

PROCTER & GAMBLE Co
Form 10-Q
April 23, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 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 number 1-434

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State of Incorporation)

31-0411980
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)
(513) 983-1100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

45202
(Zip Code)

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 Web site, 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes No

There were 2,705,960,276 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item I. Financial Statements.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31		March 31	
Amounts in millions except per share amounts	2014	2013	2014	2013
NET SALES	\$20,559	\$20,598	\$64,044	\$63,512
Cost of products sold	10,601	10,344	32,541	31,574
Selling, general and administrative expense	6,500	6,849	19,342	20,090
OPERATING INCOME	3,458	3,405	12,161	11,848
Interest expense	179	163	531	504
Interest income	29	21	73	59
Other non-operating income, net	20	25	68	929
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,328	3,288	11,771	12,332
Income taxes	692	697	2,606	2,812
NET EARNINGS	2,636	2,591	9,165	9,520
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	27	25	101	83
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$2,609	\$2,566	\$9,064	\$9,437
NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹⁾				
Basic net earnings per common share	\$0.94	\$0.92	\$3.26	\$3.38
Diluted net earnings per common share	0.90	0.88	3.12	3.22
Dividends per common share	\$0.602	\$0.562	\$1.805	\$1.686
Diluted Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	2,894.1	2,930.7	2,908.9	2,927.6

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

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Amounts in millions	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31		March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
NET EARNINGS	\$2,636	\$2,591	\$9,165	\$9,520
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX				
Financial statement translation	(316	) (1,143	) 1,164	604
Cash flow hedges	(12	) 358	(322	) 212
Investment securities	(1	) 8	(2	) 9
Defined benefit retirement plans	60	189	24	226
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	(269	) (588	) 864	1,051
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2,367	2,003	10,029	10,571
Less: Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	26	18	111	87
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$2,341	\$1,985	\$9,918	\$10,484

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Amounts in millions	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,182	\$5,947
Available-for-sale investment securities	1,570	—
Accounts receivable	6,353	6,508
Inventories		
Materials and supplies	1,802	1,704
Work in process	718	722
Finished goods	4,707	4,483
Total inventories	7,227	6,909
Deferred income taxes	1,255	948
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,539	3,678
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	28,126	23,990
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	22,274	21,666
GOODWILL	56,226	55,188
TRADEMARKS AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	31,306	31,572
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	5,265	6,847
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 143,197	\$ 139,263
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$7,512	\$8,777
Accrued and other liabilities	9,078	8,828
Debt due within one year	15,528	12,432
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	32,118	30,037
LONG-TERM DEBT	20,837	19,111
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	10,913	10,827
OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	9,288	10,579
TOTAL LIABILITIES	73,156	70,554
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock	1,115	1,137
Common stock – shares issued –	4,009.2	4,009
	March 2014	June 2013
	4,009.2	4,009
Additional paid-in capital	63,780	63,538
Reserve for ESOP debt retirement	(1,339)	(1,352)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(6,635)	(7,499)
Treasury stock	(75,869)	(71,966)
Retained earnings	84,220	80,197
Noncontrolling interest	760	645
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	70,041	68,709
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 143,197	\$ 139,263
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.		

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended March	
	2014	2013
Amounts in millions		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	\$5,947	\$4,436
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings	9,165	9,520
Depreciation and amortization	2,317	2,188
Share-based compensation expense	247	250
Deferred income taxes	(90	) 75
Gain on purchase/sale of businesses	(17	) (906
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	150	(504
Inventories	(355	) (492
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(1,160	) (84
Other operating assets and liabilities	(1,005	) 483
Other	200	(49
TOTAL OPERATING ACTIVITIES	9,452	10,481
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(2,607	) (2,426
Proceeds from asset sales	67	559
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	3	(1,148
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	—	(1,504
Change in other investments	(161	) (156
TOTAL INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(2,698	) (4,675
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends to shareholders	(5,097	) (4,797
Change in short-term debt	2,259	4,152
Additions to long-term debt	4,268	2,253
Reductions of long-term debt	(1,992	) (3,749
Treasury stock purchases	(5,505	) (4,985
Impact of stock options and other	1,544	2,730
TOTAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(4,523	) (4,396
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4	30
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,235	1,440
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$8,182	\$5,876
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.		

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

These statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and the Form 8-K filed October 28, 2013 to update the Form 10-K for a change to our reportable segments that was effective July 1, 2013. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements of The Procter & Gamble Company and subsidiaries (the "Company," "Procter & Gamble," "we" or "our") contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods reported. However, the results of operations included in such financial statements may not necessarily be indicative of annual results.

2. New Accounting Pronouncements and Policies

No new accounting pronouncement issued or effective during the fiscal year had or is expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Segment Information

Effective July 1, 2013, the Company implemented a number of changes to our GBU structure, which resulted in changes to our reportable segments. We organized our Global Business Units (GBUs) into four industry-based sectors comprised of 1) Global Beauty, 2) Global Health and Grooming, 3) Global Fabric and Home Care, and 4) Global Baby, Feminine and Family Care. Under U.S. GAAP, the GBUs underlying these sectors will be aggregated into five reportable segments: 1) Beauty, 2) Grooming, 3) Health Care, 4) Fabric Care and Home Care, and 5) Baby, Feminine and Family Care. As a result of the organizational changes, Feminine Care transitioned from Health Care to Baby, Feminine and Family Care, and Pet Care transitioned from Fabric Care and Home Care to Health Care. Prior periods have been recast to reflect the change.

Following is a summary of segment results.

		Three Months Ended March 31			Nine Months Ended March 31		
		Net Sales	Earnings Before Income Taxes	Net Earnings	Net Sales	Earnings Before Income Taxes	Net Earnings
Beauty	2014	\$4,691	\$800	\$624	\$14,878	\$2,869	\$2,241
	2013	4,763	692	535	15,106	2,682	2,070
Grooming	2014	1,863	613	463	5,937	1,944	1,469
	2013	1,931	593	444	6,057	1,922	1,428
Health Care	2014	2,361	438	294	7,241	1,372	938
	2013	2,406	459	305	7,198	1,446	976
Fabric Care and Home Care	2014	6,340	1,030	658	19,891	3,672	2,392
	2013	6,195	1,065	679	19,483	3,730	2,435
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	2014	5,453	1,103	725	16,559	3,366	2,215
	2013	5,537	1,233	810	16,342	3,575	2,334
Corporate	2014	(149)	(656)	(128)	(462)	(1,452)	(90)
	2013	(234)	(754)	(182)	(674)	(1,023)	277
Total	2014	\$20,559	\$3,328	\$2,636	\$64,044	\$11,771	\$9,165
	2013	20,598	3,288	2,591	63,512	12,332	9,520

4. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is allocated by reportable segment as follows:

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise
specified.

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	Beauty	Grooming	Health Care	Fabric Care and Home Care	Baby, Feminine and Family Care	Corporate	Total Company
GOODWILL at June 30, 2013	\$ 16,663	\$ 20,617	\$ 8,318	\$ 4,453	\$ 4,828	\$ 309	\$ 55,188
Translation and Other	427	355	110	55	92	—	1,039
Acquisitions and Divestitures	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
GOODWILL at March 31, 2014	\$ 17,090	\$ 20,972	\$ 8,428	\$ 4,507	\$ 4,920	\$ 309	\$ 56,226

Goodwill increased from June 30, 2013 primarily due to currency translation across all reportable segments.

Identifiable intangible assets at March 31, 2014 are comprised of:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Intangible assets with determinable lives	\$ 9,795	\$ 5,346
Intangible assets with indefinite lives	26,857	—
Total identifiable intangible assets	\$ 36,652	\$ 5,346

Intangible assets with determinable lives consist of brands, patents, technology and customer relationships. The intangible assets with indefinite lives consist primarily of brands. The amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$126 million and \$136 million, respectively. For the nine months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the amortization of intangibles was \$389 million for both periods.

The results of our annual goodwill impairment testing, which took place during the quarter ended December 31, 2013, 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 excess has been reduced to approximately 6%. The business unit valuations used to test goodwill 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.

5. Share-Based Compensation

Total share-based compensation expense was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31		Nine Months Ended March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Stock options	\$ 64	\$ 66	\$ 170	\$ 183
Other share-based awards	30	30	77	67
Total share-based compensation	\$ 94	\$ 96	\$ 247	\$ 250

Assumptions utilized in the model that estimates the fair value of share-based awards for purposes of calculating compensation expense are evaluated and revised, as necessary, to reflect market conditions and experience.

6. Postretirement Benefits

The Company offers various postretirement benefits to its employees.

The components of net periodic benefit cost for defined benefit plans are as follows:

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

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	Pension Benefits		Other Retiree Benefits	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	March 31		March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Service cost	\$76	\$76	\$37	\$48
Interest cost	149	140	64	65
Expected return on plan assets	(177	) (146	(96	) (95
Prior service cost / (credit) amortization	6	4	(5	) (5
Net actuarial loss amortization	54	55	29	49
Settlement loss	—	2	—	—
Gross benefit cost	108	131	29	62
Dividends on ESOP preferred stock	—	—	(16	) (17
Net periodic benefit cost	\$108	\$131	\$13	\$45

	Pension Benefits		Other Retiree Benefits	
	Nine Months Ended March		Nine Months Ended March	
	31		31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Service cost	\$223	\$226	\$112	\$143
Interest cost	440	421	192	195
Expected return on plan assets	(523	) (442	(289	) (286
Prior service cost / (credit) amortization	19	13	(15	) (15
Net actuarial loss amortization	160	161	88	149
Curtailment loss	—	2	—	—
Settlement loss	—	2	—	—
Gross benefit cost	319	383	88	186
Dividends on ESOP preferred stock	—	—	(48	) (52
Net periodic benefit cost	\$319	\$383	\$40	\$134

For the year ending June 30, 2014, the expected return on plan assets is 7.2% and 8.3% for pensions and other retiree benefit plans, respectively.

7. 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.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company has not changed its valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of any financial assets and liabilities during the period. The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2013 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the period, segregated by level within the fair value hierarchy:

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise specified.

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	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013
Assets recorded at fair value:								
Investments:								
U.S. government securities	\$—	\$—	\$1,570	\$1,571	\$—	\$—	\$1,570	\$1,571
Other investments	6	23	—	—	24	24	30	47
Derivatives relating to:								
Foreign currency hedges	—	—	199	168	—	—	199	168
Other foreign currency instruments ⁽¹⁾	—	—	45	19	—	—	45	19
Interest rates	—	—	152	191	—	—	152	191
Net investment hedges	—	—	115	233	—	—	115	233
Total assets recorded at fair value ⁽²⁾	6	23	2,081	2,182	24	24	2,111	2,229
Liabilities recorded at fair value:								
Derivatives relating to:								
Other foreign currency instruments ⁽¹⁾	—	—	77	90	—	—	77	90
Interest rates	—	—	54	59	—	—	54	59
Liabilities recorded at fair value ⁽³⁾	—	—	131	149	—	—	131	149
Liabilities not recorded at fair value:								
Long-term debt ⁽⁴⁾	26,510	22,671	1,650	3,022	—	—	28,160	25,693
Total liabilities recorded and not recorded at fair value	\$26,510	\$22,671	\$1,781	\$3,171	\$—	\$—	\$28,291	\$25,842

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

All derivative assets are presented in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other noncurrent assets.

(2) Investment securities are presented in available-for-sale investment securities and other noncurrent assets. The U.S. government securities are included in other noncurrent assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2013. The amortized cost of the U.S. government securities was \$1,599 as of March 31, 2014 and \$1,604 as of June 30, 2013. All U.S. government securities have contractual maturities between one and five years. 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.

(4) Long-term debt includes the current portion (\$5,258 and \$4,540 as of March 31, 2014 and June 30, 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. There were no transfers between levels during the periods presented. Also, there was no significant activity within the Level 3 assets and liabilities during the periods presented and there were no assets or liabilities that were remeasured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for the period ended March 31, 2014.

Substantially all of the Company's financial instruments used in hedging transactions are governed by industry standard netting agreements with 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 arrangement. The aggregate fair value of the instruments covered by these contractual features that are in a net liability position as of

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March 31, 2014, was not material. The Company has not been required to post any collateral as a result of these contractual features.

Disclosures about Derivative Instruments

The notional amounts and fair values of qualifying and non-qualifying financial instruments used in hedging transactions as of March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

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	Notional Amount		Fair Value Asset/(Liability)	
	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships				
Foreign currency contracts	\$951	\$951	\$199	\$168
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships				
Interest rate contracts	\$11,818	\$9,117	\$98	\$132
Derivatives in Net Investment Hedging Relationships				
Net investment hedges	\$1,125	\$1,303	\$115	\$233
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Foreign currency contracts	\$10,743	\$7,080	\$(32)	\$(71)
			Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	
			March 31, 2014	June 30, 2013
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships				
Interest rate contracts			\$ 4	\$ 7
Foreign currency contracts			15	14
Total			\$ 19	\$ 21
Derivatives in Net Investment Hedging Relationships				
Net investment hedges			\$ 71	\$ 145

The effective portion of gains and losses on derivative instruments that was recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) during the nine months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, was not material. During the next 12 months, the amount of the March 31, 2014 accumulated OCI (AOCI) balance that will be reclassified to earnings is expected to be immaterial.

The amounts of gains and losses on qualifying and non-qualifying financial instruments used in hedging transactions for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise specified.

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	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income ⁽¹⁾			
	Three Months Ended March 31		Nine Months Ended March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships				
Interest rate contracts	\$2	\$2	\$5	\$5
Foreign currency contracts	(11)	82	45	170
Total	\$(9)	\$84	\$50	\$175
	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income			
	Three Months Ended March 31		Nine Months Ended March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2012
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships ⁽²⁾				
Interest rate contracts	\$80	\$(64)	(34)	(39)
Debt	(80)	64	33	43
Total	—	—	(1)	4
Derivatives in Net Investment Hedging Relationships ⁽²⁾				
Net investment hedges	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(1)
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments ⁽³⁾				
Foreign currency contracts ⁽⁴⁾	\$5	\$(209)	\$88	\$17

The gain or loss on the effective portion of cash flow hedging relationships is reclassified from AOCI into net income in the same period during which the related item affects earnings. Such amounts are included in the

- (1) Consolidated Statements of Earnings as follows: interest rate contracts in interest expense, foreign currency contracts in selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) and interest expense and commodity contracts in cost of products sold.
- (2) The gain or loss on the ineffective portion of interest rate contracts and net investment hedges, if any, is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings in interest expense.
- (3) The gain or loss on contracts not designated as hedging instruments is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings as follows: foreign currency contracts in SG&A and commodity contracts in cost of products sold.
- (4) The gain or loss on non-qualifying foreign currency contracts substantially offsets the foreign currency mark-to-market impact of the related exposure.

8. 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, 2013	\$(3,529)	\$(27)	\$(4,296)	\$353	\$(7,499)
OCI before reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	(274)	9	(158)	1,164	741
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI	(48)	(11)	182	—	123
Net current period OCI	(322)	(2)	24	1,164	864

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Balance at March 31, 2014 \$(3,851) \$(29) \$(4,272) \$1,517 \$(6,635)

⁽¹⁾ Net of tax (benefit) / expense of \$(192), \$3 and \$(44) for hedges, investment securities, and defined benefit retirement plans, respectively.

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	Three Months Ended March		Nine Months Ended March	
	31 2014	2013	31 2014	2013
Hedges ⁽¹⁾				
Interest rate contracts	\$2	\$2	\$5	\$5
Foreign exchange contracts	(11	) 82	45	170
Total before-tax	(9	) 84	50	175
Tax (expense) / benefit	(1	) (1	) (2	) (2
Net of tax	(10	) 83	48	173
Gains and (losses) on Investment Securities ⁽²⁾				
	2	—	18	—
Tax (expense) / benefit	(1	) —	(7) —
Net of tax	1	—	11	—
Pension and Other Retiree Benefits ⁽³⁾				
Amortization of deferred amounts	(1	) 1	(4	) 2
Recognized net actuarial gains/(losses)	(83	) (104	) (248	) (310
Curtailments and settlements	—	(2	) —	(4
Total before-tax	(84	) (105	) (252	) (312
Tax (expense) / benefit	24	31	70	102
Net of tax	(60	) (74	) (182	) (210
Total reclassifications, net of tax	\$(69	) \$9	\$(123	) \$(37

⁽¹⁾ See Note 7 for classification of these items in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

⁽²⁾ Reclassified from AOCI into Other non-operating income, net.

⁽³⁾ Reclassified from AOCI into costs of products sold and SG&A. These components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 6 for additional details).

9. 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 million annually. In February and November 2012, the Company made announcements regarding 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 restructuring program is being executed across the Company's centralized organization as well as across virtually all of its Sales and Market Operations (SMO) and GBUs.

The Company expects to incur in excess of \$3.5 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. The restructuring program included an initial net reduction in non-manufacturing overhead personnel of approximately 5,700 by the end of fiscal 2013. In addition to the initial reduction of 5,700 employees, the restructuring program includes plans for a further non-manufacturing overhead personnel reduction of approximately 2% - 4% annually from fiscal 2014 through fiscal 2016, roughly doubling the size of the initial enrollment reduction target. This is being done via the elimination of duplicate work, simplification through the use of technology and the 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 and asset-related costs to exit facilities. The Company is also incurring other types of costs as outlined below. Through fiscal 2013, the Company incurred charges of

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

approximately \$2.0 billion. Approximately \$1.1 billion of these charges were related to separations, \$487 million were asset-related and \$431 million were related to other restructuring-type costs. Through fiscal 2013, the Company reduced non-manufacturing enrollment by approximately 7,000, which was 1,300 positions above initial target.

For the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2014, the Company incurred total restructuring charges of approximately \$212 million and \$514 million, respectively. For the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2014 approximately \$101 million and \$250 million of these charges were recorded in SG&A, respectively. The remainder is included in cost of products sold. The following table presents restructuring activity for the nine months ended March 31, 2014:

		For the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014				
	Accrual Balance June 30, 2013	Charges Previously Reported (Six Months Ended December 31, 2013)	Charges for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Cash Spent	Charges Against Assets	Accrual Balance March 31, 2014
Separations	\$296	\$127	\$99	\$(202)	\$—	\$320
Asset-Related Costs	—	66	53	—	(119)	—
Other Costs	27	109	60	(172)	—	24
Total	\$323	\$302	\$212	\$(374)	\$(119)	\$344

Separation Costs

Employee separation charges for the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2014 relate to severance packages for approximately 880 and 1,550 employees, respectively. Separations related to non-manufacturing employees were approximately 520 and 1,000 for the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2014, respectively. These separations are primarily in North America and Western Europe. The packages are predominately 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 8,300 employees, of which approximately 5,640 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 of the 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.

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

	Three Months Ended March 31 2014	Nine Months Ended March 31 2014
Beauty	\$28	\$41
Grooming	5	18
Health Care	6	12
Fabric Care & Home Care	28	75
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	35	123
Corporate ⁽¹⁾	110	245
Total Company	\$212	\$514

⁽¹⁾ Corporate includes costs related to allocated overheads, including charges related to our SMO, GBS and Corporate Functions activities.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising out of our business which cover a wide range of matters such as antitrust, trade and other governmental regulations, product liability, patent and trademark matters, advertising, contracts, environmental issues, labor and employment matters and income taxes.

As previously disclosed, the Company has had a number of antitrust matters in Europe. These matters involve a number of other consumer products companies and/or retail customers. Several regulatory authorities in Europe have issued separate decisions pursuant to their investigations alleging that the Company, along with several other companies, engaged in violations of competition laws in those countries. Many of these matters have concluded and the fines have been paid. For ongoing matters, the Company has accrued liabilities for competition law violations totaling \$171 million as of March 31, 2014. While the ultimate resolution of these matters for which we have accrued liabilities may result in fines or costs in excess of the amounts reserved, it is difficult to estimate such amounts at this time. Currently, however, we do not expect any such incremental losses to materially impact our financial statements in the period in which they are accrued and paid, respectively.

With respect to other litigation and claims, while considerable uncertainty exists, in the opinion of management and our counsel, the ultimate resolution of the various lawsuits and claims will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

We are also subject to contingencies pursuant to environmental laws and regulations that in the future may require us to take action to correct the effects on the environment of prior manufacturing and waste disposal practices. Based on currently available information, we do not believe the ultimate resolution of environmental remediation will have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Income Tax Uncertainties

The Company is present in approximately 150 taxable jurisdictions and, at any point in time, has 40 – 50 audits underway at various stages of completion. We evaluate our tax positions and establish liabilities for uncertain tax positions that may be challenged by local authorities and may not be fully sustained, despite our belief that the underlying tax positions are fully supportable. Uncertain tax positions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are adjusted in light of changing facts and circumstances, including progress of tax audits, developments in case law and closing of statutes of limitations. Such adjustments are reflected in the tax provision as appropriate. We have tax years open ranging from 2002 and forward. We are generally not able to reliably estimate the ultimate settlement amounts or timing until the close of the audit. While we do not expect material changes, it is possible that the amount of

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unrecognized benefit with respect to our uncertain tax positions will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months related to audits described above. At this time, we are not able to make a reasonable estimate of the range of impact on the balance of uncertain tax positions or the impact on the effective tax rate related to these items.

Additional information on the Commitments and Contingencies of the Company can be found in Note 11, Commitments and Contingencies, which appears in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

11. Subsequent Events

On April 9, 2014, the Company announced that Mars, Incorporated has agreed to buy the IAMS®, EUKANUBA® and NATURA® brands in major markets for \$2.9 billion in cash. The transaction is expected to be completed in the second-half of calendar 2014, subject to regulatory approvals. The Company has also begun activities with the intent to exit the remainder of its Pet Care business. The results of the Pet Care business will be presented as discontinued operations beginning with the quarter ending June 30, 2014. The earnings that will move to discontinued operations will be approximately \$0.03 per share in fiscal 2013 and are expected to be approximately \$0.04 per share in fiscal 2014. The one-time earnings impact from the divestiture is not expected to have a material impact on fiscal 2015 results.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report, other than purely historical 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, 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," "plan," "may," "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" (Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q). We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or otherwise.

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to provide an understanding of Procter & Gamble'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 Results - Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

Economic Conditions, Challenges and Risks

Results of Operations – Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

Business Segment Discussion – Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

Financial Condition

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

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 net earnings per share (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 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. 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 investors with important information that is useful in understanding our business results and trends. The explanation at the end of MD&A provides more details on the use and the 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.

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

OVERVIEW

We are a global leader in retail 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, high-frequency stores and distributors. We continue to expand our presence in other channels, such as perfumeries and e-commerce. 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.

Effective July 1, 2013, the Company implemented a number of changes to our Global Business Unit (GBU) structure, which resulted in changes to our reportable segments. We organized our GBUs into four industry-based sectors comprised of 1) Global Beauty, 2) Global Health and Grooming, 3) Global Fabric and Home Care, and 4) Global Baby, Feminine and Family Care. Under U.S. GAAP, the GBUs underlying these sectors are aggregated into five reportable segments: 1) Beauty, 2) Grooming, 3) Health Care, 4) Fabric Care and Home Care, and 5) Baby, Feminine and Family Care. As a result of the organizational changes, Feminine Care transitioned from Health Care to Baby, Feminine and Family Care, and Pet Care transitioned from Fabric Care and Home Care to Health Care.

The table below provides more information about the components of our reportable business segment structure.

Reportable Segment	GBUs (Categories)	Billion Dollar Brands
Beauty	Beauty Care (Antiperspirant and Deodorant, Cosmetics, Personal Cleansing, Skin Care); Hair Care and Color; Prestige (SK-II, Fragrances); Salon Professional	Head & Shoulders, Olay, Pantene, SK-II, Wella
Grooming	Shave Care (Blades and Razors, Pre- and Post-Shave Products); Braun	Fusion, Gillette, Mach3, Prestobarba
Health Care	Personal Health Care (Gastrointestinal, Rapid Diagnostics, Respiratory, Other Personal Health Care, Vitamins/Minerals/Supplements); Oral Care (Toothbrush, Toothpaste, Other Oral Care); Pet Care	Crest, Iams, Oral-B, Vicks
Fabric Care and Home Care	Fabric Care (Bleach and Laundry Additives, Fabric Enhancers, Laundry Detergents); Home Care (Air Care, Dish Care, Surface Care); Personal Power (Batteries); Professional	Ace, Ariel, Dawn, Downy, Duracell, Febreze, Gain, Tide
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	Baby Care (Baby Wipes, Diapers and Pants); Feminine Care (Feminine Care, Incontinence); Family Care (Paper Towels, Tissues, Toilet Paper)	Always, Bounty, Charmin, Pampers

The following table provides the percentage of net sales and net earnings by reportable business segment for the three months ended March 31, 2014 (excludes net sales and net earnings in Corporate):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	
	Net Sales	Net Earnings
Beauty	23%	22%
Grooming	9%	17%
Health Care	11%	11%
Fabric Care and Home Care	31%	24%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	26%	26%
Total	100%	100%

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The following table provides the percentage of net sales and net earnings by reportable business segment for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 (excludes net sales and net earnings in Corporate):

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014	
	Net Sales	Net Earnings
Beauty	23%	24%
Grooming	9%	16%
Health Care	11%	10%
Fabric Care and Home Care	31%	26%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	26%	24%
Total	100%	100%

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Following are highlights of results for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 versus the nine months ended March 31, 2013:

Net sales increased 1% versus the previous year to \$64.0 billion. Organic sales, which exclude the impacts of acquisitions, divestitures and foreign exchange, were up 3%.

Unit volume increased 4%. Volume grew mid-single digits for Fabric Care and Home Care. Volume increased low single digits for Baby, Feminine and Family Care; Beauty; Grooming; and Health Care.

Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble were \$9.1 billion, a decrease of \$373 million, or 4% versus the prior year period. This was primarily driven by an increase of approximately \$400 million in non-core items including a prior year \$623 million holding gain resulting from P&G's purchase of the balance of its Baby Care and Feminine Care joint venture in Iberia, partially offset by a \$232 million after tax reduction in restructuring charges.

Diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations decreased 3% to \$3.12.

Core net earnings per share, which excludes incremental restructuring charges, the balance sheet impact of a devaluation of the foreign exchange rate in Venezuela, certain legal charges for pending European legal matters and the base period holding gain from the joint venture in Iberia, increased 1% to \$3.30.

Operating cash flow was \$9.5 billion. Free cash flow, which is operating cash flow less capital expenditures, was \$6.8 billion. Free cash flow productivity, which is the ratio of free cash flow to net earnings, was 75%.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, CHALLENGES AND RISKS

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 leading-edge innovation with respect to both products and operations, the continued positive reputations of our brands and our ability to successfully maintain patent and trademark protection. This means we must be able to obtain 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. Our ability to innovate and execute in these areas will determine the extent to which we are able to grow existing 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 environments 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.

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 through consistent productivity improvements. We also must manage our debt and currency

exposure, especially in certain countries with currency exchange, import authorization and pricing controls, such as Venezuela, Argentina, China, India, and Egypt. We need to maintain key manufacturing and supply arrangements, including sole supplier and sole manufacturing plant arrangements, and successfully manage any disruptions at Company manufacturing sites. We must implement, achieve and sustain cost improvement plans, including our outsourcing projects 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, lack of market growth 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. 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.

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 taxation requirements. Our ability to manage regulatory, tax and legal matters (including, but not limited to, product liability, patent, intellectual property, competition law matters and tax policy) and to resolve pending legal matters within current estimates may impact our results.

For information on risk factors that could impact our results, please refer to Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors" in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

The following discussion provides a review of results for the three months ended March 31, 2014 versus the three months ended March 31, 2013.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Amounts in Millions Except Per Share Amounts)

Consolidated Earnings Information

	Three Months Ended March 31		
	2014	2013	% CHG
NET SALES	\$20,559	\$20,598	— %
COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD	10,601	10,344	2 %
GROSS PROFIT	9,958	10,254	(3) %
SELLING, GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	6,500	6,849	(5) %
OPERATING INCOME	3,458	3,405	2 %
INTEREST EXPENSE	179	163	10 %
INTEREST INCOME	29	21	38 %
OTHER NON-OPERATING INCOME, NET	20	25	(20) %
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,328	3,288	1 %
INCOME TAXES	692	697	(1) %
NET EARNINGS	2,636	2,591	2 %
LESS: NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	27	25	8 %
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$2,609	\$2,566	2 %
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	20.8	% 21.2	%
PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹⁾ :			
BASIC NET EARNINGS	\$0.94	\$0.92	2 %
DILUTED NET EARNINGS	\$0.90	\$0.88	2 %
DIVIDENDS	\$0.602	\$0.562	7 %
AVERAGE DILUTED SHARES OUTSTANDING	2,894.1	2,930.7	

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

COMPARISONS AS A % OF NET SALES	Basis Pt Chg		
GROSS MARGIN	48.4	% 49.8	% (140))
SELLING, GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	31.6	% 33.3	% (170))
OPERATING MARGIN	16.8	% 16.5	% 30
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	16.2	% 16.0	% 20
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	12.7	% 12.5	% 20

Net Sales

Net sales were flat at \$20.6 billion for the third quarter on a 3% increase in unit volume versus the prior year period. Fabric Care and Home Care volume grew mid-single digits. Health Care and Grooming volume grew low single digits. Baby, Feminine and Family Care and Beauty volume was unchanged. Volume increased low single digits in developed regions and grew mid-single digits in developing regions. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales

by 3%. Organic sales grew 3% driven by the unit volume increase. A 1% 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.

Net Sales Change Drivers 2014 vs. 2013 (Three Months Ended March 31)

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

Net sales percentage changes are approximations based on quantitative formulas that are consistently applied.

* Other includes the sales mix impact from acquisitions/divestitures and rounding impacts necessary to reconcile volume to net sales.

Operating Costs

Gross margin contracted 140 basis points to 48.4% of net sales for the quarter. The decrease in gross margin was driven primarily by a 100 basis point impact from unfavorable foreign exchange and about 150 basis point impact from unfavorable geographic and product mix, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings of about 200 basis points. The unfavorable geographic and product mix was caused by disproportionate growth in developing regions and the Fabric Care and Home Care segment, which have lower gross margins than the Company average. Gross margin was also reduced to a lesser extent by capacity investments and higher commodity and restructuring costs, partially offset by higher pricing.

Total selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) decreased 5% to \$6.5 billion due to reductions in marketing and overhead spending. SG&A as a percentage of net sales decreased 170 basis points to 31.6%, primarily behind 130 basis points of lower marketing spending. Overhead productivity savings of 50 basis points was partially offset by an increase in wages primarily in developing regions.

Non-Operating Expenses and Income

Interest expense was \$179 million for the quarter, an increase of \$16 million versus the prior year period due to an increase in debt outstanding, partially offset by lower interest rates on floating rate debt. Interest income was \$29 million for the quarter, an increase of \$8 million versus the prior year due to an increase in cash, cash equivalents and investment securities. Other non-operating income decreased \$5 million to \$20 million.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate decreased 40 basis points to 20.8%. The current year rate was reduced by 330 basis points due to a favorable geographic mix of earnings. The current year was also reduced by approximately 90 basis points due to the net impact of favorable discrete adjustments related to uncertain income tax positions (which netted to 170 basis points in the current year versus 80 basis points in the prior year). These decreases were partially offset by a prior year 150 basis point impact from reflecting the fiscal year to date impact of the U.S. corporate tax law changes made in early January 2013 and a 220 basis point increase due to the tax impacts of the Venezuela devaluations (which decreased the prior year rate by 110 basis points and increased the current year rate by 110 basis points).

Net Earnings

Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble increased \$43 million or 2% to \$2.6 billion for the quarter. The increase was primarily due to an operating margin expansion of 30-basis points. Operating margin increased due to the reduction in SG&A partially offset by the gross margin contraction. Foreign exchange reduced net earnings by about \$350 million for the quarter. Diluted net earnings per share increased 2% to \$0.90. Core net earnings per share increased 5% to \$1.04. Core net earnings per share for the quarter represents diluted net earnings per share excluding incremental restructuring charges in both periods

related to our productivity and cost savings plan and charges in both periods related to the balance sheet impact of a devaluation of the foreign exchange rate in Venezuela.

Foreign Currency Translation – Venezuela 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 quarter ended March 31, 2013 resulted in an after tax charge of \$236 million (\$0.08 per share). 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.

In addition to the preferential CENCOEX/CADIVI 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 exchange rate through December 31, 2013.

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 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 10.8 VEF per dollar at March 31, 2014. The Company incurred an after tax charge of \$275 million during the quarter ended March 31, 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. 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.

There will be ongoing financial impacts related to the translation of certain elements of local financial statements at the SICAD exchange rate. This includes the importation of certain finished products and raw materials, intercompany royalties and residual earnings that do not qualify for the preferential exchange rate. We estimate these impacts will reduce fiscal year earnings by approximately \$30 million, most of which will impact the fourth quarter. Because the SICAD rate fluctuates based on auctions that occur periodically during each quarter, the potential exists for additional impacts if the auction rate changes significantly. There could also be additional financial impacts if the SICAD rate becomes applicable to additional categories of imports or other types of currency transactions.

As of March 31, 2014, the Company had net monetary assets denominated in local currency of approximately \$920 million. Approximately \$600 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 rate. The remaining balance has been measured at the SICAD rate. Local currency net monetary balances were unchanged versus June 30, 2013 primarily 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, 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 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.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

The following discussion provides a review of results for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 versus the nine months ended March 31, 2013.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Amounts in Millions Except Per Share Amounts)

Consolidated Earnings Information

	Nine Months Ended March 31		
	2014	2013	% CHG
NET SALES	\$64,044	\$63,512	1 %
COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD	32,541	31,574	3 %
GROSS PROFIT	31,503	31,938	(1) %
SELLING, GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	19,342	20,090	(4) %
OPERATING INCOME	12,161	11,848	3 %
INTEREST EXPENSE	531	504	5 %
INTEREST INCOME	73	59	24 %
OTHER NON-OPERATING INCOME, NET	68	929	(93) %
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	11,771	12,332	(5) %
INCOME TAXES	2,606	2,812	(7) %
NET EARNINGS	9,165	9,520	(4) %
LESS: NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	101	83	22 %
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$9,064	\$9,437	(4) %
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	22.1	% 22.8	%
PER COMMON SHARE ⁽¹⁾ :			
BASIC NET EARNINGS	\$3.26	\$3.38	(4) %
DILUTED NET EARNINGS	\$3.12	\$3.22	(3) %
DIVIDENDS	\$1.805	\$1.686	7 %
AVERAGE DILUTED SHARES OUTSTANDING	2,908.9	2,927.6	

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

COMPARISONS AS A % OF NET SALES	Basis Pt Chg		
GROSS MARGIN	49.2	% 50.3	% (110))
SELLING, GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	30.2	% 31.6	% (140))
OPERATING MARGIN	19.0	% 18.7	% 30
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	18.4	% 19.4	% (100))
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE	14.2	% 14.9	% (70))

Net Sales

Net sales increased 1% to \$64.0 billion fiscal year to date on a 4% increase in unit volume versus the prior year period. Organic volume increased 3%. Fabric Care and Home Care volume grew mid-single digits. Baby, Feminine and Family Care, Beauty, Grooming and Health Care volume grew low single digits. Volume increased low single digits in developed regions and grew mid-single digits in developing regions. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced

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net sales by 3%. Organic sales grew 3% driven by the unit volume increase. A 1% 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.

Net Sales Change Drivers 2014 vs. 2013 (Nine Months Ended March 31)

	Volume with Acquisitions & Divestitures	Volume Excluding Acquisitions & Divestitures	Foreign Exchange	Price	Mix	Other*	Net Sales Growth	
Beauty	1	% 1	% -2	% 0	% 0	% -1	% -2	%
Grooming	1	% 1	% -3	% 3	% -2	% -1	% -2	%
Health Care	2	% 2	% -1	% 2	% -2	% 0	% 1	%
Fabric Care and Home Care Baby, Feminine and Family Care	6	% 6	% -3	% 0	% -1	% 0	% 2	%
TOTAL COMPANY	4	% 3	% -3	% 1	% -1	% 0	% 1	%

Net sales percentage changes are approximations based on quantitative formulas that are consistently applied.

* Other includes the sales mix impact from acquisitions/divestitures and rounding impacts necessary to reconcile volume to net sales.

Operating Costs

Gross margin contracted 110 basis points to 49.2% of net sales fiscal year to date. The decrease in gross margin was primarily driven by a 90-basis-point impact from unfavorable foreign exchange and a 140 basis point impact from unfavorable geographic and product mix, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings of 160 basis points. The unfavorable geographic and product mix was caused by disproportionate growth in developing regions, 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 (SG&A) decreased 4% to \$19.3 billion primarily due to a reduction in restructuring and marketing spending. SG&A as a percentage of net sales decreased 140 basis points to 30.2%. Lower restructuring spending drove 40 basis points of the decline. Marketing spending as a percentage of net sales decreased 90 basis points due to lower spending and scale benefits from increased net sales. Overhead productivity savings of 40 basis points and scale benefits from increased net sales were partially offset by an increase in wages, primarily in developing regions.

Non-Operating Expenses and Income

Interest expense was \$531 million fiscal year to date, an increase of \$27 million versus the prior year period due to an increase in debt outstanding, partially offset by lower interest rates on floating rate debt. Interest income was \$73 million fiscal year to date, an increase of \$14 million versus the prior year due to an increase in cash, cash equivalents and investment securities. Other non-operating income decreased \$861 million to \$68 million due to prior year acquisition and divestiture activities, including 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 a \$247 million gain from the divestiture of our Italy bleach business.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate decreased 70 basis points to 22.1%. The current year rate was reduced by 250 basis points due to a favorable geographic mix of earnings. The decrease was partially offset by a 70 basis point increase due to the tax impacts of the Venezuela devaluations (which decreased the prior year rate by 30 basis points and increased the current year rate by 40 basis points) and a 130 basis point increase due to the prior year tax impacts on gains from the purchase of the balance of the Baby Care and Feminine Care joint venture in Iberia and the sale of the bleach business

in Italy.

Net Earnings

Net earnings attributable to Procter & Gamble decreased \$373 million or 4% to \$9.1 billion fiscal year to date. The decrease was due to the reduction in non-operating income, which reduced earnings by approximately 9%. Operating income increased 3% due to the increase in net sales and the reduction in SG&A, partially offset by the gross margin contraction. Foreign exchange reduced net earnings by about \$920 million fiscal year to date. Diluted net earnings per share decreased 3% to \$3.12. Core net earnings per share increased 1% to \$3.30. Core net earnings per share represents diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations excluding incremental restructuring charges in both periods related to our productivity and cost savings

plan, charges in both periods related to the balance sheet impact of devaluations of the foreign exchange rate in Venezuela, prior year charges for European legal matters and the prior year gain on the buyout of the Iberian joint venture.

BUSINESS SEGMENT DISCUSSION – Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014

The following discussion provides a review of results by reportable business segment. Analyses of the results for the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2014 are provided based on a comparison to the same three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2013. The primary financial measures used to evaluate segment performance are net sales and net earnings. The table below provides supplemental information on net sales and net earnings by reportable business segment for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2014 versus the comparable prior year periods (amounts in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014					
	Net Sales	% Change Versus Year Ago	Earnings Before Income Taxes	% Change Versus Year Ago	Net Earnings	% Change Versus Year Ago
Beauty	\$4,691	(2)%	800	16%	624	17%
Grooming	1,863	(4)%	613	3%	463	4%
Health Care	2,361	(2)%	438	(5)%	294	(4)%
Fabric Care and Home Care	6,340	2%	1,030	(3)%	658	(3)%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	5,453	(2)%	1,103	(11)%	725	(10)%
Corporate	(149)	) N/A	(656)	) N/A	(128)	) N/A
Total Company	20,559	—%	3,328	1%	2,636	2%

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2014					
	Net Sales	% Change Versus Year Ago	Earnings Before Income Taxes	% Change Versus Year Ago	Net Earnings	% Change Versus Year Ago
Beauty	\$14,878	(2)%	2,869	7%	2,241	8%
Grooming	5,937	(2)%	1,944	1%	1,469	3%
Health Care	7,241	1%	1,372	(5)%	938	(4)%
Fabric Care and Home Care	19,891	2%	3,672	(2)%	2,392	(2)%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	16,559	1%	3,366	(6)%	2,215	(5)%
Corporate	(462)	) N/A	(1,452)	) N/A	(90)	) N/A
Total Company	64,044	1%	11,771	(5)%	9,165	(4)%

Beauty

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with three months ended March 31, 2013

Beauty net sales decreased 2% to \$4.7 billion during the third fiscal quarter on unit volume that was unchanged. Organic volume increased 1% and organic sales increased 2%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%. Price increases improved net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Beauty segment decreased 0.5 points. Volume increased low single digits in developed markets and was unchanged in developing markets. Volume in Hair Care increased low single digits primarily due to market growth and Pantene innovation in Latin America and North America. Global market share of the hair care category decreased half a point. Volume in Beauty Care increased low

single digits due to growth in personal cleansing and deodorants from product and commercial innovation and market growth, which was partially offset by a decrease in facial skin care due to competitive activity. Global market share of the beauty care category decreased half a point. Volume in Salon Professional decreased double digits with a decrease in developed markets due to competitive activity and European market contraction and a decrease in developing market due to innovation in the base year. Volume in Prestige decreased mid-single digits due to competitive activity. Net earnings increased 17% to \$624 million as the decline in net sales was more than offset by a 210 basis point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased due to declines in SG&A, primarily due to a reduction in marketing spending.

Marketing spending decreased due to productivity improvements and reductions in non-media and advertising spending.

Nine months ended March 31, 2014 compared with nine months ended March 31, 2013

Beauty net sales decreased 2% to \$14.9 billion fiscal year to date on unit volume that increased by 1%. Organic sales increased 1%. 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 was unchanged in developed markets. Volume in Hair Care increased low single digits, with low-single digit growth in both developed and developing regions primarily due to market growth. 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 and customer inventory reductions. Net earnings increased 8% to \$2.2 billion as the decline in net sales was more than offset by a 140 basis point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased due to a decrease in SG&A, partially offset by gross margin contraction. SG&A decreased due to a reduction in marketing spending from productivity improvements and reductions in non-media and advertising spending. Gross margin decreased due to the impact of foreign exchange and the unfavorable geographic and product mix, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings.

Grooming

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with three months ended March 31, 2013

Grooming net sales decreased 4% to \$1.9 billion during the third fiscal quarter on a 2% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 1%. Price increases in blades and razors and appliances contributed 3% to net sales. Unfavorable geographic and product mix reduced net sales by 4% 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 5%. Global market share of the Grooming segment increased 0.4 points. Volume increased high single digits in developing regions, partially offset by a mid-single digit decrease in developed regions. Shave Care volume increased low single digits due to a high single-digit increase in developing regions from innovation and market growth, partially offset by a high 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 increased high single digits driven by developing regions due to product innovation and market growth. Global market share of the appliances category was flat. Net earnings increased 4% to \$463 million as the decline in net sales was more than offset by a 190 basis-point increase in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin increased due to a reduction in SG&A spending and gross margin expansion. SG&A decreased due to a decrease in marketing spending. Gross margin increased due to higher pricing and manufacturing cost savings.

Nine months ended March 31, 2014 compared with nine months ended March 31, 2013

Grooming net sales decreased 2% to \$5.9 billion fiscal year to date on a 1% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 2%. Price increases in blades and razors and appliances contributed 3% 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. The mix impact of the household appliances divestiture reduced net sales by 1%. 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 mid-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 flat. 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 3% to \$1.5 billion due to a 120 basis-point increase in net earnings margin partially offset by the decrease in net sales. Net earnings margin increased due to a reduction in SG&A spending primarily due to a decrease in marketing spending.

Health Care

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with three months ended March 31, 2013

Health Care net sales decreased 2% to \$2.4 billion during the third fiscal quarter on a 2% increase in unit volume.

Organic sales were unchanged. Price increases across the businesses contributed 1% to net sales growth. Unfavorable product mix of 3% was primarily driven by decreases in Personal Health Care, which have higher relative sales prices. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 2%. Global market share of the Health Care segment decreased 0.1 points. Volume increased low single

digits in developed regions and was unchanged in developing regions. Oral Care volume increased mid-single digits due to mid-single digit growth in both developed and developing regions from geographic market expansion, market growth and product innovation. Global market share of the oral care category increased more than half a point. Volume in Personal Health Care decreased low single digits due to a weak cough and cold season. Pet Care volume decreased mid-single digits due to the continuing impact of product recalls in the previous fiscal year as well as competitive activity. Global market share of the pet care category was down more than half a point. Net earnings decreased 4% to \$294 million due to the decrease in net sales and 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 spending. Gross margin decreased due to the impact of foreign exchange and unfavorable product mix, partially offset by manufacturing cost savings. SG&A decreased primarily due to a reduction in marketing spending.

Nine months ended March 31, 2014 compared with nine months ended March 31, 2013

Health Care net sales increased 1% to \$7.2 billion fiscal year to date on a 2% increase in unit volume. Organic sales increased 2%. Price increases across the businesses contributed 2% to net sales growth. Unfavorable product mix from a decline in Pet Care and disproportionate growth in developing regions drove unfavorable geographic mix reducing net sales by 2%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 1%. Global market share of the Health Care segment decreased 0.2 points. Volume increased low single digits in developed regions and mid-single-digits in developing regions. Oral Care volume increased mid-single digits due to a low single-digit increase in developed regions from innovation and a mid-single digit increase in developing regions behind geographic market expansion and market growth. Global market share of the oral care category increased less than half a point. Volume in Personal Health Care increased low single digits due to innovation and market expansion, which was partially offset by a weak cough and cold season. Pet Care volume decreased high single digits primarily due to the continuing impact of product recalls in the previous fiscal year as well as competitive activity. Global market share of the pet care category was down more than half a point. Net earnings decreased 4% to \$938 million as increased net sales was more than offset by a 60-basis point decrease in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin decreased due to gross margin contraction and an increase in SG&A. Gross margin decreased due to the impact of foreign exchange, unfavorable product and geographic mix and the impact of the Natura recalls. SG&A increased primarily due to an increase in overhead spending.

Fabric Care and Home Care

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with three months ended March 31, 2013

Fabric Care and Home Care net sales for the third fiscal quarter increased 2% to \$6.3 billion on a 6% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 6%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 4%. Price increases improved net sales by 1%. Unfavorable geographic and product mix reduced net sales by 1% due to a disproportionate growth in developing regions, which have lower than segment average selling prices. Global market share of the Fabric Care and Home Care segment increased 0.3 points. Volume increased high single digits in developing regions and mid-single digits in developed regions. Fabric Care volume increased mid-single digits driven primarily by a high single digit volume increase in developing regions behind market growth and innovation. Additionally volume increased low-single digits in developed regions due to shipments to customers to build inventory to support product innovation. Global market share of the fabric care category was flat. Home Care volume increased mid-single digits driven by a mid-single digit increase in developing markets from distribution expansion and market growth, as well as a low single digit increase in developed regions from product innovation. Global market share of the home care category was up less than half a point. Batteries volume increased high single digits due to high single digit growth in developing regions from market growth and double digit growth in developed regions due to shipments to build inventory for new customers. Global market share of the batteries category was up more than a point. Net earnings were decreased 3% to \$658 million as net sales growth was more than offset by a 60-basis point decrease in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin decreased due to gross margin contraction partially offset by a decrease in SG&A. Gross margin decreased due to the impact of unfavorable product and geographic mix and foreign exchange. SG&A decreased due to a reduction in marketing spending and other operating expense.

Nine months ended March 31, 2014 compared with nine months ended March 31, 2013

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Fabric Care and Home Care net sales fiscal year to date increased 2% to \$19.9 billion on a 6% increase in unit volume. Organic sales were up 5%. Unfavorable geographic and product mix reduced net sales by 1%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 3%. Global market share of the Fabric Care and Home Care segment increased 0.2 points. Volume increased high single digits in developing regions and mid-single digits in developed regions. Fabric Care volume increased mid-single digits driven by a double 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 double-digit increase in developing markets from distribution expansion and market growth, as well as from a mid-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 \$2.4 billion as net sales growth was more than offset by a 50-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, higher commodity costs, and the impact of foreign exchange, which was partially offset by manufacturing cost savings. SG&A as a percentage of net sales decreased primarily due to a decrease in marketing spending.

Baby, Feminine and Family Care

Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with three months ended March 31, 2013

Baby, Feminine and Family Care net sales decreased 2% to \$5.5 billion during the third fiscal quarter on unit volume that was unchanged. Organic sales were up 2%. Price increases primarily in Baby Care increased net sales by 2%. Unfavorable foreign exchange reduced net sales by 4%. Global market share of the Baby, Feminine and Family Care segment decreased 0.4 points. Volume increased low single digits in developing regions and was unchanged in developed regions. Volume in Baby Care increased low single digits due to a low single digit increase in both developed and developing regions from product innovation and market growth in developing regions. Global market share of the baby care category decreased slightly. Volume in Feminine Care increased low single digits due to market growth in developing regions and growth in North American from value interventions. Global market share of the feminine care category decreased less than half a point. Volume in Family Care decreased low single digits due to competitive activity. In the U.S., all-outlet share of the family care category decreased more than a point. Net earnings decreased 10% to \$725 million due to the decrease in net sales and a 130-basis point decrease in net earnings margin. Net earnings margin decreased due to a lower gross margin, which was driven by the impact of foreign exchange and unfavorable product and geographic mix due to a disproportionate growth in developing regions and mid-tier products, both of which have lower gross margins than the segment average.

Nine months ended March 31, 2014 compared with nine months ended March 31, 2013

Baby, Feminine and Family Care net sales increased 1% to \$16.6 billion fiscal year to date on 3% volume growth. Organic sales were up 4%. 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 low single-digit increase in developed regions due to product innovation in North America. Global market share of the baby care category decreased less than half a point. Volume in Feminine Care increased low single-digits primarily due to product innovation and market growth in developing regions. Global market share of the feminine care category decreased nearly half a point. Volume in Family Care increased low single digits due to product innovation on Charmin and Bounty and lower pricing. In the U.S., all-outlet share of the family care category decreased less than half point. Net earnings decreased 5% to \$2.2 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 and unfavorable product and geographic mix due to a disproportionate growth in developing regions and mid-tier products, both of which have lower gross margins than the segment average.

Corporate

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 restructuring-type activities to maintain a competitive cost structure, including manufacturing and workforce optimization; and certain significant impairment charges. Corporate also includes reconciling items to adjust the accounting policies used in the segments to U.S. GAAP. The most significant reconciling items include income taxes (to adjust from statutory rates that are reflected in the segments to the overall Company effective tax rate), noncontrolling interest adjustments for subsidiaries where we do not have 100% ownership and adjustments for unconsolidated entities (to eliminate net

sales, cost of products sold and SG&A for entities that are consolidated in the segments but accounted for using the equity method for U.S. GAAP). Since certain unconsolidated entities and less-than-100%-owned subsidiaries are managed as integral parts of the Company, they are accounted for similar to a wholly-owned subsidiary for management and segment purposes. This means our segment results recognize 100% of each income statement component through before-tax earnings in the segments, with eliminations for unconsolidated entities and noncontrolling interests in Corporate. In determining segment net earnings, we apply the statutory tax rates (with adjustments to arrive at the Company's effective tax rate in Corporate). We also eliminate the share of earnings applicable to other ownership interests.

Corporate net sales primarily reflect the adjustment to eliminate the net sales of unconsolidated entities included in business segment results. Accordingly, Corporate net sales are generally a negative balance. Negative net sales in Corporate decreased by

\$85 million in the third fiscal quarter and \$212 million fiscal year to date due to 1) the buy-out of our Iberian joint venture partner (after which this business is consolidated for both segment and consolidated results and the underlying sales no longer need to be eliminated) and 2) smaller adjustments required to eliminate reduced sales of the remaining unconsolidated entities. Corporate net expense decreased \$54 million in the third fiscal quarter primarily due to a reduction in overhead costs as a higher proportion of the costs were allocated to the businesses. Corporate net income decreased \$367 million fiscal year to date primarily due to the holding gain in the prior year periods from the buyout of our Iberian joint venture partner, partially offset by lower restructuring spending in the year to date period. Additional discussion of the items impacting net earnings in Corporate are included in the Results of Operations section.

Productivity and Cost Savings Plan

In February and November 2012, the Company made announcements related to productivity and cost savings plans 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 \$3.5 billion in before-tax restructuring costs over a five-year period (from fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2016). Approximately \$2 billion of the estimated costs have been incurred through fiscal year 2013, with an additional \$500 million incurred through the first three quarters of fiscal 2014. Savings generated from the restructuring costs are difficult to estimate, given the nature of the activities, the corollary benefits achieved, the timing of the execution and the degree of reinvestment. Overall, the costs are expected to deliver in excess of \$2 billion in before-tax annual savings. The cumulative before-tax savings as of the current year are expected to be approximately \$1.3 - \$1.6 billion. 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 9 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details on the restructuring program.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Operating Activities

We generated \$9.5 billion of cash from operating activities fiscal year to date, a decrease of \$1.0 billion versus the prior year. Net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items (depreciation and amortization, share based compensation, deferred income taxes, and gain on sale of businesses), generated \$11.6 billion of operating cash flow. This was partially offset by working capital increases. On a fiscal year-to-date basis, the net of accounts receivable, inventory, and accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities consumed \$2.4 billion of cash. Accounts receivable generated \$150 million of cash due to a reduction in days sales outstanding. Inventory consumed \$355 million of cash, mainly to support product initiatives. Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities consumed \$1.2 billion of cash due to the payment of prior year marketing accruals, which were higher than historical levels due to increased marketing and advertising expenses late in the year. Other operating assets and liabilities consumed \$1.0 billion of cash due to a discretionary cash contribution of approximately \$1.0 billion to the Company's German defined benefit pension plan.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities was \$2.7 billion fiscal year to date, a decrease of \$2.0 billion versus the prior year period due to prior year acquisition and divestiture activities and purchases of investment securities. Capital expenditures consumed \$2.6 billion or 4.1% of net sales, as compared to \$2.4 billion in the prior year period. We also used \$161 million of cash in the current year for other investing activities.

Financing Activities

Our financing activities consumed net cash of \$4.5 billion. We used \$5.5 billion for treasury stock purchases and \$5.1 billion for dividends and partially funded these cash outlays through a \$4.5 billion net increase in debt. Additionally, the impact of stock options exercised generated \$1.5 billion of cash.

As of March 31, 2014, our current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$4.0 billion. We have short- and long-term debt to fund discretionary items such as acquisitions and share repurchase programs. We anticipate being able to support our short-term liquidity and operating needs largely through cash generated from operations. We have strong short- and long-term debt ratings that 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.

RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP MEASURES

Our discussion of financial results includes several measures not defined by U.S. GAAP. We believe these measures provide our investors with additional information about the underlying results and trends of the Company, 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.

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 growth is also one of the measures used to evaluate senior management and is a factor in determining their at-risk compensation.

The reconciliation of reported sales growth to organic sales for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2014:

January 2014 - March 2014	Net Sales Growth	Foreign Exchange Impact	Acquisition/Divestiture Impact*	Organic Sales Growth	
Beauty	(2)	)% 3	% 1	% 2	%
Grooming	(4)	)% 5	% —	% 1	%
Health Care	(2)	)% 2	% —	% —	%
Fabric Care and Home Care	2	% 4	% —	% 6	%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	(2)	)% 4	% —	% 2	%
Total P&G	—	% 3	% —	% 3	%

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

July 2013 - March 2014	Net Sales Growth	Foreign Exchange Impact	Acquisition/Divestiture Impact*	Organic Sales Growth	
Beauty	(2)	)% 2	% 1	% 1	%
Grooming	(2)	)% 3	% 1	% 2	%
Health Care	1	% 1	% —	% 2	%
Fabric Care and Home Care	2	% 3	% —	% 5	%
Baby, Feminine and Family Care	1	% 3	% —	% 4	%
Total P&G	1	% 3	% (1)	)% 3	%

* Acquisition/Divestiture Impacts 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 excluding certain items that are not judged to be part of the Company's sustainable results or trends. This includes current year and prior year charges related to incremental restructuring due to increased focus on productivity and cost savings, current year and prior year charges for the balance sheet impacts from a devaluation of the foreign exchange rate in Venezuela, the prior year gain on the buyout of the Iberian joint venture, and prior year charges related to pending European legal matters. 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. The table below provides a reconciliation of reported diluted net earnings per

share to Core EPS:

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Three Months Ended March 31	2014	2013	
Diluted Net Earnings Per Share	\$0.90	\$0.88	
Incremental Restructuring Charges	0.04	0.03	
Venezuela balance sheet devaluation impacts	0.10	0.08	
CORE EPS	\$1.04	\$0.99	
Core EPS Growth	5	%	
Nine Months Ended March 31	2014	2013	
Diluted Net Earnings Per Share	\$3.12	\$3.22	
Incremental Restructuring Charges	0.09	0.16	
Venezuela balance sheet devaluation impacts	0.09	0.08	
Gain on buyout of Iberian Joint Venture	—	(0.21)
Charges for Pending European Legal Matters	—	0.01	
Rounding impacts	—	0.01	
CORE EPS	\$3.30	\$3.27	
Core EPS Growth	1	%	

Note - All reconciling items are presented net of tax. Tax effects are calculated consistent with the nature of the underlying transaction. There was no tax impact on EPS due to the charges for pending European legal matters.

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 and discretionary investment.

Free Cash Flow Productivity: Free cash flow productivity is defined as the ratio of free cash flow to net earnings. The Company's long-term target is to generate free cash flow at or above 90% of 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 reconciliation of free cash flow and free cash flow productivity is provided below (amounts in millions):

	Operating Cash Flow	Capital Spending	Free Cash Flow	Net Earnings	Free Cash Flow Productivity
Jul - Mar '14	\$9,452	\$(2,607)	\$6,845	\$9,165	75%

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

There have been no material changes in the Company's exposure to market risk since June 30, 2013. Additional information can be found in Note 5 - Risk Management Activities and Fair Value Measurements, of the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, A.G. Lafley, and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Jon R. Moeller, performed an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Messrs. Lafley and Moeller have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including Messrs. Lafley and Moeller, to allow their timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. 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 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for information on certain legal proceedings for which there are contingent liabilities accrued.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

For information on Risk Factors, please refer to Part II, Item 1A in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

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 (\$ in billions) (3)
01/01/2014 - 01/31/2014	6,238,347	\$80.15	6,238,347	(3)
02/01/2014 - 02/28/2014	4,491,513	\$78.29	4,491,513	(3)
03/01/2014 - 03/31/2014	8,236,768	\$78.72	8,236,768	(3)

(1)

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The total number of shares purchased was 18,966,628 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 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 2013-14 share repurchases to reduce Company shares outstanding are estimated to be approximately \$6 billion, notwithstanding any purchases under the Company's compensation and benefit plans. Purchases may be made in the open market and/or private transactions and
- (3) purchases may be increased, decreased or discontinued at any time without prior notice. The share repurchases are authorized pursuant to a resolution issued by the Company's Board of Directors and are expected to be financed by a combination of operating cash flows and issuance of long-term and short-term debt.

Amounts in millions of dollars unless otherwise

specified.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 3-1 Amended Articles of Incorporation (as amended by shareholders at the annual meeting on October 11, 2011) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (3-1) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011)
- 3-2 Regulations (as approved by the Board of Directors on December 10, 2013) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (3-2) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2013)
- 11 Computation of Earnings per Share
- 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification – Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification – Chief Financial Officer
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Executive Officer
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Financial Officer
- 101.INS ⁽¹⁾ XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH ⁽¹⁾ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL ⁽¹⁾ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF ⁽¹⁾ XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB ⁽¹⁾ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE ⁽¹⁾ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

April 23, 2014
Date

/s/ VALARIE L. SHEPPARD
(Valarie L. Sheppard)
Senior Vice President, Comptroller and Treasurer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

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3-2	Regulations (as amended by shareholders at the annual meeting on October 8, 2013) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (3-2) of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2013)
11	Computation of Earnings per Share
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification – Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification – Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Financial Officer
101.INS ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
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101.LAB ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.