 2020

Previous Diageo roles:



Global Category Director, Scotch & Managing Director, Reserve Brands; Managing Director, Caribbean and Central America; Marketing & Innovation Director, Diageo Africa; Category Director, Scotch Portfolio & Gins; Global Brand Director, Johnnie Walker

Previous relevant experience: Corporate Marketing Director, Allied Domecq Spain; marketing roles, Unilever HPC US, UK and Spain

John O'Keeffe

President, Africa & Beer

Nationality: Irish

Appointed: July 2015

Previous Diageo roles:



CEO and Managing Director, Guinness Nigeria; Global Head, Innovation; Global Head, Beer and Baileys; Managing Director, Russia and Eastern Europe; various management and marketing positions

Tom Shropshire

General Counsel & Company Secretary Designate

Nationality: American/ British

Appointed: July 2021



Current external appointments: Member of the Steering Committee, The Parker Review; Trustee, Charity Projects Limited (Comic Relief); Director, Comic Relief Limited

Previous relevant experience: Partner & Global US Practice Head, Linklaters LLP

Ivan Menezes and Lavanya Chandrashekhar are also members of the Executive Committee. Their biographies can be found on page 84.

Robust and resilient governance



Dear Shareholder

On behalf of the Board, it is my great pleasure to present the corporate governance report for the year ended 30 June 2021, summarising the role of the Board in providing effective leadership in promoting the long-term sustainable success of Diageo.

The Board plays a critical role in ensuring that Diageo conducts its business in a manner which is consistent with the highest standards of corporate governance and ethical behaviour so that Diageo contributes positively to wider society. We take our legal and regulatory requirements very seriously and seek to demonstrate this through consistent compliance with those requirements and through evolving our processes to reflect the latest developments in best practice corporate governance. We are also very conscious that good governance is not simply a matter of regulatory compliance but encompasses multiple issues including transparency in reporting and accounting, fair remuneration and benefits, enabling better decision-making through inclusion and diversity, operating with integrity and honesty, and through use of ethical supply chains. We therefore take the view that, together with our environmental and social action plans as exemplified by our ambitious 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' targets, companies such as Diageo must contribute to society through role-modelling good governance in its broader sense. Maintaining our focus on sustainability and other ESG issues is not only entirely consistent with our values, but it will enhance Diageo's ability to access capital, recruit the best people and retain the confidence of customers, consumers and the communities in which we operate. We are aware that to fulfil our Performance Ambition it is vital to build and reinforce trust consistently amongst all our stakeholders, being conscious of and giving consideration to the needs and interests of those stakeholders in our decision-making and stewardship of the business.

Diageo has a strong and long-established purpose, culture and set of values which collectively anchor our priorities, decision-making and actions even in very challenging circumstances such as those experienced since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. That Diageo is emerging strongly is in no small part due to the Board and Executive Committee adhering to uncompromising ethical standards, being led by our purpose, culture and values, and by taking swift and decisive action to respond with agility to anticipate and address changing circumstances, risks and opportunities.

Our robust and efficient governance processes, at Board level and throughout the company, make a critical contribution to Diageo's ability to create sustainable long-term value for shareholders, especially during difficult external conditions. We recognise that our ambition of being one of the most trusted and respected consumer goods companies can only be achieved through demonstrable good governance in its broadest sense.

Javier Ferrán
Chairman

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Javier Ferrán".

Compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, Diageo has applied the Principles and complied with the Provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code 2018 (the Code), with the exception of Provision 38 in respect of company pension contributions for incumbent Executive Directors, details of which are set out on page 111. Below are some examples of Diageo's compliance with certain areas of the Code, together with cross-references to other sections of this Annual Report where further information can be found.

- **Whistle-blowing mechanisms (Provision 6):** SpeakUp is a confidential global service which can be used by the workforce or any third parties to raise concerns about anything relating to Diageo, including potential breaches of Diageo's Code of Business Conduct, policies, standards or the law, or anything which might cause risk of harm to others or the environment. SpeakUp, which is administered by an independent service provider, can be accessed either online or by telephone and can, in countries where legally permitted, be used anonymously and reports kept confidential. Allegations are investigated by independent Diageo teams and progress on investigations monitored by the Business Integrity team. Where allegations are substantiated, appropriate disciplinary and corrective actions are taken. The Audit Committee receives and reviews regular reports on allegations, including trends information and investigation closure rates. Since all of Diageo's non-executive directors attend the Audit Committee, all non-executive directors receive the same reports directly from the Business Integrity team. Further information is set out on page 101.

- **Independence (Provisions 9, 10, 11 and 12):**

The Chairman was considered independent on his appointment, as assessed against the criteria set out in Provision 10 of the Code. The roles of chairman and chief executive are not exercised by the same person. Over half of the Directors are independent non-executives and none have served for longer than nine years. Susan Kilsby is our Senior Independent Director and meets with other non-executive directors, without the Chairman attending, twice yearly to appraise the performance of the Chairman. Further information about the structure of the Board is set out on pages 88 and 89.

- **Board effectiveness evaluation (Provisions 21 and 22):**

A formal rigorous assessment and evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees, its processes and procedures, and of individual directors including the Chairman is undertaken each year. During this year, the evaluation was facilitated by an external professional reviewer, Independent Board Evaluation, which was appointed following a competitive tender process managed by Diageo's procurement and company secretarial teams. Further details about this external Board evaluation exercise, its methodology, recommendations and actions are set out on pages 94 and 95.

Enabling our ambition

Corporate governance structure and division of responsibilities

Non-Executive Directors

Melissa Bethell,
Valérie Chapoulard-Floquet,
Sir John Manzoni,
Lady Mendelsohn, Alan Stewart
and Irene Vittal

The Non-Executive Directors, all of whom the Board has determined are independent, experienced and influential individuals from a diverse range of industries, backgrounds and countries.

- Constructively challenge the Executive Directors
- Develop proposals on strategy
- Scrutinise the performance of management
- Satisfy themselves on the integrity of the financial information, controls and systems of risk management
- Set the levels of remuneration for Executive Directors and senior management
- Make recommendations to the Board concerning appointments to the Board
- Devote such time as is necessary to the proper performance of their duties

A summary of the terms and conditions of appointment of the Non-Executive Directors is available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>.

Senior Independent Director

Susan Kilsby

- Acts as a sounding board for the Chairman and serves as an intermediary for the other Directors where necessary
- Together with the other Non-Executive Directors, leads the review of the performance of the Chairman, taking into account the views of the Executive Directors
- Available to shareholders if they have concerns where contact through the normal channels has failed

Company Secretary

Siobhán Moriarty

- The Board is supported by the Company Secretary who ensures information is made available to Board members in a timely fashion
- Supports the Chairman in setting Board agendas, designing and delivering Board inductions and Board evaluations, and co-ordinates post-evaluation action plans, including risk review and training requirements for the Board
- Advises on corporate governance matters
- Is a member of the Executive Committee as General Counsel



Chief Executive

Ivan Menezes

- Develops the group's strategic direction for consideration and approval by the Board
- Implements the strategy agreed by the Board
- Leads the Executive Committee
- Manages the company and the group
- Along with the Chief Financial Officer, leads discussions with investors
- Is supported in his role by the Executive Committee
- Is supported by the Finance Committee and Filings Assurance Committee in the management of financial reporting of the company

Chairman

Javier Ferrán

- Responsible for the operation, leadership and governance of the Board
- Ensures all Directors are fully informed of matters and receives precise, timely and clear information sufficient to make informed judgements
- Sets Board agendas and ensures sufficient time is allocated to ensure effective debate to support sound decision making
- Ensures the effectiveness of the Board
- Engages in discussions with shareholders
- Meets with the Non-Executive Directors independently of the Executive Directors
- Designated Non-Executive Director for workforce engagement

Chief Financial Officer

Lavanya Chandrashekar

- Manages all aspects of the group's financial affairs
- Responsible for the management of the capital structure of the company
- Contributes to the management of the group's operations
- Along with the Chief Executive, leads discussions with investors
- Is supported by the Finance Committee and Filings Assurance Committee in the management of the financial affairs and reporting of the company
- Is a member of the Executive Committee

Board of Directors

Composition of the Board

The Board comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, two Executive Directors, the Senior Independent Director, and six independent Non-Executive Directors. The biographies of all Directors are set out in this Annual Report on pages 84 and 85. This year there have been a number of changes in Board membership, with Ho KwonPing retiring from his role as Non-Executive Director in September 2020 after eight years' service and the appointments of new Non-Executive Directors Sir John Manzoni and Irene Vittal in October 2020 and Valérie Chapoulard-Floquet in January 2021. There has also been a recent change in Executive Directors with Lavanya Chandrashekhar taking over from Kathryn Mikells as Chief Financial Officer with effect from 1 July 2021. The Board is very grateful to Kathy for the significant contribution she has made since she joined in November 2015, managing the company's global productivity programme and capital allocation decisions, rationalising and refreshing our portfolio and enhancing Diageo's reputation through returning value to shareholders. The Board is also pleased that Lavanya, a strong internal successor to Kathy, has stepped up to the role of Chief Financial Officer given her strong track record at Diageo and previously with other consumer goods companies. These new appointments enhance the diversity of skills, experiences and backgrounds of the Board and will result in different perspectives and approaches being expressed, firmly rooted in Diageo's consistent purpose, culture and values.

Inclusion and diversity

The Board sees championing inclusion and diversity as one of the key enablers for achieving Diageo's ambition. It is also a core principle of the company's global Human Rights Policy which applies to all employees, subsidiaries and third-party contractors and which has been implemented as part of our Code of Business Conduct programme. Our objective is to maintain and sustain an inclusive and diverse business, across all levels, functions and geographies, in order to create a better working environment and a better performing business. As part of this, the Board has adopted a written Board Diversity Policy alongside Diageo's Code of Business Conduct and associated global policies, which set out Diageo's broader commitment to inclusion and diversity. Diageo strongly supports diversity within its Board of Directors, including gender, ethnicity, age and professional diversity, as well as diversity of thought. The Board is comprised of individuals from a diverse range of skills, industries, backgrounds and nationalities, which enables a broad evaluation of all matters considered by the Board and contributes to a culture of collaborative and constructive discussion. The Board's objective, as set out in its Diversity Policy, is that it shall include no less than 40% female representation (with the ultimate goal being parity between males and females on the Board) and at least one director from a minority ethnic group. Currently, women make up 60% of the Board and there are four directors (40%) who self-disclose as being from minority ethnic groups. Further information can be found in the 'Our people' and 'Champion inclusion and diversity' sections of 'Our strategic priorities' on pages 22, 32-33.

Outside interests

The Board has adopted guidelines for dealing with conflicts of interest, with directors' outside interests being regularly reviewed and responsibility for authorising conflicts of interest reserved for the Board. In the case of a potential conflict, the Nomination Committee considers the circumstances, appropriate controls and protocols, and makes a recommendation to the Board. The Board confirmed that it was not aware of any 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.

Duties of the Board

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 reviewed in April 2021 and is available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>. 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 on all governance matters. During the year, the Non-Executive Directors met without management present six times, and also without the Chairman present twice. The terms of reference of Board Committees are reviewed regularly, most recently in April 2021, and are available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>.

Corporate governance requirements

The principal corporate governance rules applying to Diageo (as a UK company listed on the London Stock Exchange) for the year ended 30 June 2021 are contained in the Code and the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Listing Rules, which require us to describe, in our Annual Report, our corporate governance from two points of view: the first dealing generally with our application of 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. A copy of the Code is publicly available on the website of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), www.frc.org.uk. Diageo's statement as to compliance with the Code during the year ended 30 June 2021 can be found on page 87. Diageo must also comply with corporate governance rules contained in the FCA Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules and certain related provisions in the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). Diageo is also listed on the Euronext Dublin Exchange, the Euronext Paris Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), and as such is subject to applicable rules of those exchanges and jurisdictions. For example, Diageo is subject to the listing requirements of the NYSE and the rules of the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as they apply to foreign private issuers. Compliance with the provisions of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX), as it applies to foreign private issuers, is continually monitored. As Diageo follows UK corporate governance practice, differences from the NYSE corporate governance standards are summarised in Diageo's 20-F filing and on our website at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>.

Structure and division of responsibilities

The Board has established a corporate governance framework as shown on page 88. This includes the three Board Committees (Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee), as well as management committees which report to the Chief Executive or Chief Financial Officer (Executive Committee, Finance Committee, Audit & Risk Committee and Filings Assurance Committee). There is a clear separation of the roles of the Chairman, the Senior Independent Director and the Chief Executive which has been clearly established, set out in writing and approved by the Board. A copy of this is available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>. No individual or group dominates the Board's decision-making processes.

 Further details on the Board Committees can be found in the separate reports from each Committee on pages 99-128, and details of the Executive Committee can be found on page 86

Board skills and experience

The Board is of the view that it is essential to have an appropriate mix of experience, expertise, diversity and independence. Such diverse attributes enable the Board as a whole to provide informed opinions and advice on strategy and relevant topics, thereby discharging its duty of oversight. Appointments to the Board are made following consideration of the experience and expertise of existing Directors, any required skill sets or competencies, and the strategic requirements of the company. Key strengths and relevant experience of each Director are set out on pages 84-85, and a matrix of the Board's current skills and experience is set out in the chart below.



Elections

The Chairman has confirmed that the Non-Executive Directors standing for election or re-election at this year's AGM continue to perform effectively, both individually and collectively as a Board, and that each Non-Executive Director demonstrates commitment to their roles and continues to provide constructive challenge, strategic guidance and offer specialist advice, as well as holding management to account. As can be seen from the attendance records set out below, directors' attendance levels have been consistently high throughout the year ended 30 June 2021 despite the impact of the pandemic and the consequent increased demands on their time.

Board attendance

Directors' attendance record at the last AGM, scheduled Board meetings and Board Committee meetings, for the year ended 30 June 2021 is set out in the table below. The 2020 AGM was held as a 'closed meeting' under the provisions of the Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020, with no directors other than the Chairman attending. 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. Where Directors were unable to attend a meeting, they were encouraged to give their views to the Chairman of each respective meeting ahead of that meeting being held.

| | Annual General Meeting 2020, held as a "closed meeting" | Board (maximum 6) | Audit Committee (maximum 5) | Nomination Committee (maximum 5) | Remuneration Committee (maximum 8) |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Javier Ferrán | ✓ | 6/6 | 5/5 ¹ | 5/5 | 8/8 ¹ |
| Ivan Menezes | N/A | 6/6 | 2/5 ¹ | 5/5 ¹ | 7/7 ¹ |
| Lavanya Chandrashekhar ² | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Susan Kilsby | N/A | 6/6 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 8/8 |
| Melissa Bethell | N/A | 6/6 | 4/5 | 5/5 | 8/8 |
| Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet ³ | N/A | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 5/5 |
| Sir John Manzoni ⁴ | N/A | 5/5 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 7/7 |
| Nicola Mendelsohn | N/A | 6/6 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 8/8 |
| Alan Stewart | N/A | 6/6 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 8/8 |
| Ireema Vittal ⁵ | N/A | 4/4 | 4/4 | 3/3 | 7/7 |
| Former Directors | | | | | |
| Ho KwonPing ⁶ | N/A | 1/1 | 0/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 |
| Kathryn Mikells ⁷ | N/A | 6/6 | 5/5 ¹ | 0/0 ¹ | 6/6 ¹ |

1. Attended by invitation

2. Appointed to the Board on 1 July 2021

3. Appointed to the Board on 1 January 2021

4. Appointed to the Board on 1 October 2020

5. Appointed to the Board on 2 October 2020

6. Retired from the Board on 28 September 2020

7. Retired from the Board on 30 June 2021

Board activities

Details of the main areas of focus of the Board and its Committees during the year include those summarised below:

| Areas of focus | Strategic priority | Strategic outcome | Stakeholders |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| Strategic matters | 1 2 3 5 | EG CVC |     |
| Operational matters | 1 2 3 | EG CVC EP |     |
| ESG matters | 3 4 5 6 | CVC CT EP |     |
| Assurance and risk management | 1 3 5 | EG CVC CT |   |

Strategic priorities

- 1 Embed everyday efficiency
- 2 Invest smartly
- 3 Sustain quality growth
- 4 Champion inclusion and diversity
- 5 Pioneer grain-to-glass sustainability
- 6 Promote positive drinking

Strategic outcomes

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
|  EG | Efficient growth |
|  CVC | Consistent value creation |
|  CT | Credibility and trust |
|  EP | Engaged people |

Stakeholders

- | |
|--|
|  People |
|  Consumers |
|  Customers |
|  Suppliers |
|  Communities |
|  Investors |
|  Governments and regulators |

Stakeholder engagement

The development of strong and positive relationships between Diageo and its external stakeholders is an intrinsic part of Diageo's purpose and culture, and reflective of the nature of the industry in which we operate. Diageo's stakeholders, which are defined on pages 20-21, include not only business partners such as suppliers and customers, our people and workforce, but also government, consumers and the wider communities in which we operate. As noted in the company's statement on Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 set out on page 7, in making their decisions and in discharging their duties to promote the success of the company, the Directors must have regard to the interests of its stakeholders. We have summarised below some examples of how the Board has considered the views and interests of different stakeholder groups when making its decisions during the year. See page 93 for examples of how the Board considered different stakeholders in reaching decisions in relation to 'Raising the Bar' and return of value to shareholders.

How the Board is involved in and kept informed about stakeholder engagement

People



The Board maintains an active dialogue with Diageo's employees and wider workforce, including contractors and temporary staff. Although this year, the Board was unable to travel due to the restrictions related to the pandemic, it would otherwise have held an extended meeting during October at one of Diageo's overseas locations. In prior years, the Board has visited the group's offices and production sites in New York, US, Chengdu, China and Bangalore, India. These visits enable the Board to engage directly with local management and other employees during presentations, site and trade visits, as well as at social events. Indirect engagement with employees also takes place through works councils, employee and workforce forums, community groups, pulse surveys and town hall meetings, most of which have been conducted virtually this year. The global survey of employees known as Your Voice was carried out this year and its findings were reviewed by the Board. The Chairman has continued to engage personally with a wide spectrum of employees in different markets in his role as designated non-executive director for workforce engagement, which has been supplemented by various other non-executive directors also engaging directly in virtual meetings with employees over the year. These direct engagements have enabled a number of non-executive directors to have candid and constructive discussions with employees, to understand better their views and experiences of working at Diageo, including what works well and what needs improvement, which has supplemented the engagement sessions by the Chairman. Common themes and feedback from these engagement sessions are reported by the Chairman and other participating directors to the rest of the Board. For example, the need to collaborate and further simplify internal decision-making processes across the business, in order to enable more pace and agility, had been identified through these engagements. Following this feedback, management encouraged the formation of cross-functional 'sprint teams' to identify, focus on and swiftly address specific risks and opportunities for the business.

 Diageo's Workforce engagement statement is set out on page 96

Consumers



The Board is aware that the company's continued success is dependent on having a deep understanding of our consumers, their behaviours and motivations and on the company's ability to respond to those consumer insights by ensuring that it has an attractive portfolio of products across multiple categories, channels, markets and price points. The Board regularly reviews emerging consumer trends at the Annual Strategy Conference, held in April each year, during which the Board receives presentations from senior executives on emerging trends, the risks and opportunities resulting from those trends and how the company is responding to them. At this year's Annual Strategy Conference, the Board reviewed various disruptive forces and how they might impact on consumer sentiment and activity. At other meetings during the year, the Board has reviewed the group's innovation pipeline, its e-commerce strategy and digital capabilities, and new consumer attitudes and shifts resulting from the pandemic. The Board has consciously made capital allocation and strategic decisions based on these consumer insights, investing in vibrant brands in established categories, such as the acquisitions of Aviation Gin LLC in September 2020 and Chase Distillery Limited in February 2021, as well as of smaller brands in rapidly expanding categories, such as the hard seltzer brand Lone River Ranch Water purchased in March 2021 and the spirits-based ready to drink brand Loyal 9 Cocktails purchased in April 2021.

Customers



Maintaining a broad portfolio with consumer offerings at a variety of price points and categories is also a key priority for customers, as it is for consumers and therefore for Diageo. As highlighted above, the Board regularly reviews both innovation and inorganic opportunities to enhance the company's portfolio and to ensure that it has sufficient breadth and depth in its portfolio to meet consumer demand. During the year, the Board has considered and approved a number of acquisitions, as highlighted in the paragraph above, as well as continuing to invest in start-up brands through the Distill Ventures programme. Under the group's internal governance framework, material distribution agreements with certain customers are also reviewed and approved by the Board.

Suppliers



The Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer provide the Board with information about key suppliers as and when relevant to Board discussions, including when approval is required for material contracts with suppliers. During the year, the Board reviewed and approved several critical procurement agreements, including in relation to raw materials such as glass bottles and cans, as well as approving a number of capital expenditure projects investing in certain of its production facilities. The Board has also reviewed management's strategy in relation to sourcing certain key ingredients and components in order to ensure that the company is able to source sufficient production materials to meet projected consumer demand over a number of years. Robust and reliable forecasting processes are of particular importance for products which require maturing inventory to be held for a number of years before packaging, for example the company's Scotch whisky, Canadian whisky, US whiskey, tequila and rum products. The Board considers that it is important that the group remains a trusted partner for suppliers, with the relationship enhanced through fair contract and payment terms and through compliance with Diageo's 'Partnering with Suppliers Standard'.

Communities



The Board considers it to be critically important to maintain close and supportive relationships with the communities in which Diageo operates, especially given the impact that the pandemic has had on those communities during the year. Recognising the severity of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on many of the communities in which the group operates, the Board has focussed on actions to support those communities, including those working in the on-trade such as bartenders and hospitality employees.

Raising the Bar

A number of the Board's principal decisions over the course of the year have been shaped and determined by the needs of those communities. In June 2020, the company announced its two year global programme to support bars and pubs welcome back consumers and recover from the pandemic, known as 'Raising the Bar'. Through 'Raising the Bar', for two years from July 2020 Diageo will provide \$100 million to support the recovery of major hospitality centres, such as New York, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala and Sydney. The programme was developed by the company following a global survey of bar owners conducted through its website, DiageoBarAcademy.com, whose purpose was to identify what on-trade retailers needed most to reopen their outlets safely. The survey identified as priorities the provision of hygiene measures, digital support and practical equipment to transform outlets. The proposal was discussed by the Board during meetings in April and May 2020, and approved in June 2020. The programme is now being rolled out with on-trade retailers applying online for targeted support for the physical equipment needed for outlets to re-open. For example, in Great Britain, Diageo has been providing 'hygiene kits' with high-quality permanent sanitiser dispense units, medical-grade hand sanitiser and a range of personal protection equipment (such as masks and gloves); help to pubs and bars to establish partnerships with online reservations and cashless systems; mobile bars and outdoor equipment. The Board receives regular updates on progress of the 'Raising the Bar' programme from management.

Investors



The Board's primary contact with institutional shareholders is through the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, who are in regular contact with investors with the assistance of the investor relations department. In addition, other members of the Board participate in certain events with investors. For

example, on 20 April 2021 the Chairman joined the Chief Executive and other senior executives hosting a webcast followed by live Q&A session with investors to discuss details of Diageo's 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' 10-year ESG action plan, which had been launched in November 2020. In addition to helping Diageo explain in greater detail key aspects of 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress', it also provided an opportunity for more dialogue with investors on this critically important aspect of our long-term ESG strategy. The Remuneration Committee chairman has also engaged with investors in relation to executive remuneration, as further described on page 110. The Board is also provided with monthly investor relations reports, which includes coverage of the company by sell-side analysts. The Board also ensures that all Directors develop an understanding of the views of major institutional shareholders through a periodic independent survey of shareholder opinion. In addition, major shareholders are invited to raise any company matters of interest to them at meetings with the Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee or any other Director. Shareholders are invited to write to the Company Secretary, Chairman

or any other Director and express their views on any issues of concern at any time, including by way of email to a dedicated address for the Company Secretary and her team. The AGM also provides a regular opportunity for shareholders to put their questions in person and to hear other shareholders put their questions to the Board. Due to the pandemic, the 2020 AGM was held as a 'closed meeting' under the Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020, such that shareholders were not able to attend; however, they were invited to submit questions in advance of the meeting to a dedicated email address. All questions submitted were individually answered prior to the meeting. We have also now amended our Articles of Association to enable 'hybrid meetings' thereby allowing shareholders choice to attend physically, as in traditional AGMs, or by remote or virtual means, while still being able to engage directly with the Board, asking questions and voting on resolutions.

Return of value

One of the principal decisions considered by the Board over the year has been in relation to returning value to shareholders. From feedback received over many years from a wide range of shareholders, including institutional investors, retail shareholders and pension funds, the Board is very conscious of the importance of regular and predictable shareholder returns. The Board is, however, also aware that there are various other factors and interests which need to be considered and balanced as against shareholder returns including the status of the company's pensions schemes, the company's liquidity position, anticipated future expenditure and forecast trading. From early in 2020, the Board has also had to consider additional factors resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, including its impact on different channels and different markets, the potential for successive waves of differing intensities, its potential impact on trading in certain markets due to changing consumption patterns and government actions. Given such uncertainties, the Board enabled quick action to ensure that the company's liquidity position was secure, including reducing discretionary spending and ensuring adequate financing was available if necessary. As a result in early 2020, the Board decided that it would not initiate the next phase of the company's three-year return of capital programme, which had been originally launched in July 2019, but decided that it was appropriate in April 2020 to pay the interim dividend originally proposed in January 2020 and a final dividend in October 2020 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2020. During the year ended 30 June 2021, with strong performance in the first half of the year and a return to organic net sales growth, the Board approved and paid in April 2021 an interim dividend of 27.96 pence per share, being an increase of 2% on the previous year's interim dividend. Given continued improved trading and performance, on 12 May 2021 the Board announced that the company would recommence and extend the company's return of capital programme and on 29 July 2021 announced that it would propose a final dividend of 44.59 pence per share, being an increase of 5% on the previous year's final dividend, subject to approval at the 2021 AGM.

Government and regulators



The Board engages indirectly with government, regulators and policymakers through regular reports from the Chief Executive as well as periodic updates from management. In particular, the Board has received regular briefings during the year on developments in relation to political developments, tariffs and international trade disputes. The Board ensures that the company works closely with governmental and non-governmental bodies in relation to policy as to positive drinking, responsible advertising of alcoholic products, and education to enable consumers to make better choices about alcohol.

Wider stakeholder engagement statement

During the year we have maintained an active dialogue with our stakeholders in particular to assess and respond to the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on our business and that of our customers and suppliers. Local crisis management teams have continued to prioritise the safety and wellbeing of employees and wider workforce by ensuring that those who can work from home do so, using technology and systems, and that those who cannot work from home are able to work onsite, including in production facilities, in a safe manner with revised protocols and procedures. Ongoing communications and guidance has been provided to our people. We have also maintained an ongoing dialogue with customers and suppliers to understand their concerns and have worked closely with them to mitigate disruption, including providing an appropriate level of support to our key suppliers and customers. During the year we have supported pubs, bars and restaurants in many markets through our global 'Raising the Bar' programme which supported our customers welcoming consumers back into their outlets in a safe manner, providing sanitiser and other equipment as well as best practice advice. We have also continued to engage directly with shareholders through press releases and regulatory announcements, including updates on developments in trading, virtual meetings with institutional investors, direct communications with individual shareholders and our investor engagement programme which is led by our investor relations team. Taking the safety of our shareholders and employees as the priority, we held our 2020 Annual General Meeting (AGM) as a 'closed meeting' in compliance with government guidelines and restrictions on gatherings, but provided alternative means for shareholders to submit questions in advance of the AGM. We have also continued engaging with and responding to the needs of the communities in which our business operates; for example, by pledging £4.5 million to provide medical equipment and infrastructure for Indian hospitals severely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

 **Further information on our stakeholder considerations and activities throughout the year, including how the Board has taken such considerations into account in its decision-making can be found on pages 92-93**

Executive direction and control

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, appointed and chaired by the Chief Executive, supports him in discharging his responsibility for implementing the strategy agreed by the Board and for managing the company and the group. It consists of the individuals responsible for the key operational and functional components of the business: North America, Europe and Turkey, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia Pacific, Supply Chain and Procurement and Corporate. The Executive Committee focusses its time and agenda to align with the Performance Ambition and how to achieve Diageo's financial and non-financial performance objectives. Performance metrics have been developed to measure progress. There is also focus on the company's reputation. In support, monthly performance delivery calls, involving the managing directors of each market, focus on current performance. Committees appointed by the Chief Executive and intended to have an ongoing remit, including the Audit & Risk Committee, Finance Committee and Filings Assurance Committee, are shown (with their remits) at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>.

Performance evaluation

From September to December 2020, an externally facilitated evaluation of the Board's effectiveness, including the effectiveness of the Chairman and other Directors and the Board's Committees, was undertaken. The external facilitator was Ffion Hague of Independent Board Evaluation (IBE), a professional consultancy which specialises in board reviews and evaluations. Ffion Hague and IBE have no other connection with the company and were selected following a competitive tender process overseen by the Nomination Committee.

The purpose of the evaluation was to conduct a comprehensive review and evaluate how the Board and its Committees operate as measured against current best practice corporate governance principles and in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code guidance. The evaluation also measured the Board against sector and market cap peers.

2020 – external evaluation process

A comprehensive brief was given to the IBE assessment team by the Chairman in September 2020.

From September 2020, Ffion Hague conducted interviews with every Director and the Company Secretary. All participants were interviewed one to one for 1.5 hours. Feedback from non-board members who participate in Board and Committee meetings and external advisors was also gathered as part of the evaluation.

Ffion Hague observed the main Board and Committee meetings in October 2020 and was provided with access to supporting materials for briefing purposes.

A report was prepared by Ffion Hague and was discussed with the Chairman and subsequently the entire Board at its December 2020 meeting. Feedback was also provided to Committee chairmen on the performance of each Committee. The Board's feedback for the Chairman was also discussed with the Senior Independent Director.

Tender and selection process

The last externally facilitated evaluation of the Board was carried out in 2017. After internal evaluations carried out in 2018 and 2019, in accordance with Provision 21 of the Code, another externally facilitated evaluation was conducted during the autumn of 2020.

At its meeting in April 2020, the Nomination Committee approved the initiation of a tender process for potential evaluators. With assistance from Diageo's procurement function, the tender process was carried out during June and July 2020 with participants providing written proposals for review by the Company Secretarial team. The principals of two shortlisted reviewers gave presentations and Q&A sessions with a panel including Diageo's Company Secretary and Chairman. Following completion of the process, IBE was selected as the preferred reviewer and a recommendation was made by the Nomination Committee to the Board to appoint IBE at its meeting in July 2020. This was the first time IBE has conducted a performance evaluation for the company. The evaluation procedure was agreed with IBE as part of the tendering and engagement process.

Comments and analysis

An important point of context of the review was that, in common with most boards, the Board had been meeting by video conference since the beginning of the Covid-19 global pandemic in March 2020. In addition, at the time of the review, the Board was in a state of transition with a long-standing executive team balanced by a non-executive group, which included three directors who had been recently appointed following the retirement of long-standing former directors at the expiry of their terms. The global situation made it difficult for Board members to visit the company's offices, sites and plants as part of the induction process. However, underlying governance processes were seen as strong and gave members confidence in the culture and conduct of the business. Strong mutual respect was recognised between Board and management teams with an open approach to meeting between individual Board members and senior managers. The quality and depth of governance processes underpinning Board work was recognised as a source of pride for both Board members and the teams who support them. The review identified opportunities for the Board and recommended areas of focus and action, several of which are highlighted below.

Summary of key recommendations and actions

| Key recommendations | Actions taken/to be taken |
|---|---|
| Challenge and drive to action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure sufficient private sessions between Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors and adequate time allocation for discussion. – Assess effectiveness of Board's input through more post-decision reviews. – Increase regular engagement between Board and local leaders in key markets. – Use Annual Strategy Conference to identify and determine schedule of strategic and operational risks for review by Board or Audit Committee during following year. – Ensure right balance of challenge and support is provided, using external or alternative viewpoints to ensure robust decision-making processes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure that there are regular private sessions between Non-Executive Directors. – Provide guidance to presenters and those drafting papers for meetings. – Include more frequent feedback in relation to workforce engagement. – Consider extending post-completion reviews for other significant projects or decisions, in addition to existing business development review process. – Set up more frequent meetings per year for Non-Executive Directors with workforce and top talent. – Once travel is permitted, circulate the Chairman's travel schedule to all Non-Executive Directors in case they are able to join him. |
| Induction and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tailor induction programmes for new Non-Executive Directors, using suggestions from Nomination Committee. – Consider introducing virtual tours of production and other facility sites while travel is difficult. – Once travel is permitted, consider refreshing induction programmes for those Non-Executive Directors who have joined during pandemic. – Ensure new Non-Executive Directors' development is supported through tailored education and training. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nomination Committee to provide recommendations as to induction sessions for newly appointed Non-Executive Directors. – Ensure that all Non-Executive Directors who have recently joined have the opportunity to visit production facilities and meet senior leaders once travel is permitted. – In the meantime, provide Non-Executive Directors access to virtual video tours of production and other sites. |
| Succession planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure focus on diversity continues. – Ensure regular structured engagement between Nomination Committee members and high potential internal candidates. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – External and internal talent search to continue to have strong focus on broad diversity. – Review and enhance means of engagement between Nomination Committee members and high potential internal candidates. |
| Nomination Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nomination Committee to be involved in tailoring induction programmes for new Non-Executive Directors. – Continue external talent search for executive and senior leader roles as well as feeding into plans for developing internal talent. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nomination Committee to provide recommendations for future induction programmes, tailored for specific new Non-Executive Directors depending on their background/experience. – Continue focus on executive and senior leader talent succession-planning topics during meetings. |
| Remuneration Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to ensure that executive remuneration remains benchmarked and competitive compared to peer groups. – Add regular private sessions for Non-Executive Directors at the end of each meeting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Robust benchmarking of executive remuneration to continue. – Agenda of each meeting to include private session between Non-Executive Directors only. |
| Audit Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue scheduling risk reviews and deep dives throughout annual cycle. – Continue existing practice of appointing a sub-committee with expertise to review early drafts of financial results and disclosures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agree annual schedule of risk deep dives for review aligned with management risk reviews. |

Workforce engagement statement

Our people are our most important asset and an inclusive and diverse culture is core not only to our purpose of 'Celebrating life, every day, everywhere' but we strongly believe is also a source of competitive advantage for Diageo. Diversity of thought fuels growth and innovation in our organisation, attracts and retains the best talent, drives higher levels of employee engagement, and helps us better understand our customers and the communities where we operate.

Through formal and informal engagement channels, we seek to understand our employees' views on how they experience work at Diageo. These insights help shape our culture, policies, and practices to make Diageo an attractive place to work. The workforce engagement session is an important formal channel to gather employees' views and ideas as well as enabling us to explain some of our governance processes to employees, including in relation to executive remuneration.

On 1 July 2019, the Chairman was appointed the designated Non-Executive Director for workforce engagement on behalf of the Board.

Over the past year, the Chairman has met with over 900 Diageo employees in 12 meetings, representing different levels, functions, and regions. These open and constructive sessions, which were held virtually due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions, have been highly engaging and the Chairman has been impressed with the level of positive engagement and candour in each discussion. This is particularly noteworthy given the challenging year that many people have experienced, both at home and at work. Employees at Diageo continue to demonstrate strong passion and pride in the company, its iconic brands, and our collaborative culture.

The themes emerging from these workforce engagement discussions are:

- The importance of clear and timely communication of business priorities and the actions needed for Diageo to win quality market share while investing in key brands. Employees have valued the regular updates from leaders on the "emerging stronger" themes and priority areas, focusing our employees on what matters most to the business.
- Employees are proud of the support that Diageo provided to its communities and partners during the global pandemic, including the 'Raising the Bar' programme of \$100 million support to help pubs and bars reopen safely around the world, as well as over 8 million bottles of hand sanitiser donated to health workers and those on the front line tackling Covid-19. Employees felt very well supported throughout the pandemic, especially the focus on physical and mental health and well-being, reflecting management's decision to give the highest priority to the health, safety, and wellbeing of employees.
- Diageo's culture is described as positive, engaging, and inclusive. The launch of progressive policies such as the Flex Philosophy, a framework to support employees to work flexibly, and enhanced Parental Leave policies were some of the examples shared of how Diageo continues to foster an inclusive culture. The introduction of quarterly individual performance goal setting has ensured employees felt and contributed directly to greater

pace in delivering the business's priorities. There is also growing appetite for continuous learning, with employees providing very positive feedback on the company's learning platform, My Learning Hub, to access and develop new skills in an easy and engaging way.

- Employees continue to feel a deep sense of pride in the company's brand heritage, commitment to communities, and progress against inclusion and diversity. Diageo's 'Society 2030 Spirit of Progress' goals reflect the company's intent to make Diageo and the communities we serve truly sustainable and inclusive. Throughout the company, employees cited new examples of how the company is championing inclusion and diversity both internally and externally – from supporting Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the US to the support for farmers with disabilities in Kenya.
- Employees shared ideas and opportunities for further simplification of systems and processes to enable even faster execution; reinforcing a risk-taking and experimental culture; and greater collaboration across markets, with a recognition of the progress already made in all these areas over the past 12 months.

These themes were also reflected in the strong set of results in the recent 'Your Voice' annual employee survey, where 89% of respondents stated they are proud to work for Diageo.

Feedback from workforce engagement sessions was discussed at the January 2021 and April 2021 Board meetings and the insights helped to inform broader Board and management decisions. As part of the consideration of appropriate annual and long-term incentive outcomes for executives and for the wider employee population, the Remuneration Committee took account of the company's holistic performance through a period of extraordinary change, unpredictability and uncertainty, reflecting not only performance against financial metrics but also the actions taken by leaders and employees to protect the longer-term interests of the business. This included decisions taken to ensure quality market share gain and investment behind brands, but also the ways in which Diageo supported communities, customers, suppliers, and employees throughout the pandemic. Employee engagement has been exceptionally high (1% up on the already high score for the previous year), despite very challenging circumstances. The Remuneration Committee also considered the feedback from the workforce engagement meetings that employees believe that Diageo has acted to protect their health, safety and wellbeing, including through actions such as Time Off Benefits, Employee Assistance Programmes, Wellbeing Education and Flexible Working Policies.

In the coming year, the Chairman will continue to hold these sessions with a broad representation of employees. In addition, other Non-Executive Directors will continue to meet with employees through the year to increase further coverage of the workforce. The focus of engagement sessions in F22 will be around the progress made on areas previously identified for improvement, deepening the workforce's understanding of how executive pay decisions are made, and any other key topics employees believe the Board should consider.

Purpose, values and culture

Diageo's purpose has always been clear: to celebrate life, every day, everywhere. Our people and our brands embrace this in everything our company does, creating sustainable value for all our stakeholders while ensuring we have a positive impact on the communities where we live, work, source and sell. Our people strategy is to attract and retain the best talent in an inclusive, continuous learning environment, where employees can enjoy fulfilling careers. Our culture is reinforced by Diageo's Code of Business Conduct, which gives all our employees the tools and guidance to demonstrate the highest standards of integrity and make the right choices.

As set out in the schedule of matters reserved for the Board for decision, the Board is responsible for establishing Diageo's purpose, values and culture. It has a responsibility to monitor and assess how embedded these are and for ensuring that all policies and practices are aligned with them. There are a number of ways in which the Board monitors and assesses culture, including:

Site visits

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, Directors were encouraged wherever possible to visit the group's offices, production facilities and sites so that they can get a better understanding of the business and interact with employees and the workforce. While travel has been recently restricted, we anticipate that site visits by Directors will resume as they allow Directors to see Diageo's safety and sustainability processes, to talk with local management and workforce and to assess how effectively Diageo's culture is communicated and embedded at all levels. By virtue of his role as designated non-executive director for workforce engagement, prior to the pandemic the Chairman would regularly travel to different sites across the world. Other non-executive directors were provided with his travel schedule and were encouraged to join him.

Employee surveys

The Board receives reports from the Chief HR Officer on the results of the company's global annual 'Your Voice' survey, including levels of employee engagement, employee perceptions of Diageo's purpose, employee perceptions of their line managers (including net promoter scores), and any themes raised. The survey results also give visibility of areas on which management must continue to focus, including continued simplification and process improvement work across the business. This year, due to the dislocation caused by the pandemic, there have been a number of employee pulse surveys which have focussed on areas such as wellbeing, the results of which have been used to determine how to support the workforce better.

SpeakUp allegation reporting

The Business Integrity team provides regular reports to the Audit Committee of allegations of breaches of the Code of Business Conduct and other group policies, including those received through our confidential and independent whistle-blowing service SpeakUp. These reports also include analyses of emerging trends, investigation status reports and closure rates, and summaries of actions taken. These reports enable directors to gain an understanding of common issues and action planning, as well as providing insights into how embedded Diageo's purpose, values and culture are across its markets and functions. For more details of the SpeakUp service, see pages 47 and 87.

Workforce engagement programme

Insights drawn from the Chairman's annual programme of workforce engagement are also used by the Board to monitor and assess the culture of the company. This year the engagement programme has been expanded to enable other non-executive directors to support the Chairman by directly engaging with employees from a variety of regions, functions and levels in the business. For more on workforce engagement, see pages 92 and 96.

Additional information

Internal control and risk management

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 FRC in September 2014, entitled 'Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting'. The Board confirms that, through the activities of the Audit Committee described below, a robust assessment of the principal and emerging risks facing the company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity, has been carried out. These risks and their mitigations are set out above in the section of this Annual Report dealing with principal and emerging risks on pages 45-49. 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 below, it has reviewed the effectiveness of the company's systems of internal control and risk management. During the year, in line with the Code, the Board considered the nature and extent of the risks it was willing to take to achieve its strategic goals and reviewed the existing internal statement of risk appetite (which was considered and recommended to the Board by both the Audit & Risk Committee and the Audit Committee). In accordance with the Code, the Board has also considered the company's longer-term viability, based on a robust assessment of its principal and emerging risks. This was done through the work of the Audit Committee which recommended the Viability statement (as set out on page 49) to the Board. The Board has also reviewed emerging and disruptive risks, initially as part of its Annual Strategy Conference, from which a number of topics have been identified for more detailed review by either the Board or the Audit Committee over the following 12 months. 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 the preparation of consolidated accounts. Further, a review of the consolidated financial statements is completed by management through the Filings Assurance Committee to ensure that the financial position and results of the group are appropriately reflected. Further details of this are set out in the Audit Committee report on pages 99-101.

 Further information is given in the 'Our principal risks and risk management' section of this Annual Report on page 45

Political donations

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 £0.39 million during the year (2020 – £0.38 million). These contributions were made almost exclusively to federal and state candidate committees, state political parties and federal leadership committees in North America (consistent with applicable laws), 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.

Going concern

Management has prepared cash flow forecasts which have also been sensitised to reflect severe, but plausible downside scenarios taking into consideration the group's principal risks. In our base case scenario, we expect net sales momentum to continue into the year ending 30 June 2022, however, we expect near-term volatility to remain. The potential financial impact of a slower Covid-19 pandemic recovery has been modelled in the plausible downside scenarios. Even with these negative sensitivities for each region taken into account, the group's cash position is still considered to remain strong, as we have protected

our liquidity by launching and pricing €700 million of fixed rate Euro and £400 million of fixed rate Sterling denominated bonds under Diageo's European Debt Issuance Programme. Mitigating actions, should they be required, are all within management's control and could include reductions in discretionary spending including acquisitions and capital expenditure, as well as a temporary suspension of the share buyback programme and dividend payments in the next 12 months or drawdown on committed facilities. Having considered the outcome of these assessments, the Directors are comfortable that the Company is going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing the company's consolidated financial statements.

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 regulation. Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have prepared the group financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Additionally, the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules require the Directors to prepare the group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union. The Directors have elected to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', and applicable law).

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and parent company and of the profit or loss of the group and parent company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union have been followed for the group financial statements and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed for the parent company financial statements, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and parent company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and parent company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Remuneration Report comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations

The Directors consider that the Annual Report and Accounts, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the group's and parent company's position and performance, business model and strategy. Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on pages 84 and 85 confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the group financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union, and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the group;
- the parent company financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the parent company; and
- the Strategic report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group and parent company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

In accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors who held office at the date of the approval of the Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's and parent company's auditor is unaware, and each Director has taken all reasonable steps to ascertain any relevant audit information and to ensure that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The responsibility statement was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2021.

Ensuring integrity across the business



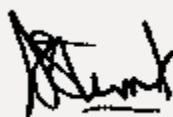
Dear Shareholder

I am pleased to present the Audit Committee's report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The role of the Audit Committee is to monitor and review the integrity of the company's financial statements and reporting, its internal control and risk management processes, its audit and risk activities, business conduct and integrity, whistleblowing and breach allegation investigations, and the appointment and performance of the external auditor. During the year ended 30 June 2021, the Committee has ensured that it has had oversight of all these areas while also focussing on a diverse range of risks, including both principal and emerging risks, such as cyber security, climate change, data management and privacy, fraud and compliance risk, culture, bullying and harassment, third party risk, supply operations and product recall processes, pensions funding, and counterfeit risk. In addition to these risk reviews and deep dives, the Committee has received regular reports on internal audits, business integrity and controls assurance work, breach allegation and investigation processes, as well as updates on the steps being taken to address internal audit findings, controls issues and investigations.

All members of the Audit Committee participated in the externally facilitated performance evaluation carried out during the year, which concluded that the Audit Committee's performance over the past year had been excellent and that its members were very well supported by management and external auditors. Further details of the evaluation, its recommendations and actions can be found on pages 94-95.

I am confident that the Audit Committee has carried out its duties during the year effectively and to a high standard, providing independent oversight with the support of management and assurance from the external auditors.



Alan Stewart
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Role of the Audit Committee

The formal role of the Audit Committee is set out in its terms of reference, which are available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>. Key elements of the role of the Committee and work carried out during the year are set out as follows.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee are independent non-executive directors and it comprises Alan Stewart (Committee Chairman), Melissa Bethell, Susan Kilsby, Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet, Sir John Manzoni, Lady Mendelsohn and Ireneeta Vittal. The Chairman of the Board, the Chief Financial Officer, the General Counsel & Company Secretary, the Group Controller, the Head of Global Audit & Risk (GAR), the Chief Business Integrity Officer, the General Counsel Corporate, the Controls Assurance Director, the Chief Accountant and the external auditor regularly attend meetings of the Committee. The Audit Committee met privately with the external auditor, the Chief Business Integrity Officer, the Controls Assurance Director and the Head of GAR regularly during the year.

Financial statements

The Audit Committee met five times (and a subcommittee met once) during the year and reviewed the interim results announcement, including the interim financial statements, the Annual Report and associated preliminary results announcement and Form 20-F, focussing on key areas of judgement and complexity, critical accounting policies, disclosures (including those relating to contingent liabilities, climate change and principal risks), viability and going concern assessments, provisioning and any changes required in these areas or policies. During the year, the Audit Committee has focussed in particular on the company's reporting on climate change risk, including its approach as regards compliance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, further details of which are set out on pages 50-55.

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 the preparation of consolidated accounts. A review of the consolidated financial statements is completed by the Filings Assurance Committee (FAC) to ensure that the financial position and results of the group are appropriately reflected therein. In addition to reviewing draft financial statements for publication at the half and full year, the FAC is responsible for examining the company's financial information and processes, the effectiveness of internal controls relating to financial reporting and disclosures, legal and compliance issues and, determining whether the company's disclosures are accurate and adequate. The FAC comprises the Chief Executive, the Chief Financial Officer, the General Counsel & Company Secretary, the General Counsel Corporate, the Group Controller, the Chief Accountant, the Head of Investor Relations, the Head of GAR, the Controls Assurance Director, and the Chief Business Integrity Officer, with the company's external auditor in attendance. The Audit Committee reviewed the work of the FAC and a report on the conclusions of the FAC process was provided to the Audit Committee by the Chief Financial Officer.

The Audit Committee has considered whether the report is 'fair, balanced and understandable' (noting the Code's reference to 'position' as well as 'performance, business model and strategy') by assessing the various elements of the report, the drafting and review processes undertaken including by the company's advisors, and the internal approvals received. On the basis of this work, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board that it could make the required statement that the Annual Report is 'fair, balanced and understandable'.

Activities of the Audit Committee

At its meetings, the Audit Committee reviewed reports from the Head of GAR, the Controls Assurance Director and the Chief Business Integrity Officer, as summarised on page 99, and had sight of the minutes of meetings of management's Audit & Risk Committee. The work and reporting to the Committee of these functions during the year included focus on cyber security, data management and privacy, fraud and compliance risk, culture, bullying and harassment, third party risk, supply operations and product recall processes, pensions funding, and counterfeit risk.

The Committee also received regular updates from the General Counsel on significant litigation and from the Head of Tax on the group's tax profile and key issues. The Committee also considered key risks and related

Significant issues and judgements that were considered in respect of the 2021 financial statements are set out below. Our consideration of issues included discussion of the key audit matters as outlined in the appendix to the independent auditors' report. The Audit Committee:

- Considered the nature and size of any one-off items impacting the quality of the earnings and cash flows. The Audit Committee assessed whether the related presentation and disclosure of those items in the financial statements was appropriate based on management's analysis, and concluded that it was.
- Discussed items that were to be presented as exceptional, and concluded that those items are in line with the group's accounting policy, and that sufficient disclosure is provided in the financial statements (see note 4).
- Considered whether the carrying value of assets, in particular intangible assets, was supportable. The Audit Committee reviewed the key assumptions used in the impairment testing of intangible assets, including forecast cash flows, growth rates and the discount rate used in value in use calculations. The Audit Committee agreed that the recoverable amount of the company's assets was in excess of their carrying value and that appropriate disclosure was provided with respect to assets whose value is more sensitive to changes in assumptions (see notes 6, 9 and 10).
- Discussed the group's more significant tax exposures and the appropriateness of any related provisions and financial statement disclosures. The Audit Committee agreed that disclosure of tax risk appropriately addresses the significant change in the international tax environment, and that appropriate provisions and other disclosure with respect to uncertain tax positions was reflected in the financial statements (see page 48 and note 7).
- Considered the appropriateness of the valuation of post employment liabilities. Having reviewed management's papers setting out key changes to actuarial assumptions, the Committee agreed that the assumptions used in the valuation of pension plan liabilities are appropriate, and that sufficient disclosures are provided in the financial statements (note 13).
- Considered significant legal matters impacting the group. The Committee agreed that adequate provision and/or disclosure has been made for all material litigation and disputes, based on the current most likely outcomes, including the litigation summarised in note 18.
- Discussed the impact of climate change on the group's financial reporting and financial statements. The Audit Committee agreed that the disclosures on pages 50 to 55 made in response to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures are appropriate and that the assumptions used in the financial statements are consistent with these disclosures (note 1, note 10).

mitigations, including those set out in the section of this Annual Report dealing with principal risks. Based on this activity during the year, the Audit Committee made a recommendation to the Board covering the nature and extent of the risks it was willing to take to achieve its strategic goals and its internal statement of risk appetite (which was considered also by management's Audit & Risk Committee). The Board agreed this recommendation.

Through the activities of the Audit Committee described in this report, including its review of the reports regularly provided to the Audit Committee by internal audit, Business Integrity and Controls Assurance teams, and its related recommendations to the Board, the Board confirms that it has reviewed the effectiveness of the company's systems of internal control and risk management and that there were no material failings identified and no significant failings identified which require disclosure in this Annual Report.

External auditor

During the year, the Audit Committee reviewed the external audit strategy and the findings of the external auditor from its review of the interim results and its audit of the consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee reviews annually the appointment of the auditor (taking into account the auditor's effectiveness and independence and all appropriate guidelines) and makes a recommendation to the Board accordingly. Any decision to open the external audit to tender is taken on the recommendation of the Audit Committee. There are no contractual obligations that restrict the company's current choice of external auditor. Following the last tender process, PwC was appointed as auditor of the company in 2015. Richard Oldfield became the lead audit partner for the year ended 30 June 2021, following the rotation of the previous partner, and will remain as audit partner for the year ending 30 June 2022 onwards. The company is required to have a mandatory audit tender after 10 years and, as the Audit Committee considers the relationship with the auditors to be working well and remains satisfied with their effectiveness and the quality of audit work, their geographical and professional capabilities, the Audit Committee does not currently anticipate that it will conduct an audit tender before it is required to do so in 2025. The Audit Committee considers this to be in the best interests of the company's shareholders for the reasons outlined above and will continue to monitor this annually to ensure the timing for the audit tender remains appropriate, taking into account the effectiveness and independence of the auditor.

The company has complied with the provisions of The Statutory Audit Services for Large Companies Market Investigation (Mandatory Use of Competitive Tender Processes and Audit Committee Responsibilities) Order 2014 (CMA Order) for the year ended 30 June 2021.

External auditor effectiveness and quality

The Audit Committee assesses the ongoing effectiveness and quality of the external auditor and audit process through a number of methods, commencing with identification of appropriate risks by the external auditor as part of its detailed audit plan presented to the Audit Committee at the start of the audit cycle. These risks were reviewed by the Committee and the work performed by the auditor was used to test management's assumptions and estimates relating to such risks. The effectiveness of the audit process in addressing these matters was assessed through reports presented by the auditor to the Audit Committee which were discussed by the Committee at both the half-year, in January, and year-end, in July. Following completion of the audit process, feedback on its effectiveness was provided through review meetings with the company's finance team and management and completion of questionnaires, in advance of management and the auditor providing assessments of auditor effectiveness and quality to the Audit Committee for consideration at its meeting in December. This year, overall performance of the auditor was assessed as solid and improved as compared to the prior year, with strong feedback provided as to auditor independence, quality control processes, availability, openness and responsiveness, and technological expertise. Areas where continued focus was required included simplification of impairment processes, alignment of communication between teams, and proactive efficiency driving.

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 July 2021. This year there were minor changes to the policy's contents, with amendments reflecting internal organisational changes and to clarify certain references and amendment to the threshold applied in the approval process of permissible services. Under the auditor independence policy, any member of the PwC global network shall provide to the company, its subsidiaries or any related entity only permissible services, subject to the approval of the Audit Committee after it has properly assessed through its governance process the threats to independence and the safeguards applied in accordance with the FRC Ethical Standard and US Public Company Accounting Oversight Board rules. Any FRC permissible service to be provided by the auditor, regardless of the size of the engagement, must be specifically approved by the Audit Committee or its nominated delegate, based on a defined scope of pre-approved services. The policy explicitly specifies the auditor independence review and approval mechanism process by the Committee for permissible engagements above the specified threshold, which has been amended to £100,000 from £250,000 in July 2021. Fees paid to the auditor for audit, audit-related and other services are analysed in note 3(b) to the consolidated financial statements. The nature and level of all services provided by the external auditor are factors taken into account by the Audit Committee when it reviews annually the independence of the external auditor. During the year, no non-audit services were provided by the external auditor to the company, its subsidiaries or any related entity other than personal tax services provided to two Non-Executive Directors.

'Financial expert', recent and relevant financial experience

The Board has satisfied itself that the membership of the Audit Committee includes at least one Director with recent and relevant financial experience and has competence in accounting and/or auditing and in the sector which the company operates, and that all members are financially literate and have experience of corporate financial matters. For the purposes of the Code and the relevant rule under SOX, section 407, the Board has determined that Alan Stewart is independent and may be regarded as an Audit Committee financial expert, having recent and relevant financial experience, and that all members of the Audit Committee are independent Non-Executive Directors with relevant financial and sectoral competence.

Internal audit

The company's internal GAR team undertakes an annual audit and risk plan by delivering a series of internal assurance and audit assignments across a variety of markets, business units and functions. On the conclusion of each assignment, GAR issues a report on its findings which may also include an overall rating as to the status of the market or function being audited, detailed reasons for the rating and actions to be taken within a specific timetable. The Audit Committee receives regular reports from the Head of GAR on the latest reports issued.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, this year audits were designed to be undertaken by GAR remotely and without compromising quality and effectiveness. The Audit Committee assesses the effectiveness of GAR by reviewing its annual audit plan at the start of the financial year, monitoring its on-going quality throughout the year, and assessing completion rates and feedback provided following completion of the annual audit plan. In addition, following an external evaluation of the company's internal audit processes and function carried out in 2020, GAR's audit plan and processes were adapted to reflect the external evaluator's recommendations and suggested actions.

Business Integrity and Controls Assurance programmes

Diageo is committed to conducting its business responsibly and in accordance with all laws and regulations to which its business activities are subject. We hold ourselves to the principles in our Code of Business Conduct, which is embedded through a comprehensive training and education programme for all employees. Our employees are expected to act in accordance with our values, the Code of Business Conduct and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Our Code of Business Conduct and other global policies are available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>.

The Audit Committee monitors compliance with the company's ethical standards through the Business Integrity framework, which helps enhance and protect all aspects of the company's business. Regular reports are provided to the Audit Committee by the Chief Business Integrity Officer on progress in providing guidance, training and tools for all levels in the business, completion rates for training modules, launch and rollout of new programmes or policies, monitoring use of whistle-blowing mechanisms and investigating allegations of breaches. The Business Integrity function use systems and data to allow for more efficient breach management oversight, analysis and identification of root causes, overall trends and indicators, and to monitor investigation closure rates, which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The company operates a global controls assurance programme for controls in each market and function, which monitors compliance with and effective operation of the company's controls framework. The Audit Committee receives regular reports on the status of the controls assurance plan, actions taken to enhance controls design and assessments, awareness training provided to employees, testing results and trends analysis derived from the company's integrated risk management system.

Senior financial officers' code of ethics

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, and other senior financial officers. During the year, certain minor amendments were made to, but no waivers granted in respect of, this code of ethics. The full text of the code of ethics is available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance>. Both the Audit & Risk Committee and the Audit Committee regularly review the strategy and operation of the Business Integrity programme through the year.

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. The Filings Assurance Committee supports the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer in ensuring the accuracy of the company's financial reporting, filings and disclosures. As summarised on page 99, prior to interim reporting and preliminary reporting each year, the Filings Assurance Committee examines the company's financial information and processes, the effectiveness of its controls in respect of financial reporting, and the contents of its disclosures.

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 United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934) based on the framework in the document 'Internal Control – Integrated Framework', issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 2013. Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as at 30 June 2021, internal control over financial reporting was effective. 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. The same independent registered public accounting firm which audits 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 is included in the integrated audit report which will be included in the company's Form 20-F to be filed with the SEC.

Championing our talent strategy



Dear Shareholder

On behalf of the Nomination Committee, I am pleased to present its report for the year ended 30 June 2021. The primary role of the Committee is to ensure that there is a pipeline of strong candidates for potential nomination as Non-Executive Directors and to review succession planning and talent strategy for Executive Directors and other members of the Executive Committee. There has been significant change in Board membership this year, with the Committee recommending the appointments of Sir John Manzoni, Irene Vittal and Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet as Non-Executive Directors and the appointment of Lavanya Chandrashekhar as CFO and Executive Director. These appointments had been made following a detailed market review assisted by an independent executive search agency and, in the case of the CFO and Executive Director appointment, an internal talent review and selection process involving internal and external candidates carried out by the Committee. Given the number of changes of Board membership this year, we have taken the opportunity to refresh our Board induction programme including adapting aspects of it to be more suitable to a remote working environment such as has been experienced recently.

This year the Committee has also had oversight of the externally facilitated review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board, its Committees, members and processes. Further details, including the review's conclusions, recommendations and actions as presented to the Board in December 2020, are set out on pages 94 and 95.

The Committee has also been involved in reviewing talent planning and succession of a number of Executive Committee members. Over the year, Alvaro Cardenas has been appointed as President, Latin America and Caribbean, and Hina Nagarajan has been appointed as MD & CEO, United Spirits Limited. Lastly, I wish to acknowledge the contribution and support of our General Counsel and Company Secretary, Siobhán Moriarty, who will retire following the AGM in September after 24 years with the company. Siobhán will be succeeded by Tom Shropshire, who recently joined the company from international law firm Linklaters.

Javier Ferrán
Chairman of the Nomination Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Ferrán".

Role of the Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is responsible for keeping under review the composition of the Board and succession to it, reviewing succession planning for key Executive Committee roles, and succession planning and overall talent strategy for senior leadership positions, including in relation to ensuring and encouraging diversity in leadership positions. It makes recommendations to the Board concerning appointments to the Board. The recruitment process for Non-Executive Directors includes the development of a candidate profile and the engagement of Egon Zehnder, a professional search agency (which has no connection with the company other than acting as an executive search agency) specialising in the recruitment of high-calibre candidates for non-executive and executive roles. In the case of Executive Director or Executive Committee appointments, an executive leadership assessment is carried out by an external professional agency. Reports on potential appointees are provided to the Committee, which, after careful consideration, makes a recommendation to the Board. In determining its recommendations, the Committee has regard to a broad range of factors including the candidate's background, skillset and experience, their ability to express independent judgement and participate across a broad range of topics, their ability to devote sufficient time to the company and whether their appointment would contribute towards the Board's diversity objectives.

While the Board does not have a written policy as regards the maximum number of other appointments that Directors should have, before recommending new appointments to the Board, the Nomination Committee considers other demands on candidates' time. Once appointed, any proposed additional external appointments are also reviewed by the Nomination Committee to ensure that the additional demands on a director's time will not impact on the director's ability to perform his or her role as a director of the company before the additional appointment is recommended for approval by the Board. Directors' interests are reviewed and updated at each Board meeting. 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. All existing Directors retire by rotation and stand for re-election every year. While the company's policy is for all Directors to attend the AGM, due to the Covid-19 pandemic the 2020 AGM was held as a 'closed meeting' in accordance with the Corporate Insolvency and Governance Act 2020 and, as a result, only the Chairman attended with the Company Secretary. Details of attendance of all Board and Committee meetings by Directors are set out on page 90.

More details on the role of the Nomination Committee are set out in its terms of reference which are available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/our-business/corporate-governance/>.

Composition of the Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee comprises Javier Ferrán (Committee Chairman), Melissa Bethell, Susan Kilsby, Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet, Sir John Manzoni, Lady Mendelsohn, Alan Stewart and Irene Vittal.

Induction and training

The company has adapted its induction programme for new Directors appointed during the year, to take account of social distancing requirements and restrictions on travel. As a consequence, individual meetings with Executive Committee members and other senior executives which would ordinarily have been in person have had to take place through video conference systems and visits by the newly appointed Directors to the company's production facilities, offices and other sites around the group have been postponed.

Alternative ways of facilitating thorough induction programmes have been introduced, including a number which were recommended following the externally facilitated Board effectiveness review carried

out during the first half of the year. For example instead of physical visits Directors have been provided with access to a number of recorded virtual tours of certain of the company's sites and interviews with a range of employees from different backgrounds and markets. 'Skip level' video conference meetings are also being arranged between Non-Executive Directors and employees to enable broader interactions which will enhance Directors' induction experiences as well as provide another means of engagement between the Board and the company's workforce. All Directors who have been unable to travel over this period will have the opportunity to visit key sites, including the company's production facilities in Scotland and elsewhere, and to meet executives face-to-face when travel restrictions are lifted.

It is intended that future induction programmes for new Directors will also be more tailored to suit the particular background and experience of the individual Director, with the Committee advising on priorities for that individual and tracking induction activity. This will supplement existing practices whereby, following the initial induction process, a continuing understanding of the business is developed through appropriate business engagements for Non-Executive Directors which would ordinarily include visits to customers, engagements with employees, and brand events worked into the annual cycle of Board meetings. Training on specific areas of risk and detailed reviews of strategic matters are provided by Executive Committee members, other internal senior leaders and external guest speakers and specialists through presentations, roundtable discussions and other sessions as part of the Board's Annual Strategy Conference and during the year as part of Board and Audit Committee meetings.

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. All Directors are also provided regular briefings to ensure they are kept up to date on relevant legal and governance developments or changes, best practice developments and changing commercial and other risks.

Activities of the Nomination Committee

The principal activities of the Nomination Committee during the year were:

- the consideration of the talent pipeline for potential new appointments to the Board including the selection and recommendation as to the appointment of new Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and the Company Secretary;
- the selection, scoping and appointment of an external professional consultancy to conduct a review of Board, committee and individual Director effectiveness and performance as part of the annual evaluation process, and a review of the findings of the consultancy's report and its recommendations;
- consideration and approval of the report of the Committee in the company's annual report and accounts for the year ended 30 June 2020;
- consideration and recommendation to the Board of proposed changes in Directors' outside interests and any potential conflicts of interest; and
- a review of the succession plans for Executive Committee roles, including potential candidates for such roles, their backgrounds and experience, and how such candidates would contribute towards the company's diversity objectives.

Evaluation

As part of the annual Board evaluation, all members of the Nomination Committee participated in an evaluation of the Committee. This concluded that the performance of the Committee had continued to improve, with more formalised ways of working. The emphasis is now on ensuring adequate time and focus on developing strong succession plans and to ensure all Board members remain informed as to the work of the Committee as the Board grows. Further details of the evaluation can be found on pages 94-95.

Diversity

The Board has a long-standing commitment to prioritise diversity and supports the recommendations of the Hampton-Alexander Review on gender diversity and the Parker Review on ethnic diversity. The Board Diversity Policy sets out specific objectives with parity between male and female members of the Board being the ultimate goal in terms of gender diversity, with a commitment to have no less than 40% female representation on the Board, and having at least one Director reflecting ethnic diversity as defined in accordance with the Parker Review. The Committee is pleased to confirm that both these objectives have currently been met. The Board Diversity Policy also sets out the Board's support for management's actions to increase the proportion of senior leadership roles held by women and by people from minority backgrounds and other under-represented groups. As at 30 June 2021, the percentage of women on the Executive Committee and their direct reports is 46%.

Board composition



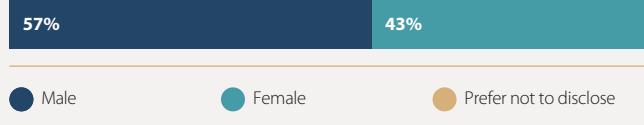
Non-Executive Director tenure



Gender diversity: Board of Directors



Gender diversity: Executive Committee



Executive Committee nationality



Ethnic diversity: Board of Directors



ETHNIC DIVERSITY DEFINITIONS

- Directors are defined as all non-executive and executive directors appointed to the Board.
- Directors of colour are defined in accordance with the Parker Review definitions as those 'who identify as or have evident heritage from African, Asian, Middle Eastern, Central and South American regions'.

All data above is given as at the last practicable date prior to publication of this report, being 27 July 2021

Annual statement by the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee



"Diageo's decisive leadership throughout the uncertainty of the past year, together with the hard work, resilience, ingenuity and commitment of our employees around the world, have enabled us to emerge from the pandemic in a strong position to drive long-term sustainable growth."

In this year's report

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Remuneration at a glance | 107 |
| Pay for performance at a glance | 108 |
| Remuneration Committee governance | 109 |
| Directors' remuneration policy | 111 |
| Annual report on remuneration | 117 |

Looking back on 2021

| | |
|--|-----|
| Single figure of remuneration table | 117 |
| Annual incentive payouts for 2021 | 118 |
| Long-term incentives vesting in 2021 | 119 |
| Pension and benefits in 2021 | 120 |
| Long-term incentives awarded in 2021 | 120 |
| Outstanding share plan interests | 121 |
| Shareholding requirement | 122 |
| CEO total remuneration and TSR performance | 123 |
| CEO pay ratio | 124 |
| Annual change in pay for Directors and employees | 125 |
| Non-Executive Director pay | 126 |

Looking ahead to 2022

| | |
|--|-----|
| Salary increases for the year ahead | 127 |
| Annual incentive design for the year ahead | 127 |
| Long-term incentives for the year ahead | 127 |

Dear Shareholder

I am pleased to present to you the Directors' remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2021, which contains:

- The current Directors' remuneration policy, which was approved last year at the AGM on 28 September 2020; and
- The annual remuneration report, describing how the policy has been put into practice during 2021, and how the policy will be implemented in 2022.

Exceptional performance through exceptional times

As you've read in the statements from the Chairman and the Chief Executive, the results that have been delivered over the past year have been truly exceptional, despite continued challenging and uneven trading conditions, including the severe impact of the pandemic on Diageo's travel retail business and significant restrictions on the on-trade (pubs, bars and restaurants) in many parts of the world. Even with this backdrop, Diageo has continued to invest ahead on brands with improved marketing spend relative to pre-pandemic levels, and has capitalised on at-home occasions through strengthened e-commerce and digital capabilities to fuel further growth. As a result, Diageo has delivered robust improvement in top and bottom line performance.

At the same time, the company has continued to deliver strong returns to shareholders (~£23 billion of value in share price growth, dividends and return of capital since 1 July 2018), has delivered sustained improvements in market share (continuing the off-trade share momentum confirmed at the interim results earlier this year), while also providing unwavering support to employees, suppliers, customers and communities. You can read more about this on page 11.

Diageo's decisive leadership throughout the uncertainty of the past year, together with the hard work, resilience, ingenuity and commitment of our 27,650 employees around the world, have enabled Diageo to emerge from the pandemic in a strong position to drive long-term sustainable growth. Despite the challenges of the past year, employee engagement remains very high. Through the annual engagement survey, regular 'pulse' surveys on the company's response to the pandemic and workforce engagement sessions led by the Chairman and other Non-Executive Directors during the year, our people report a strong sense of pride and fulfilment working for Diageo and have emphasised how supported they have felt during the pandemic. Unlike many other companies, Diageo has not participated in any furloughing schemes, has not initiated any large-scale restructuring and has continued to provide practical, financial, and health and wellbeing support to employees throughout the pandemic.

Looking back at decisions made during the year

The structure of the annual incentive plan for Executive Directors for the year ended 30 June 2021 was designed to reflect the significant levels of uncertainty facing the business across the multiple markets in which Diageo operates. The target-setting process was managed in two half-year periods to ensure the right level of focus on critical deliverables and to enable swift response to the changing external environment. This design for the annual incentive plan was outlined in the 2020 remuneration report and communicated to participants in July 2020.

The targets for the first half of the year (1 July 2020 - 31 December 2020) were approved immediately before the announcement of Diageo's final results in July 2020, and targets for the second half of the year (1 January 2021 - 30 June 2021) were approved immediately before the announcement of Diageo's interim results in January 2021. Details of the company's performance against targets in both the first and second halves of the year, as well as total results for the full year, are described in more detail on page 118. The targets set in the second half of the year took account of better than expected performance in the first half of the year, and enabled the Remuneration Committee to set more challenging targets than would have been possible had the Committee set full-year targets at the beginning of the fiscal year.

As is the usual practice, each year the Remuneration Committee assesses Diageo's holistic performance across the full financial year, in addition to the company's performance against targets, to determine whether the level of bonus payout is appropriate, reflects underlying business performance and is aligned to the experience of shareholders. This year, the Committee undertook a comprehensive review of performance across a number of internal and external factors including:

- **Market share gains** – Diageo is holding or growing off-trade share in 85% of total net sales value in measured markets, an improvement of 20ppt on last year, with notably strong share gains in the US TBA (Total Beverage Alcohol);
- **Performance relative to peer group** – Diageo delivered broad-based outperformance at the top of the Alcoholic Beverages peer set and top quartile performance compared to our TSR peer group;
- **Strategic delivery and reputation** – Diageo has continued to provide support to customers and the communities within which it operates (see page 11) as well as making positive progress on grain-to-glass sustainability and continued progress on inclusion and diversity. Diageo was also named the top company in both the FTSE100 and in the beverages sector for representation of women at board, executive and leadership level in the 2020 Hampton Alexander Review; and
- **Employee engagement** – remains very high at an overall score of 81% in 2021, 1% above already high levels prior to the pandemic and 10ppt higher than the external benchmark for similar sized companies in our sector. 89% of respondents are proud to work for Diageo and 81% would recommend working for Diageo.

The Remuneration Committee concluded that the formulaic outcomes of 93.8% of maximum for the Chief Executive, Ivan Menezes, and 91.3% of maximum for the outgoing Chief Financial Officer during the year, Kathryn Mikells, are justified given the exceptional nature of performance in challenging circumstances. In line with the Directors' remuneration policy, one-third of the Chief Executive's annual bonus will be deferred into Diageo shares to be held for three years, with the balance paid in cash in September 2021.

Under the **long-term incentive plan**, 2018 performance share awards will vest in September 2021 at 29.3% of maximum and share option awards will vest at 10% of maximum, based on performance against the original targets set in 2018 (see page 119 for more detail), which was much higher than anticipated given the impact of the pandemic on a large proportion of the three-year performance period. At the start of 2021, on the basis that it was not clear that the awards would vest at all, the Committee explored the possibility of exercising its discretion to change the formulaic outcome of the 2018 award, considering the additional criteria that would need to be satisfied to warrant any vesting, as well as taking account of the views gathered from shareholders during consultation meetings.

The Committee was also mindful of the difficult decisions that had been taken on remuneration during fiscal 2020, with no annual salary review for employees and executives alike, no annual bonus payment for many employees (including the Executive Committee, as we exercised downward discretion to waive the earned payout against individual business objectives) as well as low long-term incentive vesting. The potential impact of such actions on motivation, engagement and retention, particularly for the wider group of senior leaders across the business who participate in the performance share element of the long-term incentive plan, continues to be a serious concern for the Remuneration Committee and will continue to be carefully monitored.

The final outcome under the 2018 long-term incentive plan based on performance against the original targets, while still relatively low in the context of the substantial returns to shareholders over the same period, is well above the level at which it was tracking earlier in the year. The Committee carefully considered financial performance under the annual incentive plan and determined that this payout, together with the level of vesting under the 2018 long-term incentive award, would provide fair recognition and reward of exceptional performance and leadership during this challenging period. As a result, the Committee decided not to apply discretion to the vesting outcome under the 2018 long-term incentive award.

Remuneration principles

The approach to setting executive remuneration continues to be guided by the remuneration principles set out below. The Committee considers these principles carefully when making decisions on executive remuneration in order to strike the right balance between risk and reward, cost and sustainability, and competitiveness and fairness.

We need to have the right tools in place to source talent globally and the increasingly restrictive corporate governance environment in the United Kingdom presents some challenges when considered against the significantly higher pay norms in the United States and other parts of the world, particularly given the increasing international mobility of the senior talent pool.

Long-term value creation for shareholders and pay for performance remains at the heart of our remuneration policy and practices. Attracting and nurturing a vibrant mix of talent with a range of backgrounds, skills and capabilities – in good times and even more so in challenging times – enables Diageo to grow and thrive, and ultimately to deliver our Performance Ambition. Remuneration remains a key part of attracting and retaining the best people to lead our business, balanced against the need to ensure our packages are appropriate and fair in the business and wider employee context, delivering market-competitive pay in return for high performance against the company's strategic objectives.

Delivery of business strategy

 Short- and long-term incentive plans reward the delivery of our business strategy and Performance Ambition. Performance measures are reviewed regularly and stretching targets are set relative to the company's growth plans and peer group performance. The Committee seeks to embed simplicity and transparency in the design and delivery of executive reward.

Creating sustainable, long-term performance

 A significant proportion of remuneration is delivered in variable pay linked to business and individual performance, focussed on consistent and responsible drivers of long-term growth. Performance against targets is assessed in the context of underlying business performance and the 'quality of earnings'.

Winning best talent

 Market-competitive total remuneration with an appropriate balance of reward and upside opportunity allows us to attract and retain the best talent from all over the world, which is critical to our continued business success.

Consideration of stakeholder interests

 Executives are focussed on creating sustainable share price growth. The requirement to build significant personal shareholdings in Diageo and hold long-term incentive awards for two years post-vesting encourages executives to think and act like owners. Decisions on executive remuneration are made with consideration of the interests of the wider workforce and other stakeholders, as well as taking account of the external climate.

CFO succession

As announced on 14 January 2021, Kathryn Mikells, Chief Financial Officer, left the company on 30 June 2021 to return to the United States after almost six years in role. Kathryn has been succeeded by Lavanya Chandrashekhar, who was appointed to the Board on 1 July 2021. The remuneration arrangements for both the outgoing and incoming Chief Financial Officers have been implemented in accordance with the external announcement and the approved 2020 Directors' remuneration policy.

Kathryn Mikells' service contract provided for a 12-month notice period. As part of an orderly succession plan, notice commenced on 13 January 2021 and Kathryn remained an employee and director of the company until 30 June 2021. Details of payments on termination are outlined on page 117. Kathryn remains eligible for a payment under the annual incentive plan for the year ended 30 June 2021, subject to the performance conditions in the normal way (see page 118 for more details). The Committee also exercised its discretion, in accordance with the Plan Rules and the remuneration policy, to prorate to the leaving date all unvested long-term incentive awards. These awards remain subject to performance conditions to be assessed at the end of the original performance periods in 2021, 2022 and 2023 with a subsequent two-year holding period. The new post employment shareholding requirement policy, which was introduced as part of the 2020 remuneration policy, will be applied for a period of two years post exit, requiring Kathryn to hold Diageo shares equal to 400% of salary until 30 June 2022 and 200% of salary for the 12 months thereafter. The policy will be implemented making use of a restricted nominee account, in which vested shares are already held in trust during the two-year post-vesting retention period. As at 30 June 2021, Kathryn held shares equivalent to 868% of salary.

The salary for the new Chief Financial Officer, Lavanya Chandrashekhar, is 11% lower than that of her predecessor and the annual and long-term incentive opportunity is the same. Her pension contribution at 14% of salary is in line with the policy provision for the wider workforce in the United Kingdom. Further details on Lavanya Chandrashekhar's remuneration are shown on page 127.

I would like to thank Kathryn for her service and valued contributions to Remuneration Committee discussions over the past six years and I look forward to working with Lavanya in the future.

Looking forward to the year ahead

There was no fee increase for **Non-Executive Directors** in the year ended 30 June 2021. The Chairman's fee increase from £600,000 to £650,000 per annum, the first increase since his appointment in January 2017, had been approved prior to the outbreak of Covid-19 and planned to take effect on 1 January 2020. The Chairman asked to defer this fee increase until 2021 and it was implemented 18 months after the originally intended implementation date, on 1 July 2021. The fees for Non-Executive Directors will be reviewed in September 2021.

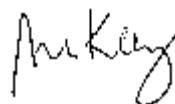
The Committee also reviewed **annual base salaries** for the Chief Executive and Executive Committee. As part of their review, the Committee considered the current position of pay relative to the external market as well as the strong performance context, the approach for the annual pay review for the wider workforce as well as wider societal and shareholder expectations. Taking account of the historical track record of modest salary increases over the years since being appointed Chief Executive in 2013 (0% in 2014 and 2015, 2% in 2016-2018, 3% in 2019 and 0% in 2020), the Committee approved a base salary increase of 3% for Ivan Menezes effective 1 October 2021, which is consistent with the merit budget for the wider workforce in the United Kingdom and the United States in 2021.

The Committee reviewed the **annual incentive plan** for Executive Directors in the year ended 30 June 2022 and decided to retain the same structure as the year before, with 80% based on financial measures (net sales, operating profit and operating cash conversion) and 20% on individual business objectives, with a return to full-year targets now that pandemic restrictions are easing in many parts of the world.

For **long-term incentive awards** to be granted in September 2021, the Committee reviewed the design and selection of performance measures and decided to retain the same measures and weightings as in 2020: net sales, profit before exceptional items and tax, cumulative free cash flow, relative total shareholder return and ESG (environmental, social and governance). These measures reflect the company's strategic priorities and key drivers of long-term growth. I had the opportunity to discuss with a number of shareholders during the year our proposals on the ESG performance conditions, and welcomed the constructive input and appreciation for the progressive stance the company is taking on its approach to ESG. As a reminder, the ESG measure covers carbon reduction, water efficiency, positive drinking and inclusion and diversity, which are all strategic areas of focus under Diageo's 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress', our 10-year action plan to help create an inclusive and sustainable world (see pages 12-13 for more detail).

In summary, Diageo has had an exceptional year of performance and that is reflected in the decisions the Committee has made. I believe that our remuneration policy supports the business strategy, drives pay for performance and meets the needs of our stakeholders in a balanced and considered way. I would like to thank all of the shareholders and institutional advisors for their constructive input over the course of the year. I look forward to continuing to engage with shareholders in the coming months as Diageo builds on an exceptional year of performance.

I hope that you will join the Board in approving the advisory resolution on the annual report on remuneration and voting in favour of the resolution at the AGM on 30 September 2021.



Susan Kilsby

Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Remuneration at a glance

| | Salary | Allowances and benefits | Annual incentive | Long-term incentives | Shareholding requirement |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Purpose and link to strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the attraction and retention of the best global talent with the capability to deliver Diageo's strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of market-competitive and cost-effective benefits supports attraction and retention of talent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentivises delivery of Diageo's financial and strategic targets Provides focus on key financial metrics and the individual's contribution to the company's performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rewards consistent long-term performance in line with Diageo's business strategy Provides focus on delivering superior long-term returns to shareholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures alignment between the interests of Executive Directors and shareholders |
| Key features | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normally reviewed annually on 1 October Salaries take account of external market and internal employee context | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of competitive benefits linked to local market practice Maximum company pension contribution is 14% of salary for new Executive Director appointments, which is aligned to the offering for new-hire employees in the United Kingdom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target opportunity is 100% of salary and maximum is 200% of salary Performance measures, weightings and stretching targets are set by the Remuneration Committee Subject to malus and clawback provisions Executive Directors defer one-third of earned bonus payment into Diageo shares held for three years, first taking effect on the bonus for the year ended 30 June 2021 Remainder paid out in cash after the end of the financial year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual grant of performance shares and share options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO award 500% of salary CFO award 480% of salary (% of salary for both CEO and CFO described in performance share equivalents) Performance measures, weightings and stretching targets are set annually Three-year performance period plus two-year retention period Subject to malus and clawback provisions Grant price based on six-month average to 30 June preceding grant date | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum shareholding requirement within five years of appointment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO 500% of salary CFO 400% of salary Post-employment shareholding requirement for Executive Directors of 100% of in-employment requirement in the first year after leaving the company and 50% in the second year after leaving the company |
| Planned for year ending 30 June 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3% salary increase for the CEO, in line with the annual salary budget for the wider workforce in the United Kingdom and the United States New CFO appointment 1 July 2021 (salary 11% lower than previous incumbent) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowances and benefits unchanged from prior year Company pension contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO 20% of salary CFO 14% of salary Company intends to reduce CEO's pension contribution to 14% of salary by 1 January 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets will be set over the full year For the year ending 30 June 2022, measures on net sales growth, operating profit growth and operating cash conversion, weighted equally, with remaining 20% on individual objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance measures on net sales growth, relative TSR, cumulative free cash flow, profit before exceptional items and tax growth, and ESG Size of long-term incentive award opportunity is unchanged from prior year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-employment shareholding requirement will be maintained in line with the policy in the case of the CFO, Kathryn Mikells, who left the company on 30 June 2021 |
| Implementation in year ended 30 June 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No salary increase for Executive Directors or Executive Committee members Exceptional salary increases only (e.g. on promotion) for the wider workforce during 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowances and benefits unchanged from prior year Company pension contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO 20% of salary CFO 20% of salary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets set over two half-year periods Payout of 100% of maximum for the financial element of the plan Total payout of 93.8% of maximum for the CEO and 91.3% of maximum for the CFO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vesting of 2018 performance shares at 29.3% of maximum Vesting of 2018 share options at 10% of maximum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO shareholding 2,735% of salary CFO shareholding 868% of salary¹ |
| Implementation in year ended 30 June 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective 1 October 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO 3% increase to \$1,661,427 CFO 3% increase to \$1,093,044 In line with the pay budget for the wider workforce (3% for the United Kingdom and the United States in 2019) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company pension contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO 20% of salary (reduced from 30% of salary effective 1 July 2019) CFO 20% of salary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No annual incentive payout for Executive Directors in 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vesting of 2017 performance shares at 10% of maximum Vesting of 2017 share options at 27.5% of maximum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO shareholding 2,635% of salary CFO shareholding 791% of salary¹ |

1. This relates to Kathryn Mikells, who left the company on 30 June 2021

Proportionality and management of risk

The structure of Diageo's executive remuneration package ensures that executives have a vested interest in delivering performance over the short and long term. There is a three-year deferral of part of the annual incentive payout into shares, a two-year retention period on any vested awards under the long-term incentive plan and a post-employment shareholding requirement that applies for two years after leaving the company. The performance and retention periods for each element of remuneration are outlined below.

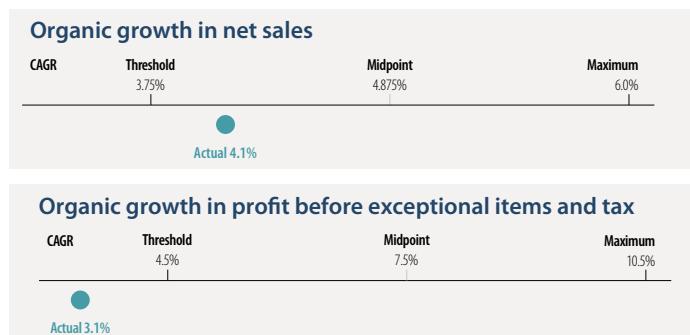


..... → Indicates a holding or clawback period

Pay for performance at a glance

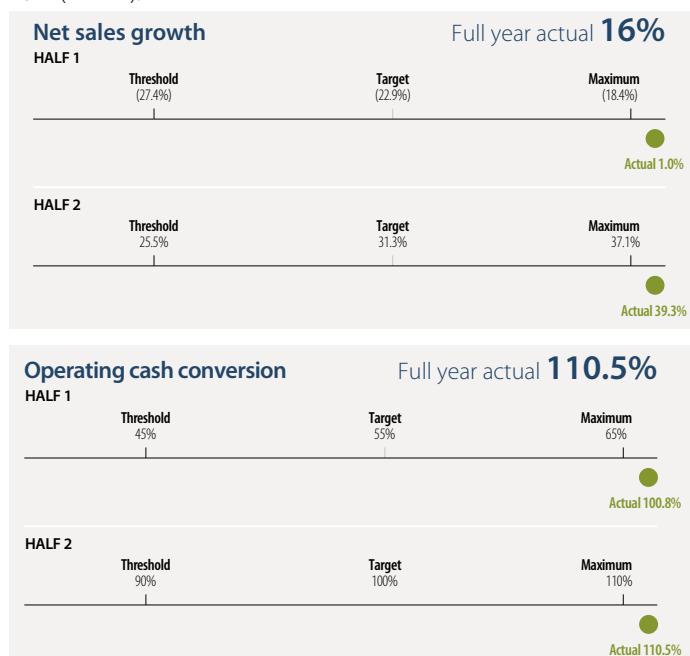
The charts below show performance outcomes against targets for the long-term and annual incentive plans. Targets under both incentive plans are set with reference to Diageo's strategic plan and the historical and forecasted performance of Diageo and its peers.

Long-term incentives (for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021)

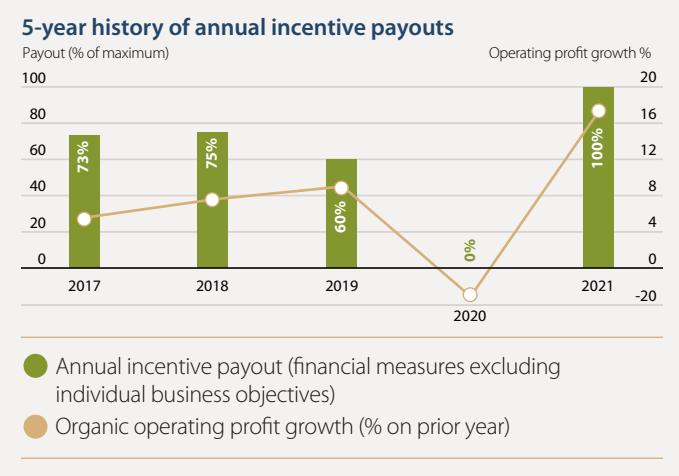
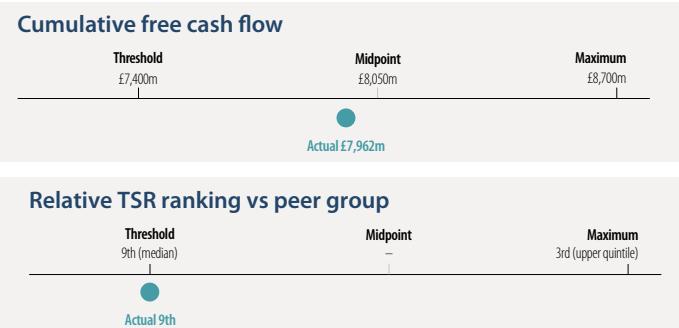
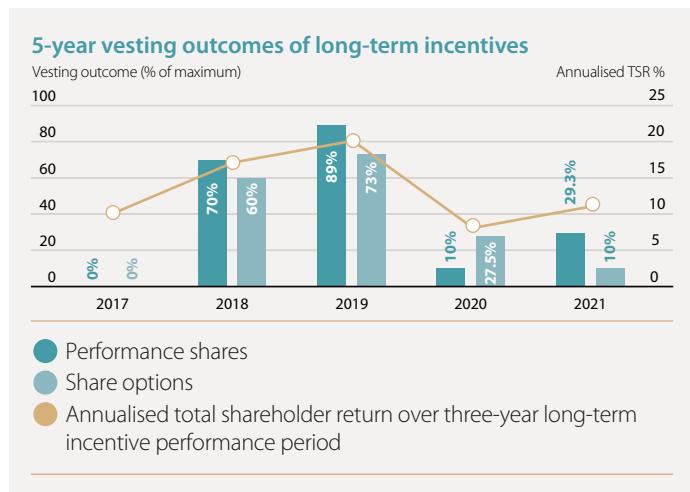


Annual incentive

Targets and actual performance were measured over the half-year periods from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020 (HALF 1) and 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 (HALF 2).



Historical reward outcomes under the annual and long-term incentive plans over the past five years are shown below. Vesting outcomes under the long-term incentive plan are shown against annualised total shareholder return for the three-year period ended in the year of vesting (i.e. annualised TSR for the three years ended 30 June 2021 is shown against the vesting outcome for the 2018 long-term incentive awards vesting in 2021). Outcomes against annual incentive financial measures are shown against organic operating profit growth for each respective financial year, as disclosed in prior-year annual reports.



Remuneration Committee governance

Remuneration Committee

Over the year, the Remuneration Committee has consisted of the following independent Non-Executive Directors: Susan Kilsby, Melissa Bethell, Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet, Ho KwonPing, Sir John Manzoni, Lady Mendelsohn, Alan Stewart and Irene Vittal. Susan Kilsby is the Chair of the Remuneration Committee and also the Senior Independent Director. The Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive may, by invitation, attend Remuneration Committee meetings except when their own remuneration is discussed. Diageo's Chief Human Resources Officer and Global Performance and Reward Director are also invited by the Remuneration Committee to provide their views and advice. The Chief Financial Officer may also attend to provide performance context to the Committee during its discussions about target setting. Information on meetings held and Director attendance is disclosed in the corporate governance report.

The Remuneration 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 of the Board, Executive Directors and Executive Committee members including terms and conditions of employment;
- determining arrangements in relation to termination of employment of the Executive Directors and other designated senior executives;
- making recommendations to the Board concerning the introduction of any new share incentive plans which require approval by shareholders;
- ensuring that remuneration outcomes are appropriate in the context of underlying business performance, that remuneration practices are implemented in accordance with the approved remuneration policy, and that remuneration does not raise environmental, social and governance issues by inadvertently motivating irresponsible behaviour; and
- reviewing workforce pay and related policies and the alignment of incentives with culture.

Full terms of reference for the Committee are available at and on request from the Company Secretary.

The Committee has considered the remuneration policy and practices in the context of the principles of the Corporate Governance Code, as follows:

Clarity – the Committee engages regularly with executives, shareholders and their representative bodies in order to explain the approach to executive pay;

Simplicity – the purpose, structure and strategic alignment of each element of pay has been clearly laid out in the remuneration policy;

Statement of voting

The following table summarises the details of votes cast in respect of the resolutions on the Directors' remuneration policy and the annual report on remuneration at the 2020 AGM.

| | | For | Against | Total votes cast | Abstentions |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Directors' remuneration policy | Total number of votes | 1,644,443,671 | 121,538,951 | 1,765,982,622 | 3,321,427 |
| | Percentage of votes cast | 93.12% | 6.88% | 100% | n/a |
| Annual report on remuneration | Total number of votes | 1,715,489,143 | 51,495,925 | 1,766,985,068 | 2,229,889 |
| | Percentage of votes cast | 97.09% | 2.91% | 100% | n/a |

The Committee was pleased with the level of support shown for the remuneration policy and implementation report and appreciated the active participation of shareholders and their representative advisory bodies in consulting on executive remuneration matters.

Risk – there is an appropriate mix of fixed and variable pay, and financial and non-financial objectives, and there are robust measures in place to ensure alignment with long-term shareholder interests, including the post-vesting retention period, shareholding requirement and bonus deferral into shares;

Predictability – the pay opportunity under different performance scenarios are set out on page 114 of this report;

Proportionality – executives are incentivised to achieve stretching targets over annual and three-year performance periods, and the Committee assesses performance holistically at the end of each period, taking into account underlying business performance and the internal and external context. The Committee may exercise discretion to ensure that payouts are appropriate; and

Alignment with culture – non-financial objectives may be incentivised under the individual business objective element of the annual incentive plan and ESG priorities are incentivised under the long-term incentive plan, which reinforces the company's purpose and values.

External advisors

During the year ended 30 June 2021, the Remuneration Committee received advice on executive remuneration from Deloitte. Deloitte was appointed by the Committee in May 2019, following a comprehensive tendering process with several consulting firms. Deloitte is a founding member of the Remuneration Consultants Group and adheres to its code in relation to executive remuneration consulting. The Committee requests Deloitte to attend meetings periodically during the year and is satisfied that the advice it has received has been objective and independent.

Deloitte provides unrelated services to the company in the areas of immigration services and management consultancy. During the year, Deloitte supported the Committee in providing: remuneration benchmarking survey data to support the salary review for the Executive Committee, advice on the design of long-term incentives and the level of stretch in the long-term incentive targets and periodic updates on the TSR of Diageo and its peer companies for outstanding performance cycles. The fees paid to Deloitte in relation to advice provided to the Committee were £249,355 and were determined on a time and expenses basis.

Clifford Chance provided advice on the operation of share plans during the year. Fees paid in relation to this advice, again on a time and expenses basis, were £176,789.

The Committee is satisfied that the Deloitte and Clifford Chance engagement partners and teams that provide remuneration advice to the Committee do not have connections with Diageo that may impair their independence. The Committee reviewed the potential for conflicts of interest and judged that there were appropriate safeguards against such conflicts.

Remuneration Committee governance

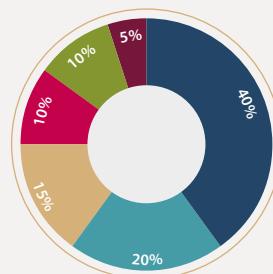
Approach to stakeholder engagement

The Committee has taken into account stakeholder views through consultation with shareholders and institutional advisors throughout the year, as well as through global workforce engagement sessions led by the Chairman, focus group sessions with other Non-Executive Directors and feedback from management and the wider workforce through employee engagement and 'pulse' surveys. A broad group of Diageo's top 20 shareholders and key proxy advisors were engaged. An overall review of wider workforce remuneration and policies is tabled as a discrete agenda item at the Committee's October meeting and relevant aspects of wider workforce remuneration are referenced in other agenda items during the year. This ensures that shareholder views and interests as well as the all-employee reward context at Diageo are appropriately considered when making executive remuneration decisions.

 Further details on pages 94-96

Allocation of time

This graph reflects the allocated time for key agenda items at Remuneration Committee meetings throughout F21.



- Incentives design and target-setting
- Assessment of performance outcomes
- Shareholder consultation & feedback
- Individual remuneration decisions
- External environment and all-employee remuneration
- Directors' remuneration policy & report

| Key decision | Link to Diageo remuneration principles | Link to corporate governance principles | Stakeholder engagement |
|--|--|---|--|
| Manage the annual incentive plan target-setting process in two half-year periods, to reflect the significant levels of uncertainty facing the business across multiple markets |    | The Committee considered the views of key shareholders and investor bodies (clarity). This decision enabled the Remuneration Committee to ensure relevant and robust incentive targets were set, aligned with shareholder interests (risk and proportionality). | The proposal was shared with a group of key shareholders, UK institutional bodies and US proxy agencies in May 2020 and the response was broadly supportive. A similar change in approach to target-setting was made for employees below the Executive Committee: annual incentive plan targets were set on a quarterly basis, in line with the financial planning cycle, with payments subject to a holistic year-end assessment process. |
| ESG targets for performance shares granted under the Diageo Long Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP) in September 2020 |    | The Committee engaged shareholders on proposed ESG measures and targets ahead of publication (clarity). The purpose and strategic alignment of measures and targets have been clearly laid out on page 120 of this report (simplicity). The ESG targets ensure focus on some of Diageo's key non-financial objectives, our 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambition, with Diageo's focus on inclusion and sustainability in the future interest of shareholders (risk and alignment with culture). Payout opportunity under the ESG measures is set out in page 120 of this report (predictability). | In light of the significant impact of the pandemic on the business planning cycle and the company's ability to forecast long-term performance, the Committee had delayed target-setting for 2020 long-term incentive targets for a period of six months. Shareholders were engaged about the proposed ESG targets ahead of publication in February 2021, in line with the company's intention to consult with shareholders on 2020 targets as signposted in the 2020 annual report. As part of this, the timeline for publishing financial targets was confirmed to shareholders. Through workforce engagement sessions and surveys, employees have shared they are proud of Diageo's focus on championing inclusion and diversity, and wider societal impact. |
| Payout under the annual incentive plan for the Executive Committee for the year ended 30 June 2021 |    | The company's performance has resulted in strong returns to shareholders. By ensuring that executives are recognised for strong performance, the Remuneration Committee is able to motivate and retain the very best talent, which also creates shareholder value (risk). | The Committee considers the experience of the wider workforce when making decisions on executive pay to ensure there is clear alignment in principles and practice. The annual incentive payout for employees below the Executive Committee also reflects strong holistic business performance. |
| Vesting of performance shares and share options granted in September 2018 in line with measured achievements, with no application of discretion |    | After considering carefully the company's performance, the remuneration opportunity in totality as well as that of the wider workforce, the Committee decided that the annual incentive payout would provide appropriate recognition and reward of performance and leadership (proportionality). | Through conversations during the year, shareholders acknowledged the significant impact of the pandemic on executive pay. The Committee reviewed the outlook for unvested 2018 DLTIP awards in the broader context of overall performance during the three-year vesting period ending 30 June 2021 and considered, but decided against, the application of upward discretion. |

Diageo's remuneration principles



Delivery of business strategy



Creating sustainable, long-term performance



Winning best talent



Consideration of stakeholder interests

Directors' remuneration policy

This section of the report summarises the policy for the remuneration of the company's Directors. The policy was approved by shareholders at the AGM on 28 September 2020, in accordance with section 439A of the Companies Act 2006. The policy approved in September 2020 can be found on the company's website at www.diageo.com/en/investors/financial-results-and-presentations/directors-remuneration-report-2020/.

Base salary

Purpose and link to strategy

Supports the attraction and retention of the best global talent with the capability to deliver Diageo's strategy and performance goals.

Operation

- Normally reviewed annually or following a change in responsibilities with any increases usually taking effect from 1 October.
- The Remuneration Committee considers the following parameters when reviewing base salary levels:
 - Pay increases for other employees across the group.
 - Economic conditions and governance trends.
 - The individual's performance, skills and responsibilities.
 - Base salaries (and total remuneration) at companies of similar size and international scope to Diageo, with roles typically benchmarked against the FTSE 30 excluding financial services companies, or against similar comparator groups in other locations dependent on the Executive Director's home market.

Opportunity

Salary increases will be made in the context of the broader employee pay environment, and will normally be in line with those made to other employees in relevant markets in which Diageo operates, typically the United Kingdom and the United States, unless there is a change in role or responsibility or other exceptional circumstances.

Benefits

Purpose and link to strategy

Provides market-competitive and cost-effective benefits.

Operation

- The provision of benefits depends on the country of residence of the Executive Director and may include but is not limited to a company car or travel allowance, the provision of a contracted car service or equivalent, product allowance, life insurance, accidental death and disability insurance, medical cover, financial counselling and tax advice.
- The Remuneration Committee has discretion to offer additional allowances, or benefits, to Executive Directors, if considered appropriate and reasonable. These may include relocation expenses, housing allowance and school fees where a Director is asked to relocate from his/her home location as part of their appointment.

Opportunity

- The benefits package is set at a level which the Remuneration Committee considers:
 - provides an appropriate level of benefits depending on the role and individual circumstances;
 - is appropriate in the context of the benefits offered to the wider workforce in the relevant market; and
 - is in line with comparable roles in companies of a similar size and complexity in the relevant market.

Post-retirement provision

Purpose and link to strategy

Provides cost-effective, competitive post-retirement benefits.

Operation

- Provision of market-competitive pension arrangements or a cash alternative based on a percentage of base salary.

Opportunity

- The maximum company pension contribution under the 2020 remuneration policy is 14% of salary for any new Executive Director appointments.
- Current legacy company contributions for Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells in the year ended 30 June 2021 were each 20% of base salary. The company contribution for Ivan Menezes was reduced from 40% to 30% effective 1 July 2016, and from 30% to 20% effective 1 July 2019.
- It is the company's intention to reduce the pension contribution for Ivan Menezes to 14% of salary, in line with the maximum company contribution to new-hire employees in the United Kingdom, by 1 January 2023.
- The new CFO, Lavanya Chandrashekar, who was appointed on 1 July 2021, receives a pension contribution of 14% of salary.

Annual Incentive Plan (AIP)

Purpose and link to strategy

Incentivises year-on-year delivery of Diageo's financial and strategic targets over the year. Provides focus on key financial metrics and the individual's contribution to the company's performance.

Operation

- Performance measures, weightings and targets are set by the Remuneration Committee. Appropriately stretching targets are set by reference to the operating plan and historical and projected performance for the company and its peer group.
- The level of award is determined with reference to Diageo's overall financial and strategic performance and individual performance.
- A minimum of one-third of the actual earned bonus payment will normally be deferred into shares under the Deferred Bonus Share Plan, to be held for a minimum period of three years, other than in exceptional circumstances. The remainder of the bonus payment will be paid out in cash after the end of the financial year.

- The Committee has discretion to adjust the level of payment if it is not deemed to reflect appropriately the individual's contribution or the overall business performance. Any discretionary adjustments will be detailed in the following year's annual report on remuneration.
- The Committee has discretion to apply malus or clawback to bonus, i.e. the company may seek to recover bonus paid or deferral into shares, in exceptional circumstances such as gross misconduct or gross negligence during the performance period.
- Notional dividends accrue on deferred bonus share awards, delivered as shares or cash at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee at the end of the vesting period.

Opportunity

- For threshold performance, up to 50% of salary may be earned, with up to 100% of salary earned for on-target performance and a maximum of 200% of salary payable for outstanding performance.

Performance conditions

Annual incentive plan awards are normally based 70%-100% on financial measures which may include, but are not limited to, measures of sales, profit and cash; and 0%-30% on broader objectives based on strategic goals and/or individual contribution.

Diageo Long-Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP)

Purpose and link to strategy

Provides focus on delivering superior long-term returns to shareholders.

Operation

- An annual grant of performance shares and/or market-price share options which vest subject to a performance test and continued employment, normally over a period of three years.
- Measures and stretching targets are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee for each new award.
- The Remuneration Committee has the authority to exercise discretion to adjust the vesting outcome based on its assessment of underlying business performance over the performance period. This may include the consideration of factors such as holistic performance relative to peers, stakeholder outcomes and significant investment projects, for example.
- Following vesting there is normally a further retention period of two years. Executive Directors are able to exercise an option or sell sufficient shares to cover any tax liability when an award vests, provided they retain the net shares arising for the two-year retention period.
- Notional dividends accrue on performance share awards to the extent that the performance conditions have been met, delivered as shares or cash at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee at the end of the vesting period.

- The Committee has discretion to reduce the number of shares which vest (subject to HMRC rules regarding approved share options), for example in the event of a material performance failure, or a material restatement of the financial statements. There is an extensive malus clause for awards made from September 2014. The Committee has discretion to decide that:
 - the number of shares subject to the award will be reduced;
 - the award will lapse;
 - retention shares (i.e. vested shares subject to the additional two-year retention period) will be forfeited;
 - vesting of the award or the end of any retention period will be delayed (e.g. until an investigation is completed);
 - additional conditions will be imposed on the vesting of the award or the end of the retention period; and/or
 - any award, bonus or other benefit which might have been granted or paid to the participant in any later year will be reduced or not awarded.

- Malus and clawback provisions will apply up to delivery of shares at the end of the retention period (as opposed to the vesting date). The company also has the standard discretion to take account of unforeseen events such as a variation to share capital.

Opportunity

- The maximum annual grants for the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer are 500% and 480% of salary in performance share equivalents respectively (where a market-price option is valued at one-third of a performance share). Included within that maximum no more than 375% of salary will be awarded in face-value terms in options to any Executive Director in any year.

- Awards vest at 20% of maximum for threshold performance and 100% of maximum if the performance conditions are met in full. The vesting schedule related to the levels of performance between threshold and maximum, including whether or not this will include an interim stretch performance level, will be determined by the Committee on an annual basis and disclosed in the relevant remuneration report for that year. There is a ranking profile for the vesting of the part of the award based on relative total shareholder return, starting at 20% of maximum for achieving the threshold.

Diageo Long-Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP) continued

Performance conditions

The vesting of awards is linked to a range of measures which may include, but are not limited to:

- a growth measure (e.g. net sales growth, operating profit growth);
- a measure of efficiency (e.g. operating margin, cumulative free cash flow, return on invested capital);
- a measure of Diageo's performance in relation to its peers (e.g. relative total shareholder return); and
- a measure relating to ESG (environmental, social or governance) priorities.

- Measures that apply to performance shares and market-price options may differ, as is the case for current awards. Weightings of these measures may also vary year on year.
- The Remuneration Committee has discretion to amend the performance conditions in exceptional circumstances if it considers it appropriate to do so, e.g. in cases of accounting policy changes, merger and acquisition activities or disposals. Any such amendments would be fully disclosed and explained in the following year's annual report on remuneration.

All-employee share plans

Purpose and link to strategy

- To encourage broader employee share ownership through locally approved plans.

Opportunity

- Limits for all-employee share plans are set by the tax authorities. The company may choose to set its own lower limits.

Operation

- The company operates tax-efficient all-employee share acquisition plans in various jurisdictions.
- Executive Directors' eligibility may depend on their country of residence, tax status and employment company.

Performance conditions

- Under the UK Share Incentive Plan, the annual award of Freeshares is based on Diageo plc financial measures which may include, but are not limited to, measures of sales, profit and cash.

Shareholding requirement

Purpose and link to strategy

- Ensures alignment between the interests of Executive Directors and shareholders.

Operation

- The minimum in-employment shareholding requirement is 500% of base salary for the Chief Executive and 400% of base salary for any other Executive Directors.
- Executive Directors are expected to build up their in-employment shareholding within five years of their appointment to the Board.
- Executive Directors will be restricted from selling more than 50% of shares which vest under the long-term incentive plan or deferred bonus share plan (excluding the sale of shares to cover tax on vesting and other exceptional circumstances to be specifically approved by the Chief Executive and/or Chairman), until the shareholding requirement is met.

- In order to provide further long-term alignment with shareholders, Executive Directors will normally be expected to maintain a holding of shares in Diageo for a two-year period after leaving the company. Executive Directors will normally be required to continue to hold 100% of the in-employment shareholding requirement (or, if lower, their actual shareholding on cessation) for the first year after leaving the company, reducing to 50% for the second year after leaving the company.

Chairman of the Board and Non-Executive Directors

Purpose and link to strategy

- Supports the attraction, motivation and retention of world-class talent and reflects the value of the individual, their skills and experience, and performance.

Operation

- Fees for the Chairman and Non-Executive Directors are normally reviewed every year.
- 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.
- Fees are reviewed in the light of market practice in the FTSE 30, excluding financial services companies, and anticipated workload, tasks and potential liabilities.
- The Chairman and Non-Executive Directors do not participate in any of the company's incentive plans nor do they receive pension contributions or benefits. Their travel and accommodation expenses in connection with attendance at Board meetings (and any tax thereon) are paid by the company.

- The Chairman and the Non-Executive Directors are eligible to receive a product allowance or cash equivalent at the same level as the Executive Directors.
- All Non-Executive Directors have letters of appointment. A summary of their terms and conditions of appointment is available at www.diageo.com. The Chairman of the Board, Javier Ferrán, was re-appointed on 10 October 2019 for a three-year term, terminable on three months' notice by either party or, if terminated by the company, by payment of three months' fees in lieu of notice.

Opportunity

- Fees for Non-Executive Directors are within the limits set by the shareholders from time to time, with an aggregate limit of £1,750,000, excluding the Chairman's fees.

Policy considerations

Performance measures

Further details of the performance measures under the annual incentive plan for the year ending 30 June 2022 as well as targets under the long-term incentive plan for awards made in September 2021, and how they are aligned with company strategy and the creation of shareholder value, are set out in the annual report on remuneration, on page 127. Annual incentive targets will be disclosed retrospectively in next year's annual report on remuneration.

Performance targets are set to be stretching yet achievable, and take into account the company's strategic priorities and business environment. The Committee sets targets based on a range of reference points including the corporate strategy and broker forecasts for both Diageo and its peers.

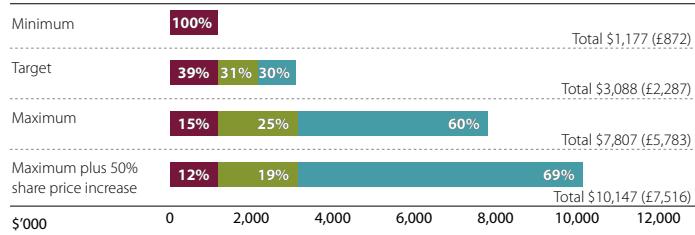
Projected total remuneration scenarios

The graphs below illustrate scenarios for the projected total remuneration of Executive Directors at four different levels of performance: minimum, target, maximum, and maximum including assumed share price appreciation of 50% (in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code). The impact of potential share price movements is excluded from the other three scenarios. These charts reflect projected remuneration for the financial year ending 30 June 2022.

Ivan Menezes



Lavanya Chandrashekhar



● Salary, benefits and pension

● Annual incentive

● Long-term incentives

Basis of calculation and assumptions:

The 'Minimum' scenario shows fixed remuneration only, i.e. base salary for the year ending 30 June 2022, total value of contractually agreed benefits for 2022, and the pension benefits to be accrued over the year ending 30 June 2022. These are the only elements of the Executive Directors' remuneration packages that are not subject to performance conditions.

The 'Target' scenario shows fixed remuneration as above, plus a target payout of 50% of the maximum annual bonus and threshold performance vesting for long-term incentive awards at 20% of the maximum award.

The 'Maximum' scenario reflects fixed remuneration, plus full payout of annual and long-term incentives.

The 'Maximum plus share price growth' scenario reflects fixed remuneration, plus full payout of annual and long-term incentives, including for the latter an assumed 50% share price appreciation over the performance period.

For long-term incentives, the awards are treated as though they were granted all in performance shares.

The amounts shown in sterling are converted using the cumulative weighted average exchange rate for the year ended 30 June 2021 of £1 = \$1.35.

Approach to recruitment remuneration

Diageo is a global organisation selling its products in more than 180 countries around the world. The ability to recruit and retain the best talent from all over the world is critical to the future success of the business. People diversity in all its forms is a core element of Diageo's global talent strategy and, managed effectively, is a key driver in delivering Diageo's Performance Ambition.

The Remuneration Committee's overarching principle for recruitment remuneration is to pay no more than is necessary to attract an Executive Director of the calibre required to shape and deliver Diageo's business strategy, recognising that Diageo competes for talent in a global marketplace. The Committee will seek to align any remuneration package with Diageo's remuneration policy as laid out above, but retains the discretion to offer a remuneration package which is necessary to meet the individual circumstances of the recruited Executive Director and to enable the hiring of an individual with the necessary skills and expertise. However, the maximum short and long-term incentive opportunity will follow the policy, although awards may be granted with different performance measures and targets in the first year. On appointment of an external Executive Director, the Committee may decide to compensate for variable remuneration elements the Director forfeits when leaving their current employer. In doing so, the Committee will ensure that any such compensation would have a fair value no higher than that of the awards forfeited, and would generally be determined on a comparable basis taking into account factors including the form in which the awards were granted, performance conditions attached, the probability of the awards vesting (e.g. past, current and likely future performance) as well as the vesting schedules. Depending on individual circumstances at the time, the Committee has the discretion to determine the type of award (i.e. cash, shares or options, holding period and whether or not performance conditions would apply).

Any such award would be fully disclosed and explained in the following year's annual report on remuneration. When exercising its discretion in establishing the reward package for a new Executive Director, the Committee will carefully consider the balance between the need to secure an individual in the best interests of the company against the concerns of investors about the quantum of remuneration and, if considered appropriate at the time, will consult with the company's biggest shareholders. The Remuneration Committee will provide timely disclosure of the reward package of any new Executive Director.

Service contracts and policy on payment for loss of office (including takeover provisions)

Executive Directors have rolling service contracts, details of which are set out below. These are available for inspection at the company's registered office.

| Executive Director | Date of service contract |
|--|--|
| Ivan Menezes | 7 May 2013 |
| Kathryn Mikells | 1 October 2015 |
| Lavanya Chandrashekhar | 1 July 2021 |
| Notice period | <p>The contracts provide for a period of six months' notice by the Executive Director or 12 months' notice by the company, the same as would apply for any newly-appointed Executive Director. A payment may be made in lieu of notice equivalent to 12 months' base salary and the cost to the company of providing contractual benefits (including pension contributions but excluding incentive plans). The service contracts also provide for the payment of outstanding pay and bonus, if an Executive Director leaves following a takeover, or other change of control of Diageo plc.</p> <p>If, on the termination date, the Executive Director has exceeded his/her accrued holiday entitlement, the value of such excess may be deducted by the company from any sums due to him/her, except to the extent that such deduction would subject the Executive Director to additional tax under section 409A of the Code (in the case of Ivan Menezes). If the Executive Director on the termination date has accrued but untaken holiday entitlement, the company will, at its discretion, either require the Executive Director to take such unused holiday during any notice period or make a payment to him/her in lieu of it, provided always that if the employment is terminated for cause then the Executive Director will not be entitled to any such payment.</p> |
| Mitigation | The Remuneration Committee may exercise its discretion to require a proportion of the termination payment to be paid in instalments and, upon the Executive Director commencing new employment, to be subject to mitigation except where termination is within 12 months of a takeover, or within such 12 months the Executive Director leaves due to a material diminution in status. |
| Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) | Where the Executive Director leaves for reasons including retirement, death in service, disability, ill-health, injury, redundancy, transfer out of the group and other circumstances at the Remuneration Committee's discretion during the financial year, the Executive Director is usually entitled to an incentive payment pro-rated for the period of service during the performance period, which is typically payable at the usual payment date. Where the Executive Director leaves for any other reason, no payment or bonus deferral will be made. The amount is subject to performance conditions being met and is at the discretion of the Committee. The Committee has discretion to determine an earlier payment date, for example on death in service. The bonus may, if the Committee decides, be paid wholly in cash. |
| 2020 Deferred Bonus Share Plan (DBSP) | Where the Executive Director leaves for any reason other than dismissal, they are entitled to retain any deferred bonus shares, which will vest on departure, subject to any holding requirements under the post-employment shareholding policy. It is not considered necessary for the bonus deferral to continue to apply after leaving, since the bonus is already earned based on performance, and there is a post-employment shareholding requirement that ensures the Executive Director continues to be invested in the company's longer-term interests. On a takeover or other corporate event, awards vest in full. |
| Diageo 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP) | <p>Where the Executive Director leaves for reasons including retirement, death in service, disability, ill-health, injury, redundancy, transfer out of the group and other circumstances at the Remuneration Committee's discretion during the financial year, awards vest on the original vesting date unless the Remuneration Committee decides otherwise (for example in the case of death in service). When an Executive Director leaves for any other reason, all unvested awards generally lapse immediately. The retention period for vested awards continues for all leavers other than in cases of disability, ill health or death in service, unless the Remuneration Committee decides otherwise.</p> <p>The proportion of the award released depends on the extent to which the performance condition is met. The number of shares is reduced on a pro-rata basis reflecting the length of time the Executive Director was employed by the company during the performance period, unless the Committee decides otherwise (for example in the case of death in service).</p> <p>On a takeover or other corporate event, awards vest subject to the extent to which the performance conditions are met and, unless the Committee decides otherwise, the awards are time pro-rated. Otherwise the Committee, in agreement with the new company, may decide that awards should be swapped for awards over shares in the new company; where awards are granted in the form of options, then on vesting they are generally exercisable for 12 months (or six months for approved options).</p> |
| Repatriation/other | In cases where an Executive Director was recruited from outside the United Kingdom and has been relocated to the United Kingdom as part of their appointment, the company will pay reasonable repatriation costs for leavers at the Committee's discretion. The company may also pay for reasonable costs in relation to the termination, for example tax, legal and outplacement support, where appropriate. |

Non-Executive Directors' unexpired terms of appointment

All Non-Executive Directors are on three-year terms which are expected to be extended up to a total of nine years. The date of initial appointment to the Board and the point at which the current letter of appointment expires for Non-Executive Directors are shown in the table below.

| Non-Executive Directors | Date of appointment to the Board | Current letter of appointment expires |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Javier Ferrán | 22 July 2016 | AGM 2022 |
| Susan Kilsby | 4 April 2018 | AGM 2021 |
| Melissa Bethell | 30 June 2020 | AGM 2023 |
| Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet | 1 January 2021 | AGM 2024 |
| Sir John Manzoni | 1 October 2020 | AGM 2023 |
| Lady Mendelsohn | 1 September 2014 | AGM 2023 |
| Alan Stewart | 1 September 2014 | AGM 2023 |
| Irenea Vittal | 2 October 2020 | AGM 2023 |

Payments under previous policies

The Committee reserves the right to make any remuneration payments and payments for loss of office, notwithstanding that they are not in line with the policy set out above, where the terms of the payment were agreed (i) under a previous policy, in which case the provision of that policy shall continue to apply until such payments have been made; (ii) before the policy or the relevant legislation came into effect; or (iii) at a time when the relevant individual was not a Director of the company and, in the opinion of the Committee, the payment was not in consideration for the individual becoming a Director of the company.

Remuneration for the wider workforce

The structure of the reward package for the wider employee population is based on the principle that it should be sufficient to attract and retain the best talent and be competitive within our broader industry, remunerating employees for their contribution linked to our holistic performance. It is driven by local market practice as well as level of seniority and accountability, reflecting the global nature of Diageo's business.

There is clear alignment in the pay structures for executives and the wider workforce, in the way that remuneration principles are followed as well as the mechanics of the salary review process and incentive plan design, which are broadly consistent throughout the organisation. The performance measures under the annual incentive plan and long-term incentive plan are the same for executives and other eligible employees. There is a strong focus on performance-related pay, with appropriate levels of differentiation to ensure that reward is invested in the talent that will make the biggest contribution to the execution of Diageo's strategy. Where possible, the company also encourages employee share ownership through a number of share plans that allow employees to benefit from the company's success.

The remuneration approach for Executive Directors is consistent with the reward package for members of the Executive Committee and the senior management population. Generally speaking, a much higher proportion of total remuneration for the Executive Directors is linked to business performance, compared to the rest of the employee population, so that remuneration will increase or decrease in line with business performance and to align the interests of Executive Directors and shareholders.

Each year the Remuneration Committee is briefed on the structure and quantum of the all-employee remuneration framework as well as throughout the year being informed about the context, challenges and opportunities relating to the remuneration of the wider workforce across the world to enable the Committee to consider the broader employee context when making executive remuneration decisions.

In 2021, the Remuneration Committee has considered:

- the impact of the pandemic on business performance and reward outcomes;
- the continued focus on appropriate and competitive pay positioning around the world, with an emphasis on key markets such as the US and China;
- ongoing commitment to inclusion and diversity; and
- review of global benefits, with a consistent core benefit offering implemented across the world.

The Committee also considers the annual salary increase budgets for employees in key markets as well as pay for the global senior management population.

Shareholder engagement

The Committee greatly values the continued dialogue with Diageo's shareholders and regularly engages with shareholders and representative bodies to take their views into account when setting and implementing the company's remuneration policies.

This year, the company has engaged extensively with shareholders and their proxy advisors on the impact of the pandemic on the vesting outcome for outstanding long-term incentives, the introduction of the ESG measure under the long-term incentive plan and the setting of stretching and measurable targets under the annual and long-term incentive plans. More detail on engagement with shareholders in 2021 can be found in the Remuneration Committee governance section on page 110.

Workforce engagement

Diageo runs annual employee engagement surveys, as well as more recently regular 'pulse' surveys on the company's handling of the impact of the pandemic on the workforce, which give employees the opportunity to give feedback and express their views on a variety of topics including their own remuneration, working environment and workforce policies and practices. Any comments relating to Executive Directors' remuneration are fed back to the Remuneration Committee.

The Chairman was appointed to lead workforce engagement on behalf of the Board on 1 July 2019 and throughout the year has met with a range of employees across all levels and regions to hear their views on the company, culture and working environment. A number of Non-Executive Directors also met with employees around the world to broaden the reach of workforce engagement activities. As part of this engagement, the Chairman has taken the opportunity to explain to employees the role of the Board and its delegated Committees, including the role of the Remuneration Committee in setting executive pay. In the year ending 30 June 2022, it is intended that workforce engagement sessions will include a more detailed explanation of the executive remuneration framework.

A workforce engagement statement has been shared with employees to feed back the key insights and outcomes from all of the engagement activities during 2021, and this included information on the way in which workforce engagement discussions on the management of employee health, safety and wellbeing during the pandemic provided valuable insights and context for the Remuneration Committee's decision making on the incentive plan outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2021 for executives and the wider workforce. More detail on the approach and impact of workforce engagement in the year ended 30 June 2021 is outlined in the governance report on page 96.

Annual report on remuneration

The following section provides details of how the company's 2020 remuneration policy was implemented during the year ended 30 June 2021, and how the Remuneration Committee intends to implement the proposed remuneration policy in the year ending 30 June 2022.

Single total figure of remuneration for Executive Directors (audited)

The table below details the Executive Directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2021.

| | Ivan Menezes ¹ | | | | Kathryn Mikells ¹ | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2021 '000 | 2021 '000 | 2020 '000 | 2020 '000 | 2021 '000 | 2021 '000 | 2020 '000 | 2020 '000 |
| Fixed pay | | | | | | | | |
| ● Salary | £1,231 | \$1,661 | £1,309 | \$1,649 | £810 | \$1,093 | £861 | \$1,085 |
| ● Benefits ² | £82 | \$111 | £99 | \$124 | £47 | \$63 | £42 | \$53 |
| ● Pension ³ | £306 | \$413 | £281 | \$354 | £172 | \$232 | £176 | \$221 |
| Total fixed pay | £1,619 | \$2,185 | £1,689 | \$2,127 | £1,029 | \$1,388 | £1,079 | \$1,359 |
| Performance related pay | | | | | | | | |
| ● Annual incentive ⁴ | £2,308 | \$3,115 | £0 | \$0 | £1,478 | \$1,995 | £0 | \$0 |
| ● Long-term incentives ⁵ | £1,975 | \$2,666 | £584 | \$736 | £1,247 | \$1,684 | £369 | \$465 |
| ● Other incentives ⁶ | £0 | \$0 | £0 | \$0 | £1 | \$1 | £4 | \$5 |
| Total variable pay | £4,283 | \$5,781 | £584 | \$736 | £2,726 | \$3,680 | £373 | \$470 |
| Total single figure of remuneration | £5,902 | \$7,966 | £2,273 | \$2,863 | £3,755 | \$5,068 | £1,452 | \$1,829 |

Notes

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Exchange rate | The amounts shown in sterling are converted using the cumulative weighted average exchange rate for the respective financial year. For the year ended 30 June 2021 the exchange rate was £1 = \$1.35 and for the year ended 30 June 2020 the exchange rate was £1 = \$1.26. Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells are both paid in US dollars. | |
| 2. Benefits | Benefits is the gross value of all taxable benefits. For Ivan Menezes, these include medical insurance (£15k), company car allowance (£15k), contracted car service (£11k), financial counselling (£38k), product allowance, life and long-term disability cover. Kathryn Mikells' benefits include flexible benefits allowance (£18k), financial counselling (£19k), contracted car service (£3k), life cover (£6k) and product allowance. | |
| 3. Pension | Pension benefits earned during the year represent the increase in the pension fund balances over the year in the Diageo North America Inc. pension plans over and above the increase due to inflation. As Ivan Menezes has been a deferred member of the Diageo Pension Scheme (DPS) in the United Kingdom since 31 January 2012, and receives standard statutory increases in deferment the United Kingdom pension amount that accrued over the two years in excess of inflation is nil. Kathryn Mikells became a Director and started accruing benefits in the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) with effect from 9 November 2015. | Page 120 |
| 4. Annual incentive | The maximum performance level for each financial measure was exceeded for the year ended 30 June 2021, resulting in an annual incentive outcome of 100% of maximum for the financial element of the plan, which represented 80% of the maximum incentive opportunity. Taking account of performance against individual objectives, the annual incentive payout is 93.8% of maximum for Ivan Menezes and 91.3% of maximum for Kathryn Mikells. | Page 118 |
| 5. Long-term incentives | Long-term incentives represent the estimated gain delivered through share options and performance shares where performance conditions have been met in the respective financial year. It also includes the value of additional shares granted in lieu of dividends on these vested performance shares. For 2021, long-term incentives comprise performance shares and share options awarded in 2018 and due to vest in September 2021 at 29.3% and 10% of maximum respectively. £576k of the value reported above for Ivan Menezes and £364k for Kathryn Mikells related to share price appreciation over the performance period. For 2020, long-term incentives comprise performance shares and share options awarded in 2017 that vested in September 2020 at 10% and 27.5% of maximum respectively, and dividend shares arising on performance shares that vested in September 2020. Long-term incentives have been re-stated to reflect the share price on the vesting date (\$133.25 compared to the average three-month share price used in last year's report of \$137.21). The 2017 performance share award vested in September 2020 at 6.9% of maximum, as disclosed in the 2020 remuneration report, and a further 3.1% of the award vested in February 2021 following the resolution of the arbitration proceedings with Moët Hennessy SAS and Moët Hennessy International SAS in relation to the non-payment of a dividend payment for the year ended 31 December 2019. | Page 119 |
| 6. Other incentives | Other incentives include the face value of awards made under the all-employee share plans (number of shares multiplied by the share price on the date of grant). Awards do not have performance conditions attached. | |

Payments to former Directors (audited)

There were no payments to former Directors in the year ended 30 June 2021.

Payments for loss of office (audited)

There were no payments for loss of office to Executive Directors in the year ended 30 June 2021.

Kathryn Mikells left the company on 30 June 2021 as part of an orderly succession plan, with notice beginning on 13 January 2021 upon the announcement of her intended departure. In accordance with the approved 2020 remuneration policy and her service contract which provided for a 12-month notice period, Kathryn received half of the payment in lieu of the remainder of her notice period (six months and 12 days) in July 2021 in respect of salary, benefits and pension (\$362,174). In accordance with her service contract, Kathryn was entitled to the remaining half of the payment in lieu of notice in monthly instalments over a six-month period between January and June 2022, but these payments will no longer become payable as a result of Kathryn taking up alternative employment (announced on 19 July 2021).

Kathryn remains eligible for an annual incentive payment for the year ended 30 June 2021, subject to the performance conditions in the usual way (see page 118 for more details). The Committee also exercised its discretion, in accordance with the plan rules and the remuneration policy, to prorate to the leaving date all unvested long-term incentive awards. These awards remain subject to performance conditions to be assessed at the end of the original performance periods in 2021, 2022 and 2023 with a subsequent two-year holding period. The post-employment shareholding requirement policy will be applied for a period of two years post-exit, requiring Kathryn to hold Diageo shares equal to 400% of salary until 30 June 2022 and 200% of salary until 30 June 2023. Kathryn is also entitled to receive pension payments under the SERP in line with the disclosure on page 120.

In line with internal policies and the remuneration policy, the company supported Kathryn with the cost of her repatriation back to the United States. This support amounted to £106,000 in addition to shipping costs of £23,507 and £7,640 in flights (amounts paid net of tax, with the company covering the cost of tax on top). The company has also paid £12,000 of legal support for Kathryn and will be providing tax return preparation support for a period of up to three years following her departure (up to a maximum cost of £15,000 per annum).

Looking back on 2021

Annual incentive plan (AIP) (audited)

AIP payout for the year ended 30 June 2021

AIP payouts for the Executive Directors are based 80% on performance against the group financial measures and 20% on performance against Individual Business Objectives (IBOs), as assessed by the Remuneration Committee and summarised in the table below.

Group financial measures¹

| Measure | Weighting | Threshold | Target ⁶ | Maximum | Actual | Payout (% of total AIP opportunity) |
|--|--------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------|---|
| Payout opportunity (% maximum) | | 25% | 50% | 100% | | |
| Net sales (% growth) ² | 13.3% | (27.4%) | (22.9%) | (18.4%) | 1.0% | 13.3% |
| Operating profit (% growth) ² | 13.3% | (55.3%) | (46.3%) | (37.3%) | (3.4%) | 13.3% |
| Operating cash conversion ³ | 13.3% | 45.0% | 55.0% | 65.0% | 100.8% | 13.3% |
| Half-year performance for 1 July 2020 - 31 December 2020 | 40.0% | | | | | 40.0% |
| | | | | | | |
| Net sales (% growth) ² | 13.3% | 25.5% | 31.3% | 37.1% | 39.3% | 13.3% |
| Operating profit (% growth) ² | 13.3% | 38.1% | 53.1% | 68.0% | 69.7% | 13.3% |
| Operating cash conversion ³ | 13.3% | 90.0% | 100.0% | 110.0% | 110.5% | 13.3% |
| Half-year performance for 1 January 2021 - 30 June 2021 | 40.0% | | | | | 40.0% |
| | | | | | | |
| Actual | | | Actual | | | Actual |
| Full-year net sales (% growth) ² | 16.0% | Full-year operating profit (% growth) ² | 17.7% | Full-year operating cash conversion ³ | | 110.5% |

Individual business objectives

| Measure (IBOs equally weighted) and target | Weighting | Result | Payout (% of total AIP opportunity) |
|---|-----------|---|---|
| Ivan Menezes Chief Executive | 20% | | 13.75% |
| Global employee engagement Achieve consistent levels of employee engagement compared to 2019 levels, as measured by the Your Voice survey | | The Chief Executive's strong leadership in galvanising the company through unprecedented challenges over the past year has deepened employees' sense of purpose, community and connection to Diageo, with the result that the overall employee engagement score at 81% was 1% higher than 2019. A strong response to the pandemic included regular and effective employee communications, clear protocols on the return to office and trade as well as enhanced support to employees such as additional leave, flexible working practices and wellbeing resources. Employee engagement has been driven further through the focus on sustainability ('Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambition) and inclusion & diversity (e.g. support for the Black Lives Matter movement and International Women's Day), all of which have been championed extensively within the organisation. | 6.25% |
| Supporting communities and trade Support the recovery and build resilience from Covid-19 in communities and the hospitality industry | | Promotion of moderation and tackling harm in the home through DRINKiQ campaign, which reached 1.4m people (vs target of 600k). Tackled hospitality unemployment through the delivery of a business and hospitality skills training programme, which reached 8.6k people (vs target of 5.5k) across 21 markets and all 6 regions, despite Covid-19 restrictions. Delivered access to enhanced hygiene, sanitation and clean water through community WASH programme, which reached 54.7k people (vs target of 17.5k). | 7.50% |
| Kathryn Mikells Chief Financial Officer | 20% | | 11.25% |
| Organisation effectiveness Deliver effectiveness improvements in the technology and shared services functions | | Driven transformation within the technology and shared service functions, delivering operational efficiencies in areas such as the resolution of critical technology service incidents and strategic project deliverables as well as shared services effectiveness. | 5.00% |
| Productivity Deliver productivity benefits | | Productivity benefits delivered in excess of target across supply, marketing, indirects and organisation effectiveness. | 6.25% |

Payout

| | Group (weighted 80%) | IBO (weighted 20%) | Total (% max) | Total (% salary) | Total ('000) ⁴ | Total ('000) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ivan Menezes ⁵ | 80.0% | 13.75% | 93.75% | 187.5% | £2,308 | \$3,115 |
| Kathryn Mikells | 80.0% | 11.25% | 91.25% | 182.5% | £1,478 | \$1,995 |

1. Performance against the AIP measures is calculated using 2021 budgeted exchange rates in line with management reporting and excludes the impact of exchange and any exceptional items.
2. For AIP purposes, the net sales and operating profit measures are calculated after adjustments for acquisitions and disposals at budgeted foreign exchange rates.
3. For AIP purposes, operating cash conversion is calculated by dividing cash generated from operations excluding cash inflows/outflows in respect of exceptional items, dividends, maturing inventories and post-employment payments in excess of the amount charged to operating profit by operating profit before depreciation, amortisation, impairment and exceptional items. The ratio is stated at the budgeted exchange rate for the year.
4. AIP payments are calculated using base salary as at 30 June 2021, in line with the global policy that applies to other employees across the company.
5. In accordance with the 2020 remuneration policy, one-third of Ivan Menezes' AIP payment after tax will be deferred into Diageo shares that will be held for a period of three years in a nominee account managed by the company's trustees. These shares will be acquired in September 2021. The number of shares will be disclosed in the 2022 remuneration report.
6. The targets for financial measures for the first half of the year (1 July 2020 - 31 December 2020) were set before the results announcement for fiscal 2020, at a time when there was extensive trade shutdown across many parts of the world and an unprecedented level of uncertainty for the year ahead. The targets for the first half are growth rates compared to the first half baseline of the prior year (1 July 2019 - 31 December 2019), which was unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The targets for the second half of the year are growth rates compared to 1 January 2020 - 30 June 2020.

Long-term incentive plans (LTIP) (audited)

As approved by shareholders at the AGM in September 2014, long-term incentive awards are made under the Diageo Long-Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP). Awards are designed to incentivise Executive Directors and senior managers to deliver long-term sustainable performance and are subject to performance conditions normally measured over a three-year period. Awards are delivered on an annual basis in both performance shares and share options. With the exception of the TSR measure, awards vest at 20% of maximum for threshold performance, and 100% of the award will vest if the performance conditions are met in full, with a straight-line payout between threshold and maximum.

Share options – granted in September 2018, vesting in September 2021 (audited)

On 3 September 2018, Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells received share option awards under the DLTIP, with an exercise price of \$140.89. The award was subject to a performance condition assessed over a three-year period based on the achievement of the following equally weighted performance measures:

- Diageo's three-year total shareholder return (TSR) ranked against the TSR of a peer group of international drinks and consumer goods companies;
- growth in compound annual adjusted profit before exceptional items and tax.

The vesting profile for relative TSR is shown below:

| TSR ranking (out of 17) | Vesting (% max) | TSR ranking (out of 17) | Vesting (% max) |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd | 100 | 7 th | 55 |
| 4 th | 95 | 8 th | 45 |
| 5 th | 75 | 9 th | 20 |
| 6 th | 65 | 10 th or below | 0 |

| TSR peer group (16 companies) | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| AB InBev | Heineken | Pernod Ricard |
| Brown-Forman | Kimberly-Clark | Procter & Gamble |
| Carlsberg | Mondelēz International | Reckitt Benckiser |
| Coca-Cola | Nestlé | L'Oréal |
| Colgate-Palmolive | PepsiCo | Unilever |
| Groupe Danone | | |

Performance shares – awarded in September 2018, vesting in September 2021 (audited)

On 3 September 2018, Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells received performance share awards under the DLTIP. Awards vest after a three-year period subject to the achievement of three equally weighted performance conditions, outlined below:

- growth in compound annual adjusted profit before exceptional items and tax;
- growth in organic net sales on a compound annual basis; and
- cumulative adjusted free cash flow.

Notional dividends accrue on awards and are paid out either in cash or shares in accordance with the vesting schedule.

Vesting outcome for 2018 performance share and share option awards in September 2021 (audited)

The 2018 performance share award vested at 29.3% and the 2018 share option award vested at 10% of the maximum, as detailed below:

| Vesting of 2018 DLTIP | Weighting | Threshold | Midpoint | Maximum | Actual | Vesting (% maximum) ⁵ |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Vesting if performance achieved (% maximum) | | 20% | 60% | 100% | | |
| Organic net sales (CAGR) ¹ | 33% | 3.75% | 4.875% | 6.0% | 4.125% | 11.1% |
| Adjusted profit before exceptional items and tax (CAGR) ² | 33% | 4.5% | 7.5% | 10.5% | 3.1% | 0.0% |
| Cumulative free cash flow ³ | 33% | £7,400m | £8,050m | £8,700m | £7,962m | 18.2% |
| Vesting of performance shares (% maximum) | | | | | | 29.3% |
| Adjusted profit before exceptional items and tax (CAGR) ² | 50% | 4.5% | 7.5% | 10.5% | 3.1% | 0.0% |
| Relative total shareholder return ⁴ | 50% | 9th | – | 3rd | 9th | 10.0% |
| Vesting of share options (% maximum) | | | | | | 10.0% |

1. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for organic net sales is based on the application of annual organic net sales growth rates in each of the individual years ended June 2019, June 2020 and June 2021 (using the year ended 30 June 2018 as a base)
2. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for profit before exceptional items and tax is based on the application of annual adjusted PBET growth rates in each of the individual years ended June 2019, June 2020 and June 2021 (using the year ended June 2018 as a base) excluding the impact of exchange, exceptional items, share buyback programmes and the post employment net income/charges included in other financial charges
3. Cumulative free cash flow is the aggregate of free cash flow for the three-year period excluding the impact of exchange, cash flows from exceptional items and the interest cost on share buyback programmes
4. Relative total shareholder return is measured as the percentage growth in Diageo's ordinary share price (assuming all dividends and capital distributions are re-invested) compared to the total shareholder return of the peer group of 16 other international drinks and consumer goods companies, based on an average period of six months, and converted to a common currency (US dollars). 20% of the part of the award based on relative total shareholder return vests if the threshold is achieved at a ranking of 9th, with full vesting for a ranking of 1st, 2nd or 3rd. As outlined in the TSR table above, the vesting profile for this measure does not operate on a straight-line basis between threshold and maximum.
5. No discretion was exercised by the Remuneration Committee in determining the long-term incentive outcomes
6. The value shown in the single figure of remuneration on page 117, outlined in more detail in the table below, is based on an average ADR price for the last three months of the financial year

| Award | Award Date | Awarded (ADRs) | Vesting (% Max) | Vesting (ADRs) | Option Price | ADR price | Dividend Equivalent Shares | Value (\$'000) ⁷ | Value (£'000) ⁸ |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ivan Menezes | Performance shares | 03/09/2018 | 42,848 | 29.3% | 12,554 | – | \$186 | 740 | \$2,473 |
| | Share options | 03/09/2018 | 42,848 | 10.0% | 4,284 | \$140.89 | \$186 | – | £143 |
| Kathryn Mikells | Performance shares | 03/09/2018 | 27,062 | 29.3% | 7,929 | – | \$186 | 467 | \$1,562 |
| | Share options | 03/09/2018 | 27,062 | 10.0% | 2,706 | \$140.89 | \$186 | – | £90 |

Pension and benefits in the year ended 30 June 2021

Benefits provisions for the Executive Directors are in accordance with the information set out in the Directors' remuneration policy table.

Pension arrangements (audited)

Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells are members of the Diageo North America Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) with an accrual rate of 20% of base salary during the year ended 30 June 2021. The accrual rate for Ivan Menezes was reduced from 30% to 20% of salary with effect 1 July 2019 and, in accordance with the 2020 remuneration policy, it is the company's intention to reduce the accrual rate further to 14% of salary by 1 January 2023. The SERP is an unfunded, non-qualified supplemental retirement programme. Under the plan, accrued company contributions are subject to quarterly interest credits. Under the rules of the SERP, employees can withdraw the balance of the plan six months after leaving service (in the case of Ivan Menezes) or six months after leaving service or age 55, if later (in the case of Kathryn Mikells). The balance may be withdrawn in either a lump sum or five equal annual instalments, depending on the size of the balance.

Ivan Menezes participated in the US Cash Balance Plan and the Benefit Supplemental Plan (BSP) until August 2012 and has accrued benefits under both plans. The Cash Balance Plan is a qualified funded pension arrangement. Employer contributions are 10% of pay capped at the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limit. The BSP is a non-qualified unfunded arrangement; notional employer contributions are 10% of pay above the IRS limit. Interest (notional for the BSP) is credited quarterly on both plans.

Ivan Menezes was also a member of the Diageo Pension Scheme (DPS) in the United Kingdom between 1 February 1997 and 30 November 1999. The accrual of pensionable service ceased in 1999 but the linkage to salary remained until January 2012. Under the Rules of the Scheme, this benefit is payable unreduced from age 60. Ivan Menezes is able to take his UK pension benefits from age 58 without consent, and his benefit would not be subject to any actuarial reduction in respect of early payment. This is a discretionary policy Diageo offers that is not set out in the DPS Scheme Rules.

Upon death in service, a life insurance benefit of \$3 million is payable for Ivan Menezes and a lump sum of four times base salary is payable for Kathryn Mikells.

The table below shows the pension benefits accrued by each Director to date. The accrued UK benefits for Ivan Menezes are annual pension amounts, whereas the accrued US benefits for Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells are one-off cash balance amounts.

| Executive Director | 30 June 2021 | | 30 June 2020 | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | UK pension £'000 p.a. | US benefit £'000 | UK pension £'000 p.a. | US benefit £'000 |
| Ivan Menezes ¹ | 75 | 7,645 | 74 | 8,225 |
| Kathryn Mikells ² | Nil | 876 | Nil | 797 |

- Ivan Menezes' US benefits are lower at 30 June 2021 than at 30 June 2020 by £580k:
 - £333k of which is due to pension benefits earned over the year (£306k of which is over and above the increase due to inflation – as reported in the single figure of remuneration, see page 117);
 - £45k of which is due to interest earned on his deferred US benefits over the year; and
 - (£958k) of which is due to exchange rate movements over the year.
- Kathryn Mikells' US benefits are higher at 30 June 2021 than at 30 June 2020 by £79k:
 - £176k of which is due to pension benefits earned over the year (£172k of which is over and above the increase due to inflation – as reported in the single figure of remuneration, see page 117); and
 - (£97k) of which is due to exchange rate movements over the year.

The normal retirement age applicable to each Director's benefits depends on the pension scheme, as outlined below.

| Executive Director | UK benefits (DPS) | US benefits (Cash Balance Plan) | US benefits (BSP) | US benefits (SERP) |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Ivan Menezes | 60 | 65 | 6 months after leaving service | 6 months after leaving service |
| Kathryn Mikells | n/a | n/a | n/a | 6 months after leaving service, or age 55 if later |

Long-term incentive awards made during the year ended 30 June 2021 (audited)

On 3 September 2020, Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells received awards of performance shares and market-price share options under the DLTIP as outlined below. The three-year period over which performance will be measured is 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2023. The targets were not set at the time of the 2020 remuneration report due to the impact of the pandemic and were instead disclosed in full in an RNS announcement on 10 February 2021.

The performance measures and targets for awards made in September 2020 are outlined below. Net sales and profit before exceptional items and tax are key levers for driving top and bottom line growth. The free cash flow measure was selected because it represents a robust measure of cash performance consistent with typical external practice and is a key strategic priority. Total shareholder return is the only relative performance measure under the plan, provides good alignment with shareholder interests and increases the leverage based on share price growth. Finally, the environmental, social and governance (ESG) measure (20% of total performance share award), which was introduced for the first time for this award in 2020, reinforces the stretching and strategically important goals under the 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' ambition, Diageo's 10-year action plan to help create an inclusive and sustainable world. The definition of the ESG measures are the same as the 2021 award, outlined in more detail on page 127.

| 2020 DLTIP | Performance shares | | | | | Share options | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Organic net sales growth | Organic profit before exceptional items and tax growth | Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions | Improvement in water efficiency | Changed attitudes on dangers of underage drinking | % Female leaders | % Ethnically diverse leaders | Cumulative free cash flow | Relative TSR |
| Weighting | 40% | 40% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 50% | 50% |
| Target range | 4% - 8% | 4.5% - 12% | 6.3% - 14.3% | 5.8% - 11.2% | 0.75m - 1.25m | 41% - 43% | 38% - 40% | £6,200m - £8,200m | Median - upper quintile |

20% of DLTIP awards will vest at threshold, with vesting up to 100% if the maximum level of performance is achieved. As explained in the remuneration policy table, one performance share is deemed equal in value at grant to three share options.

| Executive Director | Date of grant | Plan | Share type | Awards made during the year | Exercise price | Face value '000 | Face value (% of salary) |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Ivan Menezes | 03/09/2020 | DLTIP – share options | ADR | 43,377 | \$133.88 | \$6,230 | 375% |
| Ivan Menezes | 03/09/2020 | DLTIP – performance shares | ADR | 43,377 | – | \$6,230 | 375% |
| Kathryn Mikells | 03/09/2020 | DLTIP – share options | ADR | 27,396 | \$133.88 | \$3,935 | 360% |
| Kathryn Mikells | 03/09/2020 | DLTIP – performance shares | ADR | 27,396 | – | \$3,935 | 360% |

The proportion of the awards outlined above that will vest is dependent upon the achievement of performance conditions and continued employment, and the actual value may be nil. The vesting outcomes will be disclosed in the 2023 Annual Report.

The face value of each award has been calculated using the award price. In accordance with the Plan Rules, the number of performance shares and share options granted under the DLTIP was calculated by using the average closing ADR price for the last six months of the preceding financial year (\$143.63). In accordance with the plan rules, the exercise price was calculated using the average closing ADR price of the three days preceding the grant date (\$133.88). The ADR price on the date of grant was \$133.70.

Outstanding share plan interests (audited)

| Plan name | Date of award | Performance period | Date of vesting | Share type | Share price on date of grant | Exercise price | Number of shares/options at 30 June 2020 ¹ | Granted | Vested/exercised | Dividends awarded and released | Number of shares/options at 30 June 2021 |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Ivan Menezes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DLTIP – share options ³ | Sep 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2018 | ADR | \$104.93 | | 29,895 | | | | 29,895 |
| DLTIP – share options ³ | Sep 2016 | 2016-2019 | 2019 | ADR | \$113.66 | | 39,734 | | | | 39,734 |
| DLTIP – share options ³ | Sep 2017 | 2017-2020 | 2020 | ADR | \$134.06 | | 51,268 | | | | 37,170 14,098 |
| Total vested but unexercised share options in Ords² | | | | | | | | | | | 334,908 |
| DLTIP – share options ⁴ | Sep 2018 | 2018-2021 | 2021 | ADR | \$140.89 | | 42,848 | | | | 42,848 |
| DLTIP – share options ⁵ | Sep 2019 | 2019-2022 | 2022 | ADR | \$170.28 | | 38,827 | | | | 38,827 |
| DLTIP – share options | Sep 2020 | 2020-2023 | 2023 | ADR | \$133.88 | 0 | 43,377 | | | | 43,377 |
| Total unvested share options subject to performance in Ords² | | | | | | | | | | | 500,208 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ⁷ | Sep 2017 | 2017-2020 | 2020 | ADR | \$134.83 | | 51,268 | | 5,126 | 400 | 46,142 0 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ⁴ | Sep 2018 | 2018-2021 | 2021 | ADR | \$139.41 | | 42,848 | | | | 42,848 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ⁵ | Sep 2019 | 2019-2022 | 2022 | ADR | \$174.72 | | 38,827 | | | | 38,827 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ¹¹ | Sep 2020 | 2020-2023 | 2023 | ADR | \$133.70 | 0 | 43,377 | | | | 43,377 |
| Total unvested shares subject to performance in Ords² | | | | | | | | | | | 500,208 |
| Kathryn Mikells⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DLTIP – share options ^{3,10} | Sep 2016 | 2016-2019 | 2019 | Ord | 2113p | | 93,752 | | 1,037 | | 92,715 |
| DLTIP – share options ³ | Sep 2017 | 2017-2020 | 2020 | ADR | \$134.06 | | 32,380 | | | | 23,476 8,904 |
| Total vested but unexercised share options in Ords² | | | | | | | | | | | 128,331 |
| DLTIP – share options ^{4,11} | Sep 2018 | 2018-2021 | 2021 | ADR | \$140.89 | | 27,062 | | | | 27,062 |
| DLTIP – share options ^{5,11} | Sep 2019 | 2019-2022 | 2022 | ADR | \$170.28 | | 24,522 | | | | 8,167 16,355 |
| DLTIP – share options ¹¹ | Sep 2020 | 2020-2023 | 2023 | ADR | \$133.88 | 0 | 27,396 | | | | 18,264 9,132 |
| Total unvested share options subject to performance in Ords² | | | | | | | | | | | 210,196 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ⁸ | Sep 2017 | 2017-2020 | 2020 | ADR | \$134.83 | | 32,380 | | 3,237 | 252 | 29,143 0 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ^{4,11} | Sep 2018 | 2018-2021 | 2021 | ADR | \$139.41 | | 27,062 | | | | 27,062 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ^{5,11} | Sep 2019 | 2019-2022 | 2022 | ADR | \$174.72 | | 24,522 | | | | 8,167 16,355 |
| DLTIP – performance shares ¹¹ | Sep 2020 | 2020-2023 | 2023 | ADR | \$133.70 | 0 | 27,396 | | | | 18,264 9,132 |
| Total unvested shares subject to performance in Ords² | | | | | | | | | | | 210,196 |

- For unvested awards this is the number of shares/options initially awarded. For exercisable share options, this is the number of outstanding options. All share options have an expiry date of 10 years after the date of grant.
- ADRs have been converted to Ords (one ADR is equivalent to four ordinary shares) for the purpose of calculating the total number of vested and unvested shares and options.
- The total number of share options granted under the DLTIP in September 2015, 2016 and 2017 and showing as outstanding as at 30 June 2021 are vested but unexercised share options.
- Performance shares and share options granted under the DLTIP in September 2018 and due to vest in September 2021 are included here as unvested share awards subject to performance conditions, although the awards have also been included in the single figure of remuneration table on page 117, since the performance period ended during the year ended 30 June 2021.
- Details of the performance conditions attached to DLTIP awards of performance shares and share options granted in 2019 are organic net sales growth (3.75%-6%), organic growth in profit before exceptional items and tax (4.5%-10.5%), cumulative free cash flow (£8,600m-£9,600m) and relative total shareholder return (median-upper quintile). Full details of the performance conditions were disclosed in Diageo's 2019 annual report on remuneration.
- 1,037 Ords of this award were delivered as tax-qualified share options.
- Ivan Menezes must retain 2,880 ADRs of the 5,126 ADRs that vested on 4 September 2020 until 4 September 2022 under the post-vesting retention period.
- Kathryn Mikells must retain 1,844 ADRs of the 3,237 ADRs that vested on 4 September 2020 until 4 September 2022 under the post-vesting retention period.
- Kathryn Mikells also holds 1,031 outstanding options over ordinary shares under an all-employee share plan, which are not subject to performance and not included in this table.
- Kathryn Mikells exercised 1,037 tax-approved options on 24 June 2021 at a market price of £34.87 and exercise price of £21.13.
- Kathryn Mikells' retained unvested performance share and share option awards, pro-rated for employment over the performance period, when she left the company on 30 June 2021. These awards will vest, subject to the achievement of the performance conditions, on the normal vesting date, together with any accrued dividend equivalents.

Directors' shareholding requirements and share and other interests (audited)

The beneficial interests of the Directors in office at 30 June 2021 (and their connected persons) in the ordinary shares (or ordinary share equivalents) of the company are shown in the table below.

| | Ordinary shares or equivalent ^{1,2} | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
| | 27 July 2021 | 30 June 2021 (or date of departure, if earlier) | 30 June 2020 (or date of appointment, if later) | Shareholding requirement (% salary) ³ | Shareholding at 27 July 2021 (% salary) ³ | Shareholding requirement met |
| Chairman | | | | | | |
| Javier Ferrán ⁶ | 254,482 | 254,242 | 250,496 | – | – | – |
| Executive Directors | | | | | | |
| Ivan Menezes ^{4,6} | 1,145,894 | 1,145,894 | 1,134,374 | 500% | 2,735% | Yes |
| Kathryn Mikells ^{5,6,12,13} | 239,347 | 239,732 | 233,964 | 400% | 868% | Yes |
| Non-Executive Directors | | | | | | |
| Susan Kilsby ⁶ | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,600 | – | – | – |
| Melissa Bethell ⁷ | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet ⁸ | 2,017 | 2,017 | – | – | – | – |
| Sir John Manzoni ⁹ | 2,816 | 2,816 | – | – | – | – |
| Lady Mendelsohn | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | – | – | – |
| Alan Stewart | 7,069 | 7,069 | 6,905 | – | – | – |
| Ireema Vittal ¹⁰ | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| Ho KwonPing ¹¹ | – | 4,649 | 4,649 | – | – | – |

Notes

- Each person listed beneficially owns less than 1% of Diageo's ordinary shares. Ordinary shares held by Directors have the same voting rights as all other ordinary shares.
- Any change in shareholding between the end of the financial year on 30 June 2021 and the last practicable date before publication of this report, being 27 July 2021, is outlined in the table above. The last practicable date is within one month of the AGM notice.
- Both the shareholding requirement and shareholding at 27 July 2021 are expressed as a percentage of base salary on 30 June 2021 and calculated using an average share price for the year ended 30 June 2021 of 2938 pence
- In addition to the number of shares reported in the table above, Ivan Menezes holds 83,727 vested but unexercised share options (over ADRs; equal to 334,908 ordinary shares)
- In addition to the number of shares reported in the table above, Kathryn Mikells holds 92,715 vested but unexercised share options (over ordinary shares) and 8,904 share options (over ADRs, equal to 128,331 ordinary shares)
- Javier Ferrán, Ivan Menezes, Kathryn Mikells and Susan Kilsby have share interests in ADRs (one ADR is equivalent to four ordinary shares); the share interests in the table are stated as ordinary share equivalent
- Melissa Bethell was appointed to the Board on 30 June 2020
- Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet was appointed to the Board on 1 January 2021
- Sir John Manzoni was appointed to the Board on 1 October 2020
- Ireema Vittal was appointed to the Board on 2 October 2020
- Ho Kwon Ping retired from the Board on 28 September 2020
- Kathryn Mikells exercised 1,037 share options during the year ended 30 June 2020
- Under the post-employment shareholding requirement policy, Kathryn Mikells is required to continue to hold Diageo shares equal in value to 400% of salary until 30 June 2022, reducing to 200% of salary until 30 June 2023. This requirement will be satisfied making use of a restricted nominee account, in which shares are already held in trust during the two-year post-vesting retention period.

Relative importance of spend on pay

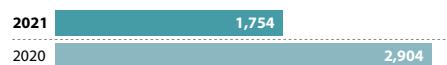
The graph below illustrates the relative importance of spend on pay (total remuneration of all group employees) compared with distributions to shareholders (total dividends plus the share buyback programme but excluding transaction costs), and the percentage change from the year ended 30 June 2020 to the year ended 30 June 2021. The Committee considers that there are no other significant distributions or payments of profit or cash flow.

Dividends have increased by 4% on the year before and the reduction in distributions to shareholders is a result of the suspension of the share buyback programme.

Relative importance of spend on pay – percentage change

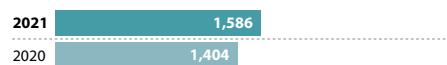
Distributions to shareholders

(39.6)%



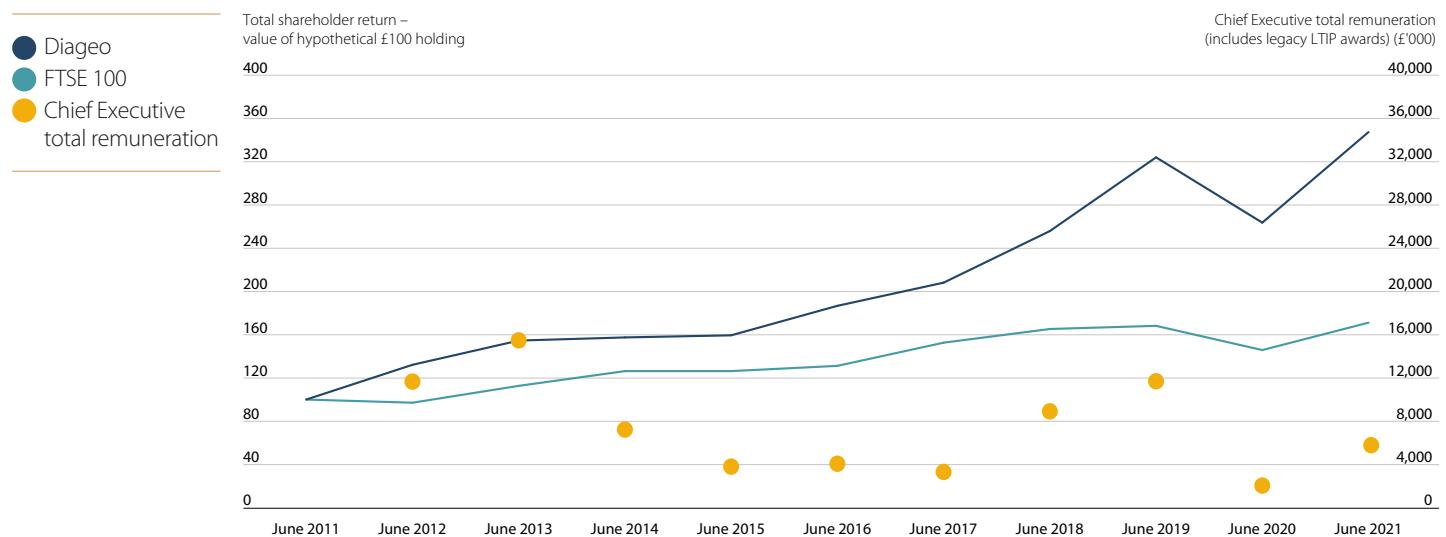
Staff pay

13.0%



Chief Executive total remuneration and TSR performance

The graph below shows the total shareholder return for Diageo and the FTSE 100 Index since 30 June 2011 and demonstrates the relationship between pay and performance for the Chief Executive, using current and previously published single total remuneration figures. The FTSE 100 Index has been chosen because it is a widely recognised performance benchmark for large companies in the United Kingdom.



| | Paul S Walsh £'000 | Paul S Walsh £'000 | Ivan Menezes ¹ £'000 | Ivan Menezes ² £'000 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chief Executive total remuneration (includes legacy LTIP awards) | 11,746 | 15,557 | 7,312 | 3,888 | 4,156 | 3,399 | 8,995 | 11,776 | 2,273 | 5,902 |
| Annual incentive ² | 74% | 51% | 9% | 44% | 65% | 68% | 70% | 61.0% | 0% | 93.75% |
| Share option ² | 100% | 100% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 60% | 73.1% | 27.5% | 10.0% |
| Performance share ² | 65% | 95% | 55% | 33% | 31% | 0% | 70% | 89.3% | 10% | 29.3% |

- To enable comparison Ivan Menezes' single total figure of remuneration has been converted into sterling using the average weighted exchange rate for the relevant financial year
- % maximum opportunity

Pay for Directors in the context of wider workforce remuneration

There is clear alignment in the approach to pay for executives and the wider workforce, in the way that remuneration principles are followed as well as the mechanics of the salary review process and incentive plan design, which are broadly consistent throughout the organisation. There is a strong focus on performance-related pay and the performance measures under the annual incentive plan and long-term incentive plan are the same for executives and other eligible employees. The reward package for Executive Directors is consistent with that of the senior management population, however, a much higher proportion of total remuneration for the Executive Directors is linked to business performance, compared to the rest of the employee population.

The structure of the reward package for the wider employee population is based on the principle that it should enable Diageo to attract and retain the best talent within our broader industry. It is driven by local market practice as well as level of seniority and accountability, reflecting the global nature of our business. Diageo is committed to fostering an inclusive and diverse workplace and creating a culture where every individual can thrive. Reflective of this, pay parity and consistency of treatment for all employees are critical to the reward practices across the organisation. The reward framework is regularly reviewed to ensure employees are rewarded fairly and appropriately, in line with the business strategy, performance outcomes, competitive market practice and our diversity agenda.

CEO pay ratio

In accordance with The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018, the table overleaf sets out Diageo's CEO pay ratios for the year ended 30 June 2021. These CEO pay ratios provide a comparison of the Chief Executive's total remuneration – converted into Sterling – with the equivalent remuneration for the employees paid at the 25th (P25), 50th (P50) and 75th (P75) percentile of Diageo's workforce in the United Kingdom. A second table outlines the total remuneration for each quartile employee, and the salary component within this.

CEO pay ratio

| Year | Method | 25 th percentile pay ratio | Median pay ratio | 75 th percentile pay ratio |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2019 | Option A ² | 265:1 | 208:1 | 166:1 |
| 2020 ¹ | Option A ² | 50:1 | 38:1 | 31:1 |
| 2021 | Option A^{2,3} | 125:1 | 98:1 | 77:1 |
| 2021 | Total pay and benefits | £47,240 | £60,093 | £76,321 |
| 2021 | Salary | £32,141 | £42,578 | £48,550 |

1. 2020 CEO pay ratios have been updated to reflect the value of the updated 2020 single figure which incorporates long-term incentives based on actual share price at vesting, rather than the average share price in the last three months of the financial year which had been used as a proxy for the 2020 disclosure
2. Only people employed in the United Kingdom and with the same number of contractual working hours throughout the full 12-month period have been included in the calculation. Inclusion of employees outside of this group would require a complex simulation of full-time annual remuneration based on a number of assumptions and would not have a meaningful impact on the ratio.
3. The total remuneration for employees is based on actual earnings for the 11 months to 31 May 2021, and a projection for June 2021 which replicates the relevant items of the previous month's earnings. This pragmatic approach allows us to calculate the ratios accurately, while mitigating the challenge of the limited timeframe between our year-end and the publishing of the Annual Report, and has been tested following our first disclosure of the CEO pay-ratios in 2019: analysis showed that the maximum resulting variance in the median pay ratio in any given year would be only 1 point, since pay changes from May to June would seldom be material.

Methodology

Consistent with the approach for Diageo's disclosure in previous years, the methodology used to identify the employees at each quartile for 2021 is Option A, as defined in the regulations. We believe this is the most robust and accurate approach, and in line with shareholder expectations. Total full-time equivalent remuneration for employees reflects all pay and benefits received by an individual in respect of the relevant year and has, other than where noted below, been calculated in line with the methodology for the 'single figure of remuneration' for the Chief Executive (shown on page 117 of this report). Actual remuneration was converted into the full-time equivalent for the role and location by pro-rating earnings to reflect full-time contractual working hours and these figures were then ranked to identify the employees sitting at the percentiles. In light of financial performance outcomes being signed off close to the publication of the Annual Report, the Diageo Group Business Multiple – applicable to the majority of UK employees – has been used to calculate all payments under the annual incentive, although some employees may receive a variation on this multiple in practice. Pension values for each employee are not calculated on an actuarial basis as for the Chief Executive, but rather as the notional cost of the company's pension contribution during the financial year, according to the relevant section of the pension scheme for each individual. This approach allows meaningful data for a large group of people to be obtained in a more efficient way.

Points to note for the year ended 30 June 2021

Strong business performance in the year ended 30 June 2021 is reflected in the payout under the annual incentive plans both for Diageo's Chief Executive and the wider UK workforce. The annual incentive plan outcome is directly linked to awards made under the freeshares scheme – in which all UK employees participate – and this further contributes to the 10% increase in median employee pay versus last year. In addition, the Manufacturing Incentive Plan was introduced for 2021, giving 1,800 manufacturing workers in Scotland and Northern Ireland an opportunity to participate in a bonus scheme incentivising and rewarding team and site performance. The median remuneration and resulting pay ratio for 2021 are consistent with the pay and progression policies for Diageo's UK employees as a whole and reflect the impact of performance-related pay on total remuneration for the year. As the Chief Executive has a larger proportion of his total remuneration linked to business performance than other employees in the UK workforce, the ratio has increased versus last year. However, vesting of long-term incentive awards is limited – reflecting the impact of the pandemic – and as a result the ratios remain lower than when first disclosed in 2019.

Looking after our people and investing in talent

Our focus remains firmly on the wellbeing of our employees and in the year ended 30 June 2021, we continued to provide stability and support to our workforce by safeguarding jobs, pay and benefits. In line with this focus, Diageo's benefits offering in the health and wellbeing space has been significantly upgraded in the past few years to include, for example, access to cancer-screening, health care cash plans and health-assessment for the wider workforce. The unionised population in Scotland will get access to private medical insurance in 2022, as part of a newly negotiated agreement.

We remain committed to attracting and retaining the right talent. Although there was a need to exercise restraint in the year ended 30 June 2021, we continued to review our approach to remuneration and have made some bold changes to reward structures and principles that will enable us to invest in top talent in priority areas going forward. Benefits such as competitive pension schemes, the opportunity to participate in employee share-ownership schemes, a product allowance to help employees enjoy Diageo products, generous leave policies, healthcare and life insurance remain key parts of our total reward offering. All UK employees can now also access their total reward statement through the new benefits portal launched at the end of 2020, which provides people with a better understanding of their benefits package and the choices available to them.

Championing inclusion and diversity is one of Diageo's strategic priorities and we want to leverage the broadest range of backgrounds and skills to create a fully inclusive, high-performing culture. Although we recognise that gender parity is just one measure of an inclusive workplace, we are proud that we have further reduced the gender pay gap across our UK businesses to +2.8%, among the lowest in the FTSE.

Change in pay for Directors compared to wider workforce

In line with the requirements in The Companies (Directors' Remuneration Policy and Directors' Remuneration Report) Regulations 2019, which implement Articles 9a and 9b of European Directive 2017/828/EC1 (commonly known as the Revised Shareholder Rights Directive or SRD), the table on the next page shows the percentage change in Directors' remuneration and average remuneration of employees from the financial year 2020 to the financial year 2021, as well as an update on last year's disclosure. Given the small size of Diageo plc's workforce, data for all employees of the Group has also been included.

In the past year, limited salary increases have been implemented across the world, with changes implemented through a focussed approach in high-inflation markets or in other exceptional individual situations to support retention and business change. Although the table shows no change in the average global employee salary, this is in fact the result of the impact of currency conversion rates on calculations and, based on constant exchange rates, the year-on-year change in salary is +4.11%. The small number of people employed by the Diageo plc entity makes the reported year-on-year movement for this group more sensitive to individual anomalies and may be more volatile over time.

The year-on-year bonus increase for the average global employee is significant, as relatively few of our employees received a bonus for the year ended 30 June 2020 and many employees will be rewarded for their contributions to business performance through a strong bonus payout in the year ended 30 June 2021. We are focussed on making our benefit offering more inclusive and consistent globally and have reviewed our benefits landscape against newly established Standards of Care, to ensure we have best in class offerings supporting our diverse workforce. We continue to work with regional brokers to support us with driving improvements and efficiencies in our benefit offering. To support our employees during the pandemic we have focussed on employee assistance provision and consistent life insurance provision, as well as a more local focus on wellbeing. The year-on-year movement in salary for Executive Directors reflects the fact that for the first three months of the year ended 30 June 2020 they received a lower salary than in the year ended 30 June 2021, and the absence of a salary increase thereafter. Note that no year-on-year change in pay has been reported for Melissa Bethell, Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet, Sir John Manzoni and Irene Vittal as there is no comparable remuneration data for the year ended 30 June 2020. In previous years, benefits for Non-Executive Directors mostly related to travel expenses and the reported year-on-year decrease is therefore driven by the travel restrictions in place throughout 2020 and 2021.

| | Year-on-year change in pay for Directors compared to the global average employee | | | 2020 | | |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------|
| | Salary | Bonus | Benefits | Salary | Bonus | Benefits |
| Plc employee average¹ | 5.1% | N/A⁶ | 38.8% | 7.5% | -100% | 9.0% |
| Average global employee² | 0.0% | 278.8% | 12.6% | 5.3% | -67.8% | 6.9% |
| Calculated with constant FX rate | 4.11% | | | 5.1% | | |
| Executive Directors³ | | | | | | |
| Ivan Menezes | 0.7% | N/A⁶ | -10.7% | 2.7% | -100% | 0.8% |
| Kathryn Mikells | 0.7% | N/A⁶ | 17.9% | 2.8% | -100% | 55.9% |
| Non-Executive Directors⁴ | | | | | | |
| Melissa Bethell | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Javier Ferrán (Chairman) | 0.0% | - | 0.0% | 0.0% | - | 0.0% |
| Susan Kilsby | 9.6% | - | -87.7% | 37.3% | - | 68.9% |
| Ho KwonPing ⁵ | 3.2% | - | -67.7% | 3.3% | - | 93.3% |
| Sir John Manzoni | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lady Mendelsohn | 3.2% | - | 0.0% | 3.3% | - | 0.0% |
| Alan Stewart | 2.4% | - | 0.0% | 2.5% | - | 0.0% |
| Irenea Vittal | - | - | - | - | - | - |

1. Around 50 UK-based employees are employed by Diageo plc. Their remuneration has been calculated in line with the approach used for the CEO pay-ratio calculation and the average year-on-year change has been reported. Only those employed during the full financial year have been included in calculations.
2. Calculated by dividing staff cost related to salaries, bonus and benefits by the average number of employees on a full-time equivalent basis, as disclosed in note 3c to the financial statement under staff costs and average number of employees (note 3c) on page 150, but reduced to account for the inclusion of Executive Directors in reported figures. The salary, bonus and benefits cost data used for calculation are subsets of the Wages and salaries figure disclosed in this note. The salary data used for calculation has been adjusted to exclude costs related to severance payments which are included in staff costs, and last year's disclosure has been updated in line with this for consistency. In line with the approach for Directors, the bonus values used for the calculation reflect the bonus earned in relation to performance during the relevant financial year.
3. Calculated using the data from the single figure table in the annual report on remuneration (page 117) in US dollars, as both Ivan Menezes and Kathryn Mikells are paid in this currency.
4. Calculated using the fees and taxable benefits disclosed under Non-Executive Directors' remuneration in the table below. Taxable benefits for Non-Executive Directors comprise a product allowance as well as expense reimbursements relating to attendance at Board meetings, which may be variable year-on-year. In the year ended 30 June 2021, no travel expenses were incurred as travel was restricted as a result of the pandemic.
5. Ho KwonPing retired as Non-Executive Director on 28 September 2020. To provide a meaningful reflection of annual percentage increase for the year ended 30 June 2021, his 2021 fee was adjusted to reflect full-year appointment to the Board.
6. N/A refers to a nil value in the previous year, meaning that the year-on-year change cannot be calculated.

Non-Executive Directors

Fee policy

Javier Ferrán's fee as non-executive Chairman was increased from £600,000 per annum to £650,000 on 1 July 2021. This was a planned increase for 1 January 2020 that was deferred, at the Chairman's request, due to the Covid-19 pandemic. There had been no prior increase since his appointment on 1 January 2017. The Chairman's fee is appropriately positioned against our comparator group of FTSE 30 companies excluding financial services.

There was no change to Non-Executive Director fees in the year ended 30 June 2021. The next review is scheduled for October 2021.

| | January 2021 £'000 | January 2020 £'000 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Per annum fees | | |
| Chairman of the Board | 600 | 600 |
| Non-Executive Directors | | |
| Base fee | 98 | 98 |
| Senior Non-Executive Director | 30 | 30 |
| Chairman of the Audit Committee | 30 | 30 |
| Chairman of the Remuneration Committee | 30 | 30 |

Non-Executive Directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2021 (audited)

| | Fees £'000 | | Taxable benefits ¹ £'000 | | Total £'000 | |
|---|------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Chairman | | | | | | |
| Javier Ferrán ² | 600 | 600 | 1 | 1 | 601 | 601 |
| Non-Executive Directors | | | | | | |
| Susan Kilsby | 158 | 144 | 1 | 10 | 159 | 154 |
| Melissa Bethell | 98 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 99 | 0 |
| Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet ⁵ | 49 | – | 1 | – | 50 | – |
| Sir John Manzoni ³ | 74 | – | 1 | – | 75 | – |
| Lady Mendelsohn | 98 | 95 | 1 | 1 | 99 | 96 |
| Alan Stewart | 128 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 129 | 126 |
| Ireena Vittal ⁴ | 73 | – | 1 | – | 74 | – |
| Ho KwonPing ⁶ | 24 | 95 | – | 4 | 24 | 99 |

1. Taxable benefits include a product allowance and expense reimbursements relating to travel, accommodation and subsistence in connection with attendance at Board meetings during the year, which are deemed by HMRC to be taxable in the United Kingdom. The amounts in the single figure of total remuneration table above include the grossed-up cost of UK tax paid by the company on behalf of the Directors. Non-taxable expense reimbursements have not been included in the single figure of remuneration table above.
2. £100,000 of Javier Ferrán's net remuneration in the year ended 30 June 2021 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
3. Sir John Manzoni was appointed to the Board on 1 October 2020
4. Ireena Vittal was appointed to the Board on 2 October 2020
5. Valérie Chapoulaud-Floquet was appointed to the Board on 1 January 2021
6. Ho KwonPing retired from the Board on 28 September 2020

Looking ahead to 2022

Salary increases for the year ending 30 June 2022

As outlined in the 2020 annual report on remuneration, in light of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, there was no change to base salaries for the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer during the year ended 30 June 2021.

In April 2021, the Remuneration Committee reviewed base salaries for senior management and agreed the following increase for the Chief Executive, in line with the merit budget for the wider workforce for the United Kingdom and the United States, effective 1 October 2021:

| | Ivan Menezes | Lavanya Chandrashekhar | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------|------|
| Salary at 1 October ('000) | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Base salary | \$1,711 | \$1,661 | \$975 | — |
| % increase (over previous year) | 3% | 0% | — | — |

Annual incentive design for the year ending 30 June 2022

The measures and targets for the annual incentive plan are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee and are carefully chosen to drive financial and individual business performance goals related to the company's short-term strategic operational objectives. The plan design for Executive Directors in the year ending 30 June 2022 will comprise the following performance measures and weightings, with targets set for the full financial year:

- **operating profit** (% growth) (26.67% weighting): stretching profit targets drive operational efficiency and influence the level of returns that can be delivered to shareholders through increases in share price and dividend income not including exceptional items or exchange;
- **net sales** (% growth) (26.67% weighting): a key performance measure of year-on-year top line growth;
- **operating cash conversion** (26.67% weighting): ensures focus on efficient cash delivery by the end of the year; and
- **individual business objectives** (20% weighting): measurable deliverables that are specific to the individual and are focussed on supporting the delivery of key strategic objectives.

The Committee has discretion to adjust the payout to reflect underlying business performance and any other relevant factors.

Details of the targets for the year ending 30 June 2022 will be disclosed retrospectively in next year's annual report on remuneration, by which time they will no longer be deemed commercially sensitive by the Board.

Long-term incentive awards to be made in the year ending 30 June 2022

The long-term incentive plan measures are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee and are selected to reward long-term consistent performance in line with Diageo's business strategy and to create alignment with the delivery of value for shareholders. The Committee has ensured that the incentive structure for senior management does not raise environmental, social and governance risks by inadvertently motivating irresponsible behaviour.

Performance conditions for long-term incentive awards to be made in the year ending 30 June 2022

| | Performance shares | | | | | | | Share options | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Organic net sales (CAGR) | Organic profit before exceptional items and tax (CAGR) | Environmental, social & governance (ESG) | | | | | Vesting schedule | Relative Shareholder Total Return | Cumulative free cash flow (£m) | Vesting schedule |
| | | | Greenhouse gas reduction | Water efficiency | Positive drinking | % Female leaders | % Ethnically diverse leaders | | | | |
| Weighting (% total) | 40% | 40% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 100% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 100% |
| Maximum | 9.0% | 13.5% | 27.1% | 12.1% | 3.7m | 46% | 41% | 100% | 3rd and above | £9,250 | 100% |
| Midpoint | 7.0% | 10.0% | 23.1% | 9.2% | 3.0m | 45% | 40% | 60% | — | £8,350 | 60% |
| Threshold | 5.0% | 6.5% | 19.1% | 6.3% | 2.3m | 44% | 39% | 20% | 9th and above | £7,450 | 20% |

As last year, DLTIP awards made in September 2021 will comprise awards of both performance shares and share options, based on stretching targets against the key performance measures as outlined in the table below, assessed over a three-year performance period. The relative total shareholder return measure is based on the same constituent group and vesting schedule as outlined on page 119.

The performance share element of the DLTIP applies to the Executive Committee and the top cadre of senior leaders across the organisation worldwide, whilst the share option element is applicable to a much smaller population comprising only members of the Executive Committee. One market price option is valued at one-third of a performance share.

The ESG measure comprises four goals reflecting the 'Society 2030: Spirit of Progress' strategy, to make a positive impact on the environment and society, as referenced on pages 38-41. Each goal is weighted equally:

- reduction in greenhouse gas emissions;
- improvement in water efficiency;
- number of people who confirmed changed attitudes to the dangers of underage drinking, after participating in a Diageo supported education programme; and
- inclusion and diversity metric (one measure on % female leaders globally, and another measure on % ethnically diverse leaders globally).

Awards are calculated on the basis of a six-month average share price for the period ending 30 June 2021.

It is intended that a DLTIP award of 500% of base salary will be made to Ivan Menezes in September 2021, comprising 375% of salary in performance shares and 125% of salary in market-price share options (in performance share equivalents; one market price option is valued at one-third of a performance share).

It is intended that a DLTIP award of 480% of salary will be made to Lavanya Chandrashekhar in September 2021, comprising 360% of salary in performance shares and 120% of salary in market price share options (in performance share equivalents).

The table below summarises the annual DLTIP awards to Ivan Menezes and Lavanya Chandrashekhar in September 2021.

| | Chief Executive | Chief Financial Officer |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Grant value (% salary) | Performance share equivalents (1 share: 3 options) | |
| Performance shares | 375% | 360% |
| Share options | 125% | 120% |
| Total | 500% | 480% |

Additional information

Emoluments and share interests of senior management

The total emoluments for the year ended 30 June 2021 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, termination payments and other benefits were £24.9 million (2020 – £12.1 million).

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 £9.4 million. In addition, they were granted 819,702 performance-based share options under the Diageo Long-Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP) during the year at a weighted average share price of 2493 pence, exercisable by 2030, and 29,522 options not subject to performance. In addition they were granted 597 options over ordinary shares under the UK savings-related share options scheme (SAYE). They were also awarded 882,321 performance shares under the DLTIP in September 2020, which will vest in three years subject to the relevant performance conditions, and 13,779 restricted shares not subject to performance.

Senior management options over ordinary shares

At 27 July 2021, the senior management had an aggregate beneficial interest in 1,474,626 ordinary shares in the company and in the following options over ordinary shares in the company:

| | Number of options | Weighted average exercise price | Option period |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Ivan Menezes | 835,116 | 25.15 | 2015-2025 |
| Lavanya Chandrashekhar | 19,584 | 27.15 | 2018-2028 |
| Other ¹ | 1,742,559 | 25.60 | 2012-2030 |

1. Other members of the Executive Committee, which includes the Company Secretary

Key management personnel related party transactions (audited)

Key management personnel of the group comprises the Executive and Non-Executive Directors, the members of the Executive Committee and the Company Secretary.

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 2021.

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 spouse or dependent 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 a duly authorised Committee of the Board of Directors and was signed on its behalf on 28 July 2021 by Susan Kilsby who is Chair of the Remuneration Committee.

The Board has followed the principles of good governance as set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code and complied with the regulations contained in the Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and the relevant schedules of the Companies Act 2006.

The Companies Act 2006 and the Listing Rules require the company's auditor to report on the audited information in their report and to state that this section has been properly prepared in accordance with these regulations.

PwC has audited the report to the extent required by the Regulations, being the sections headed Single total figure of remuneration for Executive Directors (and notes), Annual incentive plan (AIP), Long-term incentive plans (LTIPs), Pension arrangements, Directors' shareholding requirements and share and other interests, Outstanding share plan interests, Non-Executive Directors' remuneration and Key management personnel related party transactions.

The annual report on remuneration is subject to shareholder approval at the AGM on 30 September 2021; terms defined in this remuneration report are used solely herein.

Directors' report

The Directors present the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

The Directors of the company who currently serve are shown in the section 'Board of Directors' on pages 84 and 85 and the names of former Directors who served during the year are listed on page 90. In accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code, all the Directors will retire by rotation at the AGM and offer themselves for re-election. Further details of Directors' contracts, remuneration and their interests in the shares of the company at 30 June 2021 are given in the Directors' remuneration report. The Directors' powers are determined by UK legislation and Diageo's articles of association. The Directors may exercise all the company's powers provided that Diageo's articles of association or applicable legislation do not stipulate that any powers must be exercised by the members.

Auditor

The auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 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

In accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, 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 reasonable steps to ascertain any relevant audit information and to ensure that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Corporate governance statement

The corporate governance statement, prepared in accordance with rule 7.2 of the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, comprises the following sections of the Annual Report: the 'Corporate governance report', the 'Audit Committee 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 partners agreement governing the company's 34% investment in Moët Hennessy SAS (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 interests in MH and MHI to LVMH.

The master agreement governing the operation of the group's market-level distribution joint ventures with LVMH states that if any person acquires interests and rights in the company resulting in a Control Event (as defined) occurring in respect of the company, LVMH may within 12 months of the Control Event 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 distribution joint venture entity to be wound up. Control Event for these purposes is defined as the acquisition by any person of more than 30% of the outstanding voting rights or equity interests in the company, provided that no other person or entity (or group of affiliated persons or entities) holds directly or indirectly more than 30% of the voting rights in the company.

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

Major shareholders

At 30 June 2021, 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 (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 |

The company has not been notified of any other substantial interests in its securities since 30 June 2021. 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.

Employment policies

A key strategic imperative of the company is to attract, retain and grow a pool of diverse, talented employees. Diageo recognises that a diversity of skills and experiences in its workplace and communities will provide a competitive advantage. To enable this the company has various global employment policies and standards, covering such issues as resourcing, data protection, human rights, health, safety and wellbeing. These policies and standards seek to ensure that the company treats current or prospective employees justly, solely according to their abilities to meet the requirements and standards of their role and in a fair and consistent way. This includes giving full and fair consideration to applications from prospective employees who are disabled, having regard to their aptitudes and abilities, and not discriminating against employees under any circumstances (including in relation to applications, training, career development and promotion) on the grounds of any disability.

Articles of association

The company 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 28 September 2020) and applicable English law concerning companies (the Companies Acts), in each case as at 27 July 2021. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Companies Acts and Diageo's articles of association. Investors can obtain copies of Diageo's articles of association by contacting the Company Secretary at [the.cosec@diageo.com](mailto:cosec@diageo.com). Any amendment to the articles of association of the company may be made in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, by way of special resolution.

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 Diageo. At each annual general meeting, all the directors shall retire from office and may offer themselves for re-election by members. There is no age limit requirement in respect of directors. Directors may also be removed before the expiration of their term of office in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts.

Voting rights

Voting on any resolution at any general meeting of the company 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 general 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 remuneration report and remuneration policy, 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 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 them if they have been served with a restriction notice (as defined in Diageo's articles of association) after failure to provide Diageo with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under the Companies Acts.

Pre-emption rights and new issues of shares

While holders of ordinary shares have no pre-emptive rights under Diageo's 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 a 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.

Repurchase of shares

Subject to authorisation by special 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.

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 Diageo's 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 Diageo's articles of association) if such a person has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in Diageo's 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 Diageo's articles of association).

Other information

Other information relevant to the Directors' report may be found in the following sections of the Annual Report:

| Information (including that required by UK Listing Authority Listing Rule 9.8.4) | Location in Annual Report |
|---|--|
| Agreements with controlling shareholders | Not applicable |
| Contracts of significance | Not applicable |
| Details of long-term incentive schemes | Directors' remuneration report |
| Directors' indemnities and compensation | Directors' remuneration report – Additional information; Financial statements – note 20 Related party transactions |
| Dividends | Group financial review; Financial statements – Unaudited financial information |
| Engagement with employees | Corporate governance report – Workforce engagement statement |
| Engagement with suppliers, customers and others | Stakeholder engagement; Corporate governance report – Stakeholder engagement |
| Events post 30 June 2021 | Not applicable |
| Financial risk management | Financial statements – note 15 Financial instruments and risk management |
| Future developments | Chairman's statement; Chief Executive's statement; Our market dynamics |
| Greenhouse gas emissions | Sustainability performance; Responding to climate-related risks; Additional information for shareholders – External limited assurance of selected ESG performance data |
| Interest capitalised | Not applicable |
| Non-pre-emptive issues of equity for cash (including in respect of major unlisted subsidiaries) | Not applicable |
| Parent participation in a placing by a listed subsidiary | Not applicable |
| Political donations | Corporate governance report |
| Provision of services by a controlling shareholder | Not applicable |
| Publication of unaudited financial information | Unaudited financial information |
| Purchase of own shares | Repurchase of shares; Financial statements – note 17 Equity |
| Research and development | Financial statements – note 3 Operating costs |
| Review of the business and principal risks and uncertainties | Chief Executive's statement; Our principal risks and risk management; Responding to climate-related risks; Business reviews |
| Share capital – structure, voting and other rights | Financial statements – note 17 Equity |
| Share capital – employee share plan voting rights | Financial statements – note 17 Equity |
| Shareholder waivers of dividends | Financial statements – note 17 Equity |
| Shareholder waivers of future dividends | Financial statements – note 17 Equity |
| Sustainability and responsibility | Sustainability performance; Responding to climate-related risks |
| Waiver of emoluments by a director | Not applicable |
| Waiver of future emoluments by a director | Not applicable |

The Directors' report of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2021 comprises these pages and the sections of the Annual Report referred to under 'Directors', 'Corporate governance statement' and 'Other information' above, which are incorporated into the Directors' report by reference.

In addition, certain disclosures required to be contained in the Directors' report have been incorporated into the 'Strategic report' as set out in 'Other information' above.

The Directors' report, which has been approved by a duly appointed and authorised committee of the Board of Directors, was signed on its behalf by Siobhán Moriarty, the Company Secretary, on 28 July 2021.

Financial Statements

Introduction and contents

Introduction

The group financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union, and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the group.

The financial statements of Diageo plc (the company) are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

The financial statements also include 'Unaudited Financial Information' which is not required by the relevant accounting standards or other regulations but management believes this section provides important additional information.

Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Independent auditors' report to the members of Diageo plc | 133 |
| Primary statements | |
| Consolidated income statement | 140 |
| Consolidated statement of comprehensive income | 141 |
| Consolidated balance sheet | 142 |
| Consolidated statement of changes in equity | 143 |
| Consolidated statement of cash flow | 144 |
| Accounting information and policies | |
| 1. Accounting information and policies | 145 |
| Results for the year | |
| 2. Segmental information | 147 |
| 3. Operating costs | 150 |
| 4. Exceptional items | 151 |
| 5. Finance income and charges | 153 |
| 6. Investments in associates and joint ventures | 153 |
| 7. Taxation | 154 |
| Operating assets and liabilities | |
| 8. Acquisition and sale of businesses and purchase of non-controlling interests | 157 |
| 9. Intangible assets | 159 |
| 10. Property, plant and equipment | 162 |
| 11. Leases | 163 |
| 12. Other investments | 163 |
| 13. Post employment benefits | 164 |
| 14. Working capital | 168 |
| Risk management and capital structure | |
| 15. Financial instruments and risk management | 170 |
| 16. Net borrowings | 178 |
| 17. Equity | 180 |
| Other financial information | |
| 18. Contingent liabilities and legal proceedings | 183 |
| 19. Commitments | 187 |
| 20. Related party transactions | 187 |
| 21. Principal group companies | 188 |
| Financial statements of the company | |
| Unaudited financial information | 189 |
| | 199 |

Independent auditors' report to the members of Diageo plc

1. Our unmodified opinion

In our opinion:

- Diageo plc's (Diageo) group financial statements and company financial statements (the financial statements) give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of the group's profit and the group's cash flows for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with both International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union and with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- the company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit Committee.

What we audited

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the consolidated and company balance sheets as at 30 June 2021; the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, and the consolidated and company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in 'The scope of an audit and our responsibility' section of this report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our independence

We remained independent of Diageo in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, which includes the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) Ethical Standard, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to Diageo. Other than those disclosed in note 3(b) to the financial statements, we have provided no non-audit services to Diageo or its controlled undertakings in the period under audit.

PwC was initially appointed by you on 15 October 2015, and has acted for six uninterrupted years. This is the first year that Richard Oldfield has acted as the Senior Statutory Auditor, with other changes in senior audit team members reflecting required partner rotation in the United States, Great Britain, Nigeria and India.

Our independence, including the nature and size of non-audit services provided, and partner rotations were reviewed during the year by the Audit Committee.

2. Our audit

The scope of an audit and our responsibility

An audit has an important role in providing confidence in the financial statements that are provided by companies to their members. The scope of an audit is sometimes not fully understood. We believe that it is important that you understand the scope and the concept of materiality in order to understand the assurance that this opinion provides. A description of the scope of an audit is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities; we recommend that you read this description carefully. It is also important that you understand the inherent limitations of the audit, for example:

- the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion; and
- whilst our audit testing includes, in a limited number of cases, testing of complete populations of certain transactions and balances, predominantly using data auditing techniques, e.g. the testing of manual journals and the deactivation of leaver accounts on key applications, in most cases it involves selecting a limited number of items for testing. We target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected. An approach based upon sampling may not identify all issues.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report to you that includes our opinion. This opinion is not over any particular number or disclosure. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions you take on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We designed procedures in line with our responsibilities, capable of detecting material misstatements caused by such irregularities, albeit these are subject to the inherent limitations discussed above. We focused on any known and potential instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006, the Listing Rules, antitrust and competition laws, anti-bribery legislation, and international tax legislation. Examples of the procedures which we performed included:

- gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to Diageo and the alcoholic beverage industry, and considering the risk of acts by Diageo which are contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud;
- reviewing correspondence with regulators, including the Securities and Exchange Commission and the tax authorities in Diageo's key markets;
- assessing matters reported through the group's whistleblowing programme and the results of management's investigation in so far as they related to the financial statements;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to key audit matters;
- agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- inspecting correspondence with legal advisors and internal audit reports in so far as they related to the financial statements.

We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals, and evaluated whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. We did not identify any key audit matters specific to irregularities, including fraud.

How we structured our audit

We tailored our audit taking into account the structure of the group and company, the accounting processes and controls, and the alcoholic beverage industry. There were three important aspects of our work:

1) Audit work performed on individual business units

We received opinions from PwC member firms which had been appointed as the auditors of twenty three group business units, either in relation to all of the financial information or specific accounts and balances. This included nineteen operating business units and four treasury business units. We also obtained reporting from a non-PwC member firm over the financial information of Moët Hennessy, the group's principal associate.

In November 2020 we hosted a meeting for senior staff from PwC member firms involved in the audit. At this meeting we considered developments specific to Diageo, key audit matters and changes to the audit necessitated by the Covid pandemic, such as alternative virtual procedures if attendance at physical inventory counts was not possible.

We issued formal, written instructions to each business unit audit team setting out the work to be performed by each of them. We were in active dialogue throughout the year with the teams responsible for these audits; this included consideration of how they planned and performed their work. We had hoped to visit the audit teams and local Diageo management. However, due to restrictions on travel as a result of the Covid pandemic, we used video conferencing to oversee each team and to meet with key management personnel. Senior team members attended via video conference the final audit meetings for certain business units, including North America, Great Britain, Global Business Operations (GBO) Budapest, Moët Hennessy and India. During these meetings, the findings reported by each of the audit teams were discussed. We evaluated the sufficiency of the audit evidence obtained through discussions with each team and a review of the audit working papers.

2) Audit work performed at shared service centres

A significant amount of operational processes which are critical to financial reporting are undertaken in the GBO captive shared business service centres in Hungary, Colombia and India. PwC teams in these locations tested controls and transactions which supported the financial information for each of the twenty three business units in scope, to ensure that adequate audit evidence was obtained.

3) Audit procedures undertaken at a group level and on the company.

We ensured that appropriate further audit work was undertaken at a group level and for the company. This work included auditing, for example, the consolidation of the group's results, the preparation of the financial statements, certain disclosures within the Directors' remuneration report, litigation provisions and exposures and management's entity level and oversight controls relevant to financial reporting. We also performed work centrally for the audit of technology systems and IT general controls, goodwill and intangible assets, taxation, and one-off transactions, including acquisitions, undertaken during the year.

Collectively, these three areas of work covered 72% of group net sales, 84% of group total assets, and 76% of group profit before tax and exceptional items.

In planning our audit we continued to embrace innovation in the audit process. This included for example enhanced use of data analytics to identify fraud, and the deployment of technology and tools to allow for more precise scoping, enhanced risk assessment procedures, more targeted testing and real time reporting of work performed by different teams with full visibility to management and the Audit Committee.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of the concept of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items (FSLIs) and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

| Group | Company |
|---|---|
| Overall materiality | £184m (2020: £191m). £291m (2020: £299m), For the purposes of the group audit, we lowered materiality to £16m (2020: £26m), other than for those balances which were eliminated on consolidation. |
| How we determined it | 5% of the three-year weighted average profit before taxation and exceptional items (as defined in note 4). This approach has not changed compared to the prior year. 0.5% of net assets. This approach has not changed compared to the prior year. |
| Why we believe this is appropriate | In assessing Diageo's performance you exclude items identified by management as exceptional. Therefore we have used profit before taxation and exceptional items which is a generally accepted auditing benchmark. The Covid pandemic introduced some volatility into the environment faced by Diageo during both 2021 and 2020, albeit the group's size, strategy and products were not materially negatively impacted. In such situations, auditing standards allow for the use of an average of the current and prior periods to appropriately reflect the size of the business. We consider a net asset measure to reflect the nature of the company, which primarily acts as a holding company for the group's investments and holds certain liabilities on the balance sheet. The results of procedures performed over balances and transactions contributing to the group's overall results were used to support our group opinion. |

We asked each of the teams reporting on the individual business units to work to assigned materiality levels which reflected the size of the operations they audited. This materiality will differ from that used in any external audit of the separate financial statements for these business units, for example the materiality used for the company balance sheet and reported profit was lowered to £16m for the group audit as described in the table. The range of materiality allocated across the business unit audits was between £12m (Spain) and £130m (North America).

When planning the audit, we considered if multiple misstatements may exist which, when aggregated, could exceed our overall materiality level. In order to reduce the risk of multiple misstatements which could aggregate to this amount we used a lower level of materiality, known as performance materiality to identify the individual balances, classes of transactions and disclosures that were subject to audit. Our performance materiality was £138m for the group and £218m for the company, being 75% of overall materiality for both the group and company financial statements. In determining this amount, we considered a number of factors - the history of low levels of misstatements, our risk assessment and the effectiveness of controls - and concluded that an amount at the upper end of our normal range was appropriate.

Where the audit identified any items that were not reflected appropriately in the financial information, we considered these items carefully to assess if they were individually or in aggregate material. We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified which were qualitatively significant or which exceeded £9m (2020: £9.5m). This amount was also £9m for the company (2020: £9.5m). The Audit Committee was responsible for deciding whether adjustments should be made to the financial statements in respect of those items. The Directors concluded that all items which remained unadjusted were not material to the financial statements, either individually or in aggregate. We agreed with their conclusion.

Key audit matters

We attended each of the six Audit Committee and sub-Committee meetings held during the year. Part of each meeting involved a private discussion without management present. We also met with the Chair of the Audit Committee on an ad-hoc basis. During these various conversations we discussed our observations on a variety of accounting matters, and observations on controls over financial reporting. In December, the Audit Committee discussed and challenged the audit plan. The plan included the matters which we considered presented the highest risk to the audit (the key audit matters) and other information on our audit approach such as our approach to specific balances, the audit of journals and where the latest technology would be used to obtain better quality audit evidence.

The areas of highest risk to the group audit and where we focused most effort and resource, were;

- Carrying value of goodwill and brand intangible assets;
- Uncertain tax positions in respect of direct and indirect taxes; and
- Valuation of post employment benefit liabilities.

To help you understand their impact on the audit, we have listed them in order of decreasing audit effort. Most of these areas are common with other international beverage companies. Relative to the previous year, we believe that the presentation of exceptional items, and provisions and contingent liabilities, no longer represented key audit matters to the group or because of a reduction in the level of judgement involved and lower potential quantitative impacts. We shared this risk assessment with the auditors of each business unit so that they could include appropriate audit procedures in response to such risks in their work.

We have included in an appendix to this report an explanation of each item, why it was discussed and how the audit approach was tailored to address the concerns.

The Covid pandemic continued to impact the group and company, particularly disruption to the on-trade channel, albeit as described in the Strategic Review, in many markets this was offset by improved performance in the off-trade and online channels resulting in improved trading in the majority of business units which we audited. Our audit did consider whether the control environment had deteriorated as a result of the pandemic and remote working, whether the trading environment had caused significant negative impacts on the recoverability of trade debtors, and how predicted future results used in management's models reflect the potential impacts of the pandemic. Our amended approach to the oversight of work performed by business unit teams is set out above, and how the Covid pandemic impacted our work on the valuation of goodwill and intangible assets is included in the appendix.

The value of the company's investment in subsidiary undertakings was identified as a key audit matter in the previous year principally because of a group restructuring discussed in note 3(a). As this restructuring did not reoccur, it was no longer deemed a key audit matter. As the sponsoring company for the United Kingdom schemes, valuation of post employment benefit liabilities was also identified as a key audit matter for the company.

Climate change

There has been increasing interest from members as to how climate change will impact the business. For Diageo, the most significant future impacts will be managing water scarcity, and reducing carbon in the supply chain.

By their nature financial statements present historical information which does not fully capture future events. However, we designed our audit procedures to specifically consider those assets whose values are determined through modeling future cash flows. Most notably, we audited how the group considered climate impacts on the cash flows that support goodwill and brand indefinite intangibles. We also challenged how the Directors considered climate change in their assessment of going concern and viability. We ensured that the assumptions used by management in the financial statements are consistent with the disclosures on pages 50-55 made in response to the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate related Financial Disclosures. These unaudited disclosures provide more information for you on the potential future risks and opportunities for the business which the group has identified as a result of climate change.

The accuracy of Diageo's progress against its climate ambitions set out on pages 39-40 is not included within the scope of this audit. However, PwC was separately engaged to provide to the Directors limited assurance, a standard substantially less in scope than that of an audit, over selected disclosures in the separate ESG Reporting Index 2021 which is referred to on page 201.

3. Our conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, which included understanding and evaluating the group's financial forecasts and the stress testing of liquidity, assessing and testing risk factors that could impact the going concern basis of accounting such as the Covid pandemic, and testing amounts of debt maturing during the assessment period, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast doubt on the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In relation to the Directors' reporting on how they have applied the United Kingdom Corporate Governance Code (the Code), we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

4. Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and this report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on this work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Directors' Remuneration

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Corporate governance statement

The Listing Rules require us to review the Directors' statements in relation to longer-term viability and that part of the corporate governance statement relating to the company's compliance with the provisions of the Code specified for our review.

Having completed this work, we have concluded that each of the following elements of the corporate governance statement is materially consistent with the financial statements and our knowledge obtained during the audit, and we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to;

- the Directors' confirmation on page 97 that they have carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks;
- the disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those principal risks, what procedures are in place to identify emerging risks and an explanation of how these are being managed or mitigated;
- the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the group's and company's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- the Directors' explanation on page 49 as to their assessment of the group's and company's prospects, the period this assessment covers and why the period is appropriate;
- the Directors' statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of its assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions;
- the Directors' statement that they consider the Annual Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for the members to assess the group's and company's position, performance, business model and strategy;
- the section of the Annual Report that describes the review of effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems; and
- the section of the Annual Report describing the work of the Audit Committee.

We have nothing to report in respect of our responsibility to report when the Directors' statement relating to the company's compliance with the Code does not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the Code specified under the Listing Rules for review by the auditors.

Our review was substantially less in scope than an audit and consisted of making inquiries and considering the Directors' process supporting their statements; checking that the statements are in alignment with the relevant provisions of the Code; and considering whether the statements are consistent with the knowledge and understanding of the group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit.

5. Exception reporting required by the Companies Act

2006

We are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the company financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

6. Responsibilities of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Responsibility Statement set out on page 98, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Directors are also responsible for the internal controls they determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the group or the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are also responsible for the other information referenced above.

7. Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Richard Oldfield (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

28 July 2021

Appendix: Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of potential material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us. They include those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the audit team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Valuation of goodwill and brand intangible assets

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

| Impacted FSLIs | 2021 | 2020 |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Goodwill | £1,957m | £1,912m |
| Brands | £7,361m | £7,755m |

Goodwill and brand assets have been recognised as a result of acquisitions, in the current and prior years. Diageo is required to perform testing of the recoverable amounts of these assets at least annually because they are deemed to have an indefinite life and are therefore not amortised.

Testing was primarily performed by Diageo over goodwill on a number of cash generating units (CGUs) in December and impairment triggers considered upto the balance sheet date. The testing of brands was principally undertaken in May. The testing, with supporting sensitivity analyses, calculated the value in use (VIU) and fair value less cost of disposal and compared this amount to the carrying value. VIU was predominantly used, unless management believed that fair value less cost of disposal would result in a higher recoverable amount for any CGU or brand.

Certain CGUs and brands were identified as being sensitive to reasonable changes in significant assumptions and are required to be disclosed in the Annual Report.

The methodology in the models is dependent on various assumptions, both short term and long term in nature. These assumptions, which are subject to estimation uncertainty, are derived from a combination of management's judgement, experts engaged by management and market data. The significant assumptions that we focused our audit on were those with greater levels of management judgement and for which variations had the most significant impact on the recoverable amounts. Specifically, these included Diageo's strategic plans for fiscal years 2022 to 2024 including long-term growth rates, discount rates, and forecasts for volume, revenue and operating profit growth.

The discussion with the Audit Committee

We discussed with the Audit Committee the methodologies and significant assumptions used to determine the recoverable values of the goodwill in India and Turkey, the Windsor and Bell's brands, and the portfolio of USL (India) brands.

These discussions covered:

- the macroeconomic environment;
- Diageo's trading and financial performance in the context of the Covid pandemic and the impact this may have on future performance;
- the consistency of assumptions of the impact of climate change with the impacts discussed in the unaudited disclosures on pages 50-55 in response to the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate related Financial Disclosures;
- reasonably possible alternatives for significant assumptions for example, the appropriateness of discount rates relative to our independently calculated ranges; and
- the disclosures made in relation to goodwill and brand intangibles, including the use of sensitivity analysis to explain estimation uncertainty and the conditions that would result in an impairment being recognised.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

For acquisitions which occurred during the year we agreed the recognition of brands to reports produced by management's experts and, where significant, independently tested the valuation methodology used; and we agreed the mathematical accuracy of the calculation of goodwill.

We validated the appropriateness of the CGUs selected.

We evaluated the design and operation of controls in place over the VIU methodologies and selection of the significant assumptions used.

We agreed the mathematical accuracy of the calculations, to estimate the VIU.

In respect of the significant assumptions, our testing included the following:

- challenging the achievability of management's strategic plan and the prospects for Diageo's businesses for the specific CGUs and brands. We paid particular attention to achievement of the strategic plan in light of the Covid pandemic;
- obtaining and evaluating evidence where available for critical data relating to significant assumptions of forecasted growth, from a combination of historic experience, external market (e.g. IWSR, the leading source of data and analysis on the global beverage alcohol market) and other financial information;
- assessing whether the cash flows included in the model were in accordance with the accounting standard IAS 36 - "Impairment of Assets";
- independently assessing the sensitivity of the VIU to reasonable variations in significant assumptions, both individually and in aggregate; and
- determining a reasonable range for the discount rate used within the model, with the assistance of PwC valuation experts, and comparing it to the discount rate used by management.

We evaluated and tested the disclosures made in the Annual Report in relation to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles, and considered them to be reasonable.

Relevant references in Annual Report

Note 1(e) - Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Note 9 - Intangible assets

Uncertain tax positions in respect of direct and indirect taxes

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

| Impacted FSLIs | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Corporate tax receivables | £145m | £190m |
| Corporate tax payable | £146m | £246m |
| Provision for direct tax contingencies | £129m | £189m |

The group operates across a large number of jurisdictions and in the normal course of business is subject to periodic challenges by tax authorities on a range of matters, including transfer pricing, direct and indirect taxes, and transaction related matters. In common with all alcohol beverage companies, taxation is particularly challenging because of specific alcohol duties and international distribution of certain brands.

Diageo makes judgements in assessing the likelihood of potentially material exposures and develops estimates to determine provisions where required. Of particular significance are direct and indirect tax assessments in less mature markets and assessments relating to financing and transfer pricing structures. The impact of a more aggressive tax stance by tax authorities to deal with government financing requirements following the Covid pandemic, and, in certain instances, changes in local tax regulations, and ongoing inspections by local tax and customs authorities and international bodies could materially impact the amounts recorded in the group financial statements.

The discussion with the Audit Committee

We discussed with the Audit Committee the judgements taken by management in assessing the risk of a potentially material exposure, and the significant assumptions used by management in determining the level of provisioning. Our discussions specifically covered matters in Brazil, India and the United Kingdom. We also discussed the disclosures, including those made in note 7 to the Annual Report.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We evaluated the design and implementation of controls in respect of identifying uncertain tax positions, and the related accounting policy for provisioning for tax exposures.

PwC tax specialists gained an understanding of the current status of tax assessments and investigations and monitored developments in ongoing disputes. We read recent rulings and correspondence with tax authorities, as well as external advice provided by the group's tax experts and legal advisors to satisfy ourselves that the tax provisions had been appropriately recorded or adjusted to reflect the latest developments.

Where the basis for the conclusion reached was less clear, we challenged the advice from legal advisors and tax experts on how their view was reached. We also challenged management's key assumptions, in particular on cases where there had been significant developments with tax authorities.

We agreed the mathematical accuracy of the provision calculation,

We evaluated and tested the related disclosures in relation to uncertain tax positions, and considered them to be reasonable.

Relevant references in Annual Report

| | |
|--|--|
| Note 1(e) - Critical accounting estimates and judgements | |
| Note 4 - Exceptional items | |
| Note 5 - Finance income and charges | |

| |
|--|
| Note 7 - Taxation |
| Note 14 - Working capital |
| Note 18 - Contingent liabilities and legal proceedings |

Valuation of post employment benefit liabilities

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

| Impacted FSLI | 2021 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Post employment benefit liabilities | £9,445m | £10,057m |

The most significant post employment plans giving rise to the defined benefit liabilities are in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States.

The valuation of pension plan liabilities is dependent on a number of actuarial assumptions. Management uses external actuaries to assist in determining these assumptions, and to determine the valuation of the defined benefit obligation. The experts use valuation methodologies that require a number of market based inputs and other financial and demographic assumptions, including salary increases, mortality rates, discount rates, inflation levels and the impact of any changes in individual pension plans. The significant assumptions that we focused our audit on were those with greater levels of management judgement, and for which variations had the most significant impact on the liabilities. Specifically, these included the discount rates, inflation rates and mortality rates.

The discussion with the Audit Committee

We discussed with the Audit Committee the methodologies and significant assumptions used by management to determine the value of the defined benefit liabilities for the significant plans.

We discussed a number of specific matters, including:

- the methodology for calculating the rate of future price increases following the Retail Prices Index reform in the United Kingdom, because it is dependent upon an assumption which is subjective and sensitive; and
- the impact of gender equalisation for guaranteed minimum pension benefits.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We evaluated the design and implementation of controls in place over the methodologies and the significant assumptions. We also evaluated the objectivity and competence of Diageo's experts involved in the valuation of the defined benefit obligations.

Our actuarial experts assessed the appropriateness of the methodology used to estimate the liabilities, and to review the calculations prepared by Diageo's actuarial experts. They also understood the judgments made by Diageo and their actuarial experts in determining the significant assumptions, and compared these assumptions to our independently compiled expected ranges based on market observable indices, relevant national and industry benchmarks, and our market experience, for the significant plans.

Based on our procedures, we considered management's significant assumptions to be within reasonable ranges. We evaluated and tested the related disclosures in relation to the defined benefit obligation, and considered them to be reasonable.

Relevant references in Annual Report

| | |
|--|--|
| Note 1(e) - Critical accounting estimates and judgements | |
| Note 3(d) - Exceptional operating items | |

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Note 4 - Exceptional items |
| Note 13 - Post employment benefits |

Consolidated income statement

| | Notes | Year ended 30 June 2021 £ million | Year ended 30 June 2020 £ million | Year ended 30 June 2019 £ million |
|---|-------|---|---|---|
| Sales | 2 | 19,153 | 17,697 | 19,294 |
| Excise duties | 3 | (6,420) | (5,945) | (6,427) |
| Net sales | 2 | 12,733 | 11,752 | 12,867 |
| Cost of sales | 3 | (5,038) | (4,654) | (4,866) |
| Gross profit | | 7,695 | 7,098 | 8,001 |
| Marketing | 3 | (2,163) | (1,841) | (2,042) |
| Other operating items | 3 | (1,801) | (3,120) | (1,917) |
| Operating profit | | 3,731 | 2,137 | 4,042 |
| Non-operating items | 4 | 14 | (23) | 144 |
| Finance income | 5 | 278 | 366 | 442 |
| Finance charges | 5 | (651) | (719) | (705) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | 6 | 334 | 282 | 312 |
| Profit before taxation | | 3,706 | 2,043 | 4,235 |
| Taxation | 7 | (907) | (589) | (898) |
| Profit for the year | | 2,799 | 1,454 | 3,337 |
| Attributable to: | | | | |
| Equity shareholders of the parent company | | 2,660 | 1,409 | 3,160 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 139 | 45 | 177 |
| | | 2,799 | 1,454 | 3,337 |
| Weighted average number of shares | | | | |
| Shares in issue excluding own shares | | 2,337 | 2,346 | 2,418 |
| Dilutive potential ordinary shares | | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| | | 2,345 | 2,354 | 2,428 |
| Basic earnings per share | | | | |
| | | 113.8 | 60.1 | 130.7 |
| Diluted earnings per share | | 113.4 | 59.9 | 130.1 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

| | Year ended 30 June 2021 £ million | Year ended 30 June 2020 £ million | Year ended 30 June 2019 £ million |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| Items that will not be recycled subsequently to the income statement | | | |
| Net remeasurement of post employment plans | | | |
| Group | 16 | 38 | 33 |
| Associates and joint ventures | 3 | (14) | 2 |
| Tax on post employment plans | (46) | (21) | 1 |
| | (27) | 3 | 36 |
| Items that may be recycled subsequently to the income statement | | | |
| Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations | | | |
| Group | (1,233) | (104) | 274 |
| Associates and joint ventures | (240) | 82 | 19 |
| Non-controlling interests | (173) | (37) | 55 |
| Net investment hedges | 810 | (227) | (93) |
| Exchange loss recycled to the income statement | | | |
| On translation of foreign operations | — | 4 | — |
| Tax on exchange differences – group | (9) | 4 | (19) |
| Tax on exchange differences – non-controlling interests | (1) | — | — |
| Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges | | | |
| Hedge of foreign currency debt of the group | (298) | 221 | 180 |
| Transaction exposure hedging of the group | 101 | (43) | (86) |
| Hedges by associates and joint ventures | (1) | 6 | (6) |
| Commodity price risk hedging of the group | 41 | (11) | (9) |
| Recycled to income statement – hedge of foreign currency debt of the group | 175 | (75) | (82) |
| Recycled to income statement – transaction exposure hedging of the group | 10 | 42 | 45 |
| Recycled to income statement – commodity price risk hedging of the group | (2) | 8 | — |
| Tax on effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges | (6) | (23) | (11) |
| Hyperinflation adjustment | (17) | (18) | (22) |
| Tax on hyperinflation adjustment | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| | (838) | (167) | 251 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/profit, net of tax, for the year | (865) | (164) | 287 |
| Profit for the year | 2,799 | 1,454 | 3,337 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 1,934 | 1,290 | 3,624 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Equity shareholders of the parent company | 1,969 | 1,282 | 3,392 |
| Non-controlling interests | (35) | 8 | 232 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 1,934 | 1,290 | 3,624 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

| | Notes | 30 June 2021 £ million | 30 June 2020 £ million |
|---|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Intangible assets | 9 | 10,764 | 11,300 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 10 | 4,849 | 4,926 |
| Biological assets | | 66 | 51 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 6 | 3,308 | 3,557 |
| Other investments | 12 | 40 | 41 |
| Other receivables | 14 | 36 | 46 |
| Other financial assets | 15 | 327 | 686 |
| Deferred tax assets | 7 | 100 | 119 |
| Post employment benefit assets | 13 | 1,018 | 1,111 |
| | | 20,508 | 21,837 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 14 | 6,045 | 5,772 |
| Trade and other receivables | 14 | 2,385 | 2,111 |
| Corporate tax receivables | 7 | 145 | 190 |
| Other financial assets | 15 | 121 | 75 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 16 | 2,749 | 3,323 |
| | | 11,445 | 11,471 |
| Total assets | | 31,953 | 33,308 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings and bank overdrafts | 16 | (1,862) | (1,995) |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | (257) | (389) |
| Share buyback liability | 17 | (91) | — |
| Trade and other payables | 14 | (4,648) | (3,683) |
| Corporate tax payables | 7 | (146) | (246) |
| Provisions | 14 | (138) | (183) |
| | | (7,142) | (6,496) |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 16 | (12,865) | (14,790) |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | (384) | (393) |
| Other payables | 14 | (338) | (175) |
| Provisions | 14 | (274) | (293) |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 7 | (1,945) | (1,972) |
| Post employment benefit liabilities | 13 | (574) | (749) |
| | | (16,380) | (18,372) |
| Total liabilities | | (23,522) | (24,868) |
| Net assets | | 8,431 | 8,440 |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital | 17 | 741 | 742 |
| Share premium | | 1,351 | 1,351 |
| Other reserves | | 1,621 | 2,272 |
| Retained earnings | | 3,184 | 2,407 |
| Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company | | 6,897 | 6,772 |
| Non-controlling interests | 17 | 1,534 | 1,668 |
| Total equity | | 8,431 | 8,440 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved by a duly appointed and authorised committee of the Board of Directors on 28 July 2021 and were signed on its behalf by Ivan Menezes and Lavanya Chandrashekhar, Directors.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

| | Other reserves | | | | Retained earnings/(deficit) | | | | Equity attributable to parent company shareholders £ million | Non-controlling interests £ million | Total equity £ million |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Share capital £ million | Share premium £ million | Capital redemption reserve £ million | Hedging and exchange reserve £ million | Own shares £ million | Other retained earnings £ million | Total £ million | | | | |
| At 30 June 2018 | 780 | 1,349 | 3,163 | (1,030) | (2,144) | 7,830 | 5,686 | 9,948 | 1,765 | 11,713 | |
| Profit for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 3,160 | 3,160 | 3,160 | 177 | 3,337 | |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | 212 | — | 20 | 20 | 232 | 55 | 287 | |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | — | — | — | 212 | — | 3,180 | 3,180 | 3,392 | 232 | 3,624 | |
| Employee share schemes | — | — | — | — | 118 | (49) | 69 | 69 | — | 69 | |
| Share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 49 | 49 | 49 | — | 49 | |
| Share-based incentive plans in respect of associates | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | |
| Tax on share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | 20 | |
| Shares issued | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Purchase of non-controlling interests (note 8) | — | — | — | — | — | (694) | (694) | (694) | (90) | (784) | |
| Non-controlling interest in respect of new subsidiary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | |
| Change in fair value of put option | — | — | — | — | — | (3) | (3) | (3) | — | (3) | |
| Share buyback programme | (27) | — | 27 | — | — | (2,801) | (2,801) | (2,801) | — | (2,801) | |
| Dividends paid | — | — | — | — | — | (1,623) | (1,623) | (1,623) | (114) | (1,737) | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 753 | 1,350 | 3,190 | (818) | (2,026) | 5,912 | 3,886 | 8,361 | 1,795 | 10,156 | |
| Profit for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 1,409 | 1,409 | 1,409 | 45 | 1,454 | |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | (116) | — | (11) | (11) | (127) | (37) | (164) | |
| Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year | — | — | — | (116) | — | 1,398 | 1,398 | 1,282 | 8 | 1,290 | |
| Employee share schemes | — | — | — | — | 90 | (36) | 54 | 54 | — | 54 | |
| Share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | |
| Share-based incentive plans in respect of associates | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | |
| Tax on share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Share based payments and purchase of treasury shares in respect of subsidiaries | — | — | — | — | — | (1) | (1) | (1) | — | (1) | |
| Shares issued | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Transfers | — | — | — | 5 | — | (5) | (5) | — | — | — | |
| Purchase of non-controlling interests (note 8) | — | — | — | — | — | (39) | (39) | (39) | (23) | (62) | |
| Non-controlling interest in respect of new subsidiary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | |
| Change in fair value of put option | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | — | 9 | |
| Share buyback programme | (11) | — | 11 | — | — | (1,256) | (1,256) | (1,256) | — | (1,256) | |
| Dividends paid | — | — | — | — | — | (1,646) | (1,646) | (1,646) | (117) | (1,763) | |
| At 30 June 2020 | 742 | 1,351 | 3,201 | (929) | (1,936) | 4,343 | 2,407 | 6,772 | 1,668 | 8,440 | |
| Profit for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 2,660 | 2,660 | 2,660 | 139 | 2,799 | |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | (652) | — | (39) | (39) | (691) | (174) | (865) | |
| Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year | — | — | — | (652) | — | 2,621 | 2,621 | 1,969 | (35) | 1,934 | |
| Employee share schemes | — | — | — | — | 59 | (10) | 49 | 49 | — | 49 | |
| Share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 49 | 49 | 49 | — | 49 | |
| Share-based incentive plans in respect of associates | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | |
| Tax on share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | — | 9 | |
| Purchase of non-controlling interests (note 8) | — | — | — | — | — | (15) | (15) | (15) | (27) | (42) | |
| Associates' transactions with non-controlling interests | — | — | — | — | — | (91) | (91) | (91) | — | (91) | |
| Change in fair value of put option | — | — | — | — | — | (2) | (2) | (2) | — | (2) | |
| Share buyback programme | (1) | — | 1 | — | — | (200) | (200) | (200) | — | (200) | |
| Dividends declared | — | — | — | — | — | (1,646) | (1,646) | (1,646) | (72) | (1,718) | |
| At 30 June 2021 | 741 | 1,351 | 3,202 | (1,581) | (1,877) | 5,061 | 3,184 | 6,897 | 1,534 | 8,431 | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

| Notes | Year ended 30 June 2021 | | Year ended 30 June 2020 | | Year ended 30 June 2019 | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | £ million | £ million | £ million | £ million | £ million | £ million |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | 2,799 | | 1,454 | | 3,337 | |
| Taxation | 907 | | 589 | | 898 | |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | (334) | | (282) | | (312) | |
| Net finance charges | 373 | | 353 | | 263 | |
| Non-operating items | (14) | | 23 | | (144) | |
| Operating profit | 3,731 | | 2,137 | | 4,042 | |
| Increase in inventories | (443) | | (366) | | (434) | |
| (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables | (446) | | 523 | | 11 | |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables and provisions | 1,220 | | (485) | | 201 | |
| Net decrease/(increase) in working capital | 331 | | (328) | | (222) | |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment | 447 | | 1,839 | | 374 | |
| Dividends received | 290 | | 4 | | 168 | |
| Post employment payments less amounts included in operating profit | (30) | | (109) | | (121) | |
| Other items | 88 | | (14) | | 64 | |
| | 795 | | 1,720 | | 485 | |
| Cash generated from operations | 4,857 | | 3,529 | | 4,305 | |
| Interest received | 89 | | 185 | | 216 | |
| Interest paid | (440) | | (493) | | (468) | |
| Taxation paid | (852) | | (901) | | (805) | |
| | (1,203) | | (1,209) | | (1,057) | |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | 3,654 | | 2,320 | | 3,248 | |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | | | | |
| Disposal of property, plant and equipment and computer software | 13 | | 14 | | 32 | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and computer software | (626) | | (700) | | (671) | |
| Movements in loans and other investments | (4) | | — | | (1) | |
| Sale of businesses and brands | 8 | 14 | 11 | | 426 | |
| Acquisition of businesses | 8 | (488) | (130) | | (56) | |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | (1,091) | | (805) | | (270) | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | | | | |
| Share buyback programme | 17 | (109) | (1,282) | | (2,775) | |
| Proceeds from issue of share capital | | — | 1 | | 1 | |
| Net sale of own shares for share schemes | | 49 | 54 | | 50 | |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | | (77) | (111) | | (112) | |
| Proceeds from bonds | 16 | 1,031 | 5,188 | | 2,766 | |
| Repayment of bonds | 16 | (1,247) | (820) | | (1,168) | |
| Purchase of shares of non-controlling interests | 8 | (42) | (62) | | (784) | |
| Net movements in other borrowings | | (753) | (285) | | 721 | |
| Equity dividends paid | 17 | (1,646) | (1,646) | | (1,623) | |
| Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities | | (2,794) | 1,037 | | (2,924) | |
| Net (decrease)/increase in net cash and cash equivalents | 16 | (231) | 2,552 | | 54 | |
| Exchange differences | | (285) | (120) | | (26) | |
| Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | 3,153 | 721 | | 693 | |
| Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | | 2,637 | 3,153 | | 721 | |
| Net cash and cash equivalents consist of: | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 16 | 2,749 | 3,323 | | 932 | |
| Bank overdrafts | 16 | (112) | (170) | | (211) | |
| | | 2,637 | 3,153 | | 721 | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Accounting information and policies

Introduction

This section describes the basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the group's accounting policies that are applicable to the financial statements as a whole. Accounting policies, critical accounting estimates and judgements specific to a note are included in the note to which they relate. Furthermore, the section details new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations, that the group has adopted in the current financial year or will adopt in subsequent years.

1. Accounting information and policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IFRS as adopted by the EU differs in certain respects from IFRS as issued by the IASB. The differences have no impact on the group's consolidated financial statements for the years presented. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, unless stated otherwise in the relevant accounting policy.

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.

(b) Going concern

Management has prepared cash flow forecasts which have also been sensitised to reflect severe, but plausible downside scenarios taking into consideration the group's principal risks. In our base case scenario, we expect net sales momentum to continue into the year ending 30 June 2022, however, we expect near-term volatility to remain. The potential financial impact of a slower Covid-19 pandemic recovery has been modelled in the plausible downside scenarios. Even with these negative sensitivities for each region taken into account, the group's cash position is still considered to remain strong, as we have protected our liquidity by launching and pricing €700 million of fixed rate Euro and £400 million of fixed rate Sterling denominated bonds under Diageo's European Debt Issuance Programme. Mitigating actions, should they be required, are all within management's control and could include reductions in discretionary spending including acquisitions and capital expenditure, as well as a temporary suspension of the share buyback programme and dividend payments in the next 12 months or drawdown on committed facilities. Having considered the outcome of these assessments, the Directors are comfortable that the Company is going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing the company's consolidated financial statements.

(c) Consolidation

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. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by Diageo plc. The group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Where the group has the ability to exercise joint control over an entity but has rights to specified assets and obligations for liabilities of that entity, the entity is included on the basis of the group's rights over those assets and liabilities.

(d) 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 non-sterling 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. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation to closing rates are taken to the exchange reserve.

Assets and liabilities are translated at closing rates. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation at closing rates of the opening balance sheets of overseas entities are taken to the exchange reserve, as are exchange differences arising on 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 the exchange reserve. Gains and losses accumulated in the exchange reserve are recycled to the income statement when the foreign operation is sold. Other exchange differences are taken to the income statement. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction.

The principal foreign exchange rates used in the translation of financial statements for the three years ended 30 June 2021, expressed in US dollars and euros per £1, were as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|------|------|
| US dollar | | | |
| Income statement and cash flows ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 1.35 | 1.26 | 1.29 |
| Assets and liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 1.39 | 1.23 | 1.27 |
| Euro | | | |
| Income statement and cash flows ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.13 |
| Assets and liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 1.17 | 1.09 | 1.12 |

(i) Weighted average rates

(ii) Year end rates

The group uses foreign exchange hedges to mitigate the effect of exchange rate movements. For further information see note 15.

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Details of critical estimates and judgements which the directors consider could have a significant impact upon the financial statements are set out in the related notes as follows:

- Exceptional items – management judgement whether exceptional or not – page 151
- Taxation – management judgement of whether a provision is required and management estimate of amount of corporate tax payable or receivable, the recoverability of deferred tax assets and expectation on manner of recovery of deferred taxes – pages 154 and 182
- Brands, goodwill and other intangibles – management judgement of the assets to be recognised and synergies resulting from an acquisition. Management judgement and estimate are required in determining future cash flows and appropriate applicable assumptions to support the intangible asset value – page 159

- Post employment benefits – management judgement in determining whether a surplus can be recovered and management estimate in determining the assumptions in calculating the liabilities of the funds – page 164
- Contingent liabilities and legal proceedings – management judgement in assessing the likelihood of whether a liability will arise and an estimate to quantify the possible range of any settlement and significant unprovided tax matters where maximum exposure is provided for each – page 182

Venezuela is a hyperinflationary economy where the government maintains a regime of strict currency controls with multiple foreign currency rate systems. Access to US dollars on these exchange systems is very limited. The foreign currency denominated transactions and balances of the group's Venezuelan operations are translated into the local functional currency (Venezuelan bolivar) at the rate they are expected to be settled, applying the most appropriate official exchange rate (DICOM). For consolidation purposes, the group converts its Venezuelan operations using management's estimate of the exchange rate considering forecast inflation and the most appropriate official exchange rate. The exchange rate used to translate the results of the group's Venezuelan operations was VES/£ 236,878,083 for the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020 - VES/£ 10,024,865). Movement in the price index for the year ended 30 June 2021 was 1,991% (2020 - 2,464%). The inflation rate used by the group is provided by an independent valuer, because no reliable, official published rate is available that is representative of the situation in Venezuela.

The following table presents the contribution of the group's Venezuelan operations to the consolidated income statement, cash flow statement and net assets for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 and with the amounts that would have resulted if the official DICOM exchange rate had been applied:

| | Year ended 30 June 2021 | | Year ended 30 June 2020 | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | At estimated exchange rate 236,878,083 VES/£ £ million | At DICOM exchange rate 4,449,579 VES/£ £ million | At estimated exchange rate 10,024,865 VES/£ £ million | At DICOM exchange rate 252,558 VES/£ £ million |
| Net sales | — | 4 | — | 3 |
| Operating (loss)/ profit | (1) | 11 | — | 10 |
| Other finance income - hyperinflation adjustment | 2 | 122 | 6 | 222 |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | — | 9 | — | 6 |
| Net assets | 38 | 2,016 | 48 | 1,893 |

Lebanon became a hyperinflationary economy during the year ended 30 June 2021. Hyperinflationary accounting has been applied for the group's Lebanese operations from 1 July 2020, with hyperinflationary gains and foreign exchange losses associated with monetary items being reported in finance charges. The impact of applying hyperinflationary accounting was immaterial.

(f) New accounting standards and interpretations

The following amendments to the accounting standards, issued by the IASB which have been endorsed by the EU, have been adopted by the group from 1 July 2020 with no impact on the group's consolidated results, financial position or disclosures:

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material
- Amendments to IFRS 16 – Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions

The following amendments and standards issued by the IASB which have been endorsed by the EU, have been adopted by the group:

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform (phase 1).

The amendment provides temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by interbank offered rate (IBOR) reform. The reliefs have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. The expectations are that the cash flows in relation to hedging relationships will not be altered by the reform and the derivative instruments used in hedge accounting will still provide a close approximation to the extent of the managed risk exposures.

Amendments to IAS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.

The amendment requires the remeasurement of service cost and interest charge for the rest of the period following plan amendments, settlements and curtailments using actuarial assumptions prevailing at the date of these events. The amendment is applicable to Diageo from 1 July 2019 on a prospective basis and has resulted in an additional service cost of £1 million in the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020 – £1 million).

IFRS 16 - Leases. The group adopted IFRS 16 from 1 July 2019 by applying the modified retrospective method. Comparative periods have not been restated. The impact of the adoption is included in Note 11.

The following amendment and standard, issued by the IASB has not been adopted by the group:

IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts (effective in the year ending 30 June 2024) is ultimately intended to replace IFRS 4.

Based on a preliminary assessment the group believes that the adoption of IFRS 17 will not have a significant impact on its consolidated results or financial position.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest rate benchmark reform (phase 2).

The amendment to IFRS 9 provides relief from applying specific hedge accounting and financial instrument derecognition requirements directly affected by interbank offered rate (IBOR) reform. By applying the practical expedient, Diageo will not be required to discontinue its hedging relationships as a result of changes in reference rates due to the IBOR reform. The amendment to IFRS 7 will require additional disclosure explaining the nature and extent of risk related to the reform and the progress of the transition.

There are a number of other amendments and clarifications to IFRS, effective in future years, which are not expected to significantly impact the group's consolidated results or financial position.

(g) Climate change considerations

The impact of climate change assessment and the stated net zero carbon emission on our direct operation (scope 1 & 2) by 2030 has been considered as part of the assessment of estimates and judgements in preparing the group accounts.

The climate change scenario analyses – conducted in line with TCFD recommendations – undertaken this year did not identify any material financial impact.

The following considerations were made in respect of financial statements:

- Impact of climate change is not expected to be material on the going concern period and viability of the group over the next three years.
- The forecasts of cash flows used in impairment assessments for the value in use of non-current assets including goodwill (see Note 9)
- The impact of climate change on pension assets.
- The impact of climate change on the carrying value of the fixed assets.

Results for the year

Introduction

This section explains the results and performance of the group for the three years ended 30 June 2021. Disclosures are provided for segmental information, operating costs, exceptional items, finance income and charges, the group's share of results of associates and joint ventures, taxation. For associates, joint ventures and taxation, balance sheet disclosures are also provided in this section.

2. Segmental information

Accounting policies

Sales comprise revenue from contracts with customers from the sale of goods, royalties and rents receivable. Revenue from the sale of goods includes excise and other duties which the group pays as principal but excludes duties and taxes collected on behalf of third parties, such as value added tax. Sales are recognised as or when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a good or service to the customer, which is determined considering, among other factors, the delivery terms agreed with customers. For the sale of goods the transfer of control occurs, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are passed to the customer. Based on the shipping terms agreed with customers, the transfer of control of goods occurs at the time of dispatch for the majority of sales. Where the transfer of control is subsequent to the dispatch of goods, the time between dispatch and receipt by the customer is generally less than 5 days. The group includes in sales the net consideration to which it expects to be entitled. Sales are recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Therefore, sales are stated net of expected price discounts, allowances for customer loyalty and certain promotional activities and similar items. Generally, payment of the transaction price is due within credit terms that are consistent with industry practices, with no element of financing.

Net sales are sales less excise duties. Diageo incurs excise duties throughout the world. In the majority of countries excise duties are effectively a production tax which becomes payable when the product is removed from bonded premises and is not directly related to the value of sales. It is generally not included as a separate item on external invoices; increases in excise duty are not always passed on to the customer and where a customer fails to pay for products received the group cannot reclaim the excise duty. The group therefore recognises excise duty, unless it regards itself as an agent of the regulatory authorities, as a cost to the group.

Advertising costs, point of sale materials and sponsorship payments are charged to marketing in operating profit when the company has a right of access to the goods or services acquired.

Diageo is an international manufacturer and distributor of premium drinks. Diageo also owns a number of investments in associates and joint ventures as set out in note 6.

The segmental information presented is consistent with management reporting provided to the Executive Committee (the chief operating decision maker).

The Executive Committee considers the business principally from a geographical perspective based on the location of third party sales and the business analysis is presented by geographical segment. In addition to these geographical selling segments, a further segment reviewed by the Executive Committee is the Supply Chain and Procurement (SC&P) segment, which manufactures products for other group companies and includes the production sites in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Guatemala and Mexico, as well as comprises the global procurement management functions.

Continuing operations also include the Corporate function. Corporate revenues and costs are in respect of central costs, including finance, marketing, corporate relations, human resources and legal, as well as certain information systems, facilities and employee costs that are not allocable to the geographical segments or to the SC&P. They also include rents receivable and payable in respect of properties not used by the group in the manufacture, sale or distribution of premium drinks.

Diageo uses shared services operations to deliver transaction processing activities for markets and operational entities. These centers are located in Hungary, Colombia, the Philippines and India. The captive business service centers in Budapest and Bangalore also perform certain central finance activities, including elements of financial planning and reporting, treasury and HR services. The costs of shared services operations are recharged to the regions.

As part of the annual planning process a budget exchange rate is set each year equal to the prior year's weighted average rate. This rate is used for management reporting purposes and, in order to ensure a consistent basis on which performance is measured through the year, the prior period results are restated to the budget rate as well. Segmental information for net sales and operating profit before exceptional items are reported on a consistent basis with our management reporting. The adjustments required to retranslate the segmental information to actual exchange rates and to reconcile it to the group's reported results are shown in the tables below. The comparative segmental information, prior to retranslation, has not been restated at the current year's budgeted exchange rates but is presented at the budgeted rates for the respective year.

In addition, for management reporting purposes Diageo presents separately the results of acquisitions and disposals completed in the current and prior year from the results of the geographical segments. The impact of acquisitions and disposals on net sales and operating profit is disclosed under the appropriate geographical segments in the following tables at budgeted exchange rates.

(a) Segmental information for the consolidated income statement

| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | SC&P £ million | Eliminate inter- segment sales £ million | Total operating segments £ million | Corporate and other £ million | Total £ million |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2021 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales | 5,803 | 4,795 | 2,020 | 1,369 | 5,146 | 1,537 | (1,537) | 19,133 | 20 | 19,153 |
| Net sales | | | | | | | | | | |
| At budgeted exchange rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 5,527 | 2,579 | 1,541 | 1,176 | 2,561 | 1,627 | (1,548) | 13,463 | 20 | 13,483 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | 28 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 35 | — | 35 |
| SC&P allocation | 9 | 45 | 3 | 13 | 9 | (79) | — | — | — | — |
| Retranslation to actual exchange rates | (355) | (68) | (137) | (143) | (82) | (11) | 11 | (785) | — | (785) |
| Net sales | 5,209 | 2,558 | 1,412 | 1,046 | 2,488 | 1,537 | (1,537) | 12,713 | 20 | 12,733 |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | | | | | | | | | |
| At budgeted exchange rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 2,469 | 728 | 228 | 422 | 628 | (97) | — | 4,378 | (218) | 4,160 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | (18) | (3) | — | — | — | — | — | (21) | — | (21) |
| SC&P allocation | (30) | (32) | (3) | (27) | (5) | 97 | — | — | — | — |
| Fair value remeasurement of contingent considerations, equity option and earn out arrangements | (9) | (27) | — | — | — | — | — | (36) | — | (36) |
| Retranslation to actual exchange rates | (175) | (31) | (54) | (92) | (15) | — | — | (367) | 10 | (357) |
| Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items | 2,237 | 635 | 171 | 303 | 608 | — | — | 3,954 | (208) | 3,746 |
| Exceptional items | — | (15) | — | — | — | — | — | (15) | — | (15) |
| Operating profit/(loss) | 2,237 | 620 | 171 | 303 | 608 | — | — | 3,939 | (208) | 3,731 |
| Non-operating items | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Net finance charges | | | | | | | | | | (373) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | | | | | | | | | | 335 |
| Moët Hennessy | | | | | | | | | | (1) |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | 3,706 |
| Profit before taxation | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | SC&P £ million | Eliminate inter- segment sales £ million | Total operating segments £ million | Corporate and other £ million | Total £ million |
| 2020 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales | 5,222 | 4,697 | 1,911 | 1,184 | 4,645 | 1,343 | (1,343) | 17,659 | 38 | 17,697 |
| Net sales | | | | | | | | | | |
| At budgeted exchange rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 4,445 | 2,501 | 1,300 | 944 | 2,253 | 1,439 | (1,341) | 11,541 | 38 | 11,579 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | 32 | 10 | 50 | — | 1 | — | — | 93 | — | 93 |
| SC&P allocation | 11 | 60 | 4 | 10 | 12 | (98) | — | (1) | 1 | — |
| Retranslation to actual exchange rates | 135 | (4) | (8) | (46) | 4 | 2 | (2) | 81 | (1) | 80 |
| Net sales | 4,623 | 2,567 | 1,346 | 908 | 2,270 | 1,343 | (1,343) | 11,714 | 38 | 11,752 |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | | | | | | | | | |
| At budgeted exchange rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 2,007 | 730 | 116 | 254 | 498 | 45 | — | 3,650 | (152) | 3,498 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | (1) | (4) | — | — | — | — | — | (5) | — | (5) |
| SC&P allocation | 6 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 6 | (45) | — | — | — | — |
| Fair value remeasurement of contingent consideration | (10) | (4) | — | 7 | — | — | — | (7) | — | (7) |
| Fair value remeasurement of biological assets | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| Retranslation to actual exchange rates | 32 | 9 | (17) | (27) | (3) | — | — | (6) | 5 | (1) |
| Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items | 2,034 | 757 | 101 | 248 | 501 | — | — | 3,641 | (147) | 3,494 |
| Exceptional items | 54 | (62) | (145) | (6) | (1,198) | — | — | (1,357) | — | (1,357) |
| Operating profit/(loss) | 2,088 | 695 | (44) | 242 | (697) | — | — | 2,284 | (147) | 2,137 |
| Non-operating items | | | | | | | | | | (23) |
| Net finance charges | | | | | | | | | | (353) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | | | | | | | | | | 285 |
| Moët Hennessy | | | | | | | | | | (3) |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | 2,043 |
| Profit before taxation | | | | | | | | | | |

| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | SC&P £ million | Eliminate inter-segment sales £ million | Total operating segments £ million | Corporate and other £ million | Total £ million |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales | 5,074 | 5,132 | 2,235 | 1,444 | 5,356 | 1,739 | (1,739) | 19,241 | 53 | 19,294 |
| Net sales | | | | | | | | | | |
| At budgeted exchange rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 4,034 | 2,951 | 1,529 | 1,095 | 2,656 | 1,843 | (1,738) | 12,370 | 54 | 12,424 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | 88 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 92 | — | 92 |
| SC&P allocation | 11 | 63 | 5 | 15 | 11 | (105) | — | — | — | — |
| Retranslation to actual exchange rates | 327 | (76) | 62 | 19 | 20 | 1 | (1) | 352 | (1) | 351 |
| Net sales | 4,460 | 2,939 | 1,597 | 1,130 | 2,688 | 1,739 | (1,739) | 12,814 | 53 | 12,867 |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | | | | | | | | | |
| At budgeted exchange rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 1,755 | 972 | 257 | 312 | 671 | 139 | — | 4,106 | (186) | 3,920 |
| Acquisitions and disposals | 29 | (1) | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | — | 28 |
| SC&P allocation | 13 | 72 | 6 | 32 | 16 | (139) | — | — | — | — |
| Retranslation to actual exchange rates | 151 | (29) | 12 | 21 | 16 | — | — | 171 | (3) | 168 |
| Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items | 1,948 | 1,014 | 275 | 365 | 703 | — | — | 4,305 | (189) | 4,116 |
| Exceptional items | — | (18) | — | — | (35) | — | — | (53) | (21) | (74) |
| Operating profit/(loss) | 1,948 | 996 | 275 | 365 | 668 | — | — | 4,252 | (210) | 4,042 |
| Non-operating items | | | | | | | | | | 144 |
| Net finance charges | | | | | | | | | | (263) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moët Hennessy | | | | | | | | | | 310 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Profit before taxation | | | | | | | | | | 4,235 |

(i) These items represent the IFRS 8 performance measures for the geographical and SC&P segments.

- (1) The net sales figures for SC&P 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 SC&P segment to the other operating segments, inter-segmental sales are not material.
(2) The group's net finance charges are managed centrally and are not attributable to individual operating segments.
(3) Approximately 40% of annual net sales occurred in the last four months of the calendar year 2020.

(b) Other segmental information

| | North America £ million | Europe and Turkey £ million | Africa £ million | Latin America and Caribbean £ million | Asia Pacific £ million | SC&P £ million | Corporate and other £ million | Total £ million |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2021 | | | | | | | | |
| Capital expenditure | 153 | 23 | 125 | 20 | 56 | 125 | 124 | 626 |
| Depreciation and intangible asset amortisation | (76) | (31) | (79) | (16) | (60) | (126) | (59) | (447) |
| 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Capital expenditure | 145 | 24 | 128 | 48 | 59 | 191 | 105 | 700 |
| Depreciation and intangible asset amortisation | (68) | (37) | (103) | (21) | (59) | (119) | (73) | (480) |
| Underlying impairment | — | (7) | — | (7) | — | — | — | (14) |
| Exceptional impairment of tangible assets | — | — | (139) | — | (1) | — | — | (140) |
| Exceptional impairment of intangible assets | — | — | — | — | (1,205) | — | — | (1,205) |
| 2019 | | | | | | | | |
| Capital expenditure | 150 | 32 | 160 | 48 | 40 | 197 | 44 | 671 |
| Depreciation and intangible asset amortisation | (51) | (18) | (81) | (13) | (42) | (110) | (59) | (374) |

(c) Category and geographical analysis

| | Category analysis | | | | | | Geographic analysis | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Spirits £ million | Beer ^(iv) £ million | Ready to drink ^(iv) £ million | Other £ million | Total £ million | Great Britain £ million | United States £ million | Nether- lands £ million | India £ million | Rest of World £ million | Total £ million |
| 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 15,634 | 2,562 | 741 | 216 | 19,153 | 1,822 | 5,441 | 70 | 3,011 | 8,809 | 19,153 |
| Non-current assets ^{(ii), (iii)} | | | | | | 2,119 | 4,320 | 2,474 | 2,561 | 7,589 | 19,063 |
| 2020 (Restated) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ^{(i), (iv)} | 14,158 | 2,687 | 621 | 231 | 17,697 | 1,684 | 4,839 | 62 | 2,783 | 8,329 | 17,697 |
| Non-current assets ^{(ii), (iii)} | | | | | | 1,911 | 5,028 | 2,661 | 2,758 | 7,563 | 19,921 |
| 2019 (Restated) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ^{(i), (iv)} | 15,283 | 3,041 | 662 | 308 | 19,294 | 1,706 | 4,724 | 70 | 3,236 | 9,558 | 19,294 |
| Non-current assets ^{(ii), (iii)} | | | | | | 1,637 | 4,662 | 2,525 | 3,829 | 7,668 | 20,321 |

- (i) The geographical analysis of sales is based on the location of third party sales.
 (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 and joint ventures, other investments and non-current other receivables.
 (iii) The management information provided to the chief operating decision maker does not include an analysis of assets and liabilities by category and therefore is not disclosed.
 (iv) Flavoured malt beverages have been reclassified from ready to drink to beer from 1 July 2020. This reporting is in line with the nature of these products and how management reviews the performance. Before the reclassification the beer sales would have been £2,188 million in 2021 (2020 – £2,342 million; 2019 – £2,758 million), and the ready to drink sales would have been £1,115 million in 2021 (2020 – £966 million; 2019 – £945 million).

3. Operating costs

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Excise duties | 6,420 | 5,945 | 6,427 |
| Cost of sales | 5,038 | 4,654 | 4,866 |
| Marketing | 2,163 | 1,841 | 2,042 |
| Other operating items | 1,801 | 3,120 | 1,917 |
| | 15,422 | 15,560 | 15,252 |
| Comprising: | | | |
| Excise duties | | | |
| Great Britain | 1,018 | 930 | 898 |
| United States | 589 | 585 | 587 |
| India | 2,127 | 1,927 | 2,202 |
| Other | 2,686 | 2,503 | 2,740 |
| Increase in inventories | (293) | (275) | (446) |
| Raw materials and consumables | 3,126 | 2,842 | 3,007 |
| Marketing | 2,163 | 1,841 | 2,042 |
| Other external charges | 1,978 | 2,044 | 2,285 |
| Staff costs | 1,586 | 1,404 | 1,580 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment | 447 | 1,839 | 374 |
| Gains on disposal of properties | (1) | (2) | (5) |
| Net foreign exchange losses/(gains) | 22 | 15 | (7) |
| Other operating income | (26) | (93) | (5) |
| | 15,422 | 15,560 | 15,252 |

(a) Other external charges

Other external charges include research and development expenditure in respect of new drinks products and package design of £40 million (2020 – £34 million; 2019 – £35 million) and maintenance and repairs of £107 million (2020 – £105 million; 2019 – £103 million).

(b) Auditor fees

Other external charges include the fees of the principal auditor of the group, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its affiliates (PwC) and are analysed below.

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Audit of these financial statements | 3.8 | 5.3 | 3.8 |
| Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Audit related assurance services ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Total audit fees (Audit fees) | 10.8 | 11.3 | 8.8 |
| Other assurance services (Audit related fees) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| All other non-audit fees (All other fees) | — | — | 0.2 |
| | 11.6 | 12.1 | 9.7 |

- (i) Audit related assurance services are in respect of reporting under section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the review of the interim financial information.
 (ii) Other assurance services comprise the aggregate fees for assurance and related services that are not reported under 'total audit fees'.
 (1) Disclosure requirements for auditor fees in the United States are different from those required in the United Kingdom. The terminology by category required in the United States is disclosed in brackets in the above table. All figures are the same for the disclosures in the United Kingdom and the United States apart from £0.4 million (2020 – £0.4 million; 2019 – £0.4 million) of the cost in respect of the review of the interim financial information which would be included in audit related fees in the United States rather than audit fees.

Audit services provided by firms other than PwC for the year ended 30 June 2021 were £0.1 million (2020 – £0.1 million; 2019 – £0.1 million). Further PwC fees for audit services in respect of employee pension plans were £0.2 million for the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020 – £0.3 million; 2019 – £0.3 million).

(c) Staff costs and average number of employees

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Aggregate remuneration | | | |
| Wages and salaries | 1,336 | 1,251 | 1,344 |
| Share-based incentive plans | 50 | 3 | 50 |
| Employer's social security | 83 | 79 | 96 |
| Employer's pension | | | |
| Defined benefit plans | 82 | 37 | 61 |
| Defined contribution plans | 25 | 24 | 19 |
| Other post employment plans | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 1,586 | 1,404 | 1,580 |

The average number of employees on a full time equivalent basis (excluding employees of associates and joint ventures) was as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| North America | 2,616 | 2,466 | 2,410 |
| Europe and Turkey | 3,267 | 3,350 | 3,609 |
| Africa | 4,016 | 4,003 | 4,338 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 1,505 | 1,549 | 1,610 |
| Asia Pacific | 6,474 | 6,559 | 7,038 |
| SC&P | 5,085 | 4,908 | 4,919 |
| Corporate and other | 4,687 | 4,940 | 4,496 |
| | 27,650 | 27,775 | 28,420 |

At 30 June 2021 the group had, on a full time equivalent basis, 27,783 (2020 – 27,788; 2019 – 28,150) employees. The average number of employees of the group, including part time employees, for the year was 28,025 (2020 – 28,490; 2019 – 29,402).

(d) Exceptional operating items

Included in other operating items are the following:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Staff costs | | | |
| Guaranteed minimum pension equalisation charge | 5 | — | 21 |
| Other external charges | 13 | 95 | 53 |
| Other operating income | (3) | (83) | — |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment | | | |
| Brand, goodwill, tangible and other assets impairment | — | 1,345 | — |
| Total exceptional operating items (note 4) | 15 | 1,357 | 74 |

4. Exceptional items

Accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements

Exceptional items are those that in management's judgement need to be disclosed separately. Such items are included within the income statement caption to which they relate. It is believed that separate disclosure of exceptional items and the classification between operating and non-operating further helps investors to understand the performance of the group.

Changes in estimates and reversals in relation to items previously recognised as exceptional are presented consistently as exceptional in the current year.

Operating items

Exceptional operating items are those that are considered to be material and unusual or non-recurring in nature and are part of the operating activities of the group such as impairment of intangible assets and fixed assets, indirect tax settlements, property disposals and changes in post employment plans.

Non-operating items

Gains and losses on the sale of businesses, brands or distribution rights, step up gains and losses that arise when an investment becomes an associate or an associate becomes a subsidiary and other material, unusual non-recurring items, that are not in respect of the production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks, are disclosed as non-operating exceptional items below operating profit in the consolidated income statement.

Taxation items

Exceptional current and deferred tax items comprising material unusual non-recurring items that impact taxation. Examples include direct tax provisions and settlements in respect of prior years and the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities following tax rate changes.

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Exceptional operating items | | | |
| Ongoing litigation in Turkey (a) | (15) | — | — |
| Guaranteed minimum pension equalisation (b) | (5) | — | (21) |
| Donations (c (ii)) | (5) | (89) | — |
| Obsolete inventories (c (iii)) | 7 | (30) | — |
| Substitution drawback (c (iii)) | 3 | 83 | — |
| Brand, goodwill, tangible and other assets impairment (d) | — | (1,345) | — |
| Indirect tax in Korea (e) | — | 24 | (35) |
| French tax audit penalty (note 7 (b) (v)) | — | — | (18) |
| | (15) | (1,357) | (74) |
| Non-operating items | | | |
| Sale of businesses and brands | | | |
| United National Breweries (f) | 10 | (32) | (9) |
| USL businesses (g) | 3 | — | (2) |
| Portfolio of 19 brands (h) | 1 | 2 | 155 |
| Loss on disposal of associate (i) | — | (1) | — |
| Step acquisitions (j) | — | 8 | — |
| | 14 | (23) | 144 |
| French tax audit interest (note 7 (b) (v)) | — | — | (9) |
| Exceptional items before taxation | (1) | (1,380) | 61 |
| Items included in taxation (note 7 (b)) | (84) | 154 | (39) |
| Total exceptional items | (85) | (1,226) | 22 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Equity shareholders of the parent company | (86) | (1,157) | (4) |
| Non-controlling interests | 1 | (69) | 26 |
| Total exceptional items | (85) | (1,226) | 22 |

(a) In the year ended 30 June 2021, based on recent developments, an additional provision of TRY 156 million (£15 million) was recorded as an exceptional item in respect of ongoing litigation in Turkey, bringing the provision's balance to TRY 272 million (£23 million) following a settlement of TRY 15 million (£1 million) during the year.

(b) On 20 November 2020, the High Court of Justice of England and Wales issued a ruling that requires schemes to equalise pension benefits for men and women for the calculation of their guaranteed minimum pension liability (GMP) on historic transfers out, which resulted in an additional liability of £5 million. The corresponding expense was recognised as an exceptional operating item, consistent with the charge of £21 million in relation to the initial GMP ruling in the year ended 30 June 2019.

(c) In line with the group's accounting policy, given the unusual nature and magnitude of the below items, these were reported as exceptional operating items:

- (i) An exceptional charge of \$6 million (£5 million) was recognised as part of the 'Raising the Bar' programme in the year ended 30 June 2021. The additional charge represents the re-investment of corporate tax benefit in the fund in certain markets, where a corporate tax deduction is available.

In the year ended 30 June 2020, Diageo launched the 'Raising the Bar' programme, including a commitment of \$100 million (£81 million) over a period of up to two years from 1 July 2020, to support pubs and bars to recover following the Covid-19 pandemic. Diageo also provided other forms of support to help the communities and the industry which amounted to £8 million.

- (ii) In the year ended 30 June 2021, an inventory provision of £7 million was released (2020 - a charge of £30 million) in respect of inventories that had earlier been expected to be returned and destroyed as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in an exceptional gain. Given the original charge was classified as an exceptional item in the year ended 30 June 2020, the change to the provision was also classified as exceptional.
- (iii) In the year ended 30 June 2021, an additional gain of \$4 million (£3 million) was recognised in other operating items for excess receipts in respect of substitution drawback claims on prior year accruals. In the year ended 30 June 2020, an estimated benefit of \$105 million (£83 million) for substitution drawback claims that had been filed and were to be filed with the US Government in relation to prior years was recognised in other operating items.

(d) In the year ended 30 June 2020, an impairment charge of £1,345 million was recognised in exceptional operating items, comprising of £655 million in respect of the India cash-generating unit containing the India goodwill, £116 million in respect of the USL popular brands category (Old Tavern brand £78 million and Bagpiper brand £38 million) and £1 million in respect of fixed assets in India; £434 million in respect of the Windsor Premier brand; £84 million in respect of the group's Nigerian tangible fixed assets; and £55 million in respect of the group's Ethiopian tangible fixed assets.

For further information see notes 9 (d) and 10, respectively.

(e) In the year ended 30 June 2019, the group recognised a provision of £35 million for indirect tax in respect of certain channel accounts and regulatory change in Korea in respect of prior years.

An assessment was issued by the Korea Tax Authority in the year ended 30 June 2020 that resulted in the reversal of the prior year's provision in the amount of £24 million.

(f) In the year ended 30 June 2021, ZAR 209 million (£10 million) of deferred consideration was paid to Diageo in respect of the sale of United National Breweries, the full amount of which represented a non-operating gain (2020 - loss of £32 million; 2019 - loss of £9 million).

(g) Certain United Spirits Limited subsidiaries were sold in the year ended 30 June 2021. The sale of businesses resulted in an exceptional gain of £3 million.

In the year ended 30 June 2019, the disposal of the Indian wine business resulted in an exceptional loss of £2 million.

(h) In the year ended 30 June 2021, the group reversed \$2 million (£1 million) (2020 - £2 million) from provisions in relation to the sale of a portfolio of 19 brands to Sazerac on 20 December 2018. The aggregate consideration for the disposal was \$550 million (£435 million) resulting in a profit before taxation of \$198 million (£155 million) in the year ended 30 June 2019.

See note 8 (b) for further information.

(i) In the year ended 30 June 2020, the disposal of an associate, Equal Parts, LLC resulted in an exceptional loss of £1 million.

(j) In the year ended 30 June 2020, Diageo completed the acquisition of Seedlip and Anna Seed 83 and acquired controlling interests in certain Distill Ventures entities. As a result of these entities becoming subsidiaries of the group a gain of £8 million arose, being the difference between the book value of the associates prior to the transaction and their fair value.

For further information see note 8 (a).

Cash payments and receipts included in net cash inflow from operating activities in respect of exceptional items were as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Substitution drawback | 60 | 26 | — |
| Donations | (50) | (7) | — |
| Thalidomide (note 14 (d) (a)) | (15) | (17) | (15) |
| Indirect tax in Korea | (10) | — | — |
| Ongoing litigation in Turkey | (1) | — | — |
| French tax audit | — | (88) | — |
| Total cash payments | (16) | (86) | (15) |

5. Finance income and charges

Accounting policies

Net interest includes interest income and charges in respect of financial instruments and the results of hedging transactions used to manage interest rate risk.

Finance charges directly 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. Borrowing costs which are not capitalised are recognised in the income statement based on the effective interest method. All other finance charges are recognised primarily in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Net other finance charges include items in respect of post employment plans, the discount unwind of long-term obligations and hyperinflation charges. The results of operations in hyperinflationary economies are adjusted to reflect the changes in the purchasing power of the local currency of the entity before being translated to sterling.

The impact of derivatives, excluding cash flow hedges that are in respect of commodity risk management or those that are used to hedge the currency risk of highly probable future currency cash flows, is included in interest income or interest charge.

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | 119 | 192 | 232 |
| Fair value gain on financial instruments | 124 | 123 | 155 |
| Total interest income⁽ⁱ⁾ | 243 | 315 | 387 |
| Interest charge on bank loans, bonds and overdrafts | (365) | (390) | (349) |
| Interest charge on leases | (16) | (15) | (7) |
| Interest charge on other borrowings | (84) | (120) | (122) |
| Fair value loss on financial instruments | (126) | (123) | (157) |
| Total interest charges⁽ⁱ⁾ | (591) | (648) | (635) |
| Net interest charges | (348) | (333) | (248) |
| Net finance income in respect of post employment plans in surplus (note 13) | 18 | 26 | 29 |
| Hyperinflation adjustment in respect of Venezuela (note 1) | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Interest income in respect of direct and indirect tax | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Other finance income | — | 3 | — |
| Total other finance income | 35 | 51 | 55 |
| Net finance charge in respect of post employment plans in deficit (note 13) | (13) | (17) | (22) |
| Hyperinflation adjustment and foreign exchange revaluation of monetary items in respect of Lebanon (note 1) | (8) | — | — |
| Unwinding of discounts | (20) | (24) | (17) |
| Interest charge in respect of direct and indirect tax | (11) | (22) | (11) |
| Change in financial liability (Level 3) | (7) | (6) | (8) |
| Other finance charges (exceptional) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | — | — | (9) |
| Guarantee fees | (1) | (1) | — |
| Other finance charges | — | (1) | (3) |
| Total other finance charges | (60) | (71) | (70) |
| Net other finance charges | (25) | (20) | (15) |

(i) Includes £28 million interest income and £(429) million interest charge in respect of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value through the income statement (2020 – £46 million income and £(471) million charge; 2019 – £86 million income and £(439) million charge).

(ii) In respect of the French tax audit settlement (see note 7(b)(v)).

6. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Accounting policies

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. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The group's interest in the net assets of associates and joint ventures is reported in investments in the consolidated balance sheet and its interest in their results (net of tax) is included in the consolidated income statement below the group's operating profit. Associates and joint ventures are initially recorded at cost including transaction costs. Investments in associates and joint ventures are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment review compares the net carrying value with the recoverable amount, where the recoverable amount is the higher of the value in use calculated as the present value of the group's share of the associate's future cash flows and its fair value less costs of disposal.

Diageo's principal associate is Moët Hennessy of which Diageo owns 34%. Moët Hennessy is 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 champagne and cognac brands.

A number of joint distribution arrangements have been established with LVMH in Asia Pacific and France, principally covering distribution of Diageo's Scotch whisky and gin premium brands and Moët Hennessy's champagne and cognac premium brands. 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 non-controlling shareholder in Moët Hennessy.

(a) An analysis of the movement in the group's investments in associates and joint ventures is as follows:

| | Moët Hennessy £ million | Others £ million | Total £ million |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Cost less provisions | | | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 3,040 | 133 | 3,173 |
| Exchange differences | 78 | 4 | 82 |
| Additions | — | 47 | 47 |
| Share of profit after tax | 285 | (3) | 282 |
| Disposals | — | (1) | (1) |
| Dividends | — | (4) | (4) |
| Share of movements in other comprehensive income and equity | (8) | — | (8) |
| Step acquisitions | — | (11) | (11) |
| Transfer | — | (2) | (2) |
| Other | — | (1) | (1) |
| At 30 June 2020 | 3,395 | 162 | 3,557 |
| Exchange differences | (228) | (12) | (240) |
| Additions | — | 38 | 38 |
| Share of profit after tax | 335 | (1) | 334 |
| Dividends | (289) | (1) | (290) |
| Share of movements in other comprehensive income and equity | (85) | — | (85) |
| Transfer | — | 2 | 2 |
| Impairment charged during the year | — | (8) | (8) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 3,128 | 180 | 3,308 |

(1) Investment in associates balance includes loans given to and preference shares invested in associates of £108 million (2020 – £82 million).

(2) If certain performance targets are met by associates in the Distill Ventures programmes, an additional £33 million (2020 – £22 million) will be invested in those associates.

(b) Income statement information for the three years ended 30 June 2021 and balance sheet information as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 of Moët Hennessy is as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sales | 4,819 | 4,425 | 4,713 |
| Profit for the year | 985 | 838 | 911 |
| Total comprehensive income | 999 | 765 | 865 |

Moët Hennessy prepares its financial statements under IFRS as endorsed by the EU in euros to 31 December each year. The results are adjusted for alignment to Diageo accounting policies and are a major part of the Wines & Spirits division of LVMH. The results are translated at £1 = €1.13 (2020 – £1 = €1.14; 2019 – £1 = €1.13).

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Non-current assets | 5,320 | 5,310 |
| Current assets | 7,800 | 8,352 |
| Total assets | 13,120 | 13,662 |
| Non-current liabilities | (1,665) | (1,480) |
| Current liabilities | (2,256) | (2,197) |
| Total liabilities | (3,921) | (3,677) |
| Net assets | 9,199 | 9,985 |

(1) Including acquisition fair value adjustments principally in respect of Moët Hennessy's brands and translated at £1 = €1.17 (2020 – £1 = €1.09).

(c) Information on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures is disclosed in note 20.

(d) Investments in associates and joint ventures comprise the cost of shares less goodwill written off on acquisitions prior to 1 July 1998 of £1,254 million (2020 – £1,312 million), plus the group's share of post acquisition reserves of £2,054 million (2020 – £2,245 million).

(e) The associates and joint ventures have not reported any material contingent liabilities in their latest financial statements.

7. Taxation

Accounting policies

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit is different from accounting profit due to temporary differences between accounting and tax treatments, and due to items that are never taxable or tax deductible. Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that the tax positions are sustainable. Once considered to be probable, tax benefits are reviewed each year 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. Tax provisions are included in current liabilities. Penalties and interest on tax liabilities are included in operating profit and finance charges, respectively.

Full provision for deferred tax is made for temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their value for tax purposes. The amount of deferred tax reflects the expected recoverable amount and is based on the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the basis of taxation enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are not recognised where it is more likely than not that the assets 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.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The group is required to estimate the corporate tax in each of the many jurisdictions in which it operates. Management is required to estimate the amount that should be recognised as a tax liability or tax asset in many countries which are subject to tax audits which by their nature are often complex and can take several years to resolve; current tax balances are based on such estimations. Tax provisions are based on management's judgement and 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 for the year.

The evaluation of deferred tax asset recoverability requires estimates to be made regarding the availability of future taxable income. For brands with an indefinite life, management's primary intention is to recover the book value through a potential sale in the future, and therefore the deferred tax on the brand value is generally recognised using the appropriate country capital gains tax rate. To the extent brands with an indefinite life have been impaired, management considers this to be an indication of recovery through use and in such a case deferred tax on the brand value is recognised using the appropriate country corporate income tax rate.

(a) Analysis of taxation charge for the year

| | United Kingdom | | | Rest of world | | | Total | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
| Current tax | | | | | | | | | |
| Current year | 100 | 108 | 150 | 684 | 589 | 713 | 784 | 697 | 863 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | 1 | 6 | (3) | 28 | (25) | 52 | 29 | (19) | 49 |
| | 101 | 114 | 147 | 712 | 564 | 765 | 813 | 678 | 912 |
| Deferred tax | | | | | | | | | |
| Origination and reversal of temporary differences | 13 | 24 | 29 | 18 | (143) | (19) | 31 | (119) | 10 |
| Changes in tax rates | 46 | 6 | (2) | 32 | 39 | (52) | 78 | 45 | (54) |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | 8 | — | 5 | (23) | (15) | 25 | (15) | (15) | 30 |
| | 67 | 30 | 32 | 27 | (119) | (46) | 94 | (89) | (14) |
| Taxation on profit | 168 | 144 | 179 | 739 | 445 | 719 | 907 | 589 | 898 |

(b) Exceptional tax charges/(credits)

The taxation charge includes the following exceptional items:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tax rate change in the United Kingdom ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 46 | — | — |
| Tax rate change in the Netherlands ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 42 | — | (51) |
| Donations ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | (5) | — | — |
| Obsolete inventories | 1 | (7) | — |
| Substitution drawback | 1 | 20 | — |
| Guaranteed minimum pension equalisation | (1) | — | (4) |
| Brand and tangible asset impairment ^(iv) | — | (165) | — |
| Other items | — | (2) | — |
| French tax audit settlement ^(v) | — | — | 61 |
| Sale of businesses and brands | — | — | 33 |
| | 84 | (154) | 39 |

- (i) On 24 May 2021, legislation was substantively enacted in the UK to increase the corporate tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. As a result of the change, an exceptional tax charge of £46 million was recognised for the year ended 30 June 2021 in relation to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, there was a one-off charge of £48 million to other comprehensive income and equity, mainly in respect of the remeasurement of the deferred tax liabilities on the post employment assets.
- (ii) On 15 December 2020, legislation was substantively enacted in the Netherlands to maintain the headline corporate tax rate at 25%, reversing a previously enacted reduction in the corporate tax rate to 21.7% from 2021. As a result of the change, an exceptional tax charge of £42 million was recognised for the year ended 30 June 2021 in relation to the remeasurement of deferred tax liabilities. During the year ended 30 June 2019 the Dutch Senate agreed to a phased reduction in the Dutch corporate tax rate which was expected to be effective from 1 January 2020. An exceptional tax credit of £51 million was recorded in the year ended 30 June 2019 principally from the remeasurement of deferred tax liabilities in respect of the Ketel One vodka distribution rights from 25% to a then enacted tax rate of 20.5%. During the year ended 30 June 2020 the Dutch Senate enacted an increased tax rate of 21.7%, giving rise to a £12 million tax charge which was recognised as underlying tax charge.
- (iii) As disclosed in the 2020 Annual Report, Diageo launched the "Raising the Bar" programme to support pubs and bars to welcome customers back and recover following the Covid-19 pandemic including a commitment of \$100 million (£81 million) over a period of up to two years from 1 July 2020. Due to uncertainty on the precise nature of the spend, it could not be determined whether the amounts were deductible for tax purposes in future periods. As a result, no deferred tax asset was recognised in respect of the provision for the year ended 30 June 2020. In 2021, additional information regarding the nature of the spend was available and this has been re-assessed and a £5 million exceptional tax credit has been recognised mainly in respect of spent in the United States, United Kingdom and Ireland for the year ended 30 June 2021.
- (iv) During the year ended 30 June 2020 the exceptional tax credit of £165 million consists of the impairment of the Windsor and USL brands of £105 million and £25 million, respectively, exceptional tax credits in respect of fixed assets impairments in Nigeria and Ethiopia of £25 million and £10 million, respectively.
- (v) As disclosed in the 2019 Annual Report, in July 2019 Diageo reached a resolution with the French tax authorities on the treatment of interest costs for all open periods which resulted in a total exceptional charge of €100 million (£88 million), comprising a tax charge of €69 million (£61 million), penalties of €21 million (£18 million) and interest of €10 million (£9 million). This brought to a close all open issues with the French tax authorities for periods up to and including 30 June 2017.

(c) Taxation rate reconciliation and factors that may affect future tax charges

| | 2021 £ million | 2021 % | 2020 £ million | 2020 % | 2019 £ million | 2019 % |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Profit before taxation | 3,706 | | 2,043 | | 4,235 | |
| Notional charge at UK corporation tax rate | 704 | 19.0 | 388 | 19.0 | 805 | 19.0 |
| Elimination of notional tax on share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | (63) | (1.7) | (54) | (2.6) | (59) | (1.4) |
| Differences in overseas tax rates | 128 | 3.5 | 53 | 2.6 | 106 | 2.5 |
| Effect of intra-group financing | — | — | (13) | (0.6) | (34) | (0.8) |
| Non taxable gain on disposals of businesses | (2) | (0.1) | — | — | (3) | — |
| Step-up gain | — | — | (2) | (0.1) | — | — |
| Other tax rate and tax base differences | — | — | (47) | (2.3) | (79) | (1.9) |
| Other items not chargeable | (52) | (1.4) | (60) | (3.0) | (51) | (1.2) |
| Impairment | — | — | 135 | 6.6 | — | — |
| Non deductible losses on disposals of businesses | — | — | 6 | 0.3 | — | — |
| Other items not deductible ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 67 | 1.8 | 115 | 5.6 | 122 | 2.9 |
| Irrecoverable withholding taxes | 25 | 0.7 | 36 | 1.7 | 24 | 0.6 |
| Movement in provision related to uncertain tax positions ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 1 | — | 6 | 0.3 | 98 | 2.3 |
| Changes in tax rates ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | 78 | 2.1 | 45 | 2.2 | (54) | (1.3) |
| Fair value adjustment in respect of assets held for sale | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years ^(iv) | 21 | 0.6 | (19) | (0.9) | 22 | 0.5 |
| Taxation on profit | 907 | 24.5 | 589 | 28.8 | 898 | 21.2 |
| Tax rate before exceptional items | — | 22.2 | — | 21.7 | — | 20.6 |

- (i) Other items not deductible include additional state and local taxes and other expenses.
- (ii) Movement in provision related to uncertain tax positions includes both current and prior year related uncertain tax position movements. Movement in provision related to uncertain tax positions for the year ended 30 June 2019 includes £61 million exceptional tax charge in respect of the French tax audit settlement.
- (iii) Changes in tax rates for the year ended 30 June 2021 mainly due to the tax rate change in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Changes in tax rates for the year ended 30 June 2020 mainly due to the Netherlands, UK, India and Kenya. Changes in tax rates for the year ended 30 June 2019 principally arose from the tax rate change in the Netherlands.
- (iv) Excludes prior year movement in provisions.
- (1) As part of an exercise undertaken to amend the policy as to how items are presented, the tax rate reconciliation table has been restructured to separately show irrecoverable withholding tax and movements in provisions related to uncertain tax positions, previously reflected within other items not deductible, in order to provide more relevant information. The UK transfer pricing adjustments included for the years ended 2020 and 2019 have also been reclassified to other tax rate and tax base differences to better reflect their nature, previously included within other items not chargeable.

The table above reconciles the notional taxation charge calculated at the UK tax rate, to the actual total tax charge. As a group operating in multiple countries, the actual tax rates applicable to profits in those countries are different from the UK tax rate. The impact is shown in the table above as differences in overseas tax rates. The group's worldwide business leads to the consideration of a number of important factors which may affect future tax charges, such as: the levels and mix of profitability in different jurisdictions, transfer pricing regulations, tax rates imposed and tax regime reforms, acquisitions, disposals, restructuring activities, and settlements or agreements with tax authorities.

Significant ongoing changes in the international tax environment and an increase in global tax audit activity means that tax uncertainties and associated risks have been gradually increasing. In the medium term, these risks could result in an increase in tax liabilities or adjustments to the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities. See note 18 (g).

The group has a number of ongoing tax audits worldwide for which provisions are recognised in line with the relevant accounting standard taking into account best estimates and management's judgements concerning the ultimate outcome of the tax audit. As at 30 June 2021 the ongoing audits that are provided for individually are not expected to result in a material tax liability. The current tax asset of £145 million (30 June 2020 – £190 million) and tax liability of £146 million (30 June 2020 – £246 million) includes £129 million (30 June 2020 – £189 million) of provisions for tax uncertainties with the reductions mainly driven by audit payments and foreign exchange movements.

The cash tax paid in the year 30 June 2021 amounts to £852 million (30 June 2020 – £901 million) and is £39 million higher than the current tax charge (30 June 2020 – £223 million higher). This arises as a result of timing differences between the accrual of income taxes and the actual payment of cash and the movement in the provision for uncertain tax positions.

(d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The amounts of deferred tax accounted for in the consolidated balance sheet comprise the following net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets:

| | Property, plant and equipment £ million | Intangible assets £ million | Post employment plans £ million | Tax losses £ million | Other temporary differences⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million | Total £ million |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| At 30 June 2019 | (349) | (1,795) | (38) | 24 | 264 | (1,894) |
| Exchange differences | — | 12 | 1 | (1) | (7) | 5 |
| Recognised in income statement – continuing operations | (10) | 115 | (5) | 7 | 27 | 134 |
| Reclassification | 8 | 6 | — | (3) | (11) | — |
| Recognised in other comprehensive loss and equity | — | (3) | (16) | 34 | (33) | (18) |
| Tax rate change – recognised in income statement | 11 | (52) | 2 | — | (6) | (45) |
| Tax rate change – recognised in other comprehensive loss and equity | — | — | (16) | — | — | (16) |
| Acquisition of subsidiaries | — | (19) | — | — | — | (19) |
| At 30 June 2020 | (340) | (1,736) | (72) | 61 | 234 | (1,853) |
| Exchange differences | 26 | 176 | (7) | (5) | (17) | 173 |
| Recognised in income statement – continuing operations | (28) | (19) | 2 | — | 29 | (16) |
| Reclassification | — | 7 | — | — | (7) | — |
| Recognised in other comprehensive loss and equity | — | — | (6) | — | (2) | (8) |
| Tax rate change – recognised in income statement | (39) | (48) | (2) | 1 | 10 | (78) |
| Tax rate change – recognised in other comprehensive loss and equity | — | — | (44) | — | (4) | (48) |
| Acquisition of subsidiaries | — | (16) | — | — | 1 | (15) |
| At 30 June 2021 | (381) | (1,636) | (129) | 57 | 244 | (1,845) |

(i) Deferred tax on other temporary differences includes fair value movement on cross-currency swaps, interest and finance costs, 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:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Deferred tax assets | 100 | 119 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (1,945) | (1,972) |
| | (1,845) | (1,853) |

The deferred tax assets of £100 million includes £48 million (2020 – £84 million) arising in jurisdictions with prior year taxable losses. The majority of the asset is in respect of Germany and Brazil. It is considered more likely than not that there will be sufficient future taxable profits to realise these deferred tax assets, the majority of which can be carried forward indefinitely.

(e) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The table below shows the tax value of tax losses which has not been recognised due to uncertainty over their utilisation in future periods. The gross value of those losses is £708 million (2020 – £809 million).

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Capital losses – indefinite | 105 | 76 |
| Trading losses – indefinite | 23 | 30 |
| Trading and Capital losses – expiry dates up to 2030 | 50 | 70 |
| | 178 | 176 |

Additionally, deferred tax assets have not been recognised in relation to deductible temporary differences, as any benefit of this temporary difference would not be realised unless certain of the group's brands were sold, which is not currently expected.

(f) Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities

Relevant legislation largely exempts overseas dividends remitted from tax. A tax liability is more likely to arise in respect of withholding taxes levied by the overseas jurisdiction. Deferred tax is provided where there is an intention to distribute earnings, and a tax liability arises. It is impractical to estimate the amount of unrecognised deferred tax liabilities in respect of these unremitted earnings.

The aggregate amount of temporary differences in respect of investments in subsidiaries, branches, interests in associates and joint ventures for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised is approximately £16.4 billion (2020 – £14.7 billion).

Operating assets and liabilities

Introduction

This section describes the assets used to generate the group's performance and the liabilities incurred. Liabilities relating to the group's financing activities are included in section 'Risk management and capital structure' and balance sheet information in respect of associates, joint ventures and taxation are covered in section 'Results for the year'. This section also provides detailed disclosures on the group's recent acquisitions and disposals, performance and financial position of its defined benefit post employment plans.

8. Acquisition and sale of businesses and purchase of non-controlling interests

Accounting policies

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 acquired or sold are included in the income statement from, or up to, the date that control passes.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are measured at fair value at acquisition date. The consideration payable is measured at fair value and includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Among other factors, the group considers the nature of, and compensation for the selling shareholders' continuing employment to determine if any contingent payments are for post-combination employee services, which are excluded from consideration.

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 and contingent liabilities acquired. Directly attributable acquisition costs in respect of subsidiary companies acquired are recognised in other external charges as incurred.

The non-controlling interests on the date of acquisition can be measured either at the fair value or at the non-controlling shareholder's proportion of the net fair value of the identifiable assets assumed. This choice is made separately for each acquisition.

Where the group has issued a put option over shares held by a non-controlling interest, the group derecognises the non-controlling interests and instead recognises a contingent deferred consideration liability for the estimated amount likely to be paid to the non-controlling interest on the exercise of those options. Movements in the estimated liability in respect of put options are recognised in retained earnings.

Transactions with non-controlling interests are recorded directly in retained earnings.

For all entities in which the company, directly or indirectly, owns equity a judgement is made to determine whether the investor controls the investee and therefore should fully consolidate the investee. An assessment is carried out to determine whether the group has the exposure or rights to the variable returns of the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. To establish control an analysis is carried out of the substantive and protective rights that the group and the other investors hold. This assessment is dependent on the activities and purpose of the investee and the rights of the other shareholders, such as which party controls the board, executive committee and material policies of the investee. Determining whether the rights that the group holds are substantive requires management judgement.

Where less than 50% of the equity of an investee is held, and the group holds significantly more voting rights than any other vote holder or organised group of vote holders this may be an indicator of de facto control. An assessment is needed to determine all the factors relevant to the relationship with the investee to ascertain whether control has been established and whether the investee should be consolidated as a subsidiary. Where voting power and returns from an investment are split equally between two entities then the arrangement is accounted for as a joint venture.

On an acquisition fair values are attributed to the assets and liabilities acquired. This may involve material judgement to determine these values.

(a) Acquisition of businesses

Fair value of net assets acquired and cash consideration paid in respect of the acquisition of subsidiaries in the three years ended 30 June 2021 were as follows:

| | Net assets acquired and consideration | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Aviation Gin and Davos Brands £ million | Other £ million | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
| Brands and other intangibles | 206 | 128 | 334 | 102 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 11 | 4 | 15 | — |
| Inventories | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| Other working capital | — | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Deferred tax | — | (15) | (15) | (19) |
| Borrowings | (6) | (2) | (8) | — |
| Cash | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Fair value of assets and liabilities | 220 | 119 | 339 | 84 |
| Goodwill arising on acquisition | 228 | 46 | 274 | 8 |
| Step acquisitions | — | — | — | (23) |
| Consideration payable | 448 | 165 | 613 | 69 |
| Satisfied by: | | | | |
| Cash consideration paid | (263) | (95) | (358) | (27) |
| Contingent consideration payable | (185) | (68) | (253) | (42) |
| Deferred consideration payable | — | (2) | (2) | — |
| | (448) | (165) | (613) | (69) |
| | | | | (21) |

Cash consideration paid in respect of the acquisition of business and purchase of shares of non-controlling interests in the three years ended 30 June 2021 were as follows:

| | Consideration | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
| Cash consideration paid for subsidiaries | (358) | (27) | (6) |
| Deferred consideration paid for subsidiaries | (1) | — | — |
| Cash consideration paid for Casamigos | (89) | (49) | (9) |
| Cash consideration paid in respect of other prior year acquisitions | (6) | (9) | (9) |
| Cash consideration paid for investments in associates | — | (6) | (15) |
| Capital injection in associates | (38) | (41) | (17) |
| Cash acquired | 4 | 2 | — |
| Net cash outflow on acquisition of businesses | (488) | (130) | (56) |
| Purchase of shares of non-controlling interests | (42) | (62) | (784) |
| Total net cash outflow | (530) | (192) | (840) |

Acquisitions in the year

On 30 September 2020, Diageo completed the acquisition of Aviation Gin LLC (Aviation Gin) and Davos Brands LLC (Davos Brands) to support Diageo's participation in the super premium gin segment for a total consideration of \$337 million (£263 million) upfront in cash and contingent consideration of up to \$275 million (£214 million) linked to performance targets.

It is expected that the goodwill and brand will be deductible for tax purposes. The goodwill arising on the acquisition of Aviation Gin and Davos Brands represents expected revenue and cost synergies and acquired workforce. Aviation Gin and Davos Brands contributed \$33 million (£26 million) to sales and \$15 million (£11 million) loss to the period, out of which \$9 million (£7 million) is related to acquisition transaction costs in the year ended 30 June 2021.

Diageo also completed a number of additional acquisitions in the year ended 30 June 2021, comprising: (i) on 26 February 2021, the acquisition of Chase Distillery Limited, to further support Diageo's participation in the premium-plus gin segment in the United Kingdom; (ii) on 8 March 2021, the acquisition of Far West Spirits LLC, owner of the Lone River Ranch Water brand, to improve Diageo's participation in the ready to drink category in the United States; and (iii) on 14 April 2021, the acquisition of Sons of Liberty Spirits Company, to expand Diageo's spirits-based ready to drink portfolio with Loyal 9 Cocktails. The aggregate up-front cash consideration paid on completion of these three transactions in the year ended 30 June 2021 was £95 million. In addition, two of these transactions include provision for further contingent consideration of up to £86 million in aggregate, in each case linked to performance targets, and one of the transactions provides for a further £2 million of deferred consideration, of which £1 million has been paid by 30 June 2021.

Prior year acquisitions

During the prior years Diageo completed a number of smaller acquisitions of brands, distribution rights and equity interests in various drinks businesses and made contingent consideration payments in respect of prior year acquisitions.

Purchase of shares of non-controlling interests

On 21 October 2020 and on 6 November 2020, EABL completed the acquisition of 13.3% and 16.7%, respectively of shares in Serengeti Breweries Limited for a total consideration of \$55 million (£42 million) in cash and £16 million in the form of shareholder loans outstanding to EABL and Diageo Holdings Netherlands B.V. at the date of completion, increasing Diageo's effective economic interest from 40.2% to 47.0%. Both transactions are recognised within retained earnings.

On 29 July 2019, East African Breweries Limited completed the purchase of 4% of the share capital of Serengeti Breweries Limited for \$3 million (£2 million). This increased Diageo's effective economic interest from 39.2% to 40.2%.

In August 2019 and February 2020, in two separate purchases, Diageo acquired shares in United Spirits Limited (USL) for INR 5,495 million (£60 million), which increased Diageo's percentage of shares owned in USL from 54.78% to 55.94% (excluding 2.38% owned by the USL Benefit Trust).

On 17 August 2018 and 9 April 2019, Diageo completed the purchase of 20.29% and 3.14% of the share capital of Sichuan Shuijingfang Company Limited (SJF) for an aggregate consideration of RMB 6,774 million (£775 million) and transaction costs of £9 million. This took Diageo's shareholding in SJF from 39.71% to 63.14%. SJF was already controlled and therefore consolidated prior to these transactions.

(b) Sale of businesses

In the year ended 30 June 2021, ZAR 209 million (£10 million) of deferred consideration was paid to Diageo in respect of the sale of United National Breweries. The disposal was completed on 1 April 2020 for an aggregate consideration of ZAR 600 million (£27 million) from which ZAR 378 million (£17 million) was deferred.

Certain United Spirits Limited subsidiaries were sold in the year ended 30 June 2021 for an aggregate consideration of £3 million, which has resulted in an exceptional gain of £3 million.

In the year ended 30 June 2019, Diageo completed the sale of a portfolio of 19 brands to Sazerac for an aggregate consideration of \$550 million (£435 million). Diageo continued to provide manufacturing services for all disposed brands until December 2019 with some extended up to June 2020 and for five brands will continue up to December 2028.

9. Intangible assets

Accounting policies

Acquired intangible assets are held on the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Acquired brands and other intangible assets are initially recognised at fair value 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. Where these assets are regarded as having indefinite useful economic lives, they are not amortised.

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the value of any non-controlling interests and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the subsidiary acquired over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill arising on acquisitions prior to 1 July 1998 was eliminated against reserves, and this goodwill has not been reinstated. Goodwill arising subsequent to 1 July 1998 has been capitalised.

Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets is based on their useful economic lives and 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 and are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. Impairment reviews compare the net carrying value with the recoverable amount (where recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use). Amortisation and any impairment write downs 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 eight years.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Assessment of the recoverable amount of an intangible asset and the useful economic life of an asset are based on management's estimates.

Impairment reviews are carried out to ensure that intangible assets, including brands, are not carried at above their recoverable amounts. Value in use and fair value less costs of disposal were both considered for these reviews and any impairment charge was based on these. The tests are dependent on management's estimates in respect of the forecasting of future cash flows, the discount rates applicable to the future cash flows and what expected growth rates are reasonable. Judgement is required in determining the cash-generating units. Such estimates and judgements are subject to change as a result of changing economic conditions and actual cash flows may differ from forecasts.

Additional estimates have been applied by management regarding the potential financial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic across markets. In this regard a combination of the following factors was considered in every impairment model:

- the future development of the virus, including the duration, scale and geographic extent of the closures;
- the expected scale and duration of the economic recovery;
- the size of the on-trade channel in the market;
- the life cycle phase of the brand and the maturity of the market.

Consideration of climate risk impact

The impact of climate risk on the future cash flows has also been considered for scenarios analysed in line with the climate change risk assessment. The climate change scenario analyses - conducted in line with TCFD recommendations - undertaken this year did not identify any material financial impact.

| | Brands £ million | Goodwill £ million | Other intangibles £ million | Computer software £ million | Total £ million |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 8,895 | 2,795 | 1,540 | 653 | 13,883 |
| Exchange differences | (74) | (139) | 44 | — | (169) |
| Additions | 102 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 165 |
| Disposals | — | — | — | (7) | (7) |
| At 30 June 2020 | 8,923 | 2,664 | 1,587 | 698 | 13,872 |
| Exchange differences | (799) | (311) | (174) | (30) | (1,314) |
| Additions | 334 | 274 | 8 | 32 | 648 |
| Disposals | — | — | — | (27) | (27) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 8,458 | 2,627 | 1,421 | 673 | 13,179 |
| Amortisation and impairment | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 621 | 113 | 78 | 514 | 1,326 |
| Exchange differences | (17) | (16) | (1) | 2 | (32) |
| Amortisation for the year | — | — | 1 | 62 | 63 |
| Impairment | 564 | 655 | — | — | 1,219 |
| Disposals | — | — | — | (4) | (4) |
| At 30 June 2020 | 1,168 | 752 | 78 | 574 | 2,572 |
| Exchange differences | (71) | (82) | (3) | (26) | (182) |
| Amortisation for the year | — | — | 5 | 44 | 49 |
| Disposals | — | — | — | (24) | (24) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 1,097 | 670 | 80 | 568 | 2,415 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2021 | 7,361 | 1,957 | 1,341 | 105 | 10,764 |
| At 30 June 2020 | 7,755 | 1,912 | 1,509 | 124 | 11,300 |
| At 30 June 2019 | 8,274 | 2,682 | 1,462 | 139 | 12,557 |

(a) Brands

At 30 June 2021, the principal acquired brands, all of which are regarded as having indefinite useful economic lives, are as follows:

| | Principal markets | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Crown Royal whisky | United States | 1,053 | 1,190 |
| McDowell's No.1 whisky, rum and brandy | India | 944 | 1,050 |
| Captain Morgan rum | Global | 864 | 977 |
| Johnnie Walker whisky | Global | 625 | 625 |
| Smirnoff vodka | Global | 593 | 670 |
| Casamigos tequila | United States | 434 | 491 |
| Shui Jing Fang Chinese white spirit | Greater China | 253 | 260 |
| Aviation American gin | United States | 190 | — |
| Don Julio tequila | United States | 185 | 179 |
| Bell's whisky | Europe | 179 | 179 |
| Signature whisky | India | 177 | 197 |
| Seagram's 7 Crown whiskey | United States | 160 | 181 |
| Black Dog whisky | India | 150 | 167 |
| Antiquity whisky | India | 147 | 163 |
| Windsor Premier whisky | Korea | 145 | 154 |
| Yeni Raki | Turkey | 141 | 202 |
| Zacapa rum | Global | 138 | 156 |
| Gordon's gin | Europe | 119 | 119 |
| Other brands | | 864 | 795 |
| | | 7,361 | 7,755 |

The 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 and are therefore not amortised.

(b) Goodwill

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been attributed to the following cash-generating units:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| North America | 609 | 416 |
| Europe and Turkey ⁽ⁱ⁾ | | |
| Turkey | 143 | 205 |
| Latin America and Caribbean – Mexico | 126 | 123 |
| Asia Pacific | | |
| Greater China | 128 | 132 |
| India | 693 | 770 |
| Other cash-generating units | 258 | 266 |
| | 1,957 | 1,912 |

(i) From 1 July 2020, the former Europe cash-generating unit has been structured as five individual cash-generating units: Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Europe, Eastern Europe and Southern Europe, included in other cash-generating units.

Goodwill has arisen on the acquisition of businesses and includes synergies arising from cost savings, the opportunity to utilise Diageo's distribution network to leverage marketing of the acquired products and the extension of the group's portfolio of brands in new markets around the world.

(c) Other intangibles

Other intangibles principally comprise distribution rights. Diageo owns 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 2021 was £1,295 million (2020 – £1,464 million).

(d) Impairment testing

Impairment tests are performed annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverable amounts are calculated based on the value in use approach also considering fair value less costs of disposal. The value in use calculations are based on discounted forecast cash flows using the assumption that cash flows continue in perpetuity at the terminal growth rate of each country or region. The individual brands, other intangibles with indefinite useful lives and their associated tangible fixed assets are aggregated as separate cash-generating units. Separate tests are carried out for each cash-generating unit and for each of the markets. Goodwill is attributed to each of the markets.

The key assumptions used for the value in use calculations are as follows:

Cash flows

Cash flows are forecast for each cash-generating unit for the financial year, which is approved by management and reflect the following assumptions:

- Cash flows are projected based on the actual operating results and a three-year plan approved by the management. Cash flows are extrapolated up to five years using expected growth rates in line with management's best estimates. Growth rates reflect expectations of sales growth, operating costs and margin, based on past experience and external sources of information. Where applicable, multiple cash flow scenarios were populated to predict the potential outcome, considering the increased risk of volatility with respect to the environment after the Covid-19 pandemic in the different markets. A simple average of these projections served as the estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units including the goodwill of USL, Indian brands and the Windsor Premier brand. Management has no information which would indicate that any of the scenarios are more likely than the others;

- The five-year forecast period is extended by up to an additional ten years at acquisition date for some intangible assets and goodwill when management believes that this period is justified by the maturity of the market and expects to achieve growth in excess of the terminal growth rate driven by Diageo's sales, marketing and distribution expertise;
- Cash flows beyond the five-year period are projected using steady or progressively declining growth rates. The main exception is India and the USL brands, where the forecast period is extended by an additional three years of detailed forecasts;
- Cash flows for the subsequent years after the forecast period are extrapolated based on a terminal growth rate which does not exceed the long-term annual inflation rate of the country or region.

Discount rates

The discount rates used are the weighted average cost of capital which reflects the returns on government bonds and an equity risk premium adjusted for the drinks industry specific to the cash-generating units. Further risk premiums can be applied according to management's assessment of the risks in respect of the cash flows for a particular asset or cash-generating unit. The group applies post-tax discount rates to post-tax cash flows as the valuation calculated using this method closely approximates to applying pre-tax discount rates to pre-tax cash flows.

For goodwill, these assumptions are based on the cash-generating unit or group of units to which the goodwill is attributed. For brands, they are based on a weighted average taking into account the country or countries where sales are made.

The pre-tax discount rates, terminal and long-term growth rates used for impairment testing are as follows:

| | 2021 | | | 2020 | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Pre-tax discount rate % | Terminal growth rate % | Long-term growth rate % | Pre-tax discount rate % | Terminal growth rate % | Long-term growth rate % |
| North America – United States | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| Europe and Turkey | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Spain | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Turkey | 22 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 11 | 15 |
| Russia | 12 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| Africa | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 13 | — | 6 | 18 | — | 7 |
| Nigeria | 19 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 11 | 14 |
| Africa Emerging Markets | 22 | 4 | 10 | 26 | 5 | 11 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 11 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| Mexico | 17 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| Asia Pacific | | | | | | |
| Korea | 10 | (4) | — | 10 | (4) | — |
| India | 12 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 12 |
| Global Travel | 7 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 |

In the year ended 30 June 2020, an impairment charge of £655 million in respect of the India cash-generating unit containing the India goodwill, £78 million in respect of the Old Tavern brand and £38 million in respect of the Bagpiper brand in India were recognised in exceptional operating items, based on their value in use. The brand impairment reduced the deferred tax liability by £25 million.

Further, in the year ended 30 June 2020, an impairment charge of £434 million in respect of the Windsor Premier brand was recognised in exceptional operating items, based on its value in use. The impairment reduced the deferred tax liability attributable to the brand by £105 million resulting in a net exceptional loss of £329 million.

(e) Sensitivity to change in key assumptions

Impairment testing for the year ended 30 June 2021 has identified the following cash-generating units as being sensitive to reasonably possible changes in assumptions.

The table below shows the headroom at 30 June 2021 and the impairment charge that would be required if the assumptions in the calculation of their value in use were changed:

| | Carrying value of CGU £ million | Headroom £ million | 1ppt increase in discount rate £ million | 2ppt decrease in annual growth rate in forecast period 2022-2029 £ million | Category growth scenario £ million |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| India ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 2,997 | 170 | (116) | (114) | n/a |
| Antiquity brand ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 148 | — | (20) | (17) | n/a |
| USL Popular brands ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 448 | 23 | (28) | (35) | n/a |
| Windsor Premier brand ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 152 | 45 | — | n/a | (13) |

(i) Reasonably possible changes in key assumptions that would result in an impairment of the India cash-generating unit, Antiquity and USL Popular brands would be a 1ppt increase in discount rate or a 2ppt decrease in the annual growth rate in the forecast period of 2022-2029.

(ii) The Windsor Premier brand is disclosed as sensitive due to challenging market conditions. The only change in key assumptions considered reasonably possible that would result in an impairment of the brand would be a scenario where volume growth rates are forecasted assuming permanent damage of local whisky category with no recovery to F19 levels based on latest outlook of IWSR reports, and the fact that the majority of sales are on-trade.

10. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policies

Land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Freehold land is not depreciated. Leaseholds are generally 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: buildings – 10 to 50 years; within plant and equipment casks and containers – 15 to 50 years; other plant and equipment – 5 to 25 years; fixtures and fittings – 5 to 10 years; and returnable bottles and crates – 5 to 10 years.

Reviews are carried out if there is an indication that assets may be impaired, to ensure that property, plant and equipment are not carried at above their recoverable amounts.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the group will comply with the conditions pursuant to which they have been granted and that the grants will be received. Government grants in respect of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the asset that they relate to, reducing the depreciation expense charged to the income statement.

| | Land and buildings £ million | Plant and equipment £ million | Fixtures and fittings £ million | Returnable bottles and crates £ million | Under construction £ million | Total £ million |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| Cost | | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 1,712 | 4,515 | 125 | 566 | 494 | 7,412 |
| Recognition of right-of-use asset on adoption of IFRS 16 | 173 | 63 | — | — | — | 236 |
| Adjusted balance at 1 July 2019 | 1,885 | 4,578 | 125 | 566 | 494 | 7,648 |
| Exchange differences | (10) | (22) | — | (1) | (9) | (42) |
| Additions | 202 | 156 | 13 | 34 | 439 | 844 |
| Disposals | (46) | (86) | (20) | (37) | (1) | (190) |
| Transfers | 110 | 242 | 9 | 13 | (374) | — |
| At 30 June 2020 | 2,141 | 4,868 | 127 | 575 | 549 | 8,260 |
| Exchange differences | (137) | (322) | (10) | (55) | (34) | (558) |
| Acquisitions | 9 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 15 |
| Sale of businesses | (1) | (3) | — | — | — | (4) |
| Additions | 95 | 149 | 9 | 27 | 367 | 647 |
| Disposals | (24) | (126) | (7) | (21) | — | (178) |
| Transfers | 77 | 146 | 2 | 2 | (227) | — |
| At 30 June 2021 | 2,160 | 4,714 | 121 | 528 | 659 | 8,182 |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 511 | 1,965 | 91 | 390 | — | 2,957 |
| Exchange differences | — | (5) | (1) | (2) | — | (8) |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 106 | 260 | 15 | 36 | — | 417 |
| Exceptional impairment | 20 | 114 | — | 6 | — | 140 |
| Disposals | (40) | (78) | (19) | (35) | — | (172) |
| At 30 June 2020 | 597 | 2,256 | 86 | 395 | — | 3,334 |
| Exchange differences | (31) | (167) | (8) | (39) | — | (245) |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 110 | 244 | 15 | 29 | — | 398 |
| Sale of businesses | — | (2) | — | — | — | (2) |
| Disposals | (18) | (113) | (7) | (14) | — | (152) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 658 | 2,218 | 86 | 371 | — | 3,333 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2021 | 1,502 | 2,496 | 35 | 157 | 659 | 4,849 |
| At 30 June 2020 | 1,544 | 2,612 | 41 | 180 | 549 | 4,926 |
| At 30 June 2019 | 1,201 | 2,550 | 34 | 176 | 494 | 4,455 |

(a) The net book value of land and buildings comprises freeholds of £1,218 million (2020 – £1,218 million), long leaseholds of £3 million (2020 – £6 million) and short leaseholds of £281 million (2020 – £320 million). Depreciation was not charged on £180 million (2020 – £161 million) of land.

(b) Property, plant and equipment is net of a government grant of £133 million (2020 – £150 million) received in prior years in respect of the construction of a rum distillery in the US Virgin Islands.

(c) In the year ended 30 June 2020, an impairment charge of £84 million in respect of the Nigeria tangible fixed asset has been recognised in exceptional operating items. The impairment reduced the deferred tax liability by £25 million resulting in a net exceptional loss of £59 million.

(d) In the year ended 30 June 2020, an impairment charge of £55 million in respect of the Ethiopia tangible fixed asset has been recognised in exceptional operating items. The impairment reduced the deferred tax liability by £10 million resulting in a net exceptional loss of £45 million.

11. Leases

Accounting policies

Where the group is the lessee, all leases are recognised on the balance sheet as right-of-use assets and depreciated on a straight-line basis with the charge recognised in cost of sales. The liability, recognised as part of net borrowings, is measured at a discounted value and any interest is charged to finance charges.

The group recognises services associated with a lease as other operating expenses. Payments associated with leases where the value of the asset when it is new is lower than \$5,000 (leases of low value assets) and leases with a lease term of twelve months or less (short term leases) are recognised as other operating expenses. A judgement in calculating the lease liability at initial recognition includes determining the lease term where extension or termination options exist. In such instances any economic incentive to retain or end a lease are considered and extension periods are only included when it is considered reasonably certain that an option to extend a lease will be exercised.

For the year ended 30 June 2019, where the group had substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset subject to a lease, the lease was treated as a finance lease. Assets held under finance leases were recognised as assets of the group at their fair value at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor was included in other financial liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Lease payments were apportioned between interest expense and a reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Other leases were treated as operating leases, with payments and receipts taken to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

(a) Movement in right-of-use assets

The company principally leases warehouses, office buildings, plant and machinery, cars and distribution vehicles in the ordinary course of business.

| | Land and buildings £ million | Plant and equipment £ million | Under construction £ million | Total £ million |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| At 30 June 2019 | 2 | 228 | — | 230 |
| IFRS16 Transition | 173 | 63 | — | 236 |
| Adjusted balance at 1 July 2019 | 175 | 291 | — | 466 |
| Exchange differences | (3) | 2 | — | (1) |
| Additions | 150 | 24 | 32 | 206 |
| Disposals | (2) | — | — | (2) |
| Depreciation | (51) | (41) | — | (92) |
| At 30 June 2020 | 269 | 276 | 32 | 577 |
| Exchange differences | (21) | (18) | — | (39) |
| Additions | 33 | 23 | — | 56 |
| Transfer | (1) | (63) | (3) | (67) |
| Acquisitions | 8 | — | — | 8 |
| Depreciation | (58) | (34) | — | (92) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 230 | 184 | 29 | 443 |

(b) Lease liabilities

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Current lease liabilities | (82) | (106) |
| Non-current lease liabilities | (281) | (364) |
| | (363) | (470) |

The future cash outflows, which are not included in lease liabilities on the balance sheet, in respect of extension and termination options which are not reasonably expected to be exercised are estimated at £255 million.

(c) Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement

In the year ended 30 June 2021 other operating expenses (within other external charges) included £28 million (2020 – £39 million) in respect of leases of low value assets and short term leases and £3 million (2020 – £11 million) in respect of variable lease payments. In the year ended 30 June 2019 other external charges included operating lease expenses in respect of plant and machinery of £19 million and other assets (mainly properties) of £101 million. Refer to note 5 for further information relating to the interest expenses on lease liabilities.

The total cash outflow for leases in the year ended 30 June 2021 was £179 million (2020 – £180 million).

12. Other investments

Accounting policies

Other investments are such equity investments that are not classified as investments in associates or joint arrangements nor investments in subsidiaries. They are included in non-current assets. Subsequent to initial measurement, other investments are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement or in other comprehensive income on a case by case basis. Accumulated gains and losses included in other comprehensive income are not recycled to the income statement. Dividends from other investments are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Loans receivable are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as equity investments. They are subsequently measured either at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment or at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in the income statement or in other comprehensive income that are recycled to the income statement on the de-recognition of the asset. Allowances for expected credit losses are made based on the risk of non-payment taking into account ageing, previous experience, economic conditions and forward-looking data. Such allowances are measured as either 12-months expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depending on changes in the credit quality of the counterparty.

| | Loans £ million | Others £ million | Total £ million |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Cost less allowances or fair value | | | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 17 | 32 | 49 |
| Exchange differences | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Additions | 3 | — | 3 |
| Repayments and disposals | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Fair value adjustment | — | 2 | 2 |
| Provision charged during the year | (14) | — | (14) |
| Capitalised interest | 1 | — | 1 |
| Transfer | — | 1 | 1 |
| At 30 June 2020 | 7 | 34 | 41 |
| Exchange differences | — | (3) | (3) |
| Additions | 5 | — | 5 |
| Repayments and disposals | (1) | — | (1) |
| Transfer | (1) | (1) | (2) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 10 | 30 | 40 |

At 30 June 2021, loans comprise £3 million (2020 – £4 million; 2019 – £17 million) of loans to customers and other third parties, after allowances of £113 million (2020 – £127 million; 2019 – £111 million), and £7 million (2020 – £3 million; 2019 – £nil) of loans to associates.

13. Post employment benefits

Accounting policies

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 post employment plans, other than defined contribution plans, the amount charged to operating profit is the cost of accruing pension benefits promised to employees over the year, plus any changes arising on benefits granted to members by the group during the year. Net finance charges comprise the net deficit/asset on the plans at the beginning of the year, adjusted for cash flows in the year, multiplied by the discount rate for plan liabilities. The differences between the fair value of the plans' assets and the present value of the plans' liabilities are disclosed as an asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheet. Any differences due to changes in assumptions or experience are recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount of any pension fund asset recognised on the balance sheet 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.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Application of IAS 19 requires the exercise of estimate and judgement in relation to various assumptions.

Diageo determines the assumptions on a country by country basis in conjunction with its actuaries. Estimates are required in respect of uncertain future events including the life expectancy of members of the funds, salary and pension increases, future inflation rates, discount rates and employee and pensioner demographics. The application of different assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the income statement, other comprehensive income and the balance sheet. There may be interdependencies between the assumptions.

Where there is an accounting surplus on a defined benefit plan management judgement is necessary to determine whether the group can obtain a refund of the surplus by reducing future contributions to the plan.

(a) Post employment benefit plans

The group operates a number of pension plans throughout the world, devised in accordance with local conditions and practices. Our most significant plans are defined benefit plans and are funded by payments to separately administered trusts or insurance companies. The group also operates a number of plans that are generally unfunded, primarily in the United States, which provide to employees post employment medical benefits.

The principal plans are in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States where benefits are based on employees' length of service and salary at retirement. All valuations were performed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method to determine pension costs.

The most recent funding valuations of the significant defined benefit plans were carried out as follows:

| Principal plans | Date of valuation |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| United Kingdom ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 1 April 2018 |
| Ireland ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 31 December 2018 |
| United States | 1 January 2021 |

- (i) The triennial valuation of the Diageo Pension Scheme (the UK Scheme) as at 1 April 2021 is in progress and the results of this valuation are expected to be agreed by Diageo and the trustee later in calendar year 2021. The Diageo Pension Scheme (DPS) closed to new members in November 2005. Employees who have joined Diageo in the United Kingdom since the defined benefit scheme closed had been eligible to become members of the Diageo Lifestyle Plan (a cash balance defined benefit pension plan) until 1 January 2018. Since then, new employees have been eligible to become members of a Diageo administered defined contribution plan.
- (ii) The Irish scheme closed to new members in May 2013. Employees who have joined Diageo in Ireland since the defined benefit scheme closed have been eligible to become members of Diageo administered defined contribution plans.

The assets of the UK and Irish pension plans are held in separate trusts administered by trustees who are required to act in the best interests of the plans' beneficiaries. For DPS, the trustee is Diageo Pension Trust Limited. As required by legislation, one-third of the directors of the Trust are nominated by the members of the DPS, member nominated directors are appointed from both the pensioner member community and the active member community. For the Irish Scheme Diageo Ireland makes four nominations and appoints three further candidates nominated by representative groupings.

The amounts charged to the consolidated income statement for the group's defined benefit post employment plans and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three years ended 30 June 2021 are as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Current service cost and administrative expenses | (105) | (109) | (110) |
| Past service gains – ordinary activities | — | 50 | 56 |
| Past service losses – exceptional | (5) | — | (21) |
| Gains on curtailments and settlements | 18 | 12 | 4 |
| Charge to operating profit | (92) | (47) | (71) |
| Net finance gain in respect of post employment plans | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Charge before taxation⁽ⁱ⁾ | (87) | (38) | (64) |
| Actual returns less amounts included in finance income | (6) | 774 | 438 |
| Experience gains | 80 | 34 | 113 |
| Changes in financial assumptions | 125 | (754) | (514) |
| Changes in demographic assumptions | (183) | (14) | (6) |
| Other comprehensive income | 16 | 40 | 31 |
| Changes in the surplus restriction | — | (2) | 2 |
| Total other comprehensive income | 16 | 38 | 33 |

- (i) In the year ended 30 June 2021, the exceptional past service loss of £5 million is in respect of the equalisation of Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) benefits for men and women. (2019 – £21 million). The year ended 30 June 2020 includes a past service gain of £47 million in respect of the Irish Scheme following communications to the deferred members in respect of changing their expectations of a full pension prior to reaching the age of 65 and to pensioners in respect of future pension increases. The year ended 30 June 2019 includes credits of £54 million in respect of changes made to future pension increases for members of the UK Scheme and changes to the principal Irish Scheme.

- (i) The (charge)/income before taxation in respect of the following countries is:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United Kingdom | (46) | (23) | (3) |
| Ireland | 4 | 34 | (13) |
| United States | (28) | (30) | (30) |
| Other | (17) | (19) | (18) |
| Total | (87) | (38) | (64) |

In addition to the charge in respect of defined benefit post employment plans, contributions to the group's defined contribution plans were £25 million (2020 – £24 million; 2019 – £19 million).

The movement in the net surplus for the two years ended 30 June 2021 is set out below:

| | Plan assets £ million | Plan liabilities £ million | Net surplus £ million |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| At 30 June 2019 | 9,713 | (9,498) | 215 |
| Exchange differences | 65 | (73) | (8) |
| Charge before taxation | 198 | (236) | (38) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 774 | (734) | 40 |
| Contributions by the group | 156 | — | 156 |
| Employee contributions | 5 | (5) | — |
| Benefits paid | (489) | 489 | — |
| At 30 June 2020 | 10,422 | (10,057) | 365 |
| Exchange differences | (214) | 245 | 31 |
| Charge before taxation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 149 | (236) | (87) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) ⁽ⁱ⁾ | (6) | 22 | 16 |
| Contributions by the group | 122 | — | 122 |
| Settlements paid ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | (169) | 169 | — |
| Employee contributions | 4 | (4) | — |
| Benefits paid | (416) | 416 | — |
| At 30 June 2021 | 9,892 | (9,445) | 447 |

(i) Excludes surplus restriction.

(ii) Includes net settlement gain of £14 million.

(iii) Includes £151 million in respect of a settlement in the US Cash Balance plan.

The plan assets and liabilities by type of post employment benefit and country is as follows:

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Plan assets £ million | Plan liabilities £ million | Plan assets £ million | Plan liabilities £ million |
| Pensions | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 7,341 | (6,580) | 7,696 | (6,831) |
| Ireland | 1,826 | (1,926) | 1,810 | (2,031) |
| United States | 470 | (373) | 660 | (578) |
| Other | 186 | (225) | 183 | (240) |
| Post employment medical | 2 | (262) | 2 | (288) |
| Other post employment | 67 | (79) | 71 | (89) |
| | 9,892 | (9,445) | 10,422 | (10,057) |

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 ending 30 June are based on the assumptions disclosed as at the previous 30 June.

| | United Kingdom | | Ireland | | United States ⁽ⁱ⁾ | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------|---------|------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | 2021 % | 2020 % | 2019 % | 2021 % | 2020 % | 2019 % | 2021 % | 2020 % | 2019 % |
| Rate of general increase in salaries ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | — | — | — |
| Rate of increase to pensions in payment | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | — | — | — |
| Rate of increase to deferred pensions | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | — | — | — |
| Discount rate for plan liabilities | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Inflation – CPI | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Inflation - RPI | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

(i) The salary increase assumption in the United States is not a significant assumption as only a minimal amount of members' pension entitlement is dependent on a member's projected final salary.

(ii) The salary increase assumptions include an allowance for age related promotional salary increases.

The balance sheet analysis of the post employment plans is as follows:

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Non-current assets ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million | Non-current liabilities £ million | Non-current assets ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million | Non-current liabilities £ million |
| Funded plans | 1,018 | (279) | 1,111 | (434) |
| Unfunded plans | — | (295) | — | (315) |
| | 1,018 | (574) | 1,111 | (749) |

(i) Includes surplus restriction of £3 million (2020 – £3 million).

The disclosures have been prepared in accordance with IFRIC 14. In particular, where the calculation for a plan results in a surplus, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of any available future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan, and any additional liabilities are recognised as required. The DPS at 30 June 2021 had a net surplus of £840 million (2020 – £934 million; 2019 – £906 million). This surplus has been recognised, with no provision made against it, as it is expected to be recoverable through a combination of a reduction in future cash contributions or ultimately via a cash refund when the last member's obligations have been met.

(b) Principal risks and assumptions

The material post employment plans are not exposed to any unusual, entity specific or scheme specific risks but there are general risks:

Inflation – The majority of the plans' obligations are linked to inflation. Higher inflation will lead to increased liabilities which is partially offset by the plans holding inflation linked gilts, swaps and caps against the level of inflationary increases.

Interest rate – The plan liabilities are determined using discount rates derived from yields on AA-rated corporate bonds. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities though this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the bonds held by the post employment plans.

Mortality – The majority of the obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the members and their partners, so any increase in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

Asset returns – Assets held by the pension plans are invested in a diversified portfolio of equities, bonds and other assets. Volatility in asset values will lead to movements in the net deficit/surplus reported in the consolidated balance sheet for post employment plans which in addition will also impact the post employment expense in the consolidated income statement.

For the principal 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 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | | | Ireland ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | | | United States | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| | 2021 Age | 2020 Age | 2019 Age | 2021 Age | 2020 Age | 2019 Age | 2021 Age | 2020 Age | 2019 Age |
| Retiring currently at age 65 | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 87.2 | 86.4 | 86.2 | 86.9 | 86.6 | 86.5 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 85.7 |
| Female | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.5 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 89.2 | 87.1 | 87.3 | 87.7 |
| Currently aged 45, retiring at age 65 | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 88.6 | 88.5 | 88.3 | 88.6 | 89.6 | 89.5 | 86.9 | 87.2 | 87.3 |
| Female | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 91.1 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 88.5 | 88.9 | 89.3 |

(i) Based on the CMI's S3 mortality tables with scaling factors based on the experience of the plan and where people live, with suitable future improvements.

(ii) Based on the '00' series of mortality tables with scaling factors based on the experience of the plan and with suitable future improvements.

For the significant assumptions, the following sensitivity analyses estimate the potential impacts on the consolidated income statement for the year ended 30 June 2022 and on the plan liabilities at 30 June 2021:

| Benefit/(cost) | United Kingdom | | | Ireland | | | United States and other | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Operating profit £ million | Profit after taxation £ million | Plan liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million | Operating profit £ million | Profit after taxation £ million | Plan liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million | Operating profit £ million | Profit after taxation £ million | Plan liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million |
| Effect of 0.5% increase in discount rate | 5 | 18 | 532 | 2 | 3 | 159 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| Effect of 0.5% decrease in discount rate | (5) | (15) | (611) | (2) | (3) | (183) | (1) | (2) | (29) |
| Effect of 0.5% increase in inflation | (4) | (11) | (466) | (1) | (2) | (109) | (1) | (1) | (12) |
| Effect of 0.5% decrease in inflation | 5 | 10 | 351 | 1 | 2 | 131 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Effect of one year increase in life expectancy | (1) | (5) | (279) | — | (1) | (87) | — | (1) | (19) |

(i) The estimated effect on the liabilities excludes the impact of any interest rate and inflation swaps held by the pension plans.

(ii) The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions and may not be representative of the actual change. Each sensitivity is calculated on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity to inflation includes the impact on all inflation linked assumptions (e.g. pension increases and salary increases where appropriate).

(c) Investment and hedging strategy

The investment strategy for the group's funded post employment plans is determined locally by the trustees of the plan and/or Diageo, as appropriate, and takes account of the relevant statutory requirements. The objective of the investment strategy is to achieve a target rate of return in excess of the movement on the liabilities, whilst taking an acceptable level of investment risk relative to the liabilities. This objective is implemented by using the funds of the plans to invest in a variety of asset classes that are expected over the long-term to deliver a target rate of return. The majority of the investment strategies have significant amounts allocated 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, within acceptable boundaries of risk. Significant amounts are invested in bonds in order to provide a natural hedge against movements in the liabilities of the plans. At 30 June 2021, approximately 86% and 90% (2020 – 82% and 90%) of the UK Scheme's liabilities measured on the Trustee's funding basis were hedged against future movements in gilt based interest rates and RPI inflation, respectively, through the combined effect of bonds and swaps. At 30 June 2021, approximately 62% and 76% (2020 – 48% and 70%) of the Irish Scheme's liabilities measured on the Trustee's funding basis were hedged against future movements in euro government bond based interest rates and euro inflation, respectively, through the combined effect of bonds and swaps.

The discount rates used are based on the yields of high-quality fixed income investments. For the UK plans, which represent approximately 70% of total plan liabilities, the discount rate is determined by reference to the yield curves of 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 rates used for the non-UK plans.

An analysis of the fair value of the plan assets is as follows:

| | 2021 | | | | 2020 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| | United Kingdom £ million | Ireland £ million | United States and other £ million | Total £ million | United Kingdom £ million | Ireland £ million | United States and other £ million | Total £ million |
| Equities | | | | | | | | |
| Quoted | — | 308 | 158 | 466 | 1 | 315 | 255 | 571 |
| Unquoted and private equity | 604 | — | 18 | 622 | 501 | 1 | 21 | 523 |
| Bonds | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed-interest government | 147 | 81 | 51 | 279 | 114 | 124 | 50 | 288 |
| Inflation-linked government | — | 239 | — | 239 | — | 247 | — | 247 |
| Investment grade corporate | 512 | 355 | 391 | 1,258 | 507 | 306 | 467 | 1,280 |
| Non-investment grade | 151 | 117 | 12 | 280 | 137 | 77 | 17 | 231 |
| Loan securities | 1,789 | 279 | — | 2,068 | 1,697 | 328 | — | 2,025 |
| Repurchase agreements | 3,608 | — | — | 3,608 | 4,809 | — | — | 4,809 |
| Liability driven investment (LDI) | 212 | 66 | — | 278 | 222 | 64 | — | 286 |
| Property - unquoted | 685 | 72 | 1 | 758 | 620 | 85 | 1 | 706 |
| Hedge funds | 101 | 139 | 4 | 244 | 92 | 134 | 4 | 230 |
| Interest rate and inflation swaps | (994) | 108 | — | (886) | (1,048) | 66 | — | (982) |
| Cash and other | 526 | 62 | 90 | 678 | 44 | 63 | 101 | 208 |
| Total bid value of assets | 7,341 | 1,826 | 725 | 9,892 | 7,696 | 1,810 | 916 | 10,422 |

(1) The asset classes include some cash holdings that are temporary. This cash is likely to be invested imminently and so has been included in the asset class where it is anticipated to be invested in the long-term.

Total cash contributions by the group to all post employment plans in the year ending 30 June 2022 are estimated to be approximately £120 million.

(d) Deficit funding arrangements

UK plans

In the year ended 30 June 2011 the group established a Pension Funding Partnership (PFP) in respect of the UK Scheme. Whisky inventory was transferred into the partnership but the group retains control over the partnership which at 30 June 2021 held inventory with a book value of £564 million (2020 – £586 million). The partnership is fully consolidated in the group financial statements. The UK Scheme has a limited interest in the partnership and, as a partner, is entitled to a distribution from the profits of the partnership. Following the finalisation of the trustee valuation at 1 April 2018 the PFP was amended and the contribution to the DPS in the year ended 30 June 2021 was nil (2020 – £11 million). The arrangement is expected to cease in 2030, and contributions to the UK scheme in any year will be dependent on the funding position of the UK scheme at the previous 31 March.

In 2030 the group will be required, dependent upon the funding position of the UK Scheme at that time, to pay an amount not greater than the actuarial deficit at that time, up to a maximum of £430 million in cash, to purchase the UK Scheme's interest in the partnership. If the UK Scheme is in surplus at an actuarial triennial valuation excluding the value of the PFP, then the group can exit the PFP with the agreement of the trustees.

Irish plans

The group has agreed a deficit funding arrangement with the trustees of the Irish Scheme under which it contributes to the Irish Scheme €23 million (£20 million) per annum until the year ending 30 June 2028. The agreement also provides for additional cash contributions up to €106 million (£91 million) if the deficit is not reduced at each triennial valuation in line with agreed deficit targets up to 2027. As part of this funding plan, Diageo has also granted to the Irish Scheme a contingent asset comprising mortgages over certain land and buildings and fixed and floating charges over certain receivables of the group up to a value of €200 million (£171 million) or the amount of the deficit at each triennial valuation if less. The 31 December 2018 triennial actuarial valuation did not result in any additional funding requirement.

(e) Timing of benefit payments

The following table provides information on the timing of the benefit payments and the average duration of the defined benefit obligations and the distribution of the timing of benefit payments:

| | United Kingdom | | Ireland | | United States | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
| Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid | | | | | | |
| Within one year | 288 | 346 | 84 | 76 | 52 | 56 |
| Between 1 to 5 years | 1,112 | 1,202 | 338 | 364 | 145 | 202 |
| Between 6 to 15 years | 2,606 | 2,556 | 656 | 691 | 247 | 357 |
| Between 16 to 25 years | 2,314 | 2,083 | 588 | 627 | 145 | 196 |
| Beyond 25 years | 2,840 | 2,648 | 746 | 918 | 138 | 173 |
| Total | 9,160 | 8,835 | 2,412 | 2,676 | 727 | 984 |
| Average duration of the defined benefit obligation | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 11 |

The projected benefit payments are based on the assumptions underlying the assessment of the obligations, including inflation. They are disclosed undiscounted and therefore appear large relative to the discounted value of the plan liabilities recognised in the consolidated balance sheet. They are in respect of benefits that have accrued at the balance sheet date and make no allowance for any benefits accrued subsequently.

(f) Related party disclosures

Information on transactions between the group and its pension plans is given in note 20.

14. Working capital

Accounting policies

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 at the weighted average cost incurred in acquiring inventories. Maturing inventories and raw materials which are retained for more than one year are classified as current assets, as they are expected to be realised in the normal operating cycle.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost less any allowance for discounts and doubtful debts. Trade receivables arise from contracts with customers, and are recognised when performance obligations are satisfied, and the consideration due is unconditional as only the passage of time is required before the payment is received. Allowance losses are calculated by reviewing lifetime expected credit losses using historic and forward-looking data on credit risk.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised costs. Contingent consideration recognised in business combinations are subsequently measured at fair value through income statement. The group evaluates supplier arrangements against a number of indicators to assess if the liability has the characteristics of a trade payable or should be classified as borrowings. These indicators include whether payment terms are similar to customary payment terms.

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. The carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

(a) Inventories

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raw materials and consumables | 348 | 363 |
| Work in progress | 60 | 48 |
| Maturing inventories | 4,668 | 4,562 |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | 969 | 799 |
| | 6,045 | 5,772 |

Maturing inventories include whisk(e)y, rum, tequila and Chinese white spirits. The following amounts of inventories are expected to be utilised after more than one year:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raw materials and consumables | 17 | 18 |
| Maturing inventories | 3,296 | 3,740 |
| | 3,313 | 3,758 |

Inventories are disclosed net of provisions for obsolescence, an analysis of which is as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Balance at beginning of the year | 98 | 63 | 71 |
| Exchange differences | (8) | — | — |
| Income statement charge/((release)) ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 20 | 47 | (3) |
| Utilised | (14) | (12) | (5) |
| | 96 | 98 | 63 |

(i) Income statement charge in the year ended 30 June 2021 includes a release of £4 million exceptional gain (2020 – exceptional charge of £23 million) due to Covid-19 pandemic.

(b) Trade and other receivables

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Current assets £ million | Non-current assets £ million | Current assets £ million | Non-current assets £ million |
| Trade receivables | 1,817 | — | 1,498 | — |
| Interest receivable | 35 | — | 29 | — |
| VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes | 216 | 18 | 192 | 13 |
| Other receivables | 148 | 18 | 210 | 31 |
| Prepayments | 150 | — | 157 | 2 |
| Accrued income | 19 | — | 25 | — |
| | 2,385 | 36 | 2,111 | 46 |

At 30 June 2021, approximately 15%, 28% and 9% of the group's trade receivables of £1,817 million are due from counterparties based in the United Kingdom, the United States and India, respectively. Accrued income primarily represents amounts receivable from customers in respect of performance obligations satisfied but not yet invoiced.

The aged analysis of trade receivables, net of expected credit loss allowance, is as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Not overdue | 1,771 | 1,379 |
| Overdue 1 – 30 days | 15 | 5 |
| Overdue 31 – 60 days | 8 | 23 |
| Overdue 61 – 90 days | 6 | 39 |
| Overdue 91 – 180 days | 7 | 39 |
| Overdue more than 180 days | 10 | 13 |
| | 1,817 | 1,498 |

Trade and other receivables are disclosed net of expected credit loss allowance for doubtful debts, an analysis of which is as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Balance at beginning of the year | 160 | 113 | 97 |
| Exchange differences | (13) | (3) | 3 |
| Income statement (income)/charge | (15) | 55 | 23 |
| Written off | (20) | (5) | (10) |
| | 112 | 160 | 113 |

Management has considered the elevated credit risk on trade and other receivables. At 30 June 2020, this resulted in a charge of £55 million for impairment provisions recognised in the income statement out of which £29 million expected credit loss allowance was due to the global financial uncertainty arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

(c) Trade and other payables

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Current liabilities £ million | Non-current liabilities £ million | Current liabilities £ million | Non-current liabilities £ million |
| Trade payables | 2,014 | — | 1,333 | — |
| Interest payable | 124 | — | 152 | — |
| Tax and social security excluding income tax | 656 | — | 698 | — |
| Other payables | 606 | 338 | 420 | 175 |
| Accruals | 1,152 | — | 971 | — |
| Deferred income | 72 | — | 79 | — |
| Dividend payable to non-controlling interests | 24 | — | 30 | — |
| | 4,648 | 338 | 3,683 | 175 |

Interest payable at 30 June 2021 includes interest on non-derivative financial instruments of £122 million (2020 – £148 million). Accruals at 30 June 2021 include £455 million (2020 – £359 million) accrued discounts attributed to sales recognised. Deferred income represents amounts paid by customers in respect of performance obligations not yet satisfied. The amount of contract liabilities recognised as revenue in the current year is £79 million (2020 – £56 million). Non-current liabilities include net present value of contingent consideration in respect of prior acquisitions for £320 million (2020 – £156 million). For further information on contingent consideration please refer to note 15g.

Together with the group's partner banks supply chain financing (SCF) facilities are provided to our suppliers in certain countries. These arrangements enable suppliers to receive funding earlier than the invoice due date at their discretion and at their own cost. The group settles trade payables in accordance with agreed payment terms with the supplier. At 30 June 2021, the amount that has been subject to SCF and accounted for as trade payables was £465 million (2020 – £309 million).

(d) Provisions

| | Thalidomide £ million | Other £ million | Total £ million |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| At 30 June 2020 | 199 | 277 | 476 |
| Exchange differences | (1) | (30) | (31) |
| Provisions charged during the year | — | 80 | 80 |
| Provisions utilised during the year | (15) | (105) | (120) |
| Unwinding of discounts | 7 | — | 7 |
| At 30 June 2021 | 190 | 222 | 412 |
| Current liabilities | 15 | 123 | 138 |
| Non-current liabilities | 175 | 99 | 274 |
| | 190 | 222 | 412 |

(a) Provisions have been established in respect of the discounted value of the group's commitment to the UK and Australian Thalidomide Trusts. These provisions will be utilised over the period of the commitments up to 2037.

(b) The largest items in other provisions at 30 June 2021 are £45 million (2020 - £47 million) in respect of employee deferred compensation plans which will be utilised when employees leave the group and £33 million (2020 - £81 million) in respect of 'Raising the Bar' programme launched in June 2020, a two-year global programme to support pubs and bars to welcome customers back and recover following the Covid-19 pandemic.

Risk management and capital structure

Introduction

This section sets out the policies and procedures applied to manage the group's capital structure and the financial risks the group is exposed to. Diageo considers the following components of its balance sheet to be capital: borrowings and equity. Diageo manages its capital structure to achieve capital efficiency, provide flexibility to invest through the economic cycle and give efficient access to debt markets at attractive cost levels.

15. Financial instruments and risk management

Accounting policies

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value including, where permitted by IFRS 9, any directly attributable transaction costs. For those financial assets that are not subsequently held at fair value, the group assesses whether there is evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date.

The group classifies its financial assets and liabilities into the following categories: financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The accounting policies for **other investments and loans** are described in note 12, for **trade and other receivables and payables** in note 14 and for **cash and cash equivalents** in note 16.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include derivative assets and liabilities. Where financial assets or liabilities are eligible to be carried at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the group does not apply the fair value option.

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value using a discounted cash flow model based on market data applied consistently for similar types of instruments. Gains and losses on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment are taken to the income statement as they arise.

Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost unless they are part of a fair value hedge relationship. The difference between the initial carrying amount of the financial liabilities and their redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the contractual terms using the effective interest rate method. The Zacapa related financial liabilities are recognised at fair value.

Hedge accounting

The group designates and documents certain derivatives as hedging instruments against changes in fair value of recognised assets and liabilities (fair value hedges), highly probable forecast transactions or the cash flow risk from a change in exchange or interest rates (cash flow hedges) and hedges of net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges). The designated portion of the hedging instruments is included in other financial assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The effectiveness of such hedges is assessed at inception and at least on a quarterly basis, using prospective testing. Methods used for testing effectiveness include dollar offset, critical terms, regression analysis and hypothetical models.

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 the derivatives 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 no longer meets hedge accounting criteria, 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 method.

Cash flow hedges are used to hedge the foreign currency risk of highly probable future foreign currency cash flows, the commodity price risk of highly probable future transactions, as well as the cash flow risk from changes in exchange or interest rates. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective part is recognised in the income statement. Amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are recycled to the income statement in the same period in which the underlying foreign currency, commodity exposure or interest exposure affects the income statement.

Net investment hedges take the form of either foreign currency borrowings or derivatives. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of net investments are recorded in other comprehensive income and included in the exchange reserve. Liabilities used as hedging instruments are revalued at closing exchange rates and the resulting gains or losses are also recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that they are effective, with any ineffectiveness taken to the income statement. Foreign exchange contracts hedging net investments are carried at fair value. Effective fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income, with any ineffectiveness taken to the income statement.

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

Treasury operations are conducted within a framework of Board-approved policies and guidelines, which are recommended and monitored by the finance committee, chaired by the Chief Financial Officer. The policies and guidelines include benchmark exposure and/or hedge cover levels for key areas of treasury risk which are periodically 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 arising from the application of this flexibility are carried at fair value, gains or losses are taken to the income statement as they arise and are separately monitored on a daily basis using Value at Risk analysis. In the years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 gains and losses on these transactions were not material. 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 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.

The finance committee receives a monthly report on the key activities of the treasury department, which would identify any exposures which differ from the defined benchmarks, should they arise.

(a) Currency risk

The group presents its consolidated financial statements in sterling and conducts business in many currencies. As a result, it is subject to foreign currency risk due to exchange rate movements, which will affect the group's transactions and the translation of the results and underlying net assets of its operations. To manage the currency risk the group uses certain financial instruments. Where hedge accounting is applied, hedges are documented and tested for effectiveness on an ongoing basis. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the group's cash flow hedges has been considered to determine if the hedged forecast cash flows remain 'highly probable', in relation to forecasted sales transactions on the net US dollar exposure of the group and other hedged currency pairs. In making this assessment, the potential financial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been modelled in the group's cash flow projections and stress tested. For the year ended 30 June 2021, no material ineffectiveness was recognized based on the group's assessment; however if there was a reduction in foreign currency forecast transactions, any potential ineffectiveness would be recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Hedge of net investment in foreign operations

The group hedges a certain portion of its exposure to fluctuations in the sterling value of its foreign operations by designating borrowings held in foreign currencies and using foreign currency spots, forwards, swaps and other financial derivatives. For the year ended 30 June 2021 the group's guidance was to maintain total net investment Value at Risk to total Net Asset value below 20%, where Value at Risk is defined as the maximum amount of loss over a one-year period with a 95% probability confidence level.

At 30 June 2021 foreign currency borrowings designated in net investment hedge relationships amounted to £7,780 million (2020 – £9,127 million), including financial derivatives.

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 borrowings.

Transaction exposure hedging

The group's policy is to hedge up to 24 months forecast transactional foreign currency risk on the net US dollar exposure of the group targeting 75% coverage for the current financial year and up to 18 months for other currency pairs. The group's exposure to foreign currency risk arising principally on forecasted sales transactions is managed using forward agreements and options.

(b) 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 borrowings and commercial paper, and by utilising interest rate swaps. These practices aim to minimise the group's net finance charges with acceptable year-on-year volatility. To facilitate operational efficiency and effective hedge accounting, for the year ended 30 June 2021 the group's policy was to maintain fixed rate borrowings within a band of 40% to 60% of forecast net borrowings. In July 2020 the Board approved to temporarily amend the approved 40% - 60% fixed debt band to 40% - 80% and subsequently in December 2020 the Board approved to temporarily increase the band range to 40% - 90% for a period of 3 years until 31 December 2023. For these calculations, net borrowings exclude interest rate related fair value adjustments. The majority of the group's existing interest rate derivatives are designated as hedges and are expected to be effective. Fair value of these derivatives is recognised in the income statement, along with any changes in the relevant fair value of the underlying hedged asset or liability. The group's net borrowings interest rate profile as at 30 June 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|--|---------------|------------|-----------|-----|
| | £ million | % | £ million | % |
| Fixed rate | 9,278 | 77 | 9,213 | 70 |
| Floating rate ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 2,521 | 21 | 3,746 | 28 |
| Impact of financial derivatives and fair value adjustments | (53) | (1) | (183) | (1) |
| Lease liabilities | 363 | 3 | 470 | 3 |
| Net borrowings | 12,109 | 100 | 13,246 | 100 |

(i) The floating rate portion of net borrowings includes cash and cash equivalents, collaterals, floating rate loans and bonds and bank overdrafts.

The table below sets out the average monthly net borrowings and effective interest rate:

| | Average monthly net borrowings | | | Effective interest rate | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million | 2021 % | 2020 % | 2019 % |
| 12,702 | 12,708 | 10,393 | | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |

(1) For this calculation, net interest charge excludes fair value adjustments to derivative financial instruments and borrowings and average monthly net borrowings includes the impact of interest rate swaps that are no longer in a hedge relationship but excludes the market value adjustment for cross currency interest rate swaps.

IBOR reform

In accordance with the UK Financial Conduct Authority's announcement on 5 March 2021, LIBOR benchmark rates will be discontinued after 31 December 2021 except majority of the US dollar settings which will be discontinued after 30 June 2023. There will be amendments to the contractual terms of IBOR-referenced interest rates and the corresponding update of the hedge designations. The changed reference rate may also affect other systems, processes, risks and fair valuation of financial instruments, however the group do not expect material tax and accounting implications.

Included in the floating rate net borrowings are interest rate swaps designated in fair value hedges, with a notional amount of £2,338 million (2020: £3,156 million) whose interest rates are based on USD LIBOR.

(c) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is managed in line with the principles approved by the Board either through long-term purchase contracts with suppliers or, where appropriate, derivative contracts. The group policy is to maintain the Value at Risk of commodity price risk arisen from commodity exposures below 75 bps of forecast gross margin in any given financial year. Where derivative contracts are used the commodity price risk exposure is hedged up to 24 months of forecast volume through exchange-traded and over-the-counter contracts (futures, forwards and swaps) and cash flow hedge accounting is applied.

(d) Market risk sensitivity analysis

The group uses a sensitivity analysis that estimates the impacts on the consolidated income statement and other comprehensive income of either an instantaneous increase or decrease of 0.5% in market interest rates or a 10% strengthening or weakening in sterling against all other currencies, from the rates applicable at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020, 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 liabilities and assets, 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 estimates the impact of changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. All hedges are expected to be highly effective for this analysis and it considers the impact of all financial instruments including financial derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities. The results of the sensitivity analysis should not be considered as projections of likely future events, gains or losses as actual results in the future may differ 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 table below.

| | Impact on income statement gain/(loss) | Impact on consolidated comprehensive income gain/(loss)⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
| 0.5% decrease in interest rates | 13 | 19 | 23 | 45 |
| 0.5% increase in interest rates | (13) | (19) | (22) | (43) |
| 10% weakening of sterling | (32) | (26) | (1,008) | (1,384) |
| 10% strengthening of sterling | 27 | 22 | 825 | 1,132 |

- (i) The impact on foreign currency borrowings and derivatives in net investment hedges is largely offset by the foreign exchange difference arising on the translation of net investments.
- (ii) The impact on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income includes the impact on the income statement.

(e) 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 on cash balances (including bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents), derivative financial instruments and credit exposures to customers, including outstanding loans, trade and other receivables, financial guarantees and committed transactions.

The carrying amount of financial assets of £5,360 million (2020 – £5,989 million) represents the group's exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date as disclosed in section (i), excluding the impact of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. A financial asset is in default when the counterparty fails to pay its contractual obligations. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Credit risk is managed separately for financial and business related credit exposures.

Financial credit risk

Diageo aims to minimise its financial credit risk through the application of risk management policies approved and monitored by the Board. Counterparties are predominantly limited to major banks and financial institutions, primarily with a long-term credit rating within the A band or better, and the policy restricts the exposure to any one counterparty by setting credit limits taking into account the credit quality of the counterparty. The group's policy is designed to ensure that individual counterparty limits are adhered to and that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Board also defines the types of financial instruments which may be transacted. The credit risk arising through the use of financial instruments for currency and interest rate 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. Diageo annually reviews the credit limits applied and regularly monitors the counterparties' credit quality reflecting market credit conditions.

When derivative transactions are undertaken with bank counterparties, the group 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 predetermined threshold. At 30 June 2021, the collateral held under these agreements amounted to \$136 million (£98 million) (2020 – \$221 million (£180 million)).

Business related credit risk

Loan, trade and other receivables exposures are managed locally in the operating units where they arise and active risk management is applied, focusing on country risk, credit limits, ongoing credit evaluation and monitoring procedures. There is no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to loans, trade and other receivables as the group has a large number of customers which are internationally dispersed.

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Diageo may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The group uses short-term commercial paper to finance its day-to-day operations. 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, the group's policy is to maintain backstop facilities with relationship banks to support commercial paper obligations.

The following tables provide an analysis of the anticipated contractual cash flows including interest payable for the group's financial liabilities and derivative instruments on an undiscounted basis. Where interest payments are calculated at a floating rate, rates of each cash flow until maturity of the instruments are calculated based on the forward yield curve prevailing at the respective year ends. The gross cash flows of cross currency swaps are presented for the purposes of this table. All other derivative contracts are presented on a net basis. Financial assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated balance sheet although, in practice, the group uses netting arrangements to reduce its liquidity requirements on these instruments.

Contractual cash flows

| | Due within 1 year £ million | Due between 1 and 3 years £ million | Due between 3 and 5 years £ million | Due after 5 years £ million | Total £ million | Carrying amount at balance sheet date £ million |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 2021 | | | | | | |
| Borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾ | (1,859) | (2,590) | (2,788) | (7,498) | (14,735) | (14,727) |
| Interest on borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | (390) | (552) | (467) | (1,375) | (2,784) | (122) |
| Lease capital repayments | (82) | (92) | (45) | (144) | (363) | (363) |
| Lease future interest payments | (9) | (12) | (8) | (25) | (54) | — |
| Trade and other financial liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | (3,800) | (71) | (108) | (191) | (4,170) | (4,125) |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | (6,140) | (3,317) | (3,416) | (9,233) | (22,106) | (19,337) |
| Cross currency swaps (gross) | | | | | | |
| Receivable | 57 | 780 | 79 | 1,294 | 2,210 | — |
| Payable | (41) | (811) | (56) | (986) | (1,894) | — |
| Other derivative instruments (net) | 143 | 54 | — | (23) | 174 | — |
| Derivative instruments⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | 159 | 23 | 23 | 285 | 490 | 312 |
| 2020 | | | | | | |
| Borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾ | (1,994) | (2,980) | (3,080) | (8,615) | (16,669) | (16,785) |
| Interest on borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | (466) | (669) | (541) | (1,741) | (3,417) | (148) |
| Lease capital repayments | (106) | (135) | (71) | (158) | (470) | (470) |
| Lease future interest payments | (9) | (13) | (9) | (31) | (62) | — |
| Trade and other financial liabilities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | (2,833) | (127) | (48) | (35) | (3,043) | (3,006) |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities | (5,408) | (3,924) | (3,749) | (10,580) | (23,661) | (20,409) |
| Cross currency swaps (gross) | | | | | | |
| Receivable | 65 | 902 | 89 | 1,506 | 2,562 | — |
| Payable | (41) | (824) | (56) | (1,014) | (1,935) | — |
| Other derivative instruments (net) | 21 | 89 | 45 | 19 | 174 | — |
| Derivative instruments⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | 45 | 167 | 78 | 511 | 801 | 610 |

(i) For the purpose of these tables above, borrowings are defined as gross borrowings excluding lease liabilities and fair value of derivative instruments as disclosed in note 16.

(ii) Primarily consists of trade and other payables that meet the definition of financial liabilities under IAS 32.

(iii) Carrying amount of interest on borrowings, interest on derivatives and interest on other payable is included within interest payable in note 14.

The group had available undrawn committed bank facilities as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Expiring within one year | 540 | 2,439 |
| Expiring between one and two years | 691 | 610 |
| Expiring after two years | 1,287 | 2,236 |
| | 2,518 | 5,285 |

The 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 material 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 after tax results of associates and joint ventures, 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 borrowings and the inability to access committed facilities. Diageo was in full compliance with its financial, pari passu ranking and negative pledge covenants in respect of its material short- and long-term borrowings throughout each of the years presented.

(g) Fair value measurements

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are presented through the use of a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritises the valuation techniques used in fair value calculations.

The group maintains policies and procedures to value instruments using the most relevant data available. If multiple inputs that fall into different levels of the hierarchy are used in the valuation of an instrument, the instrument is categorised on the basis of the most subjective input.

Foreign currency forwards and swaps, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps are valued using discounted cash flow techniques. These techniques incorporate inputs at levels 1 and 2, such as foreign exchange rates and interest 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 active markets, these instruments are categorised as level 2 in the hierarchy.

Other financial liabilities include a put option, which does not have an expiry date, held by Industrias Licoreras de Guatemala (ILG) to sell the remaining 50% equity stake in Rum Creations & Products Inc, the owner of the Zacapa rum brand, to Diageo. The liability is fair valued and as at 30 June 2021 an amount of £149 million (30 June 2020 - £167 million) is recognised as a liability with changes in the fair value of the put option included in retained earnings. As the valuation of this option uses assumptions not observable in the market, it is categorised as level 3 in the hierarchy. As at 30 June 2021, because it is unknown when or if ILG will exercise the option, the liability is measured as if the exercise date is on the last day of the next financial year considering forecast future performance. The option is sensitive to reasonably possible changes in assumptions. If the option were to be exercised as at 30 June 2023, the fair value of the liability would increase by approximately £4 million.

Included in other financial liabilities, the contingent consideration on acquisition of businesses represents the present value of payments up to £474 million linked to certain performance targets which are expected to be paid over the next 10 years.

There were no significant changes in the measurement and valuation techniques, or significant transfers between the levels of the financial assets and liabilities in the year ended 30 June 2021.

The group's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorised as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Derivative assets | 443 | 758 |
| Derivative liabilities | (129) | (145) |
| Valuation techniques based on observable market input (Level 2) | 314 | 613 |
| Financial assets - other | 138 | 116 |
| Financial liabilities - other | (578) | (416) |
| Valuation techniques based on unobservable market input (Level 3) | (440) | (300) |

In the years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020, the increase in financial assets - other of £22 million (2020 - £30 million) is principally due to acquisitions.

The movements in level 3 instruments, measured on a recurring basis, are as follows:

| | Zacapa financial liability | Contingent consideration recognised on acquisition of businesses ⁽ⁱ⁾ | Zacapa financial liability | Contingent consideration recognised on acquisition of businesses | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2021 £ million | | 2020 £ million | 2020 £ million |
| At the beginning of the year | (167) | (249) | (174) | | (227) |
| Net losses included in the income statement | (7) | (47) | (6) | | (24) |
| Net gains/(losses) included in exchange in other comprehensive income | 21 | 31 | (5) | | (5) |
| Net (losses)/gains included in retained earnings | (2) | — | 9 | | — |
| Acquisitions | — | (253) | — | | (42) |
| Settlement of liabilities | 6 | 89 | 9 | | 49 |
| At the end of the year | (149) | (429) | (167) | | (249) |

(i) Included in the balance at 30 June 2021 is £80 million in respect of the acquisition of Casamigos (30 June 2020 - £173 million), and £177 million in respect of the acquisition of Aviation Gin and Davos Brands.

(h) Results of hedge relationships

The group targets a one-to-one hedge ratio. Strengths of the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is analysed on an ongoing basis. Ineffectiveness can arise from subsequent change in the forecast transactions as a result of altered timing, cash flows or value except when the critical terms of the hedging instrument and hedged item are closely aligned. The change in the credit risk of the hedging instruments or the hedged items is not expected to be the primary factor in the economic relationship.

The notional amounts, contractual maturities and rates of the hedging instruments designated in hedging relationships as of 30 June 2021 by the main risk categories are as follows:

| | Notional amounts £ million | Maturity | Range of hedged rates ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 2021 | | | |
| Net investment hedges | | | |
| Derivatives in net investment hedges of foreign operations | 11 | July 2021 | Turkish lira 11.86 - 12.22 |
| Cash flow hedges | | | |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | 1,475 | April 2023 - April 2043 | US dollar 1.22 - 1.88 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | 1,303 | September 2021 - December 2022 | US dollar 1.19 - 1.42, euro 1.07 - 1.16 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | 93 | July 2021 - May 2023 | Corn: 3.63 - 5.17 USD/Bu LME Aluminium: 1,631 - 2,421 USD/Mt |
| Fair value hedges | | | |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | 4,646 | October 2021 - April 2030 | (0.01) - 3.09% |
| 2020 | | | |
| Cash flow hedges | | | |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | 1,667 | April 2023 - April 2043 | US dollar 1.22 - 1.88 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | 1,428 | September 2020 - March 2022 | US dollar 1.19 - 1.36, euro 1.06 - 1.18 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | 133 | July 2020 - February 2023 | Corn: 3.45 - 4.04 USD/Bu Fuel Oil: 1.11 - 1.87 USD/gal |
| Fair value hedges | | | |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | 6,092 | July 2020 - April 2030 | (0.01) - 4.83% |

(i) In case of derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk and foreign exchange risk) the range of the most significant contract's hedged rates are presented.

For hedges of the cash flow risk from a change in forward exchange rates using cross currency interest rate swaps, the retranslation of the related bond principal to closing exchange rates and recognition of interest on the related bonds will affect the income statement in each year until the related bonds mature in 2023, 2036 and 2043. Exchange retranslation and the interest on the hedged bonds in the income statement are expected to offset those on the cross currency swaps in each of the years.

In respect of cash flow hedging instruments, a loss of £157 million (2020 – £173 million gain; 2019 – £79 million gain) has been recognised in other comprehensive income due to changes in fair value. A loss of £10 million has been transferred out of other comprehensive income to other operating expenses and a loss of £175 million to other finance charges, respectively, (2020 – a loss of £42 million and a gain of £75 million; 2019 – a loss of £45 million and a gain of £82 million) to offset the foreign exchange impact on the underlying transactions. A gain of £2 million (2020 – £8 million loss, 2019 – £nil) has been transferred out of other comprehensive income to operating profit in relation to commodity hedges. The carrying amount of hedged items recognised in the statement of financial position in relation to hedges of cash flow risk arising from foreign currency debts equals the notional value of the hedging instruments at 30 June 2021 and are included within borrowings. The notional amount for cash flow hedges of foreign currency debt at 30 June 2021 was £1,475 million (2020 – £1,667 million).

For cash flow hedges of forecast transactions at 30 June 2021, based on year end interest and exchange rates, there is expected to be a gain to the income statement of £66 million in the year ending 30 June 2022 and a loss of £48 million in the year ending 30 June 2023.

For hedges, that are no longer applicable at 30 June 2021, a loss of £20 million (2020 – a loss of £20 million) in respect of hedges of foreign currency borrowings is reported in reserves. There was no significant ineffectiveness on net investment and cash flow hedges during the year ended 30 June 2021.

The £4,646 million (2020 – £6,092 million) notional value of hedged items in fair value hedges equals to the notional value of hedging instruments designated in these relationships at 30 June 2021 and the carrying amount of hedged items are included within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

For fair value hedges, that are no longer applicable, the accumulated fair value changes shown on the statement of financial position at 30 June 2021 was £5 million (2020 – £13 million).

The following table sets out information regarding the effectiveness of hedging relationships designated by the group, as well as the impacts on profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

| | At the beginning of the year £ million | Income statement £ million | Consolidated statement of comprehensive income £ million | Other £ million | At the end of the year £ million |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| 2021 | | | | | |
| Net investment hedges | | | | | |
| Derivatives in net investment hedges of foreign operations | — | — | 3 | (3) | — |
| Cash flow hedges | | | | | |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | 469 | (175) | (123) | (17) | 154 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | (58) | (26) | 111 | 26 | 53 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | (9) | 2 | 39 | (16) | 16 |
| Fair value hedges | | | | | |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | 189 | (126) | — | — | 63 |
| Fair value hedge hedged item | (189) | 124 | — | — | (65) |
| Instruments in fair value hedge relationship | — | (2) | — | — | (2) |
| 2020 | | | | | |
| Net investment hedges | | | | | |
| Derivatives in net investment hedges of foreign operations | (1) | — | (1) | 2 | — |
| Cash flow hedges | | | | | |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | 271 | 75 | 146 | (23) | 469 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | (57) | (47) | (1) | 47 | (58) |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | (9) | (8) | (3) | 11 | (9) |
| Fair value hedges | | | | | |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | 104 | 85 | — | — | 189 |
| Fair value hedge hedged item | (103) | (86) | — | — | (189) |
| Instruments in fair value hedge relationship | 1 | (1) | — | — | — |

(i) Reconciliation of financial instruments

The table below sets out the group's accounting classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities:

| | Fair value through income statement £ million | Fair value through other comprehensive income £ million | Assets and liabilities at amortised cost £ million | Not categorised as a financial instrument £ million | Total £ million | Current £ million | Non-current £ million |
|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 2021 | | | | | | | |
| Other investments and loans ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 121 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 148 | — | 148 |
| Trade and other receivables | — | — | 2,017 | 404 | 2,421 | 2,385 | 36 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | — | — | 2,749 | — | 2,749 | 2,749 | — |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | 106 | — | — | — | 106 | 4 | 102 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | 205 | — | — | — | 205 | — | 205 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | 61 | — | — | — | 61 | 57 | 4 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | 16 | — | — | — | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| Other instruments | 55 | — | — | — | 55 | 46 | 9 |
| Leases | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Total other financial assets | 443 | — | 5 | — | 448 | 121 | 327 |
| Total financial assets | 564 | 17 | 4,779 | 406 | 5,766 | 5,255 | 511 |
| Borrowings ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | — | — | (14,727) | — | (14,727) | (1,862) | (12,865) |
| Trade and other payables | (429) | — | (3,580) | (977) | (4,986) | (4,648) | (338) |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | (43) | — | — | — | (43) | — | (43) |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | (51) | — | — | — | (51) | — | (51) |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | (8) | — | — | — | (8) | (5) | (3) |
| Other instruments | (176) | — | (91) | — | (267) | (261) | (6) |
| Leases | — | — | (363) | — | (363) | (82) | (281) |
| Total other financial liabilities | (278) | — | (454) | — | (732) | (348) | (384) |
| Total financial liabilities | (707) | — | (18,761) | (977) | (20,445) | (6,858) | (13,587) |
| Total net financial (liabilities)/assets | (143) | 17 | (13,982) | (571) | (14,679) | (1,603) | (13,076) |
| 2020 | | | | | | | |
| Other investments and loans ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 96 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 123 | — | 123 |
| Trade and other receivables | — | — | 1,784 | 373 | 2,157 | 2,111 | 46 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | — | — | 3,323 | — | 3,323 | 3,323 | — |
| Derivatives in fair value hedge (interest rate risk) | 189 | — | — | — | 189 | — | 189 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency debt) | 469 | — | — | — | 469 | — | 469 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Other instruments | 91 | — | — | — | 91 | 73 | 18 |
| Leases | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Total other financial assets | 758 | — | 3 | — | 761 | 75 | 686 |
| Total financial assets | 854 | 20 | 5,115 | 375 | 6,364 | 5,509 | 855 |
| Borrowings ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | — | — | (16,785) | — | (16,785) | (1,995) | (14,790) |
| Trade and other payables | (249) | — | (2,742) | (867) | (3,858) | (3,683) | (175) |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (foreign currency exchange risk) | (66) | — | — | — | (66) | (52) | (14) |
| Derivatives in cash flow hedge (commodity price risk) | (10) | — | — | — | (10) | (9) | (1) |
| Other instruments | (236) | — | — | — | (236) | (222) | (14) |
| Leases | — | — | (470) | — | (470) | (106) | (364) |
| Total other financial liabilities | (312) | — | (470) | — | (782) | (389) | (393) |
| Total financial liabilities | (561) | — | (19,997) | (867) | (21,425) | (6,067) | (15,358) |
| Total net financial assets/(liabilities) | 293 | 20 | (14,882) | (492) | (15,061) | (558) | (14,503) |

(i) Other investments and loans are including those in respect of associates.

(ii) Borrowings are defined as gross borrowings excluding lease liabilities and the fair value of derivative instruments.

At 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020, the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and liabilities approximate to fair values. At 30 June 2021 the fair value of borrowings, based on unadjusted quoted market data, was £15,895 million (2020 – £18,175 million).

(j) Capital management

The group's management is committed to enhancing shareholder value in the long-term, both by investing in the business and brands so as to deliver continued improvement in the return from those investments and by managing the capital structure. Diageo manages its capital structure to achieve capital efficiency, provide flexibility to invest through the economic cycle and give efficient access to debt markets at attractive cost levels. This is achieved by targeting an adjusted net borrowings (net borrowings aggregated with post employment benefit liabilities) to adjusted EBITDA leverage of 2.5 - 3.0 times, this range for Diageo being currently broadly consistent with an A band credit rating. Diageo would consider operating outside of this range in order to effect strategic initiatives within its stated goals, which could have an impact on its rating. If Diageo's leverage was to be negatively impacted by the financing of an acquisition, it would seek over time to return to the range of 2.5 - 3.0 times. The group regularly assesses its debt and equity capital levels against its stated policy for capital structure. As at 30 June 2021 the adjusted net borrowings (£12,683 million) to adjusted EBITDA ratio was 2.8 times. For this calculation net borrowings are adjusted by post employment benefit liabilities before tax (£574 million) whilst adjusted EBITDA (£4,527 million) comprises operating profit excluding exceptional operating items and depreciation, amortisation and impairment and includes share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures.

16. Net borrowings

Accounting policies

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and are subsequently reported at amortised cost. Certain bonds are designated in fair value hedge relationship. In these cases, the amortised cost is adjusted for the fair value of the risk being hedged, with changes in value recognised in the income statement. The fair value adjustment is calculated using a discounted cash flow technique based on unadjusted market data.

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 statement of cash flows.

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, including money market deposits, commercial paper and investments.

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

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bank overdrafts | 112 | 170 |
| Bank and other loans | 160 | 367 |
| Credit support obligations | 98 | 180 |
| € 775 million 0% bonds due 2020 | — | 711 |
| US\$ 696 million 4.828% bonds due 2020 | — | 566 |
| € 900 million 0.25% bonds due 2021 | 769 | — |
| US\$ 1,000 million 2.875% bonds due 2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 719 | — |
| Fair value adjustment to borrowings | 4 | 1 |
| Borrowings due within one year | 1,862 | 1,995 |
| € 900 million 0.25% bonds due 2021 | — | 825 |
| US\$ 1,000 million 2.875% bonds due 2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | — | 812 |
| US\$ 300 million 8% bonds due 2022 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 215 | 243 |
| US\$ 1,350 million 2.625% bonds due 2023 | 970 | 1,096 |
| € 600 million 0.125% bonds due 2023 | 511 | 548 |
| US\$ 500 million 3.5% bonds due 2023 | 360 | 405 |
| US\$ 600 million 2.125% bonds due 2024 | 431 | 487 |
| € 500 million 1.75% bonds due 2024 | 426 | 456 |
| € 500 million 0.5% bonds due 2024 | 425 | 456 |
| US\$ 750 million 1.375% bonds due 2025 | 537 | 606 |
| € 600 million 1% bonds due 2025 | 510 | 546 |
| € 850 million 2.375% bonds due 2026 | 723 | 776 |
| £ 500 million 1.75% bonds due 2026 | 497 | 496 |
| € 750 million 1.875% bonds due 2027 | 637 | 683 |
| € 500 million 1.5% bonds due 2027 | 426 | 457 |
| € 700 million 0.125% bonds due 2028 | 594 | — |
| US\$ 500 million 3.875% bonds due 2028 | 358 | 404 |
| US\$ 1,000 million 2.375% bonds due 2029 | 711 | 804 |
| £ 300 million 2.875% bonds due 2029 | 298 | 298 |
| US\$ 1,000 million 2% bonds due 2030 | 714 | 807 |
| € 1,000 million 2.5% bonds due 2032 | 850 | 911 |
| US\$ 750 million 2.125% bonds due 2032 | 534 | 603 |
| £ 400 million 1.25% bonds due 2033 | 395 | — |
| US\$ 400 million 7.45% bonds due 2035 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 288 | 325 |
| US\$ 600 million 5.875% bonds due 2036 | 427 | 483 |
| US\$ 500 million 4.25% bonds due 2042 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 356 | 402 |
| US\$ 500 million 3.875% bonds due 2043 | 353 | 400 |
| Bank and other loans | 253 | 260 |
| Fair value adjustment to borrowings | 66 | 201 |
| Borrowings due after one year | 12,865 | 14,790 |
| Total borrowings before derivative financial instruments | 14,727 | 16,785 |
| Fair value of cross currency interest rate swaps | (154) | (469) |
| Fair value of foreign exchange swaps and forwards | (15) | (28) |
| Fair value of interest rate hedging instruments | (63) | (189) |
| Lease liabilities | 363 | 470 |
| Gross borrowings | 14,858 | 16,569 |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents | (2,749) | (3,323) |
| Net borrowings | 12,109 | 13,246 |

- (i) SEC-registered debt issued on an unsecured basis by Diageo Investment Corporation, a 100% owned finance subsidiary of Diageo plc.
- (1) The interest rates shown are those contracted on the underlying borrowings before taking into account any interest rate hedges (see note 15).
- (2) Bonds are stated net of unamortised finance costs of £78 million (2020 – £86 million; 2019 – £63 million).
- (3) Bonds are reported above at amortised cost with a fair value adjustment shown separately.
- (4) All bonds, medium-term notes and commercial paper issued on an unsecured basis by the group's 100% owned subsidiaries are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis by Diageo plc.

Gross borrowings before derivative financial instruments are expected to mature as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Within one year | 1,862 | 1,995 |
| Between one and three years | 2,623 | 3,013 |
| Between three and five years | 2,788 | 3,134 |
| Beyond five years | 7,454 | 8,643 |
| | 14,727 | 16,785 |

During the year the following bonds were issued and repaid:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Issued | | | |
| € denominated | 636 | 1,594 | 2,270 |
| £ denominated | 395 | 298 | 496 |
| US\$ denominated | — | 3,296 | — |
| Repaid | | | |
| € denominated | (696) | — | (1,168) |
| US\$ denominated | (551) | (820) | — |
| | (216) | 4,368 | 1,598 |

(a) Reconciliation of movement in net borrowings

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| At beginning of the year | 13,246 | 11,277 |
| Net decrease/(increase) in cash and cash equivalents before exchange | 231 | (2,552) |
| Net (decrease)/increase in bonds and other borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾ | (967) | 4,089 |
| Change in net borrowings from cash flows | (736) | 1,537 |
| Exchange differences on net borrowings | (598) | 95 |
| Other non-cash items ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 197 | 86 |
| Adoption of IFRS 16 | — | 251 |
| Net borrowings at end of the year | 12,109 | 13,246 |

- (i) In the year ended 30 June 2021, net decrease in bonds and other borrowings excludes £2 million cash outflow in respect of derivatives designated in forward point hedges (2020 - £6 million).
- (ii) In the year ended 30 June 2021 other non-cash items are principally in respect of fair value changes of cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps, partially offset by the fair value changes of borrowings. In the year ended 30 June 2020, other non-cash items are principally in respect of leases of £206 million entered into in the year, partially offset by the fair value changes of cross currency interest rate swaps.

(b) Analysis of net borrowings by currency

| | 2021 | | 2020 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Cash and cash equivalents £ million | Gross borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million | Cash and cash equivalents £ million | Gross borrowings ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million |
| US dollar | 1,890 | (4,001) | 2,649 | (6,300) |
| Euro | 82 | (2,841) | 57 | (3,119) |
| Sterling | 38 | (7,279) | 19 | (6,233) |
| Indian rupee | 26 | (109) | 13 | (253) |
| Kenyan shilling | 16 | (293) | 28 | (351) |
| Hungarian forint | 3 | (241) | 3 | (239) |
| Mexican peso | 9 | (102) | 16 | (104) |
| Chinese yuan | 255 | (20) | 207 | (1) |
| Nigerian naira | 60 | (1) | 6 | (15) |
| Other ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 370 | 29 | 325 | 46 |
| Total | 2,749 | (14,858) | 3,323 | (16,569) |

(i) Includes foreign currency forwards and swaps and leases.

(ii) Includes £31 million (Turkish lira) cash and cash equivalents in cash-pooling arrangements (2020 – £100 million (Turkish lira)).

17. Equity

Accounting policies

Own shares represent shares and share options of Diageo plc that are held in treasury or by employee share trusts for the purpose of fulfilling obligations in respect of various employee share plans or were acquired as part of a share buyback programme. Own shares are treated as a deduction from equity until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of and when vest are transferred from own shares to retained earnings at their weighted average cost.

Share-based payments include share awards and options granted to directors and employees. The fair value of equity settled share options and share grants is initially measured at grant date based on the binomial or Monte Carlo models and is charged to the income statement over the vesting period. For equity settled shares the credit is included in retained earnings. Cancellations of share options are treated as an acceleration of the vesting period and any outstanding charge is recognised in operating profit immediately. Any surplus or deficit arising on the sale of the Diageo plc shares held by the group is included as a movement in equity.

Dividends are included in the financial statements in the year in which they are approved.

(a) Allotted and fully paid share capital – ordinary shares of 28¹⁰¹/₁₀₈ pence each

| | Number of shares million | Nominal value £ million |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| At 30 June 2021 | 2,559 | 741 |
| At 30 June 2020 | 2,562 | 742 |
| At 30 June 2019 | 2,601 | 753 |

(b) Hedging and exchange reserve

| | Hedging reserve £ million | Exchange reserve £ million | Total £ million |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| At 30 June 2018 | (68) | (962) | (1,030) |
| Other comprehensive income | 31 | 181 | 212 |
| At 30 June 2019 | (37) | (781) | (818) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | 125 | (241) | (116) |
| Transfers from other retained earnings | 5 | — | 5 |
| At 30 June 2020 | 93 | (1,022) | (929) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | 20 | (672) | (652) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 113 | (1,694) | (1,581) |

Currency basis spreads included in the hedging reserve represent the cost of hedging arising as a result of imperfections of foreign exchange markets. Exclusion of currency basis spreads would result in a surplus £22 million (2020 – £30 million surplus, 2019 – £1 million surplus) in the hedging reserve.

(c) Own shares**Movements in own shares**

| | Number of shares million | Purchase consideration £ million |
|--|---|---|
| At 30 June 2018 | 238 | 2,144 |
| Share trust arrangements | (1) | (14) |
| Shares used to satisfy options | (5) | (104) |
| Shares purchased - share buyback programme | 95 | 2,775 |
| Shares cancelled | (95) | (2,775) |
| At 30 June 2019 | 232 | 2,026 |
| Share trust arrangements | (1) | (7) |
| Shares used to satisfy options | (4) | (83) |
| Shares purchased - share buyback programme | 39 | 1,282 |
| Shares cancelled | (39) | (1,282) |
| At 30 June 2020 | 227 | 1,936 |
| Share trust arrangements | (1) | (11) |
| Shares used to satisfy options | (3) | (48) |
| Shares purchased - share buyback programme | 3 | 109 |
| Shares cancelled | (3) | (109) |
| At 30 June 2021 | 223 | 1,877 |

Share trust arrangements

At 30 June 2021 the employee share trusts owned 2 million of ordinary shares in Diageo plc (the company) at a cost of £47 million and market value of £74 million (2020 – 2 million shares at a cost of £51 million, market value £57 million; 2019 – 3 million shares at a cost of £58 million, market value £92 million). Dividends receivable by the employee share trusts on the shares are waived and the trustee abstains from voting.

Purchase of own shares

Authorisation was given by shareholders on 28 September 2020 to purchase a maximum of 232,820,888 shares at a minimum price of 28¹⁰¹/₁₀₈ pence and a maximum price of 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 programme expires at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting or on 27 December 2021 if earlier.

During the year ended 30 June 2019 the company purchased call options over 4 million shares at a cost of £14 million to hedge employee share awards and share option grants. These are three-year call options, denominated in sterling.

On 25 July 2019, the Board approved a return of capital programme with up to £4.5 billion to be returned to shareholders over the three-year period to 30 June 2022. Under the first phase of the programme, which ended on 31 January 2020, the group returned £1.25 billion via share buybacks. On 9 April 2020, due to uncertainties related to Covid-19 pandemic, Diageo announced that it had not initiated the next phase of the programme. On 12 May 2021, the Board approved recommencing the return of capital programme. Due to the impact of Covid-19, the original completion date for the programme has been extended by two

years to 30 June 2024. The second phase of the programme of up to £1 billion to shareholders via share buybacks was also initiated on 12 May 2021 and it is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year ending 30 June 2022.

During the year ended 30 June 2021 the group purchased 3.2 million ordinary shares (2020 – 39 million; 2019 – 94.7 million), representing approximately 0.1% of the issued ordinary share capital (2020 – 1.5%; 2019 – 3.5%) at an average price of £34.07 per share, and an aggregate cost of £109 million (including £1 million of transaction costs) (2020 – £32.43 per share, and an aggregate cost of £1,282 million including £7 million of transaction costs; 2019 – £29.24 per share, and an aggregate cost of £2,775 million, including £6 million of transaction costs) under the share buyback programme. The shares purchased under the share buyback programmes were cancelled.

A financial liability of £91 million was established at 30 June 2021 representing the 2.6 million shares that were expected to be purchased before 29 July 2021.

The monthly breakdown of all shares purchased and the average price paid per share (excluding expenses) for the year ended 30 June 2021 were as follows:

| Period | Number of shares purchased under share buyback programme | Total number of shares purchased | Average price paid pence | Authorised purchases unutilised at month end |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|
| May 2021 | 1,484,935 | 1,484,935 | 3360 | 231,335,953 |
| June 2021 | 1,848,952 | 1,848,952 | 3453 | 229,487,001 |
| Total | 3,333,887 | 3,333,887 | 3411 | 229,487,001 |

(d) Dividends

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders in the year | | | |
| Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 | | | |
| 42.47 pence per share (2019 – 42.47 pence; 2018 – 40.4 pence) | 992 | 1,006 | 993 |
| Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2021 | | | |
| 27.96 pence per share (2020 – 27.41 pence; 2019 – 26.1 pence) | 654 | 640 | 630 |
| | 1,646 | 1,646 | 1,623 |

The proposed final dividend of £1,042 million (44.59 pence per share) for the year ended 30 June 2021 was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2021. 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.

Dividends are waived on all treasury shares owned by the company and all shares owned by the employee share trusts.

(e) Non-controlling interests

Diageo consolidates USL, a company incorporated in India, with a 42.73% non-controlling interest and has a 50% controlling interest in Ketel One Worldwide B.V. (Ketel One), a company incorporated in the Netherlands. All other consolidated subsidiaries are fully owned or the non-controlling interests are not material.

Summarised financial information for USL and other subsidiaries, after fair value adjustments on acquisition, and the amounts attributable to non-controlling interests are as follows:

| | 2021 | | | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | USL £ million | Others £ million | Total £ million | Total £ million | Total £ million |
| Income statement | | | | | |
| Sales | 3,005 | 2,135 | 5,140 | 4,688 | 5,346 |
| Net sales | 877 | 1,676 | 2,553 | 2,314 | 2,656 |
| Profit for the year | 85 | 213 | 298 | 85 | 383 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/income ⁽ⁱ⁾ | (182) | (252) | (434) | (96) | 137 |
| Total comprehensive (loss)/income | (97) | (39) | (136) | (11) | 520 |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | (42) | 7 | (35) | 8 | 234 |
| Balance sheet | | | | | |
| Non-current assets ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 1,823 | 2,846 | 4,669 | 5,170 | 5,313 |
| Current assets | 584 | 908 | 1,492 | 1,280 | 1,469 |
| Non-current liabilities | (302) | (1,054) | (1,356) | (1,459) | (1,526) |
| Current liabilities | (433) | (902) | (1,335) | (1,188) | (1,204) |
| Net assets | 1,672 | 1,798 | 3,470 | 3,803 | 4,052 |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | 714 | 820 | 1,534 | 1,668 | 1,795 |
| Cash flow | | | | | |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | 149 | 512 | 661 | 233 | 542 |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | (10) | (127) | (137) | (152) | (157) |
| Net cash outflow from financing activities | (142) | (229) | (371) | (209) | (266) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (3) | 156 | 153 | (128) | 119 |
| Exchange differences | — | (19) | (19) | (3) | 3 |
| Dividends payable to non-controlling interests | — | (72) | (72) | (117) | (114) |

(i) Other comprehensive income is principally in respect of exchange on translating the subsidiaries to sterling.

(ii) Non-current assets include the global distribution rights to distribute Ketel One vodka products throughout the world. The carrying value of the distribution rights at 30 June 2021 was £1,295 million (2020 – £1,464 million; 2019 – £1,418 million).

- (1) On 21 October 2020 and on 6 November 2020, East African Breweries Limited completed the purchase of 13.3% and 16.7% of the share capital of Serengeti Breweries Limited, respectively. This increased Diageo's effective economic interest from 40.2% to 47.0%.
- (2) During the financial year, Diageo's fully consolidated subsidiary, Shui Jing Fang, completed treasury share purchase of 0.02%. This increased Diageo's controlling interest from 63.14% to 63.17%.

(f) Employee share compensation

The group uses a number of share award and option plans to grant to its directors and employees.

The annual fair value charge in respect of the equity settled plans for the three years ended 30 June 2021 is as follows:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Executive share award plans | 41 | (3) | 41 |
| Executive share option plans | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Savings plans | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | 49 | 2 | 49 |

Executive share awards are primarily made under the Diageo 2014 Long Term Incentive Plan (DLTIP) from September 2014 onwards and delivered in conditional awards in the form of performance shares, performance share options, time-vesting restricted stock units (RSUs) and/or time-vesting share options (or cash-based equivalents in certain locations for regulatory reasons). Share options are granted at the market value at the time of grant. Prior to the introduction of the DLTIP, employees in associated companies were granted awards under the Diageo plc 2011 Associated Companies Share Incentive Plan (DACSIP). In the case of Executive Directors, conditional awards of time-vesting RSUs or Forfeitable shares may be awarded under the 2020 Deferred Bonus Share Plan (DBSP), with vesting not subject to any performance conditions and not subject to a post-vesting retention period. The 2020 DBSP was approved by shareholders in September 2020.

Share awards normally vest and are released on the third anniversary of the grant date. Participants do not make a payment to receive the award at grant. Executive Directors are required to hold any vested shares awarded from 2014 under the 2014 DLTIP for a further two-year post-vesting retention period. Share options may normally be exercised between three and ten years after the grant date. Executives in North America and Latin America and Caribbean are granted awards over the company's ADSs (one ADS is equivalent to four ordinary shares).

Performance shares under the DLTIP (for awards in 2020 and thereafter) are subject to the achievement of three performance tests: 1) compound annual growth in profit before exceptional items over three years; 2) compound annual growth in organic net sales over three years; 3) environmental, social and governance (ESG) priorities, weighted 40%, 40% and 20% of the maximum respectively, as set out in the Directors' remuneration report. Performance share options under the DLTIP are subject to the achievement of two equally weighted performance tests: 1) a comparison of Diageo's three-year TSR with a peer group; 2) cumulative free cash flow over a three-year period, measured at constant exchange rates. Performance measures and targets are set annually by the Remuneration Committee. The vesting range is 20% or 25% (for Executive Directors and for other participants respectively) for achieving minimum performance targets, up to 100% for achieving the maximum target level. Retesting of the performance condition is not permitted.

For performance shares under the DLTIP, dividends are accrued on awards and are given to participants to the extent that the awards actually vest at the end of the performance period. Dividends are normally paid out in the form of shares.

Savings plans are provided in the form of a savings-related share option plan. For UK employees, awards are made under the Diageo 2010 Sharesave plan. For Republic of Ireland (ROI) based employees, awards are made under the Diageo 2009 Irish Sharesave Scheme (for options granted up until 2019) and the Diageo 2019 Irish Sharesave Scheme (for options granted in 2020). These are HMRC and Irish Revenue approved all-employee savings plans made available to UK and ROI employees who are employed on the annual results announcement date.

Participants can save monthly, with deductions taken directly from net pay, for a period of 3 or 5 years. In return, employees are granted the option to buy Diageo shares using the savings accrued at the end of the relevant savings period and at a 20% discounted option price, which is set at the time of grant. Provided participants fulfil the terms set out within the relevant scheme rules, any gains from the option exercise are free from UK or ROI income tax.

For the three years ended 30 June 2021, the calculation of the fair value of each share award used the Monte Carlo pricing model and the following assumptions:

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Risk free interest rate | (0.1%) | 0.4% | 0.8% |
| Expected life of the awards | 36 months | 37 months | 37 months |
| Dividend yield | 2.7% | 1.9% | 2.4% |
| Weighted average share price | 2557 p | 3501 p | 2736 p |
| Weighted average fair value of awards granted in the year | 2107 p | 899 p | 1941 p |
| Number of awards granted in the year | 2.1 million | 1.7 million | 2.5 million |
| Fair value of all awards granted in the year | £45 million | £16 million | £48 million |

Transactions on schemes

Transactions on the executive share award plans for the three years ended 30 June 2021 were as follows:

| | 2021 Number of awards million | 2020 Number of awards million | 2019 Number of awards million |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Balance outstanding at 1 July | 5.6 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Granted | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Awarded | (1.2) | (2.5) | (2.1) |
| Forfeited | (1.2) | (0.7) | (1.2) |
| Balance outstanding at 30 June | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.0 |

The exercise price of share options outstanding at 30 June 2021 was in the range of 1232-3483 pence (2020 – 1080-3483 pence; 2019 – 952-2773 pence).

At 30 June 2021, 3.2 million share options were exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of 2050 pence.

Other financial information

Introduction

This section includes additional financial information that are either required by the relevant accounting standards or management considers these to be material information for shareholders.

18. Contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

Accounting policies

Provision is made for the anticipated settlement costs of legal or other disputes against the group where it is considered to be probable that a liability exists and a reliable estimate can be made of the likely outcome. Where it is possible that a settlement may be reached or it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the estimated financial effect appropriate disclosure is made but no provision created.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and an estimate to quantify the possible range of any settlement. Due to the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the liability originally estimated. The group may be involved in legal proceedings in respect of which it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of any expected settlement, if any. In such cases appropriate disclosure is provided but no provision is made and no contingent liability is quantified.

(a) Guarantees and related matters

As of 30 June 2021, the group has no material unprovided guarantees or indemnities in respect of liabilities of third parties.

(b) Acquisition of USL shares from UBHL, winding-up petitions against UBHL and other proceedings in relation to the USL transaction

On 4 July 2013, Diageo completed its acquisition, under a share purchase agreement with United Breweries (Holdings) Limited (UBHL) and various other sellers (the SPA), of 21,767,749 shares (14.98%) in United Spirits Limited (USL) for a total consideration of INR 31.3 billion (£349 million), including 10,141,437 shares (6.98%) from UBHL. The SPA was signed on 9 November 2012 and was part of the transaction announced by Diageo in relation to USL on that day (the Original USL Transaction). Following a series of further transactions, as of 30 June 2021, Diageo has a 55.94% investment in USL (excluding 2.38% owned by the USL Benefit Trust).

Prior to the acquisition from UBHL on 4 July 2013, the High Court of Karnataka (High Court) had granted leave to UBHL under sections 536 and 537 of the Indian Companies Act 1956 (the Leave Order) to enable the sale by UBHL to Diageo to take place (the UBHL Share Sale) notwithstanding the continued existence of five winding-up petitions that were pending against UBHL on 9 November 2012, being the date of the SPA. Additional winding-up petitions have been brought against UBHL since 9 November 2012, and the Leave Order did not extend to them. At the time of the completion of the UBHL Share Sale, the Leave Order remained subject to review on appeal. However, as stated by Diageo at the time of closing on 4 July 2013, it was considered unlikely that any appeal process in respect of the Leave Order would definitely conclude on a timely basis and, accordingly, Diageo waived the conditionality under the SPA relating to the absence of insolvency proceedings in relation to UBHL and acquired the 10,141,437 USL shares from UBHL at that time.

Following closing of the UBHL Share Sale, appeals were filed by various petitioners in respect of the Leave Order. On 20 December 2013, the division bench of the High Court set aside the Leave Order (the December 2013 Order). Following the December 2013 Order, Diageo filed special leave petitions (SLPs) in the Supreme Court of India against the December 2013 Order.

On 10 February 2014, the Supreme Court of India issued an order giving notice in respect of the SLPs and ordering that the status quo be maintained with regard to the UBHL Share Sale pending a hearing on the matter in the Supreme Court. Following a number of adjournments, the next date for a substantive hearing of the SLPs (in respect of which

leave has since been granted and which have been converted to civil appeals) is yet to be fixed.

In separate proceedings, the High Court passed a winding-up order against UBHL on 7 February 2017. On 4 March 2017, UBHL appealed against this order before a division bench of the High Court. On 6 March 2020, the division bench of the High Court confirmed the winding up order dated 7 February 2017, and dismissed the appeal filed by UBHL. On 30 June 2020, UBHL filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court of India against the order of the division bench of the High Court. On 26 October 2020, the Supreme Court of India dismissed the petition filed by UBHL.

Diageo continues to believe that the acquisition price of INR 1,440 per share paid to UBHL for the USL shares is fair and reasonable as regards UBHL, UBHL's shareholders and UBHL's secured and unsecured creditors. However, adverse results for Diageo in the proceedings referred to above could, absent leave or relief in other proceedings, ultimately result in Diageo losing title to the 6.98% stake acquired from UBHL (now represented by 50,707,185 USL shares following a share split). Diageo believes, including by reason of its rights under USL's articles of association to nominate USL's CEO and CFO and the right to appoint, through USL, a majority of the directors on the boards of USL's subsidiaries as well as its ability as promoter to nominate for appointment up to two-thirds of USL's directors for so long as the chairperson of USL is an independent director, that it would remain in control of USL and be able to consolidate USL as a subsidiary regardless of the outcome of this litigation.

There can be no certainty as to the outcome of the existing or any further related legal proceedings or the timeframe within which they would be concluded.

Diageo also has the benefit of certain contractual undertakings and commitments from the relevant sellers in relation to potential challenges to its unencumbered title to the USL shares acquired on 4 July 2013, including relating to the winding-up petitions described above and/or certain losses and costs that may be incurred in the event of third party actions relating to the acquisition of the USL shares.

(c) Continuing matters relating to the resignation of Dr Vijay Mallya from USL and USL internal inquiries

On 25 February 2016, Diageo and USL each announced that they had entered into arrangements with Dr Mallya under which he had agreed to resign from his position as a director and as chairman of USL and from his positions in USL's subsidiaries. As specified by Diageo in its announcement at that time, these arrangements ended its prior agreement with Dr Mallya regarding his position at USL, therefore bringing to an end the uncertainty relating to the governance of USL, and put in place a five-year global non-compete (excluding the United Kingdom), non-interference, non-solicitation and standstill arrangement with Dr Mallya. As part of those arrangements, USL, Diageo and Dr Mallya agreed a mutual release in relation to matters arising out of an inquiry into certain matters referred to in USL's financial statements and the qualified auditor's report for the year ended 31 March 2014 (the Initial Inquiry) which had revealed, among other things, certain diversions of USL funds. Dr Mallya also agreed not to pursue any claims against Diageo, USL and their affiliates (including under the prior agreement with Diageo). In evaluating entering into such arrangements, Diageo considered the impact of the arrangements on USL and all of USL's shareholders, and came to the view that the arrangements were in the best interests of USL and its shareholders.

Diageo's agreement with Dr Mallya (the February 2016 Agreement) provided for a payment of \$75 million (£53 million) to Dr Mallya over a five-year period in consideration for the five-year global non-compete, non-interference, non-solicitation and standstill commitments referred to above, his resignation from USL and the termination of his USL-related appointment and governance rights, the relinquishing of rights

and benefits attached to his position at USL, and his agreement not to pursue claims against Diageo and USL. The February 2016 Agreement also provided for the release of Dr Mallya's personal obligations to indemnify (i) Diageo Holdings Netherlands B.V. (DHN) in respect of its earlier liability (\$141 million (£96 million)) under a backstop guarantee of certain borrowings of Watson Limited (Watson) (a company affiliated with Dr Mallya), and (ii) Diageo Finance plc in respect of its earlier liability (£30 million) under a guarantee of certain borrowings of United Breweries Overseas Limited, a subsidiary of UBHL. \$40 million (£28 million) of the \$75 million (£53 million) amount was paid on signing of the February 2016 Agreement with the balance being payable in equal instalments of \$7 million (£5 million) a year over five years, subject to and conditional on Dr Mallya's compliance with certain terms of the agreement.

While the five instalment payments of \$7 million (£5 million) would have become due on 25 February 2017, 25 February 2018, 25 February 2019, 25 February 2020 and 25 February 2021, respectively, owing to various reasons (including breaches committed by Dr Mallya and certain persons connected with him of several provisions of the February 2016 Agreement and agreements of the same date between Dr Mallya and USL), Diageo believes that it was not liable to pay such amounts and did not do so. By notice to Dr Mallya and certain persons connected with him on 24 February 2017, 3 November 2017, 23 February 2018, 22 August 2018, 22 February 2019, 24 February 2020 and 22 February 2021, Diageo and other group companies have demanded from Dr Mallya the repayment of \$40 million (£28 million) which was paid by Diageo on 25 February 2016, and also sought compensation from him for various losses incurred by the relevant members of the Diageo group on account of the breaches committed by him and certain persons connected with him. On 16 November 2017, Diageo and other relevant members of the Diageo group commenced claims in the High Court of Justice in England and Wales (the English High Court) against Dr Mallya in relation to certain of the matters specified in those notices. At the same time DHN also commenced claims in the English High Court against Dr Mallya, his son Sidhartha Mallya, Watson (a company affiliated with Dr Mallya) and Continental Administration Services Limited (CASL) (a company affiliated with Dr Mallya and understood to hold assets on trust for him and certain persons affiliated with him) for in excess of \$142 million (£105 million) (plus interest) in relation to Watson's liability to DHN in respect of its borrowings referred to above and the breach of associated security documents. These additional claims are described in paragraph (d) below.

Dr Mallya, Sidhartha Mallya and the relevant affiliated companies filed a defence to such claims and the additional claims on 12 March 2018, and Dr Mallya also filed a counterclaim for payment of the two \$7 million (£5 million) instalment payments that had then been withheld by Diageo as described above. Diageo and the other relevant members of its group filed a reply to that defence and a defence to the counterclaim on 5 September 2018.

Diageo continues to prosecute its claims and to defend the counterclaim. As part of this, on 18 December 2018, Diageo and the other relevant members of its group filed an application for strike out and/or summary judgement in respect of certain aspects of the defence filed by Dr Mallya and the other defendants, including their defence in relation to Watson and CASL's liability to repay DHN. That application was made by DHN on the basis that the defence filed by Dr Mallya and his co-defendants in relation to those matters had no real prospect of success.

As described in paragraph (d) below, this application was successful in relation to the predominant part of Watson and CASL's liability to repay DHN and, since that application, Watson and CASL's defence in relation to the remaining part of this liability has also been struck out. Accordingly, Diageo and DHN have sought asset disclosure and are considering further enforcement steps against Watson and CASL, both in the United Kingdom and in other jurisdictions where they are present or hold assets.

The remaining elements of the claims originally commenced on 16 November 2017 by Diageo and the relevant members of its group are proceeding to a trial, which is scheduled to take place from 21 November 2021 through 30 November 2021.

As previously announced by USL, the Initial Inquiry identified certain additional parties and matters indicating the possible existence of other improper transactions. These transactions could not be fully analysed during the Initial Inquiry and, accordingly, USL, as previously announced, mandated that its Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer conduct a further inquiry into the transactions involving the additional parties and the additional matters to determine whether they also suffered from improprieties (the Additional Inquiry). USL announced the results of the Additional Inquiry in a notice to the Indian Stock Exchange dated 9 July 2016. The mutual release in relation to the Initial Inquiry agreed by Diageo and USL with Dr Mallya announced on 25 February 2016 does not extend to matters arising out of the Additional Inquiry.

As stated in USL's previous announcement, the Additional Inquiry revealed further instances of actual or potential fund diversions from USL and its Indian and overseas subsidiaries to, in most cases, Indian and overseas entities in which Dr Mallya appears to have a material direct or indirect interest, as well as other potentially improper transactions involving USL and its Indian and overseas subsidiaries.

In connection with the matters identified by the Additional Inquiry, USL has, pursuant to a detailed review of each case of such fund diversion and after obtaining expert legal advice, where appropriate, filed civil suits for recovery of funds from certain parties, including Dr Mallya, before the relevant courts in India.

The amounts identified in the Additional Inquiry have been previously provided for or expensed in the financial statements of USL or its subsidiaries for prior periods. Further, at this stage, it is not possible for the management of USL to estimate the financial impact on USL, if any, arising out of potential non-compliance with applicable laws in relation to such fund diversions.

(d) Other continuing matters relating to Dr Mallya and affiliates

DHN issued a conditional backstop guarantee on 2 August 2013 to Standard Chartered Bank (Standard Chartered) pursuant to a guarantee commitment agreement (the Guarantee Agreement). The guarantee was in respect of the liabilities of Watson, a company affiliated with Dr Mallya, under a \$135 million (£92 million) facility from Standard Chartered (the Facility Agreement). The Guarantee Agreement was entered into as part of the arrangements put in place and announced at the closing of the USL transaction on 4 July 2013.

DHN's provision of the Guarantee Agreement enabled the refinancing of certain existing borrowings of Watson from a third party bank and facilitated the release by that bank of rights over certain USL shares that were to be acquired by Diageo as part of the USL transaction. The facility matured and entered into default in May 2015. In aggregate DHN paid Standard Chartered \$141 million (£101 million) under this guarantee, i.e. including payments of default interest and various fees and expenses.

Watson remains liable for all amounts paid by DHN under the guarantee. Under the guarantee documentation with Standard Chartered, DHN is entitled to the benefit of the underlying security package for the loan, including: (a) certain shares in United Breweries Limited (UBL) held solely by Dr Mallya and certain other shares in UBL held by Dr Mallya jointly with his son Sidhartha Mallya, and (b) the shareholding in Watson.

Aspects of the security package are the subject of various proceedings in India in which third parties are alleging and asserting prior rights to certain assets comprised in the security package or otherwise seeking to restrain enforcement against certain assets by Standard Chartered and/or DHN. These proceedings are ongoing and DHN will continue to vigorously pursue these matters as part of its efforts for enforcement of the underlying security and recovery of outstanding amounts. Diageo believes that the existence of any prior rights or dispute in relation to the security would be in breach of representations and warranties given by Dr Mallya and others to Standard Chartered at the time the security was granted and further believes that certain actions taken by Dr Mallya in relation to the proceedings described above also breached his obligations to Standard Chartered. In addition to these third party proceedings, Dr Mallya is also subject to proceedings in India under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act in which the relevant Indian authority, the Directorate of Enforcement, is seeking

confiscation of the UBL shares which were provided as security for Watson's liabilities. DHN is participating in these proceedings in order to protect its security interest in respect of the UBL shares. Under the proceedings under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, the Special Court passed an order on 24 May 2021 directing, among other things, the release of certain assets of Dr Mallya including the UBL shares in favour of third party banks. DHN has subsequently filed a writ petition before the Bombay High Court challenging this order of the Special Court insofar as it relates to its security interest in respect of the UBL shares.

Under the terms of the guarantee and as a matter of law, there are arrangements to pass on to DHN the benefit of the security package upon payment by DHN under the guarantee of all amounts owed to Standard Chartered. Payment under the guarantee has now occurred as described above. To the extent possible in the context of the proceedings described above, DHN continues to work towards enforcement of the security package, including, when appropriate, in conjunction with Standard Chartered. DHN's ability to assume or enforce security over some elements of the security package is also subject to regulatory consent. It is not at this stage possible to determine whether such consent would be forthcoming.

In addition to the Indian proceedings just described, certain of the assets comprised in the security package may also be affected by a worldwide freezing order of the English High Court granted on 24 November 2017 and continued on 8 December 2017 and 8 May 2018 in respect of the assets of Dr Mallya.

The agreement with Dr Mallya referenced in paragraph (c) above does not impact the security package. Watson remains liable for all amounts paid pursuant to the guarantee and DHN has the benefit of a counter-indemnity from Watson in respect of payments in connection with the guarantee, as well as a claim against CASL as a co-surety with DHN of Watson's obligations. The various security providers, including Dr Mallya and Watson, acknowledged in the February 2016 Agreement referred to in paragraph (c) above that DHN is entitled to the benefit of the security package underlying the Standard Chartered facility and have also undertaken to take all necessary actions in that regard. Further, Diageo believes that the existence of any prior rights or disputes in relation to the security package would be in breach of certain confirmations given to Diageo and DHN pursuant to that agreement by Dr Mallya, Watson and certain connected persons.

On 16 November 2017, DHN commenced various claims in the English High Court for, in aggregate, in excess of \$142 million (£101 million) (plus interest) in relation to these matters, including the following: (i) a claim against Watson for \$141 million (£101 million) (plus interest) under Watson's counter-indemnity to DHN in respect of payments made by DHN to Standard Chartered under the guarantee referred to above; (ii) a claim against Dr Mallya and Sidhartha Mallya under various agreements creating or relating to the security package referred to above for (a) the costs incurred to date in the various Indian proceedings referred to above (plus interest), and (b) damages of \$141 million (£101 million), being DHN's loss as a result of those Indian proceedings which currently prevent enforcement of the security over shares in UBL (plus interest); and (iii) a claim against CASL, as a co-surety with DHN of Watson's obligations under the Facility Agreement, for 50% of the difference between the amount claimed under (i) above and the amount (if any) that DHN is in fact able to recover from Watson, Dr Mallya and/or Sidhartha Mallya.

As noted in paragraph (c), Dr Mallya, Sidhartha Mallya and the relevant affiliated companies filed a defence to these claims on 12 March 2018. Diageo and the other relevant members of its group filed a reply to that defence on 5 September 2018.

DHN and Diageo continue to prosecute these claims. As part of that, on 18 December 2018, Diageo and the other relevant members of its group filed an application for strike out and/or summary judgment in respect of certain aspects of the defence filed by Dr Mallya, Sidhartha Mallya and the relevant affiliated companies, including in respect of Watson and CASL's liability to repay DHN.

This summary judgement and strike out application was heard by the English High Court on 24 May 2019. The court decided in favour of DHN that (i) Watson is liable to pay, and has no defence against paying, \$135 million (£92 million) plus interest of \$11 million (£8 million) to DHN,

and (ii) CASL is liable, as co-surety, to pay, and has no defence against paying, 50% of any such amount unpaid by Watson, i.e. up to \$67.5 million (£49 million) plus interest of \$5.5 million (£4 million) to DHN. Watson and CASL were ordered to pay such sums, as well as certain amounts in respect of DHN and Diageo's costs, to DHN by 21 June 2019. Such amounts were not paid on that date by either Watson or CASL.

On 15 October 2020, as a result of applications made by DHN to recover certain outstanding costs owed by Watson and CASL (being approximately £260,000 plus interest, which remained unpaid), Dr Mallya and Sidhartha Mallya were ordered to pay those amounts by 27 November 2020. As Dr Mallya and Sidhartha Mallya, in default of the Court order, failed to make the required payments to DHN: (i) Watson and CASL's defence to DHN's remaining claim for payment of approximately \$6 million (£4 million) (plus interest) has been struck out, with further judgment in DHN's favour being entered which will be pursued along with the original judgment as set out above, and (ii) DHN is pursuing enforcement against Dr Mallya and Sidhartha Mallya for the judgment debt of approximately £260,000 plus interest.

(e) Other matters in relation to USL

Following USL's earlier updates concerning the Initial Inquiry as well as in relation to the arrangements with Dr Mallya that were the subject of the 25 February 2016 announcement, USL and Diageo have received various notices from Indian regulatory authorities, including the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Enforcement Directorate and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Diageo and USL are co-operating fully with the authorities in relation to these matters. Diageo and USL have also received notices from SEBI requesting information in relation to, and explanation of the reasons for, the arrangements with Dr Mallya that were the subject of the 25 February 2016 announcement as well as, in the case of USL, in relation to the Initial Inquiry and the Additional Inquiry, and, in the case of Diageo, whether such arrangements with Dr Mallya or the Watson backstop guarantee arrangements referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) above were part of agreements previously made with Dr Mallya at the time of the Original USL Transaction announced on 9 November 2012 and the open offer made as part of the Original USL Transaction. Diageo and USL have complied with such information requests and Diageo has confirmed that, consistent with prior disclosures, the Watson backstop guarantee arrangements and the matters described in the 25 February 2016 announcement were not the subject of any earlier agreement with Dr Mallya. In respect of the Watson backstop guarantee arrangements, SEBI issued a further notice to Diageo on 16 June 2016 that if there is any net liability incurred by Diageo (after any recovery under relevant security or other arrangements, which matters remain pending) on account of the Watson backstop guarantee, such liability, if any, would be considered to be part of the price paid for the acquisition of USL shares under the SPA which formed part of the Original USL Transaction and that, in that case, additional equivalent payments would be required to be made to those shareholders (representing 0.04% of the shares in USL) who tendered in the open offer made as part of the Original USL Transaction. Diageo is clear that the Watson backstop guarantee arrangements were not part of the price paid or agreed to be paid for any USL shares under the Original USL Transaction and therefore believes the decision in the SEBI notice to be misconceived and wrong in law and appealed against it before the Securities Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai (SAT). On 1 November 2017, SAT issued an order in respect of Diageo's appeal in which, amongst other things, it observed that the relevant officer at SEBI had neither considered Diageo's earlier reply nor provided Diageo with an opportunity to be heard, and accordingly directed SEBI to pass a fresh order after giving Diageo an opportunity to be heard. Following SAT's order, Diageo made its further submissions in the matter, including at a personal hearing before a Deputy General Manager of SEBI. On 26 June 2019, SEBI issued an order reiterating the directions contained in its previous notice dated 16 June 2016. As with the previous notice, Diageo believes SEBI's latest order to be misconceived and wrong in law and has filed an appeal before SAT against the order. This appeal is currently pending. Diageo is unable to assess if the notices or enquiries referred to above will result in enforcement action or, if this were to transpire, to quantify meaningfully

the possible range of loss, if any, to which any such action might give rise to if determined against Diageo or USL.

In relation to the matters described in the 25 February 2016 announcement, Diageo had also responded to a show cause notice dated 12 May 2017 from SEBI arising out of the previous correspondence in this regard and made its further submissions in the matter, including at a personal hearing before a Whole Time Member of SEBI. On 6 September 2018, SEBI issued an order holding that Diageo had acquired sole control of USL following its earlier open offers, and that no fresh open offer was triggered by Diageo.

(f) USL's dispute with IDBI Bank Limited

Prior to the acquisition by Diageo of a controlling interest in USL, USL had prepaid a term loan of INR 6,280 million (£61 million) taken through IDBI Bank Limited (IDBI), an Indian bank, which was secured on certain fixed assets and brands of USL, as well as by a pledge of certain shares in USL held by the USL Benefit Trust (of which USL is the sole beneficiary). The maturity date of the loan was 31 March 2015. IDBI disputed the prepayment, following which USL filed a writ petition in November 2013 before the High Court of Karnataka (the High Court) challenging the bank's actions.

Following the original maturity date of the loan, USL received notices from IDBI seeking to recall the loan, demanding a further sum of INR 459 million (£4 million) on account of the outstanding principal, accrued interest and other amounts, and also threatening to enforce the security in the event that USL did not make these further payments. Pursuant to an application filed by USL before the High Court in the writ proceedings, the High Court directed that, subject to USL depositing such further amount with the bank (which amount was duly deposited by USL), the bank should hold the amount in a suspense account and not deal with any of the secured assets including the shares until disposal of the original writ petition filed by USL before the High Court.

On 27 June 2019, a single judge bench of the High Court issued an order dismissing the writ petition filed by USL, amongst other things, on the basis that the matter involved an issue of breach of contract by USL and was therefore not maintainable in exercise of the court's writ jurisdiction. USL has since filed an appeal against this order before a division bench of the High Court, which on 30 July 2019 has issued an interim order directing the bank to not deal with any of the secured assets until the next date of hearing. On 13 January 2020, the division bench of the High Court admitted the writ appeal and extended the interim stay. This appeal is currently pending. Based on the assessment of USL's management supported by external legal opinions, USL continues to believe that it has a strong case on the merits and therefore continues to believe that the aforesaid amount of INR 459 million (£4 million) remains recoverable from IDBI.

(g) Tax

The international tax environment has seen increased scrutiny and rapid change over recent years bringing with it greater uncertainty for multinationals. Against this backdrop, Diageo has been monitoring developments and continues to engage transparently with the tax authorities in the countries where Diageo operates to ensure that the group manages its arrangements on a sustainable basis.

In April 2019, the European Commission issued its decision in a state aid investigation into the Group Financing Exemption in the UK controlled foreign company (CFC) rules. The European Commission found that part of the Group Financing Exemption constitutes state aid. The Group Financing Exemption was introduced in legislation by the UK government in 2013. In common with other UK-based international companies whose arrangements are in line with current UK CFC legislation, Diageo could have been affected by the ultimate outcome of this investigation. The UK government and other UK-based international companies, including Diageo which calculated its maximum potential liability to be approximately £277 million, appealed to the General Court of the European Union against the decision. In February 2021, HMRC completed its review of the specific facts relating to Diageo and confirmed that Diageo was not a beneficiary of state aid and that no assessment would be issued.

The group operates in a large number of markets with complex tax and legislative regimes that are open to subjective interpretation. As assessing an accurate value of contingent liabilities in these markets

requires a high level of judgement, contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of the current known possible exposure from tax assessment values.

Diageo has reviewed its disclosures in relation to Brazil and India, where Diageo has a large number of ongoing tax cases. While not all of these cases are individually significant, the current assessment of the aggregate possible exposures is up to approximately £449 million for Brazil and up to approximately £140 million for India. The group believes that the likelihood that the tax authorities will ultimately prevail is lower than probable but higher than remote. Due to the fiscal environment in Brazil and in India the possibility of further tax assessments related to the same matters cannot be ruled out. Based on its current assessment, Diageo believes that no provision is required in respect of these issues.

Payments were made under protest in India in respect of the periods 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2017 in relation to tax assessments where the risk is considered to be remote or possible. These payments have to be made in order to challenge the assessments and as such have been recognised as a receivable on the consolidated balance sheet. The total amount of protest payments recognised as a receivable as at 30 June 2021 is £106 million (corporate tax payments of £96 million and indirect tax payments of £10 million).

In the United States a lawsuit was filed on 15 April 2019 by the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) against the United States Department of the Treasury (US Treasury) and the United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on behalf of its affected industry members, including Diageo, to invalidate regulations published in February 2019 and to ensure that substitution drawback is permitted in accordance with 19 USC § 1313(j)(2) as amended by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, which was enacted on 24 February 2016 (TFTEA). Substitution drawback permits the refund, including of excise taxes, paid on imported merchandise when sufficiently similar substitute merchandise is exported. The United States Congress passed the TFTEA to, among other things, clarify and broaden the standard for what constitutes substitute merchandise. This change should entitle Diageo to obtain substitution drawback in respect of certain eligible product categories. Despite this change in the law, the US Treasury and CBP issued final regulations in 2019 declaring that substitution drawback is not available for imports when substituted with an export on which no tax was paid. The Court of International Trade issued a judgement in favour of NAM on 18 February 2020, denying the request by the US Treasury and CBP for a stay of payment on 15 May 2020, and on 26 May 2020, ordered the immediate processing of claims. Total payments of \$129 million (£94 million) had been received as of 30 June 2021 in respect of this matter, with approximately \$33 million (£26 million) of this amount received during the year ended 30 June 2020 and another \$96 million (£68 million) received during the year ended 30 June 2021. Remaining eligible outstanding claims of Diageo Americas Supply, Inc. are estimated at \$12 million (£8 million). However, the US Treasury and CBP has filed an appeal with the US Federal Court of Appeals, which is now fully briefed. Although Diageo believes that the NAM is more likely than not to ultimately prevail, if they were to fail, the CBP could be permitted to recover these payments.

(h) Information request

Diageo has received an inquiry from the US Securities and Exchange Commission requesting information relating to Diageo's business operations in certain markets and to its policies, procedures and compliance environment. Diageo is responding to this information request but is currently unable to assess whether the inquiry will evolve into any enforcement action or, if this were to transpire, to quantify meaningfully the possible loss or range of loss, if any, to which any such action might give rise.

(i) Other

The group has extensive international operations and is a defendant in a number of legal, customs and tax proceedings incidental to these operations, the outcome of which cannot at present be foreseen. In particular, the group is currently a defendant in various customs proceedings that challenge the declared customs value of products imported by certain Diageo companies. Diageo continues to defend its position vigorously in these proceedings.

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.

19. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Commitments for expenditure on intangibles and property, plant and equipment not provided for in these consolidated financial statements are estimated at £263 million (2020 – £312 million; 2019 – £255 million).

(b) Other commitments

The minimum lease rentals payable in the year ended 30 June 2021 for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are estimated at £11 million (2020 – £19 million). The total future cash outflows for leases that had not yet commenced, and not recognised as lease liabilities at 30 June 2021, are estimated at £132 million (2020 – £133 million).

20. 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.

(a) Subsidiaries

Transactions between the company and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation and therefore are not disclosed. Details of the principal group companies are given in note 21.

(b) Associates and joint ventures

Sales and purchases to and from associates and joint ventures are principally in respect of premium drinks products but also include the provision of management services.

Transactions and balances with associates and joint ventures are set out in the table below:

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Income statement items | | | |
| Sales | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Purchases | 23 | 29 | 28 |
| Balance sheet items | | | |
| Group payables | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| Group receivables | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Loans payable | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Loans receivable | 108 | 82 | 55 |
| Cash flow items | | | |
| Loans and equity contributions, net | 38 | 47 | 32 |

Other disclosures in respect of associates and joint ventures are included in note 6.

(c) 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 Company Secretary' and 'Executive Committee'.

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Salaries and short-term employee benefits | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Annual incentive plan | 13 | — | 10 |
| Non-Executive Directors' fees | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Share-based payments ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 12 | (11) | 20 |
| Post employment benefits | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Termination benefits ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 2 | 2 | — |
| | 38 | 4 | 44 |

- (i) Time-apportioned fair value of unvested options and share awards.
- (ii) £1 million of the termination benefits disclosed for 2021 have been paid in the year ended 30 June 2021; a further £1 million will be paid in the year ending 30 June 2022.

Non-Executive Directors do not receive share-based payments or post employment benefits.

In April 2020, the Directors became aware that certain purchases by Diageo of its own shares and certain transactions related to Diageo's employee share schemes between 10 May 2019 and 9 August 2019, amounting to approximately £320 million ('the affected transactions'), were undertaken contrary to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2006 as they were undertaken following utilisation in full of Diageo plc's distributable reserves as set out in its balance sheet as at 30 June 2018. At the Annual General Meeting on 28 September 2020, a resolution was passed to appropriate an equivalent amount of distributable profits of the company to the payments made in respect of the affected transactions and implement arrangements to put all potentially affected parties, so far as possible, in the position in which they were intended to be had the affected transactions been undertaken in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2006. This resolution and the arrangements that it has implemented constituted a related party transaction under IAS 24 and under the Listing Rules, as the Directors benefitted from the waiver of any claims that the company had or may have had against them as a result of the affected transactions.

There have been no other transactions with these related parties during the year ended 30 June 2021 on terms other than those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

(d) Pension plans

The Diageo pension plans are recharged with the cost of administration services provided by the group to the pension plans and with professional fees paid by the group on behalf of the pension plans. The total amount recharged for the year was £nil (2020 – £nil ; 2019 – £3 million).

(e) Directors' remuneration

| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Salaries and short-term employee benefits | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Annual incentive plan | 4 | — | 2 |
| Non-Executive Directors' fees | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Share option exercises ⁽ⁱ⁾ | — | — | 2 |
| Shares vesting ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 1 | 11 | 13 |
| Post employment benefits | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 8 | 15 | 21 |

- (i) Gains on options realised in the year and the benefit from share awards, calculated by using the share price applicable on the date of exercise of the share options and release of the awards.

21. Principal group companies

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.

| | Country of incorporation | Country of operation | Percentage of equity owned⁽ⁱ⁾ | Business description |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Subsidiaries | | | | |
| Diageo Ireland | Republic of Ireland | Worldwide | 100% | Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| Diageo Great Britain Limited | England | Great Britain | 100% | Marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| Diageo Scotland Limited | Scotland | Worldwide | 100% | Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| Diageo Brands B.V. | Netherlands | Worldwide | 100% | Marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| Diageo North America, Inc. | United States | Worldwide | 100% | Production, importing, marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| United Spirits Limited ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | India | India | 55.94% | Production, importing, marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| Diageo Capital plc ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | Scotland | United Kingdom | 100% | Financing company for the group |
| Diageo Finance plc ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ | England | United Kingdom | 100% | Financing company for the group |
| Diageo Investment Corporation | United States | United States | 100% | Financing company for the US group |
| Mey İçki Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. | Turkey | Turkey | 100% | Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks |
| Associates | | | | |
| Moët Hennessy, SAS ^(iv) | France | France | 34% | Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks |

(i) 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.

(ii) Percentage ownership excludes 2.38% owned by the USL Benefit Trust.

(iii) Directly owned by Diageo plc.

(iv) French limited liability company.

Company balance sheet of Diageo plc

| | Notes | 30 June 2021 £ million | 30 June 2020 £ million |
|---|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Investment in subsidiary undertakings | 3 | 61,558 | 61,342 |
| Other financial assets | 4 | 389 | 644 |
| Post employment benefit assets | 6 | 854 | 963 |
| | | 62,801 | 62,949 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 4 | 5,335 | 7,514 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 7 | 9 |
| Other financial assets | 4 | 3 | — |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 39 | 12 |
| | | 5,384 | 7,535 |
| Total assets | | 68,185 | 70,484 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 4 | (220) | (7) |
| Borrowings | | (33) | — |
| Other financial liabilities | 4 | (94) | — |
| Trade and other payables | | (34) | (45) |
| Provisions | 7 | (14) | (15) |
| | | (395) | (67) |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 4 | (8,762) | (9,556) |
| Other financial liabilities | 4 | (389) | (644) |
| Provisions | 7 | (165) | (173) |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 5 | (144) | (127) |
| Post employment benefit liabilities | 6 | (95) | (100) |
| | | (9,555) | (10,600) |
| Total liabilities | | (9,950) | (10,667) |
| Net assets | | 58,235 | 59,817 |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital (2021 – 2,559 million shares (2020 - 2,562 million shares) of 28 ¹⁰¹ / ₁₀₈ pence each | 9 | 741 | 742 |
| Share premium | | 1,351 | 1,351 |
| Merger reserve | 9 | 9,161 | 9,161 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | 3,202 | 3,201 |
| | | 14,455 | 14,455 |
| Retained earnings: | | | |
| At beginning of year | | 45,362 | 4,224 |
| Profit for the year | | 294 | 11,480 |
| Other changes in retained earnings | | (1,876) | 29,658 |
| | | 43,780 | 45,362 |
| Total equity | | 58,235 | 59,817 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved by a duly appointed and authorised committee of the Board of Directors on 28 July 2021 and were signed on its behalf by Ivan Menezes and Lavanya Chandrashekhar, Directors.

Company registration number No. 23307

Statement of changes in equity for Diageo plc

| | | | | | | | Retained earnings/(deficit) | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Share capital £ million | Share premium £ million | Merger reserve £ million | Capital redemption reserve £ million | Own shares £ million | Other reserve £ million | Total £ million | Total equity £ million | |
| At 30 June 2019 | 753 | 1,350 | 9,161 | 3,190 | (2,026) | 6,250 | 4,224 | 18,678 | |
| Profit for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 11,480 | 11,480 | 11,480 | |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | 32,506 | 32,506 | 32,506 | |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 43,986 | 43,986 | 43,986 | |
| Employee share schemes | — | — | — | — | 90 | (36) | 54 | 54 | |
| Share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Tax on share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | (2) | (2) | (2) | |
| Shares issued | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| Share buyback programme | (11) | — | — | 11 | — | (1,256) | (1,256) | (1,256) | |
| Dividends paid | — | — | — | — | — | (1,646) | (1,646) | (1,646) | |
| At 30 June 2020 | 742 | 1,351 | 9,161 | 3,201 | (1,936) | 47,298 | 45,362 | 59,817 | |
| Profit for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 294 | 294 | 294 | |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | — | — | (131) | (131) | (131) | |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | — | — | — | — | — | 163 | 163 | 163 | |
| Employee share schemes | — | — | — | — | 59 | (10) | 49 | 49 | |
| Share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| Tax on share-based incentive plans | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Share buyback programme | (1) | — | — | 1 | — | (200) | (200) | (200) | |
| Dividends paid | — | — | — | — | — | (1,646) | (1,646) | (1,646) | |
| At 30 June 2021 | 741 | 1,351 | 9,161 | 3,202 | (1,877) | 45,657 | 43,780 | 58,235 | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company financial statements.

Notes to the company financial statements of Diageo plc

1. Accounting policies of the company

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Diageo plc (the company) are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has excluded certain information as permitted by FRS 101.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except that certain financial instruments and post employment benefits which are measured and stated at their fair value.

By virtue of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 the company is exempt from presenting an income statement and disclosing employee numbers and staff costs. The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 from preparing a cash flow statement and related notes, disclosures in respect of transactions and the capital management of wholly owned subsidiaries, the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs and disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel. As the consolidated financial statements of Diageo plc include equivalent disclosures, the company has also utilised exemptions available under FRS 101 from disclosing IFRS 2 Share-based Payments in respect of group settled share-based payments, disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures and by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at historical cost less impairment provisions for any permanent decrease in value. The carrying amounts of the company's investments are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance against the carrying value. Where an event results in the asset's recoverable amount being higher than the previously impaired carrying value, the original impairment may be reversed through the statement of comprehensive income in subsequent periods.

Dividends received and paid

Dividends are included in the financial statements in the financial year in which they are approved. Dividends received are included in the financial statements in the year in which they are receivable.

Share-based payments – employee benefits

The company's accounting policy for share-based payments is the same as set out in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements. Where the company grants options over its own shares to the employees of its subsidiaries, it generally recharges the cost to the relevant group company. Where the amount is not recharged, the value of the options is recognised as a capital contribution to the subsidiaries and increases the cost of investment.

Pensions and other post employment benefits

The company's accounting policy for post employment benefits is the same as set out in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements. The company acts as sponsor of all UK post employment plans for the benefit of employees and former employees throughout the group.

There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit costs for the plan measured in accordance with FRS 101, to other group companies whose employees participate in these group wide plans. However, recharges to other group companies are made on a funding basis and are credited against post employment service costs to the extent they are in respect of current service. The fair value of the plans' assets less the present value of the plans' liabilities are disclosed as a net asset or net liability on the company's balance sheet as it is deemed to be the legal sponsor of these plans. The net income charge/credit reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognised in income. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets and is included in the income statement. Any differences due to changes in assumptions or experience are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Provisions

The company's accounting policy for provisions is the same as set out in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

Taxation

The company's accounting policy for taxation is the same as set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value including, where permitted by IFRS 9, any directly attributable transaction costs. For those financial assets that are not subsequently held at fair value, the company assesses whether there is evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date. The company classifies its financial assets and liabilities into the following categories: financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where financial assets or liabilities are eligible to be carried at either amortised cost or fair value the company does not apply the fair value option.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently reported at amortised cost. Non-interest bearing trade receivables are stated at their nominal value as they are due on demand. Allowances for expected credit losses are made based on the risk of non-payment, taking into account ageing, previous experience, economic conditions and forward-looking data. Such allowances are measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depending on changes in the credit quality of the counterparty. Expected credit loss is immaterial for amounts owed by group undertakings.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently reported at amortised cost. Non-interest bearing trade payables are stated at their nominal value as they are due on demand. For a number of loans owed to other group companies, the company has a contractual right to defer payment by one year and one day and therefore these amounts are disclosed as non-current liabilities.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values. These liabilities are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined under IAS 37 and the amount initially recognised (fair value) less where appropriate, cumulative amortisation of the initial amount recognised.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors 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 estimates and judgements, are the same as those disclosed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in respect of taxation, post employment benefits, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings.

A critical accounting estimate, specific to the company is the assessment of the recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries. Impairment reviews are carried out to ensure that the value of the investments in subsidiaries are not carried at above their recoverable amounts. The tests are dependent on management's estimates in respect of the forecasting of future cash flows, the discount rates applicable to the future cash flows and expected growth rates. Such estimates and judgements are subject to change as a result of changing economic conditions and actual cash flows may differ from forecasts.

Additional estimates have been applied by management regarding the potential financial impact of Covid-19 pandemic environment in respect of the anticipated future cash flows of the indirect operating subsidiaries of the company. Details in respect of Covid-19 assessment are set out in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. Income statement

Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements provides details of the remuneration of the company's auditor for the group.

Information on Directors' emoluments, share and other interests, transactions and pension entitlements is included in the Directors' remuneration report in this Annual Report.

3. Investment in subsidiary undertakings

| | £ million |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Cost | |
| At 30 June 2020 | 72,482 |
| Additions (a) | 216 |
| At 30 June 2021 | 72,698 |
| Provision | |
| At 30 June 2020 | (11,140) |
| Increase in the year | — |
| At 30 June 2021 | (11,140) |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 30 June 2021 | 61,558 |
| At 30 June 2020 | 61,342 |

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at historical cost of £72,698 million (2020 – £72,482 million) less impairment provisions of £11,140 million (2020 – £11,140 million).

(a) On 21 April 2021 the group carried out a restructuring of the ownership of a number of its subsidiaries. This involved Diageo plc increasing its investment in its wholly owned subsidiary, Tanqueray Gordon and Company Limited (TGCL) by £214 million through the issuance of promissory note in return for an issue of 867,364 ordinary shares of £100 each in TGCL which have a market value equal to the principal amount of the promissory note.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings include £134 million (2020 – £132 million) of costs in respect of share-based payments, granted to subsidiary undertakings which were not recharged to the subsidiaries. The additions comprise £2 million not recharged and capitalised as a cost of investment during the year ended 30 June 2021.

A list of group companies as at 30 June 2021 is provided in note 10.

4. Financial assets and liabilities

Other financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value through profit and loss and comprise the fair value of interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps with subsidiary undertakings, where the company acts as an intermediary between group companies, therefore it is not expected that there will be any net impact on future cash flows.

Amounts owed by and to group undertakings, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost.

Amounts owed by and to group undertakings are interest bearing and unsecured. For a majority of the loans owed to other group companies, the company has a contractual right to defer payment by one year and one day and they are therefore classified as non-current liabilities. Other amounts owed by and to group undertakings are repayable on demand.

5. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

| | Post employment plans £ million | Other temporary differences £ million | Total £ million |
|---|--|--|--------------------|
| At 30 June 2019 | (146) | 39 | (107) |
| Changes in tax rates | (17) | 4 | (13) |
| Recognised in income statement | (5) | (3) | (8) |
| Recognised in other comprehensive income and equity | 4 | (3) | 1 |
| At 30 June 2020 | (164) | 37 | (127) |
| Changes in tax rates | (46) | 11 | (35) |
| Recognised in income statement | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Recognised in other comprehensive income and equity | 21 | — | 21 |
| At 30 June 2021 | (190) | 46 | (144) |

Deferred tax on other temporary differences includes assets in respect of the UK Thalidomide Trust liability of £45 million (2020 – £36 million) and share-based payment liabilities of £1 million (2020 – £1 million).

6. Post employment benefits

The movement in the net surplus for the two years ended 30 June 2021, for all UK post employment plans for which the company is the sponsor, is as follows:

| | Plan assets £ million | Plan liabilities £ million | Net surplus £ million |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| At 30 June 2019 | 7,115 | (6,259) | 856 |
| Charge before taxation | 155 | (178) | (23) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | 699 | (734) | (35) |
| Contributions by group companies | 65 | — | 65 |
| Employee contributions | 1 | (1) | — |
| Benefits paid | (339) | 339 | — |
| At 30 June 2020 | 7,696 | (6,833) | 863 |
| Charge before taxation | 109 | (155) | (46) |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/income | (237) | 128 | (109) |
| Contributions by group companies | 51 | — | 51 |
| Employee contributions | 1 | (1) | — |
| Benefits paid | (279) | 279 | — |
| At 30 June 2021 | 7,341 | (6,582) | 759 |

The net surplus for the UK post employment plans of £759 million (2020 – £863 million) for which the company is a sponsor comprises funded plans of £854 million (2020 – £963 million) disclosed as part of non-current assets and unfunded liabilities of £95 million (2020 – £100 million) disclosed as part of non-current liabilities.

The disclosures have been prepared in accordance with IFRIC 14. In particular, where the calculation for a plan results in a surplus, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of any available future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan, and any additional liabilities are recognised as required.

Additional information on the UK post employment plans and the principal risks and assumptions applicable is disclosed in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

7. Provisions

| | Thalidomide £ million | Other £ million | Total £ million |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| At 30 June 2020 | 187 | 1 | 188 |
| Provisions utilised during the year | (13) | — | (13) |
| Transfer to equity | — | (1) | (1) |
| Unwinding of discounts | 5 | — | 5 |
| At 30 June 2021 | 179 | — | 179 |

The company's commitment to the UK Thalidomide Trust is discounted and will be utilised over the period of the commitment up to 2037.

At 30 June 2021 £14 million (2020 – £15 million) of provision is current and £165 million (2020 – £173 million) is non-current.

8. Financial guarantees and letters of comfort

The company has guaranteed certain external borrowings of subsidiaries which at 30 June 2021 amounted to £14,102 million (2020 – £15,701 million).

The company has also provided irrevocable guarantees relating to the liabilities of certain of its Irish and Dutch subsidiaries. In addition, the company has provided a guarantee to the Guinness Ireland Group Pension Scheme. The company has assessed that the likelihood of these guarantees being called is remote. The Directors do not expect the company to be liable for any legal obligation in respect of these financial guarantee agreements, and they have been recognised at nil fair value.

The company issued a letter of comfort to provide sufficient funds to directly owned subsidiary undertakings as and when required.

9. Shareholders' funds

(a) 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.

(b) Own shares

At 30 June 2021 own shares comprised 2 million ordinary shares held by employee share trusts (2020 – 2 million; 2019 – 3 million); 221 million ordinary shares repurchased and held as treasury shares (2020 – 222 million; 2019 – 222 million); and nil ordinary shares held as treasury shares for hedging share scheme grants (2020 – 3 million; 2019 – 7 million).

During the year ended 30 June 2021 the group purchased 3.2 million ordinary shares (2020 – 39 million; 2019 – 94.7 million), representing approximately 0.1% of the issued ordinary share capital (2020 – 1.5%; 2019 – 3.5%) at an average price of £34.07 per share, and an aggregate cost of £109 million (including £1 million of transaction costs) (2020 – £32.43 per share, and an aggregate cost of £1,282 million including £7 million of transaction costs; 2019 – £29.24 per share, and an aggregate cost of £2,775 million, including £6 million of transaction costs) under the share buyback programme. The shares purchased under the share buyback programmes were cancelled.

A financial liability of £91 million was established at 30 June 2021 representing the 2.6 million shares that were expected to be purchased before 29 July 2021.

Information on movements in own shares is provided in note 17(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Retained earnings

£10,543 million (2020 – £11,996 million) of retained earnings is available for the payment of dividends or purchases of own shares. Determining the company's reserves available for distribution is complex and requires, in some instances, the application of judgement. The company has determined what is realised and unrealised in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and the guidance included in ICAEW Technical Release TECH 02/17BL 'Guidance on realised and distributable profits under the Companies Act 2006'. The company's reserves available for distribution include adjustments to retained earnings in respect of the unrealised portion of the dividend in specie received by the company, post employment benefit surpluses and share based payment charges capitalised to investments.

10. Group companies

In accordance with Section 409 of the Companies Act 2006 a full list of subsidiaries, partnerships, associates, joint ventures and joint arrangements, the country of incorporation and the effective percentage of equity owned, as at 30 June 2021 are disclosed below. Unless otherwise stated the share capital disclosed comprises ordinary shares which are indirectly held by Diageo plc.

FULLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Angola

Rua Fernao de Sousa, Condominio Bengo, Letter A, 11.s floor, Fraction A37, neighbourhood Vila Alice, Province of Luanda

Diageo Angola Limitada

Argentina

Bernardo de Irigoyen 972, floor 7, office A, CABA

Diageo de Argentina S.A.

Australia

162 Blues Point Road, Level 1, NSW, 2060, McMahons Point

D.C.L (Holdings) Australia Proprietary Limited^{(ii),(iii)}

Diageo Australia Limited⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

Bundaberg Distilling Investments Pty Ltd⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

Whitted Street, QLD, 4670, Bundaberg

Bundaberg Distilling Company Pty. Limited^(v)

Austria

Teinfaltstrasse 8, 1010, Wien

Diageo Austria GmbH

Belgium

Z.3 Doornveld 150, 1731, Zellik

Diageo Belgium N.V.

Bermuda

Victoria Place, 5th Floor, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton, HM10

Atalantaf Limited

Brazil

Av. Washington Soares, 1280, Ceará, 60.810-350, Fortaleza

Ypioca industrial de Bebidas S.A.

Fazenda Santa Eliza, Zona Rural, Ceará, 62.685-000, Paraipaba

Ypioca Agricola LTDA

Rua Olímpicas, 205, floor 14-15, 04551-000, São Paulo

Diageo Brasil Ltda

Bulgaria

7 Iskarsko Shose Blvd., Trade Center Europe, building 12, floor 2, 1528, Sofia

Diageo Bulgaria Ltd

Cameroon

Bassa industrial trade zone, Ndog Hemli, PO BOX 1213 Douala

Guinness Cameroun S.A.

Canada

134 Peter Street, Suite 1501, Ontario, M5V 2H2, Toronto

Diageo Canada Holdings Inc.

Diageo Canada Inc.

Boul Henri-Bourassa E, 9225, Local A, Quebec, H1E 1P6 , Montreal

Diageo Americas Supply Quebec Distribution Inc.

Diageo Ireland Quebec Distribution Inc.

Chile

Cerro El Plomo 5630, Piso 13, Las Condes

Diageo Chile Limitada

China

No. 9 Quanxing Road, Jinniu District, 610036, Chengdu City

Sichuan Chengdu Shuijingfang Group Co., Ltd

No.209 Gonghe Road, Tower 2, Enterprise Centre, 2101, 21, Jing'an District, 200070, Shanghai

Diageo China Limited

No.28 Jiafeng Road, 2502, 5, Pudong District, 200137, Shanghai

Diageo (Shanghai) Limited

752A, No.7 Warehouse, Qianhai Warehouse, Merchants Bonded, Nanshan District, Shenzhen

Diageo Supply Chain (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd

Baimi Cang Youth Cultural Creation Space, No. 6, Baimi Village, Fengyu, Eryuan, Dali Bai Minority Region, Yunnan Province

Diageo Liquor (Dali) Co., Ltd.

Colombia

100 street No.13-21 Office 502, Bogota

Diageo Colombia S.A.

Costa Rica

1 km Este Periodico La Nacion, Llorente de Tibas, Edificio Vinum Store, San Jose

Diageo Costa Rica S.A.

Croatia

Hektoroviceva ulica 2, 10000, Zagreb

Diageo Croatia d.o.o.za usluge

Cyprus

3 Themistokli Dervi Ave, Julia House, 1066, Nicosia

Horizon Developments Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

Czech Republic

Na Pankráci 1724/129, 140 00, Prague

Diageo Czech Marketing Services LLC

Denmark

Sundkrogsgade 19, 2. 2100, Copenhagen

Diageo Denmark AS

Dominican Republic

Av. Lope de Vega no. 29, Santo Domingo 10125

Diageo Dominicana S.R.L.

Ethiopia

Region Oromia, Kebele 05 Sebeta Hawas, Sebeta Town

Meta Abo Brewery Share Company

France

73, Rue de Provence, 75009, Paris

Guinness France Holdings SAS

United Distillers France SAS

Germany

Reeperbahn 1, 20359, Hamburg

Belsazar GmbH

Diageo Germany GmbH

Greece

27, Agiou Thoma street, Marousi, 151 24, Athens

Diageo Hellas S.A.

Guernsey

Heritage Hall, Le Marchant Street, St Peter Port, GY1 4HY

Diageo Group Insurance Company Limited

Hong Kong

31/F, Tower two, Times Square, 1 Matheson street Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

Diageo RTD Hong Kong Limited

Hungary

Vaci ut 20-26, Budapest, 1132

Diageo Business Services Limited

Diageo Employee Ownership Program Organization

Diageo Hungary Finance Limited Liability Company

Diageo Hungary Marketing Services Limited Liability Company

India

Kempapura Main Road, Opp Nagawara Lake, Karle SEZ Tower, 2nd floor, Karnataka, 560045, Bangalore

Diageo Business Services India Private Limited

Marathon Futurex, A-Wing, 2601, 26th Floor, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, 400 013

Diageo Distilleries Private Limited^(vii)

Diageo India Private Limited

Indonesia

Jl Jend Sudirman Kav. 76-78, Sudirman Plaza, Plaza Marein, 15th, Jakarta Selatan, 12910, Jakarta

PT Gitaswara Indonesia^(ix)

Italy

Strada Statale 63, 12069, Santa Vittoria d'Alba (CN)

Diageo Operations Italy S.p.A.

Via Ernesto Lugaro 15, 10126, Torino

Diageo Italia S.p.A.

Japan

9-7-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 164-0001

Diageo Japan Administration Services K.K.

Diageo Japan K.K.

Kazakhstan

Timiryazev street 28 V, office 704, Bostandik district, 50040, Almaty

Diageo Kazakhstan LLP.

Kenya

L R NO 1870/1/176, Aln House, Eldama Ravine Close, off Eldama Ravine Road, Westlands, Nairobi

Diageo Kenya Limited

La Reunion

14, rue Jules Thirel A30 97460 Saint Paul, Reunion Island

Diageo Reunion SAS

Lebanon

Verdun Street, Ibiza Building, Beirut, PO Box 113-5631

Diageo Lebanon Holding SAL

Diageo LENA Off-shore SAL

Mexico

Av. Ejercito Nacional, 843-B, Torre Paseo Acceso B, 2, Mexico City , 11520

Diageo Mexico II SA de CV Sociedad Financiera de Objeto Multiple, E.N.R.

| |
|---|
| Diageo Mexico SA de CV |
| Carretera Atotonilco, Guadalajara, kilómetro 8, Atotonilco el Alto 47750 Jalisco |
| Diageo Mexico Comercializadora S.A. de C.V. |
| Porfirio Diaz 17, Jalisco, 47750, Atotonilco el Alto |
| Diageo Mexico Operaciones S.A. de C.V. |
| Don Julio Agavera S.A. de C.V. |
| Don Julio Agricultura y Servicios S.A. de C.V. |
| Servicios Agavera, S.A. de C.V. |
| Independencia S/N, Santiago Matatlán, Oaxaca, C.P. 70440 |
| Sombra Mezcal S. de R.L. de S.V. |
| Mozambique |
| Estrada Nacional numero 1, Micanhine, Marracuene |
| Diageo Supply Marracuene Lda. |
| New Zealand |
| 123 Carlton Gore Road, Level 2, Newmarket, 1023, Auckland |
| Diageo New Zealand Limited⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Nigeria |
| Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja, 24, Lagos, PMB 21071, 100001 |
| Diageo Brands Nigeria Ltd |
| Norway |
| Apotekergata 10, 0180 Oslo |
| Diageo Norway AS |
| Panama |
| Costa del Este, Ave La Rotonda, Business Park, Torre V. piso 15 Panama City |
| Diageo Panama S.A. |
| Panama city, West Boulevard, PH ARIFA, 9th and 10th, Santa Maria Business |
| Diageo Taiwan Inc. |
| Paraguay |
| Avda Aviadores del Chaco 2050. Edificio World trade center. Torre 3 piso 11 |
| Diageo Paraguay S.R.L. |
| Peru |
| Victor Andres Belaunde 147, Via Principal 133, Interior 107, Piso 10, San Isidro, Lima |
| Diageo Peru S.A. |
| Philippines |
| Lower G/F, Unit A Eight West Campus Le Grand Avenue, Mckinley West Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City , NCR Fourth District, 1630 |
| Diageo Asia Pacific Shared Services Centre Limited, Inc. |
| Unit 1, 17th Floor, Ore Central 9th Avenue corner 31st Street Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1634 |
| Diageo Philippines Inc. |
| Poland |
| Przykopowa Str. 31, PL 01 – 208 Warsaw |
| Diageo Polska Sp. z o.o. |
| Portugal |
| Avenida D. Joao II, No 50, piso 2, letra D, Edificio Mar Vermelho, 1990-095 Lisboa |
| Diageo Portugal – Distribuidora de Bebidas, Unipessoal, Lda |
| Republic of Ireland |
| Nangor House, Western Estate, Nangor Road, Dublin, 12 |
| Gilbeys of Ireland Unlimited Company |

| |
|--|
| R & A Bailey & Co |
| UDV Ireland Group (Trustees) Designated Activity Company |
| St. James's Gate, Dublin 8 |
| 1759 Property Limited |
| AGS Employee Shares Nominees (Ireland) Designated Activity Company |
| Arthur Guinness Son & Company (Dublin)⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Diageo Europe Holdings Limited |
| Diageo Ireland |
| Diageo Ireland Finance 1 Unlimited Company |
| Diageo Ireland Holdings Unlimited Company |
| Diageo Ireland Pension Trustee Designated Activity Company⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Diageo Retirement Savings Plan Designated Activity Company |
| Diageo Turkey Holdings Limited |
| Guinness Storehouse Limited |
| Irish Ale Breweries Holdings Unlimited Company⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Powtom 11 Limited |
| Powtom 12 Limited |
| Powtom 13 Limited |
| Powtom 14 Limited |
| Powtom 16 Limited |
| Powtom 17 Limited |
| R&A Bailey Pension Trustee Designated Activity Company⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Romania |
| Expo Business Park, Street Aviator Popisteau 54A, Cladirea 2, et 1-3, Sector 1, Bucurest, 012244 |
| Diageo Balkans S.R.L. |
| Russia |
| Kaspisckaya Street, 22, main bld. 1, bld. 5, floor 3, apartment VII, room 31a, 115304, Moscow |
| D Distribution Joint-Stock Company |
| Diageo Brands Distributors LLC |
| Singapore |
| 112 Robinson Road, 1, 5th Floor, 1, Singapore 68902 |
| Diageo Singapore Pte Ltd. |
| Diageo Singapore Supply Pte. Ltd. |
| Streetcar Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. |
| South Africa |
| Building 3, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, 2090 |
| Diageo South Africa (Pty) Limited |
| Diageo Southern Africa Markets (Pty) Ltd |
| United Distillers Southern Africa (Proprietary) Limited |
| South Korea |
| 932-94, Daewol-ro, Daewol-myun, Icheon-shi, Gyeonggi-do, 17342, Icheon |
| Diageo Korea Company Limited |
| Spain |
| Avda de la Victoria 32, Edificio Spirit, 28023, Madrid |
| Diageo Espana S.A. |
| Sweden |
| Gavlegatan street 22/C, 11330, Stockholm |
| Diageo Sweden AB |

| |
|---|
| Switzerland |
| Place de la Gare 12, Lausanne, 1003 |
| Diageo Suisse S.A. |
| Tanzania |
| CRB Africa Legal Attorneys, Plot 60, Ursino Street P.O. Box 32840, Dar es Salaam |
| Sumagro Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| The Netherlands |
| De Ruyterkades, Postbus 2852 1000cw Amsterdam |
| United Distillers & Vintners (SJ) B.V.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Molenwerf 12, 1014 BG, Amsterdam |
| Diageo Atlantic B.V. |
| Diageo Brands B.V. |
| Diageo Capital B.V.⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Diageo Highlands Holding B.V. |
| Diageo Holdings Netherlands B.V. |
| Diageo Molenwerf B.V. |
| Diageo Nederland B.V. |
| Diageo Relay B.V.^(v) |
| Global Farming Initiative B.V. |
| Selviac Nederland B.V. |
| Turkey |
| Esentepe Mah. Bahar Sk. Ozdilek River Plaza Vnydham Grand Apt. No 13/25 Sisli, Istanbul |
| Mey Alkollü İçkiler Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. |
| Mey İcki Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. |
| Ukraine |
| 1v Pavla Tychyny avenue , 2152, Kyiv |
| Diageo Ukraine LLC |
| United Kingdom |
| 11 Lochside Place, Edinburgh, EH12 9HA |
| Arthur Bell & Sons Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Copper Dog Whisky Limited |
| Diageo Capital plc⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Diageo Scotland Limited |
| J & B Scotland Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| John Haig & Company Limited |
| The Lochnagar Distillery Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| William Sanderson and Son Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Zepf Technologies UK Limited |
| 3rd Floor Capital House, 3 Upper Queen Street, Belfast |
| Diageo Global Supply IBC Limited |
| Diageo Northern Ireland Limited⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| S & B Production Limited |
| 61 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1LZ |
| Justerini & Brooks, Limited |
| Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, NW10 7HQ, London |
| Anna Seed 83 Limited |
| Anyslam Investments |
| Anyslam Limited^{(i),(viii)} |
| Cellarers (Wines) Limited |
| Chase Distillery (Holdings) Limited |
| Chase Distillery Limited |
| DEF Investments Limited |
| Diageo (IH) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ |
| Diageo CL1 Limited |
| Diageo Distribution Company Limited |
| Diageo DV Limited |
| Diageo Eire Finance & Co |
| Diageo Employee Shares Nominees Limited^{(i),(ii)} |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Diageo Finance Australia LLP | The Bulleit Distillery, Inc. | DIREF Industria de Bebidas,Lda-Angola JV – 50.10% |
| Diageo Finance plc⁽ⁱ⁾ | Whisky Archive Inc. | Australia |
| Diageo Finance US Limited | 3411 Silverside Road Tatnall Building, Ste 104 Wilmington, DE 19810 | Bentleys SA, Level 5, 63 Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA 5000 |
| Diageo Financing Turkey Limited | Casamigos Spirits Company LLC | Seedlip Pty – 91.00% |
| Diageo Great Britain Limited | Casamigos Tequila LLC | British Virgin Islands |
| Diageo Healthcare Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | 381 Park Avenue South, Suite 1015, New York, NY 10016 | Commerce House, Wickhams Cay 1, PO Box 3140, Road Town, Tortola |
| Diageo Holdings Limited⁽ⁱ⁾ | Aviation Gin LLC | Rum Creation & Products Inc.^(iv) – 50.00% |
| Diageo Holland Investments Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Davos Brands LLC | Sea Meadow House, Blackburne Highway, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola |
| Diageo Investment Holdings Limited | PDX Spirits LLC | Palmer Investment Group Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| Diageo Overseas Holdings Limited^(vi) | Sombra Holdings LLC | USL Holdings Limited^{(ii),(xi)} – 55.94% |
| Diageo Scotland Investment Limited | Uruguay | Canada |
| Diageo Share Ownership Trustees Limited^{(i),(ii)} | Pasaje Paseo De Las Carretas, 2580, oficina 1301, Montevideo | Labatt House, 207 Queen's Quay West, Suite 299, Ontario, M5J 1A7, Toronto |
| Diageo Treasury Australia LLP | Diageo Uruguay SA | Guinness Canada Limited – 51.00% |
| Diageo UK Turkey Holdings Limited^(vi) | Venezuela | China |
| Diageo UK Turkey Limited | Av Intercomunal Alí Primera, Los Taques, Estado Falcón | Chengdu City, Jinjiang District Shuijing Street No21, 610011 |
| Diageo US Holdings | DV Paraguana, C.A. | Chengdu Swellfun Marketing Co. Limited - 63.17 % |
| Diageo US Investments | Av La Hormiga con Intersección de la Carretera via Payara, C.C. Tierra Buena Acarigua | No. 9 Quanxing Road, Jinniu District, 610036, Chengdu City |
| Grand Metropolitan Capital Company Limited | Mull Trading, C.A. | Chengdu Jianghai Trade Development Co. Limited - 63.17% |
| Grand Metropolitan Estates Limited | Av. Circunvalacion Norte (Jose Asunión Rodriguez) Edificio Distribuidora Metropol, Porlamar, Estado Nueva Esparta | Chengdu Tengyuan Liquor Marketing Co. Limited - 63.17% |
| Grand Metropolitan International Holdings Limited | Clyde Trading, C.A.^(v) | Sichuan Swellfun Co., Ltd - 63.17% |
| Grand Metropolitan Limited | Cupar Trading, C.A.^(v) | No.998, Juanxing Road, Hongguang County, 610000 Chengdu |
| Guinness Limited⁽ⁱ⁾ | Diageo Nueva Esparta, C.A.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Chengdu Ruijin Trading Co. Limited - 63.17% |
| Guinness Overseas Holdings Limited⁽ⁱ⁾ | DV Trading, C.A.^(v) | Qionglai City, Linqiong Industrial Park Road 318 W, 611538 |
| Guinness Overseas Limited | Zeta Importers, C.A.^(v) | Chengdu Swellfun Liquor Co. Limited - 63.17% |
| James Buchanan & Company Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Ave. San Felipe Urbanización La Castellana, Edificio Centro Coinasa, Piso 6. Caracas, 1060 | Room 1101, Building 3, No.68, Aoti Street, Jianye, Nanjing |
| John Walker and Sons Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Diageo Venezuela C.A. | Jiangsu Diageo Spirits Co., Ltd. – 50.00% |
| Tanqueray Gordon and Company, Limited⁽ⁱ⁾ | Calle 1 con calle Calle 1 Este, Edificio y Galpon BTP, Zona Industrial La Caracarita, Municipio Los Guayos, estado Carabobo | Unit 215, Xinxing Building, No. 8, Jia Feng Road, Wai Gao Qiao Free Trade Zone, Shanghai |
| The Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Arran Tradings, C.A. | United Spirits (Shanghai) Trading Company Ltd^(xi) – 55.94% |
| The Pimm's Drinks Company Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | DV Release, C.A. | Cuba |
| Tipplsworth Limited | Islay Trading, C.A. | Calle 246 y Quinta Avenida, Complejo Barlovento, Jaimanitas, Playa, Havana |
| UDV (SJ) Holdings Limited⁽ⁱ⁾ | L4L Trading, C.A. | Ron Santiago S.A. – 50.00% |
| UDV (SJ) Limited | Lismore Trading, C.A. | Ghana |
| United Distillers France Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Skye Trading, C.A. | Guinness Brewery, Plot 1 Block L, Industrial Area, Kaasi, P. O. Box 1536, Kumasi |
| United States | Agropecuarias Las Marias I C.A. | Guinness Ghana Breweries Plc – 80.40% |
| 1 Estate Annaberg & Shannon Grove, RR1 Box 9400, Kingshill, VI 00850-9703 | Vietnam | Guatemala |
| Diageo USVI Inc. | No. 157, 21/8 Street, Phuoc My Ward, Phan Rang – Thap Cham City, Ninh Thuan Province | Calle 8-19 zona 9, Quetzaltenango |
| 1209 Orange Street, New Castle, Delaware 19801 | Diageo Vietnam | Anejos De Altura, Sociedad Anonima – 50.00% |
| DV Technology LLC | Zimbabwe | Hong Kong |
| 1425 South Kingstown Road, South Kingstown, RI 02879 | 48 Midlothian Avenue, Eastlea, Harare | Room 06, 13A/F, South Tower, World Finance Centre, Harbour City, 17 Canton Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon |
| Diageo Loyal Spirits Corporation | International Distillers – Zimbabwe (Private) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ | Diageo International Spirits Company Limited⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ – 50.00% |
| 175 Greenwich Street, Three World Trade Center, New York, NY 10007 | SUBSIDIARIES WHERE THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST IS LESS THAN 100% | India |
| ASL Leasing and Investment LLC | Angola | Roxana Towers, Ground Floor, M.No.7-1-24/1/RT/G1&G2, Greenlands, Begumpet, Hyderabad 500 016 |
| Ballroom Acquisition, Inc. | Rua Dom Eduardo Andre Muaca, S/No, LOTE C4, Luanda | Sovereign Distilleries Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| CT Staffing Services LLC | | |
| Davos Services LLC | | |
| Diageo Americas Supply, Inc. | | |
| Diageo Americas, Inc. | | |
| Diageo Beer Company USA | | |
| Diageo Inc. | | |
| Diageo Investment Corporation | | |
| Diageo Latin America & Caribbean LLC | | |
| Diageo North America Foundation, Inc. | | |
| Diageo North America, Inc.^(v) | | |
| Liquor Investment LLC | | |
| Soh Spirits LLC | | |
| Stirrings LLC | | |

| |
|---|
| UB Tower, 24 Vittal Mallya Road, Bangalore, 560001 |
| Royal Challengers Sports Private Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| United Spirits Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| Pioneer Distilleries Limited^(xi) – 41.95% |
| Indonesia |
| Jl. Raya Kaba-Kaba No. 88, Banjar Carik Padang, Desa Nyambu, Kecamatan Kediri, Kabupaten Tabanan, Provinsi Bali |
| PT Langgeng Kreasi Jayaprima – 80.00% |
| Kenya |
| Tusker House, Ruaraka, P.O. Box 30161, 00100 Nairobi GPO |
| Allsopp (East Africa) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 48.52% |
| EABL International Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 50.03% |
| East African Breweries Limited – 50.03% |
| East African Maltings Limited – 50.03% |
| Kenya Breweries Limited – 50.03% |
| Tembo Properties Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 50.03% |
| Tusker Football Club – 50.03% |
| UDV Kenya Limited – 76.85% |
| Lebanon |
| Beirut Symposium Bldg, 10th floor, Beirut, P.O. Box 113-5250 |
| Diageo – Lebanon SAL – 84.99% |
| Mauritius |
| IFS Court, Twenty Eight, Cybercity, Ebene |
| Asian Opportunities and Investment Limited^{(ii),(xi)} – 55.94% |
| Nigeria |
| 24, Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja, Lagos |
| Guinness Nigeria plc – 58.02% |
| North Cyprus |
| Sehit Mehmet Cetin Sokak, Kucuk Sanayi Bölgesi 4, 99450, Gazi Magusa |
| Turk Alkollu İcki ve Sarap Endustri Ltd. – 66.00% |
| Rwanda |
| Kimuhurura, Gasabo, Umujyi was Kigali, 7130 Port Bell Luzira |
| East African Breweries Rwanda Limited – 50.03% |
| Seychelles |
| O'Brien House, 273 Le Rocher, Mahe |
| Seychelles Breweries Limited – 54.40% |
| Singapore |
| 120 Robinson Road, 08-01, Singapore 068913 |
| United Spirits Singapore Pte. Ltd.^(xi) – 55.94% |
| South Sudan |
| Southern Sudan African Park Hotel, Juba Town |
| East African Beverages (Southern Sudan) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 49.53% |
| Tanzania |
| 2nd Floor, East Wing TDFL Building, Ohio street, P.O. Box 32840 Dar es Salaam |
| EABL (Tanzania) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 50.03% |
| Plot 117/2, Access Road, Nelson Mandela Expressway, Chang'ombe Industrial Area, P.O. Box 41080, Dar es Salaam |
| Serengeti Breweries Limited⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ – 42.50% |

| |
|---|
| The Netherlands |
| Molenwerf 12, 1014 BG, Amsterdam |
| Ketel One Worldwide B.V.^(iv) – 50.00% |
| Uganda |
| Tusker House, Ruaraka, P.O. Box 30161, 00100 Nairobi GPO |
| East African Maltings (Uganda) Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 50.03% |
| Plot 3-17 Port Bell Road, Luzira, Kampala, P.O. Box 7130 |
| Uganda Breweries Limited – 49.03% |
| Plot No 1 Malt Road, Portbell Luzira P.O. Box 3221 Kampala |
| International Distillers Uganda Limited – 50.03% |
| United Kingdom |
| 11 Lochside Place, Edinburgh, EH12 9HA |
| Lochside MWS Limited Partnership |
| McDowell & Co. (Scotland) Ltd^(xi) – 55.94% |
| Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, NW10 7HQ, London |
| Diageo Pension Trust Limited^{(i),(ix)} – 55.00% |
| Lakeside MWS Limited Liability Partnership |
| Seedlip Ltd – 91.00% |
| United Spirits (Great Britain) Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| United Spirits (UK) Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| USL Holdings (UK) Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| Shaw Wallace Overseas Limited^(xi) – 55.94% |
| United States |
| 175 Greenwich Street, Three World Trade Center, New York, NY 10007 |
| California Simulcast Inc.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 80.00% |
| D/CE Holdings LLC – 50.00% |
| Seedlip Inc. – 91.00% |
| 2950 North Loop W Ste 1200 Houston, TX 77092-8808 |
| Far West Spirits LLC – 99.00% |
| Venezuela |
| Ave. San Felipe Urbanización La Castellana, Edificio Centro Coinasa, Piso 6. Caracas, 1060 |
| Industrias Pampero C.A. – 96.80% |
| Vietnam |
| 621 Pham Van Chi Street, District 6, Ho Chi Minh City |
| Vietnam Spirits and Wine LTD – 55.00% |
| ASSOCIATES |
| Australia |
| 50 Bertie Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207 |
| New World Whisky Distillery PTY Limited – 30.00% |
| Cabel Partners, Level 5, 1 James Place, North Sydney, NSW 2060 |
| Mr Black Spirits Pty Ltd. – 45.00% |
| Curaçao |
| Citco Curacao, Schottegatweg Oost 44, Willemstad |
| International Brand Developers N.V.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ – 25.00% |
| Denmark |
| Stauningvej 38, 6900 Skjern |
| Stauning Whisky Holding ApS – 40.00% |
| France |
| 24/32 rue Jean Goujon – 75008 Paris |
| Moët Hennessy International – 34.00% |
| Moët Hennessy, SAS – 34.00% |
| Germany |
| Mozartstr. 7, 53115 Bonn |
| Rheinland Distillers GmbH – 20.00% |
| Hungary |
| Soroksari ut 26, Budapest, 1095 |
| Zwack Unicum plc – 26.00% |
| India |
| No.34, 1St Floor, B.Ramachandra Adithanar Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar Chennai Chennai Tn 600020 |
| Hip Bar Private Limited – 14.54% |
| Italy |
| Via Tortona 15, 20144, Milan |
| Nicocktails S.R.L. – 20.00% |
| Spain |
| Calle General Vara del Rey 5, 1 Piso, 26003 Logroño, La Rioja |
| El Bandarra, S.L. – 25.00% |
| Carretera La Cuesta Taco Km 0.5. La Laguna, Santa Crus De Teneriffe |
| Compania Cerveceria De Canarias, S.A. – 20.00% |
| Tomino (Ponteverda), 36750, Parroquia de Goian, Barrio de Centinela, 1 |
| Valdomino Premium Spirits, S.L. – 20.00% |
| The Netherlands |
| Ceresstraat 1, 4811 CA Breda |
| Canbrew B.V.^(iv) – 28.16% |
| United Kingdom |
| 20 King Street Prince Albert House Maidenhead SL6 1DT |
| El Rayo Limited – 20.00% |
| 28 Vale Road, Claygate, Esher, KT10 0NJ |
| London Botanical Drinks Limited – 20.00% |
| 354 Castlehill, The Royal Mile, Edinburgh, EH1 2NE |
| The Scotch Whisky Heritage Centre Limited^(vi) – 29.00% |
| 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2H 9JQ |
| Leaf Arbor Limited – 20.00% |
| Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, Banffshire AB37 9AX |
| Ballindalloch Distillery LLP – 33.33% |
| Cambridge Distillery, 20 High Street, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9NF |
| Cambridge Distillery Limited – 33.00% |
| Central Working, Eccleston Yards, 25 Eccleston Place, SW1W 9NF |
| Pulpex Limited – 42.13% |
| Harbourside Brewery, Trefoil Farm, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL30 5BA |
| The Southwest Fermentorium Limited – 25.00% |
| Here 470 Bath Road, Arnos Vale, Bristol, BS4 3AP |
| Caleno Drinks Ltd – 20.00% |

United States

1045 Dodge Lane, Fallon, NV 89406

Nevada Spirits DE, LLC – 25.00%

1222 SE Gideon Street, Portland, OR 97202

Naam Som LLC – 30.00%

1935 W. Irving Park Chicago, IL 60613

Ritual Beverage Company LLC – 30.8%

2459 E 8th Street, Los Angeles, California 90021

Modern Spirits LLC – 20.00%

517 West 39th Street, Austin, TX 78751

Gourmet Grade LLC – 20.23%

575 Grand Street, E1507 New York, NY 10002

Grand Street Beverages LLC – 38.89%

65 SE Washington Street, Portland, OR 97214

House Spirits Distillery LLC - 29.85%

735 10th Street, Fortuna, CA 95540

Redwood Spirits LLC – 20.00%8601296, TT Administrative Services LLC,
888 SW Fifth Avenue, Ste 1600, Portland, Oregon,
97204**Wilderton LLC – 30.56%**

545 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11237

Analog Liquid LLC – 27.78%**Vietnam**94 Lo Duc Street, Pham Dinh Ho Ward,
Hai Ba Trung District, Ha Noi City**Hanoi Liquor and Beverage Joint Stock
Company (Halico) – 45.57%****JOINT VENTURES****United Kingdom**

9 Wheatfield Road, EDINBURGH, EH11 2PX

Lothian Distillers Limited – 50.00%**The North British Distillery Company Limited –
50.00%****JOINT OPERATIONS^(x)****China**804A, 488 Middle Yincheng Road, Shanghai,
Pilot Free Trade Zone**Moët Hennessy Diageo (China) Co Ltd^(xii) –
67.00%****Costa Rica**Llorente de Tibás,
1Km este del Periódico La Nación**HA&COM Bebidas del Mundo, SA – 50.00%****Dominican Republic**

Independencia Street, No. 129, Santiago

Gist Dominicana S.A. – 60.25%Salvador Sturla Street, Ensanche Naco,
Santo Domingo**Seagram Dominicana S.A. – 60.83%**

Segunda (2da) Street, Los Platanitos, Santiago

**Industria de Licores Internationales S.A. –
59.71%****France**105 Boulevard de la Mission Marchand,
Courbevoie, 92400**Moët Hennessy Diageo SAS – 0.05%****Hong Kong**

Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East

**Moët Hennessy Diageo Hong Kong Limited^(xii) –
67.00%****Japan**13F Jimbocho Mitsui Building, 1-105
Kanda Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo**Moët Hennessy Diageo K.K.^(xii) – 67.00%****Macau**Avenida Comercial de Macau, nos 251a-301, AIA
Tower, Level 20, Macau**Moët Hennessy Diageo Macau Limited^(xii) –
67.00%****Malaysia**Unit 30-01, Level 30, Tower A, Vertical Business
Suite, Avenue 3, Bangsar South, No. 8, Jalan
Kerinchi, 59200 Kuala Lumpur**Moët Hennessy Diageo Malaysia Sdn Bhd.^(xii) –
67.00%****Singapore**

83 Clemenceau Ave, 09-01 UE Square, 239920

**Moët Hennessy Diageo Singapore Pte. Ltd^(xii) –
67.00%****Thailand**No. 944, Mitrtown Office Tower, 12th Floor, Rama 4
Road, Wangmai, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330**Diageo Moët Hennessy (Thailand) Limited^(xiii) –
63.02%****The Netherlands**

Molenwerf 12, 1014 BG, Amsterdam

Diageo-Moët Hennessy B.V.^(v) – 67.00%**Ukraine**

Chervonoarmiyska Street, bld. 9/2, apt. 70, Kyiv

Seagram Ukraine Limited⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ – 60.90%**United Kingdom**

Persimmon House, Fulford, York YO19 4FE

**Trafalgar Metropolitan Homes Limited –
50.00%**

(i) Directly owned by Diageo plc

(ii) Dormant company.

(iii) Ownership held in class of A shares.

(iv) Ownership held in class of B shares.

(v) Ownership held in class of A shares and B shares.

(vi) Ownership held in preference shares.

(vii) Ownership held in equity shares and preference shares.

(viii) 99.11% owned by Diageo plc.

(ix) Companies controlled by the group based on
management's assessments.(x) Diageo shares joint control over these entities under
shareholder's agreements, and Diageo's rights to profit,
assets and liabilities of the companies are dependent
on the performance of the group's brands rather than the
effective equity ownership of the companies.(xi) Based on 55.94% equity investment in USL that
excludes 2.38% owned by the USL Benefit Trust.

(xii) Operation is managed by Moët Hennessy.

(xiii) Operation is managed by Diageo.

Unaudited financial information

1. Five years financial information

The following tables present selected consolidated financial data for Diageo for the five years ended 30 June 2021 and as at the respective year ends. The data presented below for the five years ended 30 June 2021 and the respective year ends has been derived from Diageo's consolidated financial statements.

| | Year ended 30 June | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million | 2018 £ million | 2017 £ million |
| Income statement data | | | | | |
| Sales | 19,153 | 17,697 | 19,294 | 18,432 | 18,114 |
| Excise duties | (6,420) | (5,945) | (6,427) | (6,269) | (6,064) |
| Net sales | 12,733 | 11,752 | 12,867 | 12,163 | 12,050 |
| Cost of sales | (5,038) | (4,654) | (4,866) | (4,634) | (4,680) |
| Gross profit | 7,695 | 7,098 | 8,001 | 7,529 | 7,370 |
| Marketing | (2,163) | (1,841) | (2,042) | (1,882) | (1,798) |
| Other operating items | (1,801) | (3,120) | (1,917) | (1,956) | (2,013) |
| Operating profit | 3,731 | 2,137 | 4,042 | 3,691 | 3,559 |
| Non-operating items | 14 | (23) | 144 | — | 20 |
| Net interest and other finance charges | (373) | (353) | (263) | (260) | (329) |
| Share of after tax results of associates and joint ventures | 334 | 282 | 312 | 309 | 309 |
| Profit before taxation | 3,706 | 2,043 | 4,235 | 3,740 | 3,559 |
| Tax before exceptional items | (823) | (743) | (859) | (799) | (736) |
| Exceptional taxation | (84) | 154 | (39) | 203 | 4 |
| Profit from continuing operations | 2,799 | 1,454 | 3,337 | 3,144 | 2,827 |
| Discontinued operations | — | — | — | — | (55) |
| Profit for the year | 2,799 | 1,454 | 3,337 | 3,144 | 2,772 |
| Weighted average number of shares | million | million | million | million | million |
| Shares in issue excluding own shares | 2,337 | 2,346 | 2,418 | 2,484 | 2,512 |
| Dilutive potential ordinary shares | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| | 2,345 | 2,354 | 2,428 | 2,495 | 2,523 |
| Per share data | pence | pence | pence | pence | pence |
| Dividend per share | 72.55 | 69.88 | 68.57 | 65.30 | 62.20 |
| Basic earnings per share | | | | | |
| Continuing operations - before exceptional items | 117.5 | 109.4 | 130.8 | 118.6 | 108.5 |
| Continuing operations - after exceptional items | 113.8 | 60.1 | 130.7 | 121.7 | 108.2 |
| Discontinued operations | — | — | — | — | (2.2) |
| | 113.8 | 60.1 | 130.7 | 121.7 | 106.0 |
| Diluted earnings per share | | | | | |
| Continuing operations | 113.4 | 59.9 | 130.1 | 121.1 | 107.7 |
| Discontinued operations | — | — | — | — | (2.2) |
| | 113.4 | 59.9 | 130.1 | 121.1 | 105.5 |

| | As at 30 June | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2021 £ million | 2020 £ million | 2019 £ million | 2018 £ million | 2017 £ million |
| Balance sheet data | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | 20,508 | 21,837 | 21,923 | 21,024 | 20,196 |
| Current assets | 11,445 | 11,471 | 9,373 | 8,691 | 8,652 |
| Total assets | 31,953 | 33,308 | 31,296 | 29,715 | 28,848 |
| Current liabilities | (7,142) | (6,496) | (7,003) | (6,360) | (6,660) |
| Non-current liabilities | (16,380) | (18,372) | (14,137) | (11,642) | (10,160) |
| Total liabilities | (23,522) | (24,868) | (21,140) | (18,002) | (16,820) |
| Net assets | 8,431 | 8,440 | 10,156 | 11,713 | 12,028 |
| Share capital | 741 | 742 | 753 | 780 | 797 |
| Share premium | 1,351 | 1,351 | 1,350 | 1,349 | 1,348 |
| Other reserves | 1,621 | 2,272 | 2,372 | 2,133 | 2,693 |
| Retained earnings | 3,184 | 2,407 | 3,886 | 5,686 | 5,475 |
| Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company | 6,897 | 6,772 | 8,361 | 9,948 | 10,313 |
| Non-controlling interests | 1,534 | 1,668 | 1,795 | 1,765 | 1,715 |
| Total equity | 8,431 | 8,440 | 10,156 | 11,713 | 12,028 |
| Net borrowings | 12,109 | (13,246) | (11,277) | (9,091) | (7,892) |

2. Contractual obligations and other commitments

| | 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 2021 | | | | | |
| Long-term debt obligations | 1,649 | 2,590 | 2,788 | 7,498 | 14,525 |
| Interest obligations | 390 | 552 | 467 | 1,375 | 2,784 |
| Credit support obligations | 98 | — | — | — | 98 |
| Purchase obligations | 1,303 | 463 | 94 | 6 | 1,866 |
| Commitments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets | 10 | 1 | — | — | 11 |
| Post employment benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 31 | 61 | 38 | 38 | 168 |
| Provisions and other non-current payables | 140 | 150 | 220 | 242 | 752 |
| Lease obligations | 91 | 104 | 53 | 169 | 417 |
| Capital commitments | 251 | 12 | — | — | 263 |
| Other financial liabilities | 149 | — | — | — | 149 |
| Total | 4,112 | 3,933 | 3,660 | 9,328 | 21,033 |

(i) For further information see note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

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 and are calculated based on the fixed amounts payable and where the interest rate is variable on an estimate of what the variable rates will be in the future. 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 raw materials, principally bulk whisk(e)y, cereals, cans and glass bottles. Contracts are used to guarantee the supply of raw materials over the long term and to enable a more accurate prediction of costs of raw materials in the future. For certain provisions discounted numbers are disclosed.

Corporate tax payable of £146 million and deferred tax liabilities are not included in the table above, as the ultimate timing of settlement cannot be reasonably estimated.

Management believe that it has sufficient funding for its working capital requirements.

Post employment benefits contractual obligations comprise committed deficit contributions but exclude future service cost contributions.

3. 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.

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, objectives and projections with respect to future matters, including the statements set forth in the 'Fiscal 22 Outlook' section and any other statements with respect to trends in results of operations, margins, growth rates, overall market trends, the impact of changes in interest or exchange rates, the availability or cost of financing to Diageo, anticipated cost savings or synergies, expected investments, the completion of any strategic transactions or restructuring programmes, anticipated tax rates, changes in the international tax environment, expected cash payments, outcomes of litigation or regulatory enquiries, anticipated changes in the value of assets and liabilities related to pension schemes 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.

Factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- economic, political, social or other developments in countries and markets in which Diageo operates (including as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic), which may contribute to a reduction in demand for Diageo's products, adverse impacts on Diageo's customer, supplier and/or financial counterparties, or the imposition of import, investment or currency restrictions (including the potential impact of any global, regional or local trade wars or any tariffs, duties or other restrictions or barriers imposed on the import or export of goods between territories, including but not limited to, imports into and exports from the United States and the European Union and/or the United Kingdom, as well as the United Kingdom's recent departure from the European Union);
- the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, or any other global or regional public health threats, on Diageo's business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operation;
- the effects of climate change, or legal, regulatory or market measures intended to address climate change, on Diageo's business or operations, including on the cost and supply of water;
- changes in consumer preferences and tastes, including as a result of disruptive market forces, changes in demographics, evolving social trends (including any shifts in consumer tastes towards at-home occasions, premiumisation, small-batch craft alcohol, lower or no alcohol, or other alternative products), changes in travel, holiday or leisure activity patterns, weather conditions, health concerns, pandemics and/or a downturn in economic conditions;
- changes in the domestic and international tax environment, including as a result of the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Initiative and EU anti-tax abuse measures, leading to uncertainty around the application of existing and new tax laws and unexpected tax exposures;
- changes in the cost of production, including as a result of increases in the cost of commodities, labour and/or energy or as a result of inflation;
- any litigation or other similar proceedings (including with tax, customs, competition, environmental, anti-corruption or other regulatory authorities), including litigation directed at the beverage alcohol industry generally or at Diageo in particular;
- legal and regulatory developments, including changes in regulations relating to production, distribution, importation, marketing, advertising, sales, pricing, labelling, packaging, product liability, antitrust, labour, compliance and control systems, environmental issues and/or data privacy;

- the consequences of any failure of internal controls, including those affecting compliance with existing or new accounting and/or disclosure requirements;
- the consequences of any failure by Diageo or its associates to comply with anti-corruption, sanctions, trade restrictions or similar laws and regulations, or any failure of Diageo's related internal policies and procedures to comply with applicable law or regulation;
- cyber-attacks or any other disruptions to core business operations including manufacturing and supply, business service centres and/or information systems;
- contamination, counterfeiting or other circumstances which could harm the level of customer support for Diageo's brands and adversely impact its sales;
- Diageo's ability to maintain its brand image and corporate reputation or to adapt to a changing media environment;
- increased competitive product and pricing pressures, including as a result of actions by increasingly consolidated competitors or increased competition from regional and local companies, that could negatively impact Diageo's market share, distribution network, costs and/or pricing;
- increased costs for, or shortages of, talent, as well as labour strikes or disputes;
- Diageo's ability to derive the expected benefits from its business strategies, including in relation to expansion in emerging markets, acquisitions and/or disposals, cost savings and productivity initiatives or inventory forecasting;
- fluctuations in exchange rates and/or interest rates, which may impact the value of transactions and assets denominated in other currencies, increase Diageo's financing costs or otherwise adversely affect Diageo's financial results;
- movements in the value of the assets and liabilities related to Diageo's pension plans;
- Diageo's ability to renew supply, distribution, manufacturing or licence agreements (or related rights) and licences on favourable terms, or at all, when they expire; or
- any failure by Diageo to protect its intellectual property rights.

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 cautionary factors and by the 'Risk Factors' included in Diageo's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 30 June 2020 filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 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 SEC. All readers, wherever located, should take note of these disclosures.

This document 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. All rights reserved. © Diageo plc 2021.

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 may include information about Diageo's target 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.

Additional information for shareholders

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM will be held at etc.venues St Paul's, 200 Aldersgate, London EC1A 4HD at 2.30 pm on Thursday, 30 September 2021.

Documents on display

The Annual Report on Form 20-F and any other documents filed by the company with the US Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) may be inspected at the SEC's office of Investor Education and Advocacy located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549-0213, USA. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges. Filings with the SEC are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services, and from the website maintained by the US Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov.

External limited assurance of selected ESG performance data

We engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to perform an independent limited assurance engagement, reporting to the Board of Directors of Diageo plc, over selected environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance data marked with the symbol Δ within the Strategic Report of the Annual Report 2021, and the ESG Reporting Index PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's engagement was performed in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' and, in respect of the greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 'Assurance engagements on greenhouse gas statements', issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's full assurance opinion is available in the ESG Reporting Index to the Annual Report 2021, available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/society-2030/doing-business-the-right-way/our-governance-and-reporting/our-reporting>. A summary of the work they performed is included in their assurance opinion. It is important to read the selected ESG performance data contained within this report in the context of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's limited assurance opinion and our reporting methodologies. Our reporting methodologies are included in the ESG Reporting Index, available at <https://www.diageo.com/en/society-2030/doing-business-the-right-way/our-governance-and-reporting/our-reporting>.

Warning to shareholders – share fraud

Please beware of the share fraud of 'boiler room' scams, where shareholders are called 'out of the blue' by fraudsters (sometimes claiming to represent Diageo) attempting to obtain money or property dishonestly. Further information on boiler room scams can be found on the Financial Conduct Authority's website (<https://www.fca.org.uk/scamsmart/share-bond-boiler-room-scams>) but in short, if in doubt, take proper professional advice before making any investment decision.

Electronic communications

Shareholders can register for an account to manage their shareholding online, including being able to: check the number of shares they own and the value of their shareholding; register for electronic communications; update their personal details; provide a dividend mandate instruction; access dividend confirmations; and use the online share dealing service. To register for an account, shareholders should visit www.diageoregistrars.com

Dividend payments

Direct payment into bank account

Shareholders can have their cash dividend paid directly into their UK bank account on the dividend payment date. To register UK bank account details shareholders can register for an online account at www.diageoregistrars.com or call the Registrar, on +44 (0)371 277 1010* to request the relevant application form. For shareholders outside the UK, Link Group (a trading name of Link Market Services Limited and Link Market Services Trustees Limited) may be able to provide you with a range of services relating to your shareholding. To learn more about the services available to you please visit the shareholder portal at www.signalshares.com or call +44 (0)371 277 1010*.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

A Dividend Reinvestment Plan is offered by the Registrar, Link Market Services Trustees Limited, to give shareholders the opportunity to build up their shareholding in Diageo by using their cash dividends to purchase additional Diageo shares. To join the Dividend Reinvestment Plan, shareholders can call the Registrar, Link Group on +44 (0)371 277 1010* to request the relevant application form.

Useful contacts

The Registrar/Shareholder queries

Link Group acts as the company's registrar and can be contacted as follows:

By email: Diageo@linkgroup.co.uk

By telephone: +44 (0) 371 277 1010*

In writing: Registrars – Link Group, Diageo Registrar, 10th Floor, Central Square, 29 Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 1DL.

* Calls are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open 08:00 to 17:30, Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays in England and Wales.

ADR administration

Citibank Shareholder Services acts as the company's ADR administrator and can be contacted as follows:

By email: citibank@shareholders-online.com

By telephone: +1 866 253 0933/ (International) +1 781 575 4555*

In writing: Citibank Shareholder Services, PO Box 43077, Providence, RI 02940-3077

* Lines are open Monday to Friday 8:30 to 18:00 EST

General Counsel and Company Secretary

Siobhán Moriarty

The.cosec@diageo.com

Investor Relations

investor.relations@diageo.com



Printed on Vision Superior, an FSC® certified mixed sources paper.

Printed by Paragon Customer Communications, an FSC® and ISO 140001 certified company.

Designed and produced by Black Sun Plc

DIAGEO

CELEBRATING LIFE,
EVERY DAY, EVERYWHERE

Diageo plc

Lakeside Drive
Park Royal
London
NW10 7HQ
United Kingdom
T: +44 (0) 20 8978 6000

www.diageo.com

Registered in England
No. 23307

DRINKiQ.com