Diageo Great Britain Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements 30 June 2017

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CONTENTS	Pages
Strategic report	2-5
Directors' report	6-8
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the director's report and the financial statements	9
Independent auditors' report to the members of Diageo Great Britain Limited	10-11
Income statement	12
Statement of comprehensive income	13
Balance sheet	14
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes to the financial statements	16-49

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Activities

The principal activities of Diageo Great Britain Limited ('the company') are the packaging of beer, distribution, marketing, importing and selling of spirits and beer.

The company is also the brand owner of Guinness in the United Kingdom and was granted exclusive rights to manufacture, bottle, package, distribute and market Smirnoff and Jeremiah Weed in the United Kingdom.

In addition, the company provide fellow group companies global procurement services for which it receives fees. The company also acts as a holding company for a number of trading entities of the Diageo group which distribute and market beer and spirits.

The directors foresee no material change to the activities of the company.

Business review

Development and performance of the business of the company during the financial year and position of the company as at 30 June 2017

The United Kingdom's economy continues to experience low levels of growth, with increasing inflation driven by a weakening pound, leading to a decrease in spending power. Despite this, and the uncertainty of the terms of the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, the company has achieved a 0.3% gain in market share. Turnover from continuing operation decreased by £85 million due to expiry of certain product distribution right and due to change in the company's commercial footprint, leading to a reduction in inventory held by the company's distributors, mainly in respect of Smirnoff, Bells and Pimms. Core brands (Guinness, Baileys, Captain Morgan, Tanqueray and Gordons), reserve brands and innovation (Hop House 13, Smirnoff Cider and Haig Clubman) delivered strong volume performance in the year.

Financial and other key performance indicators

The principal key performance indicators used by the company's management to analyse the development, performance and position of the company's business are generally the same as those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Diageo group. The directors consider company specific key performance indicators to measure the performance of the company such as net sales and operating profit. Other financial performance indicators (including contribution to the free cash flow initiatives of the group) and non-financial performance indicators used to measure the company's performance are the same as those disclosed in Diageo plc's 2017 Annual Report on pages 8 and 9.

The company's principal key performance indicators are analysed below for continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Net sales from continuing operations decreased to £694 million (2016 - £715 million) as a result of the expiry of certain product distribution right and the changes in the company's commercial footprint, including a reduction in inventory held by the distributors.

Strategic report (continued)

Business review (continued)

Financial and other key performance indicators (continued)

Cost of sales from continuing operations decreased in line with sales. Marketing expenses increased by £9 million, primarily driven by the marketing campaigns in respect of the reserve and innovation portfolios.

On 7 October 2015, the ultimate holding company, Diageo plc, sold its controlling interest in Desnoes & Geddes Limited, and, as a result, the company's distribution contract for Red Stripe ceased. Income received from the disposal of the distribution right of £5 million was disclosed as compensation received on sale of business in the year ended 30 June 2016 (note 6).

Dividends received decreased to £107 million (2016 - £308 million) due largely from a reduction in the distribution received from Diageo Scotland Limited.

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the company as at 30 June 2017

The company believes the following to be the principal risks and uncertainties it faces. If any of these risks occur, the company's business, financial condition and operational results could suffer.

In the ongoing uncertain economic environment, certain risks may gain more prominence either individually or when taken together.

The company's business may be adversely impacted by unfavourable economic conditions, including the UK's departure from the EU

The company's business is dependent on general economic conditions in the United Kingdom. A significant deterioration in conditions, including a reduction in consumer spending levels, customer destocking or the failure of a customer, could have a material adverse effect on the company's business and operational results. The UK referendum on EU membership has resulted in a vote to leave the EU and is likely to result in a sustained period of economic and political uncertainty and complexity including whether or not existing tariff and duty benefits from membership of the EU will continue.

The company faces competition that may reduce its market share and margins

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

Demand for the company's products may be adversely affected by changes in consumer preferences and tastes and adverse impacts of a declining economy

The brands which the company distributes include some of the world's leading beverage alcohol brands. Maintaining the company's competitive position depends on its continued ability to offer products that have a strong appeal to consumers. Consumer preferences may shift due to a variety of factors including changes in demographic and social trends, public health regulations, vacation or leisure activity patterns, weather effects and a downturn in economic conditions, which may reduce consumers' willingness to purchase premium branded products.

Strategic report (continued)

Business review (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the company as at 30 June 2017 (continued)

In addition, potential concerns about health effects due to negative publicity regarding alcohol consumption, negative dietary effects, regulatory action or any litigation or customer complaints against companies in the industry may have an adverse effect on the company's profitability. Any significant changes in consumer preferences and failure to anticipate and react to such changes could result in reduced demand for the company's products and erosion of its competitive and financial position. Continued economic pressures could lead to consumer selection of products at lower price points, whether the company's or those of competitors, which may have an adverse effect on the company's profitability.

The company's operations and financial results may be adversely affected by movements in the value of the Diageo UK pension funds

Many current and former employees of the company are members of the Diageo UK pension funds. These funds may be affected by, among other things, the performance of assets owned by these plans, the underlying actuarial assumptions used to calculate the surplus or deficit in the plans, in particular the discount rate and long term inflation rates used to calculate the liabilities of the pension funds, and any changes in applicable laws and regulations. If there are significant declines in financial markets and/or a deterioration in the value of fund assets or changes in discount rates or inflation rates, the company may need to make additional contributions to the pension funds in the future.

As these pension plans are treated as defined contribution schemes, these contributions are accounted for as a cost to the income statement account and may adversely affect the company's financial results.

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

The company's operations are subject to extensive regulatory requirements, which include those in respect of production, product liability, distribution, marketing, promotion, labelling, advertising, labour, pensions, excise tax and environmental issues. Changes in laws, regulations or governmental policy could cause the company to incur material additional costs or liabilities that could adversely affect its business.

Changes in tax law (including tax rates), accounting policies and accounting standards could materially reduce the company's reported after tax income.

Breach of data privacy laws or regulations could harm the trust and/or reputation of the company, its brands or people and could significantly restrict the company's ability to deliver its digital productivity and growth plans.

The company's operations, financial results and reputation may be adversely affected by the theft, loss and misappropriation of the company's most important digital assets

Cyber attacks or incidents could result in financial loss, operational disruption and reputational damage. The company could also adversely affected by non-compliance with statutory data protection legislation.

Strategic report (continued)

Business review (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

The company's funding, liquidity and exposure to foreign exchange rate risk are similar to those facing the Diageo group as a whole and are managed by the group's treasury department. The treasury department uses a range of financial instruments to manage these underlying risks.

Currency risk

The company publishes its financial statements in sterling and conducts some of its business in foreign currencies. Details of currency risk management are disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operation and future developments, the company has access to group funding.

Credit risk

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. The company sets credit limits for, and monitors its credit exposure to its counterparties via their credit ratings (where applicable).

By order of the board

G Zeister

Director

Lakeside Drive

Park Royal

London

NW107HQ

18 December 2017

Directors' report

The directors are pleased to submit their annual report, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the business review section of the strategic report on pages 2 to 5. The company is expected to continue to generate profit for its own account and to remain in a positive net asset position for the foreseeable future. The company participates in the group's centralised treasury arrangements. The company is not reliant on external third party financing. The directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. On the basis of their assessment, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Financial

The results for the year ended 30 June 2017 are shown on page 12.

The profit for the year transferred to reserves was £200 million (2016 - £426 million) and other comprehensive income for the year was £nil (2016 - £nil).

No dividend was paid during the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016 - £450 million).

Proposed dividend

The directors have proposed a final ordinary dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2017 of £200 million (2016 - £nil). This has not been included as a liability as it was not approved before the balance sheet date.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S J Bolton G P Crickmore D F Harlock D Heginbottom J J Nicholls E M Peachey G Zeisler

Details of the directors' remuneration are shown in note 4 of these financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' remuneration

Employee involvement

The company's goal is to offer an energising work environment, personal growth and recognition and attractive rewards for the performance contribution its people make to the company. Its employee policies are designed to support these goals and to do so in a manner that is fair and equitable to all employees. These policies take account of external legislation, internal codes of conduct, as well as the company's values as an organisation.

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

The company is a multi-cultural community operating in an increasingly diverse business world and is committed to active equality and diversity practices. The company offers people with disability the same opportunities for employment, training and career progression as other employees. Employees who become disabled and unable to continue in their existing jobs are given the opportunity to be retrained for suitable alternative employment. It is also committed to attracting and retaining talented people. The company invests in the growth and development of its people, which contributes directly to the performance and results of the business. Where practical, the company encourages flexible ways of working to enable employees to take some control over the balance between work and home life. The company's reward systems recognise the contribution employees make to the success and reflect the value of the role they are performing.

The company is committed to the safety and wellbeing of employees at work. It promotes responsible drinking behaviours among all its people. The company is committed to open and continuous dialogue with its employees as a way to inform and engage them in the company's strategy and business goals as well as harnessing the ideas employees will have on improving broad areas of business performance.

Each senior manager is responsible for supporting the Diageo Executive and senior leadership community in delivering against these communication and employee engagement goals. Diageo has an intranet web site from which employees with access to a computer can obtain timely and accurate news and information.

Secretary

On 23 March 2017, V Cooper resigned as a joint secretary of the company.

C Matthews remains as secretary of the company.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' indemnity

The Articles of Association permit qualifying third-party indemnities for the directors as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. No such indemnity was in force during the last financial year, nor is any currently in force.

Post balance sheet event

On 16 August 2017, it was agreed that the Diageo group establish an "invoicing HUB" for centrally managed recharges within the group. The company in addition to its principal activities, will act as intermediary entity between the service provider entities and service receiving entities. The new invoicing HUB activity will drive simplification across the group in respect of administration and foreign exchange management. It is not anticipated that the company would recognise a credit risk in respect of this service.

Internal control and risk management over financial reporting

The company operates under the financial reporting processes and controls of the Diageo group. Diageo plc's internal control and risk management systems, including its financial reporting process, which include those of the company, are discussed in the Group's Annual Report 2017 on pages 62 to 63 at www.diageo.com, which does not form part of this report.

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have been reappointed and will continue in office as auditors of the company.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the board

G Zeisler
Director
Lakeside Drive
Park Royal
London
NW10 7HQ

18 December 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the 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 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 company and of the profit or loss of the 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Diageo Great Britain Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Diageo Great Britain Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the year then
 ended:
- 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
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 30 June 2017; the Income statement; the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement 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 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in 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 the work we have performed, 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.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

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 2017 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 9, 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 such internal control as they determine is 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. 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 can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

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.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received 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 financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Chelwad

Christopher Richmond (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

18 December 2017

Income statement

Turnover Excise duties Net sales Cost of sales	Notes 2 3	Year ended 30 June 2017 £million Total 1,463 (769) ————————————————————————————————————	Year ended 30 June 2016 £million Continuing 1,548 (833) 715 (439)	Year ended 30 June 2016 £million Discontinued 53 (14) 39 (37)	Year ended 30 June 2016 £million Total 1,601 (847) 754 (476)
Gross profit	J	293	276	2	278
Marketing expenses Other operating expenses	3 3-5	(85) (89)	(76) (82)	(1) (4)	(77) (86)
Operating profit/(loss)		119	118	(3)	115
Loss on sale of investments	6	-	(4)	(3)	(7)
Compensation received on sale of business	6	-	5.	-	5
Income from shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures	7	107	308	-	308
Net finance (charges)/income	8	(1)	3	-	. 3
Profit/(loss) before taxation on ordinary activities		225	430	(6)	424
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	9	(25)	2	· •	2
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		200	432	(6)	426

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

-		Year ended 30 June 2017 £million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £million
	Notes	Total	Continuing	Discontinued	Total
Other comprehensive income			Ü		
Items that may be recycled subsequently to the income statement Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	17,20				
- gains taken to other comprehensive income - recycled to income statement		<u>.</u>	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-		-
Profit/(loss) for the year		200	432	(6)	426
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		200	432	(6)	426

The company had no other comprehensive income or expense during the current year.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

		30 June 2017 £million	30 June 2016 £million
	Notes	3	
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	94	109
Property, plant and equipment	11	79	87
Investments in subsidiaries	12	2,557	2,556
Investments in associates, joint ventures and joint operations	12	30	31
Deferred tax assets	13	60	78
		2,820	2,861
Current assets	14	45	37
Inventories Trade and other receivables	14 15	583	422
Other financial assets	16,17	203	1
Other Illiancial assets	10,17	<u></u>	·
		628	460
Total assets		3,448	3,321
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	(427)	(505)
Provisions	19	(3)	(3)
Other financial liabilities	16	(1)	(2)
		(431)	(510)
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	16	-	(1)
Provisions	19	(5)	(1)
		(5)	(2)
Total liabilities		(436)	(512)
Net assets		3,012	2,809
Equity			
Called up share capital	20	278	278
Share premium		73	73
Retained earnings		2,661	2,458
Total equity		3,012	2,809

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The accounting policies and other notes on pages 16 to 49 form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 12 to 49 were approved by the board of directors on 18 December 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

G Zeisler Director

Statement of changes in equity

Attributable of shareholders of the company

	Called up share capital £million	Share premium £million	Hedging reserve £million	Retained earnings £million	Total equity £million
Balance at 30 June 2015	278	73	-	2,480	2,831
Profit for the year	-	-	-	426	426
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on share-based incentive plans	-	-	-	2	2
Dividends	-	-	-	(450)	(450)
Balance at 30 June 2016	278	73	-	2,458	2,809
Profit for the year	-	-	-	200	200
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on share-based incentive plans	-	-	-	3	3
Balance at 30 June 2017	278	73	-	2,661	3,012

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements 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 Companies Act 2006 and sets out below where the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions have been taken.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Diageo plc and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Diageo plc which are publicly available.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- 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 in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share-based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments;
- The disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures;
- The disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of Assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under IAS 27, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements', from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Diageo plc.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

New accounting policies

The following standards, issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, have not yet been adopted by the company:

- IFRS 9 Financial instruments replaces IAS 39 (Financial instruments Recognition and measurement). The standard covers the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial instruments and applies an approach where the business model of an entity and the cash flows associated with each financial asset defines the classification of the financial instrument. IFRS 9 applies a forward-looking impairment model that will replace the currently applicable incurred loss model. In contrast to the complex and rules based approach of IAS 39, the new hedge accounting requirements will provide an improved link to risk management and treasury operations and will be simpler to apply.
- IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer and provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all sales contracts. It replaces the separate models for goods, services and construction contracts under current IFRS. It also provides further guidance on the measurement of sales on contracts which have discounts, rebates and consignment inventories. The company will early adopt IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 in the year ending 30 June 2018.

The following standards, issued by the IASB that have not been endorsed by the EU have not been adopted by the company:

• IFRS 16 – Leases (effective in the year ending 30 June 2020) sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. It eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases and introduces a single lessee accounting model where the lessee is required to recognise assets and liabilities for all material leases that have a term of greater than a year. The group is currently considering the implications of IFRS 16 which is expected to have an impact on the group's consolidated results and financial position.

Functional and presentational currency

These financial statements are presented in sterling (£), which is the company's functional currency.

All financial information presented in sterling has been rounded to the nearest million unless otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover comprises income from the sale of goods and royalties receivable. Income from the sale of goods includes excise and other duties which the company pays as principal but excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as value added tax. Turnover is recognised depending upon individual customer terms at the time of dispatch, delivery or some other specific point when the risk of loss transfers. Provision is made for returns where appropriate. Turnover is stated net of price discounts, allowances for customer loyalty and certain promotional activities and similar items. Royalties are accrued as earned.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Advertising

Advertising expenditure, point of sale materials and sponsorship payments, are charged to the income statement within marketing expenses when the company has the right of access to the goods or services acquired.

Share based payments

The ultimate parent, Diageo plc, operates a number of share-based incentive schemes (awards of shares and options) and grants rights to its equity instruments to the company's employees. The company accounts for these share-based payments as cash-settled instruments. Amounts recharged by the parent in respect of the cost of providing the benefit are measured at the fair value of the share or share option at the date of grant, and is recognised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. The fair value is measured on the binomial or Monte Carlo models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

Pensions

The employees of the company are members of the Diageo UK pension plans, which are defined benefit schemes.

It is not possible to allocate the assets and liabilities of the pension plans on a consistent and reasonable basis between individual companies and therefore the company accounts for the plans as defined contribution schemes. Contributions payable in respect of the pension plans in respect of current and former employees are charged to operating profit as incurred. The assets and liabilities of the pension plans are reported by the sponsoring employer, Diageo plc.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those that in management's judgement need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or nature. Such items are included within the income statement caption to which they relate, and are separately disclosed either in the notes to the financial statements or on the face of the income statement.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction.

If hedged forward, the impact of hedging is recognised, where permitted, under hedge accounting (refer to accounting policy for derivative financial instruments).

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the financial year end exchange rates and these foreign exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are regarded as having limited useful economic lives are amortised on a straightline basis over those lives and reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. These assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

To ensure that assets are not carried at above their recoverable amounts, the impairment reviews compare the net carrying value with the recoverable amount, where the recoverable amount is the higher of value in use or fair value less cost to sell. 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 15 years.

Property, plant and equipment

(x,y) = (x,y) + (x,y

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leaseholds are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives, and these values and lives are reviewed each year. Subject to these reviews, the estimated useful lives fall within the following ranges:

Buildings	10 to 50 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 25 years
Casks and containers	5 to 23 years
Hardware	2 to 9 years

Reviews are carried out if there is some indication that impairment may have occurred, to ensure that property, plant and equipment are not carried at above their recoverable amounts.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Where the company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset subject to a lease, the lease is treated as a finance lease. Other leases are treated as operating leases, with payments and receipts taken to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recorded at cost including transaction costs less, where appropriate, provision for impairment in value where such impairment is expected by the directors to be permanent.

Investments in associates, joint ventures and joint operations

Investments in associates, joint ventures and joint operations 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.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes raw materials, direct labour and expenses, and an appropriate proportion of production and other overheads, but not borrowing costs. Cost is calculated at the weighted average cost incurred in acquiring inventories.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the company's business that represent a major line of business or geographical area of operations or business activities that the company no longer participates in or did not form part of the company's operations. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier.

When the operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement and statement of comprehensive income are restated as if the operation had always been a discontinued operation from the start of the comparative period.

Financial assets

Trade receivables Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are stated at their nominal amount that is usually the original invoiced amount less provisions made for bad and doubtful receivables. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are provided against when management deems them not to be collectable.

Amounts owed by other group companies 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The company sells certain of its trade debtors through factoring transactions without recourse to the seller. The risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the factoring company; consequently, receivables sold through factoring transactions are derecognised.

Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less at acquisition, including money market deposits, commercial paper and investments.

Financial liabilities

Trade payables Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Amounts owed to other group companies 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.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value using a discounted cash flow technique based on market data applied consistently for similar type of instruments. Gains and losses on derivative that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment are taken to the income statement as they arise.

The company designates and documents certain derivatives as hedging instruments against highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges). The effectiveness of such hedges is assessed at inception and at least on a quarterly basis, using prospective and retrospective testing. Methods used for testing effectiveness include dollar offset, critical terms, regression analysis and hypothetical derivative method.

Cash flow hedges are used to hedge the foreign currency risk of highly probable future foreign currency cash flows, as well as the cash flow risk from changes in exchange. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedges is recognised in the other comprehensive income, while any ineffective part is recognised in the income statement. Amounts recorded in the other comprehensive income are recycled to the income statement in the same period in which the underlying foreign currency affects the income statement.

Derivative financial instruments are presented in the financial statements as 'Intra-group derivative assets/(liabilities)'as these transactions are entered into by Diageo Finance plc, a fellow group undertaking, and subsequently passed to the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are calculated on a discounted basis, where the effect is material to the original undiscounted provision.

The carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Taxation

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. 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. Interest and penalties on tax liabilities are provided in the tax charge.

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 realisation 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 asset will not be realised in the future.

Dividends received

The interim dividend is included in the financial statements in the year in which it is approved by the directors, and the final dividend in the year in which it is approved by shareholders. Dividends received are included in the financial statements in the year in which they are receivable.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future of the company. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equate to actual results. The company's directors are of the opinion that there are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of casting material adjustment to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities for the company within the next financial year due to the nature of the business.

The critical accounting policies, which the directors consider are of greater complexity and/or particularly subject to the exercise of judgements, are set out in detail in the relevant accounting policies:

- Exceptional items are those that, in management's judgements need to be disclosed by virtue of their size and or nature. The amount in respect of loss on sale of business/investment is an unusual and non-recurring item that is not in respect of production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks. It is therefore disclosed separately (note 6).
- Investment in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations: The carrying value of the investments was assessed to ensure that the investments are worth at least the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements. The impairment review involves management judgement and estimates.
- Financial guarantee contract liabilities: As part of the assessment to determine whether there is any legal obligation in respect of the financial guarantee requires assumptions concerning the future of the company. Based on their assessment, the directors do not expect the company to be liable and so the value of the liabilities has been recognised at £nil fair value.
- Taxation: The evaluation of deferred tax assets recoverability requires judgements to be made regarding the availability of future taxable income. The directors believe that the company will generate sufficient future taxable income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2. Turnover

The turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation are attributable to the packaging of beer, distribution, marketing, importing and selling of spirits and beer, as well as their onward sale to third parties and fellow group undertakings.

Geographical analysis of turnover

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
United Kingdom	1,403	1,543
Rest of Europe North America	57 1	55 1
Africa	2	2
	1,463	1,601
Analysis of turnover by class of business		
	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Marketing and selling of spirits	1,085	1,148
Marketing and selling of beer	315	310
Marketing and selling of wine	2	84
Packaging of beer	58	56
Royalties	3	3
	1,463	1,601

Segmental information is provided in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company, Diageo plc.

Sales to fellow group undertakings included in turnover amounted to £71 million (2016 - £71 million).

On 1 January 2016, the ultimate holding company, Diageo plc sold its major wine interests that incorporated the distribution rights of Blossom Hill and Piat brands to Treasury Wine Estates. For the year ended 30 June 2016 the statement of comprehensive income attributable to the sold wine business is disclosed as discontinued operations.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Operating costs

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Excise duties	769	847
Cost of sales	401	476
Marketing expenses	85	77
Other operating expenses	89	86
	1,344	1,486
Comprising:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Excise duties (Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods and	769	847
work in progress	(7)	5
Raw materials and consumables	387	445
Marketing expenses	85	77
Other external charges (a)	95	87
Staff costs (see note 4)	57	. 63
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	51	52
Net foreign exchange loss	8	3
Other operating income (b)	(101)	(93)
	1,344	1,486
		

- (a) Other external charges includes operating lease rentals for plant and equipment of £2 million (2016 £3 million), operating lease rentals for land and buildings of £8 million (2016 £7 million), and intercompany royalty charges of £29 million (2016 £32 million).
- (b) Other operating income includes intercompany management income of £101 million (2016 £93 million), of which £63 million (2016 £51 million) is in respect of the recharge of procurement costs to other group companies.

Fees in respect of services provided by the auditors were: audit fees of £95,000 in respect of current year audit services (2016 - £95,000); other non-audit fees of £110,012 (2016 - £782,000), which includes fees in respect of services provided to other fellow group undertakings paid for by the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Employees

The average number of employees on a full time basis, including directors, during the year was:

	Year ended 30 June 2017	Year ended 30 June 2016
Production Selling and distribution	145 550	143 604
Corporate and administration	585	597
	1,280	1,344

The average number of employees of the company, including part time employees, for the year was 1,321 (2016 - 1,349).

	Year ended	Year ended
	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
	£ million	£ million
Aggregate remuneration		
Wages and salaries	33	39
Employer's social security costs	4	5
Employer's pension costs	19	18
Other employment costs	1	1
	57	63

Retirement benefits

The employees of the company are members of the Diageo UK pension plans, which are defined benefit schemes.

It is not possible to allocate the assets and liabilities of the pension plans on a consistent and reasonable basis between individual companies and therefore the company accounts for the plans as defined contribution schemes. Contributions payable in respect of defined contribution plans in respect of current and former employees are charged to operating profit as incurred. The company made cash contributions of £19 million to the schemes in respect of its employees in the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016 - £18 million). As there is no contractual agreement for allocating the surplus or deficit of pension funds to participating entities, it is recognised fully by the sponsoring employer, Diageo plc.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Employees (continued)

Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2016 £'000
Directors' remuneration (excluding pension contributions) Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	312 34	223 21
	346	244

The aggregate remuneration of the highest paid director was £345,608 (2016 - £243,568). The highest paid director is a member of a defined benefit scheme, under which his accrued annual pension at the year-end was £54,495 (2016 - £48,694). Other directors were paid by fellow group undertakings.

	Year ended 30 June 2017	Year ended 30 June 2016
The number of directors who exercised share options was	1	1
The number of directors in respect of whose services shares were received or receivable under long term incentive schemes was	1	1
The number of directors in respect of whose retirement benefits were accrued for under defined benefit schemes	1	1

5. Employee share compensation

A number of the employees of the company participate in a number of equity settled and cash settled share plans, all of which are operated by the group, to grant options and share awards to its directors and employees.

Executive share awards are made under the Diageo 2014 Long Term Incentive plan (DLTIP) from September 2014 onwards. Prior to that, awards were made under the Diageo plc 2009 Executive Long Term Incentive Plan (DELTIP), the 2008 Performance Share Plan (PSP), the 2008 Senior Executive Share Option Plan (SESOP) and the 2009 Discretionary Incentive Plan (DIP).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Employee share compensation (continued)

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 for a further two-year period. Share options may normally be exercised between three and ten years after the grant date.

Performance shares under the DLTIP (previous PSP) are subject to the achievement of three equally weighted performance tests over the three-year performance period for the 2013 and 2014 grants these were; 1) a comparison of Diageo's three-year TSR with a peer group; 2) compound annual growth in organic net sales over three years; 3) total organic operating margin improvement over three years. For awards made in September 2015 or later, the third measure was replaced by one based on cumulative free cash flow over a three-year period, measured at constant exchange rates. Performance share options under the DLTIP (previously SESOP) are subject to the achievement of an earnings per share growth condition over a three-year period. 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 (previous PSP) 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 can be paid in the form of cash or shares. For the two years ended 30 June 2017, the calculation of the fair value of each share award used the Monte Carlo pricing model.

Further details of the valuation and accounting for share options schemes and policies are contained in Diageo plc's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2017 (see note 17 of Diageo plc's 2017 Annual Report).

The company recognised share based payment expense for the year ended 30 June 2017 of £5 million (2016 - £4 million).

6. Loss on sale of investments and compensation received on sale of business

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Loss on sale of investments	-	(7)
Compensation received on sale of business	- ·	5
	-	(2)

In the year ended 30 June 2016, the company made a final settlement payment to the Cuervo Group in respect of this disposal, resulting in a charge of £4 million.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Loss on sale of investments and compensation received on sale of business (continued)

In the year ended 30 June 2016, the company sold the majority of its wine interests, including the Percy Fox business to Treasury Wine Estates. The transaction resulted in a loss of £3 million.

In the year ended 30 June 2016, the ultimate holding company, Diageo plc, sold its controlling interest in Desnoes & Geddes Limited, and, as a result, the distribution contract for Red Stripe held by the company, ceased. Income of £5 million was received on the disposal of the distribution right.

7. Income from shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Dividend income from shares in group undertakings:		
Diageo Scotland Limited UDV Kenya Limited	100 5	300 5
•	105	305
Dividend income from joint venture undertakings:		
Lothian Distillers Limited	2	3
	107	308
8. Net finance income and charges		
	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Net interest	a minion	z mimon
Interest income from fellow group undertakings	2	7
Total interest income	2	7
Interest charge to fellow group undertakings Interest charge on all other borrowings	(2) (1)	(2) (2)
Total interest charges	(3)	(4)
Net finance (charge)/income	(1)	3

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Taxation

Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 0 June 2016 £ million
(a) Analysis of taxation (charge)/credit for the year	
Current tax	(1)
UK corporation tax (2) Overseas taxes suffered (4)	(1) (3)
Total current tax (6)	(4)
Deferred tax	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (9)	7
Adjustments in respect of prior years (1) Change in tax rates (9)	(1)
Total deferred tax (19)	6
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (25)	2
(b) Tax credit included in equity	
Current tax credit 2	1
Deferred tax 1	1
Total tax credit included in equity 3	2
(c) Factors affecting total tax (charge)/credit for the year	
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation 225	424
Taxation on profit at the UK corporation tax rate of	
19.75% (2016 – 20%) (45)	(85)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (1)	(2)
Dividend income not taxed 21	61
Group relief received for £nil consideration 11	28
Overseas taxes suffered (3) Share options 2	(3)
Adjustments in respect of prior years (1)	3
Changes in tax rates (9)	(1)
Total tax (charge)/credit for the year (25)	2

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Taxation (continued)

The UK tax rate reduced from 20% to 19% on 1 April 2017 and so an average tax rate of 19.75% is applied for the year ended 30 June 2017. A further reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was enacted in September 2016. Deferred taxes at 30 June 2017 have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

10. Intangible assets

	Distribution rights £ million	Computer software £ million	Under construction £ million	Total £ million
Cost				
At 30 June 2016	12	243	22	277
Additions	-	15	8	. 23
Disposals Write-off	-	(4) (3)	(1)	(4) (4)
Transfers	-	19	(1) (19)	(4)
1141151015				
At 30 June 2017	12	270	10	292
Amortisation				
At 30 June 2016	(12)	(156)	-	(168)
Amortisation		(33)	-	(33)
Write-off	-	3	•	3
At 30 June 2017	(12)	(196)		(100)
At 50 June 2017	(12) 	(186)	-	(198)
Carrying amount				
AA 20 Inno 2017		0.4	10	0.4
At 30 June 2017	-	84	10	94
At 30 June 2016	•	87	22	109
				

Amortisation of computer software is recognised in other operating expenses in the income statement.

Additions to assets under construction are in respect of a number of ongoing information system projects.

Included in the total net book value of computer software is £1 million (2016 - £2 million) in respect of assets held under finance leases. Amortisation for the year on computer software held under finance lease is £1 million (2016 - £1 million).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings £ million	Plant and equipment £ million	Computer hardware £ million	Fixtures and fittings £ million	Casks and Containers £ million	Under con- struction £ million	Total £ million
Cost							
At 30 June 2016	37 ·	90	36	3	46	8	220
Additions	1	5	-	-	- .	6	12
Write-off	(2)	(2)	(1)	_	-	_	(5)
Transfers	2	1	2	•	-	(5)	-
At 30 June 2017	38	94	37	3	46	9	227
Depreciation							
At 30 June 2016	(19)	(59)	(15)	(1)	(39)	-	(133)
Depreciation	(2)	(9)	(5)	(1)	(1)	-	(18)
Write-off	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Transfer	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2017	(21)	(65)	(20)	(2)	(40)	-	(148)
Net book value							
At 30 June 2017	17	29	17	1	6	9	79
At 30 June 2016	18	31	21	2	7	8	87
					30 June 20		June 2016
					£ milli	on	£ million
Freehold		•			1	10	11
Long leasehold						7	7
					· 1	 17	18

Included in the total net book value of computer hardware is £2 million (2016 - £2 million) in respect of assets held under finance leases. Depreciation for the year on computer hardware held under finance leases is £1 million (2016 - £2 million).

Notes to financial statements (continued)

12. Investments

	30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Investments in subsidiaries (i)	2,494	2,494
Loan to fellow group undertaking (ii)	63	63
Turneturents in accepiates inint rentumes and inint	2,557	2,557
Investments in associates, joint ventures and joint operations (i)	30	30
	2,587	2,587

(i) Shares in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations

	Subsidiaries £ million	Associates £ million	Joint ventures and joint operations £ million	Total £ million
Cost				
At 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017	4,004	4	26	4,034
Provisions				
At 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017	(1,510)	-	-	(1,510)
•				
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017	2,494	4	26	2,524

of

Diageo Great Britain Limited Registered number: 507652 Year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows. Unless otherwise stated the percentage of shares held are in respect of ordinary share capital.

Name of subsidiary	Notes	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest
Direct holdings Subsidiaries	Tiotes	Registered office address	70
Cellarers (Wines) Limited		Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Diageo Balkans Limited		Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Diageo Scotland Limited		Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
Diageo South Africa (Pty) Limited		Building 3, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, 2090, South Africa	51%
Diageo United Kingdom Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Horizon Developments Limited	(i)	3 Themistokli Dervi Ave, Julia House, 1066, Nicosia, Cyprus	100%
Justerini & Brooks, Limited		61 St. James's Street, LONDON, SW1A 1LZ, United Kingdom	100%
Lochside MWS Limited Partnership	(v)	Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

Direct holdings (continued) Subsidiaries (continued)	Notes	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest %
Otford Estates Limited		Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
S & B Production Limited		3rd Floor Capital House, 3 Upper Queen Street, Belfast, United Kingdom	100%
The Pierre Smirnoff Company Limited	(ii)	801 Main Avenue - Norwalk, CT 06851, United States	100%
UDV Kenya Limited		Tusker House, Ruaraka, PO BOX 30161, 00100 NAIROBI GPO, Kenya	53.68%
W. & A. Gilbey Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Associate			
Copper Dog Whisky Limited		Forsyth House, Lomond Court Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TU, United Kingdom	30%
Joint ventures and joint operations			
Lothian Distillers Limited		9 Wheatfield Road, EDINBURGH, EH11 2PX, United Kingdom	50%
Diageo Angola Limitada	·	Rua Fernao de Sousa, Condominio Bengo, Letter A, 11.s floor, Fraction A37, neighbourhood Vila Alice, Municipality of Luanda, Province of Luanda, Angola	50%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

Indirect holdings Subsidiaries	Notes	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest %
Arthur Bell & Sons limited	(i)	Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
Brandhouse Beverages (Pty) Limited		Building 3, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, 2090	51%
D.C.L (Holdings) Australia Proprietary Limited	(i) (ii)	Level 1, 162 Blues Point Road, McMahons Point, NSW 2065, Australia	100%
Diageo Distilling Limited	(i)	Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
Diageo (IH) Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Diageo New Zealand Limited	(ii)	Level 2, 123 Carlton Gore Road, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand 1023	100%
Diageo Scotland Investment Limited		Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Diageo South Africa Empowerment Trust		17 Greenhills Road, Elandsfontein, Germiston, 1601	51%
Harp Distributors Limited (in liquidation)	(i)	Tusker House, Ruaraka, PO BOX 30161, 00100 NAIROBI GPO, Kenya	53.68%
James Buchanan & Company Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

Indirect holdings (continued) Subsidiaries (continued)	Notes	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest %
John Haig & Company Limited		Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
John Walker and Sons Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Kenya Distillers Limited (in liquidation)	(i)	Tusker House, Ruaraka, PO BOX 30161, 00100 NAIROBI GPO, Kenya	53.68%
Kenya Liquor Distributors Limited (in liquidation)	(i)	Tusker House, Ruaraka, PO BOX 30161, 00100 NAIROBI GPO, Kenya	53.68%
Lakeside MWS Limited Liability Partnership	(v)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	
Myers Rum Company (Jamaica) Limited	(i)	4 King Street Trelawny, Falmouth; Trelawny, Jamaica	100%
Newshelf 1167 Proprietary Limited	(iii)	Gallagher House, Gallagher Estate, Richards Drive, Midrand 1685, South Africa	51%
National Sorghum Breweries Properties Proprietary Limited	(i)	Gallagher House, Gallagher Estate, Richards Drive, Midrand 1685, South Africa	51%
Reldann Investments No. 12 Proprietary Limited	(i)	Gallagher House, Gallagher Estate, Richards Drive, Midrand 1685, South Africa	51%
The Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

Indirect holdings (continued)	Notes	Registered office address	Proportion of ownership interest %
Subsidiaries (continued)			
Trelawny Estates Limited		7th Floor, Scotiabank Centre, Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica	100%
United Distillers France Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
United Distillers & Vintners Philippines Inc		15 th Floor, W-fifth Building, 5 th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguing City, Philippines	99.99%
United Distillers France SAS	(i)	17, rue de la Banque, 75002 Paris, France	100%
United Distillers Investments Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
United National Breweries (SA) Proprietary Limited	(i)	Gallagher House, Gallagher Estate, Richards Drive, Midrand 1685, South Africa	51%
United Distillers UK plc	(i)	Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
William Sanderson and Son Limited	(i)	Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
Winchester House Property Company Limited	(i)	Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	100%
Zepf Technologies UK Limited		Edinburgh Park, 5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh, EH12 9DT, United Kingdom	100%
Associates			
Diageo Suisse SA		Rue du Grand-Pre 2 b CH- 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland	45.13%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

			Proportion of ownership interest	
Indirect holdings (continued) Associates (continued)	Notes Registered office address		%	
The Scotch Whisky Heritage Centre Limited	(iv)	354 Castlehill, The Royal Mile, Edinburgh, EH1 2NE, United Kingdom	22.38%	
Ballindalloch Distillery LLP		Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, Banffshire AB37 9AX, United Kingdom	33.33%	
Clarendon Distillers Limited		The Towers; 25 Dominica Drive; Kingston 5, Jamaica	26.1%	
Grand Metropolitan Capital Company Limited		Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ, United Kingdom	16.64%	
Grand Metropolitan (Cayman Islands) Limited	(i)	Second Floor, Century Yard, P O Box 448GT, Cricket Square, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	16.64%	
Joint ventures and joint operations				
North British Distillery Company Limited		9 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, EH11 2PX, United Kingdom	50%	
Diageo Southern Africa Markets (Pty) Ltd		Building 3, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, 2090	50%	

- (i) Dormant company.
- (ii) Ownership held in class of A shares.
- (iii) Ownership held in class of A shares and B shares.
- (iv) Ownership held in preference shares.
- (v) No percentage is disclosed as Lochside MWS and Lakeside MWS Limited Liability Partnership are partnerships.

The investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and jointly controlled entities are held at cost less, where appropriate, provision for impairment in value.

In the opinion of the directors, the investment in and amounts due from the company's subsidiary undertakings are worth at least the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Investments (continued)

(ii) Loan to fellow group undertaking

	30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Amount owed by fellow group undertaking	63	63

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In June 2010, the company, as a sole general partner, established Lochside MWS Limited Partnership ('Lochside') together with the UK Diageo Pension Scheme ('UK Scheme') and another fellow group undertaking (limited partners). The company made a capital contribution to Lochside of £63 million and is entitled to a profit distribution from Lochside each year allocated in line with the Partnership Agreement of Lochside. As the distributions represent a contractual right for the company to receive cash from Lochside, the capital contribution is shown as a loan to fellow group undertaking and the profit distribution received is presented as a finance income (note 22).

Under this structure, the company entered into an agreement with the fellow partners of the arrangement to grant the UK Scheme a put option to require the company to acquire all of the UK Scheme's interest in Lochside. The UK Scheme granted the company a call option to require the UK Scheme to transfer all of the interests in Lochside to the company. The company together with the other fellow group undertaking granted the UK scheme a call option to require the company and the other fellow group undertaking to transfer all of their respective interests to the UK Scheme.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13. Deferred tax assets

The amounts of deferred tax accounted for in the balance sheet comprises the following net deferred tax liabilities:

	Property, plant and equipment £ million	Other temporary differences £ million	Total £ million
At 30 June 2015	63	8	71
Recognised in income statement	9	(3)	6
Recognised in equity	-	1	1
At 30 June 2016	72	6	78
Recognised in income statement	(18)	(1)	(19)
Recognised in equity	•	1	1
At 30 June 2017	54	6	60

14. Inventories

	30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Raw materials and consumables Finished goods and goods for resale	3 42	2 35
	45	37
		-

Inventories are disclosed net of provisions of £4 million (2016 - £2 million) for obsolescence.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Trade and other receivables

·	30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	453	302
Trade receivables	101	71
Other receivables	4	29
Prepayments and accrued income	25	20
	583	422

All amounts fall due within one year.

Amounts owed by Diageo Finance plc of £313 million (2016 - £144 million) are interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand. Other amounts owed by fellow group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

16. Other financial assets and liabilities

	Current assets £ million	Current liabilities £ million	Non-current liabilities £ million
2017			
Intra-group derivative assets			
Not designated in a hedge relationship	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Non-derivative liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	-	(1)	-
			
	-	(1)	-
2016 Intra-group derivative assets		the second	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Not designated in a hedge relationship	1		- -
	1	-	-
Non-derivative liabilities Finance lease liabilities	•	(2)	(1)
	1	(2)	(1)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Other financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

			30 June 2017			30 June 2016
	Future minimum lease payments £ million	Future finance charges £ million	Present value of minimum lease payments £ million	Future minimum lease payments £ million	Future finance charges £ million	Present value of minimum lease payments £ million
Less than one year Between one and	1	-	1	2	-	2
five years	<u>-</u>			1	-	1
	·· · 1	<u>-</u>	1	3		3

17. Financial instruments and risk management

(a) Currency risk

The company presents its 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 company's transactions. To manage the currency risk the company uses certain financial instruments. Where hedge accounting is applied, hedges are documented and tested for effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

Transaction exposure hedging

The company in accordance with the group's policy, 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.

(b) 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Foreign currency forwards 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.

The company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorised as follows:

	30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Derivative assets	-	1
Derivative liabilities	-	-
Valuation techniques based on observable market input		
(Level 2)	-	1

There were no transfers between levels during the two years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

(c) Results of hedging instruments

In respect of cash flow hedging instruments, no gain/(loss) (2016 - £1 million gain) has been recognised in other comprehensive income. No gain/(loss) has been transferred out of other comprehensive income to other operating expenses (2016 - a gain of £1 million).

For cash flow hedges of forecast transactions at 30 June 2017, based on year end interest and foreign exchange rates, there is expected to be no gain or loss to the income statement in 2018 and 2019.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18. Trade and other payables

	30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Trade payables	131	93
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	57	82
Amounts owed to associate undertakings	6	6
Tax and social security excluding income tax	94	165
Accruals and deferred income	127	142
Other payables	12	17
	427	505

Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

19. Provisions

	Restructuring £ million	Onerous contract £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
At 30 June 2016	2 .	-	2	4
Provisions charged during the year	3	1	4	8
Provisions utilised during the year	(2)	-	(2)	(4)
At 30 June 2017	3	1	4	8
Current liabilities	3	-	-	3
Non-current liabilities	-	1	4	. 5
	3	1	4	8

Restructuring provision include the reorganisation of teams and global functions and are expected to be utilised by 30 June 2018. Other provisions comprise amounts of £3 million (2016 – £nil) for legal claims.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

20. Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

	30 June 2017 £ million
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	2
1,113,082,750 (2016 - 1,113,082,750) ordinary shares of 25p each	278
1,113,082,730 (2010 - 1,113,082,730) ordinary shales of 23p each	2/8
	
(b) Hedging reserves	
	£ million
At 30 June 2015	-
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	
- taken to other comprehensive income	1
- transferred to income statement	(i)
	(-)
At 30 June 2016	-
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	
- taken to other comprehensive income	-
- transferred to income statement	-
A. 20 T 2018	
At 30 June 2017	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21. Commitments

Capital expenditure commitments not provided for in these financial statements are estimated at £1 million (2016 - £1 million).

Land and

Plant and

The minimum lease rentals to be paid under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	buildings £ million	machinery £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
Payments falling due:				
Within one year	7	3	2	12
Between one and two years	8	2	1	11
Between two and three years	. 8	1	1	10
Between three and four years	8	1	-	9
Between four and five years	8	1	-	9
After five years	9	1	-	10
• •				
As at 30 June 2017	48	9	4	61
	Land and buildings £ million	Plant and machinery £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
Payments falling due:	3 111111011		& IIIII.	
Within one year	7	3	-	10
Between one and two years	7	3	_	10
Between two and three years	8	2	-	10
Between three and four years	8	1	-	9
Between four and five years	8	1	_	9
After five years	17	1	-	18
As at 30 June 2016	55	. 11		66
		- •		

At 30 June 2017, the company had other purchase commitments of £104 million (2016 - £129 million).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Related party transactions

Transactions between the company and its related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The company provides services to and act as an agent for a number of not wholly owned fellow group undertakings. The costs and income (excluding agents' fees) in respect of agency activity are not disclosed separately in the company's income statement.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(a) Sales of goods and services		
	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group	1	2
		
(b) Purchases of goods and services		
	Year ended 30 June 2017 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2016 £ million
Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group	1	1
(c) Year-end balances arising from sales/purchases of goo	do and comicos	
(c) Year-end balances arising from sales/purchases of goo	As at 30 June 2017	As at 30 June 2016 £ million
Trade receivables due from related parties:	As at	30 June 2016 £ million
	As at 30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Trade receivables due from related parties: Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group	As at 30 June 2017 £ million	30 June 2016 £ million
Trade receivables due from related parties: Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group Joint operations owned by the Diageo group Trade payables due to related parties:	As at 30 June 2017 £ million 5	30 June 2016 £ million 15 - 15
Trade receivables due from related parties: Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group Joint operations owned by the Diageo group Trade payables due to related parties: Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group	As at 30 June 2017 £ million 5 1 6	30 June 2016 £ million 15 - 15 - 2
Trade receivables due from related parties: Subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Diageo group Joint operations owned by the Diageo group Trade payables due to related parties:	As at 30 June 2017 £ million 5 1 6	30 June 2016 £ million 15 - 15

(d) Loans to related parties

At 30 June 2017, amounts owed to fellow group companies includes £63 million (2016 - £63 million) in respect of a loan provided to a fellow group undertaking not wholly owned by the Diageo group. In the year ended 30 June 2017, the company was entitled to a profit distribution of £490,703 (2016 - £486,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Related party transactions (continued)

(e) Profit on ordinary activities includes dividend income from a joint venture undertaking of £2 million (2016 - £3 million).

23. Financial guarantee contract

On 31 October 2012, the company and Diageo Scotland Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking, jointly entered into a 10 year agreement with Ardagh Glass Limited and Ardagh Packaging Holdings Limited for the supply of glass in Europe, effective from January 2014. Diageo Scotland Limited and the company are jointly and severally liable to the supplier in respect of any liabilities of Diageo Scotland Limited in the agreement.

24. Post balance sheet events

On 16 August 2017, it was agreed that the Diageo group establish an "invoicing HUB" for centrally managed recharges within the group. The company in addition to its principal activities, will act as intermediary entity between the service provider entities and service receiving entities. The new invoicing HUB activity will drive simplification across the group in respect of administration and foreign exchange management. It is not anticipated that the company would recognise a credit risk in respect of this service.

25. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Grand Metropolitan Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England.

The ultimate parent undertaking of the company is Diageo plc which is the ultimate controlling party of the Diageo group. Diageo plc is incorporated and registered in England. The consolidated financial statements of Diageo plc can be obtained from the registered office at Diageo, Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London, NW10 7HQ.