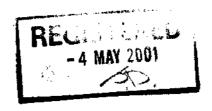


145

Chartered Accountants

Stokes House College Sq. East Belfast BT1 6DH Northern Ireland

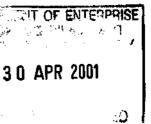


Irish Bonding Company Limited

Financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2000

Companies registration number NI 3038





Directors' report and financial statements

Contents	1 age
Directors and other information	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Auditors' report	5
Profit and loss account	6
Note of historical cost profits and losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes forming part of the financial statements	9



Directors and other information

Directors Mr JF Jamet

Mr EP Baxter Mr S Magorrian Mr KG Morrison

Secretary Mr P Gallagher (resigned 25 August 2000)

Mr J McLoughlin (appointed 25 August 2000)

Auditors KPMG

Chartered Accountants

Stokes House

17/25 College Square East

Belfast

Bankers First Trust Bank Limited

High Street Belfast

Solicitors Shean Dickson Merrick

14 High Street

Belfast

Registered office PO Box No. 50

Apollo Road

Adelaide Industrial Estate

Belfast BT12 6JP

Subsidiary undertakings John McKibbin & Son Limited

Patrick Murphy & Sons Limited

Carlin O'Doherty Limited

Companies registration number NI 3038



Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2000.

Principal activities and review of the business

The company is engaged in the bottling, canning and wholesale distribution of beers, wines, spirits, ciders and soft drinks. The company continues to trade profitably and the directors are confident that profitability can be maintained.

Results and dividends

After taxation the profit attributable to shareholders amounted to £13,082,000 (1999: £6,432,000) and this amount has been transferred to reserves.

No dividends were paid during the year.

Market value of land and buildings

In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the land and buildings is not significantly different to the book value of these assets.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were:-

Mr JF Jamet

Mr MM St J Ryan (resigned 31 March 2000)

Mr KG Morrison

Mr EP Baxter

Mr S Magorrian

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political donations during the year. Charitable donations amounted to £1,495 (1999: £395).



Directors' report (continued)

Future developments

The company will continue to monitor the market closely and take advantage of opportunities to maintain and improve its position.

Employment policy

It is the policy of the company to promote the understanding and involvement of all employees in its business aims and performance and is committed to the continuing development of effective employee communication and consultation, including the regular distribution of company magazines and newspapers.

The company gives full and fair consideration to application for employment from disabled persons, having regard for their particular aptitude and abilities. Appropriate training is arranged for disabled persons.

Payment policy

It is the policy of the company to pay suppliers at the end of the month following the month of the receipt of goods or services or on the date stipulated in the relevant contract of supply. Another group company operates the purchase ledger on behalf of the company and accordingly it is not possible to calculate the days outstanding in the year end trade creditors on an individual basis.

Auditors

KPMG have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

26 April 2001



Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. They 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.

On behalf of the board

F

26 April 2001



Chartered Accountants

Stokes House College Sq. East Belfast BT1 6DH Northern Ireland

Auditors' report to the members of Irish Bonding Company Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 19.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 4, the financial statements in accordance with applicable Northern Ireland law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in Northern Ireland by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order1986. As also required by the Order, we report to you if, in our opinion

- the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements;
- the company has not kept proper accounting records;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;
- information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 30 June 2000 and of the profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

26 April 2001



Profit and loss account

Year ended 30 June 2000

	Note	2000 £000	1999 £000
Turnover - continuing operations	2	77,936	85,692
Operating costs	3	(68,509)	(76,279)
Operating profit - continuing operations		9,427	9,413
Amounts written off investments		(106)	-
Interest (payable)/receivable	4, 5	(47)	43
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	n	9,274	9,456
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	6	3,808	(3,024)
Profit for the financial year		13,082	6,432
			

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.



Note of historical cost profits and losses Year ended 30 June 2000

	2000 £000	1999 £000
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation	9,274	9,456
Realisation of property revaluation gains of previous years	201	-
Difference between a historical cost deprecation charge and the actual depreciation charge based on the revalued amount	37	32
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	9,512	9,488
Historical cost profit for the year retained after taxation and dividends	13,320	6,464



Balance sheet

At 30 June 2000

	Note	20	000	199	99
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		9,843		10,045
Investments	10		<u>59</u>		<u> 165</u>
			9,902		10,210
Current assets			•		
Stocks	11	5,098		8,089	
Debtors	12	34,641		16,712	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,339</u>		_2,579	
		41,078		27,380	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	(<u>12,886</u>)		<u>(17,280</u>)	
Net current assets			<u>28,192</u>		10,100
Total assets less current liabilities			38,094		20,310
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	14		(5,709)		(975)
Deferred income	15		(137)		(156)
Provision for liabilities and charges	16		<u>(12</u>)		<u>(25</u>)
Net assets			32,236		19,154
C			****		
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	18		126		126
Revaluation reserve	19		1,497		1,735
Profit and loss account	19		30.613		17,293
Tront and loss account	17		·		19,154
			32,236		19,134
Shareholders' funds			 		
Equity			32,116		19,034
Non-equity			120		120
	20		32,236		19,154
					

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 April 2001.

On behalf of the board

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.



Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Principal accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of certain land and buildings and are in compliance with Schedule 4 to the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company has availed of the exemption of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 not to prepare consolidated accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Guinness plc. Group accounts have been prepared for Diageo plc.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixes assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, except for certain items of land and buildings which are carried at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation. The company is availing of the transitional provisions of FRS 15, Tangible Fixed Assets, and has retained the book amount of certain tangible assets which were previously revalued. It is expected that no further valuation will be carried out.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Other tangible assets are depreciated on a straight line basis to estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. Details of depreciation rates are given in Note 9.

Government grants

Government grants for investments in tangible assets are deducted from the cost of the relevant assets up to 31 December 1992 and thereafter, when receivable are credited to a separate reserve in line with company policy. Grants are released to the profit and loss account over the useful lives of the assets to which they relate.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes raw materials, duties where applicable, direct labour and expenses and the appropriate proportion of production and other overheads or the invoiced cost of goods purchased for resale.

Leasing

The company enters into operating leases and the annual costs of these leases are charged to the profit and loss account.



Notes (continued)

1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

- (i) Corporation tax is calculated on the profits for the year.
- (ii) Provision is made for deferred taxation, using the liability method, to recognise timing differences between profits stated in the accounts and profits computed for taxation purposes, only where in the opinion of the directors, there is a reasonable probability that a liability to taxation will arise in the foreseeable future.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or at the contracted rate if the transaction is covered by a forward exchange contract. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or if appropriate the forward contract rate. All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company is a member of a group defined benefit pension scheme which is operated by its ultimate holding company, Diageo plc. Contributions to the scheme are assessed by a qualified actuary based on the cost of providing pensions across all participating companies. Costs are not determined for each individual company and accordingly contributions are charged to the profit and loss account when they become payable.

2 Turnover

, and the second	2000 £000	1999 £000
The following table analyses turnover by customer located at each territory:		
United Kingdom	77,359	80,000
Republic of Ireland	577	5,692
		
	77,936	85,692

Turnover represents the amount invoiced including duties where applicable, but excluding VAT derived from the bottling, canning and wholesale distribution of beers, wines, spirits and soft drinks.



 $Notes\ ({\it continued})$

3	Operating costs		
		2000 £000	1999 £000
	Raw materials and consumables Customs and Excise duties Staff costs (Note 7) Depreciation Net other operating (income)/charges Change in stocks	33,998 28,640 4,508 1,415 (3,043) 2,991	39,918 26,103 3,912 1,161 5,355 (170)
		68,509	76,279
	NTot constitut costs one often them in all and distinctive	2000 £000	1999 £000
	Net operating costs are after charging/(crediting): Hire of plant and machinery Auditors' remuneration:	219	155
	Audit Other services Profit on disposal of fixed assets	6 6 (169)	6 7 -
			
4	Interest receivable	2000 £000	1999 £000
	Receivable from group undertakings Other	· ·	30 13
			43
5	Interest payable	2000 £000	1999 £000
	On bank loans and overdrafts On all other loans	5 42	-
		47	
			

Of the above amounts £37,000 (1999: £Nil) was payable to group undertakings.



Notes (continued)

6 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

	2000	1999
Corporation tax:	£000	£000
Current year at 30% (1999: 30.75%)	-	3,024
Prior year overprovision	(3,808)	-
		
	(3,808)	3,024

Companies in the Diageo plc group generally apply group relief rules in administering their taxation positions. From 1 July 1999 the company has agreed to change its policy from paying/charging for group relief so that group relief is effected for nil consideration. As a consequence the company has neither a current tax charge nor credit for the year ended 30 June 2000. The prior year adjustment principally results form a reassessment of group relief in respect of earlier periods.

7 Staff numbers and costs

	2000	19 9 9
	€000	£000
Wages and salaries	4,152	3,537
Social security costs	356	276
Pension costs	-	99
		
	4,508	3,912

Average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category of employment, was as follows:

	No.	No.
Production	75	85
Distribution	94	93
Administration	76	73
	245	251

8 Directors' emoluments

None of the directors received any emoluments for their services to the company.



Notes (continued)

y Tangidie assets	9	Tangible	assets
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Tangible assets				
	Long leasehold land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Containers & vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 1999	5,789	11,510	1,489	18,788
Additions	106	819	543	1,468
Disposals	(368)	(148)	(38)	(554)
At 30 June 2000	5,527	12,181	1,994	19,702
Depreciation				
At 1 July1999	1,116	6,768	859	8,743
Charge for the year	176	1,059	180	1,415
Disposals	(113)	(148)	(38)	(299)
At 30 June 2000	1,179	7,679	1,001	9,859
Net book value				
At 30 June 2000	4,348	4,502	993	9,843
At 30 June 1999	4,673	4,742	630	10,045
			2000	1999
Land and buildings - the amo	ount shown at		£000	£000
cost or valuation includes the	he following:			
At cost			2,555	2,457
At valuation in 1989			2,972	3,332
			5,527	5,789
	ave been stated on			
			2 9/2	3,847
Depreciation			(1,068)	(973)
Net book value			2,775	2,874
	Cost or valuation At 1 July 1999 Additions Disposals At 30 June 2000 Depreciation At 1 July 1999 Charge for the year Disposals At 30 June 2000 Net book value At 30 June 2000 At 30 June 1999 Land and buildings - the amore cost or valuation includes that cost At valuation in 1989 Land and buildings would have an historical cost basis at: Cost Depreciation	Long leasehold land and buildings £000 Cost or valuation At 1 July 1999 5,789 Additions 106 Disposals (368) At 30 June 2000 5,527 Depreciation At 1 July 1999 1,116 Charge for the year 176 Disposals (113) At 30 June 2000 1,179 Net book value At 30 June 2000 4,348 At 30 June 1999 4,673 Land and buildings - the amount shown at cost or valuation includes the following: At cost At valuation in 1989 Land and buildings would have been stated on an historical cost basis at: Cost Depreciation	Long leasehold land and buildings machinery £000 £000	Long leasehold Land and buildings £000



Notes (continued)

9 Tangible assets (continued)

The following table shows the principal rates of depreciation used in the year:

Freehold and leasehold	-	3 1/,% on cost or valuation
Bottling and canning plant	-	10% - 12.5% straight line
Fixed plant	-	10% straight line
Movebale plant	-	20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% per annum straight line
Computer equipment	-	25% per annum straight line
Containers - new	-	10% per annum straight line
Distribution vehicles	-	16% straight line
Motor cars	-	25% per annum straight line
Fork lift trucks	-	25% per annum straight line

10 Fixed asset investments

	Trade loans £000	Group companies £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 30 June 1999 and 2000	5	165	170
Provisions			
At 1 July 1999	(5)	-	(5)
Provided in year	-	(106)	(106)
At 30 June 2000	(5)	(106)	(111)
ne bo gane bood	(5)	(100)	(111)
Net book value			
At 30 June 2000	-	59	59
At 30 June 1999	-	165	165

The company owns 100% of the share capital of the subsidiaries detailed in Note 21.

11 Stocks

	2000	1999
	€000	£000
Consumables	454	405
Finished goods and goods purchased for resale	4,644	7,684
	5,098	8,089

The valuation of stocks at replacement cost would not give rise to any material difference to the amount at which they are stated.



Notes (continued)

12	Debtors		
		2000	1999
		€000	£000
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings:	7,761	7,953
	Parent company and fellow subsidiaries	25,279	8,209
	Other debtors	90	24
	Prepayments and accrued income	91	526
	Corporation tax	1,420	-
		34,641	16,712
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2000	1999
		£000	£000
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings:	4,721	1,309
	Parent company and fellow subsidiaries	1,621	5,520
	Corporation taxation	-	2,388
	Other taxes and social security	4,819	4,913
	Other creditors	30	11
	Accruals and deferred income	1,695	3,139
		12,886	17,280
			
14	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		
		2000	1999
		£000	£000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,709	975



Notes (continued)

15	Deferred income				
				2000	1999
				£000	£000
				2000	2000
	Government grants			137	156
					
16	Provisions for liabilities and charges				
				2000	1999
				£000	£000
	Reorganisation costs				
	At beginning of period			25	61
	Utilised in period			(13)	(36)
					
	At end of period			12	25

17	Deferred taxation				
		2000	2000	1999	1999
			Full		Full
		Amounts	potential	Amounts	potential
		provided	liability/	provided	liability/
			(asset)	•	(asset)
		£000	£000	£000	£000
	The amounts provided and the full potential liabilities are as follows:				
	Excess of capital allowances				
	over accumulated depreciation	4	24	_	426
	Provision allowable for tax in future		-,		720
	periods	-	(89)	-	(60)
		_	(65)	_	366
		-	(05)	-	300



Notes (continued)

18 Called up share capital

	2000 £000	1999 £000
Authorised:	6	6
Equity: ordinary shares of £1 each Non-equity: deferred ordinary shares of £1 each	120	120
		·
	126	126
Allotted and fully paid:		
Equity: ordinary shares of £1 each	. 6	6
Non equity: deferred ordinary shares of £1 each	120	120
		
	126	126

The deferred ordinary shares entitle the holders to a fixed non-cumulative dividend at a rate of 5% per annum for any financial period of the company in respect of which the net profits of the company available for dividend exceed £10,000,000 but they are not entitled to receive notice of or attend any Annual General Meeting. On a winding-up the holders of the deferred shares shall be entitled out of the surplus assets of the company to a return of the capital paid upon the deferred shares after a capital sum of £10,000 has been distributed in such winding-up in respect of each of the ordinary shares.

19 Reserves

RESELVES	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss £000	Total £000
At 1 July 1999 Profit for the financial year Transfer from revaluation reserve	1,735 (238)	17,293 13,082 238	19,028 13,082
At 30 June 2000	1,497	30,613	32,110



Notes (continued)

20 Movement in shareholders' funds

	2000 £000	1999 £000
Profit for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds	13,082 19,154	6,432 12,722
Closing shareholders' funds	32,236	19,154

The interests of non equity shareholders in the shareholders' funds is the same amount as disclosed for non equity share capital.

21 Subsidiary companies

The subsidiaries at 30 June 2000, all of which are dormant, were as follows:

Company	Percentage holding	Country of incorporation
John McKibbin and Son Limited	100%	Northern Ireland
Patrick Murphy and Sons Limited	100%	Northern Ireland
Carlin O'Doherty Limited	100%	Northern Ireland

22 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at the year end (1999: £nil)

23 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities (1999: £Nil).

24 Leasing commitments

	2000	1999
	£000	£000
At 30 June 2000 the company had annual commitments under operating leases which expires:		
Within two to five years	16	42



Notes (continued)

25 Pension scheme

Eligible employees are members of the Diageo plc group defined benefit pension scheme. Particulars of the scheme can be found in the accounts of Diageo plc.

26 Holding company

The ultimate holding company is Diageo plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Diageo plc is the sole company to consolidate the results of the company. Copies of the accounts of the ultimate holding company can be obtained from:

8 Henrietta Place London W1M 9AG

27 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS8 not to disclose details of transactions with other group undertakings.

28 Cash flow statement

A cash flow statement has not been prepared as the company, being a wholly owned subsidiary of Diageo plc which prepares consolidated financial statements including the company, is exempted from doing so by FRS1.

29 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been regrouped and reclassified as appropriate.