VODAFONE GROUP PUBLIC LTD CO
Form 6-K
November 12, 2008

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

Form 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rules 13a-16 or 15d-16 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Dated November 12, 2008

Commission File Number: 001-10086

VODAFONE GROUP PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
(Translation of registrant s name into English)

VODAFONE HOUSE, THE CONNECTION, NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE, RG14 2FN, ENGLAND
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F__ü__Form 40-F_____

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): _____

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes____ No__ü__

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-____.

This Report on Form 6-K contains a news release issued by Vodafone Group Plc on, November 11 2008, entitled **HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2008**

VODAFONE GROUP PLC

Embargo:
Not for publication before 07:00 hours 11 November 2008

HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2008

Key highlights(1)**:**

- Group revenue of £19.9 billion, an increase of 17.1%
  - Europe: revenue up 14.3%, with outgoing voice usage up 11.6%
  - EMAPA: revenue growth of 25.7%, reflecting the acquisition in India
  - Group data revenue up 48.6% to £1.4 billion
- Group adjusted operating profit up by 10.5% to £5.8 billion
  - Group EBITDA increased by 10.3% to £7.2 billion
  - Verizon Wireless operating profit up 14.9% driven by 12.2% revenue growth(2)
- Free cash flow excluding licence and spectrum payments of £3.1 billion, up 15.9%
  - European capital intensity of 8.4%(3)
  - Net cash flow from operations of £6.1 billion
- Adjusted effective tax rate of 26.5% in first half; full year rate expected to be similar
- Adjusted earnings per share up by 17.1% to 7.52 pence. Basic earnings per share of 4.04 pence

Revised dividend policy:

- The Board has adopted a progressive dividend policy
- Interim dividend up by 3.2% to 2.57 pence per share

Updated outlook:

- Free cash flow outlook increased notwithstanding lower underlying trading expectations
- Revenue range of £38.8 billion to £39.7 billion, adjusted operating profit of £11.0 billion to £11.5 billion and free cash flow of £5.2 billion to £5.7 billion

Vittorio Colao, Chief Executive, commented:

Vodafone has again delivered strong cash generation and we have raised free cash flow guidance despite the reduction in underlying expectations for trading. Our updated strategy reflects the changing economic and market conditions and it will drive execution with a continuing focus on free cash flow. We will improve operational performance through customer value enhancement and cost efficiency, supported by a £1 billion cost reduction programme. We will pursue growth opportunities in total communications, specifically mobile data, enterprise and broadband. In our emerging markets, the priority will be execution and we intend to further strengthen capital discipline. Vodafone has the right assets and strategy to ensure continuing leadership of the industry and to deliver attractive returns to shareholders.

(1) See page 4 for Group financial highlights, page 33 for use of non-GAAP financial information and page 41 for definition of terms.

(2) Growth rates based on amounts in local currency.

(3) Including common functions.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE S STATEMENT

The first half results reflect a solid overall performance in a challenging operating and a weaker macro economic environment.

Group revenue increased by 17.1% to £19.9 billion, substantially due to foreign currency benefits, with organic growth of 0.9%. The Group is increasingly focused on cash flow generation. Free cash flow excluding licence and spectrum payments increased by 15.9% to £3.1 billion, with foreign currency again a key driver as well as lower tax payments, offsetting the lower dividends received from SFR.

Europe revenue increased by 14.3% to £14.5 billion. Revenue fell by 1.1% on an organic basis, with ongoing price pressure on core voice and messaging services largely compensated by continued strong data growth. EBITDA margins declined by two percentage points, in line with our expectations, driven by higher customer costs and investment in fixed line services. Italy and Germany continue to execute well and Spain has stabilised in the second quarter. We underperformed recently in the UK but have put in place appropriate actions. Capital intensity for the total of Europe and common functions was kept stable compared to last year at 8.4%. Europe operating free cash flow remained solid at £3.6 billion.

In EMAPA, revenue grew by 25.7% to £5.4 billion driven by the India acquisition last year. On a pro forma basis, revenue grew by 14.4%. Organic growth was 8.8%, with strong growth in Vodacom and Egypt offset by a weaker performance in Turkey. EMAPA operating free cash flow excluding licence and spectrum payments was stable at £0.5 billion, after investing £0.6 billion in India. India revenue grew by 41% on a like for like basis, with a 5.6 percentage point reduction in the EBITDA margin driven largely by pricing pressures, the impact from IT outsourcing and initial launch costs in new circles. We continue to invest significantly in the network in India to drive customer growth and scale in this low penetration market. We have had to reduce the carrying value of Turkey by £1.7 billion to reflect higher, market driven, discount rates, together with the effects of a tougher competitive environment. Our turnaround in Turkey is taking longer than we anticipated and we are focusing on completing our network optimisation and improving distribution as priorities.

Adjusted operating profit increased by 10.5% to £5.8 billion reflecting foreign currency benefits and strong growth in Verizon Wireless. Adjusted earnings per share increased by 17.1% to 7.52 pence, largely driven by foreign exchange benefits and a further reduction in tax rates.

Strategy review

In May 2006, we formulated a five point strategy which served us well for more than two years. We have broadly maintained or improved share against our largest or reference competitors in most of our markets and delivered on our key cost targets. We have increased the share of revenue from non-core mobile services from 10% to 15% and we also successfully increased our exposure to higher growth markets. Our dividend policy resulted in an average annual increase of 11% in dividends and our capital structure policy has proved right for the business, particularly in the current market context.

However, a number of challenges have evolved. Elasticity on core voice and messaging services remains below one, competitive and regulatory pressures continue to be strong, and recently we have not met our expectations in some markets. We are clearly entering into a more difficult macro economic environment. These factors led the Board to conclude that we should review whether the strategy established in May 2006 remained appropriate for the current environment.

The fundamentals of Vodafone and our industry continue to be attractive; the sector leaders continue to be able to generate strong cash flow. In terms of revenue prospects, whilst prices are likely to continue to decrease in Europe, the scope for usage growth remains significant, as demonstrated in markets such as the US and India. Mobile data is also proving to be in high demand: effective communications drive productivity benefits, meaning businesses and individuals need more, not less, of our services. A greater range of data devices and portable computers, at increasingly lower costs, are enlarging the addressable market. On the cash cost side, only about a third of our operating costs are fixed, and about a quarter depend on growth in voice minutes and data traffic. We controlled these costs well over the last two years. The remaining component of costs, some 40%, is market driven, providing significant scope for us to adapt in the event of greater economic pressures. Overall, our current European capital intensity of around 10% of revenue already contains a component of investment for growth.

Vodafone has three key attributes which strongly differentiate us from our competitors: firstly, our scale in technology with which we continue to drive network and IT savings through consolidation and centralisation of core activities; secondly, our strong presence in the enterprise market, in large corporates as well as in small and medium sized businesses, as a consequence of the consistently high quality of our products and services; and finally, our brand, especially in consumer pull markets.

Our strategy will now be focused on four key objectives: drive operational performance, pursue growth opportunities in total communications, execute in emerging markets and strengthen capital discipline.

We will drive operational performance through customer value enhancement, rather than revenue stimulation, and cost efficiency. Value enhancement involves maximising the value of our existing customer relationships, not just the revenue. We will shift our approach away from unit pricing and unit based tariffs to propositions that deliver much more value to our customers in return for greater commitment, incremental penetration of the account or more balanced commercial costs. This will require a more disciplined approach to commercial costs to ensure our investment is focused on those customers with higher lifetime value. In essence, we are confident that by targeting our offers, we can deliver more value to our customers and have a better financial outcome for Vodafone. Customer value enhancement replaces revenue stimulation.

Cost efficiency requires us to continue to deliver scale benefits through optimisation of operating and capital expenditure. We have a significant number of cost programmes across the Group which we expect to reduce current operating costs by approximately £1 billion per annum by the 2011 financial year to offset the pressures from cost inflation and the competitive environment and to enable investment in revenue growth opportunities. As a result, on a like for like basis, we are targeting broadly stable operating costs in Europe and for operating costs to grow at a lower rate than revenue in EMAPA between the 2008 and 2011 financial years. Capital intensity is expected to be at or below 10% over this period in Europe and to trend to European levels in EMAPA over the longer term.

On growth opportunities, the three target areas are Mobile data, Enterprise and Broadband. We have already made significant progress on mobile data, with annualised revenue of £2.8 billion, but the opportunity remains significant with the penetration of data devices still relatively low in Europe and almost nil in emerging markets. In enterprise, we have a strong position in core mobile services and we have built a solid presence in 18 months in multi-national accounts through Vodafone Global Enterprise. Our strategy is to leverage this strength to expand our offerings into the broader enterprise communications market locally, serving SoHo and SMEs with shared platforms and services, supported by our local sales forces. For broadband, we continue to adopt a market by market approach focused on the service, rather than the technology, and targeted at enterprise and high value consumers as a priority.

We are already represented in most of the key emerging markets where significant growth is expected in the coming years. Our principal focus now will be on execution in these markets, in particular in India, Turkey and our African footprint following our recent agreement to acquire control of Vodacom. We will also seek to maximise the mobile data opportunity. There are few potential large new markets of interest to us and we will be cautious and selective on future expansion.

The final objective is capital discipline. We remain committed to our low single A rating target, which we consider to be appropriate in the current environment, and comfortable with our liquidity position. Our focus is on free cash flow generation and ensuring appropriate investment in our existing businesses. We see increasing dividends as the primary reward to shareholders. Given our credit rating and the current level of cash flow and dividends, this leaves limited debt capacity.

We see in-market consolidation as a positive for our industry and we would support consolidation. As previously mentioned, our focus is principally on our existing emerging markets rather than expansion and any significant acquisition would likely need to be funded through portfolio disposals. We remain focused on value creation for our non-controlled assets. Verizon Wireless is one of the leading assets in an attractive market and we are increasingly co-operating on terminals, enterprise and future technology to deliver further value for the Group.

The Board has reviewed the present dividend policy in the light of recent foreign exchange rate volatility, the impact of amortisation of acquired intangible assets and the current economic environment and has concluded that it should instead adopt a progressive policy, where dividend growth reflects the underlying trading and cash performance of the Group. Accordingly, the interim dividend

for the current financial year will be increased by 3.2% to 2.57 pence per share.

For the current year, we have updated our outlook to reflect the environment we are operating in and beneficial changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is now expecting a slight increase in the level of free cash flow generation notwithstanding a reduction in underlying expectations for revenue and adjusted operating profit.

Our updated strategy repositions us appropriately in the current environment. We need to improve execution in our existing businesses and deliver on our cost targets. We will pursue growth in total communications and focus on our existing emerging markets, with only selective and cautious footprint expansion. Finally, we must strengthen our approach to capital discipline. Our priority is free cash flow generation and we will continue to target £5 billion to £6 billion of free cash flow per annum, excluding licence and spectrum payments and any potential CFC tax settlement.

We have the right assets and the right strategy to ensure Vodafone continues to be an industry leading player and deliver attractive returns to shareholders.

GROUP FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

		2008	2007	Change %	
	Page	£m	£m	Reported	Organic
Financial information(1)					
Revenue	23	**19,902**	16,994	17.1	0.9
Operating profit	23	**4,071**	5,208	(21.8)	
Profit before taxation	23	**3,314**	4,560	(27.3)	
Profit for the period	23	**2,169**	3,327	(34.8)	
Basic earnings per share (pence)	23	**4.04p**	6.22p	(35.0)	
Capitalised fixed asset additions(2)	34	**2,380**	1,982	20.1	
Net cash flow from operating activities	18,29	**6,065**	4,860	24.8	

Performance reporting(1) (3)					
Group EBITDA	6	**7,243**	6,565	10.3	(3.2)
Adjusted operating profit	6,36	**5,771**	5,223	10.5	(1.0)
Adjusted profit before tax	8,36	**5,288**	4,701	12.5	
Adjusted effective tax rate	8	**26.5%**	30.1%		
Adjusted profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders	8,36	**3,985**	3,397	17.3	
Adjusted basic earnings per share (pence)	8,36	**7.52p**	6.42p	17.1	
Free cash flow excluding licence and spectrum payments	18	**3,101**	2,675	15.9	
Free cash flow(4)	18	**2,429**	2,661	(8.7)	
Net debt(2)	19	**27,715**	23,253	19.2	

This Half-Year Financial Report contains certain information on the Group s results and cash flows that have been derived from amounts calculated in accordance with IFRS but are not themselves IFRS measures. They should not be viewed in isolation as alternatives to the

equivalent IFRS measure and should be read in conjunction with the equivalent IFRS measure. Further disclosures are provided under Use of non-GAAP financial information on page 33.	

Notes:

(1) Amounts presented at 30 September or for the six months then ended.

(2) See page 41 for definition of terms.

(3) Where applicable, these measures are stated excluding non-operating income of associates, impairment losses and other income and expense, amounts in relation to equity put rights and similar arrangements (see note 2 in investing income and financing costs on page 7) and certain foreign exchange differences. See page 33 for use of non-GAAP financial information.

(4) Includes licence and spectrum payments of £672 million (2007: £14 million), of which £647 million relates to Vodafone Qatar.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 2009 FINANCIAL YEAR

Please see page 33 for use of non-GAAP financial information, page 41 for definition of terms and page 42 for forward-looking statements.

	Previous outlook(1) £ billion	Operational £ billion	Acquisitions £ billion	Foreign exchange(2) £ billion	**Updated outlook(3) £ billion**
Revenue	Around 39.8	(1.0)	0.2	0.3	**38.8 to 39.7**
Adjusted operating profit	11.0 to 11.5	(0.4)		0.4	**11.0 to 11.5**
Capitalised fixed asset additions	5.3 to 5.8	(0.2)	0.1		**5.2 to 5.7**
Free cash flow(4)	5.1 to 5.6	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	**5.2 to 5.7**

Notes:

(1) On 22 July 2008, the Group updated its original expectations, indicating revenue was expected to be around the lower end of the quoted £39.8 billion to £40.7 billion range.

(2) The Group s outlook update reflects current expectations for average foreign exchange rates for the second half of the 2009 financial year of approximately £1: 1.26 (full year average of 1.26; originally 1.30) and £1:US$1.67 (full year average of US$1.80; originally US$1.96). A substantial majority of the Group s revenue, adjusted operating profit, capitalised fixed asset additions and free cash flow is denominated in currencies other than sterling, the Group s reporting currency.

(3) The updated outlook includes the impact of the Group s acquisition of stakes in Ghana, Qatar and Poland and by SFR of Neuf Cegetel. The outlook does not reflect the additional 15% stake in Vodacom, as this is not expected to be material in the 2009 financial year, or Verizon Wireless pending acquisition of Alltel.

(4) Excludes spectrum and licence payments, but includes estimated payments in respect of long standing tax issues.

Operating conditions are expected to continue to be challenging in Europe given ongoing competitive and regulatory pressures and recent economic conditions in certain markets. Whilst the current economic environment is also impacting emerging markets, increasing market penetration is expected to continue to result in overall strong growth for the EMAPA region.

As a result of these factors, revenue is now expected to be in the range of £38.8 billion to £39.7 billion, with the lower operational performance being partially offset by foreign exchange movements and recent acquisitions.

Adjusted operating profit is still expected to be in the £11.0 billion to £11.5 billion range. Cost programmes and direct cost savings are expected to mitigate a significant proportion of the revenue shortfall, with foreign exchange benefits offsetting the balance.

The outlook ranges reflect updated assumptions for average foreign exchange rates for the 2009 financial year, which are beneficial compared to the original assumptions both for the euro and the US dollar, but given recent volatility are potentially subject to further material change. A one eurocent change in the sterling/euro exchange rate in the second half of the financial year would impact revenue by approximately £100 million and adjusted operating profit by approximately £30 million. A one US cent change in the sterling/US dollar exchange rate would impact adjusted operating profit by approximately £10 million.

Total depreciation and amortisation charges are still anticipated to be around £6.5 billion to £6.6 billion, higher than the 2008 financial year, primarily as a result of the ongoing investment in capital expenditure in India and the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group now expects capitalised fixed asset additions to be in the range of £5.2 billion to £5.7 billion, slightly lower than previously envisaged, reflecting cost control as a consequence of lower expected revenue. Capital intensity for the total of the Europe region and common functions is still expected to be around 10%, with significant investment in growth being maintained in India.

Free cash flow excluding spectrum and licence payments is now expected to be in the range of £5.2 billion to £5.7 billion, higher than previously expected, with adverse operating cash flow offset by lower capital expenditure and tax payments and beneficial foreign exchange movements.

The adjusted effective tax rate percentage for the 2009 financial year and the medium term is expected to be similar to the half year rate of 26.5%, lower than previously expected and reflecting ongoing improvements in the Group s internal capital structure and a lower weighted average statutory rate.

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FINANCIAL RESULTS

GROUP RESULTS(1)

					Six months ended 30 September			
	Europe	EMAPA	Common Functions	Eliminations	**2008**	2007	% change	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	**£m**	£m	£	Organic
Voice revenue	9,147	4,121		(1)	**13,267**	11,781		
Messaging revenue	1,734	437			**2,171**	1,888		
Data revenue	1,145	246			**1,391**	936		
Fixed line revenue	1,199	38			**1,237**	802		
Other service revenue	429	217		(72)	**574**	480		
Total service revenue	**13,654**	**5,059**		**(73)**	**18,640**	15,887	**17.3**	**0.9**
Other revenue	826	349	93	(6)	**1,262**	1,107		
Total revenue	**14,480**	**5,408**	**93**	**(79)**	**19,902**	16,994	**17.1**	**0.9**
Direct costs	(3,291)	(1,574)	(4)	73	**(4,796)**	(3,908)		
Customer costs	(3,960)	(1,207)	(116)		**(5,283)**	(4,426)		
Operating expenses	(1,988)	(925)	327	6	**(2,580)**	(2,095)		
EBITDA	**5,241**	**1,702**	**300**		**7,243**	6,565	**10.3**	**(3.2)**
Depreciation and amortisation:								
Acquired intangibles	(45)	(346)			**(391)**	(327)		
Purchased licence	(454)	(36)			**(490)**	(449)		
Other	(1,575)	(698)	(110)		**(2,383)**	(2,009)		
Share of result in associates	296	1,496			**1,792**	1,443		
Adjusted operating profit	**3,463**	**2,118**	**190**		**5,771**	5,223	**10.5**	**(1.0)**
Impairment loss					**(1,700)**			
Other income and expense						(15)		
Operating profit					**4,071**	5,208		

Note:

(1) The Group revised its presentation of revenue and costs during the period. Further details of this change are provided under the heading Change in presentation on page 41.

Revenue

Revenue increased by 17.1% to £19.9 billion, with the net impact of acquisitions and disposals, principally the acquisition of Vodafone Essar, contributing 3.7 percentage points and favourable exchange rates, mainly due to the movement in the sterling/euro exchange rate, contributing 12.5 percentage points to revenue growth. Including India and Tele2 in Italy and Spain, revenue growth was 2.6%, assuming constant exchange rates and the Group owned the businesses for the whole of the previous year.

Europe achieved revenue growth of 14.3%, but fell by 1.1% on an organic basis for the six months ended 30 September 2008. Strong organic data revenue growth, primarily driven by increased penetration of mobile PC connectivity devices, was more than offset by declines in mobile voice revenue following continued competitive pressures and regulatory reductions of termination and roaming rates.

EMAPA revenue increased by 25.7%, or 8.8% on an organic basis, for the six months ended 30 September 2008, with 8.4% organic growth for the second quarter. The customer base rose by 12.8 million to 131.9 million at 30 September 2008. India in particular performed well, contributing revenue growth of 41%, assuming the Group

owned the business for the whole of the previous year. The organic growth rate in the region was lower than in the previous year as a result of increased competition in key markets as they mature and due to the inclusion of Turkey in the organic calculations for the first time.

Operating profit

Operating profit decreased to £4.1 billion, compared to £5.2 billion for the same period in the prior year, due to the growth in adjusted operating profit, offset by an impairment loss of £1.7 billion in relation to Vodafone Turkey.

Adjusted operating profit increased by 10.5% to £5.8 billion, but decreased by 1.0% on an organic basis. Favourable exchange rates, predominantly the sterling/euro exchange rate, contributed 11.9 percentage points, whilst acquisitions and disposals reduced adjusted operating profit growth by 0.4 percentage points.

In Europe, adjusted operating profit grew by 5.9% to £3.5 billion, but declined by 7.7% on an organic basis. Europe s EBITDA margin decreased from 38.2% to 36.2% when compared to the same period last year. The decrease in margin resulted principally from higher customer costs and the Group s increasing focus on fixed line services, such as the businesses acquired from Tele2 in Italy and Spain.

Adjusted operating profit in EMAPA increased by 21.4%, or 14.9% on an organic basis, to £2.1 billion, mainly due to the continued rise in the customer base. The EBITDA margin in EMAPA fell by 1.7 percentage points to 31.5%, driven by the decline in the margin in India and Australia.

The Group s share of the results of associates rose to £1.8 billion, largely due to the performance of Verizon Wireless, which increased by 20.6% in local currency.

Investment income and financing costs

	Six months ended 30 September	
	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Investment income	**501**	382
Financing costs	**(1,244)**	(1,280)
	(743)	(898)
Analysed as:		
Net financing costs before dividends from investments	**(370)**	(394)
Potential interest charges arising on settlement of outstanding tax issues	**(221)**	(200)
Dividends from investments	**108**	72
	(483)	(522)

Foreign exchange(1)	**86**	(90)
Equity put rights and similar arrangements(2)	**(346)**	(286)
	(743)	(898)

Notes:

(1) Comprises foreign exchange differences reflected in the income statement in relation to certain intercompany balances and the foreign exchange differences on financial instruments received as consideration in the disposal of Vodafone Japan to SoftBank in April 2006.

(2) Includes amounts in relation to put rights and similar arrangements held by minority interest holders in certain of the Group s subsidiaries. The valuation of these financial liabilities is inherently unpredictable and changes in the fair value could have a material impact on the future results and financial position of Vodafone. The amount for the six months ended 30 September 2007 also includes a charge of £333 million representing the initial fair value of the put options granted over the Essar Group s interest in Vodafone Essar, which was recorded as an expense. Further details of these options are provided on page 58 of the Group s Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2008.

Net financing costs before dividends from investments decreased by 6.1% to £370 million, primarily due to favourable changes in the fair value of interest rate hedging instruments, partially offset by unfavourable exchange rate movements impacting the translation into sterling. The interest charge resulting from the 24.9% increase in average net debt was minimised due to changes in currency mix of debt and significantly lower interest rates for debt denominated in US dollars. At 30 September 2008, the provision for potential interest charges arising on settlement of outstanding tax issues was £1,826 million (31 March 2008: £1,577 million).

Taxation

	Six months ended 30 September	
	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Income tax expense	**1,145**	1,233
Recognition of pre-acquisition deferred tax asset		15
Tax on adjustments to derive adjusted profit before tax	**129**	19
Adjusted income tax expense	**1,274**	1,267
Share of associated undertakings tax	**185**	222
Adjusted income tax expense for purposes of calculating adjusted tax rate	**1,459**	1,489
Profit before tax	**3,314**	4,560
Adjustments to derive adjusted profit before tax(1)	**1,974**	141
Adjusted profit before tax	**5,288**	4,701
Add: Share of associated undertakings tax and minority interest	**216**	250
Adjusted profit before tax for the purpose of calculating adjusted effective tax rate	**5,504**	4,951
Adjusted effective tax rate	**26.5%**	30.1%

Note:

(1) See earnings per share below.

The adjusted effective tax rate for the six months ended 30 September 2008 was 26.5% compared to 30.1% for the same period last year. The rate is lower than that of the prior year due to a lower weighted average statutory rate and structural benefits from the ongoing enhancement of the Group s internal capital structure. The adjusted effective tax rate for the year ending 31 March 2009 is expected to be similar to the rate for the six months ended 30 September 2008.

Earnings per share

Adjusted earnings per share increased by 17.1% to 7.52 pence for the six months ended 30 September 2008, with substantially all of the increase arising from movements in exchange rates. Basic earnings per share decreased by 35.0% to 4.04 pence, primarily due to the impairment loss of £1.7 billion in relation to Vodafone Turkey.

	Six months ended 30 September	
	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Profit from continuing operations attributable to equity shareholders	**2,140**	3,290
Adjustments:		
Impairment loss	**1,700**	
Other income and expense		15
Non-operating income and expense(1)	**14**	(250)
Foreign exchange(2)	**(86)**	90

Equity put rights and similar arrangements(2)	**346**	286
	1,974	141
Tax on the above items	**(129)**	(19)
Recognition of pre-acquisition deferred tax asset		(15)
Adjusted profit from continuing operations attributable to equity shareholders	**3,985**	3,397
	million	million
Weighted average number of shares outstanding basic	**53,006**	52,935
Weighted average number of shares outstanding diluted	**53,205**	53,116

Notes:

(1) The £250 million adjustment for the six months ended 30 September 2007 represents the profit on disposal of the Group s 5.60% stake in Bharti Airtel.

(2) See notes 1 and 2 in investment income and financing costs on page 7.

EUROPE RESULTS(1)

	Germany	Italy	Spain	UK	Arcor	Other	Eliminations	Europe	% change	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	**£m**	£	Organic
Six months ended 30 September 2008										
Voice revenue	2,014	1,721	1,997	1,638	8	1,814	(45)	**9,147**		
Messaging revenue	364	392	208	472	1	298	(1)	**1,734**		
Data revenue	365	182	186	226		186		**1,145**		
Fixed line revenue	46	190	121	15	896	45	(114)	**1,199**		
Other service revenue	94	75	158	125		148	(171)	**429**		
Total service revenue	**2,883**	**2,560**	**2,670**	**2,476**	**905**	**2,491**	**(331)**	**13,654**	**14.6**	**(1.0)**
Other revenue	125	92	218	238	16	145	(8)	**826**		
Total revenue	**3,008**	**2,652**	**2,888**	**2,714**	**921**	**2,636**	**(339)**	**14,480**	**14.3**	**(1.1)**
Direct costs	(502)	(602)	(617)	(801)	(448)	(633)	312	**(3,291)**		
Customer costs(2)	(793)	(485)	(941)	(911)	(183)	(666)	19	**(3,960)**		
Operating expenses	(389)	(375)	(334)	(372)	(121)	(405)	8	**(1,988)**		
EBITDA	**1,324**	**1,190**	**996**	**630**	**169**	**932**		**5,241**	**8.4**	**(5.1)**
Depreciation and amortisation:										
Acquired intangibles		(27)	(4)	(9)		(5)		**(45)**		
Purchased licence	(199)	(45)	(3)	(166)		(41)		**(454)**		
Other	(359)	(258)	(270)	(321)	(65)	(302)		**(1,575)**		
Share of result in associates						296		**296**		
Adjusted operating profit	**766**	**860**	**719**	**134**	**104**	**880**		**3,463**	**5.9**	**(7.7)**
EBITDA margin	44.0%	44.9%	34.5%	23.2%	18.3%	35.4%		**36.2%**		
Six months ended 30 September 2007										
Voice revenue	1,823	1,521	1,766	1,776		1,591	(36)	8,441		
Messaging revenue	348	317	181	433		248		1,527		
Data revenue	254	114	156	173		120		817		
Fixed line revenue	7	10	9	12	758	16	(32)	780		
Other service revenue	83	63	139	109		129	(175)	348		
Total service revenue	**2,515**	**2,025**	**2,251**	**2,503**	**758**	**2,104**	**(243)**	**11,913**		
Other revenue	135	72	188	214	10	139	(2)	756		
Total revenue	**2,650**	**2,097**	**2,439**	**2,717**	**768**	**2,243**	**(245)**	**12,669**		
Direct costs	(447)	(437)	(490)	(781)	(346)	(548)	243	(2,806)		
Customer costs(2)	(724)	(332)	(742)	(851)	(160)	(535)	2	(3,342)		
Operating expenses	(329)	(292)	(258)	(351)	(124)	(333)		(1,687)		
EBITDA	**1,150**	**1,036**	**949**	**734**	**138**	**827**		**4,834**		
Depreciation and amortisation:										
Acquired intangibles				(11)		(4)		(15)		
Purchased licence	(170)	(39)	(3)	(166)		(35)		(413)		
Other	(336)	(221)	(231)	(314)	(46)	(250)		(1,398)		
Share of result in associates						261		261		
Adjusted operating profit	**644**	**776**	**715**	**243**	**92**	**799**		**3,269**		

EBITDA margin		43.4%	49.4%	38.9%	27.0%	18.0%	36.9%		38.2%		
		%	%	%	%	%	%				
Change at constant exchange rates											
Voice revenue		(5.4)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(7.8)		(2.5)				
Messaging revenue		(10.3)	5.9	(1.4)	9.0		2.8				
Data revenue		22.5	36.8	1.6	30.6		33.8				
Fixed line revenue		411.1	1,483.3	1,110.0	25.0	1.1	150.0				
Other service revenue		(1.1)	1.4	(3.7)	14.7		(1.3)				
Total service revenue		**(1.8)**	**8.2**	**1.5**	**(1.1)**	**2.1**	**1.4**				
Other revenue		(20.9)	8.2		11.2	45.5	(11.0)				
Total revenue		**(2.8)**	**8.2**	**1.4**	**(0.1)**	**2.7**	**0.6**				
Direct costs		(3.8)	18.3	7.9	2.6	10.6	(1.1)				
Customer costs		(6.3)	25.0	8.5	7.1	(1.6)	6.7				
Operating expenses		1.3	9.3	11.0	6.0	(16.6)	4.1				
EBITDA		**(1.4)**	**(1.7)**	**(10.1)**	**(14.2)**	**5.0**	**(3.6)**				
Depreciation and amortisation:											
Acquired intangibles			2,600.0		(18.2)		25.0				
Purchased licence											
Other		(8.4)	(0.4)		2.2	20.4	(9.6)				
Share of result in associates							(3.0)				
Adjusted operating profit		**1.9**	**(5.0)**	**(13.9)**	**(44.9)**	**(2.8)**	**(5.8)**				
EBITDA margin movement (pps)		0.6	(4.5)	(4.4)	(3.8)	0.4	(1.5)				

Notes:

(1) The Group revised its presentation of revenue and costs during the period. Further details of this change are provided under the heading Change in presentation on page 41.

(2) Customer costs include £2,652 million (2007: £2,263 million) of acquisition and retention costs and £1,308 million (2007: £1,079 million) of other customer costs.

Revenue increased 14.3% for the six months ended 30 September 2008, but declined slightly by 1.1% on an organic basis, with the difference predominantly due to the impact of favourable exchange rate movements reflecting the 14.4% strengthening of the average sterling/euro rate, compared to the same period in the previous year, and the impact of businesses acquired from Tele2 in Italy and Spain. The competitive and regulatory environment in Europe remains challenging. Although new tariffs and promotions led to increased usage, they were more than offset by pricing pressures due to increased competition, lower termination rates and roaming regulation.

The organic decline in service revenue of 1.0% in the first half of the year compares to an increase of 1.9% in the second half of the prior financial year, principally reflecting tougher competitive and economic environments in Spain and the UK. Underlying trends in the first and second quarters were broadly similar after taking into account the timing of Easter and a VAT refund in the UK in the second quarter of the prior financial year.

The impact of acquisitions and foreign exchange movements on service revenue and revenue growth are shown below:

	Organic change %	Impact of acquisitions and disposal Percentage points	Impact of exchange rates Percentage points	Reported change %
Service revenue				
Germany	(1.8)		16.4	14.6
Italy	0.9	7.3	18.2	26.4
Spain	(2.4)	3.9	17.1	18.6
UK	(1.1)			(1.1)
Arcor	2.1		17.3	19.4
Other Europe	0.8	0.6	17.0	18.4
Europe	**(1.0)**	**2.2**	**13.4**	**14.6**
Revenue - Europe	**(1.1)**	**2.0**	**13.4**	**14.3**

Voice revenue declined by 4.3% on an organic basis as a result of:

- outgoing voice revenue falling by 2.4% on an organic basis to £6.5 billion, with an 11.6% increase in outgoing usage stemming from both increased usage per customer and new customer additions being more than offset by a 12.6% reduction in the effective price per minute from increased competition;

- incoming voice revenue decreasing by 7.2% on an organic basis to £1.7 billion, reflecting regulatory driven termination rate cuts, partially offset by 4.0% growth in incoming voice usage; and

- roaming revenue declining by 11.8% on an organic basis to £0.7 billion, reflecting a fall in the average effective roaming rate per minute due to regulatory actions as well as the impact of the prior year UK VAT refund. These were partially offset by slowing growth in voice usage.

Messaging revenue grew by 1.4% at constant exchange rates. The growth rate slowed from the prior financial year following the high penetration of messaging promotions and options within bundled contracts.

Data revenue increased by 23.5% on an organic basis, with increased penetration of mobile PC connectivity devices, including the Vodafone Mobile Connect USB modem, as well as attractive tariff and commercial package offerings. Mobile email applications have also seen continued strong growth, while content downloads have slowed. The number of customers connected by handheld enterprise devices and mobile PC connectivity devices grew from 3.6 million at 30 September 2007 to 6.8 million at 30 September 2008.

Fixed line revenue decreased by 0.3% on an organic basis, principally due to declining revenue growth in Arcor s legacy fixed voice services. Revenue growth from fixed broadband is subject to strong price pressure and a slowing economic environment, which outweighed the strong organic increase in the fixed broadband customer base to 3.9 million.

Other service revenue was up 9.7% on an organic basis, primarily due to continued growth in MVNOs.

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Adjusted operating profit grew by 5.9%, but declined by 7.7% on an organic basis, with the difference largely attributable to favourable exchange rate movements. The table below sets out the impact of acquisitions and exchange rate movements on EBITDA and adjusted operating profit:

	Organic change %	Impact of acquisitions and disposal Percentage points	Impact of exchange rates Percentage points	Reported change %
EBITDA				
Germany	(1.6)	0.2	16.5	15.1
Italy	(2.6)	0.9	16.6	14.9
Spain	(9.3)	(0.8)	15.1	5.0
UK	(14.2)			(14.2)
Arcor	5.0		17.5	22.5
Other Europe	(3.4)	(0.2)	16.3	12.7
Europe	**(5.1)**		**13.5**	**8.4**
Adjusted operating profit				
Germany	1.6	0.3	17.0	18.9
Italy	(3.0)	(2.0)	15.8	10.8
Spain	(11.2)	(2.7)	14.5	0.6
UK	(44.9)			(44.9)
Arcor	(2.8)		15.8	13.0
Other Europe	(7.5)	1.7	15.9	10.1
Europe	**(7.7)**	**(0.6)**	**14.2**	**5.9**

The organic decline in adjusted operating profit was primarily driven by the organic reduction in revenue coupled with an increase in customer costs.

- Direct costs decreased by 0.7% on an organic basis, with a higher percentage of outgoing traffic terminating on the Group s network and the consequential benefit from lower termination rates mitigating the increase in volume of outgoing voice traffic terminating on networks of other operators.

- Customer costs grew by 3.0% on an organic basis, reflecting higher acquisition and retention costs following a change in the mix of gross additions from prepaid customers to higher value contract customers as well as a focus on retention of higher value contract customers.

- Operating expenses increased by 1.3% on an organic basis and remained broadly stable as a percentage of service revenue in comparison to the same period last year. Operating expenses benefited from a continued emphasis on cost control, particularly in technology from reduction of leased lines costs including migration to owned transmission, outsourcing activities, efficiencies in maintenance and data centre consolidation.

- Depreciation and amortisation remained stable on an organic basis in comparison with the same period last year.

Germany

Service revenue fell by 1.8% at constant exchange rates. The rate of decline in service revenue was lower than that in the prior year due to consumer fixed broadband growth and reduced rate of voice revenue declines, with increased on-network bundles. These tariffs led to some migration from messaging to voice revenue. Germany continued to experience price pressure in the prepaid market, with high levels of competition from resellers in particular, and in response Vodafone recently launched a simpler tariff portfolio. Data revenue growth remained strong at 22.5% at constant exchange rates, driven by performance of PC connectivity in the enterprise market segment.

At constant exchange rates, adjusted operating profit grew by 1.9%. The management focus on reducing costs led to a decrease in acquisition and retention costs, including reductions in the number of upgrades, increases in SIM-only contracts, improved equipment margins from higher selling prices for selected handsets and fewer promotions.

Italy

Organic growth in service revenue was 0.9%. Revenue growth has normalised, with the impact of regulatory cancellations of top-up fees in February 2007 now being included in both periods. During the period, Vodafone launched a number of commercial initiatives to stimulate voice and messaging usage on the Vodafone network. Revenue growth has also benefited from the continued increase in both the consumer and enterprise contract customer base, as well as strong data revenue growth from increased penetration of PC connectivity and email devices. As part of the increased focus on offering customers integrated solutions, Vodafone Station was launched in June 2008, which offers both fixed line services in the home as well as immediate broadband connectivity when leaving the Vodafone store.

Adjusted operating profit declined 3.0% on an organic basis. Customer costs increased through the continued focus on obtaining higher value contract consumer and enterprise customers, which have higher acquisition costs than prepaid. The resources required for the introduction of Vodafone At Home and Vodafone Office services also increased expenses during the period. Reported margin also declined due to the acquisition of Tele2 in December 2007.

Spain

On an organic basis, service revenue declined by 2.4% in line with the decrease reported in the first quarter of this financial year. Although the customer base continued to rise, with a strong focus on contract customers, revenue growth remains challenging in a highly competitive market where customer behaviour is changing with the macro economic environment. Within data revenue, growth of PC connectivity revenue offset the impact of the introduction of new pricing plans for mobile internet and data roaming, the decreasing number of content downloads and lower promotional activity compared to the same period last year.

On an organic basis, adjusted operating profit decreased by 11.2%. Vodafone s focus on contract customers has led to higher acquisition and retention costs in an increasingly competitive market. Managing churn remains a key focus in the current economic environment. Direct costs also increased from the adverse impact of mandatory costs related to universal service obligations. Reported margin also declined due to the acquisition of Tele2 in December 2007.

UK

Service revenue fell by 1.1%, including a 1.2 percentage point impact from the inclusion of a VAT refund in the prior period. The year on year growth rate slowed in the second quarter compared with the prior quarter as a result of competitive downward pressures on voice and messaging tariffs, primarily due to increased bundle sizes, a lower effective roaming price per minute due to regulation and slower customer base growth. Data revenue continued to show strong growth, driven primarily by higher penetration of consumer mobile broadband and mobile internet bundles. Other service revenue rose during the period, reflecting the higher traffic volumes with MVNOs.

Adjusted operating profit decreased by £109 million to £134 million, including a £30 million VAT refund in the prior period. Interconnect costs increased primarily due to higher usage in messaging services and data roaming, partially offset by a decrease in voice services due to a lower effective cost per minute. Retention costs rose significantly due to the benefit arising from the introduction in 2006 of 18 month contracts, resulting in a lower proportion of the contract base receiving upgrades in the prior period. Operating expenses grew, primarily due to the impact of the sterling/euro exchange rate on intercompany charges billed in euros. Otherwise, operating expenses were broadly stable year on year.

Arcor

On 19 May 2008, the Group acquired a 26.4% interest in Arcor, following which the Group owns 100% of Arcor.

Service revenue rose by 2.1% at constant exchange rates. Growth slowed during the second quarter as a result of the impact of the highly competitive environment driving increased promotions and higher tariff migrations. The growth in service revenue reflected continued strength of fixed broadband consumer growth offset by declining revenue from legacy fixed voice services. Arcor s own customer base increased to 2.5 million which, combined with Vodafone Germany s 0.4 million customers, brought the German fixed broadband customer base to 2.9 million at 30 September 2008.

Adjusted operating profit fell 2.8% at constant exchange rates. The larger fixed broadband customer base and increased access line fees caused direct costs to increase, partially offset by a decrease in operating expenses due to a 20 million (£16 million) VAT refund.

Other Europe

On an organic basis, service revenue rose by 0.8%. The Netherlands benefited from strong market share gains and customer base growth. Attractive voice promotions and higher penetration of PC connectivity devices contributed to the growth in Portugal. Growth was partially offset by a decline in Greece resulting from slowing customer base growth, mobile termination rate cuts and significant price reductions in the prepaid market segment.

Adjusted operating profit fell on an organic basis by 7.5%, reflecting a fall in Vodafone s share in the results of associates, due to higher costs arising from the integration of Neuf Cegetel and SFR. In addition, Greece contributed to the decrease in operating profit due to the lower revenue in the period. This was partially offset by growth in Portugal due to general cost control at a time of increased take-up of fixed broadband.

Vivendi will report its third quarter results, including those of SFR, on 13 November 2008.

EMAPA RESULTS(1)

	Eastern Europe £m	Middle East Africa & Asia £m	Pacific £m	Associates US £m	Eliminations £m	**EMAPA £m**	% change £	Organic
Six months ended 30 September 2008								
Voice revenue	1,457	2,131	533			**4,121**		
Messaging revenue	183	107	147			**437**		
Data revenue	69	127	50			**246**		
Fixed line revenue	10	9	19			**38**		
Other service revenue	81	93	44		(1)	**217**		
Total service revenue	**1,800**	**2,467**	**793**		**(1)**	**5,059**	**25.7**	**8.2**
Other revenue	72	167	110			**349**		
Total revenue	**1,872**	**2,634**	**903**		**(1)**	**5,408**	**25.7**	**8.8**
Direct costs	(559)	(755)	(261)		1	**(1,574)**		
Customer costs(2)	(411)	(469)	(327)			**(1,207)**		
Operating expenses	(288)	(495)	(142)			**(925)**		
EBITDA	**614**	**915**	**173**			**1,702**	**19.2**	**8.0**
Depreciation and amortisation:								
Acquired intangibles	(124)	(222)				**(346)**		
Purchased licence	(12)	(15)	(9)			**(36)**		
Other	(272)	(312)	(114)			**(698)**		
Share of result in associates		16		1,480		**1,496**		
Adjusted operating profit	**206**	**382**	**50**	**1,480**		**2,118**	**21.4**	**14.9**
EBITDA margin	32.8%	34.7%	19.2%			**31.5%**		
Six months ended 30 September 2007								
Voice revenue	1,200	1,664	476			3,340		
Messaging revenue	150	88	123			361		
Data revenue	46	48	25			119		
Fixed line revenue	8	4	10			22		
Other service revenue	69	77	37			183		
Total service revenue	**1,473**	**1,881**	**671**			**4,025**		
Other revenue	51	138	87			276		
Total revenue	**1,524**	**2,019**	**758**			**4,301**		
Direct costs	(466)	(530)	(216)			(1,212)		
Customer costs(2)	(339)	(397)	(254)			(990)		
Operating expenses	(241)	(316)	(114)			(671)		
EBITDA	**478**	**776**	**174**			**1,428**		
Depreciation and amortisation:								
Acquired intangibles	(104)	(208)				(312)		
Purchased licence	(12)	(16)	(8)			(36)		
Other	(191)	(223)	(103)			(517)		
Share of result in associates		1		1,180		1,181		
Adjusted operating profit	**171**	**330**	**63**	**1,180**		**1,744**		
EBITDA margin	31.4%	38.4%	23.0%			33.2%		
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**				
Change at constant exchange rates								
Voice revenue	3.3	28.2	1.7					
Messaging revenue	2.2	21.6	8.9					
Data revenue	25.5	159.2	78.6					
Fixed line revenue	11.1	125.0	90.0					
Other service revenue	(1.2)	16.3	7.3					
Total service revenue	**3.7**	**31.0**	**7.5**					
Other revenue	20.0	26.5	14.6					
Total revenue	**4.3**	**30.7**	**8.3**					
Direct costs	2.2	42.5	10.1					
Customer costs	3.0	20.6	15.5					
Operating expenses	2.1	57.6	13.6					
EBITDA	**8.3**	**17.0**	**(8.5)**					
Depreciation and amortisation:								
Acquired intangibles	5.1	8.8						
Purchased licence	9.1	(16.7)						

Other	11.5	40.5	0.9	
Share of result in associates		1500.0		20.6
Adjusted operating profit	**0.5**	**12.7**	**(25.4)**	**20.6**
EBITDA margin movement (pps)	1.3	(4.1)	(3.5)	

Notes:

(1) The Group revised its presentation of revenue and costs during the period. Further details of this change are provided under the heading Change in presentation on page 41.

(2) Customer costs include £731 million (2007: £613 million) of acquisition and retention costs and £476 million (2007: £377 million) of other customer costs.

Revenue increased by 25.7%, or by 8.8% on an organic basis. Adjusted operating profit grew by 21.4%, or 14.9% on an organic basis. The difference between reported and organic growth was due to favourable exchange rate movements and merger and acquisition activity, primarily the positive impact of the acquisition of Vodafone Essar last year.

The impact of acquisitions, disposal and foreign exchange movements on service revenue, revenue, EBITDA and adjusted operating profit are shown below:

	Organic change %	Impact of acquisitions and disposal(1) Percentage points	Impact of exchange rates Percentage points	Reported change %
Service revenue				
Eastern Europe	3.7		18.5	22.2
Middle East, Africa & Asia	15.8	15.2	0.2	31.2
Pacific	7.5		10.7	18.2
EMAPA	**8.2**	**7.9**	**9.6**	**25.7**
Revenue EMAPA	**8.8**	**7.7**	**9.2**	**25.7**
EBITDA				
Eastern Europe	8.3		20.2	28.5
Middle East, Africa & Asia	14.0	3.0	0.9	17.9
Pacific	(8.5)		7.9	(0.6)
EMAPA	**8.0**	**2.7**	**8.5**	**19.2**
Adjusted operating profit				
Eastern Europe	0.5		20.0	20.5
Middle East, Africa & Asia	11.5	1.2	3.1	15.8
Pacific	(25.4)		4.8	(20.6)
EMAPA	**14.9**	**0.2**	**6.3**	**21.4**

Note:

(1) Impact of acquisitions and disposal includes the impact of the change in consolidation status of Safaricom from a joint venture to an associate in May 2008 following completion of the share allocation for the public offering of 25% of Safaricom s shares previously held by the Government of Kenya.

The organic growth in revenue and adjusted operating profit was driven predominantly by the 16.0% organic increase in the average customer base of the region.

Eastern Europe

Service revenue rose by 3.7% and adjusted operating profit grew by 0.5%, both on an organic basis, with the performance in Romania being the main driver. The organic growth rates for the period were adversely impacted by the inclusion of Turkey in the organic calculation for the first time due to tough competitive and regulatory conditions in the market.

Romania

Service revenue grew by 7.4% at constant exchange rates, to £465 million. The average customer base rose by 12.3% and usage increased by 11.8% due to successful initiatives focusing on enterprise and contract customers, such as the Vodafone Complet package bundling a number of services for a flat fee, to offset strong competition in prepaid. This led to a positive impact on the contract customer mix and more than offset the impact of effective price per minute decreases. Romania recorded a strong rise in mobile PC connectivity devices and data revenue, resulting from successful data promotions and flexible access offers.

Adjusted operating profit increased by 5.2% at constant exchange rates to £101 million. Aggressive market competition and the anticipation of the impact of mobile number portability from October 2008 led to increased acquisition costs per customer, while other customer costs increased, primarily due to the continued trend towards direct distribution channels. As mobile penetration increased, the value per incremental customer decreased. Continued network development to support 3G data offerings and improve network coverage in rural areas led to higher depreciation and amortisation during the period.

Turkey

At constant exchange rates, service revenue increased by 0.5% to £607 million, with a year on year decline in the second quarter of 2.1%. Termination rate cuts during the half-year period impacted service revenue growth by 6.4

percentage points. Although the average customer base rose by 16.0%, the total customer base at 30 September was 0.3% lower than at 30 June 2008. The market was dominated by prepaid customers using multiple SIM cards to optimise use between networks, which led to falls in usage per customer and activity levels. Strong pricing and top-up campaigns by competitors and the fact that the Muslim festival of Ramadan, a period of traditional low customer activity, fell fully in the period and reduced revenue growth, particularly in the second quarter.

Adjusted operating profit declined by £17 million to £1 million. Direct costs benefited from termination rate cuts during the period. These benefits were offset by increases in other direct costs, as subscriber taxes grew in line with the rise in the customer base. Customer costs reflected the decline in customer additions in comparison to the prior period. Operating expenses grew, reflecting higher personnel costs due to business expansion and higher costs from the expansion of the network, which also impacted depreciation and amortisation.

The Turkish government is expected to auction 3G licences in November 2008.

Middle East, Africa and Asia

On an organic basis, service revenue grew by 15.8% and adjusted operating profit increased by 11.5%, both reflecting an increase in the organic average customer base.

Egypt

Service revenue grew by 17.5% at constant exchange rates to £550 million. The average customer base rose by 38.9% and usage per customer increased. These movements were partly offset by a fall in the effective price per minute reflecting increased competition and lower priced offerings in the marketplace. Data revenue, a small but growing revenue stream in Egypt, was higher following the launch of the Vodafone Mobile Connect USB modem and Vodafone Mobile Internet.

Adjusted operating profit rose by 9.8% at constant exchange rates to £190 million, with the growth in revenue more than offsetting an increase in costs. Direct costs increased as a result of the rise in prepaid airtime commissions and the timing of the launch of 3G in the Egypt market, with licensing costs only reflected in part of the prior period. The timing of the 3G launch in May 2007 and higher capital expenditure in the prior year impacted depreciation and amortisation. Customer costs grew in line with the increase in the average customer base.

Vodacom

At constant exchange rates, service revenue rose by 14.5% to £728 million, reflecting the 7.9% increase in the average customer base which took the Group s share of Vodacom s customers to 17.8 million. Usage per customer grew as a result of the Yebo4less tariff in South Africa which includes location and time based discounts. Strong growth in data revenue was driven by the increased

penetration of mobile PC connectivity devices, as the absence of fixed line alternatives makes mobile data a more attractive offering. Data revenue also benefited from the launch of South Africa s first high speed uplink packet access (HSUPA) and the launch of Vodafone M-Pesa/Vodafone Money Transfer service in Tanzania.

Adjusted operating profit rose by 12.9% at constant exchange rates to £175 million. The growth in revenue more than offset the increasing cost base, which benefited from lower growth in customer costs as the South African market matures. The cost base was impacted by an increase in operating expenses due to continued expansion, investment in enterprise customers and high wage inflation.

India

Vodafone Essar, which was acquired in May 2007, achieved revenue of £1,178 million, growing by 41%, assuming the Group owned the business for the whole of both periods. Growth on this basis in the second quarter was 36% compared with 46% in the first quarter, with around five percentage points of the decline in growth rate being a result of market driven cuts and the balance attributable to a higher revenue base in the second quarter of the prior period. Net customer additions were 10.5 million, bringing the closing customer base to 54.6 million, an increase of 53.2% in comparison to the same date last year, and was achieved despite the increasingly competitive environment. Customer penetration in the Indian mobile market reached 27% at 30 September 2008.

Adjusted operating profit was £7 million. Customer costs increased at a lower rate than revenue, benefiting from economies of scale. Licensing costs increased as discounts received from the regulator in some service areas have

been terminated. Network expansion continued, with an average of 2,000 base stations constructed per month during the period, including in new service areas, while site sharing increased and the joint venture, Indus Towers, launched and steadily increased its operations.

The Indian Government is expected to auction 3G spectrum during the current financial year.

Pacific

On an organic basis, service revenue grew by 7.5%. In Australia, the main drivers were the rise in the average customer base and the positive impact of the improving contract customer mix. In New Zealand, increased penetration of mobile PC connectivity devices and the 68.7% rise in the fixed broadband customer base led to the increase in service revenue.

On an organic basis, adjusted operating profit declined by 25.4%, predominantly due to the performance in Australia, where an increase in loss provision for a prepaid recharge vendor, higher customer costs reflecting increased competition and higher handset subsidies more than offset the revenue growth. This was partially offset by an increase in adjusted operating profit in New Zealand, where the increase in revenue was achieved on a stable cost base.

Associates

	Six months ended 30 September		% change	
	2008	2007		
	£m	£m	£	$
Share of result of associates				
Operating profit	**1,632**	1,366	19.5	14.9
Interest	**(28)**	(65)	(56.9)	(57.8)
Tax(1)	**(93)**	(92)	1.1	(3.7)
Minority interest	**(31)**	(29)	6.9	5.3
	1,480	1,180	25.4	20.6
Verizon Wireless (100% basis)				
Total revenue (£m)	**12,877**	11,042		
EBITDA margin	**38.8%**	39.1%		
Closing customers (000)	**70,808**	63,699		
Average monthly ARPU ($)	**54.6**	54.1		
Blended churn	**14.7%**	15.1%		
Messaging and data as a percentage of service revenue	**23.7%**	18.4%		

Note:

(1) The Group s share of the tax attributable to Verizon Wireless relates only to the corporate entities held by the Verizon Wireless partnership and certain state taxes which are levied on the partnership. The tax attributable to the Group s share of the partnership s pre-tax profit is included within the Group tax charge.

Verizon Wireless, the Group s associated undertaking in the US, produced another period of strong organic customer growth, with 2.9 million net customer additions, bringing its customer base to 70.8 million. This was achieved in a market where penetration reached an estimated 90% at 30 September 2008. Concentration on the high value contract segment and low customer churn driven by market leading customer loyalty led to the increase.

Service revenue growth was 11.9% at constant exchange rates, driven by the expanding customer base and a 0.9% increase in ARPU. Non-voice revenue continued to increase strongly, predominantly as a result of growth in data card, email and messaging services. Verizon Wireless continued to lay the foundations for future revenue growth through the expansion of an enhanced wireless broadband service which now covers a population of 260 million.

The EBITDA margin remained strong, decreasing marginally for the period due to increased demand for high-end data devices.

Verizon Wireless completed the acquisition of Rural Cellular Corporation during the period, adding 0.7m customers. On 5 June 2008, Verizon Wireless agreed to acquire Alltel Corporation for $28.1 billion in cash and assumed debt. The transaction is expected to complete by 31 December 2008.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

CASH FLOWS AND FUNDING

	Six months ended 30 September		
	2008	2007	
	£m	£m	%
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**6,065**	4,860	24.8
Taxation	**1,079**	1,487	
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	**(1,099)**	(320)	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(2,475)**	(1,902)	
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	**61**	13	
Operating free cash flow	**3,631**	4,138	(12.3)
Taxation	**(1,079)**	(1,487)	
Dividends received from associated undertakings(1)	**232**	476	
Dividends paid to minority shareholders in subsidiary undertakings	**(78)**	(66)	
Dividends received from investments	**108**	72	
Interest received	**166**	240	
Interest paid	**(551)**	(712)	
Free cash flow	**2,429**	2,661	(8.7)
Qatar licence payment	**647**		
Other licence and spectrum payments	**25**	14	
Free cash flow excluding licence and spectrum payments	**3,101**	2,675	15.9
Acquisitions and disposals(2)	**(782)**	(5,973)	
Amounts received from minority interests(3)	**624**		
Put options over minority interests	**77**	(2,431)	
Equity dividends paid	**(2,671)**	(2,334)	
Purchase of treasury shares	**(963)**		
Foreign exchange and other	**(1,282)**	(127)	
Net debt increase	**(2,568)**	(8,204)	
Opening net debt	**(25,147)**	(15,049)	
Closing net debt	**(27,715)**	(23,253)	19.2

Notes:

(1) Six months ended 30 September 2008 includes £nil (2007: £272 million) from the Group s interest in SFR and £226 million (2007: £199 million) from the Group s interest in Verizon Wireless.

(2) Six months ended 30 September 2008 includes net cash and cash equivalents paid of £779 million (2007: £4,724 million) and assumed debt of £3 million (2007: £1,249 million), excluding liabilities related to put options over minority interests, which are shown separately.

(3) Includes £591 million in relation to Vodafone Qatar.

Free cash flow excluding licence and spectrum payments increased by 15.9% to £3,101 million as the increased cash generated by operations more than offset higher capital expenditure, and taxation and interest payments were lower than in the same period last year. Free cash flow was lower, primarily due to a £647 million payment representing 60% of the licence in Qatar, of which £530 million was funded by Vodafone Qatar s other shareholders.

Cash generated by operations increased by £797 million to £7,144 million, with approximately 70% generated in the Europe region. Capital expenditure excluding licence and spectrum payments increased by £694 million, primarily due to network expansion in India and Turkey. EMAPA funded the increase in its capital expenditure through cash generated by operations.

Payments for taxation decreased by £408 million, primarily due to lower settlements, a lower weighted average statutory tax rate and structural benefits following enhancements to the Group s internal capital structure. Dividends received from associated undertakings fell by 51.3% to £232 million as the Group agreed to an estimated 500 million reduction in dividend payments over a three year period following SFR s decision to purchase Neuf Cegetel.

Net interest payments decreased 18.4% to £385 million, primarily due to favourable changes in the fair value of interest rate hedging instruments, partially offset by unfavourable exchange rate movements impacting the translation into sterling. The interest charge resulting from the 24.9% increase in average net debt was minimised due to changes in currency mix of and significantly lower interest rates for debt denominated in US dollars.

An analysis of net debt is as follows:

	30 September 2008 £m	31 March 2008 £m
Cash and cash equivalents (as presented in the consolidated cash flow statement)	**1,071**	1,652
Bank overdrafts	**63**	47
Cash and cash equivalents (as presented in the consolidated balance sheet)	**1,134**	1,699
Short term borrowings		
Bonds	**(2,547)**	(1,930)
Commercial paper(1)	**(2,326)**	(1,443)
Bank loans	**(609)**	(806)
Other short term borrowings	**(301)**	(353)
	(5,783)	(4,532)
Long term borrowings		
Put options over minority interests	**(2,587)**	(2,625)
Bonds, loans and other long term borrowings(2)	**(21,078)**	(20,037)
	(23,665)	(22,662)
Trade and other receivables(3)	**869**	892
Trade and other payables(3)	**(270)**	(544)
	(28,849)	(26,846)
Net debt	**(27,715)**	(25,147)

Notes:

(1) At 30 September 2008, $547 million was drawn under the US commercial paper programme and amounts of 2,156 million, £285 million, $33 million and £12 million equivalent of other currencies were drawn under the euro commercial paper programme.
(2) At 30 September 2008, £3,948 million related to drawn facilities, including £1,368 million for a JPY term loan and £1,357 million for loans within the Indian corporate structure.
(3) Represents mark to market adjustments on derivative financial instruments which are included as a component of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

The Group s credit ratings enable it to have access to a range of debt finance, including commercial paper, bonds and committed bank facilities. The following table sets out the Group s committed bank facilities:

	Maturity	**30 September 2008 £m**
Undrawn facilities		
$5.0 billion committed Revolving Credit Facility provided by 33 banks(1)	June 2012	**2,823**
$4.1 billion committed Revolving Credit Facility provided by 22 banks(1)	July 2011	**2,312**
Other committed credit facilities	Various	**294**
Total undrawn committed facilities		**5,429**

Note:

(1) Both facilities support US and euro commercial paper programmes of up to $15 billion and £5 billion, respectively.

The Group s £2,326 million of commercial paper maturing within one year is covered 2.3 times by these undrawn Revolving Credit Facilities. In addition, the Group has historically generated significant amounts of free cash flow, which can be allocated to pay dividends, repay maturing borrowings and pay for discretionary spending. The Group currently expects to continue generating significant amounts of free cash flow.

The Group has a 30 billion Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme and a US shelf programme which are used to meet medium to long term funding requirements. In the six months ended 30 September 2008, the following bonds were issued:

Date bond issued	Maturity of bond	Currency	Amount million	US shelf programme or EMTN Programme
10 April 2008	10 April 2015	JPY	3,000	EMTN Programme
3 June 2008	3 June 2013	CZK	534	EMTN Programme
18 June 2008	18 June 2010	EUR	1,250	EMTN Programme
13 May 2008	29 November 2012	EUR	250	EMTN Programme

At 30 September 2008, the Group had bonds outstanding with a nominal value of £17,483 million (31 March 2008: £17,143 million). Information on the maturities of the Group s outstanding bonds is included in the table above and on pages 117 to 119 of the Group s Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2008.

Consistent with the development of its strategy, the Group targets low single A long term credit ratings, with its current credit ratings being P-2/F2/A-2 short term and Baa1 stable/A- stable/A- stable long term from Moody s, Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor s, respectively. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell securities, in as much as ratings do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor, and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation. Each rating should be evaluated independently.

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

Dividends

The Company provides returns to shareholders through dividends. The Company has historically paid dividends semi-annually, with a regular interim dividend in respect of the first six months of the financial year payable in February and a final dividend payable in August. The directors expect that the Company will continue to pay dividends semi-annually.

The Board has reviewed the present dividend policy in the light of recent foreign exchange rate volatility, the impact of amortisation of acquired intangible assets and the current economic environment and has concluded that it should instead adopt a progressive policy, where dividend growth reflects the underlying trading and cash performance of the Group.

Accordingly, the directors have announced an interim dividend of 2.57 pence per share, representing a 3.2% increase over last year s interim dividend.

The ex-dividend date is 19 November 2008 for ordinary shareholders, the record date for the interim dividend is 21 November 2008 and the dividend is payable on 6 February 2009.

Other returns

Between 23 July 2008 and 18 September 2008, the Group purchased 736 million of its own shares for an aggregate consideration of £1.0 billion.

OPTION AGREEMENTS AND SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS

The Group is party to a number of option agreements which could result in it being required to pay cash to maintain or increase its equity interests in its operations in the US and India. Details of these agreements are available on page 58 of the Group s Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2008.

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

The Group invested a net £779 million(1) in acquisition and disposal activities, including the purchase and disposal of investments, in the six months ended 30 September 2008. An analysis of the significant transactions is shown below.

	£m(1)
Acquisition of additional 26.4% stake in Arcor	366
Acquisition of 70% of Ghana Telecommunications Company Limited	485
Other net acquisitions and disposals, including investments	(72)
	779

Note:

(1) Amounts are shown net of cash and cash equivalents acquired or disposed.

Qatar licences

During the period, Vodafone Qatar paid QAR 4,630 million (£647 million), representing 60% of the cost of the mobile licence won in auction in December 2007.

Vodafone Qatar is obligated under the terms of its mobile licence to offer shares consisting of 40% of its equity interests to Qatari citizens through an initial public offering on the Doha securities market. Vodafone Qatar is awaiting approval from the Qatar Financial Markets Authority to proceed with the public offering. Following the public offering, a holding company established by Vodafone (owning 51%) and the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development (Qatar Foundation) (owning 49%) is expected to own 45% of Vodafone Qatar s equity securities, with the remaining 15% expected to be owned by Qatari institutional investors.

Accordingly, the Group expects its effective equity interest in Vodafone Qatar to be 22.95% following the public offering. The Group accounts for Vodafone Qatar as a subsidiary and will continue to do so after the public offering, as Vodafone will continue to exercise control over the company s significant financial and operating decisions.

The balance of the licence payment is to be paid following completion of the public offering. The Group could be required to fund up to a maximum of QAR 435 million (£67 million) of the remaining licence cost, with the precise amount, if any, dependent on the success of the public offering. The remainder of the licence cost will be funded by the Qatar Foundation and the other shareholders in Vodafone Qatar. Services are expected to be launched under the Vodafone brand by the end of the 2009 financial year.

In September 2008, a consortium comprising Vodafone and Qatar Foundation (the Consortium) was announced as the winning applicant for the second fixed licence in Qatar. The Consortium is undertaking the process to complete the pre-licence grant requirements, including payment of a licence fee of QAR 10 million (£1.5 million).

RISK FACTORS

There are a number of risk factors and uncertainties that could have a significant effect on the Group s financial performance including:

- the level of competition in the markets in which it and its interests operate which may affect the Group s revenue and market share;
- decisions and changes in the Group s regulatory environment;
- the non achievement of expected benefits from cost reduction initiatives and from business acquisitions;

- expected benefits from investment in networks, licences and new technology may not be realised;
- delays in the development of handsets and network compatibility and components may hinder the deployment of new technologies;
- geographic expansion may increase the Group s exposure to unpredictable economic, political and legal risks;
- the Group s strategic objectives may be impeded by the fact that it does not have a controlling interest in some of its ventures;
- the Group s business may be adversely affected by the non-supply of equipment and support services by a major supplier;
- the Group may experience a decline in revenue or profitability notwithstanding its efforts to increase revenue from the introduction of new services; and
- the Group s business and its ability to retain customers and attract new customers may be impaired by actual or perceived health risks associated with the transmission of radio waves from mobile telephones, transmitters and associated equipment.

In addition to the above, the Group is exposed to financial risks arising from external factors, including the movements in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other factors such as long term economic growth rates, all of which may impact the Group s financial performance. Non-financial risks that could have a significant effect on the Group s financial performance for the six months ending 31 March 2009 and which are outside the Group s

control include the willingness and ability of third parties, including regulators, tax raising authorities and commercial partners, to engage and reach agreement on open matters.

Any of the above and/or changes in assumptions underlying the carrying value of certain Group assets could result in asset impairments.

Further information in relation to these risk factors and uncertainties can be found on pages 52 to 53 of the Group s Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2008 which can be found on www.vodafone.com.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ; and

- the interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7R and DTR 4.2.8R.

Neither the Company nor the directors accept any liability to any person in relation to the Half-Year Financial Report except to the extent that such liability could arise under English law. Accordingly, any liability to a person who has demonstrated reliance on any untrue or misleading statement or omission shall be determined in accordance with section 90A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

By Order of the Board

Stephen Scott

Secretary

11 November 2008

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	Six months ended 30 September 2008 £m	2007 £m
Revenue	**2**	**19,902**	16,994
Cost of sales		**(12,414)**	(10,212)
Gross profit		**7,488**	6,782
Selling and distribution expenses		**(1,349)**	(1,152)
Administrative expenses		**(2,160)**	(1,850)
Share of result in associated undertakings		**1,792**	1,443
Impairment loss	**3**	**(1,700)**	
Other income and expense			(15)
Operating profit	**2**	**4,071**	5,208
Non-operating income and expense		**(14)**	250
Investment income		**501**	382
Financing costs		**(1,244)**	(1,280)
Profit before taxation		**3,314**	4,560
Income tax expense	**4**	**(1,145)**	(1,233)
Profit for the period		**2,169**	3,327
Attributable to:			
Equity shareholders		**2,140**	3,290
Minority interests		**29**	37
		2,169	3,327
Earnings per share			
Basic	**5**	**4.04p**	6.22p
Diluted	**5**	**4.02p**	6.19p

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE

	Six months ended 30 September 2008 £m	2007 £m
(Losses)/gains on revaluation of available-for-sale investments, net of tax	**(1,743)**	2,568
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net of tax	**1,605**	705
Net actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension schemes, net of tax	**(49)**	53
Revaluation gain	**97**	
Foreign exchange gains transferred to the income statement	**(3)**	(7)
Fair value gains transferred to the income statement		(570)
Net (loss)/gain recognised directly in equity	**(93)**	2,749
Profit for the period	**2,169**	3,327
Total recognised income and expense relating to the period	**2,076**	6,076

Attributable to:

Equity shareholders	**1,989**	6,096
Minority interests	**87**	(20)
	2,076	6,076

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	30 September 2008 £m	31 March 2008 £m
Non-current assets		
Goodwill	**49,873**	51,336
Other intangible assets	**19,479**	18,995
Property, plant and equipment	**16,687**	16,735
Investments in associated undertakings	**26,651**	22,545
Other investments	**6,170**	7,367
Deferred tax assets	**825**	436
Post employment benefits	**32**	65
Trade and other receivables	**1,289**	1,067
	121,006	118,546
Current assets		
Inventory	**471**	417
Taxation recoverable	**37**	57
Trade and other receivables	**6,687**	6,551
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,134**	1,699
	8,329	8,724
Total assets	**129,335**	127,270
Equity		
Called up share capital	**4,152**	4,182
Share premium account	**43,005**	42,934
Own shares held	**(8,093)**	(7,856)
Additional paid-in capital	**100,145**	100,151
Capital redemption reserve	**10,102**	