

6.7 Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users.

This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the information concerning the Group presented in the management report.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Year ended 30 June 2019

To the Pernod Ricard Shareholders' Meeting,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Shareholders' Meetings, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Pernod Ricard for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2019 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Brands' valuation

(Notes 1.1.4 and 4.1 to the consolidated financial statements)

As of 30 June 2019, indefinite-life brands were recorded in the balance sheet for a net carrying amount of €11,549 million, i.e. 37% of total assets. An impairment loss is recorded when their net carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. Their recoverable amount is determined as part of mandatory annual impairment tests given their indefinite life and/or specific tests required in the event of an indication of a loss in value. Recoverable amounts are generally determined based on discounted future cash flow calculations and/or market values and involves significant management judgments of components such as price and volume growth rates, the timing of future operating expenses and discount and long-term growth rates.

In certain countries, difficult trade conditions impacted the performance and future outlook of certain brands, leading the Company to record an impairment loss before tax of €65 million for the year ended 30 June 2019, as disclosed in Notes 3.1 and 4.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, the sensitivity of brands' recoverable amounts to assumptions was analysed by management and presented in Note 4.1. Changes in assumptions could give rise to further impairment losses.

Considering the weight of brands on the balance sheet, the complexity of the models used and their sensitivity to changes in the data and assumptions underlying the estimates, particularly cash flow forecasts and discount rates used, we considered the recoverable amount of brands to be a key audit matter presenting a risk of material misstatement.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence rules applicable to us, for the period from 1 July 2018 to the date of our report and in particular we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 or in the French Code of Ethics for statutory auditors ("*Code de déontologie*").

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the matter described in Note 1.1 to the consolidated financial statements relating to the impacts of the first-time adoption as of 1 July 2018 of the IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Justification of Assessments - Key Audit Matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code ("*Code de commerce*") relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Responses as part of our audit

Our procedures mainly consisted in:

- assessing the principles and methods of calculating brands' recoverable amounts;
- testing the operation of Group controls covering the calculation of brands' recoverable amounts;
- for brands with a recoverable amount close to their carrying amount ("sensitive brands"), confirming the results of the valuation model used by management by comparing them with the results of our models;
- corroborating the reasonableness of the main data and assumptions underlying the estimates (such as the discount and long-term growth rates), primarily for "sensitive brands", especially with regard to available market analyses and in relation to economic environments where the Group operates;
- being informed of the commercial outlook of the brands based on interviews with management and comparing the accounting estimates of prior period cash flow projections with corresponding actual values to assess reliability;
- testing the arithmetical accuracy of the valuations used by the Company on a sample basis;
- assessing management's sensitivity analysis on recoverable amounts to changes in main assumptions.

We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in Notes 1.1.4 and 4.1 to the consolidated financial statements and verified the arithmetical accuracy of the presented sensitivity analysis.

Key Audit Matters

Tax risks

(Notes 1.1.4, 4.7, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 6.4 and 6.5 to the consolidated financial statements)

The Group operates in numerous different tax jurisdictions. The tax authorities of the countries in which the Group companies operate regularly have queries on issues relating to their everyday activities.

Tax audits can therefore give rise to tax reassessments and litigation with these tax authorities. The assessment of the risk related to each tax litigation is regularly reviewed by each concerned subsidiary or region and by the Group's tax department, with the support of its external counsels for the most significant and complex litigations. As of 30 June 2019, part of the amount of provisions for contingences for all legal disputes or risks involving the Group relates to tax risks and litigation.

More particularly, the Indian subsidiary is involved in disputes with customs and tax authorities over, among others, the declared transaction value of imported products into India and the tax deductibility of promotional and advertising expenses. As indicated in the Note 6.5 "Disputes", management disputes the merits of the reassessment proposals and has not booked any provision for these matters.

Given the Group's exposure to tax issues, which are in part specific to its business sector, and the high level of management judgment in estimating the risks and amounts recorded, we considered tax risks to be a key audit matter and the understatement of the corresponding provisions to be a possible source of material misstatement in the financial statements.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards

(Notes 1.1.4 and 3.3 to the consolidated financial statements)

As of 30 June 2019, a deferred tax expense of €99 million was recorded in the income statement, while deferred tax assets of €1,590 million (including €908 million relating to tax loss carryforwards) and deferred tax liabilities of €2,756 million were recognised in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses are recognised if it is probable that the Group will have future taxable profits against which such losses will be used.

The Group's ability to recover its deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards is assessed by management at each year end taking into account future taxable income forecasts. These projections are based on assumptions arising from management's judgment.

We considered the recoverability of deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards to be a key audit matter due to the significant judgments made by management in recognising these assets and the material amounts.

Responses as part of our audit

Based on discussions with management, we have been informed of the procedures implemented by the Group to identify uncertain tax positions and, where necessary, provide for tax risks.

In addition, we assessed the judgments made by management in evaluating the probability of taxes being payable, the amount of potential exposure and the reasonableness of the estimates adopted for provisions for tax risks. We particularly focused on the impact of changes in local tax regulations and ongoing audits conducted by local tax authorities.

To assess whether the tax liabilities were appropriately recognised, and with the assistance of our tax experts, we:

- conducted interviews with the Group's tax department and regional and local management teams in order to assess the current state of the investigations and reassessments made by tax authorities and monitor the development of ongoing tax disputes;
- consulted the recent Group company decisions and correspondence with local tax authorities, and reviewed the correspondence between the relevant companies and their lawyers, where necessary;
- analysed lawyers' responses to our information requests;
- performed a critical review of the estimates and positions adopted by management;
- assessed whether the latest developments were taken into account in the provisions recorded in the balance sheet.

We also assessed the disclosures in Notes 1.1.4, 4.7, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 6.4 and 6.5 to the consolidated financial statements.

Assisted by our tax experts from the relevant countries, where necessary, our audit approach consisted in assessing the probability that the company can utilise its current tax loss carryforwards in the future, particularly with regard to:

- deferred tax liabilities within the same tax jurisdiction that could be offset against current tax loss carryforwards prior to their expiration; and
- the ability of the relevant subsidiaries to generate future taxable profits in order to utilise current tax loss carryforwards, notably with regards to their consistency with management data and past performance.

We also assessed the reasonableness of the main data and assumptions (earnings growth, sustainability of operations) used to calculate the taxable income forecasts underlying the recognition and recoverability of the deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards.

We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in Notes 1.1.4 and 3.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Post-employment benefit commitments

(Notes 1.1.4 and 4.7.3 to the consolidated financial statements)

The Group contributes to several defined-benefit post-employment benefit plans, mainly pension plans. The main plans located in France, in the United States, in Canada, in Ireland, in the United Kingdom and in the Netherlands represent nearly the entire actuarial value of accumulated benefits, which amounted to €5,113 million as of 30 June 2019. These liabilities are covered by plan assets with a fair value of €5,645 million, resulting in a net asset position as of 30 June 2019 amounting to €524 million. The most significant plan assets concern the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and Ireland.

The measurement of pension plan assets and liabilities as well as the actuarial expense for the period requires the exercise of judgment to determine the appropriate assumptions to be used, such as discount and inflation rates, future wage increases, employee turnover rate, mortality tables, etc. Changes in some of these assumptions may have a material impact on the calculation of the net liability and the Group's earnings. In this context, management calls on external actuaries to assist in determining these assumptions.

Given the amounts of these commitments and plans assets as well as the significant judgments made by management and the technical expertise required for their measurement, we considered this type of commitment to be a key audit matter.

Responses as part of our audit

We have been informed of the procedures implemented by the Group to evaluate the post-employment benefit commitments.

We called on internal actuarial specialists to assess the assumptions used in the valuation of pension plan commitments, in particular those of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Ireland and France, by:

- assessing the consistency of the discount and inflation rates with market conditions;
- assessing the assumptions relating to wage increases, staff turnover and mortality rates to determine their consistency with the specificities of each plan and, where necessary, with the relevant national and sector-specific benchmarks;
- analysing the calculations prepared by external actuaries, particularly those justifying the liability's sensitivity to changes in the discount rate.

Regarding the plan assets, we also assessed whether the assumptions adopted by management to measure these assets and the documentation provided by management to justify the recognition of net plan assets were appropriate. Regarding net plan assets, we analysed the plan rules, the latest financing report and the legal position obtained by management in respect with the applicable accounting standards, to assess the Group's ability to recover surplus assets.

We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in Notes 1.1.4 and 4.7.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Specific Verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the Group's information given in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

We attest that the consolidated non-financial statement required by Article L. 225-102-1 of the French Commercial Code ("*Code de commerce*") is included in the Group's information given in the Management Report, it being specified that, in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 823-10 of this code, we have verified neither the fair presentation nor the consistency with the consolidated financial statements of the information contained therein and this information must be reported by an independent third party.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of Pernod Ricard by the Shareholders' Meeting held on 13 May 2003 for Deloitte & Associés and on 17 November 2016 for KPMG S.A.

As at 30 June 2019, Deloitte & Associés and KPMG S.A. were in the 16th year and 3rd year of total uninterrupted engagement, respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems and, where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Objective and audit approach

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As specified in Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code ("*Code de commerce*"), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

Furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the consolidated financial statements.
- Assesses the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters, that we are required to describe in this audit report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L.822-10 to L.822-14 of the French Commercial Code ("*Code de commerce*") and in the French Code of Ethics for statutory auditors ("*Code de déontologie*"). Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Paris La Défense, 19 September 2019

The Statutory Auditors

French original signed by

KPMG Audit

A division of KPMG S.A.

Eric Ropert
Partner

Caroline Bruno-Diaz
Partner

Deloitte & Associés

David Dupont-Noel
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