

The
Power
of



2011 Annual Report

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One billion times a day, in 200 countries and territories around the world, PepsiCo provides consumers with affordable, aspirational and authentic foods and beverages. Our consumers are refreshed, rejuvenated and restored by PepsiCo's beloved snack, beverage and nutrition brands. *That is the Power of PepsiCo.*

As we look ahead, we are positioning our company for sustainable growth by building our brands around the globe, bringing innovative products to the marketplace, capitalizing on the coincidence of consumption of snacks and beverages, unleashing the full potential of our global scale, and ensuring that PepsiCo continues to be a best place to work.

As our businesses develop and grow, we are guided by Performance with Purpose,

our commitment to do right for the business by doing right for people and the planet. We view sustainability as a catalyst for business growth and innovation, enabling us to be a company that is both financially successful and globally responsible.

With a portfolio of iconic, beloved and locally relevant brands, we're delivering results today and confidently preparing for the future.



Dear Fellow Shareholders,



The greatest challenge in business today

is to renew a successful company—positioning it for long-term growth and profitability while performing in the current marketplace. This is a challenge we embrace.

In late 2006, we recognized that our consumers and the competitive environment were changing, and that PepsiCo faced a dual challenge to perform in the short term while making some bold, transformative moves to realize future growth opportunities and create long-term shareholder value.

Starting in 2007, we began our journey of renewal. We stepped up our investments in emerging and

developing markets. We continued to build our portfolio of billion-dollar brands. We boosted our investment in research and development to build long-term, differentiated platforms and significantly expand our healthier offerings within our snacks and beverages portfolios. We focused on making our business more efficient, and we began to align our global operating structure to fully leverage the scale of PepsiCo.

I am pleased to report that we have made strong progress. In 2011, despite a still-difficult macroeconomic environment, we delivered solid results.

- On a core basis, net revenue¹ was up 14 percent to \$66 billion.
- Core division operating profit¹ rose 7 percent with core operating margins¹ of 16 percent.
- Core earnings per share² (EPS) grew 7 percent.
- On a core basis, we achieved a net return on invested capital¹ (ROIC) of 17 percent and return on equity¹ (ROE) of 31 percent.
- Management operating cash flow,³ excluding certain items, reached \$6.1 billion.
- \$5.6 billion was returned to our shareholders through share repurchases and dividends.

Equally important, 2011 capped a five-year performance that delivered, on a core basis, compounded growth rates for net revenue¹ of 13 percent, operating profit growth¹ of 9 percent and EPS growth¹ of 8 percent. We also delivered impressive cash returns: not only have dividends per share grown at 12 percent annually, but since 2007, through share repurchases and dividends, we have returned \$30 billion to our shareholders.

Net revenue¹ grew 14 percent on a core basis.

+14%

Core division operating profit¹ rose 7 percent.

+7%

Core earnings per share² grew 7 percent in 2011.



Management Operating Cash Flow³
(in billions)



Cash returned to shareholders

\$5.6 billion

Today, PepsiCo is a global powerhouse, the largest food and beverage business in North America and the second largest in the world. Our mission is clear: to captivate consumers with the world's most loved and best-tasting convenient foods and beverages. We deliver on our mission through these key strengths:

- **We are creating mega brands that consumers love around the world.** In 2011, we announced that three brands — Diet Mountain Dew, Brisk and Starbucks ready-to-drink beverages — had each grown to more than \$1 billion in annual retail sales, expanding PepsiCo's portfolio of billion-dollar brands to 22. That number is double what it was 11 years ago. Our brands are typically number one or number two in their respective categories. Importantly, Lay's is the number one global food brand, and Pepsi is one of the world's leading consumer brands. We will continue to drive growth and profitability through all of our mega brands — including the 12 core brands — as well as more than 30 other brands in our portfolio with annual retail sales between \$250 million and \$1 billion.
- **We are extremely well-positioned to grow — by category, region and trend.** Snacks, beverages and nutritional categories all have attractive growth, margins and returns, and are projected to grow revenue globally at 5 percent or higher. We believe our businesses will continue to benefit from favorable global trends, including on-the-go lifestyles and a rapidly growing middle class in emerging and developing markets.
- **We are innovating globally by delighting locally.** In 2011, we continued to innovate by leveraging our global platforms such as Lay's Potato Chips with local flavors, expanding our baked grain snacks, rolling out Gatorade G Series and launching brands geared to local tastes like Tropicana Pulp Sacs in China and Hrusteam crisp breads in Russia. Our balance of global and local innovation has delivered strong, sustained growth. In fact, our emerging and developing markets revenue has grown from \$8 billion to \$22 billion since 2006. In 2011, our acquisition of Wimm-Bill-Dann, Russia's leading branded food and beverage company, as well as the acquisition of Mabel, a successful

¹ Core results are non-GAAP financial measures that exclude certain items. See pages 85–86 for reconciliations to the most directly comparable financial measures in accordance with GAAP.

² Core results are non-GAAP financial measures that exclude certain items. See page 41 for a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP.

³ Represents a non-GAAP financial measure that excludes certain items. See page 48 for a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP.

cookie and biscuit business in Brazil, further advantaged our innovation platforms by giving us increased access to baked products and value-added dairy — both growing categories that are well-aligned with consumer trends around the world.

To rapidly expand our global brand platforms, we created new global groups focused on snacks, beverages and nutrition. We have also increased our investment in research and development by 50 percent in key growth areas, from advanced sweetener technology to a 100 percent plant-based recyclable bottle.

- **Our world-class operation has unmatched distribution capabilities.** We are highly focused on excellence in execution as we go to market via multiple best-in-class distribution systems in each country, including direct-store-delivery (DSD), warehouse, foodservice and wholesale. We match the best route to market with local consumer demand for our brands, driving efficiency and unparalleled availability. In 2011, we successfully changed distribution for Gatorade products in the U.S. in the convenience and other channels from a warehouse-delivered go-to-market system to DSD, in order to more efficiently serve our customers.
- **We have an intense productivity focus.** At PepsiCo, we believe that every penny is a prisoner. In 2011, we laid the groundwork for a new operating model to simplify our processes, make decisions faster, reduce costs, minimize duplication of effort, increase our speed to market and better match our innovations with market needs. And in early 2012, we announced a plan aimed to double our productivity over the next three years.
- **We have phenomenal people.** Our success is a testament to the resilience of PepsiCo associates around the world. They drive our success through their commitment to excellence, belief in our company's values and by embracing our commitment to Performance with Purpose. One group that embodied that

spirit in 2011 was our team in Asia, Middle East & Africa (our AMEA region), which delivered double-digit net revenue and operating profit growth despite earthquakes, floods, a tsunami and political unrest.

- **We are dedicated to delivering Performance with Purpose.** In 2011, we worked proactively with other stakeholders to create a positive business environment while investing in sustainability as a catalyst for growth. Frito-Lay rolled out North America's largest commercial fleet of all-electric trucks. In Ethiopia, we partnered with the World Food Programme and the U.S. Agency for International Development to improve chickpea production, while supporting the development of a nutritious chickpea-based food to address malnutrition. Meanwhile, PepsiCo was selected as one of the world's most admired companies by *Fortune*, one of its most innovative by *Fast Company*, one of its most respected by *Barron's* and one of its most ethical by Ethisphere. Our 2011 actions and accolades underscore the fact that Performance with Purpose is not merely a series of initiatives — it is woven into everything we do.

2012 and Beyond

We made important strides in 2011. In 2012, our journey of renewal continues as we focus on five strategic imperatives.

- 1. Build and extend our macrosnacks portfolio globally.** PepsiCo is the undisputed leader in macrosnacks around the world. We will work to build our much-loved global snack brands — Lay's, Doritos, Cheetos and SunChips — while expanding our successful grain-based snacks platform globally. We will continue to create new flavors in tune with local tastes and leverage our go-to-market expertise to ensure that our brands are always available wherever our consumers shop.
- 2. Sustainably and profitably grow our beverage business worldwide.** Our beverage business remains large and highly profitable,



We are proud to host the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders in New Bern, N.C. — the birthplace of Pepsi-Cola.

accounting for approximately half of our net revenues in 2011. Our goal is to grow our developed market beverage business while building on promising gains in emerging and developing markets. We will continue to invest in and strengthen our most powerful and iconic beverage brands — Pepsi, Mountain Dew, Sierra Mist, 7UP (outside of the U.S.), Mirinda and Lipton.

3. Build and expand our nutrition business.

Today, PepsiCo has three of the most admired and loved brands in the category — Quaker, Tropicana and Gatorade. For the categories in which we compete, the global market for health and wellness within consumer packaged goods exceeds \$500 billion and is expected to grow in the high-single-digits, driven by strong demographic and consumer trends. Building from our core brands, we believe that we are well-positioned to grow our global nutrition portfolio.

4. Increase and capitalize on the high coincidence of snack and beverage consumption.

Snacks and beverages are hugely complementary categories. In the U.S., about 50 percent of the time, when people buy a salty snack they also buy a refreshment beverage. Our ability to use that combined power goes beyond selling — to innovation, production, distribution and

marketing. We intend to increasingly capitalize on our cross-category presence to grow our positions in both snacks and beverages.

5. Ensure prudent and responsible financial management.

PepsiCo is highly focused on shareholder value creation, as we have always been. We achieve this by maintaining or growing our strong value shares in our key markets, relentlessly pursuing sustainable, profitable growth, rigorously scrutinizing capital investments and aggressively returning cash to shareholders through both dividends and share repurchases. By doing so, we expect to perform in the top tier of consumer packaged goods companies as measured by total shareholder return.

Underlying these imperatives, we are pursuing specific strategic investment and productivity initiatives. These include strengthening our investments in brand building — beverages and snacks — by increasing our advertising and marketing spend by approximately \$500 million to \$600 million in 2012, the majority in North America. In addition, we have begun to implement a multiyear productivity program that we believe will further strengthen our complementary foods and beverages businesses.

*The challenge to renew
a successful company is one
that we embrace.*

Conclusion

The Power of PepsiCo has always been our beloved, iconic brands that drive our sustainable financial performance. Our strength and versatility derive from the consumer appeal of our brands and position us to perform in a world that is rapidly changing.

In an uncertain global economy, we believe we need to control the things we can control — while managing through turbulence. It means building

on our strengths, while anticipating and planning for challenges.

Our task today is to create an adaptive team and culture — one that can continually renew itself and thrive on change. As a company, we began that journey of renewal in 2007. As we gear up for the next decade, 2012 will be a year in which PepsiCo takes the next step in our transformation by reinvesting in our brands, our regions, our products and our people, to ensure that we continue to deliver great results for our shareholders.

PepsiCo is performing today while transforming for tomorrow. We are made for this moment, changing with the times and building for the future. Of this I am certain: our best days are yet to come.



Indra K. Nooyi
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Financial Highlights

PepsiCo, Inc. and subsidiaries
(in millions except per share data; all per share amounts assume dilution)

Summary of Operations	2011	2010	Chg ^(a)
Core net revenue ^(b)	\$65,881	\$57,838	14%
Core division operating profit ^(c)	\$11,329	\$10,626	7%
Core total operating profit ^(d)	\$10,368	\$ 9,773	6%
Core net income attributable to PepsiCo ^(e)	\$ 7,035	\$ 6,675	5%
Core earnings per share attributable to PepsiCo ^(e)	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.13	7%
Other Data			
Management operating cash flow, excluding certain items ^(f)	\$ 6,145	\$ 6,892	(11)%
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 8,944	\$ 8,448	6%
Capital spending	\$ 3,339	\$ 3,253	3%
Common share repurchases	\$ 2,489	\$ 4,978	(50)%
Dividends paid	\$ 3,157	\$ 2,978	6%
Long-term debt	\$20,568	\$19,999	3%

(a) Percentage changes are based on unrounded amounts.

(b) In 2011, excludes the impact of an extra reporting week. See page 85 for a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP.

(c) Excludes corporate unallocated expenses and merger and integration charges in both years. In 2011, also excludes restructuring charges, certain inventory fair value adjustments in connection with our WBD and bottling acquisitions and the impact of an extra reporting week. In 2010, also excludes certain inventory fair value adjustments in connection with our bottling acquisitions and a one-time net charge related to the currency devaluation in Venezuela. See page 85 for a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP.

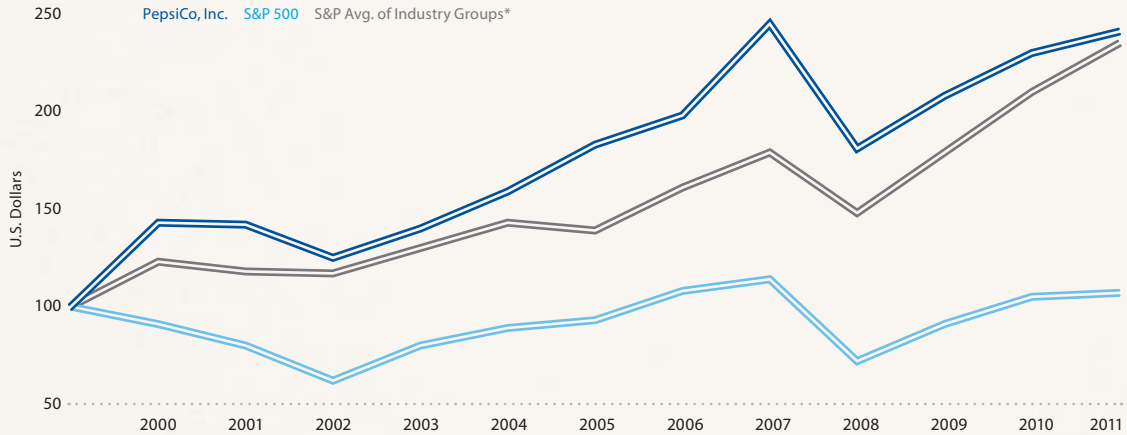
(d) Excludes merger and integration charges and the net mark-to-market impact of our commodity hedges in both years. In 2011, also excludes restructuring charges, certain inventory fair value adjustments in connection with our WBD and bottling acquisitions and the impact of an extra reporting week. In 2010, also excludes certain inventory fair value adjustments in connection with our bottling acquisitions, a one-time net charge related to the currency devaluation in Venezuela, an asset write-off charge for SAP software and a contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc. See page 85 for a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP.

(e) Excludes merger and integration charges and the net mark-to-market impact of our commodity hedges in both years. In 2011, also excludes restructuring charges, certain inventory fair value adjustments in connection with our WBD and bottling acquisitions and the impact of an extra reporting week. In 2010, also excludes a gain on previously held equity interests and certain inventory fair value adjustments in connection with our bottling acquisitions, a one-time net charge related to the currency devaluation in Venezuela, an asset write-off charge for SAP software, a contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc. and interest expense incurred in connection with our debt repurchase. See pages 41 and 86 for reconciliations to the most directly comparable financial measures in accordance with GAAP.

(f) Includes the impact of net capital spending, and excludes merger and integration payments, restructuring payments and capital expenditures related to the integration of our bottlers in both years. In 2011, also excludes discretionary pension payments. In 2010, also excludes discretionary pension and retiree medical payments, a contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc. and interest paid related to our debt repurchase. See also "Our Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Management's Discussion and Analysis. See page 86 for a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure in accordance with GAAP.

Cumulative Total Shareholder Return

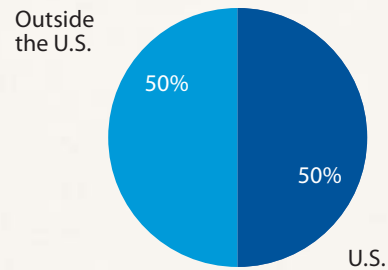
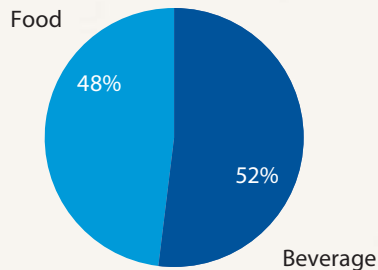
Return on PepsiCo stock investment (including dividends), the S&P 500® and the S&P® Average of Industry Groups*



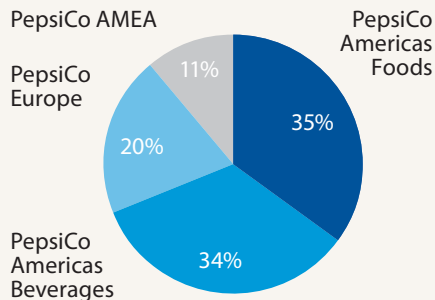
	12/99	12/00	12/01	12/02	12/03	12/04	12/05	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11
PepsiCo, Inc.	\$100	\$143	\$142	\$125	\$140	\$159	\$183	\$198	\$245	\$181	\$208	\$230	\$241
S&P 500	\$100	\$ 91	\$ 80	\$ 62	\$ 80	\$ 89	\$ 93	\$108	\$114	\$ 72	\$ 91	\$105	\$107
S&P Avg. of Industry Groups*	\$100	\$123	\$118	\$117	\$130	\$143	\$139	\$161	\$179	\$148	\$179	\$210	\$235

*The S&P Average of Industry Groups is derived by weighting the returns of two applicable S&P Industry Groups (Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Food) by PepsiCo's sales in its beverages and foods businesses. The returns for PepsiCo, the S&P 500 and the S&P Average indices are calculated through December 31, 2011.

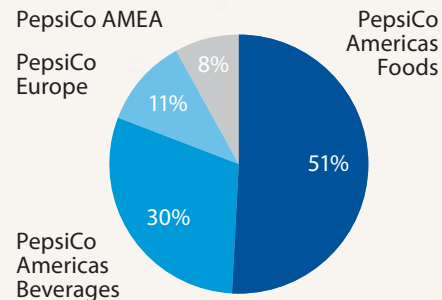
Mix of Net Revenue



Net Revenues



Division Operating Profit

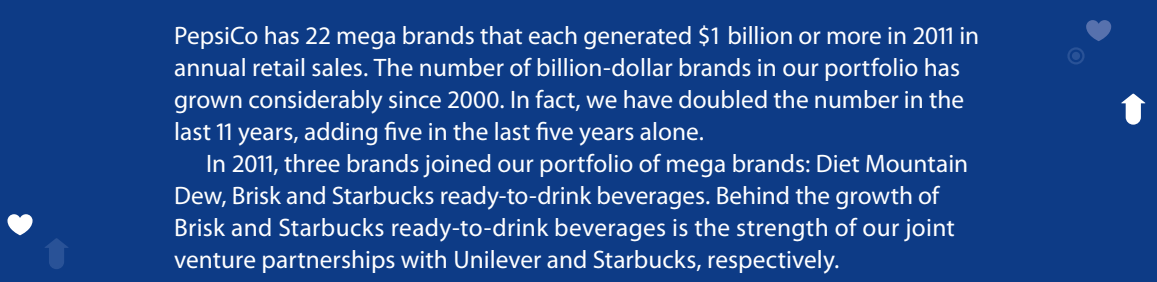




PepsiCo *Mega Brands*

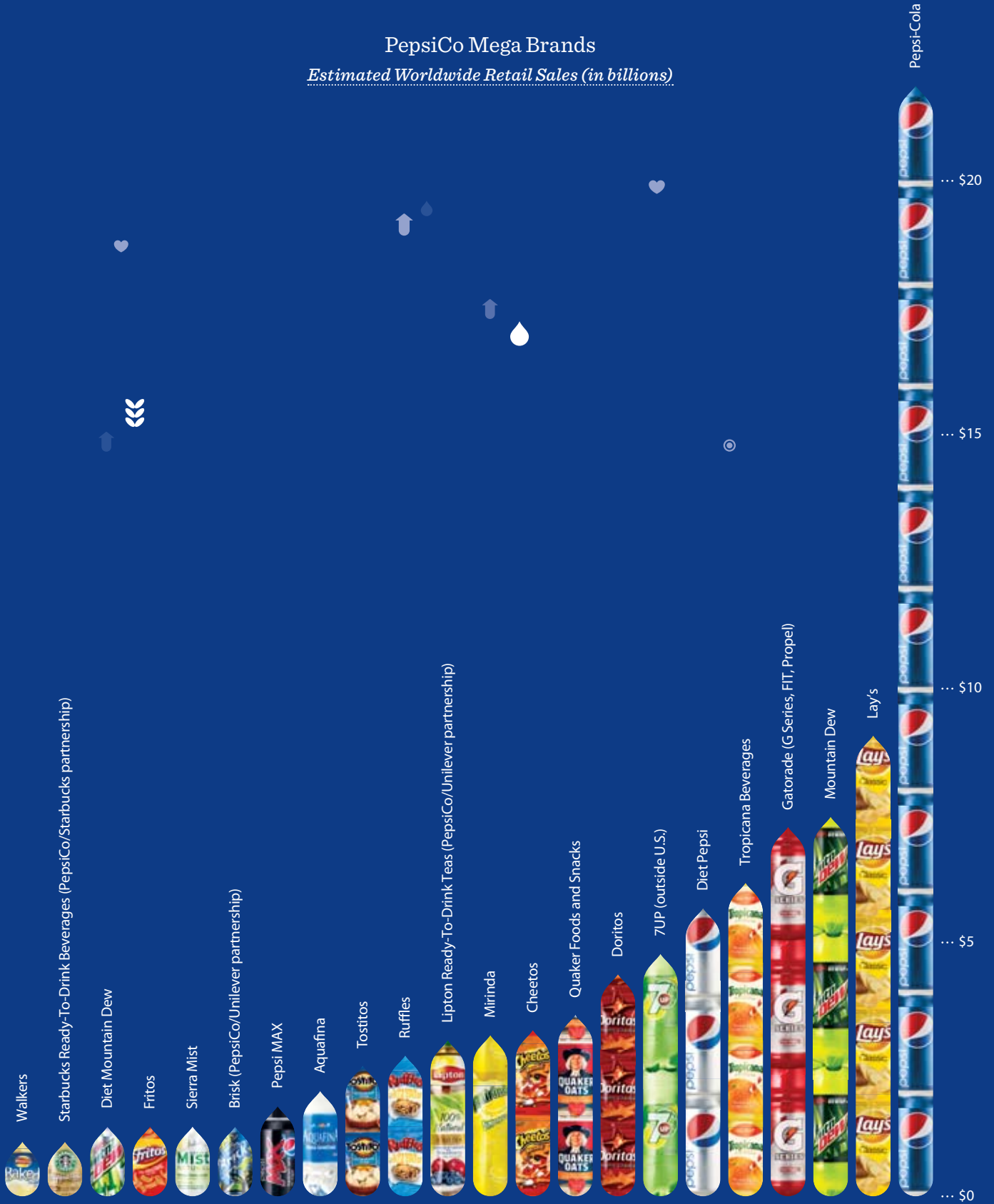
PepsiCo has 22 mega brands that each generated \$1 billion or more in 2011 in annual retail sales. The number of billion-dollar brands in our portfolio has grown considerably since 2000. In fact, we have doubled the number in the last 11 years, adding five in the last five years alone.

In 2011, three brands joined our portfolio of mega brands: Diet Mountain Dew, Brisk and Starbucks ready-to-drink beverages. Behind the growth of Brisk and Starbucks ready-to-drink beverages is the strength of our joint venture partnerships with Unilever and Starbucks, respectively.



PepsiCo Mega Brands

Estimated Worldwide Retail Sales (in billions)



Our Global Businesses

Global Snacks, Global Beverages, Global Nutrition

PepsiCo is a \$66 billion global powerhouse focused on two complementary businesses with attractive growth, margins and returns — global snacks and global beverages. In 2011, they delivered core net revenue growth¹ of 14 percent. Nestled within these two businesses is our global nutrition business, which in 2011 grew core net revenue¹ 9 percent, excluding acquisitions.



Global Snacks

Our \$32 billion global foods portfolio includes a snacks business that is one of the consumer packaged goods industry's best performing franchises of the last two decades. We've also expanded into adjacencies like bread snacks and refrigerated dips, in which we have built a market-leading presence.

Our brands include Lay's, the largest global food brand, with more than \$9 billion in retail sales in 2011; Doritos, the world's leading corn snack; and Cheetos, the leader in its category. In 2011, all three of these snack mega brands delivered double-digit volume growth in markets around the world.

In 2011, global snacks volume² rose 8 percent.

48%
Global Snacks

2011 Portfolio N



Global Beverages

Our \$34 billion global beverages business has a strong and diverse portfolio that enables us to move into emerging markets early and quickly, as shoppers new to consumer packaged goods seek out the simple pleasures of beverages. Our beverages business also helps us scale up our food brands in these markets.

Our beverages portfolio includes Pepsi, one of the world's leading consumer brands; Mountain Dew, the fastest-growing major carbonated soft drink trademark in North America as measured by 2011 retail sales; and Sierra Mist, which in 2011 attracted new consumers to the category.

In 2011, global beverages volume² grew 5 percent.

52%

Global Beverages

Global Nutrition



Global Nutrition

Our global nutrition business leverages the strength of our core products, enabling us to stay ahead of the increasing demand for more nutritious food and beverage choices. Our nutrition brands include Quaker, Tropicana and Gatorade.

Our nutrition portfolio is a more than \$13 billion business. We intend to grow it to \$30 billion by 2020.

Net Revenue Mix

¹ Core results are non-GAAP financial measures that exclude certain items. See pages 85–86 for reconciliations to the most directly comparable financial measures in accordance with GAAP.
² 2011 volume growth reflects an adjustment to the base year (2010) for divestitures that occurred in 2011 and excludes the impact of an extra reporting week in 2011.

♥ Innovating Globally

Through innovation, we bring new experiences to our consumers, providing fun, refreshment and nutrition. Innovation also drives our expansion globally, as we develop our businesses and grow our position country by country.

In 2011, we achieved a significant milestone, with approximately 50 percent of our revenue coming from outside the U.S., including 34 percent from developing and emerging markets. We drove this success by recognizing that we have to win one consumer at a time, striking the right balance between global scale and local relevance.

Importantly, we also continued to build our research and development capabilities as well as to strengthen new platforms for growth in global categories such as grain snacks.

The Gatorade G Series, which provides fuel to athletes before, during and after their workouts and competitions, is expanding outside the U.S. — to Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Canada and the U.K.

The fastest-growing cola in North America in 2011, Pepsi MAX also grew volume in the U.K., France, Australia and Japan, among other markets.

Lay's growth in 2011 was driven by expansion in many local markets, including Russia, where Lay's has become the number one snack brand. For our Russian consumers, we created Lay's pickled cucumber, which delivered strong volume growth in 2011.

Quaker cookies, developed in Mexico, are now also made and sold in the U.S., Brazil and other markets.



Delighting Locally

We are unique in our ability to innovate for local tastes and cultures. In 2011, we grew sales and market share by making our powerful global brands locally relevant, with innovation that encompassed new products, engaging packaging and groundbreaking marketing.

Our innovation also comes from local know-how. We are “lifting and shifting” innovative ideas developed by local PepsiCo teams to other markets and regions, where they take root and grow.

PepsiCo has built a grain snacks business that is expanding around the world. Its portfolio includes Twistos in Brazil, Mexico and other markets, and Hrusteam crisp bread snacks in Russia.

In 2011, Quaker products, including Quaker congee, were in approximately 11 million households in China, following a second consecutive year of 50 percent volume growth in that country. Meanwhile, Tropicana Pulp Sacs juice drinks, created to meet the flavor and texture preferences of Chinese consumers, delivered double-digit volume growth in 2011.

In Saudi Arabia, our new Tropicana Frutz sparkling juice drink grew market share in 2011. In Jordan, Bario, a nonalcoholic malt drink created for markets in the Middle East, delivered double-digit volume growth.





The *Power of One*

By operating as one company, we unleash the Power of One, which gives us critical competitive advantages.

The Power of One begins with our unique ability to connect with consumers. In the U.S., about 50 percent of the time, when people buy a salty snack they also buy a refreshment beverage, so we can capitalize on the leading positions of our iconic brands in both categories to drive the purchase of our snacks and beverages together. As we grow globally, this idea is more powerful than ever. In 2012, we intend to improve our country positions through a decided focus on cross-category promotions and co-merchandising initiatives.

The Power of One extends to areas throughout the value chain. By harnessing the full potential of our global scale, we aim to double our productivity in the next few years vs. 2011. To increase efficiencies and speed across the system while reducing costs, we are developing common global processes in product development, supply chain, operations and global procurement. A Power of One approach also is enabling efficiencies in other areas, including sales, finance and IT.



Best Place to Work

PepsiCo knows that talent and leadership development is a growth driver. Across the world, our associates keep PepsiCo strong “from seed to shelf”—advancing sustainable agricultural practices, developing new product ideas and making our foods and beverages. They ensure the quality of our products, market them in engaging ways and deliver them dependably.

The women and men of PepsiCo enable us to generate more than \$300 million in retail sales every day. Their steadfast commitment to our consumers, customers and communities keeps PepsiCo moving into the future.

Our attention to talent and leadership development has earned PepsiCo recognition on numerous 2011 rankings as one of the best places to work. We also were recognized in 2011 as a “Top Company for Leaders” by Aon Hewitt, *Fortune* and the RBL Group and as one of the “Best Companies for Leadership” by Hay Group.

Our 2011 Awards (partial list)

- Dow Jones Sustainability Index
 - New Supersector Leader for Food and Beverage*
 - Maintained Beverage Sector Leadership*
- *Fortune's* World's Most Admired Companies
- *Fast Company's* 50 Most Innovative Companies
- *Barron's* World's Most Respected Companies
- Ethisphere's World's Most Ethical Companies
- *Black Enterprise's* Best 40 Companies for Diversity
- *LATINA Style Magazine's* 50 Best Companies for Latinas to Work for in the U.S.
- *Working Mother's* Best Companies for Multicultural Women



Mark Saggus,
United States



Idoia Martinez
Ramiro, Spain



Marwa Ibrahim
Kamesh, Egypt



Lindy Liu,
China

Garry Lock,
United Kingdom

Lilina DeMiranda,
United States

João Rodrigues
da Silva Filho, Brazil



Jaime Amacosta,
Mexico

Fredrico Sanchez,
United States

Michael Ekweogwu,
Italy

Elena Skirda,
Russia

Govindasamy
Kumaravel, India

Kaan Koray
Kümbet, Turkey

Performance *with* Purpose

As we grow, we are guided by Performance with Purpose, our commitment to sustained growth with a focus on Performance, Human, Environmental and Talent Sustainability. We believe that doing what's right for people and our planet leads to a more successful future for PepsiCo.

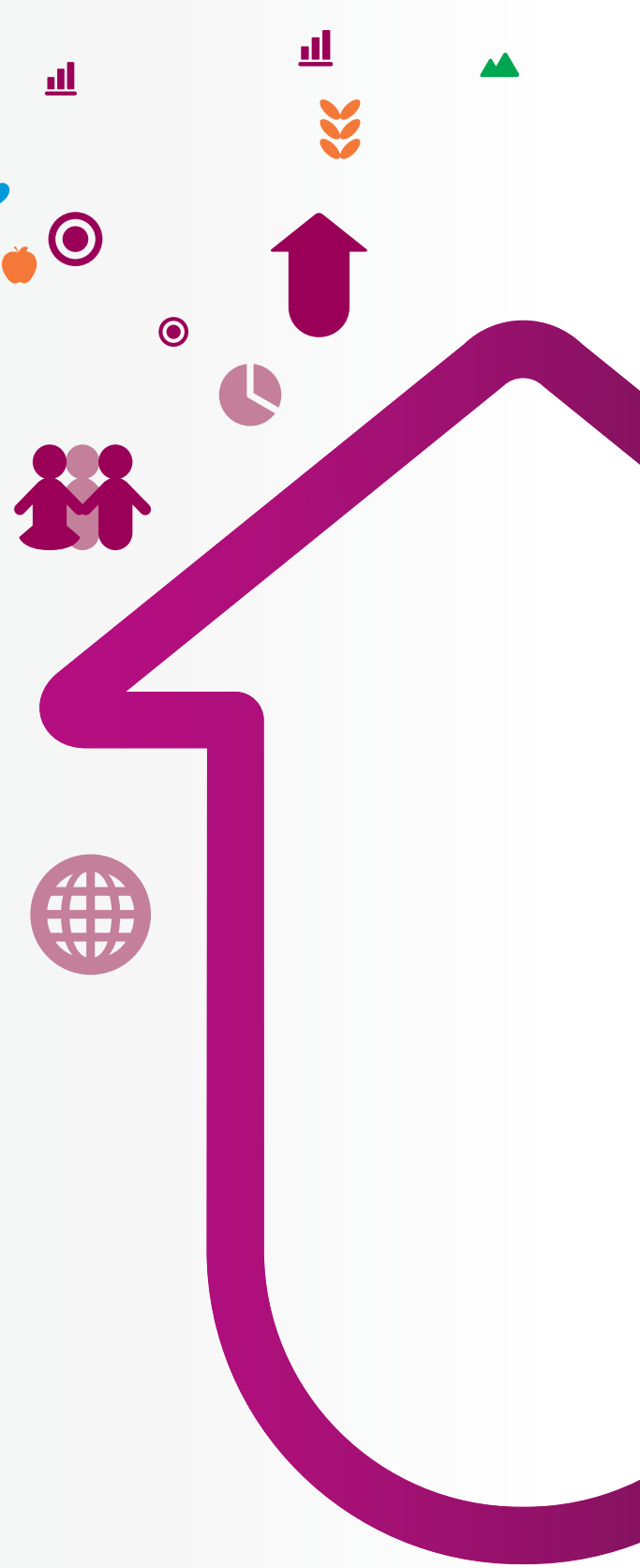
We continuously manage our activities against measurable goals that are designed to ensure strong financial performance; a balanced portfolio with healthier choices; sound environmental stewardship; and a safe, supportive workplace for our associates and supply chain partners.

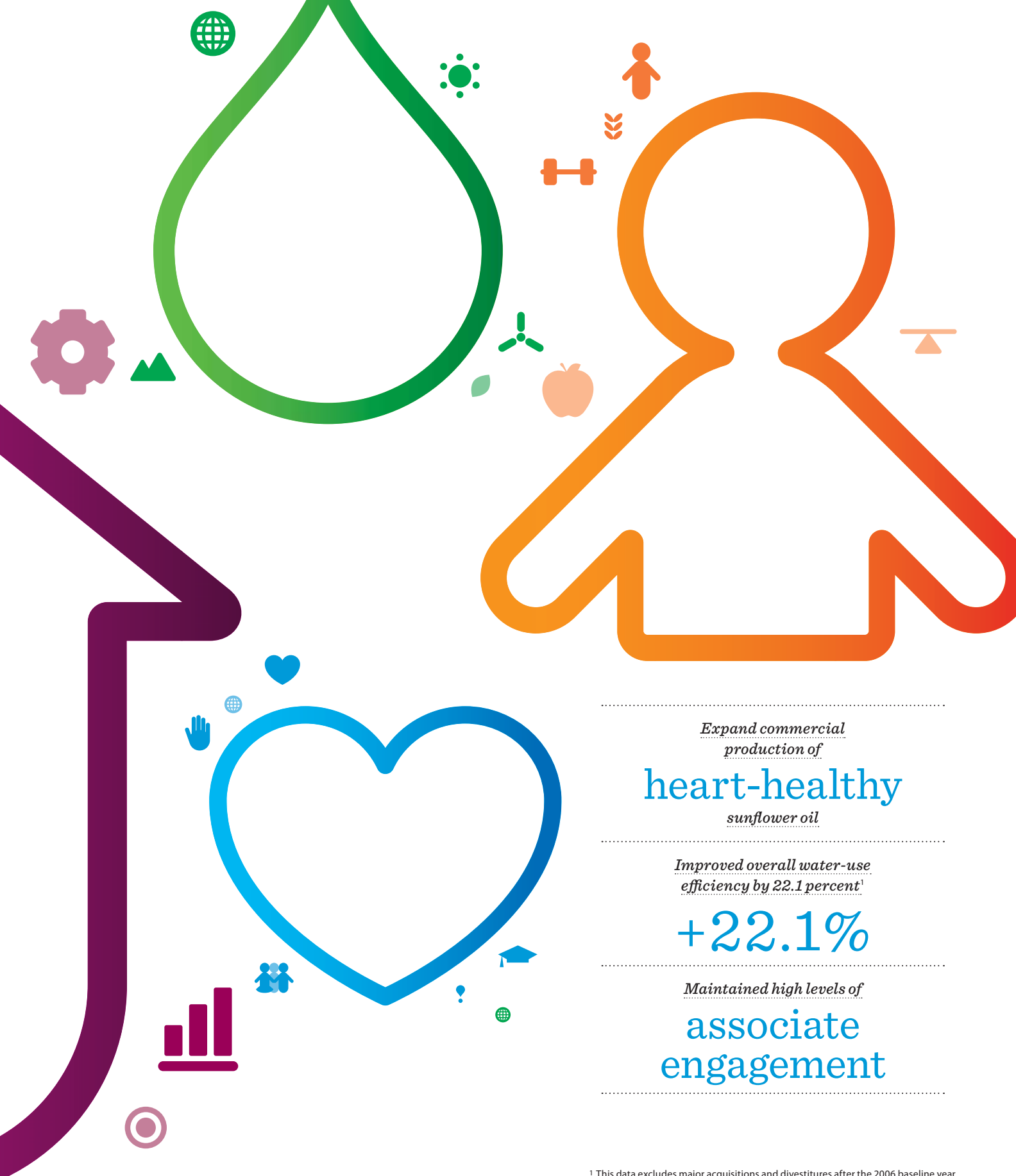
In 2011, for example, PepsiCo signed a landmark partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank to spur economic growth in 26 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean. The partnership's inaugural project will expand commercial sunflower production to provide a source of heart-healthy, high-oleic sunflower oil (HOSO) for snacks in Mexico. It also will provide loans and a source of income for more than 650 Mexican farmers and their families.

On the environmental front, through the third quarter of 2011, we achieved an average reduction in per-unit use of thermal energy of 10.5 percent in our food plants and 27.6 percent in our beverage plants, against a 2006 baseline, and we improved our overall water-use efficiency by 22.1 percent during the same time frame.¹

In Talent Sustainability, our 2011 Organizational Health Survey of all PepsiCo associates globally found that we have maintained high levels of employee engagement as benchmarked against historical survey data. The Survey also showed that PepsiCo has made progress in many key areas, including work-life balance.

PepsiCo's Corporate Sustainability Report, scheduled for release later this year, will provide a more in-depth look at our progress as we advance on our Performance with Purpose journey.





*Expand commercial
production of*
heart-healthy
sunflower oil

*Improved overall water-use
efficiency by 22.1 percent¹*

+22.1%

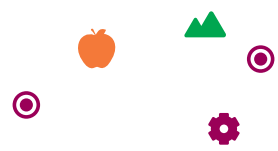
Maintained high levels of
**associate
engagement**

¹ This data excludes major acquisitions and divestitures after the 2006 baseline year.



▲

The Power of PepsiCo



PepsiCo's key to success is our ability to change with the times and build for the future. We not only see opportunities, we *create* them.

Powerhouse brands in growing categories, backed by strong global and local innovation and a commitment to sustainable financial performance ... *this is the Power of PepsiCo.*





PepsiCo

Board of Directors



Shown in the photo from left to right

Alberto Weisser
 Chairman and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 Bunge Limited
 56. Elected 2011.

Shona L. Brown
 Senior Vice President,
 Google.org of Google Inc.
 46. Elected 2009.

James J. Schiro
 Former Chief Executive
 Officer,
 Zurich Financial Services
 66. Elected 2003.
 Presiding Director

Ray L. Hunt
 Chairman of the Board,
 President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 Hunt Consolidated, Inc.
 68. Elected 1996.

Sharon Percy Rockefeller
 President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 WETA Public Radio and
 Television Stations
 67. Elected 1986.

Daniel Vasella, M.D.
 Chairman of the Board and
 Former Chief Executive
 Officer,
 Novartis AG
 58. Elected 2002.

Dina Dublon
 Former Executive Vice
 President and
 Chief Financial Officer,
 JPMorgan Chase & Co.
 58. Elected 2005.

Ian M. Cook
 Chairman of the Board,
 President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 Colgate-Palmolive Company
 59. Elected 2008.

Arthur C. Martinez
 Former Chairman of the
 Board, President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 Sears, Roebuck and Co.
 72. Elected 1999.

Indra K. Nooyi
 Chairman of the Board and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 PepsiCo, Inc.
 56. Elected 2001.

Lloyd G. Trotter
 Managing Partner,
 GenNx360 Capital Partners
 66. Elected 2008.

Victor J. Dzau, M.D.
 Chancellor for Health Affairs,
 Duke University;
 President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 Duke University Health
 System
 66. Elected 2005.

Alberto Ibarquien
 President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 John S. and James L. Knight
 Foundation
 68. Elected 2005.

PepsiCo Leadership



PepsiCo Executive Officers¹

Zein Abdalla
Chief Executive Officer,
PepsiCo Europe

Saad Abdul-Latif
Chief Executive Officer,
PepsiCo Asia, Middle
East & Africa

Albert P. Carey
Chief Executive Officer,
PepsiCo Americas Beverages

John C. Compton
President, PepsiCo

Brian C. Cornell
Chief Executive Officer,
PepsiCo Americas Foods

Marie T. Gallagher
Senior Vice President
and Controller

Thomas R. Greco
Executive Vice President,
PepsiCo; President, Frito-Lay
North America

Enderson Guimaraes
Executive Vice President,
PepsiCo; President,
Global Operations

Hugh F. Johnston
Executive Vice President,
PepsiCo Chief Financial
Officer

Mehmood Khan
Executive Vice President,
PepsiCo Chief Scientific
Officer, Global Research
and Development

Indra K. Nooyi
Chairman of the Board
and PepsiCo Chief
Executive Officer

Maura Abeln Smith
Executive Vice President,
PepsiCo General
Counsel, Public Policy &
Government Affairs, and
Corporate Secretary

Cynthia M. Trudell
Executive Vice President,
PepsiCo Chief Human
Resources Officer

Shown in the photo from left to right:
Hugh F. Johnston, Brian C. Cornell,
Maura Abeln Smith, Zein Abdalla,
Indra K. Nooyi, Saad Abdul-Latif,
Mehmood Khan, Albert P. Carey,
Cynthia M. Trudell, John C. Compton

¹ PepsiCo Executive Officers subject to Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 as of March 9, 2012.

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Our discussion and analysis is an integral part of our consolidated financial statements and is provided as an addition to, and should be read in connection with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Definitions of key terms can be found in the glossary on page 87. Tabular dollars are presented in millions, except per share amounts. All per share amounts reflect common per share amounts, assume dilution unless otherwise noted, and are based on unrounded amounts. Percentage changes are based on unrounded amounts.

Our Business

Executive Overview

We are a leading global food and beverage company with hundreds of brands that are respected household names throughout the world. Either independently or through contract manufacturers or authorized bottlers, we make, market, sell and distribute a variety of convenient and enjoyable foods and beverages in more than 200 countries and territories.

We continue to be guided by Performance with Purpose — our belief that what is good for business can and should be good for society. Our commitment to deliver sustainable growth by investing in a healthier future for people and our planet is as much of a financial decision as it is an ethical one. In 2011, PepsiCo earned a place on the prestigious Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for the fifth consecutive year, the North America Index for the sixth consecutive year and was ranked as the number one company in the index's Food and Beverage Supersector.

Our management monitors a variety of key indicators to evaluate our business results and financial condition. These indicators include market share, volume, net revenue, operating profit, management operating cash flow, earnings per share and return on invested capital.

Strategies to Drive Our Growth into the Future

We made important strides in 2011. In 2012, our journey continues. We are pursuing specific strategic investment and productivity initiatives to build a stronger, more successful company. This includes an increased investment in our iconic, global brands, bringing innovation to market and increasing our advertising and marketing spending by approximately \$500–\$600 million in 2012, the majority in North America. In addition, we have begun to implement a multi-year productivity program that we believe will further strengthen our complementary food and beverage businesses. These initiatives support our five strategic imperatives on which we continue to be focused.

Our first imperative is to build and extend our macrosnacks portfolio globally.

PepsiCo is the undisputed leader in macrosnacks around the world. We will work to grow our core salty snack brands — Lay's, Doritos, Cheetos and SunChips — while continuing to expand into adjacent categories like whole grain-based snacks. We will continue to create new flavors in tune with local tastes and leverage our go-to-market expertise to ensure our products are easily accessible in consumers' lives.

Our second imperative is to sustainably and profitably grow our beverage business worldwide.

Our beverage business remains large and highly profitable, accounting for approximately 52 percent of our net revenues in 2011. Our goal is to grow our developed market beverage business while building on promising gains in emerging and developing markets. We intend to continue to invest in and strengthen our most powerful and iconic beverage brands — Pepsi, Mountain Dew, Sierra Mist, 7UP (outside of the U.S.), Gatorade, Tropicana, Mirinda and Lipton (through our joint venture with Unilever).

Our third imperative is to build and expand our nutrition business.

Today, PepsiCo has three of the top brands in the category — Quaker, Tropicana and Gatorade — in a global market for health and wellness in consumer packaged goods that exceeds \$500 billion, driven by strong demographic and consumer trends. Building from our core brands, we believe that we are well-positioned to grow our global nutrition portfolio.

Our fourth imperative is to increase and capitalize on the already high coincidence of snack and beverage consumption.

Snacks and beverages are complementary categories. When people reach for a salty snack, about 30 percent of the time, they reach for a carbonated beverage. Our ability to use that combined power goes beyond marketing — to innovation, production, distribution and brand management. We intend to increasingly capitalize on our cross-category presence to grow our positions in both snacks and beverages.

Our fifth imperative is to ensure prudent and responsible financial management.

Prudent financial management has always been a hallmark of PepsiCo. In 2012, we are bringing renewed focus to value creation in everything we do. We intend to continue to deliver attractive cash returns for shareholders by scrutinizing every capital expenditure, expense and working capital investment.

Our Operations

We are organized into four business units, as follows:

- 1) PepsiCo Americas Foods (PAF), which includes Frito-Lay North America (FLNA), Quaker Foods North America (QFNA) and all of our Latin American food and snack businesses (LAF);
- 2) PepsiCo Americas Beverages (PAB), which includes all of our North American and Latin American beverage businesses;
- 3) PepsiCo Europe, which includes all beverage, food and snack businesses in Europe; and
- 4) PepsiCo Asia, Middle East and Africa (AMEA), which includes all beverage, food and snack businesses in AMEA.

Our four business units are comprised of six reportable segments (referred to as divisions), as follows:

- FLNA,
- QFNA,
- LAF,
- PAB,
- Europe, and
- AMEA.

Frito-Lay North America

Either independently or through contract manufacturers, FLNA makes, markets, sells and distributes branded snack foods. These foods include Lay's potato chips, Doritos tortilla chips, Cheetos cheese flavored snacks, Tostitos tortilla chips, branded dips, Ruffles potato chips, Fritos corn chips, SunChips multigrain snacks and Santitas tortilla chips. FLNA branded products are sold to independent distributors and retailers. In addition, FLNA's joint venture with Strauss Group makes, markets, sells and distributes Sabra refrigerated dips and spreads.

Quaker Foods North America

Either independently or through contract manufacturers, QFNA makes, markets, sells and distributes cereals, rice, pasta and other branded products. QFNA's products include Quaker oatmeal, Aunt Jemima mixes and syrups, Quaker Chewy granola bars, Quaker grits, Cap'n Crunch cereal, Life cereal, Rice-A-Roni side dishes, Quaker rice cakes, Pasta Roni and Near East side dishes. These branded products are sold to independent distributors and retailers.

Latin America Foods

Either independently or through contract manufacturers, LAF makes, markets, sells and distributes a number of snack food brands including Marias Gamesa, Doritos, Cheetos, Ruffles, Saladitas, Emperador, Tostitos and Sabritas, as well as many Quaker-brand cereals and snacks. These branded products are sold to independent distributors and retailers.

PepsiCo Americas Beverages

Either independently or through contract manufacturers, PAB makes, markets, sells and distributes beverage concentrates, fountain syrups and finished goods, under various beverage brands including Pepsi, Gatorade, Mountain Dew, Diet Pepsi, Aquafina, 7UP (outside the U.S.), Diet Mountain Dew, Tropicana Pure Premium, Sierra Mist and Mirinda. PAB also, either independently or through contract manufacturers, makes, markets and sells ready-to-drink tea, coffee and water products through joint ventures with Unilever (under the Lipton brand name) and Starbucks. In addition, PAB licenses the Aquafina water brand to its independent bottlers. Furthermore, PAB manufactures and distributes certain brands licensed from Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc. (DPSG), including Dr Pepper and Crush. PAB operates its own bottling plants and distribution facilities. PAB also sells concentrate and finished goods for our brands to authorized bottlers, and some of these branded finished goods are sold directly by us to independent distributors and retailers. We and the independent bottlers sell our brands as finished goods to independent distributors and retailers.

PAB's volume reflects sales to its independent distributors and retailers, as well as the sales of beverages bearing our trademarks that bottlers have reported as sold to independent distributors and retailers. Bottler case sales (BCS) and concentrate shipments and equivalents (CSE) are not necessarily equal during any given period due to seasonality, timing of product launches, product mix, bottler inventory practices and other factors. However, the difference between BCS and CSE measures has been greatly reduced since our acquisitions of our anchor bottlers, The Pepsi Bottling Group, Inc. (PBG) and PepsiAmericas, Inc. (PAS), on February 26, 2010, as we now consolidate these bottlers and thus eliminate the impact of differences between BCS and CSE for a substantial majority of PAB's total volume. While our revenues are not entirely based on BCS volume, as there continue to be independent bottlers in the supply chain, we believe that BCS is a valuable measure as it quantifies the sell-through of our products at the consumer level.

See Note 15 for additional information about our acquisitions of PBG and PAS in 2010.

Europe

Either independently or through contract manufacturers, Europe makes, markets, sells and distributes a number of leading snack foods including Lay's, Walkers, Doritos, Chudo, Cheetos and Ruffles, as well as many Quaker-brand cereals and snacks, through consolidated businesses as well as through noncontrolled affiliates. Europe also, either independently or through contract manufacturers, makes, markets, sells and distributes beverage concentrates, fountain syrups and finished goods under various beverage brands including Pepsi, Pepsi Max, 7UP, Diet Pepsi and Tropicana. These branded products are sold to authorized bottlers, independent distributors and retailers. In certain markets, however, Europe operates its own bottling plants and distribution facilities. In addition, Europe licenses the Aquafina water brand to certain of its authorized bottlers and markets this brand. Europe also, either independently or through contract manufacturers, makes, markets and sells ready-to-drink tea products through an international joint venture with Unilever (under the Lipton brand name).

Europe reports two measures of volume. Snacks volume is reported on a system-wide basis, which includes our own sales and the sales by our noncontrolled affiliates of snacks bearing Company-owned or licensed trademarks. Beverage volume reflects Company-owned or authorized bottler sales of beverages bearing Company-owned or licensed trademarks to independent distributors and retailers (see PepsiCo Americas Beverages above). In 2011, we acquired Wimm-Bill-Dann Foods OJSC (WBD), Russia's leading branded food and beverage company. WBD's portfolio of products is included within Europe's snacks or beverage reporting, depending on product type.

See Note 15 for additional information about our acquisition of WBD in 2011.

Asia, Middle East & Africa

Either independently or through contract manufacturers, AMEA makes, markets, sells and distributes a number of leading snack food brands including Lay's, Chipsy, Kurkure, Doritos, Cheetos and Smith's through consolidated businesses as well as through noncontrolled affiliates. Further, either independently or through contract manufacturers, AMEA makes, markets and sells many Quaker-brand cereals and snacks. AMEA also makes, markets, sells and distributes beverage concentrates, fountain syrups and finished goods, under various beverage brands including Pepsi, Mirinda, 7UP, Mountain Dew, Aquafina and Tropicana. These branded products are sold to authorized bottlers, independent distributors and retailers. However, in certain markets, AMEA operates its own bottling plants and distribution facilities. In addition, AMEA licenses the Aquafina water brand to certain of its authorized bottlers. AMEA also, either independently or through contract manufacturers, makes, markets and sells ready-to-drink tea products through an international joint venture with Unilever (under the Lipton brand name). AMEA reports two measures of volume (see Europe above).

Our Customers

Our primary customers include wholesale distributors, grocery stores, convenience stores, mass merchandisers, membership stores, authorized independent bottlers and foodservice distributors, including hotels and restaurants. We normally grant our independent bottlers exclusive contracts to sell and manufacture certain beverage products bearing our trademarks within a specific geographic area. These arrangements provide us with the right to charge our independent bottlers for concentrate, finished goods and Aquafina royalties and specify the manufacturing process required for product quality.

Since we do not sell directly to the consumer, we rely on and provide financial incentives to our customers to assist in the distribution and promotion of our products. For our independent distributors and retailers, these incentives include volume-based rebates, product placement fees, promotions and displays. For our independent bottlers, these incentives are referred to as bottler funding and are negotiated annually with each bottler to support a variety of trade and consumer programs, such as consumer incentives, advertising support, new product support, and vending and cooler equipment placement. Consumer incentives include coupons, pricing discounts and promotions, and other promotional offers. Advertising support is directed at advertising programs and supporting independent bottler media. New product support includes targeted consumer and retailer incentives and direct marketplace support, such as point-of-purchase materials, product placement fees, media and advertising. Vending and cooler equipment placement programs support the acquisition and placement of vending machines and cooler equipment. The nature and type of programs vary annually.

In 2011, sales to Wal-Mart (including Sam's) represented approximately 11% of our total net revenue. Our top five retail customers represented approximately 30% of our 2011 North American net revenue, with Wal-Mart (including Sam's) representing approximately 18%. These percentages include concentrate sales to our independent bottlers which were used in finished goods sold by them to these retailers.

Our Distribution Network

Our products are brought to market through direct-store-delivery (DSD), customer warehouse and foodservice and vending distribution networks. The distribution system used depends on customer needs, product characteristics and local trade practices.

Direct-Store-Delivery

We, our independent bottlers and our distributors operate DSD systems that deliver snacks and beverages directly to retail stores where the products are merchandised by our employees or our bottlers. DSD enables us to merchandise with maximum visibility and appeal. DSD is especially well-suited to products that are restocked often and respond to in-store promotion and merchandising.

Customer Warehouse

Some of our products are delivered from our manufacturing plants and warehouses to customer warehouses and retail stores. These less costly systems generally work best for products that are less fragile and perishable, have lower turnover, and are less likely to be impulse purchases.

Foodservice and Vending

Our foodservice and vending sales force distributes snacks, foods and beverages to third-party foodservice and vending distributors and operators. Our foodservice and vending sales force also distributes certain beverages through our independent bottlers. This distribution system supplies our products to restaurants, businesses, schools, stadiums and similar locations.

Our Competition

Our businesses operate in highly competitive markets. Our beverage, snack and food brands compete against global, regional, local and private label manufacturers and other value competitors.

In U.S. measured channels, our chief beverage competitor, The Coca-Cola Company, has a larger share of carbonated soft drinks (CSD) consumption, while we have a larger share of liquid refreshment beverages consumption. In addition, The Coca-Cola Company has a significant CSD share advantage in many markets outside the United States.

Our snack and food brands hold significant leadership positions in the snack and food industry worldwide.

Our beverage, snack and food brands compete on the basis of price, quality, product variety and distribution. Success in this competitive environment is dependent on effective promotion of existing products, the introduction of new products and the effectiveness of our advertising campaigns, marketing programs, product packaging, pricing, increased efficiency in production techniques and brand and trademark development and protection. We believe that the strength of our brands, innovation and marketing, coupled with the quality of our products and flexibility of our distribution network, allows us to compete effectively.

Other Relationships

Certain members of our Board of Directors also serve on the boards of certain vendors and customers. Those Board members do not participate in our vendor selection and negotiations nor in our customer negotiations. Our transactions with these vendors and customers are in the normal course of business and are consistent with terms negotiated with other vendors and customers. In addition, certain of our employees serve on the boards of Pepsi Bottling Ventures LLC and other affiliated companies of PepsiCo and do not receive incremental compensation for their Board services.

Our Business Risks

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report contains statements reflecting our views about our future performance that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act"). Statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Reform Act are generally identified through the inclusion of words such as "believe," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "will" and variations of such words and other similar expressions. All statements addressing our future operating performance, and statements addressing events and developments that we expect or anticipate will occur in the future, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Reform Act. These forward-looking statements are based on currently available information, operating plans and projections about future events and trends. They inherently involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted in any such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The discussion of risks below and elsewhere in this report is by no means all inclusive but is designed to highlight what we believe are important factors to consider when evaluating our future performance.

Demand for our products may be adversely affected by changes in consumer preferences and tastes or if we are unable to innovate or market our products effectively.

We are a consumer products company operating in highly competitive categories and rely on continued demand for our products. To generate revenues and profits, we must sell products that appeal to our customers and to consumers. Any significant changes in consumer preferences or any inability on our part to anticipate or react to such changes could result in reduced demand for our products and erosion of our competitive and financial position. Our success depends on: our ability to anticipate and respond to shifts in consumer trends, including increased demand for products that meet the needs of consumers who are increasingly concerned with health and wellness; our product quality; our ability to extend our portfolio of convenient foods in growing markets; our ability to develop new products that are responsive to consumer preferences, including our "fun-for-you", "good-for-you" and "better-for-you" products; and our ability to respond to competitive product and pricing pressures. For example, our growth rate may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain or grow our current share of the liquid refreshment beverage market in North America, or our current share of the snack market globally, or if demand for our products does not grow in emerging and developing markets.

In general, changes in product category consumption or consumer demographics could result in reduced demand for our products. Consumer preferences may shift due to a variety of factors, including the aging of the general population; consumer concerns regarding the health effects of ingredients such as sodium,

sugar or other product ingredients or attributes; changes in social trends that impact travel, vacation or leisure activity patterns; changes in weather patterns or seasonal consumption cycles; negative publicity (whether or not valid) resulting from regulatory action or litigation against us or other companies in our industry; a downturn in economic conditions; or taxes that would increase the cost of our products to consumers. Any of these changes may reduce consumers' willingness to purchase our products. See also "Our financial performance could suffer if we are unable to compete effectively," "Unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition," "Any damage to our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations," and "Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation."

Our continued success is also dependent on our product innovation, including maintaining a robust pipeline of new products and improving the quality of existing products, and the effectiveness of our product packaging, advertising campaigns and marketing programs, including our ability to successfully adapt to a rapidly changing media environment, such as through use of social media and online advertising campaigns and marketing programs. Although we devote significant resources to the actions mentioned above, there can be no assurance as to our continued ability to develop and launch successful new products or variants of existing products or to effectively execute advertising campaigns and marketing programs. In addition, both the launch and ongoing success of new products and advertising campaigns are inherently uncertain, especially as to their appeal to consumers. Our failure to make the right strategic investments to drive innovation or successfully launch new products or variants of existing products could decrease demand for our existing products by negatively affecting consumer perception of existing brands, as well as result in inventory write-offs and other costs.

Our financial performance could suffer if we are unable to compete effectively.

The food, snack and beverage industries in which we operate are highly competitive. We compete with major international food, snack and beverage companies that, like us, operate in multiple geographic areas, as well as regional, local and private label manufacturers and other value competitors. In many countries where we do business, including the United States, The Coca-Cola Company is our primary beverage competitor. We also compete with other large companies in each of the food, snack and beverage categories, including Nestlé S.A., Kraft Foods Inc. and Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc. We compete on the basis of brand recognition, taste, price, quality, product variety, distribution, marketing and promotional activity, convenience, service and the ability to identify and satisfy consumer preferences. If we are unable to compete effectively, we may be unable to grow or maintain sales or gross margins in the global market or in various local markets. This may have a material adverse impact on our revenues and profit margins. See also "Unfavorable

economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition."

Unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition.

Many of the countries in which we operate, including the United States and several of the members of the European Union, have experienced and continue to experience unfavorable economic conditions. Our business or financial results may be adversely impacted by these unfavorable economic conditions, including: adverse changes in interest rates, tax laws or tax rates; volatile commodity markets and inflation; contraction in the availability of credit in the marketplace, potentially impairing our ability to access the capital markets on terms commercially acceptable to us or at all; the effects of government initiatives to manage economic conditions; reduced demand for our products resulting from a slow-down in the general global economy or a shift in consumer preferences for economic reasons or otherwise to regional, local or private label products or other economy products, or to less profitable channels; impairment of assets; or a decrease in the fair value of pension assets that could increase future employee benefit costs and/or funding requirements of our pension plans. In addition, we cannot predict how current or worsening economic conditions will affect our critical customers, suppliers and distributors and any negative impact on our critical customers, suppliers or distributors may also have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition. In addition, some of the major financial institutions with which we execute transactions, including U.S. and non-U.S. commercial banks, insurance companies, investment banks, and other financial institutions, may be exposed to a ratings downgrade, bankruptcy, liquidity, default or similar risks as a result of unfavorable economic conditions. A ratings downgrade, bankruptcy, receivership, default or similar event involving a major financial institution may limit the availability of credit or willingness of financial institutions to extend credit on terms commercially acceptable to us or at all or, with respect to financial institutions who are parties to our financing arrangements, leave us with reduced borrowing capacity or unhedged against certain currencies or price risk associated with forecasted purchases of raw materials which could have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition.

Any damage to our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Maintaining a good reputation globally is critical to selling our branded products. Product contamination or tampering, the failure to maintain high standards for product quality, safety and integrity, including with respect to raw materials and ingredients obtained from suppliers, or allegations of product quality issues, mislabeling or contamination, even if untrue, may reduce demand for our products or cause production and delivery disruptions. If any of our products becomes unfit for consumption, causes injury or is mislabeled, we may have to engage in a product recall and/or be subject to liability. A widespread product recall or a significant product liability issue could cause our products to be unavailable

for a period of time, which could further reduce consumer demand and brand equity. Our reputation could also be adversely impacted by any of the following, or by adverse publicity (whether or not valid) relating thereto: the failure to maintain high ethical, social and environmental standards for all of our operations and activities; the failure to achieve our goals with respect to sodium, saturated fat and added sugar reduction or the development of our global nutrition business; our research and development efforts; our environmental impact, including use of agricultural materials, packaging, energy use and waste management; or our responses to any of the foregoing. In addition, water is a limited resource in many parts of the world and demand for water continues to increase. Our reputation could be damaged if we or others in our industry do not act, or are perceived not to act, responsibly with respect to water use. Failure to comply with local laws and regulations, to maintain an effective system of internal controls or to provide accurate and timely financial information could also hurt our reputation. Damage to our reputation or loss of consumer confidence in our products for any of these or other reasons could result in decreased demand for our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as require additional resources to rebuild our reputation.

Our financial performance could be adversely affected if we are unable to grow our business in developing and emerging markets or as a result of unstable political conditions, civil unrest or other developments and risks in the markets where our products are sold.

Our operations outside of the United States, particularly in Russia, Mexico, Canada and the United Kingdom, contribute significantly to our revenue and profitability, and we believe that our businesses in developing and emerging markets, particularly China and India, present important future growth opportunities for us. However, there can be no assurance that our existing products, variants of our existing products or new products that we make, manufacture, market or sell will be accepted or successful in any particular developing or emerging market, due to local competition, product price, cultural differences or otherwise. If we are unable to expand our businesses in developing and emerging markets, or achieve the return on capital we expect as a result of our investments, particularly in Russia, as a result of economic and political conditions, increased competition, reduced demand for our products, an inability to acquire or form strategic business alliances or to make necessary infrastructure investments or for any other reason, our financial performance could be adversely affected. Unstable political conditions, civil unrest or other developments and risks in the markets where our products are sold, including in Russia, the Middle East and Egypt, could also have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition. Factors that could adversely affect our business results in these markets include: foreign ownership restrictions; nationalization of our assets; regulations on the transfer of funds to and from foreign countries, which, from time to time, result in significant cash balances in foreign countries such as Venezuela, and on the repatriation of funds; currency hyperinflation or devaluation; the lack of well-established or reliable legal systems; and

increased costs of business due to compliance with complex foreign and United States laws and regulations that apply to our international operations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the UK Bribery Act, and adverse consequences, such as the assessment of fines or penalties, for failing to comply with these laws and regulations. In addition, disruption in these markets due to political instability or civil unrest could result in a decline in consumer purchasing power, thereby reducing demand for our products. See also "Demand for our products may be adversely affected by changes in consumer preferences and tastes or if we are unable to innovate or market our products effectively," "Our financial performance could suffer if we are unable to compete effectively," "Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation." and "Disruption of our supply chain could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations."

Trade consolidation or the loss of any key customer could adversely affect our financial performance.

We must maintain mutually beneficial relationships with our key customers, including Wal-Mart, as well as other retailers, to effectively compete. The loss of any of our key customers, including Wal-Mart, could have an adverse effect on our financial performance. In addition, in the event that retail ownership becomes more concentrated, retailers may demand lower pricing and increased promotional programs. Further, should larger retailers increase utilization of their own distribution networks and private label brands, the competitive advantages we derive from our go-to-market systems and brand equity may be eroded. Failure to appropriately respond to any such actions or to offer effective sales incentives and marketing programs to our customers could reduce our ability to secure adequate shelf space at our retailers and adversely affect our financial performance.

Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation.

The conduct of our businesses, including the production, distribution, sale, advertising, marketing, labeling, safety, transportation and use of many of our products, are subject to various laws and regulations administered by federal, state and local governmental agencies in the United States, as well as to laws and regulations administered by government entities and agencies outside the United States in markets in which our products are made, manufactured or sold, including in emerging and developing markets where legal and regulatory systems may be less developed. These laws and regulations and interpretations thereof may change, sometimes dramatically, as a result of political, economic or social events. Such changes may include changes in: food and drug laws; laws related to product labeling, advertising and marketing practices; laws regarding the import of ingredients used in our products; laws regarding the export of our products; laws and programs aimed at reducing ingredients present in certain of our products, such as sodium,

saturated fat and added sugar; increased regulatory scrutiny of, and increased litigation involving, product claims and concerns regarding the effects on health of ingredients in, or attributes of, certain of our products; state consumer protection laws; taxation requirements, including taxes that would increase the cost of our products to consumers; competition laws; privacy laws; laws regulating the price we may charge for our products; laws regulating access to and use of water or utilities; and environmental laws, including laws relating to the regulation of water rights and treatment. New laws, regulations or governmental policy and their related interpretations, or changes in any of the foregoing, may alter the environment in which we do business and, therefore, may impact our results or increase our costs or liabilities.

Governmental entities or agencies in jurisdictions where we operate may also impose new labeling, product or production requirements, or other restrictions. Studies are underway by third parties to assess the health implications of consumption of carbonated soft drinks as well as certain ingredients present in some of our products. In addition, third-party studies are also underway to assess the effect on humans due to acrylamide in the diet. Acrylamide is a chemical compound naturally formed in a wide variety of foods when they are cooked (whether commercially or at home), including french fries, potato chips, cereal, bread and coffee. Certain of these studies have found that it is probable that acrylamide causes cancer in laboratory animals when consumed in extraordinary amounts. If consumer concerns about the health implications of consumption of carbonated soft drinks, certain ingredients present in some of our products or acrylamide increase as a result of these studies, other new scientific evidence, or for any other reason, whether or not valid, demand for our products could decline and we could be subject to lawsuits or new regulations that could affect sales of our products, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are also subject to Proposition 65 in California, a law which requires that a specific warning appear on any product sold in California that contains a substance listed by that State as having been found to cause cancer or birth defects. If we were required to add warning labels to any of our products or place warnings in certain locations where our products are sold, sales of those products could suffer not only in those locations but elsewhere.

In many jurisdictions, compliance with competition laws is of special importance to us due to our competitive position in those jurisdictions. Regulatory authorities under whose laws we operate may also have enforcement powers that can subject us to actions such as product recall, seizure of products or other sanctions, which could have an adverse effect on our sales or damage our reputation. Although we have policies and procedures in place that are designed to promote legal and regulatory compliance, our employees or suppliers could take actions that violate these policies and procedures or applicable laws or regulations. Violations of these laws or regulations could subject us to criminal or civil enforcement actions which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries are party to a variety of legal and environmental remediation obligations arising in the

normal course of business, as well as environmental remediation, product liability, toxic tort and related indemnification proceedings in connection with certain historical activities and contractual obligations of businesses acquired by our subsidiaries. Due to regulatory complexities, uncertainties inherent in litigation and the risk of unidentified contaminants on current and former properties of ours and our subsidiaries, the potential exists for remediation, liability and indemnification costs to differ materially from the costs we have estimated. We cannot assure you that our costs in relation to these matters will not exceed our established liabilities or otherwise have an adverse effect on our results of operations. See also "Our financial performance could be adversely affected if we are unable to grow our business in developing and emerging markets or as a result of unstable political conditions, civil unrest or other developments and risks in the markets where our products are sold." above.

If we are not able to build and sustain proper information technology infrastructure, successfully implement our ongoing business transformation initiative or outsource certain functions effectively, our business could suffer.

We depend on information technology as an enabler to improve the effectiveness of our operations, to interface with our customers, to maintain financial accuracy and efficiency, to comply with regulatory financial reporting, legal and tax requirements, and for digital marketing activities and electronic communication among our locations around the world and between our personnel and the personnel of our independent bottlers, contract manufacturers and suppliers. If we do not allocate and effectively manage the resources necessary to build and sustain the proper information technology infrastructure, we could be subject to transaction errors, processing inefficiencies, the loss of customers, business disruptions, the loss of or damage to intellectual property, or the loss of sensitive or confidential data through security breach or otherwise.

We have embarked on multi-year business transformation initiatives to migrate certain of our financial processing systems to enterprise-wide systems solutions. There can be no certainty that these initiatives will deliver the expected benefits. The failure to deliver our goals may impact our ability to (1) process transactions accurately and efficiently and (2) remain in step with the changing needs of the trade, which could result in the loss of customers. In addition, the failure to either deliver the applications on time, or anticipate the necessary readiness and training needs, could lead to business disruption and loss of customers and revenue.

In addition, we have outsourced certain information technology support services and administrative functions, such as payroll processing and benefit plan administration, to third-party service providers and may outsource other functions in the future to achieve cost savings and efficiencies. If the service providers that we outsource these functions to do not perform or do not perform effectively, we may not be able to achieve the expected cost savings and may have to incur additional costs to correct errors made by such service providers. Depending on the function involved, such errors may also lead to business disruption, processing inefficiencies, the loss of or damage to intellectual property through

security breach, the loss of sensitive data through security breach or otherwise, litigation, or remediation costs and could have a negative impact on employee morale.

Our information systems could also be penetrated by outside parties intent on extracting confidential information, corrupting information or disrupting business processes. Such unauthorized access could disrupt our business and could result in the loss of assets, litigation, remediation costs, damage to our reputation and loss of revenue resulting from unauthorized use of confidential information or failure to retain or attract customers following such an event.

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

We hold assets and incur liabilities, earn revenues and pay expenses in a variety of currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Because our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, the financial statements of our subsidiaries outside the United States are translated into U.S. dollars. Our operations outside of the U.S. generate a significant portion of our net revenue. Fluctuations in exchange rates may therefore adversely impact our business results or financial condition. See also "Market Risks" and Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by increased costs, disruption of supply or shortages of raw materials and other supplies.

We and our business partners use various raw materials and other supplies in our business. The principal ingredients we use include apple, orange and pineapple juice and other juice concentrates, aspartame, corn, corn sweeteners, flavorings, flour, grapefruit and other fruits, oats, oranges, potatoes, raw milk, rice, seasonings, sucralose, sugar, vegetable and essential oils, and wheat. Our key packaging materials include plastic resins, including polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polypropylene resin used for plastic beverage bottles and film packaging used for snack foods, aluminum used for cans, glass bottles, closures, cardboard and paperboard cartons. Fuel and natural gas are also important commodities due to their use in our plants and facilities and in the trucks delivering our products. Some of these raw materials and supplies are sourced internationally and some are available from a limited number of suppliers. We are exposed to the market risks arising from adverse changes in commodity prices, affecting the cost of our raw materials and energy. The raw materials and energy which we use for the production of our products are largely commodities that are subject to price volatility and fluctuations in availability caused by changes in global supply and demand, weather conditions, agricultural uncertainty or governmental controls. We purchase these materials and energy mainly in the open market. If commodity price changes result in unexpected increases in raw materials and energy costs, we may not be able to increase our prices to offset these increased costs without suffering reduced volume, revenue and operating results. In addition, we use derivatives to hedge price risk associated with forecasted purchases of certain raw materials. Certain of these derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment can

result in increased volatility in our net earnings in any given period due to changes in the spot prices of the underlying commodities. See also "Unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition.", "Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation.", "Market Risks" and Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

Disruption of our supply chain could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability, and that of our suppliers, business partners, including our independent bottlers, contract manufacturers, independent distributors and retailers, to make, manufacture, distribute and sell products is critical to our success. Damage or disruption to our or their manufacturing or distribution capabilities due to any of the following could impair our ability to make, manufacture, distribute or sell our products: adverse weather conditions or natural disaster, such as a hurricane, earthquake or flooding; government action; fire; terrorism; the outbreak or escalation of armed hostilities; pandemic; industrial accidents or other occupational health and safety issues; strikes and other labor disputes; or other reasons beyond our control or the control of our suppliers and business partners. Failure to take adequate steps to mitigate the likelihood or potential impact of such events, or to effectively manage such events if they occur, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as require additional resources to restore our supply chain.

Climate change, or legal, regulatory or market measures to address climate change, may negatively affect our business and operations.

There is growing concern that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather and natural disasters. In the event that such climate change has a negative effect on agricultural productivity, we may be subject to decreased availability or less favorable pricing for certain commodities that are necessary for our products, such as sugar cane, corn, wheat, rice, oats, potatoes and various fruits. We may also be subjected to decreased availability or less favorable pricing for water as a result of such change, which could impact our manufacturing and distribution operations. In addition, natural disasters and extreme weather conditions may disrupt the productivity of our facilities or the operation of our supply chain. The increasing concern over climate change also may result in more regional, federal and/or global legal and regulatory requirements to reduce or mitigate the effects of greenhouse gases. In the event that such regulation is enacted and is more aggressive than the sustainability measures that we are currently undertaking to monitor our emissions and improve our energy efficiency, we may experience significant increases in our costs of operation and delivery. In particular, increasing regulation of fuel emissions could substantially increase the distribution and supply chain costs associated with our products. As a result, climate change could negatively

affect our business and operations. See also "Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation." and "Disruption of our supply chain could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations."

If we are unable to hire or retain key employees or a highly skilled and diverse workforce, it could have a negative impact on our business.

Our continued growth requires us to hire, retain and develop our leadership bench and a highly skilled and diverse workforce. We compete to hire new employees and then must train them and develop their skills and competencies. Any unplanned turnover or our failure to develop an adequate succession plan to backfill current leadership positions, including our Chief Executive Officer, or to hire and retain a diverse workforce could deplete our institutional knowledge base and erode our competitive advantage. In addition, our operating results could be adversely affected by increased costs due to increased competition for employees, higher employee turnover or increased employee benefit costs.

A portion of our workforce belongs to unions. Failure to successfully renew collective bargaining agreements, or strikes or work stoppages could cause our business to suffer.

Many of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. These agreements expire on various dates. Strikes or work stoppages and interruptions could occur if we are unable to renew these agreements on satisfactory terms, which could adversely impact our operating results. The terms and conditions of existing or renegotiated agreements could also increase our costs or otherwise affect our ability to fully implement future operational changes to enhance our efficiency.

Failure to successfully complete or integrate acquisitions and joint ventures into our existing operations, or to complete divestitures, could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We regularly evaluate potential acquisitions, joint ventures and divestitures. Potential issues associated with these activities could include, among other things, our ability to realize the full extent of the benefits or cost savings that we expect to realize as a result of the completion of an acquisition or the formation of a joint venture within the anticipated time frame, or at all; receipt of necessary consents, clearances and approvals in connection with an acquisition or joint venture; and diversion of management's attention from base strategies and objectives. In 2011, we acquired Wimm-Bill-Dann Foods OJSC (WBD), a Russian company. We continue to assess WBD's business practices, policies and procedures as well as its compliance with our Worldwide Code of Conduct and applicable laws and, as described under Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, we are in the process of integrating WBD into our overall internal control over financial reporting processes. With respect to acquisitions, including but not limited to the acquisition of WBD, the following also pose potential risks: our

ability to successfully combine our businesses with the business of the acquired company, including integrating the manufacturing, distribution, sales and administrative support activities and information technology systems among our Company and the acquired company and successfully operating in new categories; motivating, recruiting and retaining executives and key employees; conforming standards, controls (including internal control over financial reporting), procedures and policies, business cultures and compensation structures among our Company and the acquired company; consolidating and streamlining corporate and administrative infrastructures; consolidating sales and marketing operations; retaining existing customers and attracting new customers; identifying and eliminating redundant and underperforming operations and assets; coordinating geographically dispersed organizations; and managing tax costs or inefficiencies associated with integrating our operations following completion of the acquisitions. With respect to joint ventures, we share ownership and management responsibility of a company with one or more parties who may or may not have the same goals, strategies, priorities or resources as we do and joint ventures are intended to be operated for the benefit of all co-owners, rather than for our exclusive benefit. In addition, acquisitions and joint ventures outside of the United States increase our exposure to risks associated with operations outside of the United States, including fluctuations in exchange rates and compliance with laws and regulations outside the United States. With respect to divestitures, we may not be able to complete proposed divestitures on terms commercially favorable to us. If an acquisition or joint venture is not successfully completed or integrated into our existing operations, or if a divestiture is not successfully completed, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Failure to successfully implement our global operating model could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We recently created the Global Beverages Group and the Global Snacks Group, both of which are focused on innovation, research and development, brand management and best-practice sharing around the world, as well as collaborating with our Global Nutrition Group to grow our nutrition portfolio. If we are unable to successfully implement our global operating model, including retention of key employees, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Failure to realize anticipated benefits from our productivity plan could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are implementing a strategic plan that we believe will position our business for future success and growth, to allow us to achieve a lower cost structure and operate efficiently in the highly competitive food, snack and beverage industries. In order to capitalize on our cost reduction efforts, it will be necessary to make certain investments in our business, which may be limited due to capital constraints. In addition, it is critical that we have the appropriate personnel in place to continue to lead and execute our plan. Our

future success and earnings growth depends in part on our ability to reduce costs and improve efficiencies. If we are unable to successfully implement our productivity plan or fail to implement it as timely as we anticipate, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Our borrowing costs and access to capital and credit markets may be adversely affected by a downgrade or potential downgrade of our credit ratings.

Our objective is to maintain credit ratings that provide us with ready access to global capital and credit markets. Any downgrade of our current credit ratings by a credit rating agency, especially any downgrade to below investment grade, could increase our future borrowing costs and impair our ability to access capital and credit markets on terms commercially acceptable to us or at all. In addition, any downgrade of our current short-term credit ratings could impair our ability to access the commercial paper market with the same flexibility that we have experienced historically, and therefore require us to rely more heavily on more expensive types of debt financing. Our borrowing costs and access to the commercial paper market could also be adversely affected if a credit rating agency announces that our ratings are under review for a potential downgrade.

Our intellectual property rights could be infringed or challenged and reduce the value of our products and brands and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We possess intellectual property rights that are important to our business. These intellectual property rights include ingredient formulas, trademarks, copyrights, patents, business processes and other trade secrets which are important to our business and relate to some of our products, their packaging, the processes for their production and the design and operation of various equipment used in our businesses. We protect our intellectual property rights globally through a combination of trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret laws, third-party assignment and nondisclosure agreements and monitoring of third-party misuses of our intellectual property. If we fail to obtain or adequately protect our ingredient formulas, trademarks, copyrights, patents, business processes and other trade secrets, or if there is a change in law that limits or removes the current legal protections of our intellectual property, the value of our products and brands could be reduced and there could be an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See also "Changes in the legal and regulatory environment could limit our business activities, increase our operating costs, reduce demand for our products or result in litigation."

Market Risks

We are exposed to market risks arising from adverse changes in:

- commodity prices, affecting the cost of our raw materials and energy;
- foreign exchange rates; and
- interest rates.

In the normal course of business, we manage these risks through a variety of strategies, including productivity initiatives, global purchasing programs and hedging strategies. Ongoing productivity initiatives involve the identification and effective implementation of meaningful cost-saving opportunities or efficiencies. Our global purchasing programs include fixed-price purchase orders and pricing agreements. See Note 9 for further information on our non-cancelable purchasing commitments. Our hedging strategies include the use of derivatives. Certain derivatives are designated as either cash flow or fair value hedges and qualify for hedge accounting treatment, while others do not qualify and are marked to market through earnings. Cash flows from derivatives used to manage commodity, foreign exchange or interest risks are classified as operating activities. We do not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We perform assessments of our counterparty credit risk regularly, including a review of credit ratings, credit default swap rates and potential nonperformance of the counterparty. Based on our most recent assessment of our counterparty credit risk, we consider this risk to be low. In addition, we enter into derivative contracts with a variety of financial institutions that we believe are creditworthy in order to reduce our concentration of credit risk. See "Unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition."

The fair value of our derivatives fluctuates based on market rates and prices. The sensitivity of our derivatives to these market fluctuations is discussed below. See Note 10 for further discussion of these derivatives and our hedging policies. See "Our Critical Accounting Policies" for a discussion of the exposure of our pension plan assets and pension and retiree medical liabilities to risks related to market fluctuations.

Inflationary, deflationary and recessionary conditions impacting these market risks also impact the demand for and pricing of our products.

Commodity Prices

We expect to be able to reduce the impact of volatility in our raw material and energy costs through our hedging strategies and ongoing sourcing initiatives. We use derivatives, with terms of no more than three years, to economically hedge price fluctuations related to a portion of our anticipated commodity purchases, primarily for metals, energy and agricultural products.

Our open commodity derivative contracts that qualify for hedge accounting had a face value of \$598 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$590 million as of December 25, 2010. At the end of 2011, the potential change in fair value of commodity derivative instruments, assuming a 10% decrease in the underlying commodity price, would have increased our net unrealized losses in 2011 by \$52 million.

Our open commodity derivative contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting had a face value of \$630 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$266 million as of December 25, 2010. At the end of 2011, the potential change in fair value of commodity derivative instruments, assuming a 10% decrease in the underlying commodity price, would have increased our net losses in 2011 by \$58 million.

Foreign Exchange

Financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities and weighted-average exchange rates for revenues and expenses. Adjustments resulting from translating net assets are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss within shareholders' equity under the caption currency translation adjustment.

Our operations outside of the U.S. generate approximately 50% of our net revenue, with Russia, Mexico, Canada and the United Kingdom comprising approximately 23% of our net revenue. As a result, we are exposed to foreign currency risks. During 2011, favorable foreign currency contributed 1 percentage point to net revenue growth, primarily due to appreciation of the euro, Canadian dollar and Mexican peso. Currency declines against the U.S. dollar which are not offset could adversely impact our future results.

In addition, we continue to use the official exchange rate to translate the financial statements of our snack and beverage businesses in Venezuela. We use the official rate as we currently intend to remit dividends solely through the government-operated Foreign Exchange Administration Board (CADIVI). As of the beginning of our 2010 fiscal year, the results of our Venezuelan businesses were reported under hyperinflationary accounting. Consequently, the functional currency of our Venezuelan entities was changed from the bolivar fuerte (bolivar) to the U.S. dollar. Effective January 11, 2010, the Venezuelan government devalued the bolivar by resetting the official exchange rate from 2.15 bolivars per dollar to 4.3 bolivars per dollar; however, certain activities were permitted to access an exchange rate of 2.6 bolivars per dollar. We continue to use all available options to obtain U.S. dollars to meet our operational needs. In 2011 and 2010, the majority of our transactions were remeasured at the 4.3 exchange rate, and as a result of the change to hyperinflationary accounting and the devaluation of the bolivar, we recorded a one-time net charge of \$120 million in the first quarter of 2010. In 2011 and 2010, our operations in Venezuela comprised 8% and 4% of our cash and cash equivalents balance, respectively, and generated less than 1% of our net revenue. As of January 1, 2011, the Venezuelan government unified the country's two official exchange rates (4.3 and 2.6 bolivars per dollar) by eliminating the 2.6 bolivars per dollar rate, which was previously permitted for certain activities. This change did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Exchange rate gains or losses related to foreign currency transactions are recognized as transaction gains or losses in our income statement as incurred. We may enter into derivatives, primarily forward contracts with terms of no more than two years, to manage our exposure to foreign currency transaction risk. Our foreign currency derivatives had a total face value of \$2.3 billion as of December 31, 2011 and \$1.7 billion as of December 25, 2010. At the end of 2011, we estimate that an unfavorable 10% change in the exchange rates would have decreased our net unrealized gains by \$105 million. For foreign currency derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, all losses and gains were offset by changes in the underlying hedged items, resulting in no net material impact on earnings.

Interest Rates

We centrally manage our debt and investment portfolios considering investment opportunities and risks, tax consequences and overall financing strategies. We use various interest rate derivative instruments including, but not limited to, interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps, Treasury locks and swap locks to manage our overall interest expense and foreign exchange risk. These instruments effectively change the interest rate and currency of specific debt issuances. Certain of our fixed rate indebtedness has been swapped to floating rates. The notional amount, interest payment and maturity date of the interest rate and cross-currency swaps match the principal, interest payment and maturity date of the related debt. Our Treasury locks and swap locks are entered into to protect against unfavorable interest rate changes relating to forecasted debt transactions.

Assuming year-end 2011 variable rate debt and investment levels, a 1-percentage-point increase in interest rates would have increased net interest expense by \$55 million in 2011.

Risk Management Framework

The achievement of our strategic and operating objectives necessarily involves taking risks. Our risk management process is intended to ensure that risks are taken knowingly and purposefully. As such, we leverage an integrated risk management framework to identify, assess, prioritize, address, manage, monitor and communicate risks across the Company. This framework includes:

- PepsiCo's Board of Directors, which is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and mitigation, receives updates on key risks throughout the year. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors helps define PepsiCo's risk management processes and assists the Board in its oversight of strategic, financial, operating, business, compliance, safety, reputational and other risks facing PepsiCo. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors assists the Board in overseeing potential risks that may be associated with the Company's compensation programs;
- The PepsiCo Risk Committee (PRC), comprised of a cross-functional, geographically diverse, senior management group which meets regularly to identify, assess, prioritize and address our key risks;
- Division Risk Committees (DRCs), comprised of cross-functional senior management teams which meet regularly to identify, assess, prioritize and address division-specific business risks;
- PepsiCo's Risk Management Office, which manages the overall risk management process, provides ongoing guidance, tools and analytical support to the PRC and the DRCs, identifies and assesses potential risks and facilitates ongoing communication between the parties, as well as with PepsiCo's Audit Committee and Board of Directors;
- PepsiCo Corporate Audit, which evaluates the ongoing effectiveness of our key internal controls through periodic audit and review procedures; and
- PepsiCo's Compliance Department, which leads and coordinates our compliance policies and practices.

Our Critical Accounting Policies

An appreciation of our critical accounting policies is necessary to understand our financial results. These policies may require management to make difficult and subjective judgments regarding uncertainties, and as a result, such estimates may significantly impact our financial results. The precision of these estimates and the likelihood of future changes depend on a number of underlying variables and a range of possible outcomes. Other than our accounting for pension plans, our critical accounting policies do not involve a choice between alternative methods of accounting. We applied our critical accounting policies and estimation methods consistently in all material respects, and for all periods presented, and have discussed these policies with our Audit Committee.

Our critical accounting policies arise in conjunction with the following:

- revenue recognition;
- goodwill and other intangible assets;
- income tax expense and accruals; and
- pension and retiree medical plans.

Revenue Recognition

Our products are sold for cash or on credit terms. Our credit terms, which are established in accordance with local and industry practices, typically require payment within 30 days of delivery in the U.S., and generally within 30 to 90 days internationally, and may allow discounts for early payment. We recognize revenue upon shipment or delivery to our customers based on written sales terms that do not allow for a right of return. However, our policy for DSD and certain chilled products is to remove and replace damaged and out-of-date products from store shelves to ensure that consumers receive the product quality and freshness they expect. Similarly, our policy for certain warehouse-distributed products is to replace damaged and out-of-date products. Based on our experience with this practice, we have reserved for anticipated damaged and out-of-date products.

Our policy is to provide customers with product when needed. In fact, our commitment to freshness and product dating serves to regulate the quantity of product shipped or delivered. In addition, DSD products are placed on the shelf by our employees with customer shelf space and storerooms limiting the quantity of product. For product delivered through our other distribution networks, we monitor customer inventory levels.

As discussed in "Our Customers," we offer sales incentives and discounts through various programs to customers and consumers. Sales incentives and discounts are accounted for as a reduction of revenue and totaled \$34.6 billion in 2011, \$29.1 billion in 2010 and \$12.9 billion in 2009. Sales incentives include payments to customers for performing merchandising activities on our behalf, such as payments for in-store displays, payments to gain distribution of new products, payments for shelf space and discounts to promote lower retail prices. A number of our sales incentives, such as bottler funding to independent bottlers and customer volume rebates, are based on annual targets, and accruals are established during the

year for the expected payout. These accruals are based on contract terms and our historical experience with similar programs and require management judgment with respect to estimating customer participation and performance levels. Differences between estimated expense and actual incentive costs are normally insignificant and are recognized in earnings in the period such differences are determined. The terms of most of our incentive arrangements do not exceed a year, and therefore do not require highly uncertain long-term estimates. Certain arrangements, such as fountain pouring rights and sponsorship contracts, may extend beyond one year. Payments made to obtain these rights are recognized over the shorter of the economic or contractual life, as a reduction of revenue, and the remaining balances of \$288 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$296 million as of December 25, 2010 are included in current assets and other assets on our balance sheet.

For interim reporting, our policy is to allocate our forecasted full-year sales incentives for most of our programs to each of our interim reporting periods in the same year that benefits from the programs. The allocation methodology is based on our forecasted sales incentives for the full year and the proportion of each interim period's actual gross revenue to our forecasted annual gross revenue. Based on our review of the forecasts at each interim period, any changes in estimates and the related allocation of sales incentives are recognized in the interim period as they are identified. In addition, we apply a similar allocation methodology for interim reporting purposes for other marketplace spending, which includes the costs of advertising and other marketing activities. See Note 2 for additional information on our sales incentives and other marketplace spending. Our annual financial statements are not impacted by this interim allocation methodology.

We estimate and reserve for our bad debt exposure based on our experience with past due accounts and collectibility, the aging of accounts receivable and our analysis of customer data. Bad debt expense is classified within selling, general and administrative expenses in our income statement.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We sell products under a number of brand names, many of which were developed by us. The brand development costs are expensed as incurred. We also purchase brands in acquisitions. In a business combination, the consideration is first assigned to identifiable assets and liabilities, including brands, based on estimated fair values, with any excess recorded as goodwill. Determining fair value requires significant estimates and assumptions based on an evaluation of a number of factors, such as marketplace participants, product life cycles, market share, consumer awareness, brand history and future expansion expectations, amount and timing of future cash flows and the discount rate applied to the cash flows.

We believe that a brand has an indefinite life if it has a history of strong revenue and cash flow performance, and we have the intent and ability to support the brand with marketplace spending for the foreseeable future. If these perpetual brand criteria are not met, brands are amortized over their expected useful lives, which generally range from five to 40 years. Determining the expected

life of a brand requires management judgment and is based on an evaluation of a number of factors, including market share, consumer awareness, brand history and future expansion expectations, as well as the macroeconomic environment of the countries in which the brand is sold.

Perpetual brands and goodwill are not amortized and are assessed for impairment at least annually. If the carrying amount of a perpetual brand exceeds its fair value, as determined by its discounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Goodwill is evaluated using a two-step impairment test at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit can be a division or business within a division. The first step compares the book value of a reporting unit, including goodwill, with its fair value, as determined by its discounted cash flows. If the book value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, we complete the second step to determine the amount of goodwill impairment loss that we should record, if any. In the second step, we determine an implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities other than goodwill (including any unrecognized intangible assets). The amount of impairment loss is equal to the excess of the book value of the goodwill over the implied fair value of that goodwill.

Amortizable brands are only evaluated for impairment upon a significant change in the operating or macroeconomic environment. If an evaluation of the undiscounted future cash flows indicates impairment, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value, which is based on its discounted future cash flows.

In connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we reacquired certain franchise rights which provided PBG and PAS with the exclusive and perpetual rights to manufacture and/or distribute beverages for sale in specified territories. In determining the useful life of these reacquired franchise rights, we considered many factors, including the pre-existing perpetual bottling arrangements, the indefinite period expected for the reacquired rights to contribute to our future cash flows, as well as the lack of any factors that would limit the useful life of the reacquired rights to us, including legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors. Therefore, certain reacquired franchise rights, as well as perpetual brands and goodwill, are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment at least annually. Certain reacquired and acquired franchise rights are amortized over the remaining contractual period of the contract in which the right was granted.

On December 7, 2009, we reached an agreement with DPSG to manufacture and distribute Dr Pepper and certain other DPSG products in the territories where they were previously sold by PBG and PAS. Under the terms of the agreement, we made an upfront payment of \$900 million to DPSG on February 26, 2010. Based upon the terms of the agreement with DPSG, the amount of the upfront payment was capitalized and is not amortized, but instead is tested for impairment at least annually.

Significant management judgment is necessary to evaluate the impact of operating and macroeconomic changes and to estimate future cash flows. Assumptions used in our impairment evaluations, such as forecasted growth rates and our cost of capital, are based

on the best available market information and are consistent with our internal forecasts and operating plans. These assumptions could be adversely impacted by certain of the risks discussed in "Our Business Risks."

We did not recognize any impairment charges for goodwill in the years presented. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, we did not have any reporting units that were at risk of failing the first step of the goodwill impairment test. In connection with the merger and integration of WBD in 2011, we recorded a \$14 million impairment charge for discontinued brands. We did not recognize any impairment charges for other nonamortizable intangible assets in 2010 and 2009. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$31.4 billion of goodwill and other nonamortizable intangible assets, of which approximately 70% related to the acquisitions of PBG, PAS and WBD.

Income Tax Expense and Accruals

Our annual tax rate is based on our income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Significant judgment is required in determining our annual tax rate and in evaluating our tax positions. We establish reserves when, despite our belief that our tax return positions are fully supportable, we believe that certain positions are subject to challenge and that we may not succeed. We adjust these reserves, as well as the related interest, in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the progress of a tax audit.

An estimated effective tax rate for a year is applied to our quarterly operating results. In the event there is a significant or unusual item recognized in our quarterly operating results, the tax attributable to that item is separately calculated and recorded at the same time as that item. We consider the tax adjustments from the resolution of prior year tax matters to be among such items.

Tax law requires items to be included in our tax returns at different times than the items are reflected in our financial statements. As a result, our annual tax rate reflected in our financial statements is different than that reported in our tax returns (our cash tax rate). Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible in our tax return, and some differences reverse over time, such as depreciation expense. These temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in our tax returns in future years for which we have already recorded the tax benefit in our income statement. We establish valuation allowances for our deferred tax assets if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in our financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or expense for which we have already taken a deduction in our tax return but have not yet recognized as expense in our financial statements.

In 2011, our annual tax rate was 26.8% compared to 23.0% in 2010, as discussed in "Other Consolidated Results." The tax rate in 2011 increased 3.8 percentage points primarily reflecting the prior year non-taxable gain and reversal of deferred taxes

attributable to our previously held equity interests in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

Pension and Retiree Medical Plans

Our pension plans cover certain full-time employees in the U.S. and certain international employees. Benefits are determined based on either years of service or a combination of years of service and earnings. Certain U.S. and Canada retirees are also eligible for medical and life insurance benefits (retiree medical) if they meet age and service requirements. Generally, our share of retiree medical costs is capped at specified dollar amounts which vary based upon years of service, with retirees contributing the remainder of the cost.

As of February 2012, certain U.S. employees earning a benefit under one of our defined benefit pension plans will no longer be eligible for Company matching contributions on their 401(k) contributions.

See Note 7 for information about certain changes to our U.S. pension and retiree medical plans and changes in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

Our Assumptions

The determination of pension and retiree medical plan obligations and related expenses requires the use of assumptions to estimate the amount of benefits that employees earn while working, as well as the present value of those benefits. Annual pension and retiree medical expense amounts are principally based on four components: (1) the value of benefits earned by employees for working during the year (service cost), (2) the increase in the liability due to the passage of time (interest cost), and (3) other gains and losses as discussed below, reduced by (4) the expected return on plan assets for our funded plans.

Significant assumptions used to measure our annual pension and retiree medical expense include:

- the interest rate used to determine the present value of liabilities (discount rate);
- certain employee-related factors, such as turnover, retirement age and mortality;
- the expected return on assets in our funded plans;
- for pension expense, the rate of salary increases for plans where benefits are based on earnings; and
- for retiree medical expense, health care cost trend rates.

Our assumptions reflect our historical experience and management's best judgment regarding future expectations. Due to the significant management judgment involved, our assumptions could have a material impact on the measurement of our pension and retiree medical benefit expenses and obligations.

At each measurement date, the discount rates are based on interest rates for high-quality, long-term corporate debt securities with maturities comparable to those of our liabilities. Our U.S. discount rate is determined using the Mercer Pension Discount Yield Curve (Mercer Yield Curve). The Mercer Yield Curve uses a portfolio of high-quality bonds rated Aa or higher by Moody's. The Mercer Yield

Curve includes bonds that closely match the timing and amount of our expected benefit payments.

The expected return on pension plan assets is based on our pension plan investment strategy, our expectations for long-term rates of return by asset class, taking into account volatility and correlation among asset classes and our historical experience. We also review current levels of interest rates and inflation to assess the reasonableness of the long-term rates. We evaluate our expected return assumptions annually to ensure that they are reasonable. Our pension plan investment strategy includes the use of actively managed securities and is reviewed periodically in conjunction with plan liabilities, an evaluation of market conditions, tolerance for risk and cash requirements for benefit payments. Our investment objective is to ensure that funds are available to meet the plans' benefit obligations when they become due. Our overall investment strategy is to prudently invest plan assets in a well-diversified portfolio of equity and high-quality debt securities to achieve our long-term return expectations. Our investment policy also permits the use of derivative instruments which are primarily used to reduce risk. Our expected long-term rate of return on U.S. plan assets is 7.8%. Our 2011 target investment allocation was 40% for U.S. equity, 20% for international equity and 40% for fixed income. For 2012, our target allocations are as follows: 40% for fixed income, 33% for U.S. equity, 22% for international equity and 5% for real estate. The change to the 2012 target asset allocations was made to increase diversification. Actual investment allocations may vary from our target investment allocations due to prevailing market conditions. We regularly review our actual investment allocations and periodically rebalance our investments to our target allocations. To calculate the expected return on pension plan assets, our market-related value of assets for fixed income is the actual fair value. For all other asset categories, we use a method that recognizes investment gains or losses (the difference between the expected and actual return based on the market-related value of assets) over a five-year period. This has the effect of reducing year-to-year volatility.

The difference between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets is added to, or subtracted from, other gains and losses resulting from actual experience differing from our assumptions and from changes in our assumptions determined at each measurement date. If this net accumulated gain or loss exceeds 10% of the greater of the market-related value of plan assets or plan liabilities, a portion of the net gain or loss is included in expense for the following year based upon the average remaining service period of active plan participants, which is approximately 10 years for pension expense and approximately 8 years for retiree medical expense. The cost or benefit of plan changes that increase or decrease benefits for prior employee service (prior service cost/(credit)) is included in earnings on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of active plan participants.

The health care trend rate used to determine our retiree medical plan's liability and expense is reviewed annually. Our review is based on our claim experience, information provided by our health plans and actuaries, and our knowledge of the health care industry.

Our review of the trend rate considers factors such as demographics, plan design, new medical technologies and changes in medical carriers.

Weighted-average assumptions for pension and retiree medical expense are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Pension			
Expense discount rate	4.6%	5.6%	6.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%
Retiree medical			
Expense discount rate	4.4%	5.2%	5.8%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.8%	7.8%	—
Current health care cost trend rate	6.8%	7.0%	7.5%

Based on our assumptions, we expect our pension and retiree medical expenses to increase in 2012 primarily driven by lower discount rates, partially offset by expected asset returns on contributions and changes to other actuarial assumptions.

Sensitivity of Assumptions

A decrease in the discount rate or in the expected rate of return assumptions would increase pension expense. The estimated impact of a 25-basis-point decrease in the discount rate on 2012 pension expense is an increase of approximately \$62 million. The estimated impact on 2012 pension expense of a 25-basis-point decrease in the expected rate of return is an increase of approximately \$31 million.

See Note 7 for information about the sensitivity of our retiree medical cost assumptions.

Funding

We make contributions to pension trusts maintained to provide plan benefits for certain pension plans. These contributions are made in accordance with applicable tax regulations that provide for current tax deductions for our contributions and taxation to the employee only upon receipt of plan benefits. Generally, we do not fund our pension plans when our contributions would not be currently tax deductible. As our retiree medical plans are not subject to regulatory funding requirements, we generally fund these plans on a pay-as-you-go basis, although we periodically review available options to make additional contributions toward these benefits.

Our pension contributions for 2011 were \$239 million, of which \$61 million was discretionary. Our retiree medical contributions for 2011 were \$110 million, none of which was discretionary.

In 2012, we expect to make pension and retiree medical contributions of approximately \$1.3 billion, with up to approximately \$1 billion expected to be discretionary. Our cash payments for retiree medical benefits are estimated to be approximately \$124 million in 2012. Our pension and retiree medical contributions are subject to change as a result of many factors, such as changes in interest rates, deviations between actual and expected asset returns and changes in tax or other benefit laws. For estimated future benefit payments, including our pay-as-you-go payments as well as those from trusts, see Note 7.

Our Financial Results

Items Affecting Comparability

The year-over-year comparisons of our financial results are affected by the following items:

	2011	2010	2009
Net revenue			
53rd week	\$ 623	—	—
Operating profit			
53rd week	\$ 109	—	—
Mark-to-market net impact (losses)/gains	\$ (102)	\$ 91	\$ 274
Restructuring and impairment charges	\$ (383)	—	\$ (36)
Merger and integration charges	\$ (313)	\$ (769)	\$ (50)
Inventory fair value adjustments	\$ (46)	\$ (398)	—
Venezuela currency devaluation	—	\$ (120)	—
Asset write-off	—	\$ (145)	—
Foundation contribution	—	\$ (100)	—
Bottling equity income			
Gain on previously held equity interests	—	\$ 735	—
Merger and integration charges	—	\$ (9)	\$ (11)
Interest expense			
53rd week	\$ (16)	—	—
Merger and integration charges	\$ (16)	\$ (30)	—
Debt repurchase	—	\$ (178)	—
Net income attributable to PepsiCo			
53rd week	\$ 64	—	—
Mark-to-market net impact (losses)/gains	\$ (71)	\$ 58	\$ 173
Restructuring and impairment charges	\$ (286)	—	\$ (29)
Gain on previously held equity interests	—	\$ 958	—
Merger and integration charges	\$ (271)	\$ (648)	\$ (44)
Inventory fair value adjustments	\$ (28)	\$ (333)	—
Venezuela currency devaluation	—	\$ (120)	—
Asset write-off	—	\$ (92)	—
Foundation contribution	—	\$ (64)	—
Debt repurchase	—	\$ (114)	—
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share — diluted			
53rd week	\$ 0.04	—	—
Mark-to-market net impact (losses)/gains	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.11
Restructuring and impairment charges	\$ (0.18)	—	\$ (0.02)
Gain on previously held equity interests	—	\$ 0.60	—
Merger and integration charges	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.03)
Inventory fair value adjustments	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.21)	—
Venezuela currency devaluation	—	\$ (0.07)	—
Asset write-off	—	\$ (0.06)	—
Foundation contribution	—	\$ (0.04)	—
Debt repurchase	—	\$ (0.07)	—

53rd Week

In 2011, we had an additional week of results (53rd week). Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday of each December, resulting in an additional week of results every five or six years. The 53rd week increased 2011 net revenue by \$623 million and operating profit by \$109 million (\$64 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share).

Mark-to-Market Net Impact

We centrally manage commodity derivatives on behalf of our divisions. These commodity derivatives include metals, energy and agricultural products. Certain of these commodity derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and are marked to market with the resulting gains and losses recognized in corporate unallocated expenses. These gains and losses are subsequently reflected in division results when the divisions take delivery of the underlying commodity. Therefore, the divisions realize the economic effects of the derivative without experiencing any resulting mark-to-market volatility, which remains in corporate unallocated expenses.

In 2011, we recognized \$102 million (\$71 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) of mark-to-market net losses on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses.

In 2010, we recognized \$91 million (\$58 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) of mark-to-market net gains on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses.

In 2009, we recognized \$274 million (\$173 million after-tax or \$0.11 per share) of mark-to-market net gains on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges

In 2011, we incurred restructuring charges of \$383 million (\$286 million after-tax or \$0.18 per share) in conjunction with our multi-year productivity plan (Productivity Plan), including \$76 million recorded in the FLNA segment, \$18 million recorded in the QFNA segment, \$48 million recorded in the LAF segment, \$81 million recorded in the PAB segment, \$77 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$9 million recorded in the AMEA segment and \$74 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses. The Productivity Plan includes actions in every aspect of our business that we believe will strengthen our complementary food, snack and beverage businesses by leveraging new technologies and processes across PepsiCo's operations, go-to-market and information systems; heightening the focus on best practice sharing across the globe; consolidating manufacturing, warehouse and sales facilities; and implementing simplified organization structures, with wider spans of control and fewer layers of management. The Productivity Plan is expected to enhance PepsiCo's cost-competitiveness, provide a source of funding for future brand-building and innovation initiatives, and serve as a financial cushion for potential macroeconomic uncertainty beyond 2012. As a result, we expect to incur pre-tax charges of approximately \$910 million, \$383 million of which was reflected in our 2011 results, approximately \$425 million of which will be reflected in our 2012 results and the balance of which will be reflected in our 2013, 2014 and 2015 results. These charges will be comprised of approximately \$500 million of severance and other employee-related costs; approximately \$325 million for other costs, including consulting-related costs and the termination of leases and other contracts; and approximately \$85 million for asset impairments (all non-cash) resulting from plant closures and related actions. These charges resulted in cash expenditures of \$30 million

in 2011, and we anticipate approximately \$550 million of related cash expenditures during 2012, with the balance of approximately \$175 million of related cash expenditures in 2013 through 2015. The Productivity Plan will be substantially completed by the end of 2012 with incremental productivity initiatives continuing through the end of 2015.

In 2009, we incurred charges of \$36 million (\$29 million after-tax or \$0.02 per share) in conjunction with our Productivity for Growth program that began in 2008. The program included actions in all divisions of the business, including the closure of six plants, to increase cost competitiveness across the supply chain, upgrade and streamline our product portfolio, and simplify the organization for more effective and timely decision-making. This program was completed in the second quarter of 2009.

Gain on Previously Held Equity Interests

In 2010, in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we recorded a gain on our previously held equity interests of \$958 million (\$0.60 per share), comprising \$735 million which was non-taxable and recorded in bottling equity income and \$223 million related to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities associated with these previously held equity interests.

Merger and Integration Charges

In 2011, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$329 million (\$271 million after-tax or \$0.17 per share) related to our acquisitions of PBG, PAS and WBD, including \$112 million recorded in the PAB segment, \$123 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$78 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses and \$16 million recorded in interest expense. These charges also include closing costs and advisory fees related to our acquisition of WBD.

In 2010, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$799 million related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as advisory fees in connection with our acquisition of WBD. \$467 million of these charges were recorded in the PAB segment, \$111 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$191 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses and \$30 million recorded in interest expense. The merger and integration charges related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS were incurred to help create a more fully integrated supply chain and go-to-market business model, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution of our brands and to enhance our revenue growth. These charges also include closing costs, one-time financing costs and advisory fees related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. In addition, we recorded \$9 million of merger-related charges, representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS, in bottling equity income. In total, the above charges had an after-tax impact of \$648 million or \$0.40 per share.

In 2009, we incurred \$50 million of merger-related charges, as well as an additional \$11 million of merger-related charges, representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS, recorded in bottling equity income. In total, these charges had an after-tax impact of \$44 million or \$0.03 per share.

Inventory Fair Value Adjustments

In 2011, we recorded \$46 million (\$28 million after-tax or \$0.02 per share) of incremental costs in cost of sales related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory included in WBD's balance sheet at the acquisition date and hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date.

In 2010, we recorded \$398 million (\$333 million after-tax or \$0.21 per share) of incremental costs related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory and other related hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date. Substantially all of these costs were recorded in cost of sales.

Venezuela Currency Devaluation

As of the beginning of our 2010 fiscal year, we recorded a one-time \$120 million net charge related to our change to hyperinflationary accounting for our Venezuelan businesses and the related devaluation of the bolivar. \$129 million of this net charge was recorded in corporate unallocated expenses, with the balance (income of \$9 million) recorded in our PAB segment. In total, this net charge had an after-tax impact of \$120 million or \$0.07 per share.

Asset Write-Off

In 2010, we recorded a \$145 million charge (\$92 million after-tax or \$0.06 per share) related to a change in scope of one release in our ongoing migration to SAP software. This change was driven, in part, by a review of our North America systems strategy following our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. This change does not impact our overall commitment to continue our implementation of SAP across our global operations over the next few years.

Foundation Contribution

In 2010, we made a \$100 million (\$64 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc., in order to fund charitable and social programs over the next several years. This contribution was recorded in corporate unallocated expenses.

Debt Repurchase

In 2010, we paid \$672 million in a cash tender offer to repurchase \$500 million (aggregate principal amount) of our 7.90% senior unsecured notes maturing in 2018. As a result of this debt repurchase, we recorded a \$178 million charge to interest expense (\$114 million after-tax or \$0.07 per share), primarily representing the premium paid in the tender offer.

Non-GAAP Measures

Certain measures contained in this Annual Report are financial measures that are adjusted for items affecting comparability (see "Items Affecting Comparability" for a detailed list and description of each of these items), as well as, in certain instances, adjusted for foreign currency. These measures are not in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Items adjusted for currency assume foreign currency exchange rates used for translation based on the rates in effect for the comparable prior-year period. In order to compute our constant currency results, we multiply or divide, as appropriate, our current year U.S. dollar results by the current year average foreign exchange rates and then multiply or divide, as appropriate, those amounts by the prior year average foreign exchange rates. We believe investors should consider these non-GAAP measures in evaluating our results as they are more indicative of our ongoing performance and with how management evaluates our operational results and trends. These measures are not, and should not be viewed as, a substitute for U.S. GAAP reporting measures.

Results of Operations – Consolidated Review

In the discussions of net revenue and operating profit below, *effective net pricing* reflects the year-over-year impact of discrete pricing actions, sales incentive activities and mix resulting from selling varying products in different package sizes and in different countries. Additionally, acquisitions and divestitures reflect all mergers and acquisitions activity, including the impact of acquisitions, divestitures and changes in ownership or control in consolidated subsidiaries and nonconsolidated equity investees.

Servings

Since our divisions each use different measures of physical unit volume (i.e., kilos, gallons, pounds and case sales), a common servings metric is necessary to reflect our consolidated physical unit volume. Our divisions' physical volume measures are converted into servings based on U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidelines for single-serving sizes of our products.

In 2011, total servings increased 6% compared to 2010. Excluding the impact of the 53rd week, total servings increased 5% compared to 2010. In 2010, total servings increased 7% compared to 2009. 2011 servings growth reflects an adjustment to the base year (2010) for divestitures that occurred in 2011, as applicable.

Total Net Revenue and Operating Profit

	2011	2010	2009	Change	
				2011	2010
Total net revenue	\$66,504	\$57,838	\$43,232	15%	34%
Operating profit					
FLNA	\$ 3,621	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,105	7%	9%
QFNA	797	741	781	8%	(5)%
LAF	1,078	1,004	904	7%	11%
PAB	3,273	2,776	2,172	18%	28%
Europe	1,210	1,054	948	15%	11%
AMEA	887	708	700	25%	1%
Corporate Unallocated					
53rd week	(18)	—	—	n/m	—
Mark-to-market net impact (losses)/gains	(102)	91	274	n/m	(67)%
Restructuring and impairment charges	(74)	—	—	n/m	—
Merger and integration charges	(78)	(191)	(49)	(59)%	284%
Venezuela currency devaluation	—	(129)	—	n/m	n/m
Asset write-off	—	(145)	—	n/m	n/m
Foundation contribution	—	(100)	—	n/m	n/m
Other	(961)	(853)	(791)	13%	8%
Total operating profit	\$ 9,633	\$ 8,332	\$ 8,044	16%	4%
Total operating profit margin	14.5%	14.4%	18.6%	0.1	(4.2)

n/m represents year-over-year changes that are not meaningful.

2011

On a reported basis, total operating profit increased 16% and operating margin increased 0.1 percentage points. Operating profit growth was primarily driven by the net revenue growth, partially offset by higher commodity costs. Items affecting comparability (see "Items Affecting Comparability") contributed 10 percentage points to the total operating profit growth and 1.2 percentage points to the total operating margin increase.

2010

On a reported basis, total operating profit increased 4% and operating margin decreased 4.2 percentage points. Operating profit performance was impacted by items affecting comparability (see "Items Affecting Comparability"), which reduced operating profit by 21 percentage points and contributed 2.9 percentage points to the total operating margin decline. Operating profit performance also reflects the incremental operating results from our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

Other Consolidated Results

	2011	2010	2009	Change	
				2011	2010
Bottling equity income	—	\$ 735	\$ 365	\$(735)	\$ 370
Interest expense, net	\$ (799)	\$ (835)	\$ (330)	\$ 36	\$(505)
Annual tax rate	26.8%	23.0%	26.0%		
Net income attributable to PepsiCo	\$6,443	\$6,320	\$5,946	2%	6%
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share— diluted	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.91	\$ 3.77	3%	4%
53rd week	(0.04)	—	—		
Mark-to-market net impact losses/(gains)	0.04	(0.04)	(0.11)		
Restructuring and impairment charges	0.18	—	0.02		
Gain on previously held equity interests	—	(0.60)	—		
Merger and integration charges	0.17	0.40	0.03		
Inventory fair value adjustments	0.02	0.21	—		
Venezuela currency devaluation	—	0.07	—		
Asset write-off	—	0.06	—		
Foundation contribution	—	0.04	—		
Debt repurchase	—	0.07	—		
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share— diluted, excluding above items*	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.13**	\$ 3.71	7%	12%
Impact of foreign currency translation				(1)	1
Growth in net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share— diluted, excluding above items, on a constant currency basis*				5%**	12%**

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

** Does not sum due to rounding

Prior to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS on February 26, 2010, we had noncontrolling interests in each of these bottlers and consequently included our share of their net income in bottling equity income. Upon consummation of the acquisitions in the first quarter of 2010, we began to consolidate the results of these bottlers and recorded a \$735 million gain in bottling equity income associated with revaluing our previously held equity interests in PBG and PAS to fair value.

2011

Bottling equity income decreased \$735 million, reflecting the gain in the prior year on our previously held equity interests in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

Net interest expense decreased \$36 million, primarily reflecting interest expense in the prior year in connection with our cash tender offer to repurchase debt in 2010, partially offset by higher average debt balances in 2011.

The reported tax rate increased 3.8 percentage points compared to 2010, primarily reflecting the prior year non-taxable gain and reversal of deferred taxes attributable to our previously held equity interests in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

Net income attributable to PepsiCo increased 2% and net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share increased 3%. Items affecting comparability (see "Items Affecting Comparability") decreased net income attributable to PepsiCo by 3 percentage

points and net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share by 3.5 percentage points.

2010

Bottling equity income increased \$370 million, primarily reflecting the gain on our previously held equity interests in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, partially offset by the consolidation of the related financial results of the acquired bottlers.

Net interest expense increased \$505 million, primarily reflecting higher average debt balances, interest expense incurred in connection with our cash tender offer to repurchase debt, and bridge and term financing costs in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. These increases were partially offset by lower average rates on our debt balances.

The reported tax rate decreased 3.0 percentage points compared to the prior year, primarily reflecting the impact of our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, which includes the reversal of deferred taxes attributable to our previously held equity interests in PBG and PAS, as well as the favorable resolution of certain tax matters in 2010.

Net income attributable to PepsiCo increased 6% and net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share increased 4%. Items affecting comparability (see "Items Affecting Comparability") decreased net income attributable to PepsiCo and net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share by 8 percentage points.

Results of Operations – Division Review

The results and discussions below are based on how our Chief Executive Officer monitors the performance of our divisions. Accordingly, 2011 volume growth measures reflect an adjustment to the base year (2010) for divestitures that occurred in 2011. See "Items Affecting Comparability" for a discussion of items to consider when evaluating our results and related information regarding non-GAAP measures.

	FLNA	QFNA	LAF	PAB	Europe	AMEA	Total
Net Revenue, 2011	\$13,322	\$2,656	\$7,156	\$22,418	\$13,560	\$7,392	\$66,504
Net Revenue, 2010	\$12,573	\$2,656	\$6,315	\$20,401	\$9,602	\$6,291	\$57,838
% Impact of:							
Volume ^(a)	2%	(5)%	3.5%	*	*	10%	*
Effective net pricing ^(b)	3	4	8	*	*	6	*
Foreign exchange	–	1	2	1	3	2	1
Acquisitions and divestitures	–	–	–	*	*	–	*
% Change ^(c)	6%	–%	13%	10%	41%	17%	15%

	FLNA	QFNA	LAF	PAB	Europe	AMEA	Total
Net Revenue, 2010	\$12,573	\$2,656	\$6,315	\$20,401	\$9,602	\$6,291	\$57,838
Net Revenue, 2009	\$12,421	\$2,687	\$5,703	\$10,116	\$7,028	\$5,277	\$43,232
% Impact of:							
Volume ^(a)	–%	–%	3%	*	*	12%	*
Effective net pricing ^(b)	–	(2)	6	*	*	3	*
Foreign exchange	1	1	1	–	(1)	3	1
Acquisitions and divestitures	–	–	–	*	*	1	*
% Change ^(c)	1%	(1)%	11%	102%	37%	19%	34%

(a) Excludes the impact of acquisitions and divestitures. In certain instances, volume growth varies from the amounts disclosed in the following divisional discussions due to nonconsolidated joint venture volume, and, for our beverage businesses, temporary timing differences between BCS and CSE. Our net revenue excludes nonconsolidated joint venture volume, and, for our beverage businesses, is based on CSE.

(b) Includes the year-over-year impact of discrete pricing actions, sales incentive activities and mix resulting from selling varying products in different package sizes and in different countries.

(c) Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

* It is impractical to separately determine and quantify the impact of our acquisitions of PBG and PAS from changes in our pre-existing beverage business since we now manage these businesses as an integrated system.

Frito-Lay North America

	2011	2010	2009	% Change	
				2011	2010
Net revenue	\$13,322	\$12,573	\$12,421	6	1
53rd week	(260)	–	–		
Net revenue excluding above item*	\$13,062	\$12,573	\$12,421	4	1
Impact of foreign currency translation				–	(1)
Net revenue growth excluding above item, on a constant currency basis*				3.5**	–
Operating profit	\$ 3,621	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,105	7	9
53rd week	(72)	–	–		
Restructuring and impairment charges	76	–	1		
Operating profit excluding above items*	\$ 3,625	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,106	7	9
Impact of foreign currency translation				–	(1)
Operating profit growth excluding above items, on a constant currency basis*				7	8

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

** Does not sum due to rounding

2011

Net revenue increased 6% and pound volume grew 3%. The volume growth primarily reflects double-digit growth in our Sabra joint venture and in variety packs, as well as mid-single-digit growth in trademark Doritos, Cheetos and Ruffles. These gains were partially offset by a double-digit decline in trademark SunChips. Net revenue growth also benefited from effective net pricing. The 53rd week contributed 2 percentage points to both net revenue and volume growth.

Operating profit grew 7%, primarily reflecting the net revenue growth. Restructuring charges reduced operating profit growth by 2 percentage points and were offset by the 53rd week, which contributed 2 percentage points to operating profit growth.

2010

Pound volume decreased 1%, primarily due to the overlap of the 2009 "20% More Free" promotion, as well as a double-digit decline in SunChips, partially offset by mid-single-digit growth in trademark Lay's. Net revenue grew 1%, primarily reflecting mid-single-digit revenue growth in trademark Lay's, double-digit revenue growth in variety packs and high-single-digit revenue growth in trademark Ruffles. These gains were partially offset by a double-digit revenue decline in SunChips and a mid-single-digit revenue decline in Tostitos. Foreign currency contributed 1 percentage point to the net revenue growth.

Operating profit grew 9%, reflecting lower commodity costs, primarily cooking oil.

Quaker Foods North America

	2011	2010	2009	% Change	
				2011	2010
Net revenue	\$2,656	\$2,656	\$2,687	–	(1)
53rd week	(42)	–	–		
Net revenue excluding above item*	\$2,614	\$2,656	\$2,687	(2)	(1)
Impact of foreign currency translation				(1)	(1)
Net revenue growth excluding above item, on a constant currency basis*				(2)**	(2)
Operating profit	\$ 797	\$ 741	\$ 781	8	(5)
53rd week	(12)	–	–		
Restructuring and impairment charges	18	–	2		
Operating profit excluding above items*	\$ 803	\$ 741	\$ 783	8	(5)
Impact of foreign currency translation				(0.5)	(1)
Operating profit growth excluding above items, on a constant currency basis*				8**	(6)

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

** Does not sum due to rounding

2011

Net revenue was flat and volume declined 5%. The volume decline primarily reflects double-digit volume declines in ready-to-eat cereals and Chewy granola bars, as well as a mid-single-digit decline in Aunt Jemima syrup and mix. The impact of positive net pricing, driven primarily by price increases taken in the fourth quarter of 2010, was partially offset by negative mix. Favorable foreign

currency contributed nearly 1 percentage point to the net revenue performance. The 53rd week positively contributed almost 2 percentage points to both the net revenue and volume performance.

Operating profit grew 8%, primarily reflecting the favorable effective net pricing, partially offset by the volume declines. Gains on the divestiture of a business and the sale of a distribution center increased operating profit growth by 4 percentage points,

and a change in accounting methodology for inventory contributed 2 percentage points to operating profit growth (see Note 1). Restructuring charges reduced operating profit growth by over 2 percentage points and were mostly offset by the 53rd week, which contributed 2 percentage points to operating profit growth.

2010

Net revenue declined 1% and volume was flat. Low-single-digit volume declines in Oatmeal and ready-to-eat cereals were

Latin America Foods

	2011	2010	2009	% Change	
				2011	2010
Net revenue	\$7,156	\$6,315	\$5,703	13	11
Impact of foreign currency translation				(2)	(1)
Net revenue growth, on a constant currency basis*				11	10
Operating profit	\$1,078	\$1,004	\$ 904	7	11
Restructuring and impairment charges	48	-	3		
Operating profit excluding above item*	\$1,126	\$1,004	\$ 907	12	11
Impact of foreign currency translation				(1)	-
Operating profit growth excluding above item, on a constant currency basis*				11	11

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

2011

Volume increased 5%, primarily reflecting mid-single-digit increases in Brazil (excluding the impact of an acquisition in the fourth quarter) and at Gamesa in Mexico. Additionally, Sabritas in Mexico was up slightly. Acquisitions contributed 1 percentage point to the volume growth.

Net revenue increased 13%, primarily reflecting effective net pricing and the volume growth. Favorable foreign currency contributed 2 percentage points to net revenue growth. Acquisitions and divestitures had a nominal impact on the net revenue growth rate.

Operating profit grew 7%, driven by the net revenue growth, partially offset by higher commodity costs. Acquisitions and divestitures, which included a gain from the sale of a fish business in Brazil, contributed nearly 4 percentage points to operating profit growth. Restructuring charges reduced operating profit growth by 5 percentage points.

mostly offset by high-single-digit growth in Chewy granola bars. Unfavorable mix and net pricing contributed to the net revenue decline. Favorable foreign currency positively contributed 1 percentage point to net revenue performance.

Operating profit declined 5%, primarily reflecting the net revenue performance, as well as insurance settlement recoveries recorded in the prior year related to the Cedar Rapids flood, which negatively impacted operating profit performance by over 2 percentage points.

2010

Volume increased 4%, reflecting mid-single-digit increases at Sabritas in Mexico and Brazil. Additionally, Gamesa in Mexico grew at a low-single-digit rate.

Net revenue increased 11%, primarily reflecting favorable effective net pricing and the volume growth. Net revenue growth reflected 1 percentage point of favorable foreign currency, which was net of a 6-percentage-point unfavorable impact from Venezuela.

Operating profit grew 11%, primarily reflecting the net revenue growth. Unfavorable foreign currency reduced operating profit growth slightly, as an 8-percentage-point unfavorable impact from Venezuela was offset by favorable foreign currency in other markets.

PepsiCo Americas Beverages

	2011	2010	2009	% Change	
				2011	2010
Net revenue	\$22,418	\$20,401	\$10,116	10	102
53rd week	(288)	-	-		
Net revenue excluding above item*	\$22,130	\$20,401	\$10,116	8	102
Impact of foreign currency translation				(1)	-
Net revenue growth excluding above item, on a constant currency basis*				8**	102
Operating profit	\$ 3,273	\$ 2,776	\$ 2,172	18	28
53rd week	(35)	-	-		
Restructuring and impairment charges	81	-	16		
Merger and integration costs	112	467	-		
Inventory fair value adjustments	21	358	-		
Venezuela currency devaluation	-	(9)	-		
Operating profit excluding above items*	\$ 3,452	\$ 3,592	\$ 2,188	(4)	64
Impact of foreign currency translation				(0.5)	4
Operating profit growth excluding above items, on a constant currency basis*				(4)**	68

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

** Does not sum due to rounding

2011

Volume increased 2%, primarily reflecting a 3% increase in Latin America volume, as well as volume from incremental brands related to our DPSG manufacturing and distribution agreement, which contributed 1 percentage point to volume growth. North America volume, excluding the impact of the incremental DPSG volume, increased slightly, as a 4% increase in non-carbonated beverage volume was partially offset by a 2% decline in CSD volume. The non-carbonated beverage volume growth primarily reflected a double-digit increase in Gatorade sports drinks. The 53rd week contributed 1 percentage point to volume growth.

Net revenue increased 10%, primarily reflecting the incremental finished goods revenue related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. Favorable foreign currency contributed nearly 1 percentage point to net revenue growth and the 53rd week contributed over 1 percentage point to net revenue growth.

Reported operating profit increased 18%, primarily reflecting the items affecting comparability in the above table (see "Items Affecting Comparability"). Excluding these items, operating profit decreased 4%, mainly driven by higher commodity costs and higher selling and distribution costs, partially offset by the net revenue growth. Operating profit performance also benefited from the impact of certain insurance adjustments and more-favorable settlements of promotional spending accruals in the current year, which collectively contributed 2 percentage points to the reported operating profit growth. The net impact of the divestiture of our Mexico beverage business in the fourth quarter contributed 1 percentage point to reported operating profit growth and included a

one-time gain associated with the contribution of this business to form a joint venture with both Grupo Embotelladoras Unidas S.A.B. de C.V. and Empresas Polar.

2010

Volume increased 10%, primarily reflecting volume from incremental brands related to our acquisition of PBG's operations in Mexico, which contributed over 6 percentage points to volume growth, as well as incremental volume related to our DPSG manufacturing and distribution agreement, entered into in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, which contributed over 5 percentage points to volume growth. North America volume, excluding the impact of the incremental DPSG volume, declined 1%, driven by a 3% decline in CSD volume, partially offset by a 1% increase in non-carbonated beverage volume. The non-carbonated beverage volume growth primarily reflected a mid-single-digit increase in Gatorade sports drinks and a high-single-digit increase in Lipton ready-to-drink teas, mostly offset by mid-single-digit declines in our base Aquafina water and Tropicana businesses.

Net revenue increased 102%, primarily reflecting the incremental finished goods revenue related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

Reported operating profit increased 28%, primarily reflecting the incremental operating results from our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, partially offset by the items affecting comparability in the above table (see "Items Affecting Comparability"). Excluding the items affecting comparability, operating profit increased 64%. Unfavorable foreign currency reduced operating profit performance by 4 percentage points, driven primarily by a 6-percentage-point unfavorable impact from Venezuela.

Europe

	2011	2010	2009	% Change	
				2011	2010
Net revenue	\$ 13,560	\$9,602	\$7,028	41	37
53rd week	(33)	–	–		
Net revenue excluding above item*	\$ 13,527	\$9,602	\$7,028	41	37
Impact of foreign currency translation				(3)	1
Net revenue growth excluding above item, on a constant currency basis*				38	38
Operating profit	\$ 1,210	\$1,054	\$ 948	15	11
53rd week	(8)	–	–		
Restructuring and impairment charges	77	–	2		
Merger and integration costs	123	111	1		
Inventory fair value adjustments	25	40	–		
Operating profit excluding above items*	\$ 1,427	\$1,205	\$ 951	18	27
Impact of foreign currency translation				(4)	1
Operating profit growth excluding above items, on a constant currency basis*				14	27**

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

** Does not sum due to rounding

2011

Snacks volume grew 35%, primarily reflecting our acquisition of WBD, which contributed 31 percentage points to volume growth. Double-digit growth in Turkey and South Africa and high-single-digit growth in Russia (ex-WBD) was partially offset by a mid-single-digit decline in Spain. Additionally, Walkers in the United Kingdom experienced low-single-digit growth.

Beverage volume increased 21%, primarily reflecting our acquisition of WBD, which contributed 20 percentage points to volume growth, and incremental brands related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, which contributed nearly 1 percentage point to volume growth. A double-digit increase in Turkey and mid-single-digit increases in the United Kingdom and France were offset by a high-single-digit decline in Russia (ex-WBD).

Net revenue grew 41%, primarily reflecting our acquisition of WBD, which contributed 29 percentage points to net revenue growth, and the incremental finished goods revenue related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. Favorable foreign currency contributed 3 percentage points to net revenue growth.

Reported operating profit increased 15%, primarily reflecting the net revenue growth, partially offset by higher commodity costs. Our acquisition of WBD contributed 19 percentage points to the reported operating profit growth and reflected net charges of \$56 million included in items affecting comparability in the above table (see "Items Affecting Comparability"). Excluding the items affecting comparability, operating profit increased 18%. Favorable foreign currency contributed 4 percentage points to operating profit growth.

2010

Snacks volume increased 2%, reflecting high-single-digit growth in South Africa and Quaker in the United Kingdom, a double-digit increase in France and mid-single-digit increases in Russia and Turkey. These gains were partially offset by a double-digit decline in Romania and a low-single-digit decline in Spain. Additionally, Walkers in the United Kingdom experienced low-single-digit growth.

Beverage volume increased 10%, reflecting double-digit increases in Russia and Turkey, high-single-digit growth in Poland and France and a mid-single-digit increase in the United Kingdom. These gains were partially offset by a double-digit decline in Romania. Additionally, incremental brands related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS contributed 5 percentage points to the beverage volume growth.

Net revenue grew 37%, primarily reflecting the incremental finished goods revenue related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. Unfavorable foreign currency reduced net revenue growth by over 1 percentage point.

Operating profit grew 11%, primarily reflecting incremental operating results from our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. Operating profit growth was also adversely impacted by the items affecting comparability in the above table (see "Items Affecting Comparability"). Excluding these items, operating profit increased 27%. Unfavorable foreign currency reduced operating profit growth by 1 percentage point.

Asia, Middle East & Africa

	2011	2010	2009	% Change	
				2011	2010
Net revenue	\$7,392	\$6,291	\$5,277	17	19
Impact of foreign currency translation				(2)	(3)
Net revenue growth, on a constant currency basis*				16**	16
Operating profit	\$ 887	\$ 708	\$ 700	25	1
Restructuring and impairment charges	9	-	12		
Operating profit excluding above item*	\$ 896	\$ 708	\$ 712	27	(1)
Impact of foreign currency translation				(2.5)	(3)
Operating profit growth excluding above item, on a constant currency basis*				24**	(4)

* See "Non-GAAP Measures"

** Does not sum due to rounding

2011

Snacks volume grew 15%, reflecting broad-based increases driven by double-digit growth in India, China and the Middle East.

Beverage volume grew 5%, driven by double-digit growth in India and mid-single-digit growth in China and the Middle East. Acquisitions had a nominal impact on the beverage volume growth rate.

Net revenue grew 17%, reflecting the volume growth and favorable effective net pricing. Foreign currency contributed 2 percentage points to net revenue growth. Acquisitions had a nominal impact on net revenue growth.

Operating profit grew 25%, driven primarily by the net revenue growth, partially offset by higher commodity costs. Acquisitions and divestitures increased operating profit growth by 16 percentage points, primarily as a result of a one-time gain associated with the sale of our investment in our franchise bottler in Thailand. Favorable foreign currency contributed 2.5 percentage points to the operating profit growth.

2010

Snacks volume grew 16%, reflecting broad-based increases driven by double-digit growth in India, the Middle East and China, partially offset by a low-single-digit decline in Australia. Acquisitions contributed nearly 3 percentage points to the snacks volume growth.

Beverage volume grew 7%, driven by double-digit growth in India and China, partially offset by a low-single-digit decline in the Middle East. Acquisitions had a nominal impact on the beverage volume growth rate.

Net revenue grew 19%, reflecting the volume growth and favorable effective net pricing. Foreign currency contributed 3 percentage points to the net revenue growth. The net impact of acquisitions and divestitures contributed 1 percentage point to the net revenue growth.

Operating profit grew 1%, driven primarily by the net revenue growth, partially offset by higher commodity costs and increased investments in strategic markets. The net impact of acquisitions

and divestitures reduced operating profit growth by 10 percentage points, primarily as a result of a one-time gain in the prior year associated with the contribution of our snacks business in Japan to form a joint venture with Calbee Foods Company. Favorable foreign currency contributed over 3 percentage points to the operating profit growth and the absence of restructuring and impairment charges in the current year contributed 2 percentage points.

Our Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that our cash generating capability and financial condition, together with our revolving credit facilities and other available methods of debt financing (including long-term debt financing which, depending upon market conditions, we may use to replace a portion of our commercial paper borrowings), will be adequate to meet our operating, investing and financing needs. However, there can be no assurance that volatility in the global capital and credit markets will not impair our ability to access these markets on terms commercially acceptable to us or at all. See Note 9 for a description of our credit facilities. See also "Unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition." in "Our Business Risks."

In addition, currency restrictions enacted by the government in Venezuela have impacted our ability to pay dividends outside of the country from our snack and beverage operations in Venezuela. As of December 31, 2011, our operations in Venezuela comprised 8% of our cash and cash equivalents balance.

Furthermore, our cash provided from operating activities is somewhat impacted by seasonality. Working capital needs are impacted by weekly sales, which are generally highest in the third quarter due to seasonal and holiday-related sales patterns, and generally lowest in the first quarter. On a continuing basis, we consider various transactions to increase shareholder value and enhance our business results, including acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures and share repurchases. These transactions may result in future cash proceeds or payments.

The table below summarizes our cash activity:

	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 8,944	\$ 8,448	\$ 6,796
Net cash used for investing activities	\$(5,618)	\$(7,668)	\$(2,401)
Net cash (used for)/provided by financing activities	\$(5,135)	\$ 1,386	\$(2,497)

Operating Activities

During 2011, net cash provided by operating activities was \$8.9 billion, compared to net cash provided of \$8.4 billion in the prior year. The increase over the prior year primarily reflects the overlap of discretionary pension contributions of \$1.3 billion (\$1.0 billion after-tax) in the prior year, partially offset by unfavorable working capital comparisons to the prior year.

During 2010, net cash provided by operating activities was \$8.4 billion, compared to net cash provided of \$6.8 billion in the prior year. The increase over the prior year primarily reflects the incremental operating results from our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as favorable working capital comparisons to the prior year.

Also see "Management Operating Cash Flow" below for certain other items impacting net cash provided by operating activities.

Investing Activities

During 2011, net cash used for investing activities was \$5.6 billion, primarily reflecting \$3.3 billion for net capital spending and \$2.4 billion of cash paid, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired, in connection with our acquisition of WBD.

During 2010, net cash used for investing activities was \$7.7 billion, primarily reflecting \$3.2 billion for net capital spending, \$2.8 billion of net cash paid in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, and \$0.9 billion of cash paid in connection with our manufacturing and distribution agreement with DPSG. We also paid \$0.5 billion to acquire WBD American Depositary Shares (ADS) in the open market.

We anticipate capital spending in 2012 of approximately \$3.0 billion.

Financing Activities

During 2011, net cash used for financing activities was \$5.1 billion, primarily reflecting the return of operating cash flow to our shareholders through share repurchases and dividend payments of \$5.6 billion, our purchase of an additional \$1.4 billion of WBD ordinary shares (including shares underlying ADSs) and our repurchase of certain WBD debt obligations of \$0.8 billion, partially offset by net proceeds from long-term debt of \$1.4 billion and stock option proceeds of \$0.9 billion.

During 2010, net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.4 billion, primarily reflecting proceeds from issuances of long-term debt of \$6.5 billion, mostly in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, and net proceeds from short-term borrowings of \$2.5 billion. These increases were largely offset by the return of operating cash flow to our shareholders through share repurchases and dividend payments of \$8.0 billion.

We annually review our capital structure with our Board, including our dividend policy and share repurchase activity. In the first quarter of 2012, our Board of Directors approved a 4% dividend increase, raising the dividend payable on our common stock, effective with the dividend payable in June 2012, to \$2.15 per share. We expect to repurchase approximately \$3.0 billion of our common stock in 2012.

Management Operating Cash Flow

We focus on management operating cash flow as a key element in achieving maximum shareholder value, and it is the primary measure we use to monitor cash flow performance. However, it is not a measure provided by accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. Therefore, this measure is not, and should not be viewed as, a substitute for U.S. GAAP cash flow measures. Since net capital spending is essential to our product innovation initiatives and maintaining our operational capabilities, we believe that it is a recurring and necessary use of cash. As such, we believe investors should also consider net capital spending when evaluating our cash from operating activities. Additionally, we consider certain items (included in the table below), in evaluating management operating cash flow. We believe investors should consider these items in evaluating our management operating cash flow results.

The table below reconciles net cash provided by operating activities, as reflected in our cash flow statement, to our management operating cash flow excluding the impact of the items below.

	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 8,944	\$ 8,448	\$ 6,796
Capital spending	(3,339)	(3,253)	(2,128)
Sales of property, plant and equipment	84	81	58
Management operating cash flow	5,689	5,276	4,726
Discretionary pension and retiree medical contributions (after-tax)	44	983	640
Payments related to restructuring charges (after-tax)	21	20	168
Merger and integration payments (after-tax)	283	299	49
Foundation contribution (after-tax)	–	64	–
Debt repurchase (after-tax)	–	112	–
Capital investments related to the PBG/PAS integration	108	138	–
Management operating cash flow excluding above items	\$ 6,145	\$ 6,892	\$ 5,583

In 2011 and 2010, management operating cash flow was used primarily to repurchase shares and pay dividends. In 2009, management operating cash flow was used primarily to pay dividends. We expect to continue to return management operating cash flow to our shareholders through dividends and share repurchases while maintaining credit ratings that provide us with ready access to global and capital credit markets. However, see "Our borrowing costs and access to capital and credit markets may be adversely affected by a downgrade or potential downgrade of our credit ratings." in "Our Business Risks" for certain factors that may impact our operating cash flows.

Any downgrade of our credit ratings by a credit rating agency, especially any downgrade to below investment grade, could increase our future borrowing costs or impair our ability to access capital and credit markets on terms commercially acceptable to us, or at all. In addition, any downgrade of our current short-term credit ratings could impair our ability to access the commercial

paper market with the same flexibility that we have experienced historically, and therefore require us to rely more heavily on more expensive types of debt financing. See "Our borrowing costs and access to capital and credit markets may be adversely affected by a downgrade or potential downgrade of our credit ratings." in "Our Business Risks" and Note 9.

Credit Facilities and Long-Term Contractual Commitments

See Note 9 for a description of our credit facilities and long-term contractual commitments.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

It is not our business practice to enter into off-balance-sheet arrangements, other than in the normal course of business. Additionally, we do not enter into off-balance-sheet transactions specifically structured to provide income or tax benefits or to avoid recognizing or disclosing assets or liabilities. See Note 9.

Fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, December 25, 2010 and December 26, 2009
(in millions except per share amounts)

	2011	2010	2009
Net Revenue	\$66,504	\$57,838	\$43,232
Cost of sales	31,593	26,575	20,099
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25,145	22,814	15,026
Amortization of intangible assets	133	117	63
Operating Profit	9,633	8,332	8,044
Bottling equity income	–	735	365
Interest expense	(856)	(903)	(397)
Interest income and other	57	68	67
Income before income taxes	8,834	8,232	8,079
Provision for income taxes	2,372	1,894	2,100
Net income	6,462	6,338	5,979
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	19	18	33
Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo	\$ 6,443	\$ 6,320	\$ 5,946
Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo per Common Share			
Basic	\$ 4.08	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.81
Diluted	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.91	\$ 3.77
Weighted-average common shares outstanding			
Basic	1,576	1,590	1,558
Diluted	1,597	1,614	1,577
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 2.025	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.775

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, December 25, 2010 and December 26, 2009
(in millions)

	2011	2010	2009
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 6,462	\$ 6,338	\$ 5,979
Depreciation and amortization	2,737	2,327	1,635
Stock-based compensation expense	326	299	227
Restructuring and impairment charges	383	—	36
Cash payments for restructuring charges	(31)	(31)	(196)
Merger and integration costs	329	808	50
Cash payments for merger and integration costs	(377)	(385)	(49)
Gain on previously held equity interests in PBG and PAS	—	(958)	—
Asset write-off	—	145	—
Non-cash foreign exchange loss related to Venezuela devaluation	—	120	—
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(70)	(107)	(42)
Pension and retiree medical plan contributions	(349)	(1,734)	(1,299)
Pension and retiree medical plan expenses	571	453	423
Bottling equity income, net of dividends	—	42	(235)
Deferred income taxes and other tax charges and credits	495	500	284
Change in accounts and notes receivable	(666)	(268)	188
Change in inventories	(331)	276	17
Change in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(27)	144	(127)
Change in accounts payable and other current liabilities	520	488	(133)
Change in income taxes payable	(340)	123	319
Other, net	(688)	(132)	(281)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	8,944	8,448	6,796
Investing Activities			
Capital spending	(3,339)	(3,253)	(2,128)
Sales of property, plant and equipment	84	81	58
Acquisitions of PBG and PAS, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	—	(2,833)	—
Acquisition of manufacturing and distribution rights from DPSG	—	(900)	—
Acquisition of WBD, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(2,428)	—	—
Investment in WBD	(164)	(463)	—
Other acquisitions and investments in noncontrolled affiliates	(601)	(83)	(500)
Divestitures	780	12	99
Cash restricted for pending acquisitions	—	—	15
Short-term investments, by original maturity			
More than three months—purchases	—	(12)	(29)
More than three months—maturities	21	29	71
Three months or less, net	45	(229)	13
Other investing, net	(16)	(17)	—
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities	(5,618)	(7,668)	(2,401)

(Continued on following page)

Fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, December 25, 2010 and December 26, 2009
(in millions)

	2011	2010	2009
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuances of long-term debt	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,451	\$ 1,057
Payments of long-term debt	(1,596)	(59)	(226)
Debt repurchase	(771)	(500)	—
Short-term borrowings, by original maturity			
More than three months — proceeds	523	227	26
More than three months — payments	(559)	(96)	(81)
Three months or less, net	339	2,351	(963)
Cash dividends paid	(3,157)	(2,978)	(2,732)
Share repurchases — common	(2,489)	(4,978)	—
Share repurchases — preferred	(7)	(5)	(7)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	945	1,038	413
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	70	107	42
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	(1,406)	(159)	—
Other financing	(27)	(13)	(26)
Net Cash (Used for)/Provided by Financing Activities	(5,135)	1,386	(2,497)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(67)	(166)	(19)
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,876)	2,000	1,879
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	5,943	3,943	2,064
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 4,067	\$ 5,943	\$ 3,943
Non-cash activity:			
Issuance of common stock and equity awards in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as reflected in investing and financing activities	—	\$ 4,451	—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010
(in millions except per share amounts)

	2011	2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,067	\$ 5,943
Short-term investments	358	426
Accounts and notes receivable, net	6,912	6,323
Inventories	3,827	3,372
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,277	1,505
Total Current Assets	17,441	17,569
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	19,698	19,058
Amortizable Intangible Assets, net	1,888	2,025
Goodwill	16,800	14,661
Other nonamortizable intangible assets	14,557	11,783
Nonamortizable Intangible Assets	31,357	26,444
Investments in Noncontrolled Affiliates	1,477	1,368
Other Assets	1,021	1,689
Total Assets	\$ 72,882	\$ 68,153
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term obligations	\$ 6,205	\$ 4,898
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	11,757	10,923
Income taxes payable	192	71
Total Current Liabilities	18,154	15,892
Long-Term Debt Obligations	20,568	19,999
Other Liabilities	8,266	6,729
Deferred Income Taxes	4,995	4,057
Total Liabilities	51,983	46,677
Commitments and Contingencies		
Preferred Stock, no par value	41	41
Repurchased Preferred Stock	(157)	(150)
PepsiCo Common Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value 1 ² / ₃ ¢ per share (authorized 3,600 shares, issued 1,865 shares)	31	31
Capital in excess of par value	4,461	4,527
Retained earnings	40,316	37,090
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,229)	(3,630)
Repurchased common stock, at cost (301 and 284 shares, respectively)	(17,875)	(16,745)
Total PepsiCo Common Shareholders' Equity	20,704	21,273
Noncontrolling interests	311	312
Total Equity	20,899	21,476
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 72,882	\$ 68,153

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, December 25, 2010 and December 26, 2009
(in millions)

	2011		2010		2009	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Preferred Stock	0.8	\$ 41	0.8	\$ 41	0.8	\$ 41
Repurchased Preferred Stock						
Balance, beginning of year	(0.6)	(150)	(0.6)	(145)	(0.5)	(138)
Redemptions	(—)	(7)	(—)	(5)	(0.1)	(7)
Balance, end of year	(0.6)	(157)	(0.6)	(150)	(0.6)	(145)
Common Stock						
Balance, beginning of year	1,865	31	1,782	30	1,782	30
Shares issued in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS	—	—	83	1	—	—
Balance, end of year	1,865	31	1,865	31	1,782	30
Capital in Excess of Par Value						
Balance, beginning of year		4,527		250		351
Stock-based compensation expense		326		299		227
Stock option exercises/RSUs converted ^(a)		(361)		(500)		(292)
Withholding tax on RSUs converted		(56)		(68)		(36)
Equity issued in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS		—		4,451		—
Other		25		95		—
Balance, end of year		4,461		4,527		250
Retained Earnings						
Balance, beginning of year		37,090		33,805		30,638
Net income attributable to PepsiCo		6,443		6,320		5,946
Cash dividends declared — common		(3,192)		(3,028)		(2,768)
Cash dividends declared — preferred		(1)		(1)		(2)
Cash dividends declared — RSUs		(24)		(12)		(9)
Other		—		6		—
Balance, end of year		40,316		37,090		33,805
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss						
Balance, beginning of year		(3,630)		(3,794)		(4,694)
Currency translation adjustment		(1,529)		312		800
Cash flow hedges, net of tax:						
Net derivative losses		(83)		(111)		(55)
Reclassification of net losses to net income		14		53		28
Pension and retiree medical, net of tax:						
Net pension and retiree medical (losses)/gains		(1,110)		(280)		21
Reclassification of net losses to net income		133		166		86
Unrealized (losses)/gains on securities, net of tax		(8)		23		20
Other		(16)		1		—
Balance, end of year		(6,229)		(3,630)		(3,794)
Repurchased Common Stock						
Balance, beginning of year	(284)	(16,745)	(217)	(13,383)	(229)	(14,122)
Share repurchases	(39)	(2,489)	(76)	(4,978)	—	—
Stock option exercises	20	1,251	24	1,487	11	649
Other	2	108	(15)	129	1	90
Balance, end of year	(301)	(17,875)	(284)	(16,745)	(217)	(13,383)
Total Common Shareholders' Equity		20,704		21,273		16,908
Noncontrolling Interests						
Balance, beginning of year		312		638		476
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		19		18		33
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net		(24)		(6)		—
Currency translation adjustment		65		(13)		(12)
Acquisitions and divestitures		(57)		(326)		150
Other, net		(4)		1		(9)
Balance, end of year		311		312		638
Total Equity		\$ 20,899		\$ 21,476		\$ 17,442

(a) Includes total tax benefits of \$43 million in 2011, \$75 million in 2010 and \$31 million in 2009.

(Continued on following page)

Fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, December 25, 2010 and December 26, 2009
(in millions)

	2011	2010	2009
Comprehensive Income			
Net income	\$ 6,462	\$6,338	\$5,979
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Currency translation adjustment	(1,464)	299	788
Cash flow hedges, net of tax	(69)	(58)	(27)
Pension and retiree medical, net of tax:			
Net prior service (cost)/credit	(10)	22	(3)
Net (losses)/gains	(967)	(136)	110
Unrealized (losses)/gains on securities, net of tax	(8)	23	20
Other	(16)	1	—
	(2,534)	151	888
Comprehensive income	3,928	6,489	6,867
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(84)	(5)	(21)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to PepsiCo	\$ 3,844	\$6,484	\$6,846

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 1**Basis of Presentation and Our Divisions****Basis of Presentation**

Our financial statements include the consolidated accounts of PepsiCo, Inc. and the affiliates that we control. In addition, we include our share of the results of certain other affiliates using the equity method based on our economic ownership interest, our ability to exercise significant influence over the operating or financial decisions of these affiliates or our ability to direct their economic resources. We do not control these other affiliates, as our ownership in these other affiliates is generally less than 50%. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated. Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday of each December, resulting in an additional week of results every five or six years. In 2011, we had an additional week of results (53rd week).

On February 26, 2010, we completed our acquisitions of The Pepsi Bottling Group, Inc. (PBG) and PepsiAmericas, Inc. (PAS). The results of the acquired companies in the U.S. and Canada are reflected in our consolidated results as of the acquisition date, and the international results of the acquired companies have been reported as of the beginning of our second quarter of 2010, consistent with our monthly international reporting calendar. The results of the acquired companies in the U.S., Canada and Mexico are reported within our PAB segment, and the results of the acquired companies in Europe, including Russia, are reported within our Europe segment. Prior to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we recorded our share of equity income or loss from the acquired companies in bottling equity income in our income statement. Our share of income or loss from other noncontrolled affiliates is reflected as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses. Additionally, in the first quarter of 2010, in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we recorded a gain on our previously held equity interests of \$958 million, comprising \$735 million which was non-taxable and recorded in bottling equity income and \$223 million related to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities associated with these previously held equity interests. See Notes 8 and 15 and for additional unaudited information on items affecting the comparability of our consolidated results, see "Items Affecting Comparability" in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

As of the beginning of our 2010 fiscal year, the results of our Venezuelan businesses are reported under hyperinflationary accounting. See "Our Business Risks" and "Items Affecting Comparability" in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

In the first quarter of 2011, Quaker Foods North America (QFNA) changed its method of accounting for certain U.S. inventories from the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method to the average cost method. This change is considered preferable by management as we believe that the average cost method of accounting for all U.S. foods inventories will improve our financial reporting by better matching revenues and expenses and better reflecting the current value of inventory. In addition, the change from the LIFO method to the average cost

method will enhance the comparability of QFNA's financial results with our other food businesses, as well as with peer companies where the average cost method is widely used. The impact of this change on consolidated net income in the first quarter of 2011 was approximately \$9 million (or less than a penny per share). Prior periods were not restated as the impact of the change on previously issued financial statements was not considered material.

Raw materials, direct labor and plant overhead, as well as purchasing and receiving costs, costs directly related to production planning, inspection costs and raw material handling facilities, are included in cost of sales. The costs of moving, storing and delivering finished product are included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates are used in determining, among other items, sales incentives accruals, tax reserves, stock-based compensation, pension and retiree medical accruals, useful lives for intangible assets, and future cash flows associated with impairment testing for perpetual brands, goodwill and other long-lived assets. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis using our historical experience, as well as other factors we believe appropriate under the circumstances, such as current economic conditions, and adjust or revise our estimates as circumstances change. As future events and their effect cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

While our North America results are reported on a weekly calendar basis, most of our international operations report on a monthly calendar basis. The following chart details our quarterly reporting schedule in 2011, reflecting the extra week in the fourth quarter this year:

Quarter	U.S. and Canada	International
First Quarter	12 weeks	January, February
Second Quarter	12 weeks	March, April and May
Third Quarter	12 weeks	June, July and August
Fourth Quarter	17 weeks	September, October, November and December

See "Our Divisions" below and for additional unaudited information on items affecting the comparability of our consolidated results, see "Items Affecting Comparability" in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Tabular dollars are in millions, except per share amounts. All per share amounts reflect common per share amounts, assume dilution unless noted, and are based on unrounded amounts. Certain reclassifications were made to prior years' amounts to conform to the 2011 presentation.

Our Divisions

We manufacture or use contract manufacturers, market and sell a variety of salty, convenient, sweet and grain-based snacks,

carbonated and non-carbonated beverages, dairy products and other foods in over 200 countries and territories with our largest operations in North America (United States and Canada), Russia, Mexico and the United Kingdom. Division results are based on how our Chief Executive Officer assesses the performance of and allocates resources to our divisions. For additional unaudited information on our divisions, see "Our Operations" in Management's Discussion and Analysis. The accounting policies for the divisions are the same as those described in Note 2, except for the following allocation methodologies:

- stock-based compensation expense;
- pension and retiree medical expense; and
- derivatives.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Our divisions are held accountable for stock-based compensation expense and, therefore, this expense is allocated to our divisions as an incremental employee compensation cost. The allocation of stock-based compensation expense in 2011 was approximately 15% to FLNA, 2% to QFNA, 4% to LAF, 31% to PAB, 12% to Europe, 9% to AMEA and 27% to corporate unallocated expenses. We had similar allocations of stock-based compensation expense to our divisions in 2010 and 2009. The expense allocated to our divisions excludes any impact of changes in our assumptions during the year which reflect market conditions over which division management has no control. Therefore, any variances between allocated expense and our actual expense are recognized in corporate unallocated expenses.

Pension and Retiree Medical Expense

Pension and retiree medical service costs measured at a fixed discount rate, as well as amortization of costs related to certain pension plan amendments and gains and losses due to demographics, including salary experience, are reflected in division results for North American employees. Division results also include interest costs, measured at a fixed discount rate, for retiree medical plans. Interest costs for the pension plans, pension asset returns and the impact of pension funding, and gains and losses other than those due to demographics, are all reflected in corporate unallocated expenses. In addition, corporate unallocated expenses include the difference between the service costs measured at a fixed discount rate (included in division results as noted above) and the total service costs determined using the plans' discount rates as disclosed in Note 7.

Derivatives

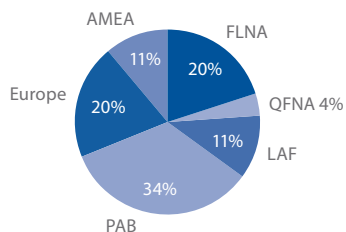
We centrally manage commodity derivatives on behalf of our divisions. These commodity derivatives include metals, energy and agricultural products. Certain of these commodity derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and are marked to market with the resulting gains and losses recognized in corporate unallocated expenses. These gains and losses are subsequently reflected in division results when the divisions take delivery of the underlying commodity. Therefore, the divisions realize the economic effects of the derivative without experiencing any resulting mark-to-market volatility, which remains in corporate unallocated expenses. These derivatives hedge underlying commodity price risk and were not entered into for speculative purposes.

	Net Revenue			Operating Profit ^(a)		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
FLNA	\$13,322	\$12,573	\$12,421	\$ 3,621	\$3,376	\$3,105
QFNA	2,656	2,656	2,687	797	741	781
LAF	7,156	6,315	5,703	1,078	1,004	904
PAB	22,418	20,401	10,116	3,273	2,776	2,172
Europe ^(b)	13,560	9,602	7,028	1,210	1,054	948
AMEA	7,392	6,291	5,277	887	708	700
Total division	66,504	57,838	43,232	10,866	9,659	8,610
Corporate Unallocated						
53rd week				(18)	-	-
Net impact of mark-to-market on commodity hedges				(102)	91	274
Merger and integration costs				(78)	(191)	(49)
Restructuring and impairment charges				(74)	-	-
Venezuela currency devaluation				-	(129)	-
Asset write-off				-	(145)	-
Foundation contribution				-	(100)	-
Other				(961)	(853)	(791)
	\$66,504	\$57,838	\$43,232	\$ 9,633	\$8,332	\$8,044

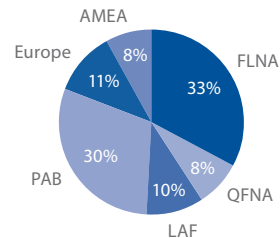
(a) For information on the impact of restructuring, impairment and integration charges on our divisions, see Note 3.

(b) Change in net revenue in 2011 relates primarily to our acquisition of WBD.

Net Revenue



Division Operating Profit



Corporate

Corporate includes costs of our corporate headquarters, centrally managed initiatives, such as our ongoing global business transformation initiative and research and development projects, unallocated insurance and benefit programs, foreign exchange transaction gains and losses, certain commodity derivative gains and losses and certain other items.

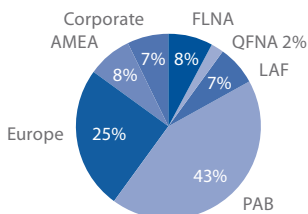
Other Division Information

	Total Assets			Capital Spending		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
FLNA	\$ 6,120	\$ 6,027	\$ 6,093	\$ 439	\$ 515	\$ 478
QFNA	1,174	1,217	1,241	43	48	45
LAF	4,731	4,053	3,575	413	370	310
PAB	31,187	31,622	7,670	1,006	973	182
Europe ^(a)	18,479	13,032	9,471	588	517	370
AMEA	6,048	5,569	4,787	693	610	572
Total division	67,739	61,520	32,837	3,182	3,033	1,957
Corporate ^(b)	5,143	6,394	3,933	157	220	171
Investments in bottling affiliates	-	239	3,078	-	-	-
	\$72,882	\$68,153	\$39,848	\$3,339	\$3,253	\$2,128

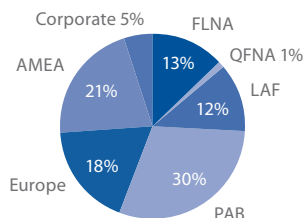
(a) Changes in total assets in 2011 relate primarily to our acquisition of WBD.

(b) Corporate assets consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, derivative instruments and property, plant and equipment.

Total Assets



Capital Spending

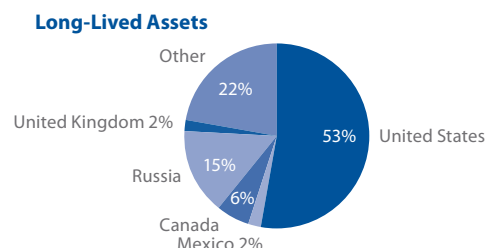
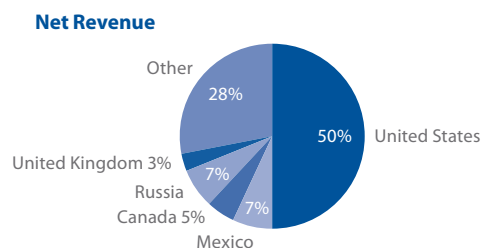


	Amortization of Intangible Assets			Depreciation and Other Amortization		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
FLNA	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 458	\$ 448	\$ 428
QFNA	-	-	-	54	52	48
LAF	10	6	5	238	213	189
PAB	65	56	18	865	749	345
Europe	39	35	22	522	355	236
AMEA	12	13	11	350	294	239
Total division	133	117	63	2,487	2,111	1,485
Corporate	-	-	-	117	99	87
	\$133	\$117	\$63	\$2,604	\$2,210	\$1,572

	Net Revenue			Long-Lived Assets ^(a)		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
U.S.	\$33,053	\$30,618	\$22,446	\$28,999	\$28,631	\$12,496
Russia ^(b)	4,954	1,890	1,006	8,236	2,744	2,094
Mexico	4,782	4,531	3,210	1,027	1,671	1,044
Canada	3,364	3,081	1,996	3,097	3,133	688
United Kingdom	2,075	1,888	1,826	1,011	1,019	1,358
All other countries	18,276	15,830	12,748	12,050	11,697	8,632
	\$66,504	\$57,838	\$43,232	\$54,420	\$48,895	\$26,312

(a) Long-lived assets represent property, plant and equipment, nonamortizable intangible assets, amortizable intangible assets and investments in noncontrolled affiliates. These assets are reported in the country where they are primarily used.

(b) Changes in 2011 relate primarily to our acquisition of WBD.



Note 2

Our Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue upon shipment or delivery to our customers based on written sales terms that do not allow for a right of return. However, our policy for DSD and certain chilled products is to remove and replace damaged and out-of-date products from store shelves to ensure that our consumers receive the product quality and freshness that they expect. Similarly, our policy for certain warehouse-distributed products is to replace damaged and out-of-date products. Based on our experience with this practice, we have reserved for anticipated damaged and out-of-date products. For additional unaudited information on our revenue recognition and related policies, including our policy on bad debts, see "Our Critical Accounting Policies" in Management's Discussion and Analysis. We are exposed to concentration of credit risk by our customers, including Wal-Mart. In 2011, Wal-Mart (including Sam's) represented approximately 11% of our total net revenue, including concentrate sales to our independent bottlers which are used in finished goods sold by them to Wal-Mart. We have not experienced credit issues with these customers.

Sales Incentives and Other Marketplace Spending

We offer sales incentives and discounts through various programs to our customers and consumers. Sales incentives and discounts are accounted for as a reduction of revenue and totaled \$34.6 billion in 2011, \$29.1 billion in 2010 and \$12.9 billion in 2009. While most of these incentive arrangements have terms of no more than one year, certain arrangements, such as fountain pouring rights, may extend beyond one year. Costs incurred to obtain these arrangements are

recognized over the shorter of the economic or contractual life, as a reduction of revenue, and the remaining balances of \$288 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$296 million as of December 25, 2010, are included in current assets and other assets on our balance sheet. For additional unaudited information on our sales incentives, see "Our Critical Accounting Policies" in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Other marketplace spending, which includes the costs of advertising and other marketing activities, totaled \$3.5 billion in 2011, \$3.4 billion in 2010 and \$2.8 billion in 2009 and is reported as selling, general and administrative expenses. Included in these amounts were advertising expenses of \$1.9 billion in 2011 and 2010 and \$1.7 billion in 2009. Deferred advertising costs are not expensed until the year first used and consist of:

- media and personal service prepayments;
- promotional materials in inventory; and
- production costs of future media advertising.

Deferred advertising costs of \$163 million and \$158 million at year-end 2011 and 2010, respectively, are classified as prepaid expenses on our balance sheet.

Distribution Costs

Distribution costs, including the costs of shipping and handling activities, are reported as selling, general and administrative expenses. Shipping and handling expenses were \$9.2 billion in 2011, \$7.7 billion in 2010 and \$5.6 billion in 2009.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Software Costs

We capitalize certain computer software and software development costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining computer software for internal use when both the preliminary project stage is completed and it is probable that the software will be used as intended. Capitalized software costs include only (i) external direct costs of materials and services utilized in developing or obtaining computer software, (ii) compensation and related benefits for employees who are directly associated with the software project and (iii) interest costs incurred while developing internal-use computer software. Capitalized software costs are included in property, plant and equipment on our balance sheet and amortized on a straight-line basis when placed into service over the estimated useful lives of the software, which approximate five to 10 years. Software amortization totaled \$156 million in 2011, \$137 million in 2010 and \$119 million in 2009. Net capitalized software and development costs were \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2011 and \$1.1 billion as of December 25, 2010.

Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to various claims and contingencies related to lawsuits, certain taxes and environmental matters, as well as commitments under contractual and other commercial obligations. We recognize liabilities for contingencies and commitments when a loss is probable and estimable. For additional information on our commitments, see Note 9.

Research and Development

We engage in a variety of research and development activities and continue to invest to accelerate growth in these activities and to drive innovation globally. These activities principally involve the development of new products, improvement in the quality of existing products, improvement and modernization of production processes, and the development and implementation of new technologies to enhance the quality and value of both current and proposed product lines. Consumer research is excluded from research and development costs and included in other marketing costs. Research and development costs were \$525 million in 2011, \$488 million in 2010 and \$414 million in 2009 and are reported within selling, general and administrative expenses.

Other Significant Accounting Policies

Our other significant accounting policies are disclosed as follows:

- *Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets* — Note 4, and for additional unaudited information on goodwill and other intangible assets, see “Our Critical Accounting Policies” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.
- *Income Taxes* — Note 5, and for additional unaudited information, see “Our Critical Accounting Policies” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.
- *Stock-Based Compensation* — Note 6.
- *Pension, Retiree Medical and Savings Plans* — Note 7, and for additional unaudited information, see “Our Critical Accounting Policies” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

- *Financial Instruments* — Note 10, and for additional unaudited information, see “Our Business Risks” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended its accounting guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIE). Among other things, the new guidance requires a qualitative rather than a quantitative assessment to determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE based on whether the entity (1) has the power to direct matters that most significantly impact the activities of the VIE and (2) has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. In addition, the amended guidance requires an ongoing reconsideration of the primary beneficiary. The provisions of this guidance were effective as of the beginning of our 2010 fiscal year, and the adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was signed into law. The PPACA changes the tax treatment related to an existing retiree drug subsidy (RDS) available to sponsors of retiree health benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to the benefits under Medicare Part D. As a result of the PPACA, RDS payments will effectively become taxable in tax years beginning in 2013, by requiring the amount of the subsidy received to be offset against our deduction for health care expenses. The provisions of the PPACA required us to record the effect of this tax law change beginning in our second quarter of 2010, and consequently we recorded a one-time related tax charge of \$41 million in the second quarter of 2010. We continue to evaluate the longer-term impacts of this legislation.

In June 2011, the FASB amended its accounting guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income in financial statements to improve the comparability, consistency and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items that are recorded in other comprehensive income. The new accounting guidance requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. In December 2011, the FASB approved a deferral of the effective date of certain requirements related to the presentation and disclosure of reclassification adjustments from other comprehensive income to net income. The provisions of the retained guidance are effective as of the beginning of our 2012 fiscal year. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors of whether it is more likely than not that a reporting unit’s fair value is less than its carrying amount before applying the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity would continue to perform the historical first step of the impairment test if it fails the qualitative assessment, while no further analysis would be required if it passes. The provisions of the new guidance are effective for our 2012 goodwill impairment test.

We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB amended its guidance regarding the disclosure requirements for employers participating in multiemployer pension and other postretirement benefit plans (multiemployer plans) to improve transparency and increase awareness of the commitments and risks involved with participation in multiemployer plans. The new accounting guidance requires employers participating in multiemployer plans to provide additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures to provide users with more detailed information regarding an employer's involvement in multiemployer plans. The provisions of this new guidance were effective as of the beginning of our 2011 fiscal year. We have reviewed our level of participation in multiemployer plans and determined that the impact of adopting this new guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued new disclosure requirements that are intended to enhance current disclosures on offsetting financial assets and liabilities. The new disclosures require an entity to disclose both gross and net information about financial instruments eligible for offset on the balance sheet and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. The provisions of the new disclosure requirements are effective as of the beginning of our 2014 fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our financial statements.

Note 3

Restructuring, Impairment and Integration Charges

In 2011, we incurred restructuring charges of \$383 million (\$286 million after-tax or \$0.18 per share) in conjunction with our multi-year Productivity Plan. All of these charges were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. The Productivity Plan includes actions in every aspect of our business that we believe will strengthen our complementary food, snack and beverage businesses by leveraging new technologies and processes across PepsiCo's operations, go-to-market and information systems; heightening the focus on best practice sharing across the globe; consolidating manufacturing, warehouse and sales facilities; and implementing simplified organization structures, with wider spans of control and fewer layers of management. The Productivity Plan is expected to enhance PepsiCo's cost-competitiveness, provide a source of funding for future brand-building and innovation initiatives, and serve as a financial cushion for potential macroeconomic uncertainty beyond 2012.

A summary of our Productivity Plan charges in 2011 is as follows:

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Other Costs	Total
FLNA	\$ 74	\$ 2	\$ 76
QFNA	18	–	18
LAF	46	2	48
PAB	75	6	81
Europe	65	12	77
AMEA	9	–	9
Corporate	40	34	74
	\$327	\$56	\$383

A summary of our Productivity Plan activity in 2011 is as follows:

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Other Costs	Total
2011 restructuring charges	\$327	\$ 56	\$383
Cash payments	(1)	(29)	(30)
Non-cash charges	(25)	–	(25)
Liability as of December 31, 2011	\$301	\$ 27	\$328

In 2011, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$329 million (\$271 million after-tax or \$0.17 per share) related to our acquisitions of PBG, PAS and WBD, including \$112 million recorded in the PAB segment, \$123 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$78 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses and \$16 million recorded in interest expense. All of these net charges, other than the interest expense portion, were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. These charges also include closing costs and advisory fees related to our acquisition of WBD. Substantially all cash payments related to the above charges were made by the end of 2011.

In 2010, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$799 million related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as advisory fees in connection with our acquisition of WBD. \$467 million of these charges were recorded in the PAB segment, \$111 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$191 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses and \$30 million recorded in interest expense. All of these charges, other than the interest expense portion, were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. The merger and integration charges related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS were incurred to help create a more fully integrated supply chain and go-to-market business model, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution of our brands and to enhance our revenue growth. These charges also include closing costs, one-time financing costs and advisory fees related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. In addition, we recorded \$9 million of merger-related charges, representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS, in bottling equity income. Substantially all cash payments related to the above charges were made by the end of 2011. In total, these charges had an after-tax impact of \$648 million or \$0.40 per share.

A summary of our merger and integration activity is as follows:

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Asset Impairment	Other Costs	Total
2010 merger and integration charges	\$ 396	\$ 132	\$ 280	\$ 808
Cash payments	(114)	–	(271)	(385)
Non-cash charges	(103)	(132)	16	(219)
Liability as of December 25, 2010	179	–	25	204
2011 merger and integration charges	146	34	149	329
Cash payments	(191)	–	(186)	(377)
Non-cash charges	(88)	(34)	19	(103)
Liability as of December 31, 2011	\$ 46	\$ –	\$ 7	\$ 53

In 2009, we incurred \$50 million of charges related to the merger of PBG and PAS, of which substantially all was paid in 2009. In 2009, we also incurred charges of \$36 million (\$29 million after-tax or \$0.02 per share) in conjunction with our Productivity for Growth program that began in 2008. The program included actions in all divisions of the business, including the closure of six plants, to increase cost competitiveness across the supply chain, upgrade and streamline our product portfolio, and simplify the organization for more effective and timely decision-making. These charges were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. This program was completed in the second quarter of 2009 and substantially all cash payments related to these charges were made by the end of 2010.

A summary of our Productivity for Growth charges in 2009 is as follows:

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Other Costs	Total
FLNA	\$ –	\$ 1	\$ 1
QFNA	–	2	2
LAF	3	–	3
PAB	6	10	16
Europe	2	–	2
AMEA	6	6	12
	\$17	\$19	\$36

A summary of our Productivity for Growth activity is as follows:

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Asset Impairment	Other Costs	Total
Liability as of December 27, 2008	\$ 134	\$ –	\$ 64	\$ 198
2009 restructuring and impairment charges	17	12	7	36
Cash payments	(128)	–	(68)	(196)
Currency translation	(14)	(12)	25	(1)
Liability as of December 26, 2009	9	–	28	37
Cash payments	(6)	–	(25)	(31)
Non-cash charges	(2)	–	(1)	(3)
Currency translation	–	–	(1)	(1)
Liability as of December 25, 2010	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ 1	\$ 2

Note 4

Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

	Average Useful Life (years)	2011	2010	2009
Property, plant and equipment, net				
Land and improvements	10–34	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,976	
Buildings and improvements	15–44	7,565	7,054	
Machinery and equipment, including fleet and software	5–15	23,798	22,091	
Construction in progress		1,826	1,920	
		35,140	33,041	
Accumulated depreciation		(15,442)	(13,983)	
		\$ 19,698	\$ 19,058	
Depreciation expense		\$ 2,476	\$ 2,124	\$ 1,500
Amortizable intangible assets, net				
Acquired franchise rights	56–60	\$ 916	\$ 949	
Reacquired franchise rights	1–14	110	110	
Brands	5–40	1,417	1,463	
Other identifiable intangibles	10–24	777	747	
		3,220	3,269	
Accumulated amortization		(1,332)	(1,244)	
		\$ 1,888	\$ 2,025	
Amortization expense		\$ 133	\$ 117	\$ 63

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at historical cost. Depreciation and amortization are recognized on a straight-line basis over an asset's estimated useful life. Land is not depreciated and construction in progress is not depreciated until ready for service. Amortization of intangible assets for each of the next five years, based on existing intangible assets as of December 31, 2011 and using average 2011 foreign exchange rates, is expected to be \$122 million in 2012, \$113 million in 2013, \$98 million in 2014, \$89 million in 2015 and \$81 million in 2016.

Depreciable and amortizable assets are only evaluated for impairment upon a significant change in the operating or macroeconomic environment. In these circumstances, if an evaluation of the undiscounted cash flows indicates impairment, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value, which is based on discounted future cash flows. Useful lives are periodically evaluated to determine whether events or circumstances have occurred which indicate the need for revision. For additional unaudited information on our policies for amortizable brands, see "Our Critical Accounting Policies" in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Nonamortizable Intangible Assets

Perpetual brands and goodwill are assessed for impairment at least annually. If the carrying amount of a perpetual brand exceeds its fair value, as determined by its discounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. We did not recognize any impairment charges for goodwill in the years presented. In connection with the merger and integration of WBD in 2011, we recorded a \$14 million impairment charge for discontinued brands. We did not recognize any impairment charges for other nonamortizable intangible assets in 2010. The change in the book value of nonamortizable intangible assets is as follows:

	Balance, Beginning 2010	Acquisitions	Translation and Other	Balance, End of 2010	Acquisitions/ (Divestitures)	Translation and Other	Balance, End of 2011
FLNA							
Goodwill	\$ 306	\$ –	\$ 7	\$ 313	\$ –	\$ (2)	\$ 311
Brands	30	–	1	31	–	(1)	30
	336	–	8	344	–	(3)	341
QFNA							
Goodwill	175	–	–	175	–	–	175
LAF							
Goodwill	479	–	18	497	331	(35)	793
Brands	136	–	7	143	20	(6)	157
	615	–	25	640	351	(41)	950
PAB^(a)							
Goodwill	2,431	7,476	39	9,946	(27)	13	9,932
Reacquired franchise rights	–	7,229	54	7,283	77	(18)	7,342
Acquired franchise rights	–	660	905 ^(b)	1,565	(1)	(2)	1,562
Brands	112	66	4	182	(20)	6	168
Other	–	10	–	10	(9)	(1)	–
	2,543	15,441	1,002	18,986	20	(2)	19,004
Europe^{(a)(c)}							
Goodwill	2,625	583	(168)	3,040	2,131	(271)	4,900
Reacquired franchise rights	–	810	(17)	793	–	(61)	732
Acquired franchise rights	–	232	(5)	227	–	(9)	218
Brands	1,378	88	(86)	1,380	3,114	(316)	4,178
	4,003	1,713	(276)	5,440	5,245	(657)	10,028
AMEA							
Goodwill	518	116	56	690	–	(1)	689
Brands	126	26	17	169	–	1	170
	644	142	73	859	–	–	859
Total goodwill	6,534	8,175	(48)	14,661	2,435	(296)	16,800
Total reacquired franchise rights	–	8,039	37	8,076	77	(79)	8,074
Total acquired franchise rights	–	892	900	1,792	(1)	(11)	1,780
Total brands	1,782	180	(57)	1,905	3,114	(316)	4,703
Total other	–	10	–	10	(9)	(1)	–
	\$8,316	\$17,296	\$ 832	\$26,444	\$5,616	\$(703)	\$31,357

(a) Net increases in 2010 relate primarily to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS.

(b) Includes \$900 million related to our upfront payment to DPSG to manufacture and distribute Dr Pepper and certain other DPSG products.

(c) Net increases in 2011 relate primarily to our acquisition of WBD.

Note 5

Income Taxes

	2011	2010	2009
Income before income taxes			
U.S.	\$ 3,964	\$4,008	\$4,209
Foreign	4,870	4,224	3,870
	\$ 8,834	\$8,232	\$8,079
Provision for income taxes			
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$ 611	\$ 932	\$1,238
Foreign	882	728	473
State	124	137	124
	1,617	1,797	1,835
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	789	78	223
Foreign	(88)	18	21
State	54	1	21
	755	97	265
	\$ 2,372	\$1,894	\$2,100
Tax rate reconciliation			
U.S. Federal statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income tax, net of U.S. Federal tax benefit	1.3	1.1	1.2
Lower taxes on foreign results	(8.7)	(9.4)	(7.9)
Acquisitions of PBG and PAS	–	(3.1)	–
Other, net	(0.8)	(0.6)	(2.3)
Annual tax rate	26.8%	23.0%	26.0%
Deferred tax liabilities			
Investments in noncontrolled affiliates	\$ 41	\$ 74	
Debt guarantee of wholly owned subsidiary	828	828	
Property, plant and equipment	2,466	1,984	
Intangible assets other than nondeductible goodwill	4,297	3,726	
Other	184	647	
Gross deferred tax liabilities	7,816	7,259	
Deferred tax assets			
Net carryforwards	1,373	1,264	
Stock-based compensation	429	455	
Retiree medical benefits	504	579	
Other employee-related benefits	695	527	
Pension benefits	545	291	
Deductible state tax and interest benefits	339	320	
Long-term debt obligations acquired	223	291	
Other	822	904	
Gross deferred tax assets	4,930	4,631	
Valuation allowances	(1,264)	(875)	
Deferred tax assets, net	3,666	3,756	
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ 4,150	\$3,503	

	2011	2010	2009
Deferred taxes included within:			
Assets:			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 845	\$ 554	
Liabilities:			
Deferred income taxes	\$4,995	\$4,057	
Analysis of valuation allowances			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 875	\$ 586	\$657
Provision/(Benefit)	464	75	(78)
Other (deductions)/additions	(75)	214	7
Balance, end of year	\$1,264	\$ 875	\$586

For additional unaudited information on our income tax policies, including our reserves for income taxes, see “Our Critical Accounting Policies” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

Reserves

A number of years may elapse before a particular matter, for which we have established a reserve, is audited and finally resolved. The number of years with open tax audits varies depending on the tax jurisdiction. Our major taxing jurisdictions and the related open tax audits are as follows:

- U.S. — during 2011, our tax court trial related to classification of financial instruments was completed for the 1998–2002 audit cycle. We are currently awaiting a decision by the judge. We continue to dispute with the IRS Appeals Division three matters related to the 2003–2005 audit cycle. During 2011, all but three issues, which are currently under review by the IRS Appeals Division, were resolved for tax years 2006–2007. We are currently under audit for tax years 2008–2009;
- Mexico — audits have been completed for all taxable years through 2005. We are currently under audit for 2006;
- United Kingdom — audits have been completed for all taxable years through 2007;
- Canada — domestic audits have been substantially completed for all taxable years through 2007. International audits have been completed for all taxable years through 2005; and
- Russia — audits have been substantially completed for all taxable years through 2008.

While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular tax matter, we believe that our reserves reflect the probable outcome of known tax contingencies. We adjust these reserves, as well as the related interest, in light of changing facts and circumstances. Settlement of any particular issue would usually require the use of cash. Favorable resolution would be recognized as a reduction to our annual tax rate in the year of resolution. For further unaudited information on the impact of the resolution of open tax issues, see “Other Consolidated Results.” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

As of December 31, 2011, the total gross amount of reserves for income taxes, reported in other liabilities, was \$2,167 million. Any prospective adjustments to these reserves will be recorded as an

increase or decrease to our provision for income taxes and would impact our effective tax rate. In addition, we accrue interest related to reserves for income taxes in our provision for income taxes and any associated penalties are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. The gross amount of interest accrued, reported in other liabilities, was \$660 million as of December 31, 2011, of which \$90 million was recognized in 2011. The gross amount of interest accrued was \$570 million as of December 25, 2010, of which \$135 million was recognized in 2010.

A rollforward of our reserves for all federal, state and foreign tax jurisdictions, is as follows:

	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of year	\$2,022	\$1,731
Additions for tax positions related to the current year	233	204
Additions for tax positions from prior years	147	517
Reductions for tax positions from prior years	(46)	(391)
Settlement payments	(156)	(30)
Statute of limitations expiration	(15)	(7)
Translation and other	(18)	(2)
Balance, end of year	\$2,167	\$2,022

Carryforwards and Allowances

Operating loss carryforwards totaling \$10.0 billion at year-end 2011 are being carried forward in a number of foreign and state jurisdictions where we are permitted to use tax operating losses from prior periods to reduce future taxable income. These operating losses will expire as follows: \$0.1 billion in 2012, \$8.2 billion between 2013 and 2031 and \$1.7 billion may be carried forward indefinitely. We establish valuation allowances for our deferred tax assets if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Undistributed International Earnings

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$34.1 billion of undistributed international earnings. We intend to continue to reinvest earnings outside the U.S. for the foreseeable future and, therefore, have not recognized any U.S. tax expense on these earnings.

Note 6

Stock-Based Compensation

Our stock-based compensation program is designed to attract and retain employees while also aligning employees' interests with the interests of our shareholders. Stock options and restricted stock units (RSU) are granted to employees under the shareholder-approved 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), the only stock-based plan under which we currently grant stock options and RSUs. Stock-based compensation expense was \$343 million in 2011, \$352 million in 2010 and \$227 million in 2009. In 2011, \$326 million was recorded as stock-based compensation expense, \$13 million was included in merger and integration charges and \$4 million was included in restructuring charges. In 2010, \$299 million was recorded as stock-based

compensation expense and \$53 million was included in merger and integration charges. \$86 million of the \$352 million recorded in 2010 was related to the unvested acquisition-related grants described below. Income tax benefits related to stock-based compensation expense and recognized in earnings were \$101 million in 2011, \$89 million in 2010 and \$67 million in 2009. At year-end 2011, 136 million shares were available for future stock-based compensation grants.

In connection with our acquisition of PBG in 2010, we issued 13.4 million stock options and 2.7 million RSUs at weighted-average grant prices of \$42.89 and \$62.30, respectively, to replace previously held PBG equity awards. In connection with our acquisition of PAS in 2010, we issued 0.4 million stock options at a weighted-average grant price of \$31.72 to replace previously held PAS equity awards. Our equity issuances included 8.3 million stock options and 0.6 million RSUs which were vested at the acquisition date and were included in the purchase price. The remaining 5.5 million stock options and 2.1 million RSUs issued were unvested at the issuance date and are being amortized over their remaining vesting period, up to three years from the issuance date.

As a result of our annual benefits review in 2010, the Company approved certain changes to our benefits programs to remain market competitive relative to other leading global companies. These changes included ending the Company's broad-based SharePower stock option program. Consequently, beginning in 2011, no new awards were granted under the SharePower program. Outstanding SharePower awards from 2010 and earlier continue to vest and are exercisable according to the terms and conditions of the program. See Note 7 for additional information regarding other related changes.

Method of Accounting and Our Assumptions

We account for our employee stock options under the fair value method of accounting using a Black-Scholes valuation model to measure stock option expense at the date of grant. All stock option grants have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant and generally have a 10-year term. We do not backdate, reprice or grant stock-based compensation awards retroactively. Repricing of awards would require shareholder approval under the LTIP.

The fair value of stock option grants is amortized to expense over the vesting period, generally three years. Executives who are awarded long-term incentives based on their performance are generally offered the choice of stock options or RSUs. Executives who elect RSUs receive one RSU for every four stock options that would have otherwise been granted. Senior officers do not have a choice and, through 2011, are granted 50% stock options and 50% performance-based RSUs.

Beginning in 2012, senior officers will be granted 60% market stock units and 40% long-term cash awards, each of which will be subject to pre-established performance targets. Vesting of RSU awards for senior officers is contingent upon the achievement of pre-established performance targets approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. RSU expense is based on the

fair value of PepsiCo stock on the date of grant and is amortized over the vesting period, generally three years. Each RSU is settled in a share of our stock after the vesting period.

Our weighted-average Black-Scholes fair value assumptions are as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Expected life	6 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.
Risk-free interest rate	2.5%	2.3%	2.8%
Expected volatility	16%	17%	17%
Expected dividend yield	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%

The expected life is the period over which our employee groups are expected to hold their options. It is based on our historical experience with similar grants. The risk-free interest rate is based on the expected U.S. Treasury rate over the expected life. Volatility reflects movements in our stock price over the most recent historical period equivalent to the expected life. Dividend yield is estimated over the expected life based on our stated dividend policy and forecasts of net income, share repurchases and stock price.

A summary of our stock-based compensation activity for the year ended December 31, 2011 is presented below:

Our Stock Option Activity

	Options ^(a)	Average Price ^(b)	Average Life (years) ^(c)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ^(d)
Outstanding at December 25, 2010	106,203	\$54.03		
Granted	7,150	\$64.31		
Exercised	(19,980)	\$47.74		
Forfeited/expired	(2,298)	\$65.73		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	91,075	\$55.92	5.07	\$932,748
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	58,708	\$53.86	4.94	\$725,781

(a) Options are in thousands and include options previously granted under PBG, PAS and Quaker legacy plans. No additional options or shares may be granted under the PBG, PAS and Quaker plans.

(b) Weighted-average exercise price.

(c) Weighted-average contractual life remaining.

(d) In thousands.

Our RSU Activity

	RSUs ^(a)	Average Intrinsic Value ^(b)	Average Life (years) ^(c)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ^(d)
Outstanding at December 25, 2010	10,662	\$63.27		
Granted	5,333	\$63.87		
Converted	(2,610)	\$65.81		
Forfeited/expired	(1,045)	\$63.71		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	12,340	\$62.96	1.57	\$818,776

(a) RSUs are in thousands and include RSUs previously granted under a PBG plan. No additional RSUs or shares may be granted under the PBG plan.

(b) Weighted-average intrinsic value at grant date.

(c) Weighted-average contractual life remaining.

(d) In thousands.

Other Stock-Based Compensation Data

	2011	2010	2009
Stock Options			
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	\$ 7.79	\$ 13.93	\$ 7.02
Total intrinsic value of options exercised ^(a)	\$385,678	\$502,354	\$194,545
RSUs			
Total number of RSUs granted ^(a)	5,333	8,326	2,653
Weighted-average intrinsic value of RSUs granted	\$ 63.87	\$ 65.01	\$ 53.22
Total intrinsic value of RSUs converted ^(a)	\$173,433	\$202,717	\$124,193

(a) In thousands.

As of December 31, 2011, there was \$436 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation grants. This unrecognized compensation is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of two years.

Note 7

Pension, Retiree Medical and Savings Plans

Our pension plans cover certain full-time employees in the U.S. and certain international employees. Benefits are determined based on either years of service or a combination of years of service and earnings. Certain U.S. and Canada retirees are also eligible for medical and life insurance benefits (retiree medical) if they meet age and service requirements. Generally, our share of retiree medical costs is capped at specified dollar amounts, which vary based upon years of service, with retirees contributing the remainder of the costs.

Gains and losses resulting from actual experience differing from our assumptions, including the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets, and from changes in our assumptions are determined at each measurement date. If this net accumulated gain or loss exceeds 10% of the greater of the market-related value of plan assets or plan liabilities, a portion of the net gain or loss is included in expense for the following year based upon the average remaining service period of active plan participants, which is approximately 10 years for pension expense and approximately 8 years for retiree medical expense. The cost or benefit of plan changes that increase or decrease benefits for prior employee service (prior service cost/(credit)) is included in earnings on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of active plan participants.

In connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we assumed sponsorship of pension and retiree medical plans that provide benefits to certain U.S. and international employees. Subsequently, during the third quarter of 2010, we merged the pension plan assets of the legacy PBG and PAS U.S. pension plans with those of PepsiCo into one master trust.

During 2010, the Compensation Committee of PepsiCo's Board of Directors approved certain changes to the U.S. pension and retiree medical plans, effective January 1, 2011. Pension plan design changes included implementing a new employer contribution

to the 401(k) savings plan for all future salaried new hires of the Company, as salaried new hires are no longer eligible to participate in the defined benefit pension plan, as well as implementing a new defined benefit pension formula for certain hourly new hires of the Company. Pension plan design changes also included implementing a new employer contribution to the 401(k) savings plan for certain legacy PBG and PAS salaried employees (as such employees are also not eligible to participate in the defined benefit pension plan), as well as implementing a new defined benefit pension formula for certain legacy PBG and PAS hourly employees. The retiree medical

plan design change included phasing out Company subsidiaries of retiree medical benefits.

As a result of these changes, we remeasured our pension and retiree medical expenses and liabilities in the third quarter of 2010, which resulted in a one-time pre-tax curtailment gain of \$62 million included in retiree medical expenses.

The provisions of both the PPACA and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act are reflected in our retiree medical expenses and liabilities and were not material to our financial statements.

Selected financial information for our pension and retiree medical plans is as follows:

	Pension				Retiree Medical	
	U.S.		International		2011	2010
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Change in projected benefit liability						
Liability at beginning of year	\$ 9,851	\$6,606	\$2,142	\$1,709	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,359
Acquisitions/(divestitures)	11	2,161	(63)	90	-	396
Service cost	350	299	95	81	51	54
Interest cost	547	506	117	106	88	93
Plan amendments	21	28	(16)	-	3	(132)
Participant contributions	-	-	3	3	-	-
Experience loss/(gain)	1,484	583	224	213	(239)	95
Benefit payments	(414)	(375)	(69)	(69)	(110)	(100)
Settlement/curtailment gain	(20)	(2)	(15)	(3)	-	-
Special termination benefits	71	45	1	3	1	3
Foreign currency adjustment	-	-	(41)	(18)	(1)	2
Other	-	-	3	27	-	-
Liability at end of year	\$11,901	\$9,851	\$2,381	\$2,142	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,770
Change in fair value of plan assets						
Fair value at beginning of year	\$ 8,870	\$5,420	\$1,896	\$1,561	\$ 190	\$ 13
Acquisitions/(divestitures)	11	1,633	(1)	52	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	542	943	79	164	-	7
Employer contributions/funding	63	1,249	176	215	110	270
Participant contributions	-	-	3	3	-	-
Benefit payments	(414)	(375)	(69)	(69)	(110)	(100)
Settlement	-	-	(30)	(2)	-	-
Foreign currency adjustment	-	-	(23)	(28)	-	-
Fair value at end of year	\$ 9,072	\$8,870	\$2,031	\$1,896	\$ 190	\$ 190
Funded status	\$ (2,829)	\$ (981)	\$ (350)	\$ (246)	\$ (1,373)	\$ (1,580)

	Pension				Retiree Medical	
	U.S.		International		2011	2010
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Amounts recognized						
Other assets	\$ -	\$ 47	\$ 55	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ -
Other current liabilities	(91)	(54)	(1)	(10)	(124)	(145)
Other liabilities	(2,738)	(974)	(404)	(302)	(1,249)	(1,435)
Net amount recognized	\$ (2,829)	\$ (981)	\$ (350)	\$ (246)	\$ (1,373)	\$ (1,580)
Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss (pre-tax)						
Net loss	\$ 4,217	\$ 2,726	\$ 977	\$ 767	\$ 32	\$ 270
Prior service cost/(credit)	122	117	(2)	17	(118)	(150)
Total	\$ 4,339	\$ 2,843	\$ 975	\$ 784	\$ (86)	\$ 120
Components of the increase/(decrease) in net loss						
Change in discount rate	\$ 1,710	\$ 556	\$ 302	\$ 213	\$ 115	\$ 101
Employee-related assumption changes	(140)	4	(51)	(4)	(125)	8
Liability-related experience different from assumptions	(85)	43	(27)	5	(210)	(22)
Actual asset return different from expected return	162	(300)	57	(41)	14	(6)
Amortization of losses	(147)	(119)	(55)	(24)	(12)	(9)
Other, including foreign currency adjustments	(9)	(21)	(16)	(7)	(20)	8
Total	\$ 1,491	\$ 163	\$ 210	\$ 142	\$ (238)	\$ 80
Liability at end of year for service to date	\$ 11,205	\$ 9,163	\$ 1,921	\$ 1,743		

The components of benefit expense are as follows:

	Pension						Retiree Medical		
	U.S.			International			2011	2010	2009
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009			
Components of benefit expense									
Service cost	\$ 350	\$ 299	\$ 238	\$ 95	\$ 81	\$ 54	\$ 51	\$ 54	\$ 44
Interest cost	547	506	373	117	106	82	88	93	82
Expected return on plan assets	(704)	(643)	(462)	(136)	(123)	(105)	(14)	(1)	-
Amortization of prior service cost/(credit)	14	12	12	2	2	2	(28)	(22)	(17)
Amortization of net loss	145	119	110	40	24	9	12	9	11
	352	293	271	118	90	42	109	133	120
Settlement/curtailment (gain)/loss	(8)	(2)	(13)	30	1	3	-	(62)	-
Special termination benefits	71	45	-	1	3	-	1	3	-
Total	\$ 415	\$ 336	\$ 258	\$ 149	\$ 94	\$ 45	\$ 110	\$ 74	\$ 120

The estimated amounts to be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into benefit expense in 2012 for our pension and retiree medical plans are as follows:

	Pension		Retiree Medical
	U.S.	International	
	2011	2011	
Net loss	\$ 259	\$ 52	\$ -
Prior service cost/(credit)	17	1	(26)
Total	\$ 276	\$ 53	\$ (26)

The following table provides the weighted-average assumptions used to determine projected benefit liability and benefit expense for our pension and retiree medical plans:

	Pension						Retiree Medical		
	U.S.			International			2011	2010	2009
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009			
Weighted-average assumptions									
Liability discount rate	4.6%	5.7%	6.1%	4.8%	5.5%	5.9%	4.4%	5.2%	6.1%
Expense discount rate	5.7%	6.0%	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%	6.3%	5.2%	5.8%	6.2%
Expected return on plan assets	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	6.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.8%	7.8%	-
Liability rate of salary increases	3.7%	4.1%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%			
Expense rate of salary increases	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%			

The following table provides selected information about plans with liability for service to date and total benefit liability in excess of plan assets:

	Pension				Retiree Medical	
	U.S.		International		2011	2010
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Selected information for plans with liability for service to date in excess of plan assets						
Liability for service to date	\$ (11,205)	\$ (525)	\$ (471)	\$ (610)		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 9,072	\$ -	\$ 344	\$ 474		
Selected information for plans with projected benefit liability in excess of plan assets						
Benefit liability	\$ (11,901)	\$ (5,806)	\$ (2,191)	\$ (1,949)	\$ (1,563)	\$ (1,770)
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 9,072	\$ 4,778	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,638	\$ 190	\$ 190

Of the total projected pension benefit liability at year-end 2011, \$787 million relates to plans that we do not fund because the funding of such plans does not receive favorable tax treatment.

Future Benefit Payments and Funding

Our estimated future benefit payments are as follows:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017-21
Pension	\$560	\$560	\$560	\$600	\$645	\$4,050
Retiree medical ^(a)	\$135	\$135	\$140	\$145	\$145	\$ 730

(a) Expected future benefit payments for our retiree medical plans do not reflect any estimated subsidies expected to be received under the 2003 Medicare Act. Subsidies are expected to be approximately \$13 million for each of the years from 2012 through 2016 and approximately \$100 million in total for 2017 through 2021.

These future benefits to beneficiaries include payments from both funded and unfunded pension plans.

In 2012, we expect to make pension and retiree medical contributions of approximately \$1.3 billion, with up to approximately \$1 billion expected to be discretionary. Our net cash payments for retiree medical are estimated to be approximately \$124 million in 2012.

Plan Assets

Pension

Our pension plan investment strategy includes the use of actively managed securities and is reviewed periodically in conjunction with plan liabilities, an evaluation of market conditions, tolerance for risk and cash requirements for benefit payments. Our investment objective is to ensure that funds are available to meet the plans' benefit obligations when they become due. Our overall investment strategy is to prudently invest plan assets in a well-diversified portfolio of

equity and high-quality debt securities to achieve our long-term return expectations. Our investment policy also permits the use of derivative instruments which are primarily used to reduce risk. Our expected long-term rate of return on U.S. plan assets is 7.8%. Our 2011 target investment allocation was 40% for U.S. equity, 20% for international equity and 40% for fixed income. For 2012, our target allocations are as follows: 40% for fixed income, 33% for U.S. equity, 22% for international equity and 5% for real estate. The change to the 2012 target asset allocations was made to increase diversification. Actual investment allocations may vary from our target investment allocations due to prevailing market conditions. We regularly review our actual investment allocations and periodically rebalance our investments to our target allocations.

The expected return on pension plan assets is based on our pension plan investment strategy, our expectations for long-term rates of return by asset class taking into account volatility and correlation among asset classes and our historical experience. We also review

current levels of interest rates and inflation to assess the reasonableness of the long-term rates. We evaluate our expected return assumptions annually to ensure that they are reasonable. To calculate the expected return on pension plan assets, our market-related value of assets for fixed income is the actual fair value. For all other asset categories, we use a method that recognizes investment gains or losses (the difference between the expected and actual return based on the market-related value of assets) over a five-year period. This has the effect of reducing year-to-year volatility.

Retiree Medical

In 2011 and 2010, we made non-discretionary contributions of \$110 million and \$100 million, respectively, to fund the payment of

retiree medical claims. In 2010, we made a discretionary contribution of \$170 million to fund future U.S. retiree medical plan benefits. This contribution was invested consistent with the allocation of existing assets in the U.S. pension plan.

Fair Value

The guidance on fair value measurements defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The fair value framework requires the categorization of assets and liabilities into three levels based upon the assumptions (inputs) used to price the assets. Level 1 provides the most reliable measure of fair value, whereas Level 3 generally requires significant management judgment.

Plan assets measured at fair value as of fiscal year-end 2011 and 2010 are categorized consistently by level in both years, and are as follows:

	2011			2010	
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. plan assets*					
Equity securities:					
U.S. common stock ^(a)	\$ 514	\$ 514	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 304
U.S. commingled funds ^(b)	3,003	–	3,003	–	3,426
International common stock ^(a)	1,089	1,089	–	–	834
International commingled fund ^(c)	776	–	776	–	992
Preferred stock ^(d)	19	–	19	–	4
Fixed income securities:					
Government securities ^(d)	1,032	–	1,032	–	950
Corporate bonds ^{(d)(e)}	2,653	–	2,653	–	2,374
Mortgage-backed securities ^(d)	24	–	24	–	20
Other:					
Contracts with insurance companies ^(f)	24	–	–	24	28
Cash and cash equivalents	78	78	–	–	81
Subtotal U.S. plan assets	9,212	\$1,681	\$7,507	\$24	9,013
Dividends and interest receivable	50	–	–	–	47
Total U.S. plan assets	\$9,262				\$9,060
International plan assets					
Equity securities:					
U.S. commingled funds ^(b)	\$ 246	\$ –	\$ 246	\$ –	\$ 193
International commingled funds ^(c)	729	–	729	–	779
Fixed income securities:					
Government securities ^(d)	171	–	171	–	184
Corporate bonds ^(d)	196	–	196	–	152
Fixed income commingled funds ^(g)	530	–	530	–	393
Other:					
Contracts with insurance companies ^(f)	30	–	–	30	28
Currency commingled funds ^(h)	52	–	52	–	42
Other commingled fund ⁽ⁱ⁾	56	–	56	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	16	16	–	–	120
Subtotal international plan assets	2,026	\$ 16	\$1,980	\$30	1,891
Dividends and interest receivable	5	–	–	–	5
Total international plan assets	\$2,031				\$1,896

(a) Based on quoted market prices in active markets.

(b) Based on the fair value of the investments owned by these funds that track various U.S. large, mid-cap and small company indices. Includes one large-cap fund that represents 30% and 32%, respectively, of total U.S. plan assets for 2011 and 2010.

(c) Based on the fair value of the investments owned by these funds that track various non-U.S. equity indices.

(d) Based on quoted bid prices for comparable securities in the marketplace and broker/dealer quotes that are not observable.

(e) Corporate bonds of U.S.-based companies represent 24% and 22%, respectively, of total U.S. plan assets for 2011 and 2010.

(f) Based on the fair value of the contracts as determined by the insurance companies using inputs that are not observable.

(g) Based on the fair value of the investments owned by these funds that track various government and corporate bond indices.

(h) Based on the fair value of the investments owned by these funds. Includes managed hedge funds that invest primarily in derivatives to reduce currency exposure.

(i) Based on the fair value of the investments owned by this fund that tracks various indices.

* 2011 and 2010 amounts include \$190 million of retiree medical plan assets that are restricted for purposes of providing health benefits for U.S. retirees and their beneficiaries.

Retiree Medical Cost Trend Rates

An average increase of 7% in the cost of covered retiree medical benefits is assumed for 2012. This average increase is then projected to decline gradually to 5% in 2020 and thereafter. These assumed health care cost trend rates have an impact on the retiree medical plan expense and liability. However, the cap on our share of retiree medical costs limits the impact. In addition, as of January 1, 2011, the Company started phasing out Company subsidies of retiree medical benefits. A 1-percentage-point change in the assumed health care trend rate would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
2011 service and interest cost components	\$ 4	\$ (4)
2011 benefit liability	\$39	\$(29)

Savings Plan

Certain U.S. employees are eligible to participate in 401(k) savings plans, which are voluntary defined contribution plans. The plans are designed to help employees accumulate additional savings for retirement, and we make Company matching contributions on a portion of eligible pay based on years of service.

In 2010, in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we also made Company retirement contributions for certain employees on a portion of eligible pay based on years of service.

As of January 1, 2011, a new employer contribution to the 401(k) savings plan became effective for certain eligible legacy PBG and PAS salaried employees as well as all eligible salaried new hires of PepsiCo who are not eligible to participate in the defined benefit pension plan as a result of plan design changes approved during 2010. In 2011 and 2010, our total Company contributions were \$144 million and \$135 million, respectively.

As of February 2012, certain U.S. employees earning a benefit under one of our defined benefit pension plans will no longer be eligible for the Company matching contributions on their 401(k) contributions.

For additional unaudited information on our pension and retiree medical plans and related accounting policies and assumptions, see "Our Critical Accounting Policies" in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Note 8

Related Party Transactions

On February 26, 2010, we completed our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, at which time we gained control over their operations and began to consolidate their results. See Notes 1 and 15. Prior to these acquisitions, PBG and PAS represented our most significant noncontrolled bottling affiliates. Sales to PBG (prior to the acquisition date) represented less than 1% of our total net revenue in 2010 and 6% of our total net revenue in 2009.

PBG's and PAS's summarized income statements for 2009 are as follows:

	PBG	PAS
Net revenue	\$13,219	\$4,421
Gross profit	\$ 5,840	\$1,767
Operating income	\$ 1,048	\$ 381
Net income attributable to parent	\$ 612	\$ 181

Prior to the completion of our acquisitions of PBG and PAS on February 26, 2010, our significant related party transactions were primarily with PBG and PAS, as well as with other noncontrolled bottling affiliates. Related party transactions in 2011 are not material as we now consolidate PBG and PAS. All such transactions were settled on terms consistent with other trade receivables and payables. The transactions primarily consisted of (1) selling concentrate to these affiliates, which they use in the production of CSDs and non-carbonated beverages, (2) selling certain finished goods to these affiliates, (3) receiving royalties for the use of our trademarks for certain products and (4) paying these affiliates to act as our manufacturing and distribution agent for product associated with our national account fountain customers. Sales of concentrate and finished goods are reported net of bottler funding. For further unaudited information on these bottlers, see "Our Customers" in Management's Discussion and Analysis. These transactions with our bottling affiliates are reflected in our consolidated financial statements as follows:

	2010 ^(a)	2009
Net revenue	\$993	\$3,922
Cost of sales	\$116	\$ 634
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 6	\$ 24
Accounts and notes receivable	\$ 27	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 42	

(a) Includes transactions with PBG and PAS in 2010 prior to the date of acquisition. 2010 balance sheet information for PBG and PAS is not applicable as we consolidated their balance sheets at the date of acquisition.

We also coordinate, on an aggregate basis, the contract negotiations of sweeteners and other raw material requirements, including aluminum cans and plastic bottles and closures for certain of our independent bottlers. Once we have negotiated the contracts, the bottlers order and take delivery directly from the supplier and pay the suppliers directly. Consequently, these transactions are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. As the contracting party, we could be liable to these suppliers in the event of any nonpayment by our bottlers, but we consider this exposure to be remote.

In addition, our joint ventures with Unilever (under the Lipton brand name) and Starbucks sell finished goods (ready-to-drink teas, coffees and water products) to our noncontrolled bottling affiliates. Consistent with accounting for equity method investments, our joint venture revenue is not included in our consolidated net revenue and therefore is not included in the above table.

In 2010, we repurchased \$357 million (5.5 million shares) of PepsiCo stock from the Master Trust which holds assets of PepsiCo's U.S. qualified pension plans at market value.

Note 9

Debt Obligations and Commitments

	2011	2010
Short-term debt obligations		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 2,549	\$ 1,626
Commercial paper (0.1% and 0.2%)	2,973	2,632
Other borrowings (7.6% and 5.3%)	683	640
	\$ 6,205	\$ 4,898
Long-term debt obligations		
Notes due 2011 (4.4%)	\$ –	\$ 1,513
Notes due 2012 (3.0% and 3.1%)	2,353	2,437
Notes due 2013 (2.3% and 3.0%)	2,841	2,110
Notes due 2014 (4.6% and 5.3%)	3,335	2,888
Notes due 2015 (2.3% and 2.6%)	1,632	1,617
Notes due 2016 (3.9% and 5.5%)	1,876	875
Notes due 2017–2040 (4.8% and 4.9%)	10,806	9,953
Other, due 2012–2020 (9.9% and 9.8%)	274	232
	23,117	21,625
Less: current maturities of long-term debt obligations	(2,549)	(1,626)
Total	\$20,568	\$19,999

The interest rates in the above table reflect weighted-average rates at year-end.

In the second quarter of 2011, we issued:

- \$750 million of floating rate notes maturing in 2013, which bear interest at a rate equal to the three-month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 8 basis points; and
- \$1.0 billion of 2.500% senior notes maturing in 2016.

In the third quarter of 2011, we issued:

- \$500 million of 0.800% senior notes maturing in 2014; and
- \$750 million of 3.000% senior notes maturing in 2021.

The net proceeds from the issuances of all the above notes were used for general corporate purposes.

In the third quarter of 2011, we entered into a new four-year unsecured revolving credit agreement (Four-Year Credit Agreement)

which expires in June 2015. Effective August 8, 2011, commitments under this agreement were increased to enable us to borrow up to \$2.925 billion, subject to customary terms and conditions. We may request that commitments under this agreement be increased up to \$3.5 billion. Additionally, we may, once a year, request renewal of the agreement for an additional one-year period.

Also, in the third quarter of 2011, we entered into a new 364-day unsecured revolving credit agreement (364-Day Credit Agreement) which expires in June 2012. Effective August 8, 2011, commitments under this agreement were increased to enable us to borrow up to \$2.925 billion, subject to customary terms and conditions. We may request that commitments under this agreement be increased up to \$3.5 billion. We may request renewal of this facility for an additional 364-day period or convert any amounts outstanding into a term loan for a period of up to one year, which would mature no later than June 2013.

The Four-Year Credit Agreement and the 364-Day Credit Agreement, together replaced our \$2 billion unsecured revolving credit agreement, our \$2.575 billion 364-day unsecured revolving credit agreement and our \$1.080 billion amended PBG credit facility. Funds borrowed under the Four-Year Credit Agreement and the 364-Day Credit Agreement may be used for general corporate purposes, including but not limited to repayment of outstanding commercial paper issued by us and our subsidiaries, working capital, capital investments and/or acquisitions.

In the third quarter of 2011, we paid \$784 million in a cash tender offer to repurchase \$766 million (aggregate principal amount) of certain WBD debt obligations. As a result of this debt repurchase, we recorded a \$16 million charge to interest expense (included in merger and integration charges) in the third quarter, primarily representing the premium paid in the tender offer.

In addition, as of December 31, 2011, \$848 million of our debt related to borrowings from various lines of credit that are primarily maintained for our international divisions. These lines of credit are subject to normal banking terms and conditions and are fully committed at least to the extent of our borrowings.

Long-Term Contractual Commitments^(a)

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	2012	2013–2014	2015–2016	2017 and beyond
Long-term debt obligations ^(b)	\$19,738	\$ –	\$6,084	\$3,451	\$10,203
Interest on debt obligations ^(c)	7,445	852	1,394	1,091	4,108
Operating leases	1,825	423	598	337	467
Purchasing commitments	2,434	1,113	957	302	62
Marketing commitments	2,519	240	589	535	1,155
	\$33,961	\$2,628	\$9,622	\$5,716	\$15,995

(a) Reflects non-cancelable commitments as of December 31, 2011 based on year-end foreign exchange rates and excludes any reserves for uncertain tax positions as we are unable to reasonably predict the ultimate amount or timing of settlement.

(b) Excludes \$2,549 million related to current maturities of long-term debt, \$470 million related to the fair value step-up of debt acquired in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS and \$360 million related to the increase in carrying value of long-term debt representing the gains on our fair value interest rate swaps.

(c) Interest payments on floating-rate debt are estimated using interest rates effective as of December 31, 2011.

Most long-term contractual commitments, except for our long-term debt obligations, are not recorded on our balance sheet. Non-cancelable operating leases primarily represent building leases. Non-cancelable purchasing commitments are primarily for sugar and other sweeteners, packaging materials, oranges and orange juice. Non-cancelable marketing commitments are primarily for sports marketing. Bottler funding to independent bottlers is not reflected in our long-term contractual commitments as it is negotiated on an annual basis. Accrued liabilities for pension and retiree medical plans are not reflected in our long-term contractual commitments because they do not represent expected future cash outflows. See Note 7 for additional information regarding our pension and retiree medical obligations.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

It is not our business practice to enter into off-balance-sheet arrangements, other than in the normal course of business. See Note 8 regarding contracts related to certain of our bottlers.

See “Our Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis for further unaudited information on our borrowings.

Note 10

Financial Instruments

We are exposed to market risks arising from adverse changes in:

- commodity prices, affecting the cost of our raw materials and energy,
- foreign exchange risks, and
- interest rates.

In the normal course of business, we manage these risks through a variety of strategies, including the use of derivatives. Certain derivatives are designated as either cash flow or fair value hedges and qualify for hedge accounting treatment, while others do not qualify and are marked to market through earnings. Cash flows from derivatives used to manage commodity, foreign exchange or interest risks are classified as operating activities. See “Our Business Risks” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis for further unaudited information on our business risks.

For cash flow hedges, changes in fair value are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss within common shareholders’ equity until the underlying hedged item is recognized in net income. For fair value hedges, changes in fair value are recognized immediately in earnings, consistent with the underlying hedged item. Hedging transactions are limited to an underlying exposure. As a result, any change in the value of our derivative instruments would be substantially offset by an opposite change in the value of the underlying hedged items. Hedging ineffectiveness and a net earnings impact occur when the change in the value of the hedge does not offset the change in the value of the underlying hedged item. If the derivative instrument is terminated, we continue to defer the related gain or loss and then include it as a component of the

cost of the underlying hedged item. Upon determination that the underlying hedged item will not be part of an actual transaction, we recognize the related gain or loss in net income immediately.

We also use derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. We account for such derivatives at market value with the resulting gains and losses reflected in our income statement. We do not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We perform assessments of our counterparty credit risk regularly, including a review of credit ratings, credit default swap rates and potential nonperformance of the counterparty. Based on our most recent assessment of our counterparty credit risk, we consider this risk to be low. In addition, we enter into derivative contracts with a variety of financial institutions that we believe are creditworthy in order to reduce our concentration of credit risk.

Commodity Prices

We are subject to commodity price risk because our ability to recover increased costs through higher pricing may be limited in the competitive environment in which we operate. This risk is managed through the use of fixed-price purchase orders, pricing agreements and derivatives. In addition, risk to our supplies of certain raw materials is mitigated through purchases from multiple geographies and suppliers. We use derivatives, with terms of no more than three years, to economically hedge price fluctuations related to a portion of our anticipated commodity purchases, primarily for metals, energy and agricultural products. For those derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting, any ineffectiveness is recorded immediately in corporate unallocated expenses. We classify both the earnings and cash flow impact from these derivatives consistent with the underlying hedged item. During the next 12 months, we expect to reclassify net losses of \$59 million related to these hedges from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net income. Derivatives used to hedge commodity price risk that do not qualify for hedge accounting are marked to market each period and reflected in our income statement.

Our open commodity derivative contracts that qualify for hedge accounting had a face value of \$598 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$590 million as of December 25, 2010. Ineffectiveness for our commodity hedges is not material.

Our open commodity derivative contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting had a face value of \$630 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$266 million as of December 25, 2010.

Foreign Exchange

Financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities and weighted-average exchange rates for revenues and expenses. Adjustments resulting from translating net assets are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss within common shareholders’ equity as currency translation adjustment.

Our operations outside of the U.S. generate approximately 50% of our net revenue, with Russia, Mexico, Canada and the United Kingdom comprising approximately 23% of our net revenue. As a

result, we are exposed to foreign currency risks. We also enter into derivatives, primarily forward contracts with terms of no more than two years, to manage our exposure to foreign currency transaction risk. Exchange rate gains or losses related to foreign currency transactions are recognized as transaction gains or losses in our income statement as incurred.

Our foreign currency derivatives had a total face value of \$2.3 billion as of December 31, 2011 and \$1.7 billion as of December 25, 2010. During the next 12 months, we expect to reclassify net gains of \$20 million related to foreign currency contracts that qualify for hedge accounting from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net income. Additionally, ineffectiveness for our foreign currency hedges is not material. For foreign currency derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, all losses and gains were offset by changes in the underlying hedged items, resulting in no net material impact on earnings.

Interest Rates

We centrally manage our debt and investment portfolios considering investment opportunities and risks, tax consequences and overall financing strategies. We use various interest rate derivative instruments including, but not limited to, interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps, Treasury locks and swap locks

to manage our overall interest expense and foreign exchange risk. These instruments effectively change the interest rate and currency of specific debt issuances. Certain of our fixed rate indebtedness has been swapped to floating rates. The notional amount, interest payment and maturity date of the interest rate and cross-currency swaps match the principal, interest payment and maturity date of the related debt. Our Treasury locks and swap locks are entered into to protect against unfavorable interest rate changes relating to forecasted debt transactions.

The notional amounts of the interest rate derivative instruments outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010 were \$8.33 billion and \$9.23 billion, respectively. For those interest rate derivative instruments that qualify for cash flow hedge accounting, any ineffectiveness is recorded immediately. Ineffectiveness for our interest rate hedges is not material. We classify both the earnings and cash flow impact from these interest rate derivative instruments consistent with the underlying hedged item. During the next 12 months, we expect to reclassify net losses of \$16 million related to these hedges from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net income.

As of December 31, 2011, approximately 38% of total debt, after the impact of the related interest rate derivative instruments, was exposed to variable rates, compared to 43% as of December 25, 2010.

Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of our financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010 are categorized as follows:

	2011		2010	
	Assets ^(a)	Liabilities ^(a)	Assets ^(a)	Liabilities ^(a)
Available-for-sale securities ^(b)	\$ 59	\$ –	\$ 636	\$ –
Short-term investments — index funds ^(c)	\$ 157	\$ –	\$ 167	\$ –
Prepaid forward contracts ^(d)	\$ 40	\$ –	\$ 48	\$ –
Deferred compensation ^(e)	\$ –	\$ 519	\$ –	\$ 559
Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments:				
Interest rate derivatives ^(f)	\$ 300	\$ –	\$ 276	\$ 7
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:				
Forward exchange contracts ^(g)	\$ 25	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 23
Interest rate derivatives ^(f)	–	69	8	5
Commodity contracts — other ^(h)	3	77	70	2
Commodity contracts — futures ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	1	1	23
	\$ 28	\$ 152	\$ 87	\$ 53
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Forward exchange contracts ^(g)	\$ 17	\$ 20	\$ 1	\$ 7
Interest rate derivatives ^(f)	107	141	6	45
Commodity contracts — other ^(h)	10	51	28	1
Commodity contracts — futures ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	11	–	1
	\$ 134	\$ 223	\$ 35	\$ 54
Total derivatives at fair value	\$ 462	\$ 375	\$ 398	\$ 114
Total	\$ 718	\$ 894	\$ 1,249	\$ 673

(a) Financial assets are classified on our balance sheet within prepaid expenses and other current assets and other assets, with the exception of available-for-sale securities and short-term investments, which are classified as short-term investments. Financial liabilities are classified on our balance sheet within accounts payable and other current liabilities and other liabilities. Unless specifically indicated, all financial assets and liabilities are categorized as Level 2 assets or liabilities.

(b) Based on the price of common stock. Categorized as a Level 1 asset.

(c) Based on price changes in index funds used to manage a portion of market risk arising from our deferred compensation liability. Categorized as a Level 1 asset.

(d) Based primarily on the price of our common stock.

(e) Based on the fair value of investments corresponding to employees' investment elections. As of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, \$44 million and \$170 million, respectively, are categorized as Level 1 liabilities. The remaining balances are categorized as Level 2 liabilities.

(f) Based on LIBOR and recently reported transactions in the marketplace.

(g) Based on observable market transactions of spot and forward rates.

(h) Based on recently reported transactions in the marketplace, primarily swap arrangements.

(i) Based on average prices on futures exchanges. Categorized as a Level 1 asset or liability.

The effective portion of the pre-tax (gains)/losses on our derivative instruments are categorized in the table below.

	Fair Value/ Non-designated Hedges		Cash Flow Hedges			
	Losses/(Gains) Recognized in Income Statement ^(a)		(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Losses/(Gains) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income Statement ^(b)	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 14	\$ 6	\$ (9)	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 40
Interest rate derivatives	(113)	(104)	84	75	15	7
Commodity contracts	25	(30)	51	(32)	(36)	28
Total	\$ (74)	\$ (128)	\$ 126	\$ 69	\$ 5	\$ 75

(a) Interest rate derivative gains are primarily from fair value hedges and are included in interest expense. These gains are substantially offset by increases in the value of the underlying debt, which is also included in interest expense. All other gains/losses are from non-designated hedges and are included in corporate unallocated expenses.

(b) Interest rate derivative losses are included in interest expense. All other gains/losses are primarily included in cost of sales.

The carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity. Short-term investments consist principally of short-term time deposits and index funds used to manage a portion of market risk arising from our deferred compensation liability. The fair value of our debt obligations as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010 was \$29.8 billion and \$25.9 billion, respectively, based upon prices of similar instruments in the marketplace.

Note 11

Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo per Common Share

Basic net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share is net income available for PepsiCo common shareholders divided by the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share is calculated using the weighted average of common shares outstanding adjusted to include the effect that would occur if in-the-money employee stock options were exercised and RSUs and preferred shares were converted into common shares. Options to purchase 25.9 million shares in 2011, 24.4 million shares in 2010 and 39.0 million shares in 2009 were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per common share because these options were out-of-the-money. Out-of-the-money options had average exercise prices of \$66.99 in 2011, \$67.26 in 2010 and \$61.52 in 2009.

The computations of basic and diluted net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share are as follows:

	2011		2010		2009	
	Income	Shares ^(a)	Income	Shares ^(a)	Income	Shares ^(a)
Net income attributable to PepsiCo	\$6,443		\$6,320		\$5,946	
Preferred shares:						
Dividends	(1)		(1)		(1)	
Redemption premium	(6)		(5)		(5)	
Net income available for PepsiCo common shareholders	\$6,436	1,576	\$6,314	1,590	\$5,940	1,558
Basic net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share	\$ 4.08		\$ 3.97		\$ 3.81	
Net income available for PepsiCo common shareholders	\$6,436	1,576	\$6,314	1,590	\$5,940	1,558
Dilutive securities:						
Stock options and RSUs	–	20	–	23	–	17
ESOP convertible preferred stock	7	1	6	1	6	2
Diluted	\$6,443	1,597	\$6,320	1,614	\$5,946	1,577
Diluted net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share	\$ 4.03		\$ 3.91		\$ 3.77	

(a) Weighted-average common shares outstanding (in millions).

Note 12 Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, there were 3 million shares of convertible preferred stock authorized. The preferred stock was issued for an ESOP established by Quaker and these shares are redeemable for common stock by the ESOP participants. The preferred stock accrues dividends at an annual rate of \$5.46 per share. At year-end 2011 and 2010, there were 803,953 preferred shares issued and 206,653 and 227,653 shares outstanding, respectively. The outstanding preferred shares had a fair value of \$68 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$74 million as of December 25, 2010. Each share is convertible at the option of the holder into 4.9625 shares of common stock. The preferred shares may be called by us upon written notice at \$78 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends. Quaker made the final award to its ESOP plan in June 2001.

	2011		2010		2009	
	Shares ^(a)	Amount	Shares ^(a)	Amount	Shares ^(a)	Amount
Preferred stock	0.8	\$ 41	0.8	\$ 41	0.8	\$ 41
Repurchased preferred stock						
Balance, beginning of year	0.6	\$150	0.6	\$145	0.5	\$138
Redemptions	–	7	–	5	0.1	7
Balance, end of year	0.6	\$157	0.6	\$150	0.6	\$145

(a) In millions.

Note 13 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Attributable to PepsiCo

Comprehensive income is a measure of income which includes both net income and other comprehensive income or loss. Other comprehensive income or loss results from items deferred from recognition into our income statement. Accumulated other comprehensive income or loss is separately presented on our balance sheet as part of common shareholders' equity. Other comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to PepsiCo was \$(2,599) million in 2011, \$164 million in 2010 and \$900 million in 2009. The accumulated balances for each component of other comprehensive loss attributable to PepsiCo were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Currency translation adjustment	\$(2,688)	\$(1,159)	\$(1,471)
Cash flow hedges, net of tax ^(a)	(169)	(100)	(42)
Unamortized pension and retiree medical, net of tax ^(b)	(3,419)	(2,442)	(2,328)
Unrealized gain on securities, net of tax	62	70	47
Other	(15)	1	–
Accumulated other comprehensive loss attributable to PepsiCo	\$(6,229)	\$(3,630)	\$(3,794)

(a) Includes \$23 million after-tax gain in 2009 for our share of our equity investees' accumulated derivative activity.

(b) Net of taxes of \$1,831 million in 2011, \$1,322 million in 2010 and \$1,211 million in 2009.

Note 14 Supplemental Financial Information

	2011	2010	2009
Accounts receivable			
Trade receivables	\$6,036	\$5,514	
Other receivables	1,033	953	
	7,069	6,467	
Allowance, beginning of year	144	90	\$ 70
Net amounts charged to expense	30	12	40
Deductions ^(a)	(41)	(37)	(21)
Other ^(b)	24	79	1
Allowance, end of year	157	144	\$ 90
Net receivables	\$6,912	\$6,323	
Inventories^(c)			
Raw materials	\$1,883	\$1,654	
Work-in-process	207	128	
Finished goods	1,737	1,590	
	\$3,827	\$3,372	

(a) Includes accounts written off.

(b) Includes adjustments related to acquisitions, currency translation effects and other adjustments.

(c) Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the average, first-in, first-out (FIFO) or last-in, first-out (LIFO) methods. Approximately 3% in 2011 and 8% in 2010 of the inventory cost was computed using the LIFO method. The differences between LIFO and FIFO methods of valuing these inventories were not material.

	2011	2010
Other assets		
Noncurrent notes and accounts receivable	\$ 159	\$ 165
Deferred marketplace spending	186	203
Pension plans	65	121
Other investments	89	653
Other	522	547
	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,689
Accounts payable and other current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,083	\$ 3,865
Accrued marketplace spending	1,915	1,841
Accrued compensation and benefits	1,771	1,779
Dividends payable	813	766
Other current liabilities	3,175	2,672
	\$11,757	\$10,923

	2011	2010	2009
Other supplemental information			
Rent expense	\$ 589	\$ 526	\$ 412
Interest paid	\$1,039	\$1,043	\$ 456
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$2,218	\$1,495	\$1,498

Note 15 Acquisitions

PBG and PAS

On February 26, 2010, we acquired PBG and PAS to create a more fully integrated supply chain and go-to-market business model, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution of our brands and enhancing our revenue growth. The total purchase price was approximately \$12.6 billion, which included \$8.3 billion of cash and equity and the fair value of our previously held equity interests in PBG and PAS of \$4.3 billion. The acquisitions were accounted for as business combinations, and, accordingly, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Our fair market valuations of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been completed and the final valuations did not materially differ from those fair values reported as of December 25, 2010.

The following table presents unaudited consolidated pro forma financial information as if the closing of our acquisitions of PBG and PAS had occurred on December 27, 2009 for purposes of the financial information presented for the year ended December 25, 2010; and as if the closing of our acquisitions of PBG and PAS had occurred on December 28, 2008 for purposes of the financial information presented for the year ended December 26, 2009.

	2010	2009
Net Revenue	\$59,582	\$57,471
Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo	\$ 5,856	\$ 6,752
Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo per Common Share—Diluted	\$ 3.60	\$ 4.09

The unaudited consolidated pro forma financial information was prepared in accordance with the acquisition method of accounting under existing standards, and the regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred if our acquisitions of PBG and PAS had been completed on the date indicated, nor is it indicative of the future operating results of PepsiCo.

The historical unaudited consolidated financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the acquisitions, (2) factually supportable, and (3) expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results of PepsiCo, PBG and PAS.

The unaudited pro forma results have been adjusted with respect to certain aspects of our acquisitions of PBG and PAS to reflect:

- the consummation of the acquisitions;
- consolidation of PBG and PAS which are now owned 100% by PepsiCo and the corresponding gain resulting from the remeasurement of our previously held equity interests in PBG and PAS;
- the elimination of related party transactions between PepsiCo and PBG, and PepsiCo and PAS;
- changes in assets and liabilities to record their acquisition date fair values and changes in certain expenses resulting therefrom; and
- additional indebtedness, including, but not limited to, debt issuance costs and interest expense, incurred in connection with the acquisitions.

The unaudited pro forma results do not reflect future events that either have occurred or may occur after the acquisitions, including, but not limited to, the anticipated realization of ongoing savings from operating synergies in subsequent periods. They also do not give effect to certain one-time charges we expect to incur in connection with the acquisitions, including, but not limited to, charges that are expected to achieve ongoing cost savings and synergies.

WBD

On February 3, 2011, we acquired the ordinary shares, including shares underlying ADSs and Global Depository Shares (GDS), of WBD, a company incorporated in the Russian Federation, which represented in the aggregate approximately 66% of WBD's outstanding ordinary shares, pursuant to the purchase agreement dated December 1, 2010 between PepsiCo and certain selling shareholders of WBD for approximately \$3.8 billion in cash. The acquisition of those shares increased our total ownership to approximately 77%, giving us a controlling interest in WBD. Under the guidance on accounting for business combinations, once a controlling interest is obtained, we are required to recognize and measure 100% of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests at their full fair values.

The following table summarizes the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition of WBD and the resulting goodwill as of the acquisition date:

Fair value of total consideration transferred	
Payment in cash, for the approximately 66% of outstanding ordinary shares of WBD on February 3, 2011, including shares underlying ADSs and GDSs (or \$2,428, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired)	\$ 3,827
Fair value of our previously held equity interest in WBD prior to the acquisition	644
Total	\$ 4,471
Acquisition date fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Inventories	\$ 314
Property, plant and equipment	813
Amortizable intangible assets, primarily customer relationships	46
Nonamortizable intangible assets, primarily brands and tradename	3,114
Other current assets and liabilities ^(a)	1,244
Debt obligations	(1,114)
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(31)
Deferred income taxes	(665)
Total identifiable net assets	3,721
Fair value of noncontrolling interest in WBD	(1,349)
Goodwill	2,099
Total	\$ 4,471

(a) Includes cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable and other current liabilities.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, any noncontrolling interest and any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net assets recognized. The goodwill recorded as part of the acquisition of WBD primarily reflects the value of adding economies of scale from our existing manufacturing and procurement operations in Russia and synergies expected to arise from our combined brand portfolios in the nutrition and other categories, as well as any intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition. Goodwill is not amortizable or deductible for tax purposes. All of the goodwill is recorded in our Europe segment.

Under the guidance on accounting for business combinations, merger and integration costs are not included as components of consideration transferred but are accounted for as expenses in the period in which the costs are incurred. See Note 3 for details on the expenses incurred during 2011 and 2010.

On March 10, 2011, we commenced our tender offers in Russia and the U.S. for all remaining outstanding ordinary shares and ADSs of WBD for 3,883.70 Russian rubles per ordinary share and 970.925 Russian rubles per ADS, respectively. The Russian offer was made to all holders of ordinary shares and the U.S. offer was made to all holders of ADSs. We completed the Russian offer on May 19, 2011 and the U.S. offer on May 16, 2011. After completion of the offers, we paid approximately \$1.3 billion for WBD's ordinary shares (including shares underlying ADSs) and increased our total ownership of WBD to approximately 98.6%.

On June 30, 2011, we elected to exercise our squeeze-out rights under Russian law with respect to all remaining WBD ordinary shares not already owned by us. Therefore, under Russian law, all remaining WBD shareholders were required to sell their ordinary shares (including those underlying ADSs) to us at the same price that was offered to WBD shareholders in the Russian tender offer. Accordingly, all registered holders of ordinary shares on August 15, 2011 (including the ADS depository) received 3,883.70 Russian rubles per ordinary share. After completion of the squeeze-out in September 2011 (during our fourth quarter), we paid approximately \$79 million for WBD's ordinary shares (including shares underlying ADSs) and increased our total ownership to 100% of WBD.

To Our Shareholders:

At PepsiCo, our actions — the actions of all our associates — are governed by our Worldwide Code of Conduct. This Code is clearly aligned with our stated values — a commitment to sustained growth, through empowered people, operating with responsibility and building trust. Both the Code and our core values enable us to operate with integrity — both within the letter and the spirit of the law. Our Code of Conduct is reinforced consistently at all levels and in all countries. We have maintained strong governance policies and practices for many years.

The management of PepsiCo is responsible for the objectivity and integrity of our consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has engaged independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, to audit our consolidated financial statements, and they have expressed an unqualified opinion.

We are committed to providing timely, accurate and understandable information to investors. Our commitment encompasses the following:

Maintaining strong controls over financial reporting.

Our system of internal control is based on the control criteria framework of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission published in their report titled *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*. The system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed as authorized and accurately recorded; that assets are safeguarded; and that accounting records are sufficiently reliable to permit the preparation of financial statements that conform in all material respects with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the specified time periods. We monitor these internal controls through self-assessments and an ongoing program of internal audits. Our internal controls are reinforced through our Worldwide Code of Conduct, which sets forth our commitment to conduct business with integrity, and within both the letter and the spirit of the law.

Exerting rigorous oversight of the business.

We continuously review our business results and strategies. This encompasses financial discipline in our strategic and daily business decisions. Our Executive Committee is actively involved — from understanding strategies and alternatives to reviewing key initiatives and financial performance. The intent is to ensure we remain objective in our assessments, constructively challenge our approach to potential business opportunities and issues, and monitor results and controls.

Engaging strong and effective Corporate Governance from our Board of Directors.

We have an active, capable and diligent Board that meets the required standards for independence, and we welcome the Board's oversight as a representative of our shareholders. Our Audit Committee is comprised of independent directors with the financial literacy, knowledge and experience to provide appropriate oversight. We review our critical accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control matters with them and encourage their direct communication with KPMG LLP, with our General Auditor, and with our General Counsel. We also have a Compliance Department, led by our Chief Compliance Officer, to coordinate our compliance policies and practices.

Providing investors with financial results that are complete, transparent and understandable.

The consolidated financial statements and financial information included in this report are the responsibility of management. This includes preparing the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which require estimates based on management's best judgment.

PepsiCo has a strong history of doing what's right.

We realize that great companies are built on trust, strong ethical standards and principles. Our financial results are delivered from that culture of accountability, and we take responsibility for the quality and accuracy of our financial reporting.

February 27, 2012



Marie T. Gallagher
Senior Vice President and Controller



Hugh F. Johnston
Chief Financial Officer



Indra K. Nooyi
Chairman of the Board of Directors and
Chief Executive Officer

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based upon the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

The scope of management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting included all of our consolidated operations except for the operations of Wimm-Bill-Dann Foods OJSC and its subsidiaries (WBD), which we acquired in February 2011. WBD's operations represented 9% of our consolidated total assets and 4% of our consolidated net revenues as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report and, as part of their audit, has issued their report, included herein, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

During our fourth fiscal quarter of 2011, we continued migrating certain of our financial processing systems to an enterprise-wide systems solution. These systems implementations are part of our ongoing global business transformation initiative, and we plan to continue implementing such systems throughout other parts of our businesses over the course of the next few years. In connection with these implementations and resulting business process changes, we

continue to enhance the design and documentation of our internal control over financial reporting processes to maintain suitable controls over our financial reporting. Moreover, we are in the process of integrating WBD into our overall internal control over financial reporting processes.

Except as described above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

February 27, 2012



Marie T. Gallagher
Senior Vice President and Controller



Hugh F. Johnston
Chief Financial Officer



Indra K. Nooyi
Chairman of the Board of Directors and
Chief Executive Officer

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
PepsiCo, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of PepsiCo, Inc. and subsidiaries ("PepsiCo, Inc." or "the Company") as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Cash Flows and Equity for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. We also have audited PepsiCo, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). PepsiCo, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial

reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PepsiCo, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, PepsiCo, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

The scope of management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting excluded the internal control over financial reporting of Wimm-Bill-Dann Foods OJSC and its subsidiaries ("WBD"), which the Company acquired in February 2011. WBD represented 9% of the Company's consolidated total assets and 4% of the Company's consolidated net revenues as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of PepsiCo, Inc. also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of WBD.

KPMG LLP

New York, New York
February 27, 2012

Selected Financial Data

	2011				2010			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
<i>(in millions except per share amounts, unaudited)</i>								
Net revenue	\$11,937	\$16,827	\$17,582	\$20,158	\$9,368	\$14,801	\$15,514	\$18,155
Gross profit	\$ 6,490	\$ 8,864	\$ 9,130	\$10,427	\$4,905	\$ 8,056	\$ 8,506	\$ 9,796
53rd week ^(a)	–	–	–	\$ (94)	–	–	–	–
Mark-to-market net impact ^(b)	\$ (31)	\$ 9	\$ 53	\$ 71	\$ (46)	\$ 4	\$ (16)	\$ (33)
Merger and integration charges ^(c)	\$ 55	\$ 58	\$ 61	\$ 155	\$ 321	\$ 155	\$ 69	\$ 263
Restructuring and impairment charges ^(d)	–	–	–	\$ 383	–	–	–	–
Gain on previously held equity interests ^(e)	–	–	–	–	\$ (958)	–	–	–
Inventory fair value adjustments ^(f)	\$ 34	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 281	\$ 76	\$ 17	\$ 24
Venezuela currency devaluation ^(g)	–	–	–	–	\$ 120	–	–	–
Asset write-off ^(h)	–	–	–	–	\$ 145	–	–	–
Foundation contribution ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	–	–	–	\$ 100	–	–	–
Debt repurchase ^(j)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	\$ 178
Net income attributable to PepsiCo	\$ 1,143	\$ 1,885	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,415	\$1,430	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,922	\$ 1,365
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share—basic	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.86
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share—diluted	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.85
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.515	\$ 0.515	\$ 0.515	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48
Stock price per share ^(k)								
High	\$ 67.46	\$ 71.89	\$ 70.75	\$ 66.78	\$66.98	\$ 67.61	\$ 66.83	\$ 68.11
Low	\$ 62.05	\$ 63.50	\$ 60.10	\$ 58.50	\$58.75	\$ 61.04	\$ 60.32	\$ 63.43
Close	\$ 63.24	\$ 68.69	\$ 63.30	\$ 66.35	\$66.56	\$ 63.56	\$ 65.57	\$ 65.69

- (a) The 2011 fiscal year consisted of fifty-three weeks compared to fifty-two weeks in our normal fiscal year. The 53rd week increased 2011 net revenue by \$623 million, gross profit by \$358 million, pre-tax income by \$94 million and net income attributable to PepsiCo by \$64 million or \$0.04 per share.
- (b) In 2011, we recognized \$102 million (\$71 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) of mark-to-market net losses on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses. In 2010, we recognized \$91 million (\$58 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) of mark-to-market net gains on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses.
- (c) In 2011, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$329 million related to our acquisitions of PBG, PAS and WBD. In total, these charges had an after-tax impact of \$271 million or \$0.17 per share. In 2010, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$799 million related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as advisory fees in connection with our acquisition of WBD. In addition, we recorded \$9 million of merger-related charges, representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS. In total, these charges had an after-tax impact of \$648 million or \$0.40 per share. See Note 3.
- (d) Restructuring and impairment charges in 2011 were \$383 million (\$286 million after-tax or \$0.18 per share). See Note 3.
- (e) In 2010, in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we recorded a gain on our previously held equity interests of \$958 million (\$0.60 per share), comprising \$735 million which was non-taxable and recorded in bottling equity income and \$223 million related to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities associated with these previously held equity interests. See Note 15.
- (f) In 2011, we recorded \$46 million (\$28 million after-tax or \$0.02 per share) of incremental costs related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory included in WBD's balance sheet at the acquisition date and hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date. In 2010, we recorded \$398 million (\$333 million after-tax or \$0.21 per share) of incremental costs related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory and other related hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date.
- (g) In 2010, we recorded a one-time \$120 million net charge (\$120 million after-tax or \$0.07 per share) related to our change to hyperinflationary accounting for our Venezuelan businesses and the related devaluation of the bolivar.
- (h) In 2010, we recorded a \$145 million charge (\$92 million after-tax or \$0.06 per share) related to a change in scope of one release in our ongoing migration to SAP software.
- (i) In 2010, we made a \$100 million (\$64 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation Inc., in order to fund charitable and social programs over the next several years.
- (j) In 2010, we paid \$672 million in a cash tender offer to repurchase \$500 million (aggregate principal amount) of our 7.90% senior unsecured notes maturing in 2018. As a result of this debt repurchase, we recorded a \$178 million charge to interest expense (\$114 million after-tax or \$0.07 per share), primarily representing the premium paid in the tender offer.
- (k) Represents the composite high and low sales price and quarterly closing prices for one share of PepsiCo common stock.

Five-Year Summary (unaudited)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net revenue	\$66,504	\$57,838	\$43,232	\$43,251	\$39,474
Net income attributable to PepsiCo	\$ 6,443	\$ 6,320	\$ 5,946	\$ 5,142	\$ 5,658
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share — basic	\$ 4.08	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.81	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.48
Net income attributable to PepsiCo per common share — diluted	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.91	\$ 3.77	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.41
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 2.025	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.775	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.425
Total assets	\$72,882	\$68,153	\$39,848	\$35,994	\$34,628
Long-term debt	\$20,568	\$19,999	\$ 7,400	\$ 7,858	\$ 4,203
Return on invested capital ^(a)	14.3%	17.0%	27.5%	24.0%	29.9%

(a) Return on invested capital is defined as adjusted net income attributable to PepsiCo divided by the sum of average common shareholders' equity and average total debt. Adjusted net income attributable to PepsiCo is defined as net income attributable to PepsiCo plus interest expense after-tax. Interest expense after-tax was \$548 million in 2011, \$578 million in 2010, \$254 million in 2009, \$210 million in 2008 and \$143 million in 2007.

- Includes restructuring and impairment charges of:

	2011	2009	2008	2007
Pre-tax	\$ 383	\$ 36	\$ 543	\$ 102
After-tax	\$ 286	\$ 29	\$ 408	\$ 70
Per share	\$0.18	\$0.02	\$0.25	\$0.04

- Includes mark-to-market net losses/(gains) of:

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Pre-tax	\$ 102	\$ (91)	\$ (274)	\$ 346	\$ (19)
After-tax	\$ 71	\$ (58)	\$ (173)	\$ 223	\$ (12)
Per share	\$0.04	\$(0.04)	\$(0.11)	\$0.14	\$(0.01)

- The 2011 fiscal year consisted of fifty-three weeks compared to fifty-two weeks in our normal fiscal year. The 53rd week increased 2011 net revenue by \$623 million and net income attributable to PepsiCo by \$64 million or \$0.04 per share.
- In 2011, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$329 million related to our acquisitions of PBG, PAS and WBD. In total, these costs had an after-tax impact of \$271 million or \$0.17 per share.
- In 2011, we recorded \$46 million (\$28 million after-tax or \$0.02 per share) of incremental costs related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory included in WBD's balance sheet at the acquisition date and hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date.
- In 2010, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$799 million related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as advisory fees in connection with our acquisition of WBD. In addition, we recorded \$9 million of merger-related charges, representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS. In total, these costs had an after-tax impact of \$648 million or \$0.40 per share.
- In 2010, in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we recorded a gain on our previously held equity interests of \$958 million (\$0.60 per share), comprising \$735 million which was non-taxable and recorded in bottling equity income and \$223 million related to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities associated with these previously held equity interests.
- In 2010, we recorded \$398 million (\$333 million after-tax or \$0.21 per share) of incremental costs related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory and other related hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date.
- In 2010, we recorded a one-time \$120 million net charge (\$120 million after-tax or \$0.07 per share) related to our change to hyperinflationary accounting for our Venezuelan businesses and the related devaluation of the bolivar.
- In 2010, we recorded a \$145 million charge (\$92 million after-tax or \$0.06 per share) related to a change in scope of one release in our ongoing migration to SAP software.
- In 2010, we made a \$100 million (\$64 million after-tax or \$0.04 per share) contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation Inc., in order to fund charitable and social programs over the next several years.
- In 2010, we paid \$672 million in a cash tender offer to repurchase \$500 million (aggregate principal amount) of our 7.90% senior unsecured notes maturing in 2018. As a result of this debt repurchase, we recorded a \$178 million charge to interest expense (\$114 million after-tax or \$0.07 per share), primarily representing the premium paid in the tender offer.
- In 2009, we recognized \$50 million of merger-related charges related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as an additional \$11 million of costs in bottling equity income representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS. In total, these costs had an after-tax impact of \$44 million or \$0.03 per share.
- In 2008, we recognized \$138 million (\$114 million after-tax or \$0.07 per share) of our share of PBG's restructuring and impairment charges.
- In 2007, we recognized \$129 million (\$0.08 per share) of non-cash tax benefits related to the favorable resolution of certain foreign tax matters.

Net revenue excluding the impact of acquisitions and divestitures, division operating profit, core results and core constant currency results are non-GAAP financial measures as they exclude certain items noted below. However, we believe investors should consider these measures as they are more indicative of our ongoing performance and with how management evaluates our operational results and trends.

53rd Week Impact

In 2011, we had an additional week of results (53rd week). Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday of each December, resulting in an additional week of results every five or six years. The 53rd week increased net revenue by \$623 million and operating profit by \$109 million in the year ended December 31, 2011.

Commodity Mark-to-Market Net Impact

In the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized \$102 million of mark-to-market net losses on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses. In the year ended December 25, 2010, we recognized \$91 million of mark-to-market net gains on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses. In the year ended December 30, 2006, we recognized \$18 million of mark-to-market net losses on commodity hedges in corporate unallocated expenses. We centrally manage commodity derivatives on behalf of our divisions. Certain of these commodity derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and are marked to market with the resulting gains and losses recognized in corporate unallocated expenses. These gains and losses are subsequently reflected in division results when the divisions take delivery of the underlying commodity.

Merger and Integration Charges

In the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$329 million related to our acquisitions of PBG, PAS and WBD, including \$112 million recorded in the PAB segment, \$123 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$78 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses and \$16 million recorded in interest expense. These charges also include closing costs and advisory fees related to our acquisition of WBD. In the year ended December 25, 2010, we incurred merger and integration charges of \$799 million related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, as well as advisory fees in connection with our acquisition of WBD, including \$467 million recorded in the PAB segment, \$111 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$191 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses and \$30 million recorded in interest expense. These charges also include closing costs, one-time financing costs and advisory fees related to our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. In addition, in the year ended December 25, 2010, we recorded \$9 million of merger-related charges, representing our share of the respective merger costs of PBG and PAS, in bottling equity income.

Restructuring Charges

In the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred charges of \$383 million in conjunction with our multi-year productivity plan (Productivity Plan), including \$76 million recorded in the FLNA segment, \$18 million recorded in the QFNA segment, \$48 million recorded in the LAF segment, \$81 million recorded in the PAB

segment, \$77 million recorded in the Europe segment, \$9 million recorded in the AMEA segment and \$74 million recorded in corporate unallocated expenses. The Productivity Plan includes actions in all segments of our business that we believe will strengthen our complementary food, snack and beverage businesses through a new integrated operating model designed to streamline our organization, accelerate information sharing, facilitate timely decision-making and drive operational productivity. In the year ended December 30, 2006, we recorded restructuring and impairment charges of \$67 million in conjunction with consolidating the manufacturing network at Frito-Lay.

Gain on Previously Held Equity Interests in PBG and PAS

In the first quarter of 2010, in connection with our acquisitions of PBG and PAS, we recorded a gain on our previously held equity interests of \$958 million, comprising \$735 million which is non-taxable and recorded in bottling equity income and \$223 million related to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities associated with these previously held equity interests.

Inventory Fair Value Adjustments

In the year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded \$46 million of incremental costs in cost of sales related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory included in WBD's balance sheet at the acquisition date and hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date. In the year ended December 25, 2010, we recorded \$398 million of incremental costs, substantially all in cost of sales, related to fair value adjustments to the acquired inventory and other related hedging contracts included in PBG's and PAS's balance sheets at the acquisition date, including \$358 million recorded in the PAB segment and \$40 million recorded in the Europe segment.

Venezuela Currency Devaluation

As of the beginning of our 2010 fiscal year, we recorded a one-time \$120 million net charge related to our change to hyperinflationary accounting for our Venezuelan businesses and the related devaluation of the bolivar fuerte (bolivar). \$129 million of this net charge was recorded in corporate unallocated expenses, with the balance (income of \$9 million) recorded in our PAB segment.

Asset Write-Off

In the first quarter of 2010, we recorded a \$145 million charge related to a change in scope of one release in our ongoing migration to SAP software. This change was driven, in part, by a review of our North America systems strategy following our acquisitions of PBG and PAS. This change does not impact our overall commitment to continue our implementation of SAP across our global operations over the next few years.

Foundation Contribution

In the first quarter of 2010, we made a \$100 million contribution to The PepsiCo Foundation, Inc. (Foundation), in order to fund charitable and social programs over the next several years. This contribution was recorded in corporate unallocated expenses.

Interest Expense Incurred in Connection with Debt Repurchase

In the year ended December 25, 2010, we paid \$672 million in a cash tender offer to repurchase \$500 million (aggregate principal amount) of our 7.90% senior unsecured notes maturing in 2018. As a result of this debt repurchase, we recorded a \$178 million charge to interest expense, primarily representing the premium paid in the tender offer.

Tax Adjustments

In the year ended December 30, 2006, we recorded non-cash tax benefits of \$602 million, substantially all of which related to the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS's) examination of our consolidated income tax returns for the years 1998 through 2002. In 2006, PBG also recorded non-cash tax benefits in connection with the IRS's examination of certain of their consolidated income tax returns. We recorded our share of \$18 million of these tax benefits in bottling equity income.

Management Operating Cash Flow

Additionally, management operating cash flow is the primary measure management uses to monitor cash flow performance. This is not a measure defined by GAAP. Since net capital spending is essential to our product innovation initiatives and maintaining our operational capabilities, we believe that it is a recurring and necessary use of cash. As such, we believe investors should also consider net capital spending when evaluating our cash from operating activities. Additionally, we consider certain other items (included in the Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities Reconciliation table) in evaluating management operating cash flow which we believe investors should consider in evaluating our management operating cash flow results.

Net Revenue Reconciliation

	Year Ended		Growth
	12/31/11	12/25/10	
Reported Net Revenue	\$66,504	\$57,838	15%
53rd Week	(623)	–	
Core Net Revenue	\$65,881	\$57,838	14%

Division Operating Profit Reconciliation

	Year Ended		Growth
	12/31/11	12/25/10	
Core Division Operating Profit	\$11,329	\$10,626	7%
53rd Week	127	–	
Merger and Integration Charges	(235)	(578)	
Restructuring Charges	(309)	–	
Venezuela Currency Devaluation	–	9	
Inventory Fair Value Adjustments	(46)	(398)	
Division Operating Profit	10,866	9,659	
Impact of Corporate Unallocated	(1,233)	(1,327)	
Total Reported Operating Profit	\$ 9,633	\$ 8,332	16%

Total Operating Profit Reconciliation

	Year Ended		Growth
	12/31/11	12/25/10	
Reported Operating Profit	\$ 9,633	\$8,332	16%
53rd Week	(109)	–	
Mark-to-Market Net Losses/(Gains)	102	(91)	
Merger and Integration Charges	313	769	
Restructuring Charges	383	–	
Venezuela Currency Devaluation	–	120	
Asset Write-Off	–	145	
Foundation Contribution	–	100	
Inventory Fair Value Adjustments	46	398	
Core Operating Profit	\$10,368	\$9,773	6%

Operating Margin Reconciliation

	Year Ended 12/31/11		Margin
	Net Revenue	Operating Profit	
Reported Operating Margin	\$66,504	\$ 9,633	14%
53rd Week	(623)	(109)	
Mark-to-Market Net Losses	–	102	
Merger and Integration Charges	–	313	
Restructuring Charges	–	383	
Inventory Fair Value Adjustments	–	46	
Core Operating Margin	\$65,881	\$10,368	16%

Diluted EPS Reconciliation (5-Year CAGR)

	Year Ended		CAGR
	12/30/06	12/31/11	
Reported Diluted EPS	\$ 3.34	\$ 4.03	4%
53rd Week	–	(0.04)	
Mark-to-Market Net Losses	0.01	0.04	
Merger and Integration Charges	–	0.17	
Restructuring and Impairment Charges	0.03	0.18	
Inventory Fair Value Adjustments	–	0.02	
Tax Benefits	(0.37)	–	
Core Diluted EPS	\$ 3.01	\$ 4.40	8%

Net Revenue Reconciliation (5-Year CAGR)

	Year Ended		CAGR
	12/30/06	12/31/11	
Reported Net Revenue	\$35,137	\$66,504	14%
53rd Week	–	(623)	
Core Net Revenue	\$35,137	\$65,881	13%

Operating Profit Reconciliation (5-Year CAGR)

	Year Ended		CAGR
	12/30/06	12/31/11	
Reported Operating Profit	\$6,502	\$ 9,633	8%
53rd Week	–	(109)	
Mark-to-Market Net Losses	18	102	
Merger and Integration Charges	–	313	
Restructuring and Impairment Charges	67	383	
Inventory Fair Value Adjustments	–	46	
Core Operating Profit	\$6,587	\$10,368	9%

Reconciliation of GAAP and Non-GAAP Information

(continued)

Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo Reconciliation

	Year Ended		Growth
	12/31/11	12/25/10	
Reported Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo	\$6,443	\$6,320	2%
53rd Week	(64)	–	
Mark-to-Market Net Losses/(Gains)	71	(58)	
Merger and Integration Charges	271	648	
Restructuring Charges	286	–	
Gain on Previously Held Equity Interests	–	(958)	
Inventory Fair Value Adjustments	28	333	
Venezuela Currency Devaluation	–	120	
Asset Write-Off	–	92	
Foundation Contribution	–	64	
Debt Repurchase	–	114	
Core Net Income Attributable to PepsiCo	\$7,035	\$6,675	5%

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities Reconciliation

	Year Ended		Growth
	12/31/11	12/25/10	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 8,944	\$ 8,448	6%
Capital Spending	(3,339)	(3,253)	
Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	84	81	
Management Operating Cash Flow	5,689	5,276	
Discretionary Pension and Retiree Medical Contributions (after-tax)	44	983	
Payments Related to Restructuring Charges (after-tax)	21	20	
Merger and Integration Payments (after-tax)	283	299	
Foundation Contribution (after-tax)	–	64	
Debt Repurchase (after-tax)	–	112	
Capital Investments Related to the PBG/PAS Integration	108	138	
Management Operating Cash Flow Excluding above Items	\$ 6,145	\$ 6,892	(11)%

Global Nutrition Group (GNG) Net Revenue Reconciliation

	Year Ended 12/31/11
Reported GNG Net Revenue Growth	38%
53rd Week	(1)
Impact of Acquisitions and Divestitures	(28)
Core GNG Net Revenue Growth Excluding Acquisitions and Divestitures	9%

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) Reconciliation

	Year Ended 12/31/11
Reported ROIC	14%
Impact of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments	1
Restructuring Charges	1
Merger and Integration Charges	1
Core Net ROIC	17%

Note: All other reconciling items to reported ROIC round to zero.

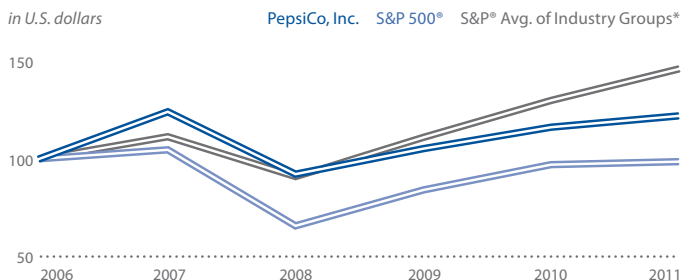
Return on Equity (ROE) Reconciliation

	Year Ended 12/31/11
Reported ROE	29%
Restructuring Charges	1
Merger and Integration Charges	1
Core ROE	31%

Note: All other reconciling items to reported ROE round to zero.

Cumulative Total Shareholder Return

Return on PepsiCo stock investment (including dividends), the S&P 500 and the S&P Average of Industry Groups*



	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11
PepsiCo, Inc.	\$100	\$124	\$92	\$105	\$116	\$122
S&P 500®	\$100	\$105	\$66	\$ 84	\$ 97	\$ 99
S&P® Avg. of Industry Groups*	\$100	\$111	\$91	\$111	\$130	\$146

*The S&P Average of Industry Groups is derived by weighting the returns of two applicable S&P Industry Groups (Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Food) by PepsiCo's sales in its beverages and foods businesses. The returns for PepsiCo, the S&P 500 and the S&P Average indices are calculated through December 31, 2011.

Acquisitions and divestitures: reflect all mergers and acquisitions activity, including the impact of acquisitions, divestitures and changes in ownership or control in consolidated subsidiaries and nonconsolidated equity investees.

Bottler Case Sales (BCS): measure of physical beverage volume shipped to retailers and independent distributors from both PepsiCo and our independent bottlers.

Bottler funding: financial incentives we give to our independent bottlers to assist in the distribution and promotion of our beverage products.

Concentrate Shipments and Equivalents (CSE): measure of our physical beverage volume shipments to independent bottlers, retailers and independent distributors. This measure is reported on our fiscal year basis.

Constant currency: financial results assuming constant foreign currency exchange rates used for translation based on the rates in effect for the comparable prior-year period. In order to compute our constant currency results, we multiply or divide, as appropriate, our current year U.S. dollar results by the current year average foreign exchange rates and then multiply or divide, as appropriate, those amounts by the prior year average foreign exchange rates.

Consumers: people who eat and drink our products.

CSD: carbonated soft drinks.

Customers: authorized independent bottlers, distributors and retailers.

Derivatives: financial instruments, such as futures, swaps, Treasury locks, options and forward contracts that we use to manage our risk arising from changes in commodity prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and stock prices.

Direct-Store-Delivery (DSD): delivery system used by us and our independent bottlers to deliver snacks and beverages directly to retail stores where our products are merchandised.

Effective net pricing: reflects the year-over-year impact of discrete pricing actions, sales incentive activities and mix resulting from selling varying products in different package sizes and in different countries.

Hedge accounting: treatment for qualifying hedges that allows fluctuations in a hedging instrument's fair value to offset corresponding fluctuations in the hedged item in the same reporting period. Hedge accounting is allowed only in cases where the hedging relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items is highly effective, and only prospectively from the date a hedging relationship is formally documented.

Independent bottlers: customers to whom we have granted exclusive contracts to sell and manufacture certain beverage products bearing our trademarks within a specific geographical area.

Management operating cash flow: net cash provided by operating activities less capital spending plus sales of property, plant and equipment. It is our primary measure used to monitor cash flow performance.

Mark-to-market net gain or loss or impact: the change in market value for commodity contracts that we purchase to mitigate the volatility in costs of energy and raw materials that we consume. The market value is determined based on average prices on national exchanges and recently reported transactions in the marketplace.

Marketplace spending: sales incentives offered through various programs to our customers and consumers (trade spending), as well as advertising and other marketing activities.

Servings: common metric reflecting our consolidated physical unit volume. Our divisions' physical unit measures are converted into servings based on U.S. Food and Drug Administration guidelines for single-serving sizes of our products.

Transaction gains and losses: the impact on our consolidated financial statements of exchange rate changes arising from specific transactions.

Translation adjustment: the impact of converting our foreign affiliates' financial statements into U.S. dollars for the purpose of consolidating our financial statements.

Common Stock Information

Stock Trading Symbol — PEP

Stock Exchange Listings

The New York Stock Exchange is the principal market for PepsiCo common stock, which is also listed on the Chicago and Swiss Stock Exchanges.

Shareholders

As of February 15, 2012, there were approximately 159,980 shareholders of record.

Dividend Policy

Dividends are usually declared in late January or early February, May, July and November and paid at the end of March, June and September and the beginning of January. The dividend record dates for these payments are, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, expected to be March 2, June 1, September 7 and December 7, 2012. We have paid consecutive quarterly cash dividends since 1965.

Stock Performance

PepsiCo was formed through the 1965 merger of Pepsi-Cola Company and Frito-Lay, Inc. A \$1,000 investment in our stock made on December 29, 2006 was worth about \$1,218 on December 30, 2011, assuming the reinvestment of dividends into PepsiCo stock. This performance represents a compounded annual growth rate of 4.0 percent.

Cash Dividends Declared

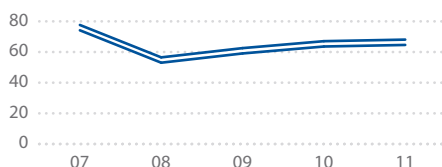
Per Share (in \$)



The closing price for a share of PepsiCo common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was the price as reported by Bloomberg for the years ending 2007–2011. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future returns on investments in PepsiCo common stock.

Year-end Market Price of Stock

Based on calendar year end (in \$)



Shareholder Information

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the North Carolina History Center at Tryon Palace, 529 South Front Street, New Bern, North Carolina, on Wednesday, May 2, 2012, at 9:00 a.m. local time. Proxies for the meeting will be solicited by an independent proxy solicitor. This annual report is not part of the proxy solicitation.

Inquiries Regarding Your Stock Holdings

Registered Shareholders (shares held by you in your name) should address communications concerning transfers, statements, dividend payments, address changes, lost certificates and other administrative matters to:

PepsiCo, Inc.
c/o Computershare
P.O. Box 358015
Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8015
Telephone: 800-226-0083
800-231-5469 (TDD for hearing impaired)
201-680-6685 (Outside the U.S.)
201-680-6610 (TDD outside the U.S.)
E-mail: shrrelations@bnymellon.com
Website: www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess

or
Manager Shareholder Relations
PepsiCo, Inc.
700 Anderson Hill Road
Purchase, NY 10577
Telephone: 914-253-3055
E-mail: investor@pepsico.com

In all correspondence or telephone inquiries, please mention PepsiCo, your name as printed on your stock certificate, your Investor ID (IID), your address and your telephone number.

SharePower Participants (associates with SharePower Options) should address all questions regarding your account, outstanding options or shares received through option exercises to:

Merrill Lynch
1400 Merrill Lynch Drive
MSC NJ2-140-03-17
Pennington, NJ 08534
Telephone: 800-637-6713 (U.S., Puerto Rico and Canada)
609-818-8800 (all other locations)

If using overnight or certified mail, send to:

Merrill Lynch
Client Account Services ESOP
1800 Merrill Lynch Drive
MSC 0802
Pennington, NJ 08534

In all correspondence, please provide your account number (for U.S. citizens, this is your Social Security number), your address and your telephone number, and mention PepsiCo SharePower. For telephone inquiries, please have a copy of your most recent statement available.

Associate Benefit Plan Participants

PepsiCo 401(k) Plan

The PepsiCo Savings & Retirement Center at Fidelity
P.O. Box 770003
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0065
Telephone: 800-632-2014
(Overseas: Dial your country's AT&T Access Number +800-632-2014. In the U.S., access numbers are available by calling 800-331-1140. From anywhere in the world, access numbers are available online at www.att.com/traveler.)
Website: www.netbenefits.com

PepsiCo Stock Purchase Program:

Fidelity Stock Plan Services
100 Crosby Parkway
Mailzone KC1M
Covington, KY 41015
Telephone: 800-632-2014
Website: www.netbenefits.com

Please have a copy of your most recent statement available when calling with inquiries.

If using overnight or certified mail, send to:

Fidelity Investments
100 Crosby Parkway
Mailzone KC1M
Covington, KY 41015

Shareholder Services

BuyDIRECT Plan

Interested investors can make their initial purchase directly through Computershare, transfer agent for PepsiCo and Administrator for the Plan. A brochure detailing the Plan is available on our website, www.pepsico.com, or from our transfer agent:

PepsiCo, Inc.
c/o Computershare
P.O. Box 358015
Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8015
Telephone: 800-226-0083
800-231-5469 (TDD for hearing impaired)
201-680-6685 (Outside the U.S.)
201-680-6610 (TDD outside the U.S.)
E-mail: shrrelations@bnymellon.com
Website: www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess

Other services include dividend reinvestment, direct deposit of dividends, optional cash investments by electronic funds transfer or check drawn on a U.S. bank, sale of shares, online account access, and electronic delivery of shareholder materials.

Financial and Other Information

PepsiCo's 2012 quarterly earnings releases are expected to be issued the weeks of April 23, July 23, October 15, 2012 and February 11, 2013.

Copies of PepsiCo's SEC reports, earnings and other financial releases, corporate news and additional company information are available on our website, www.pepsico.com.

Independent Auditors

KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102
Telephone: 212-758-9700

Corporate Headquarters

PepsiCo, Inc.
700 Anderson Hill Road
Purchase, NY 10577
Telephone: 914-253-2000

PepsiCo Website

www.pepsico.com

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PepsiCo's Values

We are committed to delivering sustained growth through empowered people, acting responsibly and building trust.

Guiding Principles

We must always strive to:
Care for customers, consumers and the world we live in.
Sell only products we can be proud of.
Speak with truth and candor.
Balance short term and long term.
Win with diversity and inclusion.
Respect others and succeed together.



Environmental Profile

This annual report was printed with Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC®) certified paper, the use of 100 percent certified renewable wind power resources and soy ink. PepsiCo continues to reduce the costs and environmental impact of annual report printing and mailing by utilizing a distribution model that drives increased online readership and fewer printed copies. You can learn more about our environmental efforts at www.pepsico.com.

2011 Diversity and Inclusion Statistics

	Total	Women	%	People of Color	%
Board of Directors ^(a)	13	4	31	4	31
Senior Executives ^(b)	13	4	31	2	15
Executives	2,863	888	31	609	21
All Managers	15,382	5,481	36	4,089	27
All Associates ^(c)	97,749	18,443	19	32,331	33

At year-end, we had approximately 297,000 associates worldwide.

(a) Our Board of Directors is pictured on page 21.

(b) Composed of PepsiCo Executive Officers listed on page 22.

(c) Includes full-time associates only.

Executives, All Managers and All Associates are approximate numbers as of 12/31/11 for U.S. associates only.

Data in this chart is based on the U.S. definition for people of color.

Contribution Summary

(in millions)	2011
PepsiCo Foundation	\$29.8
Corporate Contributions	6.3
Division Contributions	8.3
Division Estimated In-Kind Donations	47.6
Total ^(a)	\$91.9

(a) Does not sum due to rounding.

