

PROCTER & GAMBLE Co
Form 10-K
August 08, 2014

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark one)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 1-434
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Telephone (513) 983-1100
IRS Employer Identification No. 31-0411980
State of Incorporation: Ohio
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, without Par Value	New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Euronext-Paris

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes

No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates amounted to \$221 billion on December 31, 2013.

There were 2,707,652,337 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of July 31, 2014.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed within one hundred and twenty days of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 (2014 Proxy Statement) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report to the extent described herein.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Additional information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A); Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms the "Company," "P&G," "we," "our" or "us" as used herein refer to The Procter & Gamble Company (the registrant) and its subsidiaries.

The Procter & Gamble Company is focused on providing branded consumer packaged goods of superior quality and value to improve the lives of the world's consumers. The Company was incorporated in Ohio in 1905, having been built from a business founded in 1837 by William Procter and James Gamble. Today, we sell our products in more than 180 countries and territories.

Throughout this Form 10-K, we incorporate by reference information from other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments thereto, are filed electronically with the SEC. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains these reports at: www.sec.gov. You can also access these reports through links from our website at: www.pg.com/investors. Copies of these reports are also available, without charge, by contacting Computershare Inc., 250 Royall Street, Canton, MA 02021.

Financial Information about Segments

As of June 30, 2014, the Company has five reportable segments under U.S. GAAP: Beauty; Grooming; Health Care; Fabric Care and Home Care; and Baby, Feminine and Family Care. Many of the factors necessary for understanding these businesses are similar. Operating margins of the individual businesses vary due to the nature of materials and processes used to manufacture the products, the capital intensity of the businesses and differences in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales. Net sales growth by business is also expected to vary slightly due to the underlying growth of the markets and product categories in which they operate. While none of our reportable segments are highly seasonal, components within certain reportable segments, such as Batteries (Fabric Care and Home Care), Appliances (Grooming) and Prestige Fragrances (Beauty) are seasonal. In addition, anticipation or occurrence of natural disasters, such as hurricanes, can drive unusually high demand for batteries.

Additional information about our reportable segments can be found in MD&A and Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Narrative Description of Business

Business Model. Our business model relies on the continued growth and success of existing brands and products, as well as the creation of new products. The markets and industry segments in which we offer our products are highly competitive. Our products are sold in more than 180 countries and territories around the world primarily through mass merchandisers, grocery stores, membership club stores, drug stores, department stores, salons, e-commerce and high-frequency stores. We utilize our superior marketing and online presence to win with consumers at the "zero moment of truth" - when they are searching for information about a brand or product. We work collaboratively with our customers to improve the in-store presence of our products and win the "first moment of truth" - when a consumer is shopping in the store. We must also win the "second moment of truth" - when a consumer uses the product, evaluates how well it met his or her expectations and decides whether it was a good value. We believe we must continue to provide new, innovative products and branding to the consumer in order to grow our business. Research and product development activities, designed to enable sustained organic growth, continued to carry a high priority during the past fiscal year. While many of the benefits from these efforts will not be realized until future years, we believe these activities demonstrate our commitment to future growth.

Key Product Categories. Information on key product categories can be found in Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Customers. Our customers include mass merchandisers, grocery stores, membership club stores, drug stores, department stores, salons, distributors, e-commerce and high-frequency stores. Sales to Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. and its

affiliates represent approximately 14% of our total revenue in 2014, 2013 and 2012. No other customer represents more than 10% of our net sales. Our top ten customers account for approximately 30% of our total unit volume in 2014 and 2013 and 31% of our total unit volume in 2012. The nature of our business results in no material backlog orders or contracts with the government. We believe our practices related to working capital items for customers and suppliers are consistent with the industry segments in which we compete.

Sources and Availability of Materials. Almost all of the raw and packaging materials used by the Company are purchased from others, some of which are single-source suppliers. We produce certain raw materials, primarily chemicals, for further use in the manufacturing process. In addition, fuel, natural gas and derivative products are important commodities consumed in our manufacturing process and in the distribution of input materials and finished

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product to customers. The prices we pay for materials and other commodities are subject to fluctuation. When prices for these items change, we may or may not pass the change to our customers. The Company purchases a substantial variety of other raw and packaging materials, none of which is material to our business taken as a whole.

Trademarks and Patents. We own or have licenses under patents and registered trademarks which are used in connection with our activity in all businesses. Some of these patents or licenses cover significant product formulation and processes used to manufacture our products. The trademarks are important to the overall marketing and branding of our products. All major products and trademarks in each business are registered. In part, our success can be attributed to the existence and continued protection of these trademarks, patents and licenses.

Competitive Condition. The markets in which our products are sold are highly competitive. Our products compete against similar products of many large and small companies, including well-known global competitors. In many of the markets and industry segments in which we sell our products, we compete against other branded products as well as retailers' private-label brands. We are well positioned in the industry segments and markets in which we operate, often holding a leadership or significant market share position. We support our products with advertising, promotions and other marketing vehicles to build awareness and trial of our brands and products in conjunction with an extensive sales force. We believe this combination provides the most efficient method of marketing for these types of products. Product quality, performance, value and packaging are also important differentiating factors.

Research and Development Expenditures. Research and development expenditures enable us to develop technologies and obtain patents across all categories in order to meet the needs and improve the lives of our consumers. Total research and development expenses were \$2.0 billion in 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Expenditures for Environmental Compliance. Expenditures for compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations are fairly consistent from year to year and are not material to the Company. No material change is expected in fiscal year 2015.

Employees. Total number of employees is an estimate of total Company employees excluding interns, co-ops and employees of joint ventures. The number of employees includes manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees. A discussion of progress on non-manufacturing enrollment objectives is included in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Historical numbers include employees of discontinued operations.

	Total Number of Employees
2014	118,000
2013	121,000
2012	126,000
2011	129,000
2010	127,000
2009	132,000

Financial Information about Foreign and Domestic Operations

Net sales in the U.S. account for approximately 35% of total net sales. No other individual country exceeds 10% of total net sales. Operations outside the U.S. are generally characterized by the same conditions discussed in the description of the business above and may be affected by additional factors including changing currency values, different rates of inflation, economic growth and political and economic uncertainties and disruptions. Our sales by geography for the fiscal years ended June 30 were as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
North America ⁽¹⁾	39%	39%	39%
Western Europe	18%	18%	19%
Asia	18%	18%	18%
CEEMEA ⁽²⁾	15%	15%	14%
Latin America	10%	10%	10%

⁽¹⁾ North America includes results for the United States and Canada only.

⁽²⁾ CEEMEA includes Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa.

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Net sales and total assets in the United States and internationally were as follows (in billions):

	United States	International
Net Sales (for the years ended June 30)		
2014	\$29.4	\$53.7
2013	\$29.2	\$53.4
2012	\$28.4	\$53.6
Total Assets (June 30)		
2014	\$68.8	\$75.5
2013	\$68.3	\$71.0
2012	\$68.0	\$64.2

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We discuss our expectations regarding future performance, events and outcomes, such as our business outlook and objectives in this Form 10-K, quarterly reports, press releases and other written and oral communications. All statements, except for historical and present factual information, are “forward-looking statements” and are based on financial data and business plans available only as of the

time the statements are made, which may become outdated or incomplete. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events, or other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and investors must recognize that events could significantly differ from our expectations. The following discussion of “risk factors” identifies the most significant factors that may adversely affect our business, operations, financial position or future financial performance. This information should be read in conjunction with MD&A and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes incorporated in this report. The following discussion of risks is not all inclusive, but is designed to highlight what we believe are important factors to consider when evaluating our expectations. These factors could cause our future results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements and from historical trends.

A change in consumer demand for our products and/or lack of market growth could have a significant impact on our business.

We are a consumer products company and rely on continued global demand for our brands and products. To achieve business goals, we must develop and sell products that appeal to consumers. This is dependent on a number of factors, including our ability to develop effective sales, advertising and marketing programs. We expect to achieve our financial targets, in part, by focusing on the most profitable businesses, biggest innovations and most important emerging markets. We also expect to achieve our financial targets, in part, by achieving disproportionate growth in developing regions. If demand for our products and/or market growth rates, in either developed or developing markets, falls substantially below expected levels or our market share declines significantly in these businesses, our volume, and consequently our results, could be negatively impacted. This could occur due to, among other things, unforeseen negative economic or political events, unexpected changes in consumer trends and habits or negative consumer responses to pricing actions.

The ability to achieve our business objectives is dependent on how well we can compete with our local and global competitors in new and existing markets and channels.

The consumer products industry is highly competitive. Across all of our categories, we compete against a wide variety of global and local competitors. As a result, there are ongoing competitive pressures in the environments in which we operate, as well as challenges in maintaining profit margins. This includes, among other things, increasing competition from mid- and lower-tier value products in both developed and developing markets. To address these challenges, we must be able to successfully respond to competitive factors, including pricing, promotional incentives and trade terms. In addition, the emergence of new sales channels may affect customer and consumer preferences, as well as market dynamics. Failure to

effectively compete in these new channels could negatively impact results.

Our ability to meet our growth targets depends on successful product, marketing and operations innovation and our ability to successfully respond to competitive innovation.

Achieving our business results depends, in part, on the successful development, introduction and marketing of new products and improvements to our equipment and manufacturing processes. Successful innovation depends on our ability to correctly anticipate customer and consumer acceptance, to obtain and maintain necessary intellectual property protections and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others. We must also be able to successfully respond to technological advances made by competitors and intellectual property rights granted to competitors. Failure to do so could compromise our competitive position and impact our results.

Our businesses face cost fluctuations and pressures that could affect our business results.

Our costs are subject to fluctuations, particularly due to changes in commodity prices, raw materials, labor costs, energy costs, pension and healthcare costs and foreign exchange and interest rates. Therefore, our success is dependent, in part, on our continued ability to manage these fluctuations through pricing actions, cost saving projects and sourcing decisions, while maintaining and improving margins and market share. In addition, our financial projections include cost savings described in our announced productivity plan. Failure to deliver these savings could adversely impact our results.

We face risks that are inherent in global manufacturing that could negatively impact our business results.

We need to maintain key manufacturing and supply arrangements, including any key sole supplier and sole manufacturing plant arrangements, to achieve our cost targets. While we have business continuity and contingency plans for key manufacturing sites and the supply of raw materials, it may be impracticable to have a sufficient alternative source, particularly when the input materials are in limited supply. In addition, our strategy for global growth includes increased presence in emerging markets. Some emerging markets have greater political volatility and greater vulnerability to infrastructure and labor disruptions than established markets. Any significant disruption of manufacturing, such as labor disputes, loss or impairment of key manufacturing sites, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other external factors over which we have no control, could interrupt product supply and, if not remedied, have an adverse impact on our business.

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We rely on third parties in many aspect our business, which creates additional risk.

Due to the scale and scope of our business, we must rely on relationships with third parties for certain functions, such as our suppliers, distributors, contractors, joint venture partners or external business partners. While we have policies and procedures for managing these relationships, they inherently involve a lesser degree of control over business operations, governance and compliance, thereby potentially increasing our financial, legal, reputational and/or operational risk.

We face risks associated with having significant international operations.

We are a global company, with manufacturing operations in more than 40 countries and a significant portion of our revenue outside the U.S. Our international operations are subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to: compliance with U.S. laws affecting operations outside of the United States, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;

• compliance with a variety of local regulations and laws;

• changes in tax laws and the interpretation of those laws;

• changes in exchange controls and other limits on our ability to repatriate earnings from overseas;

• discriminatory or conflicting fiscal policies;

• difficulties enforcing intellectual property and contractual rights in certain jurisdictions;

• risk of uncollectible accounts and longer collection cycles;

• ineffective and immediate implementation of control environment processes across our diverse operations and employee base; and

• imposition of increased or new tariffs, quotas, trade barriers or similar restrictions on our sales outside the U.S.

We have sizable businesses and maintain local currency cash balances in a number of foreign countries with exchange, import authorization or pricing controls, including, but not limited to, Venezuela, Argentina, China, India and Egypt. Our results of operations and/or financial condition could be adversely impacted if we are unable to successfully manage these and other risks of international operations in an increasingly volatile environment.

Fluctuations in exchange rates may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition.

We hold assets and incur liabilities, earn revenues and pay expenses in a variety of currencies other than the U.S.

dollar. Because our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, the financial statements of our subsidiaries outside the U.S. are translated into U.S. dollars. Our operations outside of the U.S. generate a significant portion of our net revenue. Fluctuations in exchange rates may therefore adversely impact our business results or financial condition. See also the Results of Operations and Cash Flow, Financial Condition and Liquidity sections of the

MD&A and Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We face risks related to changes in the global and political economic environment, including the global capital and credit markets.

Our business is impacted by global economic conditions, which continue to be volatile. Our products are sold in more than 180 countries and territories around the world. If the global economy experiences significant disruptions, our business could be negatively impacted by reduced demand for our products related to: a slow-down in the general economy; supplier, vendor or customer disruptions resulting from tighter credit markets; and/or temporary interruptions in our ability to conduct day-to-day transactions through our financial intermediaries involving the payment to or collection of funds from our customers, vendors and suppliers.

Our objective is to maintain credit ratings that provide us with ready access to global capital and credit markets. Any downgrade of our current credit ratings by a credit rating agency could increase our future borrowing costs and impair our ability to access capital and credit markets on terms commercially acceptable to us.

We could also be negatively impacted by political issues or crises in individual countries or regions, including sovereign risk related to a default by or deterioration in the credit worthiness of local governments. For example, we could be adversely impacted by instability in the banking and governmental sectors of certain countries in the European Union or the dynamics associated with the federal and state debt and budget challenges in the U.S.

Consequently, our success will depend, in part, on our ability to manage continued global and/or economic uncertainty, especially in our significant geographies, as well as any political or economic disruption. These risks could negatively impact our overall liquidity and financing costs, as well as our ability to collect receipts due from governments, including refunds of value added taxes, and/or create significant credit risks relative to our local customers and depository institutions.

If the reputation of the Company or one or more of our brands erodes significantly, it could have a material impact on our financial results.

The Company's reputation is the foundation of our relationships with key stakeholders and other constituencies, such as customers and suppliers. In addition, many of our brands have worldwide recognition. This recognition is the result of the large investments we have made in our products over many years. The quality and safety of our products is critical to our business. Our Company also devotes significant time and resources to programs that are consistent with our corporate values and are designed to protect and preserve our reputation, such as social responsibility and environmental sustainability. If we are unable to effectively

manage real or perceived issues, including concerns about safety, quality, efficacy or similar matters, sentiments toward the Company or our products could be negatively impacted; our ability to operate freely could be impaired and our financial results could suffer. Our financial success is directly dependent on the success of our brands and the success of these brands can suffer if our marketing plans or product initiatives do not have the desired impact on a brand's image or its ability to attract consumers. Our results could also be negatively impacted if one of our brands suffers a substantial impediment to its reputation due to a significant product recall, product-related litigation, allegations of product tampering or the distribution and sale of counterfeit products. Widespread use of social media and networking sites by consumers has greatly increased the speed and accessibility of information dissemination. Negative or inaccurate postings or comments about the Company could generate adverse publicity that could damage the reputation of our brands. In addition, given the association of our individual products with the Company, an issue with one of our products could negatively affect the reputation of our other products, or the Company as a whole, thereby potentially hurting results.

Our ability to successfully manage ongoing organizational change could impact our business results.

Our financial targets assume a consistent level of productivity improvement. If we are unable to deliver expected productivity improvements, while continuing to invest in business growth, our financial results could be adversely impacted. We continue to execute a number of significant business and organizational changes, including acquisitions, divestitures and workforce optimization projects to support our growth strategies. We expect these types of changes, which may include many staffing adjustments as well as employee departures, to continue for the foreseeable future. Successfully managing these changes, including retention of particularly key employees, is critical to our business success. We are generally a build-from-within company and our success is dependent on identifying, developing and retaining key employees to provide uninterrupted leadership and direction for our business. This includes developing and retaining organizational capabilities in key growth markets where the depth of skilled or experienced employees may be limited and competition for these resources is intense.

Our ability to successfully manage ongoing acquisition, joint venture and divestiture activities could impact our business results.

As a company that manages a portfolio of consumer brands, our ongoing business model involves a certain level of acquisition, joint venture and divestiture activities. We must be able to successfully manage the impacts of these activities, while at the same time delivering against our business objectives. Specifically, our financial results could be adversely impacted if: 1) changes in the cash flows or other market-based assumptions cause the value of acquired

assets to fall below book value, 2) we are unable to offset the dilutive impacts from the loss of revenue associated with divested brands, or 3) we are not able to deliver the expected cost and growth synergies associated with our acquisitions and joint ventures, which could also have an impact on goodwill and intangible assets.

Our business is subject to changes in legislation, regulation and enforcement, and our ability to manage and resolve pending legal matters in the U.S. and abroad.

Changes in laws, regulations and related interpretations, including changes in accounting standards, taxation requirements and increased enforcement actions and penalties may alter the environment in which we do business. The increasingly complex and rapidly changing legal and regulatory environment creates additional challenges for our ethics and compliance programs. Our ability to continue to meet these challenges could have an impact on our legal, reputational and business risk.

As a U.S.-based multinational company, we are subject to tax regulations in the U.S. and multiple foreign jurisdictions, some of which are interdependent. For example, certain income that is earned and taxed in countries outside the U.S. is not taxed in the U.S., provided those earnings are indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. If these or other tax regulations should change, our financial results could be impacted. For example, there are increasing calls in the U.S. from members of leadership in both major U.S. political parties for "comprehensive tax reform" which may significantly change the income tax rules that are applicable to U.S. domiciled corporations, such as P&G. It is very difficult to assess whether the overall effect of such potential legislation would be cumulatively positive or negative for our earnings and cash flows, but such changes could significantly impact our financial results.

Our ability to manage regulatory, environmental, tax (including, but not limited to, any audits or other investigations) and legal matters (including, but not limited to, product liability, patent and other intellectual property matters) and to resolve pending legal matters without significant liability may materially impact our results of operations and financial position. Furthermore, if pending legal matters, including the competition law and antitrust investigations described in Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, result in fines or costs in excess of the amounts accrued to date, that could materially impact our results of operations and financial position.

A significant change in customer relationships or in customer demand for our products could have a significant impact on our business.

We sell most of our products via retail customers, which consist of mass merchandisers, grocery stores, membership club stores, drug stores, department stores, salons, distributors, e-commerce and high-frequency stores. Our success is dependent on our ability to successfully manage relationships with our retail trade customers. This includes

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our ability to offer trade terms that are acceptable to our customers and are aligned with our pricing and profitability targets. Our business could suffer if we cannot reach agreement with a key customer based on our trade terms and principles. Our business would be negatively impacted if a key customer were to significantly reduce the inventory level of our products or experience a significant business disruption.

Consolidation among our retail customers could also create significant cost and margin pressure and lead to more complexity across broader geographic boundaries for both us and our key retailers. This would be particularly challenging if major customers are addressing local trade pressures, local law and regulation changes or financial distress.

A breach of information security, including a cybersecurity breach or failure of one or more key information technology systems, networks, processes, associated sites or service providers could have a material adverse impact on our business or reputation.

We rely extensively on information technology (IT) systems, networks and services, including internet sites, data hosting and processing facilities and tools and other hardware, software and technical applications and platforms, some of which are managed, hosted, provided and/or used by third-parties or their vendors, to assist in conducting our business. The various uses of these IT systems, networks and services include, but are not limited to:

- ordering and managing materials from suppliers;
- converting materials to finished products;
- shipping products to customers;
- marketing and selling products to consumers;
- collecting and storing customer, consumer, employee, investor and other stakeholder information and personal data;
- processing transactions;
- summarizing and reporting results of operations;
- hosting, processing and sharing confidential and proprietary research, business plans and financial information;
- complying with regulatory, legal or tax requirements;
- providing data security; and
- handling other processes necessary to manage our business.

Numerous and evolving cybersecurity threats, including advanced persistent threats, pose a potential risk to the security of our IT systems, networks and services, as well as the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data. The Company has made investments seeking to address these threats, including monitoring of networks and systems,

employee training and security policies for the Company and its third-party providers. However, because the techniques used in these attacks change frequently and may be difficult to detect for periods of time, we may face difficulties in anticipating and implementing adequate preventative measures. If the IT systems, networks or service providers we rely upon fail to function properly, or if we or one of our third-party providers suffer a loss or disclosure of our business or stakeholder information, due to any number of causes, ranging from catastrophic events or power outages to improper data handling or security breaches, and our business continuity plans do not effectively address these failures on a timely basis, we may be exposed to reputational, competitive and business harm as well as litigation and regulatory action. The costs and operational consequences of responding to breaches and implementing remediation measures could be significant.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

In the U.S., we own and operate 32 manufacturing sites located in 22 different states or territories. In addition, we own and operate 105 manufacturing sites in 40 other countries. Many of the domestic and international sites manufacture products for multiple businesses. Beauty products are manufactured at 42 of these locations; Grooming products at 16; Fabric Care and Home Care products at 53; Baby, Feminine and Family Care products at 48; and Health Care products at 21. Management believes that the Company's production facilities are adequate to support the business and that the properties and equipment have been well maintained.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is subject, from time to time, to certain legal proceedings and claims arising out of our business, which cover a wide range of matters, including antitrust and trade regulation, product liability, advertising, contracts, environmental issues, patent and trademark matters, labor and employment matters and tax. See Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for information on certain legal proceedings for which there are contingencies. This item should be read in conjunction with the Company's Risk Factors in Part I, Item 1A for additional information.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure.
Not Applicable.

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Executive Officers of the Registrant

The names, ages and positions held by the Executive Officers of the Company on August 8, 2014, are:

Name	Position	Age	First Elected to Officer Position
A. G. Lafley	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer Director since May 23, 2013	67	2013
Jon Moeller	Chief Financial Officer	50	2009
Giovanni Ciserani	Group President - Global Fabric and Home Care	52	2013
Mary Lynn Ferguson-McHugh	Group President - Europe	54	2014
Melanie Healey	Group President - North America	53	2013
Deborah A. Henretta	Group President - Global Beauty	53	2013
Martin Riant	Group President - Global Baby, Feminine and Family Care	55	2013
David Taylor	Group President - Global Health and Grooming	56	2013
Filippo Passerini	Group President - Global Business Services and Chief Information Officer	57	2003
Mark Biegger	Chief Human Resources Officer	52	2012
Linda Clement-Holmes	Global Information & Decision Solutions Officer	52	2014
Tarek Farahat	President - Latin America	50	2014
Kathleen B. Fish	Chief Technology Officer	57	2014
Hatsunori Kiriyama	President - Asia	51	2014
Deborah P. Majoras	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	50	2010
Marc S. Pritchard	Global Brand Building Officer	54	2008
Mohamed Samir	President - India, Middle East and Africa	47	2014
Valarie Sheppard	Senior Vice President, Comptroller & Treasurer	50	2005
Yannis Skoufalos	Global Product Supply Officer	57	2011

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Shannan Stevenson	President - Greater China	49	2014
Carolyn M. Tastad	Global Customer Business Development Officer	53	2014

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All the Executive Officers named above, excluding Mr. Lafley, have been employed by the Company for more than the past five years. Mr. Lafley is Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and was reappointed to this position on May 23, 2013. Mr. Lafley originally joined the Company in 1977 and held positions of increasing responsibility, in the U.S. and internationally, until he was elected President and Chief Executive Officer in 2000, a position he held until June 30, 2009. On July 1, 2002, Mr. Lafley was elected Chairman of the Board, a position he held until January 2010, at which time he retired from the Company. During the past five years, in addition to his roles as a Company employee, Mr. Lafley served as a consultant to the Company and as a member of the boards of directors of public companies Dell, Inc. and General Electric Company. He no longer serves on these boards. After his initial retirement from the Company in 2010, he served as a Senior Advisor at Clayton, Dubilier & Rice, LLC, a private equity partnership, and was appointed by President Obama to serve on The President's Council on Jobs and Competitiveness. Mr. Lafley consulted with a number of Fortune 50 companies on business and innovation strategy. He also advised on CEO succession and executive leadership development, and coached experienced, new and potential CEOs. He currently serves on the board of directors of Legendary Pictures, LLC (a film production company).

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽²⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽³⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under our Share Repurchase Program ⁽³⁾
4/1/2014 - 4/30/2014	6,180,000	\$80.90	6,180,000	(3)
5/1/2014 - 5/31/2014	—	—	—	(3)
6/1/2014 - 6/30/2014	—	—	—	(3)

The total number of shares purchased was 6,180,000 for the quarter. All transactions were made in the open market with large financial institutions. This table excludes shares withheld from employees to satisfy minimum (1) tax withholding requirements on option exercises and other equity-based transactions. The Company administers cashless exercises through an independent third party and does not repurchase stock in connection with cashless exercises.

(2) Average price paid per share is calculated on a settlement basis and excludes commission.

On April 23, 2014, the Company stated that fiscal year 2014 share repurchases to reduce Company shares outstanding were estimated to be approximately \$6 billion. This does not include any purchases under the (3) Company's compensation and benefit plans. The share repurchases were authorized pursuant to a resolution issued by the Company's Board of Directors and were financed through a combination of operating cash flows and issuance of long-term and short-term debt. The total dollar value of shares purchased under the share repurchase plan was \$6.0 billion. The share repurchase plan ended on June 30, 2014.

Additional information required by this item can be found in Part III, Item 12 of this Form 10-K.

Shareholder Return Performance Graphs

Market and Dividend Information

P&G has been paying a dividend for 124 consecutive years since its incorporation in 1890 and has increased its dividend for 58 consecutive years at an annual compound average rate of over 9%.

(in dollars; split-adjusted)	1956	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006	2014
Dividends per Share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.15	\$ 2.45

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QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

Quarter Ended	2013-2014	2012-2013
September 30	\$0.6015	\$0.5620
December 31	0.6015	0.5620
March 31	0.6015	0.5620
June 30	0.6436	0.6015

COMMON STOCK PRICE RANGE

Quarter Ended	2013-2014		2012 - 2013	
	High	Low	High	Low
September 30	\$82.40	\$73.61	\$69.97	\$60.78
December 31	85.82	75.20	70.99	65.84
March 31	81.70	75.26	77.82	68.35
June 30	82.98	78.43	82.54	75.10

SHAREHOLDER RETURN

The following graph compares the cumulative total return of P&G's common stock for the 5-year period ending June 30, 2014, against the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Stock Index (broad market comparison) and the S&P 500 Consumer Staples Index (line of business comparison). The graph and table assume \$100 was invested on June 30, 2009, and that all dividends were reinvested.

Company Name/Index	Cumulative Value of \$100 Investment, through June 30					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
P&G	\$100	\$121	\$132	\$132	\$171	\$180
S&P 500 Index	100	114	150	158	190	237
S&P 500 Consumer Staples Index	100	114	144	165	194	224

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Note 1 and Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial Summary (Unaudited)

Amounts in millions, except per share

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
amounts						
Net sales	\$83,062	\$82,581	\$82,006	\$79,385	\$75,785	\$73,565
Gross profit	40,602	41,190	40,595	40,551	39,663	36,882
Operating income	15,288	14,330	13,035	15,233	15,306	14,819
Net earnings from continuing operations	11,707	11,301	9,150	11,523	10,573	10,414
Net earnings from discontinued operations	78	101	1,754	404	2,273	3,108
Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble	11,643	11,312	10,756	11,797	12,736	13,436
Net Earnings margin from continuing operations	14.1	% 13.7	% 11.2	% 14.5	% 14.0	% 14.2
Basic net earnings per common share ⁽¹⁾ :						
Earnings from continuing operations	\$4.16	\$4.00	\$3.18	\$3.98	\$3.53	\$3.44
Earnings from discontinued operations	0.03	0.04	0.64	0.14	0.79	1.05
Basic net earnings per common share	4.19	4.04	3.82	4.12	4.32	4.49
Diluted net earnings per common share ⁽¹⁾ :						
Earnings from continuing operations	\$3.98	\$3.83	\$3.06	\$3.80	\$3.38	\$3.27
Earnings from discontinued operations	0.03	0.03	0.60	0.13	0.73	0.99
Diluted net earnings per common share	4.01	3.86	3.66	3.93	4.11	4.26
Dividends per common share	\$2.45	\$2.29	\$2.14	\$1.97	\$1.80	\$1.64
Research and development expense	\$2,023	\$1,980	\$1,987	\$1,940	\$1,888	\$1,802
Advertising expense	9,236	9,612	9,222	9,086	8,338	7,338
Total assets	144,266	139,263	132,244	138,354	128,172	134,833
Capital expenditures	3,848	4,008	3,964	3,306	3,067	3,238
Long-term debt	19,811	19,111	21,080	22,033	21,360	20,652
Shareholders' equity	69,976	68,709	64,035	68,001	61,439	63,382

⁽¹⁾ Basic net earnings per common share and diluted net earnings per common share are calculated based on net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report, other than historical and present factual information, including estimates, projections, statements relating to our business plans, objectives and expected operating results and the assumptions upon which those statements are based, are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements may appear throughout this report, including, without limitation, in the following sections: “Management's Discussion and Analysis” and “Risk Factors.” These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words “believe,” “project,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “strategy,” “future,” “opportunity,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “will be,” “will continue,” “will likely result” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties which may cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. A detailed discussion of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements is included in the section titled “Economic Conditions, Challenges and Risks” and the section titled “Risk Factors” (Item 1A of this Form 10-K). Forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report and we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise. The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is intended to provide the reader with an understanding of P&G's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows by focusing on changes in certain key measures from year to year. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes. MD&A is organized in the following sections:

Overview

Summary of 2014 Results

Economic Conditions, Challenges and Risks

Results of Operations

Segment Results

Cash Flow, Financial Condition and Liquidity

Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

Other Information

Throughout MD&A, we refer to measures used by management to evaluate performance, including unit volume growth, net sales and net earnings. We also refer to a

number of financial measures that are not defined under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), including organic sales growth, core earnings per share (Core EPS), free cash flow and free cash flow productivity. Organic sales growth is net sales growth excluding the impacts of foreign exchange, acquisitions and divestitures. Core EPS is diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations excluding certain specified charges and gains. Free cash flow is operating cash flow less capital spending. Free cash flow productivity is the ratio of free cash flow to net earnings. We believe these measures provide our investors with additional information about our underlying results and trends, as well as insight to some of the metrics used to evaluate management. The explanation at the end of MD&A provides more details on the use and derivation of these measures. Management also uses certain market share and market consumption estimates to evaluate performance relative to competition despite some limitations on the availability and comparability of share and consumption information. References to market share and market consumption in MD&A are based on a combination of vendor-reported consumption and market size data, as well as internal estimates. All market share references represent the percentage of sales in dollar terms on a constant currency basis of our products, relative to all product sales in the category and are measured on an annual basis versus the prior 12 month period. References to competitive activity include promotional and product initiatives from our competitors.

OVERVIEW

P&G is a global leader in fast moving consumer goods focused on providing branded consumer packaged goods of superior quality and value to our consumers around the world. Our products are sold in more than 180 countries and territories primarily through mass merchandisers, grocery stores, membership club stores, drug stores, department stores, salons, distributors, e-commerce and high-frequency stores. We continue to expand our presence in other channels, including perfumeries and pharmacies. We have on-the-ground operations in approximately 70 countries. Our market environment is highly competitive with global, regional and local competitors. In many of the markets and industry segments in which we sell our products, we compete against other branded products as well as retailers' private-label brands. Additionally, many of the product segments in which we compete are differentiated by price tiers (referred to as super-premium, premium, mid-tier and value-tier products). We are well positioned in the industry segments and markets in which we operate, often holding a leadership or significant market share position.

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Our organizational structure is comprised of Global Business Units (GBUs), Global Operations, Global Business Services (GBS) and Corporate Functions (CF).

Global Business Units

Under U.S. GAAP, the GBUs are aggregated into five reportable segments: Beauty; Grooming; Health Care; Fabric Care and Home Care; and Baby, Feminine and Family Care. The GBUs are responsible for developing overall brand strategy, new product upgrades and innovations and marketing plans. The following provides additional detail on our reportable segments and the key product categories and brand composition within each segment.

Reportable Segment	% of Net Sales*	% of Net Earnings*	GBUs (Categories)	Billion Dollar Brands
Beauty	24%	23%	Beauty Care (Antiperspirant and Deodorant, Cosmetics, Personal Cleansing, Skin Care); Hair Care and Color; Prestige; Salon Professional	Head & Shoulders, Olay, Pantene, SK-II, Wella
Grooming	10%	17%	Shave Care (Electronic Hair Removal, Female Blades & Razors, Male Blades & Razors, Pre- and Post-Shave Products, Other Shave Care) Personal Health Care (Gastrointestinal, Rapid Diagnostics, Respiratory,	Fusion, Gillette, Mach3, Prestobarba
Health Care	9%	9%	Vitamins/Minerals/Supplements, Other Personal Health Care); Oral Care (Toothbrush, Toothpaste, Other Oral Care)	Crest, Oral-B, Vicks
Fabric Care and Home Care	32%	26%	Fabric Care (Laundry Additives, Fabric Enhancers, Laundry Detergents); Home Care (Air Care, Dish Care, P&G Professional, Surface Care); Personal Power (Batteries)	Ariel, Dawn, Downy, Duracell, Febreze, Gain, Tide
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	25%	25%	Baby Care (Baby Wipes, Diapers and Pants); Feminine Care (Adult Incontinence, Feminine Care); Family Care (Paper Towels, Tissues, Toilet Paper)	Always, Bounty, Charmin, Pampers

* Percent of net sales and net earnings from continuing operations for the year ended June 30, 2014 (excluding results held in Corporate).

Recent Developments: On July 31, 2014 the Company completed the divestiture of its pet care operations in North America, Latin America, and other selected countries to Mars, Incorporated (Mars) for \$2.9 billion in an all-cash transaction. The gain or loss related to this transaction is not expected to be material and will be included in fiscal 2015 results. The European Union countries are not included in the agreement with Mars. The Company is pursuing alternate plans to sell its Pet Care business in these markets. In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance for the disposal of long-lived assets, the results of our Pet Care business are presented as discontinued operations and, as such, have been excluded from continuing operations and from segment results for all periods presented.

Beauty: We are a global market leader in the beauty category. Most of the beauty markets in which we compete are highly fragmented with a large number of global and local competitors. We compete in beauty care, hair care and color and prestige. In beauty care, we offer a wide variety of products, ranging from deodorants to cosmetics to skin care, such as our Olay brand, which is the top facial skin care brand in the world with over 8% global market share. In hair care and color, we compete in both the retail and salon professional channels. We are the global market leader in the retail hair care and color market with over 20% global market share primarily behind our Pantene and Head &

Shoulders brands. In the prestige channel, we compete primarily with our prestige fragrances behind Dolce & Gabbana, Gucci and Hugo Boss fragrance brands and the SK-II brand.

Grooming: We are the global market leader in the blades and razors market globally. Our global blades and razors market share is approximately 70%, primarily behind the Gillette franchise including Fusion, Mach3, Prestobarba and Venus. Our electronic hair removal devices, such as electric razors and epilators, are sold under the Braun brand in a number of markets around the world where we compete against both global and regional competitors. We hold over 20% of the male shavers market and over 40% of the female epilators market.

Health Care: We compete in oral care and personal health care. In oral care, there are several global competitors in the market and we have the number two market share position with approximately 20% global market share. In personal health care, we are a top ten competitor in a large, highly fragmented industry behind respiratory treatments (Vicks brand) and nonprescription heartburn medications (Prilosec OTC brand). Nearly all of our sales outside the U.S in personal health are generated through the PGT Healthcare partnership with Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

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Fabric Care and Home Care: This segment is comprised of a variety of fabric care products, including: laundry detergents, additives and fabric enhancers; home care products, including dishwashing liquids and detergents, surface cleaners and air fresheners; and batteries. In fabric care, we generally have the number one or number two share position in the markets in which we compete and are the global market leader, with over 25% global market share, primarily behind our Tide, Ariel and Downy brands. Our global home care market share is approximately 20% across the categories in which we compete. In batteries, we have over 25% global battery market share, behind our Duracell brand.

Baby, Feminine and Family Care: In baby care, we compete mainly in diapers, pants and baby wipes, with over 30% global market share. We are the number one or number two baby care competitor in most of the key markets in which we compete, primarily behind Pampers, the Company's largest brand, with annual net sales of more than \$10 billion. We are the global market leader in the feminine care category with over 30% global market share, primarily behind Always. Our family care business is predominantly a North American business comprised largely of the Bounty paper towel and Charmin toilet paper brands. U.S. market shares are approximately 45% for Bounty and over 25% for Charmin.

Global Operations

Global Operations is comprised of our Sales and Market Operations (SMO), which is responsible for developing and executing go-to-market plans at the local level. The SMO includes dedicated retail customer, trade channel and country-specific teams. Through June 30, 2014, it was organized along five geographic regions: North America, Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe/Middle East/Africa (CEEMEA), Latin America and Asia, which is comprised of Japan, Greater China and ASEAN/Australia/India/Korea (AAIK). Throughout MD&A, we reference business results in developing markets, which we define as the aggregate of CEEMEA, Latin America, AAIK and Greater China, and developed markets, which are comprised of North America, Western Europe and Japan. Effective July 1, 2014, our SMO reorganized under five revised regions, comprised of North America, Europe, Latin America, Asia, and India/Middle East/Africa (IMEA).

Global Business Services

GBS provides technology, processes and standard data tools to enable the GBUs and the SMO to better understand the business and better serve consumers and customers. The GBS organization is responsible for providing world-class solutions at a low cost and with minimal capital investment.

Corporate Functions

CF provides Company-level strategy and portfolio analysis, corporate accounting, treasury, tax, external relations,

governance, human resources and legal, as well as other centralized functional support.

STRATEGIC FOCUS

We are focused on strategies that we believe are right for the long-term health of the Company with the objective of delivering total shareholder return in the top one-third of our peer group.

We are focusing our resources on our leading, most profitable categories and markets:

• Strengthening core categories, such as baby care and fabric care, and core markets, such as the U.S., to grow these businesses.

• Investing in developing markets on the categories and countries with the largest size of prize and highest likelihood of winning.

• Narrowing and refocusing the Company's portfolio to compete in categories and brands that are structurally attractive and that play to P&G strengths and looking at alternatives to partner, divest or discontinue the balance. This will enable us to allocate resources to leading brands - marketed in the right set of countries, channels, and customers - where the size of the prize and probability of winning is highest.

Innovation has always been - and continues to be - P&G's lifeblood. To consistently win with consumers around the world across price tiers and preferences and to consistently win versus our best competitors, each P&G product category needs a full portfolio of innovation, including a mix of commercial programs, product improvements and game-changing innovations.

Productivity is a core strength for P&G, which creates flexibility to fund our growth efforts and deliver our financial commitments. We have taken significant steps to accelerate productivity and savings across all elements of costs, including cost of goods sold, marketing expense and non-manufacturing overhead.

Finally, we are focused on improving execution and operating discipline in everything we do. Operating discipline and execution have always been - and must continue to be - core capabilities and competitive advantages for P&G. At current market growth rates, the Company expects the consistent delivery of the following annual financial targets will result in total shareholder returns in the top third of the competitive peer group:

- Organic sales growth modestly above market growth rates in the categories and geographies in which we compete;
 - Core EPS growth of high single digits; and
 - Free cash flow productivity of 90% or greater.
-

SUMMARY OF 2014 RESULTS

Amounts in millions, except per share amounts	2014	Change vs. Prior Year	2013	Change vs. Prior Year	2012
Net sales	\$83,062	1%	\$82,581	1%	\$82,006
Operating income	15,288	7%	14,330	10%	13,035
Net earnings from continuing operations	11,707	4%	11,301	24%	9,150
Net earnings from discontinued operations	78	(23)%	101	(94)%	1,754
Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble	11,643	3%	11,312	5%	10,756
Diluted net earnings per common share	4.01	4%	3.86	5%	3.66
Diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations	3.98	4%	3.83	25%	3.06
Core earnings per common share	4.22	5%	4.02	6%	3.79

Net sales increased 1% to \$83.1 billion including a negative 2% impact from foreign exchange.

Organic sales increased 3%.

Unit volume increased 3%. Volume grew mid-single digits for Fabric Care and Home Care and Baby, Feminine and Family Care. Volume increased low single digits for Grooming and Health Care. Volume was unchanged for Beauty.

Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble were \$11.6 billion, an increase of \$331 million or 3% versus the prior year period.

Net earnings from continuing operations increased \$406 million or 4% largely due to net sales growth and net earnings margin expansion behind reduced selling, general and administrative costs (SG&A), partially offset by gross margin contraction. Foreign exchange impacts negatively impacted net earnings by approximately 9%.

Net earnings from discontinued operations decreased \$23 million due to reduced earnings in Pet Care from ongoing impacts of prior year product recalls.

Diluted net earnings per share increased 4% to \$4.01.

Diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations increased 4% to \$3.98

Core EPS increased 5% to \$4.22.

Cash flow from operating activities was \$14.0 billion.

Free cash flow was \$10.1 billion.

Free cash flow productivity was 86%.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, CHALLENGES AND RISKS

We discuss expectations regarding future performance, events and outcomes, such as our business outlook and objectives, in annual and quarterly reports, press releases and other written and oral communications. All such statements, except for historical and present factual information, are "forward-looking statements" and are based on financial data and our business plans available only as of the time the statements are made, which may become out-of-date or incomplete. We assume no obligation to update any

forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and investors must recognize that events could be significantly different from our expectations. For more information on risks that could impact our results, refer to Item 1A Risk Factors in this 10-K. Ability to Achieve Business Plans. We are a consumer products company and rely on continued demand for our brands and products. To achieve business goals, we must develop and sell products that appeal to consumers and retail trade customers. Our continued success is dependent on innovation with respect to both products and operations and on the continued positive reputations of our brands. This means we must be able to obtain and maintain patents and trademarks and respond to technological advances and patents granted to competition. Our success is also dependent on effective sales, advertising and marketing programs in a more fast-paced and rapidly changing environment. Our ability to innovate and execute in these areas will determine the extent to which we are able to grow existing net sales

and volume profitably, especially with respect to the product categories and geographic markets (including developing markets) in which we have chosen to focus. There are high levels of competitive activity in the markets in which we operate. To address these challenges, we must respond to competitive factors, including pricing, promotional incentives, trade terms and product initiatives. We must manage each of these factors, as well as maintain mutually beneficial relationships with our key customers, in order to effectively compete and achieve our business plans.

As a company that manages a portfolio of consumer brands, our ongoing business model involves a certain level of ongoing acquisition, divestiture and joint venture activities. We must be able to successfully manage the impacts of these activities, while at the same time delivering against base business objectives.

Daily conduct of our business also depends on our ability to maintain key information technology systems, including systems operated by third-party suppliers and to maintain security over our data.

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Cost Pressures. Our costs are subject to fluctuations, particularly due to changes in commodity prices, raw materials, labor costs, foreign exchange and interest rates. Therefore, our success is dependent, in part, on our continued ability to manage these fluctuations through pricing actions, cost savings projects, sourcing decisions and certain hedging transactions, as well as ongoing productivity improvements. We also must manage our debt and currency exposure, especially in certain countries with currency exchange controls, such as Venezuela, China, India, Egypt and Argentina. We need to maintain key manufacturing and supply arrangements, including sole supplier and manufacturing plant arrangements, and successfully manage any disruptions at Company manufacturing sites. We must implement, achieve and sustain cost improvement plans, including our established outsourcing relationships and those related to general overhead and workforce optimization. Successfully managing these changes, including identifying, developing and retaining key employees, is critical to our success.

Global Economic Conditions. Demand for our products has a correlation to global macroeconomic factors. The current macroeconomic factors remain dynamic. Economic changes, terrorist activity, political unrest and natural disasters may result in business interruption, inflation, deflation or decreased demand for our products. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to manage continued global political and/or economic uncertainty, especially in our significant geographic markets, due to terrorist and other hostile activities or natural disasters. We could also be negatively impacted by a global, regional or national economic crisis, including sovereign risk in the event of a deterioration in the credit worthiness of, or a default by local governments, resulting in a disruption of credit markets. Such events could negatively impact our ability to collect receipts due from governments, including refunds of value added taxes, create significant credit risks relative to our local customers and depository institutions and/or negatively impact our overall liquidity. Additionally, changes in exchange controls and other limits could impact our ability to repatriate earnings from overseas.

Regulatory Environment. Changes in laws, regulations and the related interpretations may alter the environment in which we do business. This includes changes in environmental, competitive and product-related laws, as well as changes in accounting standards and tax laws or the enforcement thereof. Our ability to manage regulatory, tax and legal matters (including, but not limited to, product liability, patent and other intellectual property matters) and to resolve pending legal matters within current estimates may impact our results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The key metrics included in our discussion of our consolidated results of operations include net sales, gross margin, selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A), other non-operating items and income taxes. The

primary factors driving year-over-year changes in net sales include overall market growth in the categories in which we compete, product initiatives, the level of initiatives and other activities by competitors, geographic expansion and acquisition and divestiture activity, all of which drive changes in our underlying unit volume, as well as pricing actions (which can also indirectly impact volume), changes in product and geographic mix and foreign currency impacts on sales outside the U.S.

Most of our cost of products sold and SG&A are to some extent variable in nature. Accordingly, our discussion of these operating costs focuses primarily on relative margins rather than the absolute year-over-year changes in total costs. The primary drivers of changes in gross margin are input costs (energy and other commodities), pricing impacts, geographic mix (for example, gross margins in developed markets are generally higher than in developing markets for similar products), product mix (for example, the Beauty segment has higher gross margins than the Company average), foreign exchange rate fluctuations (in situations where certain input costs may be tied to a different functional currency than the underlying sales), the impacts of manufacturing savings projects and to a lesser extent scale impacts (for costs that are fixed or less variable in nature). The primary drivers of SG&A are marketing-related costs and overhead costs. Marketing-related costs are primarily variable in nature, although we do achieve some level of scale benefit over time due to overall growth and other marketing efficiencies. Overhead costs are also variable in nature, but on a relative basis, less so than marketing costs due to our ability to leverage our organization and systems infrastructures to support business growth. Accordingly, we generally experience more scale-related impacts for these costs.

The Company is in the midst of a productivity and cost savings plan to reduce costs in the areas of supply chain, research and development, marketing and overhead expenses. The plan is designed to accelerate cost reductions by streamlining management decision making, manufacturing and other work processes to fund the Company's growth strategy. The Company expects to incur in excess of \$4.5 billion in before-tax restructuring costs over a five-year period (fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2016) as part of this plan. Overall, the costs and other non-manufacturing enrollment reductions are expected to deliver in excess of \$2.8 billion in annual gross before-tax savings (see Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

Net Sales

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Net sales increased 1% to \$83.1 billion in 2014 on a 3% increase in unit volume versus the prior year period. Fabric Care and Home Care along with Baby, Feminine and Family Care volume grew mid-single digits. Grooming and Health Care volume grew low single digits. Beauty volume was unchanged. Volume increased low single digits in developed regions and grew mid-single digits in developing regions.

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Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 2%. Organic sales grew 3% driven by the unit volume increase. A 1% favorable impact from higher pricing was offset by a 1% impact from unfavorable geographic and product mix due to higher relative growth of developing regions, which have lower than average selling prices, and of lower priced product categories such as Fabric Care and Baby Care.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Net sales increased 1% to \$82.6 billion in 2013 on a 2% increase in unit volume. Volume in Health Care and Baby, Feminine and Family Care grew mid-single digits. Volume in Fabric Care and Home Care grew low single digits.

Beauty volume was in line with the prior year. Grooming volume decreased low single digits. Volume grew low single digits in both developed and developing regions. The impact of overall global market growth was partially offset by market share declines in certain categories. Price increases added 1% to net sales, driven by price increases across all business segments, primarily executed in prior periods to offset cost increases and devaluing developing market currencies. Foreign exchange reduced net sales by 2%. Organic sales growth was 3% driven by both volume and price increases.

Operating Costs

Comparisons as a percentage of net sales; Years ended

June 30	2014	Basis Point Change	2013	Basis Point Change	2012	
Gross margin	48.9	% (100)	49.9	% 40	49.5	%
Selling, general and administrative expense	30.5	% (170)	32.2	% 50	31.7	%
Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment charges	—	% (40)	0.4	% (150)	1.9	%
Operating margin	18.4	% 100	17.4	% 150	15.9	%
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	17.9	% 10	17.8	% 250	15.3	%
Net earnings from continuing operations	14.1	% 40	13.7	% 250	11.2	%
Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble	14.0	% 30	13.7	% 60	13.1	%

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Gross margin contracted 100 basis points to 48.9% of net sales in 2014. The decrease in gross margin was primarily driven by a 150 basis point impact from unfavorable geographic and product mix, a 50 basis point impact from higher commodity costs, and a 90 basis point impact from unfavorable foreign exchange, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings of 190 basis points and a 40 basis point benefit from higher pricing. The unfavorable geographic and product mix was caused by disproportionate growth in developing regions, and the Fabric Care and Home Care and Baby, Feminine and Family Care segments, which have lower gross margins than the Company average.

Total selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 5% to \$25.3 billion in 2014 due to a reduction in marketing spending, overhead expense and restructuring costs. SG&A as a percentage of net sales decreased 170 basis points to 30.5%. Lower restructuring spending drove 30 basis points of the decline. Marketing spending as a percentage of net sales decreased 80 basis points primarily due to lower spending behind a focus on more efficient marketing support and scale benefits from increased net sales. Overhead spending decreased 50 basis points from productivity savings of 40 basis points and scale benefits from increased net sales. The 2014 impact from foreign currency policy changes in Venezuela was comparable to the prior year devaluation impact.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Gross margin expanded 40 basis points in 2013 to 49.9% of net sales, driven by higher pricing and manufacturing cost savings, partially offset by negative mix and higher commodity costs. Gross margin was positively impacted by 70

basis points from higher pricing and approximately 160 basis points from manufacturing cost savings. Gross margin was negatively impacted by 160 basis points from negative geographic and product mix behind disproportionate growth in developing regions and mid-tier products, both of which have lower gross margins than the Company average. Gross margin was also reduced by capacity investments and to a lesser extent by foreign exchange impacts and higher commodity costs.

Total SG&A increased 2% to \$26.6 billion in 2013, driven by a charge for the balance sheet impact from the devaluation of the official foreign exchange rate in Venezuela and an increase in marketing spending, partially offset by reduced overhead costs as a result of the productivity and cost savings plan. SG&A as a percentage of net sales increased 50 basis points to 32.2% largely due to a 40 basis point impact from the Venezuela devaluation charge and a 10 basis point increase in marketing spending as a percentage of net sales. Overhead costs as a percentage of net sales declined 20 basis points, as a 70 basis point benefit from our productivity and cost savings plan and 20 basis points of lower restructuring costs were largely offset by the impact of foreign exchange. This was due to a higher

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portion of SG&A spending in strengthening currencies as compared to net sales, higher employee wages and benefit costs and increased merchandising investments.

In fiscal 2013 we incurred impairment charges of \$308 million (\$290 million after-tax) related to the carrying value of goodwill in our Appliances business and the related Braun trade name intangible asset. In fiscal 2012 we incurred impairment charges of \$1.6 billion (\$1.5 billion after-tax) related to the carrying values of goodwill in our Appliances and Salon Professional businesses and our Koleston Perfect and Wella indefinite-lived intangible assets, which are part of our Salon Professional business. See Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates (Goodwill and Intangible Assets) and Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for more details, including factors leading to the impairment charges. Since goodwill is included in Corporate for internal management and segment reporting, the goodwill impairment charges are included in the Corporate segment. The indefinite-lived intangible asset impairments are also included in the Corporate segment for management and segment reporting.

Non-Operating Items

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Interest expense increased 6% in 2014 to \$709 million, primarily due to an increase in average debt outstanding. Interest income was \$100 million in 2014, an increase of \$13 million versus the prior year due to an increase in cash, cash equivalents and investment securities. Other non-operating income, net, primarily includes divestiture gains and investment income. Other non-operating income decreased \$736 million to \$206 million, primarily due to acquisition and divestiture impacts. In 2014, we had approximately \$150 million in divestiture gains, primarily related to the sale of our bleach businesses in CEEMEA and Latin America, our Pert hair care business in Latin America and MDVIP. The prior year acquisition and divestiture activities included a \$631 million holding gain resulting from P&G's purchase of the balance of its Baby Care and Feminine Care joint venture in Iberia and an approximate \$250 million gain from the divestiture of our Italy bleach business.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Interest expense decreased 13% in 2013 to \$667 million, due to lower interest rates on floating-rate debt. Interest income increased 13% in 2013 to \$87 million, due to an increase in cash, cash equivalents and debt securities. Other non-operating income increased \$757 million to \$942 million in 2013 mainly due to net acquisition and divestiture activities. The \$631 million holding gain resulting from the purchase of the balance of P&G's Baby Care and Feminine Care joint venture in Iberia and the gain of approximately \$250 million from the sale of our Italian bleach business, both in fiscal 2013, were partially offset by a \$130 million divestiture gain from the PUR water filtration business in 2012.

Income Taxes

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

The effective tax rate on continuing operations decreased 170 basis points to 21.4% in 2014. The primary driver of this rate decline was approximately 320 basis points from the favorable geographic mix of earnings and approximately 60 basis points due to the non-deductibility of the prior year impairment charges related to our Appliances business. These impacts were partially offset by a 50 basis point increase due to the Venezuela currency policy changes and devaluation discussed below (which decreased the prior year rate 20 basis points and increased the current year rate by 30 basis points), a 110 basis point increase due to the tax impacts of acquisition and divestiture activities (the gains from the purchase of the balance of the Baby Care and Feminine Care joint venture in Iberia and the sale of our Italy bleach business in the prior year), and a 30 basis point increase is due to the net impact of favorable discrete adjustments related to uncertain income tax positions. The net benefit on the current year was \$228 million, or 150 basis points, versus 180 basis points of net benefit in the prior year.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

The effective tax rate on continuing operations decreased 390 basis points to 23.1% in 2013. The primary drivers of this rate decline were approximately 210 basis points due to the non-deductibility of impairment charges related to our Appliances and Salon Professional businesses, which were higher in the base period versus the current year, approximately 100 basis points due to the tax impacts from acquisition and divestiture activity (primarily the

non-taxable gain on the purchase of the balance of the Baby Care and Feminine Care joint venture in Iberia), approximately 20 basis points from the impact of the Venezuela currency devaluation, and approximately 50 basis points due to the net impact of favorable discrete adjustments related to uncertain income tax positions. The 2013 net benefit was \$275 million, or 180 basis points, versus a net benefit of 130 basis points in 2012.

Net Earnings

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Net earnings from continuing operations increased \$406 million or 4% to \$11.7 billion in 2014 due to the increase in sales and a 40-basis point expansion in net earnings margin. The increase in net earnings margin was primarily driven by the decrease in SG&A as a percentage of net sales and the lower tax rate, partially offset by the gross margin contraction and the acquisition and divestiture-driven net reduction in other non-operating income, net.

Net earnings from discontinued operations decreased \$23 million in 2014 due to ongoing impacts of prior year product recalls in Pet Care. Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble increased \$331 million, or 3% to \$11.6 billion.

Diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations increased 4% to \$3.98 primarily due to the increase in net earnings. Diluted net earnings per share from discontinued operations was \$0.03 due to the earnings of the Pet Care business. Diluted net earnings per share increased 4% to \$4.01.

Core EPS increased 5% to \$4.22 primarily due to increased net sales, a 40 basis point net earnings margin expansion and the reduction in shares outstanding. Core EPS represents diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations excluding the current and prior year charge for the balance sheet impacts from foreign exchange policy changes and the devaluation of the foreign exchange rates in Venezuela (see below), the prior year holding gain on the purchase of the balance of our Iberian joint venture, impairments of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets in the prior year and charges in both years for European legal matters and incremental restructuring related to our productivity and cost savings plan.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Net earnings from continuing operations increased \$2.2 billion or 24% to \$11.3 billion in 2013. The combination of the net year-over-year impact of acquisition and divestiture gains and the net year-over-year decline in impairment charges drove \$1.9 billion of the increase. Earnings also increased due to the increase in net sales and the 40 basis point gross margin expansion in 2013.

Net earnings from discontinued operations decreased \$1.7 billion in 2013 due to the gain on the divestiture of the Snacks business and the earnings from the Snacks business prior to the divestiture in the prior year. Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble increased \$556 million, or 5% to \$11.3 billion.

Diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations increased 25% to \$3.83 in 2013 due to the increase in net earnings and a reduction in shares outstanding. The number of shares outstanding decreased due to \$6.0 billion of treasury share repurchases under our publicly announced share repurchase program, partially offset by shares issued under share-based compensation plans. Diluted net earnings per share from discontinued operations was \$0.03 due to the earnings of the Pet Care business. Diluted net earnings per share from discontinued operations in 2012 was \$0.60 primarily due to the gain on the divestiture of the Snacks business and earnings of the Snacks business prior to divestiture. Diluted net earnings per share increased 5% to \$3.86.

Core EPS increased 6% to \$4.02 in 2013 primarily due to increased net sales, gross margin expansion and the reduction in shares outstanding. Core EPS represents diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations excluding the 2013 charge for the balance sheet impact from the devaluation of the official foreign exchange rate in Venezuela, the 2013 holding gain on the purchase of the balance of our Iberian joint venture and charges in both

years for European legal matters, incremental restructuring related to our productivity and cost savings plan and impairments of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Venezuela Currency Impacts

Venezuela is a highly inflationary economy under U.S. GAAP. As a result, the U.S. dollar is the functional currency for our subsidiaries in Venezuela. Any currency remeasurement adjustments for non-dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities held by these subsidiaries and other transactional foreign exchange gains and losses are reflected in earnings. For the current fiscal year, Venezuela represented approximately 1% of the Company's consolidated net sales and operating profit excluding the impact of the remeasurement charge discussed below.

Through December 31, 2013, the Venezuelan government had established one official exchange rate for qualifying dividends and imported goods and services. Transactions at the official exchange rate are subject to approval by CENCOEX (National Center for External Commerce), previously CADIVI (Foreign Exchange Administrative Commission). Effective February 9, 2013 the Venezuelan government devalued its currency from 4.3 to 6.3 Venezuelan bolivares fuerte (VEF) per dollar. The remeasurement of our local balance sheets to reflect this devaluation in the fiscal year ended 2013 resulted in an after tax charge of \$236 million (\$0.08 per share).

In addition to the preferential CENCOEX exchange rate, there are and have been parallel exchange markets controlled by the Central Bank of Venezuela as the only legal intermediary to execute foreign exchange transactions outside of

CENCOEX. Through December 31, 2013, various regulations and a limited notional amount of transactions that ran through these programs essentially eliminated the Company's ability to access any foreign exchange rate other than the preferential rate to pay for imported goods and/or manage our local monetary asset balances. Accordingly, all of our net monetary assets were measured at the preferential 6.3 VEF per dollar exchange rate through December 31, 2013. In addition, through December 31, 2013, our results in Venezuela were reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements at the official CADIVI rate, which was the rate we expected to be applicable to dividend repatriations.

On January 24, 2014, the government made a number of announcements affecting currency exchange rate and other controls. The preferential CENCOEX exchange rate remains at 6.3 VEF per dollar. In addition, while there is considerable uncertainty as to the nature of transactions that will flow through CENCOEX and how CENCOEX will operate in the future, the Company believes that a significant portion of its imports will continue to qualify for the preferential rate. However, the importation of certain finished goods and raw materials for some product categories, along with the payment of dividends and

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royalties, will be executed under the SICAD (Complementary System for Foreign Exchange Administration) program. SICAD is an auction-based exchange program. The Company expects to be able to access the SICAD program for dividends and other transactions. The rate available through SICAD was 11.7 VEF per dollar in January 2014, and was 10.6 VEF per dollar at June 30, 2014. The Company incurred an after tax charge of \$275 million (\$0.09 per share) in January 2014 to remeasure certain portions of our local Venezuela balance sheets not qualifying for the preferential CENCOEX rate to the initial SICAD exchange rate. In late March 2014, the government introduced a third exchange mechanism, referred to as SICAD II, which is also an auction-based program currently trading at approximately 50.0 VEF per dollar. The Company does not expect to access SICAD II. Accordingly, the underlying SICAD II exchange rates have not been utilized for purposes of remeasuring or translating our Venezuela results.

As of June 30, 2014, the Company had net monetary assets denominated in local currency of approximately \$1.0 billion. Approximately \$670 million of that amount is expected to be utilized to satisfy liabilities for past imports that were approved under CENCOEX and are measured at the preferential 6.3 VEF per dollar rate. The remaining balance has been measured at the SICAD rate. Local currency net monetary balances increased approximately \$110 million versus June 30, 2013 as increases due to earnings in Venezuela, the timing of CENCOEX payments and an increase in the net amount of indirect value added taxes (VAT) receivable from the government from goods receipts and shipments, was partially offset by the remeasurement of balances from the preferential CENCOEX rate to the SICAD rate.

Other controls imposed by the Venezuelan government include import authorization controls, currency exchange and payment controls, price controls and recently enacted profit margin controls. The ongoing impact of the recent announcements and our ability to restore net sales and profit to levels achieved prior to the recent devaluations will be impacted by several factors. These include our ability to mitigate the effect of the price and profit margin controls, any potential future devaluation of the preferential CENCOEX exchange rate, any significant change in the auction exchange rates or liquidity in the SICAD program, any migration of additional product categories from the

CENCOEX to the SICAD rates, any Company actions to access the SICAD II market, any further Venezuelan government price or exchange controls, economic conditions and the availability of raw materials and utilities. In addition, depending on the future availability of U.S. dollars at the preferential rate, our local U.S. dollar needs, our overall repatriation plans, including our ability to obtain government approval for the payment of dividends, which has been limited in recent years, the creditworthiness of the local depository institutions and other creditors and our ability to collect amounts due from customers and the government, including VAT receivables, we may have exposure for our local monetary assets.

SEGMENT RESULTS

Segment results reflect information on the same basis we use for internal management reporting and performance evaluation. The results of these reportable segments do not include certain non-business unit specific costs such as interest expense, investing activities and certain restructuring and asset impairment costs. These costs are reported in our Corporate segment and are included as part of our Corporate segment discussion. Additionally, as described in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we apply blended statutory tax rates in the segments. Eliminations to adjust segment results to arrive at our effective tax rate are included in Corporate. We previously had a difference in the treatment of certain unconsolidated investees. Certain unconsolidated investees that are managed as integral parts of our businesses were reflected as consolidated subsidiaries for management reporting and in segment results, with full recognition of the individual income statement line items through before-tax earnings. Eliminations to adjust these line items to U.S. GAAP were included in Corporate. In determining after-tax earnings for the businesses, we eliminated the share of earnings applicable to other ownership interests, in a manner similar to noncontrolling interest, and applied statutory tax rates. During the final quarter of fiscal 2014, we changed our management accounting for unconsolidated investees. Pursuant to this change, segment results no longer include full recognition of the individual income statement line items of unconsolidated investees and eliminations of such amounts are no longer included in Corporate. All periods have been adjusted to reflect this change. All references to net earnings throughout the

discussion of segment results refer to net earnings from continuing operations.

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	Net Sales Change Drivers (2014 vs. 2013)						Net Sales Growth
	Volume with Acquisitions & Divestitures	Volume Excluding Acquisitions & Divestitures	Foreign Exchange	Price	Mix	Other	
Beauty	0%	0%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	-2%
Grooming	1%	1%	-3%	4%	-2%	0%	0%
Health Care	2%	2%	-1%	1%	-1%	0%	1%
Fabric Care and Home Care	5%	5%	-3%	0%	-1%	0%	1%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	4%	3%	-3%	1%	0%	0%	2%
TOTAL COMPANY	3%	3%	-2%	1%	-1%	0%	1%

	Net Sales Change Drivers (2013 vs. 2012)						Net Sales Growth
	Volume with Acquisitions & Divestitures	Volume Excluding Acquisitions & Divestitures	Foreign Exchange	Price	Mix	Other	
Beauty	0%	0%	-2%	2%	-1%	-1%	-2%
Grooming	-1%	0%	-4%	2%	0%	-1%	-4%
Health Care	5%	4%	-3%	1%	2%	1%	6%
Fabric Care and Home Care	3%	3%	-3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	5%	3%	-2%	2%	0%	-1%	4%
TOTAL COMPANY	2%	2%	-2%	1%	0%	0%	1%

Net sales percentage changes are approximations based on quantitative formulas that are consistently applied. Other includes the sales mix impact from acquisitions and divestitures and rounding impacts necessary to reconcile volume to net sales.

BEAUTY

(\$ millions)	2014	Change vs 2013	2013	Change vs 2012
Volume	n/a	0%	n/a	0%
Net sales	\$19,507	-2%	\$19,956	-2%
Net earnings	\$2,739	+11%	\$2,474	+4%
% of Net Sales	14.0%	160 bps	12.4%	60 bps

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Beauty net sales decreased 2% to \$19.5 billion in 2014. Unit volume was in line with the prior year period as overall market growth was offset by share declines from the impacts of competitive activity. Organic sales were flat. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 2%. Global market share of the Beauty segment decreased 0.4 points. Volume increased low single digits in developing markets and declined low single digits in developed markets. Volume in Hair Care and Color was flat with decreases in developed regions offset by an increase in developing regions. Global market share of the hair care category decreased nearly half a point. Volume in Beauty Care increased low single digits due to product and commercial innovation and market growth for personal cleansing and deodorants, partially offset by a decrease in facial skin care due to competitive activity. Global market share of the beauty care category decreased nearly half a point. Volume in Salon Professional decreased mid-single digits due to

competitive activity and European market contraction. Volume in Prestige decreased low single digits due to minor brand divestitures.

Net earnings increased 11% to \$2.7 billion due to a 160 basis point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased due to a decrease in SG&A and a gain on a minor brand divestiture (Pert in Latin America), partially

offset by gross margin contraction. SG&A decreased primarily due to a reduction in marketing spending resulting from optimization efforts. Gross margin decreased slightly due to the impact of foreign exchange and negative geographic and product mix, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Beauty net sales decreased 2% to \$20.0 billion in 2013 on unit volume that was in line with the prior year period. Organic sales increased 1%. Price increases contributed 2% to net sales growth. Unfavorable geographic mix reduced net sales by 1% due to disproportionate growth in developing regions, which have lower than segment average selling prices. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 2%. The mix impact of minor brand divestitures reduced net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Beauty segment decreased 0.5 points. Volume increased low single digits in developing markets and decreased low single digits in developed regions. Volume in Hair Care and Color was in line with the prior year period due to a low single-digit increase in developing regions from market growth and innovation offset by a low single-digit decline in developed

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regions from reduced shipments as a result of price gaps versus competition. Global market share of the hair care and color category was down more than half a point. Volume in Beauty Care was in line with the prior year period. A low single-digit volume increase in personal cleansing and a mid-single-digit increase in deodorants, driven by innovation and market growth in developing regions, was offset by a mid-single-digit decline in facial skin care, where global market share decreased about a point. Volume in Salon Professional was in line with the prior year period due to mid-single-digit growth in developing markets behind new innovations, offset by a low single-digit decline in developed regions from market contraction. Volume in Prestige was in line with the prior year period due to minor brand divestitures and market contraction in Western Europe, offset by innovation and market growth in developing markets. Organic volume in Prestige increased low single digits.

Net earnings increased 4% to \$2.5 billion, as lower net sales were more than offset by a 60-basis point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased due to gross margin expansion, a decrease in SG&A as a percentage of sales and a lower effective tax rate. Gross margin increased behind manufacturing cost savings and higher pricing. SG&A as a percentage of net sales declined largely due to reduced overhead spending. The effective tax rate declined due to the geographic mix of earnings.

GROOMING

(\$ millions)	2014	Change vs 2013	2013	Change vs 2012
Volume	n/a	+1%	n/a	-1%
Net sales	\$8,009	—%	\$8,038	-4%
Net earnings	\$1,954	+6%	\$1,837	+2%
% of Net Sales	24.4%	150 bps	22.9%	120 bps

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Grooming net sales were flat at \$8.0 billion in 2014 on a 1% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 3%. Price increases in Blades and Razors and Appliances contributed 4% to net sales growth. Unfavorable geographic and product mix reduced net sales by 2% due to disproportionate growth in developing regions and mid-tier products, both of which have lower than segment average selling prices. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%.

Global market share of the Grooming segment increased 0.2 points. Volume increased mid-single digits in developing regions partially offset by a low single digit decrease in developed regions. Shave Care volume increased low single digits due to a mid-single-digit growth in developing regions from innovation and market growth, partially offset by a low single-digit decrease in developed regions due to market contraction. Global market share of the blades and razors category was up slightly. Volume in Appliances decreased low single digits due to the sale of the Braun household appliances business. Organic volume increased mid-single digits driven by developing markets due

to market growth, product innovation on men's shavers and shipments to build inventory to support initiatives and new distributors. Global market share of the appliances category was down less than half a point.

Net earnings increased 6% to \$2.0 billion due to a 150 basis-point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased primarily due to a reduction in SG&A spending which was driven by a decrease in marketing spending. Gross margin increased slightly as the benefits of pricing and manufacturing cost savings more than offset the negative impacts of foreign exchange and geographic and product mix.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Grooming net sales decreased 4% to \$8.0 billion in 2013 on a 1% decrease in unit volume. Organic sales were up 2% on organic volume that was in line with the prior year period. Price increases contributed 2% to net sales growth. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 4%. The impact of the Braun household appliances business divestiture reduced net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Grooming segment increased 0.4 points. Volume increased low single digits in developing regions and decreased mid-single digits in developed regions. Shave Care volume increased low single digits due to low single-digit growth in developing regions, primarily behind market growth and innovation expansion, partially offset by a low single-digit decrease in developed regions primarily due to market contraction in Western Europe. Global market share of the blades and razors category was up less than half a

point. Volume in Appliances decreased double digits due to the sale of the Braun household appliances business, competitive activity and market contraction. Organic volume in Appliances declined high single digits. Global market share of the appliances category decreased nearly half a point.

Net earnings increased 2% to \$1.8 billion due to a 120-basis point increase in net earnings margin, partially offset by the decrease in net sales. Net earnings margin increased primarily due to gross margin expansion. Gross margin increased due to pricing and manufacturing cost savings. SG&A as a percentage of net sales decreased nominally as increased marketing spending was offset by reduced overhead costs.

HEALTH CARE

(\$ millions)	2014	Change vs 2013	2013	Change vs 2012
Volume	n/a	+2%	n/a	+5%
Net sales	\$7,798	+1%	\$7,684	+6%
Net earnings	\$1,083	-1%	\$1,093	+7%
% of Net Sales	13.9%	(30) bps	14.2%	10 bps

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Health Care net sales increased 1% to \$7.8 billion in 2014 on a 2% increase in unit volume. Organic sales increased 2%. Price increases across the businesses contributed 1% to

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net sales growth. Disproportionate growth in developing regions drove unfavorable geographic mix reducing net sales by 1%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Health Care segment increased 0.2 points. Volume increased low single digits in both developed and developing regions. Oral Care volume increased low single digits due to a mid-single digit increase in developing regions behind geographic market expansion and market growth and a low single-digit increase in developed regions from innovation. Global market share of the oral care category increased less than half a point. Volume in Personal Health Care decreased low single digits due to a weak cough and cold season which was only partially offset by innovation and market expansion. Net earnings decreased 1% to \$1.1 billion as increased net sales was more than offset by a 30-basis point decrease in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin decreased due to gross margin contraction partially offset by lower overheads. Gross margin decreased due to the impact of foreign exchange and negative geographic and product mix, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings and pricing.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Health Care net sales increased 6% to \$7.7 billion in 2013 on a 5% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 7%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%. Price increases across all regions contributed 1% to net sales growth. Favorable geographic and product mix increased net sales by 2%. The mix impact from acquisitions and divestitures increased net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Health Care segment decreased 0.2 points. Volume increased high single digits in developing regions and increased low single digits in developed regions. Oral Care volume increased mid-single digits due to geographic expansion, innovation and market growth. Global market share of the oral care category was down slightly. Volume in Personal Health Care increased mid-single digits partially due to a net increase from prior year acquisition and divestiture activity (the addition of the PGT Healthcare partnership and New Chapter VMS, partially offset by the divestiture of the PuR business). Organic volume increased low single digits primarily due to the launch of ZzzQuil and geographic expansion for Vicks.

Net earnings increased 7% to \$1.1 billion due to higher net sales and a 10-basis point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased due to a reduction in overhead spending partially offset by gross margin contraction. Gross margin decreased due to increased commodity costs and supply chain investments, partially offset by higher pricing and manufacturing cost savings.

FABRIC CARE AND HOME CARE

(\$ millions)	2014	Change vs 2013	2013	Change vs 2012
Volume	n/a	+5%	n/a	+3%
Net sales	\$26,060	+1%	\$25,862	+1%
Net earnings	\$3,039	-2%	\$3,089	+10%
% of Net Sales	11.7%	(20) bps	11.9%	90 bps

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Fabric Care and Home Care net sales increased 1% to \$26.1 billion in 2014 on a 5% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 4%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%. Unfavorable geographic and product mix decreased net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Fabric Care and Home Care segment increased 0.2 points.

Volume increased high single digits in developing regions and low single digits in developed regions. Fabric Care volume increased mid-single digits driven by a high single digit volume increase in developing regions behind market growth and innovation, and a low single digit increase in developed regions due to product innovation. Global market share of the fabric care category was flat. Home Care volume increased mid-single digits driven by a high single digit increase in developing markets from distribution expansion and market growth, and from a low single digit increase in developed regions due to product innovation. Global market share of the home care category was up less than half a point. Batteries volume increased mid-single digits due to new customer distribution in developed regions and market growth in developing regions. Global market share of the batteries category was up more than a point.

Net earnings decreased 2% to \$3.0 billion as net sales growth was more than offset by a 20-basis point decrease in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin decreased due to gross margin contraction partially offset by a decrease in SG&A as a percentage of sales. Gross margin decreased due to unfavorable geographic and product mix and the impact of foreign exchange, which was partially offset by manufacturing cost savings. SG&A as a percentage of net

sales decreased due to marketing and overhead efficiencies.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Fabric Care and Home Care net sales increased 1% in 2013 to \$25.9 billion on a 3% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 4%. Price increases contributed 1% to net sales growth. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%. Global market share of the Fabric Care and Home Care segment decreased 0.3 points. Volume increased mid-single digits in developing regions and low single digits in developed regions. Fabric Care volume increased low single digits behind low single-digit growth in developed regions and mid-single-digit growth in developing regions, driven primarily by Asia. Overall growth due to innovation and market growth was partially offset by the impacts of competitive activity. Global market share of the fabric care category decreased more than half a point. Home Care volume increased mid-single digits driven by a high single-

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digit increase in developing markets, behind innovation and distribution expansion, and a low single-digit increase in developed markets primarily due to the impact of reduced pricing in North America. Global market share of the home care category was unchanged. Batteries volume increased low single digits due to a mid-single-digit increase in developing regions from market growth and geographic expansion, partially offset by a low single-digit decrease in developed markets due to market contraction and share losses, primarily behind higher pricing in Western Europe to improve the margin structure. Global market share of the batteries category was unchanged.

Net earnings increased 10% to \$3.1 billion due to a 90-basis point increase in net earnings margin and the increase in net sales. Net earnings margin increased due to gross margin expansion. Gross margin increased due to higher pricing and manufacturing cost savings, partially offset by higher commodity costs. SG&A as a percentage of net sales was unchanged as higher marketing spending was offset by reduced overhead costs.

BABY, FEMININE AND FAMILY CARE

(\$ millions)	2014	Change vs 2013	2013	Change vs 2012
Volume	n/a	+4%	n/a	+5%
Net sales	\$20,950	+2%	\$20,479	+4%
Net earnings	\$2,940	-4%	\$3,047	+4%
% of Net Sales	14.0%	(90) bps	14.9%	(10) bps

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Baby, Feminine and Family Care net sales increased 2% to \$21.0 billion in 2014 on 4% volume growth. Organic sales were up 4% on 3% organic volume growth. Price increases primarily in Baby Care increased net sales by 1%.

Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%. Global market share of the Baby, Feminine and Family Care segment decreased 0.3 points. Volume increased low single digits in developed regions and mid-single digits in developing regions. Volume in Baby Care increased mid-single digits due to a mid-single digit increase in developing regions, from market growth and product innovation, and a mid-single digit increase in developed regions due to the buyout of our joint venture partner in Iberia and product innovation in North America, partially offset by competitive activity. Global market share of the baby care category decreased slightly. Volume in Feminine Care increased mid-single digits due to a mid-single digit increase in developed regions, from the buyout of our joint venture partner in Iberia and innovation, and a low single digit increase in developing regions, from market growth and innovation. Organic volume was up low single digits. Global market share of the feminine care category decreased less than half a point. Volume in Family Care increased low single digits due to product innovation on Charmin and Bounty and lower pricing, partially offset by competitive activity. In the U.S., all-outlet share of the family care category decreased less than half point.

Net earnings decreased 4% to \$2.9 billion as the increase in net sales was more than offset by a 90-basis point decrease in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin decreased primarily due to gross margin contraction. Gross margin decreased due to the impact of foreign exchange, higher commodity costs, and unfavorable product and geographic mix from disproportionate growth in developing regions and mid-tier products, both of which have lower gross margins than the segment average, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings and pricing.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Baby, Feminine and Family Care net sales increased 4% to \$20.5 billion in 2013 on 5% volume growth. Organic sales were up 6% on 3% organic volume growth. Pricing added 2% to net sales growth. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 2%. Global market share of the Baby, Feminine and Family Care segment decreased 0.2 points. Volume increased mid-single digits in both developing and developed regions. Volume in Baby Care increased mid-single digits. Excluding the buyout of our joint venture partner in Iberia, organic volume increased low-single digits as a mid-single digit increase in developing regions from market growth, distribution expansion and innovation, was partially offset by a low single-digit decrease in developed regions due to market contraction and competitive promotional activity, primarily in Western Europe. Global market share of the baby care category decreased nearly half a point. Volume in Feminine Care increased mid-single digits from mid-single-digit growth in developing

markets behind market growth and innovation and high single-digit increase in developed regions due to the buyout of our joint venture partner in Iberia. Global market share of the feminine care category was down half a point. Volume in Family Care increased mid-single digits primarily due to market growth and innovation on Charmin and Bounty. In the U.S., all-outlet share of the family care category was flat.

Net earnings increased 4% to \$3.0 billion due to the increase in net sales. Net earnings margin was down slightly due to gross margin expansion offset by a higher effective tax rate. The increase in gross margin was driven by the impact of higher pricing and manufacturing and commodity cost savings, partially offset by unfavorable product and geographic mix. The effective tax rate increased due to the geographic mix of earnings.

CORPORATE

(\$ millions)	2014	Change vs 2013	2013	Change vs 2012
Net sales	\$738	+31%	\$562	-31%
Net earnings	\$(48)	N/A	\$(239)	N/A

Corporate includes certain operating and non-operating activities not allocated to specific business units. These include: the incidental businesses managed at the corporate level; financing and investing activities; other general corporate items; the historical results of certain divested brands and categories; certain asset impairment charges;

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certain balance sheet impacts from significant foreign exchange devaluations; and certain restructuring-type activities to maintain a competitive cost structure, including manufacturing and workforce optimization. Corporate also includes reconciling items to adjust the accounting policies used in the segments to U.S. GAAP. The most significant reconciling item includes income taxes to adjust from blended statutory tax rates that are reflected in the segments to the overall Company effective tax rate.

Net sales in Corporate increased by \$176 million in 2014. Corporate net earnings improved by \$191 million in 2014 primarily due to reduced net after-tax goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges (which totaled \$290 million in the prior year but were zero in the current period), lower current year restructuring and overhead spending and lower overall Company effective tax rate, partially offset by the holding gain in the prior year from the buyout of our Iberian joint venture partner. Additional discussion of the items impacting net earnings in Corporate are included in the Results of Operations section.

In 2013, net sales in Corporate decreased by \$258 million due to a reduction in sales from P&G Chemicals as a result of lower commodity prices. Corporate net earnings improved \$1.6 billion primarily due to reduced net after-tax goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges (which totaled \$1.5 billion in the prior year as compared to \$290 million in the current period), along with the 2013 net after-tax holding gain related to the purchase of the balance of our Iberian joint venture, partially offset by the 2013 charge for the impact of the Venezuela devaluation. Additional discussion of the items impacting net earnings in Corporate are included in the Results of Operations section above.

Productivity and Cost Savings Plan

In 2012, the Company initiated a productivity and cost savings plan to reduce costs and better leverage scale in the areas of supply chain, research and development, marketing and overheads. The plan was designed to accelerate cost reductions by streamlining management decision making, manufacturing and other work processes to fund the Company's growth strategy.

As part of this plan, the Company expects to incur in excess of \$4.5 billion in before-tax restructuring costs over a five-year period (from fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2016). Approximately 62% of the costs have been incurred through the end of fiscal 2014. Savings generated from the restructuring costs are difficult to estimate, given the nature of the activities, the corollary benefits achieved (e.g., enrollment reduction achieved via normal attrition), the timing of the execution and the degree of reinvestment. Overall, the costs and other non-manufacturing enrollment reductions are expected to deliver in excess of \$2.8 billion in annual gross savings (before-tax). The cumulative before-tax savings realized through 2014 were approximately \$1.4 billion.

Restructuring accruals of \$381 million as of June 30, 2014, are classified as current liabilities. Approximately 75% of the restructuring charges incurred during fiscal 2014 either have been or will be settled with cash. Consistent with our historical policies for ongoing restructuring-type activities, the resulting charges are funded by and included within Corporate for segment reporting.

Refer to Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for more details on the restructuring program.

CASH FLOW, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

We believe our financial condition continues to be of high quality, as evidenced by our ability to generate substantial cash from operations and ready access to capital markets at competitive rates.

Operating cash flow provides the primary source of cash to fund operating needs and capital expenditures. Excess operating cash is used first to fund shareholder dividends. Other discretionary uses include share repurchases and acquisitions to complement our portfolio of businesses, brands and geographies. As necessary, we may supplement operating cash flow with debt to fund these activities. The overall cash position of the Company reflects our strong business results and a global cash management strategy that takes into account liquidity management, economic factors and tax considerations.

Operating Cash Flow

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Operating cash flow was \$14.0 billion in 2014, a 6% decrease from the prior year, which was primarily driven by a \$1 billion discretionary contribution into a foreign pension plan. Operating cash flows resulted primarily from net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items (depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation, deferred income

taxes and gains on sale and purchase of businesses) partially offset by the impact of other operating assets and liabilities. Working capital changes did not have a significant impact on operating cash flow in 2014. Reduced accounts receivable generated \$87 million of cash primarily due to improved collection results, which, along with the timing and mix of sales late in the period, drove a 1 day decrease in accounts receivable days sales outstanding. Inventory changes did not significantly impact operating cash flow as inventory management improvement efforts offset inventory needed to support product initiatives and build stock to support capacity expansions and manufacturing sourcing changes. Inventory days on hand decreased by 3 days primarily due to inventory management improvement efforts. Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities also did not significantly impact operating cash flow. Other operating assets and liabilities utilized \$1.6 billion of cash, primarily driven by \$1 billion of cash used for a discretionary contribution into a foreign pension plan.

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Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Operating cash flow was \$14.9 billion in 2013, a 12% increase from the prior year. Operating cash flows resulted primarily from net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items (depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation, asset impairments, deferred income taxes and gains on sale and purchase of businesses) and a decrease in working capital. Increased accounts receivable used \$415 million of cash primarily to fund growth. In addition, accounts receivable days sales outstanding increased two days due to the timing and mix of sales late in the period and foreign exchange impacts. Increased inventory used \$225 million of cash to support product initiatives and to build stock to support capacity expansions and manufacturing sourcing changes, partially offset by inventory management improvement efforts. Inventory days on hand increased by one day primarily due to foreign exchange impacts. Increased accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities generated \$1.3 billion of cash primarily due to an increase in marketing accruals from increased advertising and other marketing costs.

Free Cash Flow. We view free cash flow as an important measure because it is a factor impacting the amount of cash available for dividends, share repurchases, acquisitions and other discretionary investment. It is defined as operating cash flow less capital expenditures and is one of the measures used to evaluate senior management and determine their at-risk compensation.

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Free cash flow was \$10.1 billion in 2014, a decrease of 7% versus the prior year. The decrease was driven by the decrease in operating cash flows, which was primarily due to a \$1 billion discretionary contribution into a foreign pension plan. Free cash flow productivity, defined as the ratio of free cash flow to net earnings, was 86% in 2014.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Free cash flow was \$10.9 billion in 2013, an increase of 17% versus the prior year. The increase was driven by the increase in operating cash flows. Free cash flow productivity, defined as the ratio of free cash flow to net earnings, was 95% in 2013.

Investing Cash Flows

Fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013

Net investing activities consumed \$4.1 billion in cash in 2014 mainly due to capital spending and cash paid for investments in available-for-sale securities, partially offset by asset sales.

Fiscal year 2013 compared with fiscal year 2012

Net investing activities consumed \$6.3 billion in cash in 2013 mainly due to capital spending, cash paid for acquisitions and investments in available-for-sale securities, partially offset by asset sales.

Capital Spending. We manage capital spending to support our business growth plans and have cost controls to deliver our cash generation targets. Capital expenditures, primarily to support capacity expansion, innovation and cost savings, were \$3.8 billion in 2014 and \$4.0 billion in 2013. Capital spending as a percentage of net sales decreased 30 basis points to 4.6% in 2014. Capital spending as a percentage of net sales in 2013 increased 10 basis points to 4.9%.

Acquisitions. Acquisition activity was not material in 2014. Acquisitions used \$1.1 billion of cash in 2013 primarily for the acquisition of our partner's interest in a joint venture in Iberia.

Proceeds from Divestitures and Other Asset Sales. Proceeds from asset sales contributed \$570 million in cash in 2014 mainly due to minor brand divestiture activities, including MDVIP, the Pert business in Latin America, and the bleach business in CEEMEA and Latin America. Proceeds from asset sales contributed \$584 million in cash in 2013 mainly due to the divestitures of the bleach business in Italy and the Braun household appliances business.

Financing Cash Flows

Dividend Payments. Our first discretionary use of cash is dividend payments. Dividends per common share increased 7% to \$2.45 per share in 2014. Total dividend payments to common and preferred shareholders were \$6.9 billion in 2014 and \$6.5 billion in 2013. In April 2014, the Board of Directors declared an increase in our quarterly dividend from \$0.6015 to \$0.6436 per share on Common Stock and Series A and B ESOP Convertible Class A Preferred Stock. This represents a 7% increase compared to the prior quarterly dividend and is the 58th consecutive year that our dividend has increased. We have paid a dividend in every year since our incorporation in 1890.

Long-Term and Short-Term Debt. We maintain debt levels we consider appropriate after evaluating a number of factors, including cash flow expectations, cash requirements for ongoing operations, investment and financing plans (including acquisitions and share repurchase activities) and the overall cost of capital. Total debt was \$35.4 billion as of June 30, 2014 and \$31.5 billion as of June 30, 2013. Our total debt increased in 2014 mainly due to debt issuances and an increase in commercial paper outstanding, partially offset by bond maturities.

Treasury Purchases. Total share repurchases were \$6.0 billion in 2014 and 2013.

Liquidity

At June 30, 2014, our current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$2.1 billion (\$4.3 billion, excluding current assets and current liabilities of the Pet Care business held for sale), largely due to short-term borrowings under our commercial paper program. We anticipate being able to support our short-term liquidity and operating needs largely through cash generated from operations. The Company regularly assesses

its cash needs and the available sources to fund these needs. The majority of our cash is held off-shore by foreign subsidiaries, but we do not expect restrictions or taxes on repatriation of cash held outside of the United States to have a material effect on our overall liquidity, financial condition or the results of operations for the foreseeable future. We utilize short- and long-term debt to fund discretionary items, such as acquisitions and share repurchases. We have strong short- and long-term debt ratings, which have enabled and should continue to enable us to refinance our debt as it becomes due at favorable rates in commercial paper and bond markets. In addition, we have agreements with a diverse group of financial institutions that, if needed, should provide sufficient credit funding to meet short-term financing requirements.

On June 30, 2014, our short-term credit ratings were P-1 (Moody's) and A-1+ (Standard & Poor's), while our long-term credit ratings are Aa3 (Moody's) and AA- (Standard & Poor's), all with a stable outlook.

We maintain bank credit facilities to support our ongoing commercial paper program. The current facility is an \$11.0 billion facility split between a \$7.0 billion 5-year facility and a \$4.0 billion 364-day facility, which expire in August 2018 and July 2015, respectively. The 364-day facility can be extended for certain periods of time as specified in, and in accordance with, the terms of the credit agreement. These facilities are currently undrawn and we anticipate that they will remain largely undrawn for the foreseeable future. These credit facilities do not have cross-default or ratings triggers, nor do they have material adverse events clauses, except at the time of signing. In addition to these credit facilities, we have an automatically effective registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC that is available for registered offerings of short- or long-term debt securities.

Guarantees and Other Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have guarantees or other off-balance sheet financing arrangements, including variable interest entities, which we believe could have a material impact on financial condition or liquidity.

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Contractual Commitments

The following table provides information on the amount and payable date of our contractual commitments as of June 30, 2014.

(\$ millions)	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	After 5 Years
RECORDED LIABILITIES					
Total debt	\$35,229	\$15,576	\$4,391	\$3,939	\$11,323
Capital leases	83	19	34	23	7
Uncertain tax positions ⁽¹⁾	37	37	—	—	—
OTHER					
Interest payments relating to long-term debt	7,929	831	1,385	1,195	4,518
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	1,944	288	509	404	743
Minimum pension funding ⁽³⁾	817	264	553	—	—
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	1,985	1,068	432	164	321
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS	48,024	18,083	7,304	5,725	16,912

As of June 30, 2014, the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects a liability for uncertain tax positions of \$1.9 billion, including \$443 million of interest and penalties. Due to the high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of future cash outflows of liabilities for uncertain tax positions beyond one year, a reasonable estimate of the period of cash settlement beyond twelve months from the balance sheet date of June 30, 2014, cannot be made.

(2) Operating lease obligations are shown net of guaranteed sublease income.

(3) Represents future pension payments to comply with local funding requirements. These future pension payments assume the Company continues to meet its future statutory funding requirements. Considering the current economic environment in which the Company operates, the Company believes its cash flows are adequate to meet the future statutory funding requirements. The projected payments beyond fiscal year 2017 are not currently determinable.

(4) Primarily reflects future contractual payments under various take-or-pay arrangements entered into as part of the normal course of business. Commitments made under take-or-pay obligations represent future purchases in line with expected usage to obtain favorable pricing. Approximately 19% relates to service contracts for information technology, human resources management and facilities management activities that have been outsourced. While the amounts listed represent contractual obligations, we do not believe it is likely that the full contractual amount would be paid if the underlying contracts were canceled prior to maturity. In such cases, we generally are able to negotiate new contracts or cancellation penalties, resulting in a reduced payment. The amounts do not include other contractual purchase obligations that are not take-or-pay arrangements. Such contractual purchase obligations are primarily purchase orders at fair value that are part of normal operations and are reflected in historical operating cash flow trends. We do not believe such purchase obligations will adversely affect our liquidity position.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

In preparing our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, there are certain accounting policies that may require a choice between acceptable accounting methods or may require substantial judgment or estimation in their application. These include income taxes, certain employee benefits and goodwill and intangible assets. We believe these accounting policies, and others set forth in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, should be reviewed as they are integral to understanding the results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

The Company has discussed the selection of significant accounting policies and the effect of estimates with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

Income Taxes

Our annual tax rate is determined based on our income, statutory tax rates and the tax impacts of items treated

differently for tax purposes than for financial reporting purposes. Tax law requires certain items be included in the tax return at different times than the items are reflected in the financial statements. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible in our tax return, and some differences are temporary, reversing over time, such as depreciation expense. These temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent the tax effect of items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future years for which we have already recorded the tax benefit in our income statement or net operating loss carryforwards that can be utilized to reduce future taxes. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in our financial statements for which payment has been deferred, the tax effect of expenditures for which a deduction has already been taken in our tax return but has not yet been recognized in our financial statements or assets recorded at fair value in business combinations for which there was no corresponding tax basis adjustment.

Inherent in determining our annual tax rate are judgments regarding business plans, planning opportunities and expectations about future outcomes. Realization of certain deferred tax assets, primarily net operating loss and other carryforwards, is dependent upon generating sufficient taxable income in the appropriate jurisdiction prior to the expiration of the carryforward periods. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, will be realized.

We operate in multiple jurisdictions with complex tax policy and regulatory environments. In certain of these jurisdictions, we may take tax positions that management believes are supportable, but are potentially subject to successful challenge by the applicable taxing authority. These interpretational differences with the respective governmental taxing authorities can be impacted by the local economic and fiscal environment. We evaluate our tax positions and establish liabilities in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance on uncertainty in income taxes. We review these tax uncertainties in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the progress of tax audits, and adjust them accordingly. We have a number of audits in process in various jurisdictions. Although the resolution of these tax positions is uncertain, based on currently available information, we believe that the ultimate outcomes will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Because there are a number of estimates and assumptions inherent in calculating the various components of our tax provision, certain changes or future events such as changes in tax legislation, geographic mix of earnings, completion of tax audits or earnings repatriation plans could have an impact on those estimates and our effective tax rate. For additional details on the Company's income taxes, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Employee Benefits

We sponsor various post-employment benefits throughout the world. These include pension plans, both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans, and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plans, consisting primarily of health care and life insurance for retirees. For accounting purposes, the defined benefit pension and OPEB plans require assumptions to estimate the projected and accumulated benefit obligations, including the following variables: discount rate; expected salary increases; certain employee-related factors, such as turnover, retirement age and mortality; expected return on assets; and health care cost trend rates. These and other assumptions affect the annual expense and obligations recognized for the underlying plans. Our assumptions reflect our historical experiences and management's best judgment regarding future expectations. As permitted by U.S. GAAP, the net amount by which actual results differ from our assumptions is deferred. If this net deferred amount exceeds 10% of the greater of plan assets or liabilities, a portion of the deferred amount is included in

expense for the following year. The cost or benefit of plan changes, such as increasing or decreasing benefits for prior employee service (prior service cost), is deferred and included in expense on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the employees expected to receive benefits.

The expected return on plan assets assumption impacts our defined benefit expense, since many of our defined benefit pension plans and our primary OPEB plan are partially funded. The process for setting the expected rates of return is described in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For 2014, the average return on assets assumptions for pension plan assets and OPEB assets was 7.2% and 8.3%, respectively. A change in the rate of return of 100 basis points for both pension and OPEB assets would impact annual after-tax benefit expense by approximately \$111 million.

Since pension and OPEB liabilities are measured on a discounted basis, the discount rate impacts our plan obligations and expenses. Discount rates used for our U.S. defined benefit pension and OPEB plans are based on a yield curve constructed from a portfolio of high quality bonds for which the timing and amount of cash outflows approximate the estimated payouts of the plan. For our international plans, the discount rates are set by benchmarking against investment grade corporate bonds rated AA or better. The average discount rate on the defined benefit pension plans and OPEB plans of 3.5% and 4.4%, respectively, represents a weighted average of local rates in countries where such plans exist. A 100-basis point change in the pension discount rate would impact annual after-tax defined benefit pension expense by approximately \$197 million. A change in the OPEB discount rate of 100 basis points would impact annual after-tax OPEB expense by approximately \$79 million. For additional details on our defined benefit pension and OPEB plans, see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Significant judgment is required to estimate the fair value of intangible assets and in assigning their respective useful lives. Accordingly, we typically obtain the assistance of third-party valuation specialists for significant tangible and intangible assets. The fair value estimates are based on available historical information and on future expectations and assumptions deemed reasonable by management, but are inherently uncertain.

We typically use an income method to estimate the fair value of intangible assets, which is based on forecasts of the expected future cash flows attributable to the respective assets. Significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the valuations reflect a consideration of other marketplace participants, and include the amount and timing of future cash flows (including expected growth rates and profitability), the underlying product or technology life cycles, economic barriers to entry, a brand's relative market position and the discount rate applied to the cash flows.

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Unanticipated market or macroeconomic events and circumstances may occur, which could affect the accuracy or validity of the estimates and assumptions.

Determining the useful life of an intangible asset also requires judgment. Certain brand intangible assets are expected to have indefinite lives based on their history and our plans to continue to support and build the acquired brands. Other acquired intangible assets (e.g., certain trademarks or brands, customer relationships, patents and technologies) are expected to have determinable useful lives. Our assessment as to brands that have an indefinite life and those that have a determinable life is based on a number of factors including competitive environment, market share, brand history, underlying product life cycles, operating plans and the macroeconomic environment of the countries in which the brands are sold. Our estimates of the useful lives of determinable-lived intangible assets are primarily based on these same factors. All of our acquired technology and customer-related intangible assets are expected to have determinable useful lives.

The costs of determinable-lived intangible assets are amortized to expense over their estimated lives. The value of indefinite-lived intangible assets and residual goodwill is not amortized, but is tested at least annually for impairment. Our impairment testing for goodwill is performed separately from our impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets. We test goodwill for impairment by reviewing the book value compared to the fair value at the reporting unit level. We test individual indefinite-lived intangible assets by comparing the book values of each asset to the estimated fair value. We determine the fair value of our reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets based on the income approach. Under the income approach, we calculate the fair value of our reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Considerable management judgment is necessary to evaluate the impact of operating and macroeconomic changes and to estimate future cash flows to measure fair value. Assumptions used in our impairment evaluations, such as forecasted growth rates and cost of capital, are consistent with internal projections and operating plans. We believe such assumptions and estimates are also comparable to those that would be used by other marketplace participants.

With the exception of our Appliances, Batteries and Salon Professional businesses, all of our reporting units have fair values that significantly exceed recorded values. However, future changes in the judgments, assumptions and estimates that are used in our impairment testing for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, including discount and tax rates or future cash flow projections, could result in significantly different estimates of the fair values. In addition, any potential change in the strategic plans for these businesses due to the refocusing of our business portfolio could impact these judgments, assumptions, and estimates, in turn, impacting our fair value. A significant reduction in the estimated fair values could result in impairment charges

that could materially affect the financial statements in any given year. The recorded value of goodwill and intangible assets from recently impaired businesses and recently acquired businesses are derived from more recent business operating plans and macroeconomic environmental conditions and therefore are more susceptible to an adverse change that could require an impairment charge.

The results of our impairment testing during fiscal 2012 indicated that the estimated fair values of our Appliances and Salon Professional reporting units were less than their respective carrying amounts. Therefore, we recorded a non-cash before- and after-tax impairment charge of \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2012. Additionally, our impairment testing for indefinite-lived intangible assets during fiscal 2012 indicated a decline in the fair value of our Koleston Perfect and Wella trade name intangible assets below their respective carrying values. This resulted in a non-cash, before-tax impairment charge of \$246 million (\$173 million after-tax) to reduce the carrying amounts of these assets to their estimated fair values.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, the estimated fair value of our Appliances reporting units declined further, below the carrying amount resulting from the fiscal 2012 impairment. Therefore, we recorded an additional non-cash before and after-tax impairment charge of \$259 million in fiscal 2013. Additionally, our fourth quarter 2013 impairment testing for Appliances indicated a decline in the fair value of our Braun trade name intangible asset below its carrying value. This resulted in a non-cash, before-tax impairment charge of \$49 million (\$31 million after-tax) to reduce the carrying amount of this asset to its estimated fair value.

The Appliances business was acquired as part of the Gillette acquisition in 2005 and the Salon Professional business consists primarily of operations acquired in the Wella acquisition in 2004. Both businesses are stand-alone reporting units. These businesses represent some of our more discretionary consumer spending categories. Because of this, their operations and underlying fair values were disproportionately impacted by the economic downturn that began in fiscal 2009, which led to a reduction in home and personal grooming appliance purchases and in visits to hair salons that drove the fiscal 2012 impairment. The additional impairment of the Appliances business in fiscal 2013 was due to the devaluation of currency in Japan, a key country that generates a significant portion of the earnings of the Appliances business, relative to the currencies in which the underlying net assets are recorded. As of June 30, 2014, the Appliances business has remaining goodwill of \$317 million and remaining intangible assets of \$875 million, while the Salon Professional business has remaining goodwill of \$436 million and remaining intangible assets of \$726 million. As a result of the impairments, the estimated fair value of our Appliances business and the Salon Professional business slightly exceed their respective carrying values. Our fiscal 2014 valuations of the Appliances and Salon Professional businesses has them returning to sales and earnings growth

rates consistent with our long-term business plans. Changes to or a failure to achieve these business plans or a further deterioration of the macroeconomic conditions could result in a valuation that would trigger an additional impairment of the goodwill and intangible assets of these businesses.

The results of our annual goodwill impairment testing during fiscal 2014 indicated a decline in the fair value of the Batteries reporting unit due to lower long-term market growth assumptions in certain key geographies. The estimated fair value of Batteries continues to exceed its underlying carrying value, but the fair value cushion has been reduced to about 5%. As of June 30, 2014, the Batteries business has goodwill of \$2.6 billion and intangible assets of \$2.4 billion. The actual Batteries business results for the year ended June 30, 2014 were in line with the 2014 projections used in our annual goodwill and intangible asset impairment testing.

The business unit valuations used to test goodwill and intangible assets for impairment are dependent on a number of significant estimates and assumptions, including macroeconomic conditions, overall category growth rates, competitive activities, cost containment and margin expansion and Company business plans. We believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable. However, actual events and results of the Batteries reporting unit could differ substantially from those used in our valuations. To the extent such factors result in a further reduction of the level of projected cash flows used to estimate the Batteries reporting unit fair value, we may need to record non-cash impairment charges in the future.

In addition, in the fourth quarter of the year ended June 30, 2014, a key competitor announced its intent to split its consolidated business into two separate companies during 2015. One of those companies would operate primarily in the batteries category. While this proposed transaction has not been consummated, initial independent third party estimates of the competitor's stand-alone batteries business valuation are well below the earnings multiple implied from the valuation of our batteries business. We attribute the implied valuation differences to our more favorable business trends, primarily organic net sales and share growth, along with scale dis-synergies, general market uncertainty regarding the capabilities and competitiveness of a stand-alone company and lack of a control premium. In addition, the Company conducts a regular portfolio review of its businesses to assess long-term strategic fit. If our portfolio review process were to result in a decision to divest the batteries business, a divestiture could result in a loss that could be material if potential acquirers utilize valuations consistent with those indicated above for the key competitor.

See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion on goodwill and intangible asset impairment testing results.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." This guidance outlines a single, comprehensive model for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. We will adopt the standard on July 1, 2017. We are evaluating the impact, if any, that the standard will have on our financial statements. No other new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during the fiscal year had or is expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

OTHER INFORMATION

Hedging and Derivative Financial Instruments

As a multinational company with diverse product offerings, we are exposed to market risks, such as changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates and commodity prices. We evaluate exposures on a centralized basis to take advantage of natural exposure correlation and netting. Except within financing operations, we leverage the Company's broadly diversified portfolio of exposures as a natural hedge and prioritize operational hedging activities over financial market instruments. To the extent we choose to further manage volatility associated with the net exposures, we enter into various financial transactions which we account for using the applicable accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities. These financial transactions are governed by our policies covering acceptable counterparty exposure, instrument types and other hedging practices. Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial

Statements includes a detailed discussion of our accounting policies for financial instruments.

Derivative positions can be monitored using techniques including market valuation, sensitivity analysis and value-at-risk modeling. The tests for interest rate, currency rate and commodity derivative positions discussed below are based on the CorporateManager™ value-at-risk model using a one-year horizon and a 95% confidence level. The model incorporates the impact of correlation (the degree to which exposures move together over time) and diversification (from holding multiple currency, commodity and interest rate instruments) and assumes that financial returns are normally distributed. Estimates of volatility and correlations of market factors are drawn from the RiskMetrics™ dataset as of June 30, 2014. In cases where data is unavailable in RiskMetrics™, a reasonable proxy is included.

Our market risk exposures relative to interest rates, currency rates and commodity prices, as discussed below, have not changed materially versus the previous reporting period. In addition, we are not aware of any facts or circumstances that would significantly impact such exposures in the near term.

Interest Rate Exposure on Financial Instruments. Interest rate swaps are used to hedge exposures to interest rate movement on underlying debt obligations. Certain interest rate swaps denominated in foreign currencies are designated to hedge exposures to currency exchange rate movements on

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our investments in foreign operations. These currency interest rate swaps are designated as hedges of the Company's foreign net investments.

Based on our interest rate exposure as of and during the year ended June 30, 2014, including derivative and other instruments sensitive to interest rates, we believe a near-term change in interest rates, at a 95% confidence level based on historical interest rate movements, would not materially affect our financial statements.

Currency Rate Exposure on Financial Instruments. Because we manufacture and sell products and finance operations in a number of countries throughout the world, we are exposed to the impact on revenue and expenses of movements in currency exchange rates. Corporate policy prescribes the range of allowable hedging activity. To manage the exchange rate risk associated with our financing operations, we primarily use forward contracts with maturities of less than 18 months. In addition, we enter into certain currency swaps with maturities of up to five years to hedge our exposure to exchange rate movements on intercompany financing transactions.

Based on our currency rate exposure on derivative and other instruments as of and during the year ended June 30, 2014, we believe, at a 95% confidence level based on historical currency rate movements, the impact of a near-term change in currency rates would not materially affect our financial statements.

Commodity Price Exposure on Financial Instruments. We use raw materials that are subject to price volatility caused by weather, supply conditions, political and economic variables and other unpredictable factors. We may use futures, options and swap contracts to manage the volatility related to the above exposures.

As of and during the years ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, we did not have any commodity hedging activity.

Measures Not Defined By U.S. GAAP

Our discussion of financial results includes several "non-GAAP" financial measures. We believe these measures provide our investors with additional information about our underlying results and trends, as well as insight to some of the metrics used to evaluate management. When used in MD&A, we have provided the comparable GAAP measure in the discussion. These measures include:

Organic Sales Growth. Organic sales growth is a non-GAAP measure of sales growth excluding the impacts of acquisitions, divestitures and foreign exchange from year-over-year comparisons. We believe this provides investors with a more complete understanding of underlying sales trends by providing sales growth on a consistent basis. Organic sales is also one of the measures used to evaluate senior management and is a factor in determining their at-risk compensation.

The following tables provide a numerical reconciliation of organic sales growth to reported net sales growth:

Year ended June 30, 2014	Net Sales Growth	Foreign Exchange Impact	Acquisition/Divestiture Impact*	Organic Sales Growth	
Beauty	-2	% 2	% 0	% 0	%
Grooming	0	% 3	% 0	% 3	%
Health Care	1	% 1	% 0	% 2	%
Fabric Care and Home Care	1	% 3	% 0	% 4	%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	2	% 3	% -1	% 4	%
TOTAL COMPANY	1	% 2	% 0	% 3	%
Year ended June 30, 2013	Net Sales Growth	Foreign Exchange Impact	Acquisition/Divestiture Impact*	Organic Sales Growth	
Beauty	-2	% 2	% 1	% 1	%
Grooming	-4	% 4	% 2	% 2	%
Health Care	6	% 3	% -2	% 7	%

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Fabric Care and Home Care	1	% 3	% 0	% 4	%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	4	% 2	% 0	% 6	%
TOTAL COMPANY	1	% 2	% 0	% 3	%

* Acquisition/Divestiture Impact includes rounding impacts necessary to reconcile net sales to organic sales.

Core EPS. This is a measure of the Company's diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations excluding certain items that are not judged to be part of the Company's sustainable results or trends. This includes charges in 2014, 2013 and 2012 for incremental restructuring due to increased focus on productivity and cost savings, charges in 2014 and 2013 for the balance sheet impacts from foreign exchange policy changes and the devaluations of the official foreign currency exchange rate in Venezuela, charges in 2014, 2013 and 2012 related to pending European legal matters, a holding gain in 2013 on the purchase of the balance of our Iberian joint venture (JV), and impairment charges in 2013 and 2012 for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. We do not view these items to be part of our sustainable results. We believe the Core EPS measure provides an important perspective of underlying business trends and results and provides a more comparable measure of year-on-year earnings per share growth. Core EPS is also one of the measures used to evaluate senior management and is a factor in determining their at-risk compensation.

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The table below provides a reconciliation of reported diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations to Core EPS:

Years ended June 30	2014	2013	2012	
Diluted net earnings per share - continuing operations	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.83	\$ 3.06	
Incremental restructuring charges	0.12	0.18	0.20	
Venezuela balance sheet devaluation Impacts	0.09	0.08	—	
Charges for pending European legal matters	0.02	0.05	0.03	
Gain on purchase of balance of Iberian JV	—	(0.21)	—
Impairment charges	—	0.10	0.51	
Rounding	0.01	(0.01	)	(0.01)
CORE EPS	4.22	4.02	3.79	
Core EPS Growth	5	% 6	% (1)%

Note - All reconciling items are presented net of tax. Tax effects are calculated consistent with the nature of the underlying transaction.

Free Cash Flow. Free cash flow is defined as operating cash flow less capital spending. We view free cash flow as an important measure because it is one factor in determining the amount of cash available for dividends, share repurchases, acquisitions and other discretionary investments. Free cash flow is also one of the measures used to evaluate senior management and is a factor in determining their at-risk compensation.

Free Cash Flow Productivity. Free cash flow productivity is defined as the ratio of free cash flow to net earnings. Free cash flow productivity is also one of the measures used to evaluate senior management and is a factor in determining their at-risk compensation.

The following table provides a numerical reconciliation of free cash flow and free cash flow productivity (\$ millions):

	Operating Cash Flow	Capital Spending	Free Cash Flow	Net Earnings	Free Cash Flow Productivity	
2014	\$ 13,958	\$(3,848	) \$ 10,110	\$ 11,785	86	%
2013	14,873	(4,008	) 10,865	11,402	95	%
2012	13,284	(3,964	) 9,320	10,904	85	%

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section entitled Other Information under Management's Disclosure and Analysis, and Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

At The Procter & Gamble Company, we take great pride in our long history of doing what's right. If you analyze what's made our Company successful over the years, you may focus on our brands, our marketing strategies, our organization design and our ability to innovate. But if you really want to get at what drives our Company's success, the place to look is our people. Our people are deeply committed to our Purpose, Values and Principles. It is this commitment to doing what's right that unites us.

This commitment to doing what's right is embodied in our financial reporting. High-quality financial reporting is our responsibility, one we execute with integrity, and within both the letter and spirit of the law.

High-quality financial reporting is characterized by accuracy, objectivity and transparency. Management is responsible for maintaining an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting to deliver those characteristics in all material respects. The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, provides oversight. We have engaged Deloitte & Touche LLP to audit our Consolidated Financial Statements, on which they have issued an unqualified opinion.

Our commitment to providing timely, accurate and understandable information to investors encompasses:

Communicating expectations to employees. Every employee, from senior management on down, is required to be trained on the Company's Worldwide Business Conduct Manual, which sets forth the Company's commitment to conduct its business affairs with high ethical standards. Every employee is held personally accountable for compliance and is provided several means of reporting any concerns about violations of the Worldwide Business Conduct Manual, which is available on our website at www.pg.com.

Maintaining a strong internal control environment. Our system of internal controls includes written policies and procedures, segregation of duties and the careful selection and development of employees. The system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed as authorized and appropriately recorded, that assets are safeguarded and that accounting records are sufficiently reliable to permit the preparation of financial statements conforming in all material respects with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We monitor these internal controls through control self-assessments conducted by business unit management. In addition to performing financial and compliance audits around the world, our Global Internal Audit organization provides training and continuously improves internal control processes. Appropriate actions are taken by management to correct any identified control deficiencies.

Executing financial stewardship. We maintain specific programs and activities to ensure that employees understand their fiduciary responsibilities to shareholders. This ongoing effort encompasses financial discipline in strategic and daily business decisions and brings particular focus to maintaining accurate financial reporting and effective controls through process improvement, skill development and oversight.

Exerting rigorous oversight of the business. We continuously review business results and strategic choices. Our Global Leadership Council is actively involved - from understanding strategies to reviewing key initiatives, financial performance and control assessments. The intent is to ensure we remain objective, identify potential issues, continuously challenge each other and ensure recognition and rewards are appropriately aligned with results.

Engaging our Disclosure Committee. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported timely and accurately. Our Disclosure Committee is a group of senior-level executives responsible for evaluating disclosure implications of significant business activities and events. The Committee reports its findings to the CEO and CFO, providing an effective process to evaluate our external disclosure obligations.

Strong and effective corporate governance from our Board of Directors. We have an active, capable and diligent Board that meets the required standards for independence, and we welcome the Board's oversight. Our Audit Committee comprises independent directors with significant financial knowledge and experience. We review significant accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control matters with them and encourage their independent discussions with external auditors. Our corporate governance guidelines, as well as the charter of the

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Audit Committee and certain other committees of our Board, are available on our website at www.pg.com. P&G has a strong history of doing what's right. Our employees embrace our Purpose, Values and Principles. We take responsibility for the quality and accuracy of our financial reporting. We present this information proudly, with the expectation that those who use it will understand our Company, recognize our commitment to performance with integrity and share our confidence in P&G's future.

/s/ A. G. Lafley

A. G. Lafley

Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Jon R. Moeller

Jon R. Moeller

Chief Financial Officer

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting of The Procter & Gamble Company (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Strong internal controls is an objective that is reinforced through our Worldwide Business Conduct Manual, which sets forth our commitment to conduct business with integrity, and within both the letter and the spirit of the law. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes a Control Self-Assessment Program that is conducted annually for critical financial reporting areas of the Company and is audited by the internal audit function.

Management takes the appropriate action to correct any identified control deficiencies. Because of its inherent limitations, any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, may not prevent or detect misstatements due to the possibility that a control can be circumvented or overridden or that misstatements due to error or fraud may occur that are not detected. Also, because of changes in conditions, internal control effectiveness may vary over time.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2014, using criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2014, based on these criteria.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2014, as stated in their report which is included herein.

/s/ A. G. Lafley

A. G. Lafley

Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Jon R. Moeller

Jon R. Moeller

Chief Financial Officer

August 8, 2014

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

The Procter & Gamble Company

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of The Procter & Gamble Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income, Shareholders' Equity and Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 8, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cincinnati, Ohio

August 8, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
The Procter & Gamble Company

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of The Procter & Gamble Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014 and our report dated August 8, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cincinnati, Ohio

August 8, 2014

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Consolidated Statements of Earnings

Amounts in millions except per share amounts; Years ended June 30

	2014	2013	2012
NET SALES	\$83,062	\$82,581	\$82,006
Cost of products sold	42,460	41,391	41,411
Selling, general and administrative expense	25,314	26,552	25,984
Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment charges	—	308	1,576
OPERATING INCOME	15,288	14,330	13,035
Interest expense	709	667	769
Interest income	100	87	77
Other non-operating income, net	206	942	185
EARNINGS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	14,885	14,692	12,528
Income taxes on continuing operations	3,178	3,391	3,378
NET EARNINGS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	11,707	11,301	9,150
NET EARNINGS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	78	101	1,754
NET EARNINGS	11,785	11,402	10,904
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	142	90	148
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$11,643	\$11,312	\$10,756
BASIC NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹⁾ :			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$4.16	\$4.00	\$3.18
Earnings from discontinued operations	0.03	0.04	0.64
BASIC NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	4.19	4.04	3.82
DILUTED NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹⁾ :			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$3.98	\$3.83	\$3.06
Earnings from discontinued operations	0.03	0.03	0.60
DILUTED NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	4.01	3.86	3.66
DIVIDENDS PER COMMON SHARE	\$2.45	\$2.29	\$2.14

⁽¹⁾ Basic net earnings per common share and diluted net earnings per common share are calculated on net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Amounts in millions; Years ended June 30	2014	2013	2012
NET EARNINGS	\$11,785	\$11,402	\$10,904
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS), NET OF TAX			
Financial statement translation	1,044	710	(5,990)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on hedges (net of \$209, \$92 and \$441 tax, respectively)	(347)	144	724
Unrealized gains/(losses) on investment securities (net of \$4, \$5 and \$3 tax, respectively)	9	(24)	(3)
Defined benefit retirement plans (net of \$356, \$637 and \$993 tax, respectively)	(869)	1,004	(2,010)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS), NET OF TAX	(163)	1,834	(7,279)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	11,622	13,236	3,625
Less: Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	150	94	124
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$11,472	\$13,142	\$3,501

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Consolidated Balance Sheets

Amounts in millions; June 30

Assets	2014	2013
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,558	\$5,947
Available-for-sale investment securities	2,128	—
Accounts receivable	6,386	6,508
INVENTORIES		
Materials and supplies	1,742	1,704
Work in process	684	722
Finished goods	4,333	4,483
Total inventories	6,759	6,909
Deferred income taxes	1,092	948
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,845	3,678
Assets held for sale	2,849	—
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	31,617	23,990
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	22,304	21,666
GOODWILL	53,704	55,188
TRADEMARKS AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	30,843	31,572
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	5,798	6,847
TOTAL ASSETS	\$144,266	\$139,263
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$8,461	\$8,777
Accrued and other liabilities	8,999	8,828
Liabilities held for sale	660	—
Debt due within one year	15,606	12,432
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	33,726	30,037
LONG-TERM DEBT	19,811	19,111
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	10,218	10,827
OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	10,535	10,579
TOTAL LIABILITIES	74,290	70,554
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Convertible Class A preferred stock, stated value \$1 per share (600 shares authorized)	1,111	1,137
Non-Voting Class B preferred stock, stated value \$1 per share (200 shares authorized)	—	—
Common stock, stated value \$1 per share (10,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2014 - 4009.2, 2013 - 4,009.2)	4,009	4,009
Additional paid-in capital	63,911	63,538
Reserve for ESOP debt retirement	(1,340)	(1,352)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(7,662)	(7,499)
Treasury stock, at cost (shares held: 2014 - 1,298.4, 2013 - 1,266.9)	(75,805)	(71,966)
Retained earnings	84,990	80,197
Noncontrolling interest	762	645
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	69,976	68,709
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$144,266	\$139,263

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Dollars in millions/Shares in thousands	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Reserve for ESOP Debt Retirement	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Non- control Interest	Total
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2011	2,765,737	\$4,008	\$1,234	\$62,405	\$(1,357)	\$(2,054)	\$(67,278)	\$70,682	\$361	\$68,321
Net earnings								10,756	148	10,904
Other comprehensive loss						(7,279)				(7,279)
Dividends to shareholders:										
Common								(5,883)		(5,883)
Preferred, net of tax benefits								(256)		(256)
Treasury purchases	(61,826)						(4,024)			(4,024)
Employee plan issuances	39,546			550			1,665			2,221
Preferred stock conversions	4,576		(39)	6			33			—
ESOP debt impacts								50		50
Noncontrolling interest, net				220					87	307
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2012	2,748,033	4,008	1,195	63,181	(1,357)	(9,333)	(69,604)	75,349	596	64,062
Net earnings								11,312	90	11,402
Other comprehensive income						1,834				1,834
Dividends to shareholders:										
Common								(6,275)		(6,275)
Preferred, net of tax benefits								(244)		(244)
Treasury purchases	(84,234)						(5,986)			(5,986)
Employee plan issuances	70,923	1		352			3,573			3,926
Preferred stock conversions	7,605		(58)	7			51			—
ESOP debt impacts					5			55		60
Noncontrolling interest, net				(2)					(41)	(43)
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2013	2,742,327	4,009	1,137	63,538	(1,352)	(7,499)	(71,966)	80,197	645	68,325
Net earnings								11,643	142	11,785
Other comprehensive loss						(163)				(163)
Dividends to shareholders:										
Common								(6,658)		(6,658)
Preferred, net of tax benefits								(253)		(253)
Treasury purchases	(74,987)						(6,005)			(6,005)
Employee plan issuances	40,288			364			2,144			2,506
Preferred stock conversions	3,178		(26)	4			22			—
ESOP debt impacts					12			61		73
Noncontrolling interest, net				5					(25)	(20)
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2014	2,710,806	\$4,009	\$1,111	\$63,911	\$(1,340)	\$(7,662)	\$(75,805)	\$84,990	\$762	\$69,001

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Amounts in millions; Years ended June 30

	2014	2013	2012
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$5,947	\$4,436	\$2,768
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net earnings	11,785	11,402	10,904
Depreciation and amortization	3,141	2,982	3,204
Share-based compensation expense	360	346	377
Deferred income taxes	(44)	(307)	(65)
Gain on sale and purchase of businesses	(154)	(916)	(2,106)
Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment charges	—	308	1,576
Change in accounts receivable	87	(415)	(427)
Change in inventories	8	(225)	77
Change in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	1	1,253	(22)
Change in other operating assets and liabilities	(1,557)	68	(444)
Other	331	377	210
TOTAL OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13,958	14,873	13,284
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(3,848)	(4,008)	(3,964)
Proceeds from asset sales	570	584	2,893
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(24)	(1,145)	(134)
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	(568)	(1,605)	—
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale investment securities	24	—	—
Change in other investments	(261)	(121)	112
TOTAL INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(4,107)	(6,295)	(1,093)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends to shareholders	(6,911)	(6,519)	(6,139)
Change in short-term debt	3,304	3,406	(3,412)
Additions to long-term debt	4,334	2,331	3,985
Reductions of long-term debt	(4,095)	(3,752)	(2,549)
Treasury stock purchases	(6,005)	(5,986)	(4,024)
Impact of stock options and other	2,094	3,449	1,729
TOTAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(7,279)	(7,071)	(10,410)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	39	4	(113)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,611	1,511	1,668
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$8,558	\$5,947	\$4,436

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE

Cash payments for:

Interest	\$686	\$683	\$740
Income taxes	3,320	3,780	4,348

Assets acquired through non-cash capital leases are immaterial for all periods.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

The Procter & Gamble Company's (the "Company," "Procter & Gamble," "we" or "us") business is focused on providing branded consumer packaged goods of superior quality and value. Our products are sold in more than 180 countries and territories primarily through retail operations including mass merchandisers, grocery stores, membership club stores, drug stores, department stores, salons, high-frequency stores and e-commerce. We have on-the-ground operations in approximately 70 countries.

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions are eliminated. Prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation for amounts related to discontinued operations (see Note 13) and segment reporting (see Note 12).

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying disclosures. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future. Estimates are used in accounting for, among other items, consumer and trade promotion accruals, restructuring reserves, pensions, post-employment benefits, stock options, valuation of acquired intangible assets, useful lives for depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets, future cash flows associated with impairment testing for goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and other long-lived assets, deferred tax assets, uncertain income tax positions and contingencies. Actual results may ultimately differ from estimates, although management does not generally believe such differences would materially affect the financial statements in any individual year. However, in regard to ongoing impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, significant deterioration in future cash flow projections or other assumptions used in estimating fair values versus those anticipated at the time of the initial valuations, could result in impairment charges that materially affect the financial statements in a given year.

Revenue Recognition

Sales are recognized when revenue is realized or realizable and has been earned. Revenue transactions represent sales of inventory. The revenue recorded is presented net of sales

and other taxes we collect on behalf of governmental authorities. The revenue includes shipping and handling costs, which generally are included in the list price to the customer. Our policy is to recognize revenue when title to the product, ownership and risk of loss transfer to the customer, which can be on the date of shipment or the date of receipt by the customer. A provision for payment discounts and product return allowances is recorded as a reduction of sales in the same period the revenue is recognized.

Trade promotions, consisting primarily of customer pricing allowances, merchandising funds and consumer coupons, are offered through various programs to customers and consumers. Sales are recorded net of trade promotion spending, which is recognized as incurred, generally at the time of the sale. Most of these arrangements have terms of approximately one year. Accruals for expected payouts under these programs are included as accrued marketing and promotion in the Accrued and other liabilities line item in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cost of Products Sold

Cost of products sold is primarily comprised of direct materials and supplies consumed in the manufacture of product, as well as manufacturing labor, depreciation expense and direct overhead expense necessary to acquire and convert the purchased materials and supplies into finished product. Cost of products sold also includes the cost to distribute products to customers, inbound freight costs, internal transfer costs, warehousing costs and other shipping and handling activity.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) is primarily comprised of marketing expenses, selling expenses, research and development costs, administrative and other indirect overhead costs, depreciation and amortization expense on non-manufacturing assets and other miscellaneous operating items. Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred and were \$2.0 billion in 2014, 2013 and 2012. Advertising costs, charged to expense as incurred, include worldwide television, print, radio, internet and in-store advertising expenses and were \$9.2 billion in 2014, \$9.6 billion in 2013 and \$9.2 billion in 2012. Non-advertising related components of the Company's total marketing spending include costs associated with consumer promotions, product sampling and sales aids, which are included in SG&A, as well as coupons and customer trade funds, which are recorded as reductions to net sales.

Other Non-Operating Income, Net

Other non-operating income, net, primarily includes net acquisition and divestiture gains and investment income.

Amounts in millions of dollars except per share amounts or as otherwise specified.

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Currency Translation

Financial statements of operating subsidiaries outside the U.S. generally are measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Adjustments to translate those statements into U.S. dollars are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI). Currency translation adjustments in accumulated OCI were gains of \$1.4 billion and \$353 at June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013, respectively. For subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies, the U.S. dollar is the functional currency. Re-measurement adjustments for financial statements in highly inflationary economies and other transactional exchange gains and losses are reflected in earnings.

Cash Flow Presentation

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are prepared using the indirect method, which reconciles net earnings to cash flow from operating activities. The reconciliation adjustments include the removal of timing differences between the occurrence of operating receipts and payments and their recognition in net earnings. The adjustments also remove cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are presented separately from operating activities. Cash flows from foreign currency transactions and operations are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. Cash flows from hedging activities are included in the same category as the items being hedged. Cash flows from derivative instruments designated as net investment hedges are classified as financing activities. Realized gains and losses from non-qualifying derivative instruments used to hedge currency exposures resulting from intercompany financing transactions are also classified as financing activities. Cash flows from other derivative instruments used to manage interest, commodity or other currency exposures are classified as operating activities. Cash payments related to income taxes are classified as operating activities. Cash flows from the Company's discontinued operations are included in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Cash Equivalents

Highly liquid investments with remaining stated maturities of three months or less when purchased are considered cash equivalents and recorded at cost.

Investments

Investment securities consist of readily marketable debt and equity securities. Unrealized gains or losses from investments classified as trading, if any, are charged to earnings. Unrealized gains or losses on securities classified as available-for-sale are generally recorded in OCI. If an available-for-sale security is other than temporarily impaired, the loss is charged to either earnings or OCI depending on our intent and ability to retain the security until we recover the full cost basis and the extent of the loss attributable to the creditworthiness of the issuer. Investment securities are included as available-for-sale investment

securities and other current assets or other noncurrent assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Investments in certain companies over which we exert significant influence, but do not control the financial and operating decisions, are accounted for as equity method investments. Other investments that are not controlled, and over which we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence, are accounted for under the cost method. Both equity and cost method investments are included as other noncurrent assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value. Product-related inventories are primarily maintained on the first-in, first-out method. Minor amounts of product inventories, including certain cosmetics and commodities, are maintained on the last-in, first-out method. The cost of spare part inventories is maintained using the average-cost method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost reduced by accumulated depreciation. Depreciation expense is recognized over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Machinery and equipment includes office furniture and fixtures (15-year life), computer equipment and capitalized software (3- to 5-year lives) and manufacturing equipment (3- to 20-year lives). Buildings are depreciated over an estimated useful life of 40 years. Estimated useful lives are periodically reviewed and, when appropriate, changes are made prospectively. When certain events or changes in operating conditions occur, asset lives may be adjusted and an impairment assessment may be performed on the recoverability of the carrying amounts.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are evaluated for impairment annually or more often if indicators of a potential impairment are present. Our annual impairment testing of goodwill is performed separately from our impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets. The annual evaluation for impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets is based on valuation models that incorporate assumptions and internal projections of expected future cash flows and operating plans. We believe such assumptions are also comparable to those that would be used by other marketplace participants.

We have acquired brands that have been determined to have indefinite lives. We evaluate a number of factors to determine whether an indefinite life is appropriate, including the competitive environment, market share, brand history, product life cycles, operating plans and the macroeconomic environment of the countries in which the brands are sold. When certain events or changes in operating conditions occur, an impairment assessment is performed and

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indefinite-lived assets may be adjusted to a determinable life.

The cost of intangible assets with determinable useful lives is amortized to reflect the pattern of economic benefits consumed, either on a straight-line or accelerated basis over the estimated periods benefited. Patents, technology and other intangible assets with contractual terms are generally amortized over their respective legal or contractual lives. Customer relationships, brands and other non-contractual intangible assets with determinable lives are amortized over periods generally ranging from 5 to 30 years. When certain events or changes in operating conditions occur, an impairment assessment is performed and remaining lives of intangible assets with determinable lives may be adjusted.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Certain financial instruments are required to be recorded at fair value. Changes in assumptions or estimation methods could affect the fair value estimates; however, we do not believe any such changes would have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Other financial instruments, including cash equivalents, other investments and short-term debt, are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value. The fair values of long-term debt and financial instruments are disclosed in Note 5.

New Accounting Pronouncements and Policies

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." This guidance outlines a single, comprehensive model for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. We will adopt the standard on July 1, 2017. We are evaluating the impact, if any, that the standard will have on our financial statements. No other new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during the fiscal year had or is expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 2

GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The change in the net carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment was as follows:

	Beauty	Grooming	Health Care	Fabric Care and Home Care	Baby, Feminine and Family Care	Corporate	Total Company
GOODWILL at JUNE 30, 2012 - Gross	\$ 16,860	\$ 21,579	\$ 6,115	\$ 4,424	\$ 3,684	\$ 2,441	\$ 55,103
Accumulated impairment losses at June 30, 2012	(431)	(899)	—	—	—	—	(1,330)
GOODWILL at JUNE 30, 2012 - Net	16,429	20,680	6,115	4,424	3,684	2,441	53,773
Acquisitions and divestitures	(21)	(40)	—	(14)	1,090	—	1,015
Goodwill impairment charges	—	(259)	—	—	—	—	(259)
Translation and other	255	236	70	43	54	1	659
GOODWILL at JUNE 30, 2013 - Gross	17,094	21,775	6,185	4,453	4,828	2,442	56,777
Accumulated impairment losses at June 30, 2013	(431)	(1,158)	—	—	—	—	(1,589)
GOODWILL at JUNE 30, 2013 - Net	16,663	20,617	6,185	4,453	4,828	2,442	55,188
Acquisitions and divestitures	—	—	—	(3)	—	(2,445)	(2,448)
Translation and other	377	322	95	85	82	3	964
GOODWILL at JUNE 30, 2014 - Gross	17,471	22,097	6,280	4,535	4,910	—	55,293
Accumulated impairment losses at June 30, 2014	(431)	(1,158)	—	—	—	—	(1,589)

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GOODWILL at JUNE 30, 2014 - Net	17,040	20,939	6,280	4,535	4,910	—	53,704
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On July 31, 2014, the Company completed the divestiture of its Pet Care operations in North America, Latin America and other selected countries. The Company is pursuing alternate plans to sell its Pet Care business in the other markets, primarily the European Union countries. As a result, the Pet Care goodwill is included in the Corporate Segment as of June 30, 2013 and 2012. Pet Care goodwill and intangible assets at June 30, 2014 are reported in assets held for sale. The remaining change in goodwill since June 30, 2013 was primarily due to currency translation across all reportable segments.

The results of our goodwill impairment testing during fiscal 2013 determined that the estimated fair value of our Appliances reporting unit declined below its carrying amount. As a result, we recorded a non-cash before and after-tax impairment charge of \$259, in fiscal 2013, to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill to estimated fair value. We also recorded a non-cash before-tax impairment charge of \$49 (\$31 after-tax) to reduce the carrying amount of our Braun indefinite-lived trade name intangible asset to its fair value. The fiscal 2013 declines in fair values of the Appliances reporting unit and the Braun trade name intangible asset were primarily driven by currency impacts. Specifically, currency in Japan, a country that generates a significant portion of the Appliances earnings, devalued approximately 20% in the second half of fiscal 2013 relative to the currencies in which the underlying net assets are recorded. This sustained reduction in the yen reduced the underlying category market size and the projected future cash flows of the business, which in turn triggered the impairment.

In October 2012, the Company acquired our partner's interest in a joint venture in Iberia that operates in our Baby Care and Family Care and Health Care reportable segments. We paid \$1.1 billion for our partner's interest and the transaction was accounted for as a business combination. The total enterprise value of \$1.9 billion was allocated to indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$0.2 billion, defined-life intangible assets of \$0.9 billion and goodwill of \$1.1 billion. These were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of deferred tax liabilities on the intangible assets. The Company recognized a \$0.6 billion holding gain on its previously held investment, which was included in other non-operating income, net in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in fiscal 2013. In addition to these items and the impairment discussed above, the remaining net increase in goodwill during fiscal 2013 was primarily due to currency translation across all reportable segments.

The results of our goodwill impairment testing during fiscal 2012 determined that the estimated fair values of our Appliances and Salon Professional reporting units were less than their respective carrying amounts. As a result, we recorded a non-cash before and after-tax impairment charge of \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2012 to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill to estimated fair value. \$899 of the impairment related to Appliances and \$431 related to Salon Professional. Our impairment testing for indefinite-lived intangible assets

during fiscal 2012 also indicated a decline in the fair value of our Koleston Perfect and Wella trade name intangible assets below their respective carrying values. This resulted in a non-cash before-tax impairment charge of \$246 (\$173 after-tax) to reduce the carrying amounts of these assets to their respective values. The fiscal 2012 declines in the fair values of the Appliances and Salon Professional reporting units and the underlying Koleston Perfect and Wella trade name intangible assets were driven by a combination of competitive and economic factors, which resulted in a reduction in the forecasted growth rates and cash flows used to estimate fair value.

All of the goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment charges are included in Corporate for segment reporting.

The goodwill and intangible asset valuations are dependent on a number of significant estimates and assumptions, including macroeconomic conditions, overall category growth rates, competitive activities, cost containment and margin expansion and Company business plans. We believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable. However, actual events and results could differ substantially from those used in our valuations. To the extent such factors result in a failure to achieve the level of projected cash flows used to estimate fair value, we may need to record additional non-cash impairment charges in the future.

Identifiable intangible assets were comprised of:

	2014		2013	
June 30	Gross	Accumulated	Gross	Accumulated

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	Carrying Amount	Amortization		Carrying Amount	Amortization	
INTANGIBLE ASSETS WITH DETERMINABLE LIVES						
Brands	\$4,154	\$(2,205	)	\$4,251	\$(2,020)
Patents and technology	2,850	(2,082	)	2,976	(2,032)
Customer relationships	2,002	(763	)	2,118	(703)
Other	355	(164	)	348	(168)
TOTAL	9,361	(5,214	)	9,693	(4,923)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS WITH INDEFINITE LIVES

Brands	26,696	—		26,802	—	
TOTAL	36,057	(5,214	)	36,495	(4,923)

Due to the divestiture of the Pet Care business, intangible assets specific to the Pet Care business are reported in assets held for sale in accordance with the accounting principles for assets held for sale as of June 30, 2014.

Amortization expense of intangible assets was as follows:

Years ended June 30	2014	2013	2012
Intangible asset amortization	\$514	\$528	\$500

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Estimated amortization expense over the next five fiscal years is as follows:

Years ended June 30	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Estimated amortization expense	\$432	\$393	\$360	\$332	\$309

These estimates do not reflect the impact of future foreign exchange rate changes.

NOTE 3

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The components of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

June 30	2014	2013
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Buildings	\$8,022	\$7,829
Machinery and equipment	32,398	31,070
Land	893	878
Construction in progress	3,114	3,235
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	44,427	43,012
Accumulated depreciation	(22,123)	(21,346)
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	22,304	21,666

Selected components of current and noncurrent liabilities were as follows:

June 30	2014	2013
ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES - CURRENT		
Marketing and promotion	\$3,290	\$3,122
Compensation expenses	1,647	1,665
Restructuring reserves	381	323
Taxes payable	711	817
Legal and environmental	399	374
Other	2,571	2,527
TOTAL	8,999	8,828

OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Pension benefits	\$5,984	\$6,027
Other postretirement benefits	1,906	1,713
Uncertain tax positions	1,843	2,002
Other	802	837
TOTAL	10,535	10,579

RESTRUCTURING PROGRAM

The Company has historically incurred an ongoing annual level of restructuring-type activities to maintain a competitive cost structure, including manufacturing and workforce optimization. Before-tax costs incurred under the ongoing program have generally ranged from \$250 to \$500 annually. In 2012, the Company initiated an incremental restructuring program as part of a productivity and cost savings plan to reduce costs in the areas of supply chain, research and development, marketing and overheads. The productivity and cost savings plan was designed to accelerate cost reductions by streamlining management decision making, manufacturing and other work processes in order to help fund the Company's growth strategy.

The Company expects to incur in excess of \$4.5 billion in before-tax restructuring costs over a five year period (from fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2016), including costs incurred as part of the ongoing and incremental restructuring program. Through the end of fiscal 2014, we had incurred \$2.8 billion of the total expected restructuring charges under the program. The restructuring program plans included a targeted net reduction in non-manufacturing overhead enrollment of approximately 16% - 22% through fiscal 2016, which we expect to exceed. Through fiscal 2014, the Company has reduced non-manufacturing enrollment by approximately 9,300, or approximately 15%. The reductions

are enabled by the elimination of duplicate work, simplification through the use of technology, optimization of various functional and business organizations and the Company's global footprint. In addition, the plan includes integration of newly acquired companies and the optimization of the supply chain and other manufacturing processes.

Restructuring costs incurred consist primarily of costs to separate employees, asset-related costs to exit facilities and other costs as outlined below. The Company incurred total restructuring charges of approximately \$806 and \$956 for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Approximately \$373 and \$591 of these charges were recorded in SG&A for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Approximately \$399 and \$354 of these charges were recorded in cost of products sold for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The remainder is included in discontinued operations. Since the inception of this restructuring program, the Company has incurred charges of approximately \$2.8 billion. Approximately \$1.5 billion of these charges were related to separations, \$666 were asset-related and \$680 were related to other restructuring-type costs. The following table presents restructuring activity for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

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	Separations	Asset-Related Costs	Other	Total
RESERVE JUNE 30, 2012	\$316	\$—	\$27	\$343
Charges	595	109	252	956
Cash spent	(615)	) —	(252)	) (867)
Charges against assets	—	(109)	) —	(109)
RESERVE JUNE 30, 2013	296	—	27	323
Charges	378	179	249	806
Cash spent	(321)	) —	(248)	) (569)
Charges against assets	—	(179)	) —	(179)
RESERVE JUNE 30, 2014	353	—	28	381

Separation Costs

Employee separation charges for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 relate to severance packages for approximately 2,730 and 3,450 employees, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, these severance packages include approximately 1,640 and 2,390 non-manufacturing employees, respectively. These separations are primarily in North America and Western Europe. The packages are predominantly voluntary and the amounts are calculated based on salary levels and past service periods. Severance costs related to voluntary separations are generally charged to earnings when the employee accepts the offer. Since its inception, the restructuring program has incurred separation charges related to approximately 9,480 employees, of which approximately 6,280 are non-manufacturing overhead personnel.

Asset-Related Costs

Asset-related costs consist of both asset write-downs and accelerated depreciation. Asset write-downs relate to the establishment of a new fair value basis for assets held-for-sale or disposal. These assets were written down to the lower of their current carrying basis or amounts expected to be realized upon disposal, less minor disposal costs. Charges for accelerated depreciation relate to long-lived assets that will be taken out of service prior to the end of their normal service period. These assets relate primarily to manufacturing consolidations and technology standardization. The asset-related charges will not have a significant impact on future depreciation charges.

Other Costs

Other restructuring-type charges are incurred as a direct result of the restructuring program. Such charges primarily include employee relocation related to separations and office consolidations, termination of contracts related to supply chain redesign and the cost to change internal systems and processes to support the underlying organizational changes.

Consistent with our historical policies for ongoing restructuring-type activities, the restructuring program charges are funded by and included within Corporate for both management and segment reporting. Accordingly, all charges under the program are included within the Corporate reportable segment. However, for informative purposes, the following table summarizes the total restructuring costs related to our reportable segments:

Years Ended June 30	2014	2013
Beauty	\$83	\$132
Grooming	20	50
Health Care	10	14
Fabric Care and Home Care	121	140
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	155	129
Corporate ⁽¹⁾	417	491
Total Company	806	956

⁽¹⁾ Corporate includes costs related to allocated overheads, including charges related to our SMO, Global Business Services and Corporate Functions activities and costs related to discontinued operations from our divested Pet Care business.

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NOTE 4

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

June 30	2014	2013
DEBT DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$4,307	\$4,506
Commercial paper	10,818	7,642
Other	481	284
TOTAL	15,606	12,432

Short-term weighted average interest rates⁽¹⁾ 0.7 % 0.5 %

⁽¹⁾ Weighted average short-term interest rates include the effects of interest rate swaps discussed in Note 5.

June 30	2014	2013
LONG-TERM DEBT		
4.95% USD note due August 2014	\$900	\$900
0.70% USD note due August 2014	1,000	1,000
3.50% USD note due February 2015	750	750
0.95% JPY note due May 2015	987	1,012
3.15% USD note due September 2015	500	500
1.80% USD note due November 2015	1,000	1,000
4.85% USD note due December 2015	700	700
1.45% USD note due August 2016	1,000	1,000
0.75% USD note due November 2016	500	—
Floating rate USD note due November 2016	500	—
5.13% EUR note due October 2017	1,501	1,437
1.60% USD note due November 2018	1,000	—
4.70% USD note due February 2019	1,250	1,250
4.13% EUR note due December 2020	819	784
9.36% ESOP debentures due 2014-2021 ⁽¹⁾	640	701
2.00% EUR note due November 2021	1,023	—
2.30% USD note due February 2022	1,000	1,000
2.00% EUR note due August 2022	1,365	1,307
3.10% USD note due August 2023	1,000	—
4.88% EUR note due May 2027	1,365	1,307
6.25% GBP note due January 2030	851	764
5.50% USD note due February 2034	500	500
5.80% USD note due August 2034	600	600
5.55% USD note due March 2037	1,400	1,400
Capital lease obligations	83	31
All other long-term debt	1,884	5,674
Current portion of long-term debt	(4,307	) (4,506
TOTAL	19,811	19,111

Long-term weighted average interest rates⁽²⁾ 3.2 % 3.3 %

⁽¹⁾ Debt issued by the ESOP is guaranteed by the Company and must be recorded as debt of the Company, as discussed in Note 9.

⁽²⁾ Weighted average long-term interest rates include the effects of interest rate swaps discussed in Note 5. Long-term debt maturities during the next five fiscal years are as follows:

June 30	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Debt maturities	\$4,307	\$2,356	\$2,123	\$1,605	\$2,357

The Procter & Gamble Company fully and unconditionally guarantees the registered debt and securities issued by its 100% finance subsidiaries.

NOTE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

As a multinational company with diverse product offerings, we are exposed to market risks, such as changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates and commodity prices. We evaluate exposures on a centralized basis to take advantage of natural exposure correlation and netting. To the extent we choose to manage volatility associated with the net exposures, we enter into various financial transactions that we account for using the applicable accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities. These financial transactions are governed by our policies covering acceptable counterparty exposure, instrument types and other hedging practices.

At inception, we formally designate and document qualifying instruments as hedges of underlying exposures. We formally assess, at inception and at least quarterly thereafter, whether the financial instruments used in hedging transactions are effective at offsetting changes in either the fair value or cash flows of the related underlying exposures. Fluctuations in the value of these instruments generally are offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. This is driven by the high degree of effectiveness between the exposure being hedged and the hedging instrument. The ineffective portion of a change in the fair value of a qualifying instrument is immediately recognized in earnings. The amount of ineffectiveness recognized was immaterial for all years presented.

Credit Risk Management

We have counterparty credit guidelines and normally enter into transactions with investment grade financial institutions. Counterparty exposures are monitored daily and downgrades in counterparty credit ratings are reviewed on a timely basis. We have not incurred, and do not expect to incur, material credit losses on our risk management or other financial instruments.

Substantially all of the Company's financial instruments used in hedging transactions are governed by industry standard netting and collateral agreements with

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counterparties. If the Company's credit rating were to fall below the levels stipulated in the agreements, the counterparties could demand either collateralization or termination of the arrangements. The aggregate fair value of the instruments covered by these contractual features that are in a net liability position as of June 30, 2014, was not material. The Company has not been required to post collateral as a result of these contractual features.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Our policy is to manage interest cost using a mixture of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. To manage this risk in a cost-efficient manner, we enter into interest rate swaps whereby we agree to exchange with the counterparty, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable interest amounts calculated by reference to a notional amount.

Interest rate swaps that meet specific accounting criteria are accounted for as fair value or cash flow hedges. For fair value hedges, the changes in the fair value of both the hedging instruments and the underlying debt obligations are immediately recognized in interest expense. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is reported in OCI and reclassified into interest expense over the life of the underlying debt obligation. The ineffective portion for both cash flow and fair value hedges, which was not material for any year presented, was immediately recognized in interest expense.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

We manufacture and sell our products and finance operations in a number of countries throughout the world. As a result, we are exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

To manage the exchange rate risk primarily associated with our financing operations, we have historically used a combination of forward contracts, options and currency swaps. As of June 30, 2014, we had currency swaps with maturities up to five years, which are intended to offset the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on intercompany loans denominated in foreign currencies. These swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the changes in fair value of these instruments is reported in OCI and reclassified into SG&A and interest expense in the same period or periods during which the related hedged transactions affect earnings. The ineffective portion, which was not material for any year presented, was immediately recognized in SG&A.

The change in fair values of certain non-qualifying instruments used to manage foreign exchange exposure of intercompany financing transactions and certain balance sheet items subject to revaluation are immediately recognized in earnings, substantially offsetting the foreign currency mark-to-market impact of the related exposures.

Net Investment Hedging

We hedge certain net investment positions in foreign subsidiaries. To accomplish this, we either borrow directly in foreign currencies and designate all or a portion of the foreign currency debt as a hedge of the applicable net investment position or we enter into foreign currency swaps that are designated as hedges of net investments. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in OCI to offset the change in the value of the net investment being hedged. The ineffective portion of these hedges, which was not material in any year presented, was immediately recognized in interest expense.

Commodity Risk Management

Certain raw materials used in our products or production processes are subject to price volatility caused by weather, supply conditions, political and economic variables and other unpredictable factors. To manage the volatility related to anticipated purchases of certain of these materials, we have historically, on a limited basis, used futures and options with maturities generally less than one year and swap contracts with maturities up to five years. As of and during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, we did not have any commodity hedging activity.

Insurance

We self-insure for most insurable risks. However, we purchase insurance for Directors and Officers Liability and certain other coverage where it is required by law, by contract or deemed to be in the best interest of the Company.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Accounting guidance on fair value measurements for certain financial assets and liabilities requires that financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

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

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting the reporting entity's own assumptions or external inputs from inactive markets.

When applying fair value principles in the valuation of assets and liabilities, we are required to maximize the use of quoted market prices and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Company has not changed its valuation techniques used in measuring the fair value of any financial assets or liabilities during the year. Our fair value estimates take into consideration the credit risk of both the Company and our counterparties.

When active market quotes are not available for financial assets and liabilities, we use industry standard valuation models. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value

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using market-based observable inputs including credit risk, interest rate curves, foreign currency rates and forward and spot prices for currencies. In circumstances where market-based observable inputs are not available, management

judgment is used to develop assumptions to estimate fair value. Generally, the fair value of our Level 3 instruments is estimated as the net present value of expected future cash flows based on external inputs.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2014 and 2013 that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the period, segregated by level within the fair value hierarchy:

June 30	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
ASSETS RECORDED AT FAIR VALUE								
Investments:								
U.S. government securities	\$—	\$—	\$1,631	\$1,571	\$—	\$—	\$1,631	\$1,571
Corporate bond securities	—	—	497	—	—	—	497	—
Other investments	6	23	—	—	24	24	30	47
Derivatives relating to:								
Foreign currency hedges	—	—	187	168	—	—	187	168
Other foreign currency instruments ⁽¹⁾	—	—	24	19	—	—	24	19
Interest rates	—	—	197	191	—	—	197	191
Net investment hedges	—	—	49	233	—	—	49	233
TOTAL ASSETS RECORDED AT FAIR VALUE⁽²⁾	6	23	2,585	2,182	24	24	2,615	2,229
LIABILITIES RECORDED AT FAIR VALUE								
Derivatives relating to:								
Other foreign currency instruments ⁽¹⁾	—	—	66	90	—	—	66	90
Interest rates	—	—	29	59	—	—	29	59
Net investment hedges	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE⁽³⁾	—	—	96	149	—	—	96	149
LIABILITIES NOT RECORDED AT FAIR VALUE								
Long-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	24,747	22,671	1,682	3,022	—	—	26,429	25,693
TOTAL LIABILITIES RECORDED AND NOT RECORDED AT FAIR VALUE	24,747	22,671	1,778	3,171	—	—	26,525	25,842

(1) Other foreign currency instruments are comprised of foreign currency financial instruments that do not qualify as hedges.

(2) All derivative assets are presented in Prepaid expenses and other current assets and Other noncurrent assets. Investment securities are presented in Available-for-sale investment securities and Other noncurrent assets, except the U.S. government securities are included in Other noncurrent assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2013. The amortized cost of the U.S. government securities was \$1,649 and \$1,604 as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. All U.S. government securities have contractual maturities between one and five years. The amortized cost of the corporate bond securities was \$497 as of June 30, 2014. The amortized cost and fair value of corporate bond securities with maturities of less than a year was \$39 as of June 30, 2014. The amortized cost and

fair value of corporate bond securities with maturities between one and five years was \$458 as of June 30, 2014. Fair values are generally estimated based upon quoted market prices for similar instruments.

(3) All liabilities are presented in accrued and other liabilities or other noncurrent liabilities.

Long-term debt includes the current portion (\$4,400 and \$4,540 as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively) of debt instruments. Long-term debt is not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, but is measured at fair value for disclosure purposes. Fair values are generally estimated based on quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels within the fair value hierarchy, if any, at the end of each quarter. During fiscal 2013, the Company transferred long-term debt with a fair value of \$455 from Level 1 to Level 2. The transferred instruments represent the Company's outstanding industrial development bonds which are infrequently traded in an observable market. There were no additional transfers between levels during the periods presented. In addition, there was no significant activity within the Level 3 assets and liabilities during the periods presented.

Amounts in millions of dollars except per share amounts or as otherwise specified.

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During fiscal 2013, we recorded impairments of certain goodwill and intangible assets. Also, during fiscal 2013, we applied purchase accounting and re-measured assets and liabilities at fair value related to the purchase of the balance of a joint venture in Iberia (see Note 2 for additional details on these items). Except for these items, there were no significant assets or liabilities that were re-measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis during fiscal 2013 or 2014.

Disclosures about Derivative Instruments

The notional amounts and fair values of qualifying and non-qualifying financial instruments used in hedging transactions as of June 30, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

June 30	Notional Amount		Fair Value Asset/(Liability)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
DERIVATIVES IN CASH FLOW HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS				
Foreign currency contracts	\$951	\$951	\$187	\$168
DERIVATIVES IN FAIR VALUE HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS				
Interest rate contracts	\$9,738	\$9,117	\$168	\$132
DERIVATIVES IN NET INVESTMENT HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS				
Net investment hedges	\$831	\$1,303	\$48	\$233
DERIVATIVES NOT DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS				
Foreign currency contracts	\$12,111	\$7,080	\$(42)	\$(71)

The total notional amount of contracts outstanding at the end of the period is indicative of the level of the Company's derivative activity during the period. The notional balance of foreign currency contracts changes during the period reflects changes in the level of intercompany financing activity.

June 30	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	
	2014	2013
DERIVATIVES IN CASH FLOW HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS		
Interest rate contracts	\$3	\$7
Foreign currency contracts	14	14
TOTAL	17	21
DERIVATIVES IN NET INVESTMENT HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS		
Net investment hedges	\$30	\$145

During the next 12 months, the amount of the June 30, 2014, accumulated OCI balance that will be reclassified to earnings is expected to be immaterial.

The amounts of gains and losses included in earnings from qualifying and non-qualifying financial instruments used in hedging transactions for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

Years ended June 30	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings	
	2014	2013
DERIVATIVES IN CASH FLOW HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS		
Interest rate contracts	\$6	\$6

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Foreign currency contracts	38		215	
TOTAL	44		221	
		Amount of Gain/(Loss)		
		Recognized in Earnings		
Years ended June 30		2014	2013	
DERIVATIVES IN FAIR VALUE HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS				
Interest rate contracts	\$36		\$(167)
Debt	(37	)	171	
TOTAL	(1	)	4	
DERIVATIVES IN NET INVESTMENT HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS				
Net investment hedges	\$—		\$(2)
DERIVATIVES NOT DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS				
Foreign currency contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$123		\$(34)
⁽¹⁾ The gain or loss on non-qualifying foreign currency contracts substantially offsets the foreign currency mark-to-market impact of the related exposure.				

Amounts in millions of dollars except per share amounts or as otherwise specified.

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NOTE 6

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

The tables below present the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) by component and the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss):

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) by Component

	Hedges	Investment Securities	Pension and Other Retiree Benefits	Financial Statement Translation	Total
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$ (3,673)	) \$ (3)	) \$ (5,300)	) \$ (357)	) \$ (9,333)
OCI before reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	363	(24)	) 731	710	1,780
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(219)	) —	) 273	—	54
Net current period OCI	144	(24)	) 1,004	710	1,834
Balance at June 30, 2013	(3,529)	) (27)	) (4,296)	) 353	(7,499)
OCI before reclassifications ⁽²⁾	(305)	) 20	) (1,113)	) 1,044	(354)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(42)	) (11))		