

YUM! BRANDS, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

Adopted November 15, 2001
Amended and Restated November 6, 2009

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YUM! Brands, Inc.
Corporate Governance Principles

These Corporate Governance Principles of the Board of Directors of YUM! Brands, Inc. are intended to embody the principles by which our Board operates. These principles are not intended to be a code of regulations, but rather a statement which provides information and direction for the Board and those who deal with the Board. This will be a working document which will change from time to time as conditions warrant. These principles are in addition to any requirements established by the Company's Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws, other requirements established by law, and other resolutions approved by the Board which have not been incorporated in these Corporate Governance Principles.

I. BOARD MEMBERSHIP

1. Size of Board

The Board's optimum size is approximately 10-15 members.

2. Director Qualification Standards

A majority of the members of the Board of Directors must qualify as independent directors ("Independent Directors") in accordance with the applicable rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

3. Board Membership Criteria

The Board seeks members from diverse professional backgrounds who combine a broad spectrum of experience and expertise with a reputation for integrity. Directors should have experience in positions with a high degree of responsibility, be leaders in the companies or institutions with which they are affiliated and be selected based upon contributions they can make to the Board and management.

4. Selection of New Directors

The ultimate responsibility for selection of new Director candidates resides in the Board of Directors. The Nominating & Governance Committee has, as one of its responsibilities, the recommendation of director candidates to the full Board after receiving input from all Directors. Each member of the Nominating and Governance Committee will interview a director candidate before the candidate is submitted to the full Board.

The Nominating & Governance Committee must periodically review and recommend the composition, organization and responsibilities of the Board and its committees.

5. Extending Invitation to New Board Member

The Nominating & Governance Committee, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, should extend the invitation.

6. Retirement / Resignation

a) Term Limits

The Board does not favor term limits for Directors, but believes that it is important to monitor overall Board performance.

b) Retirement Policy – Independent Directors

An Independent Director may not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors if the Director is age seventy-two or older as of the date the Director would otherwise be scheduled to stand for re-election; unless the Board unanimously elects to have the Director stand for re-election. In the case of an Independent Director who will be age seventy-two or older as of the date of the next annual meeting, the Board expects the Director to communicate to the Chairman, in advance of each annual election, an offer not to stand for re-election. The Chairman shall refer the offer to the Nominating & Governance Committee for review. The Nominating & Governance Committee's review and recommendation will be presented to the Board for a determination whether the Director's offer should be accepted or rejected.

c) Retirement Policy – Inside Directors

Employee Directors shall resign from the Board upon their removal, resignation or retirement as an officer of the Company. This policy can be waived by the unanimous consent of the Independent Directors. Circumstances where this policy might not apply could include the transition to a new Chairman or Chief Executive Officer by the incumbent Chairman.

d) Directors Changing Their Present Job Responsibility

The Board expects Directors who materially change their present job responsibility to tender their resignation to the Chairman, who should refer it to the Nominating & Governance Committee for review with the Chairman's recommendation. The Nominating & Governance Committee's review and recommendation will be presented to the Board for a determination whether the resignation will be accepted or rejected.

e) Majority Voting Policy

In any election of Directors other than a Contested Election (as defined in Section (i) of Article Fifth of the Company's Articles of Incorporation), any incumbent Director nominee who does not receive a number of votes "for" his or her election in excess of the votes "against" his or her election (as contemplated by Section (i) of Article Fifth of the Company's Articles of Incorporation) shall promptly tender to the Board his or her resignation from the Board. The resignation shall specify that it is effective upon the Board's acceptance of the resignation. The Board shall, through a process managed by the Nominating and Governance Committee and excluding the nominee in question, accept or reject the resignation within 90 days after the Board receives the resignation. If the Board rejects the resignation, the reason for the Board's decision shall be publicly disclosed.

7. Serving as Director of Another Public Company

Directors are expected to advise the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Nominating & Governance Committee prior to accepting any other public company directorship or any assignment to the audit committee or compensation committee of the board of directors of any public company of which such Director is a member.

8. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

The Company will establish, or identify and provide access to, appropriate orientation programs, sessions or materials for newly elected directors of the Company for their benefit either prior to or within a reasonable period of time after their nomination or election as a director. The Board of Directors and the Company encourage, but do not require, directors to periodically pursue or obtain appropriate programs, sessions or materials as to the responsibilities of directors of publicly traded companies.

II. BOARD CONDUCT

1. Director Responsibility

Directors should exercise their business judgment to act in what they reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the Company in a manner consistent with their fiduciary duties. Directors should regularly attend meetings of the Board of Directors and of all Board committees upon which they serve. To prepare for meetings, directors should review the materials that are sent to directors in advance of those meetings.

2. Board Meetings

a) Selection of Agenda Items

The Chairman, in consultation with members of the Board, should establish the agenda for Board meetings.

b) Distribution of Materials

The Board believes it is critical for members to have materials on topics to be discussed sufficiently in advance of the meeting date and for Board members to be kept abreast of developments between Board meetings. The Company regularly informs Board members of Company and competitive developments and shall distribute, sufficiently in advance of meetings to permit meaningful review, written materials for use at Board meetings.

c) Attendance of Non-Directors

The Board believes that attendance of key executive officers augments the meeting process. The Company's Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel shall regularly attend all scheduled Board meetings and are encouraged to respond to questions posed by Board members relating to their areas of expertise. Such persons shall not attend Executive Sessions or Independent Director Sessions either of the Board or any Committee thereof, unless requested.

The Board also believes that executive officers of the Company and its subsidiaries can assist the Board with its deliberations and provide critical insights and analyses, particularly when the Board hears presentations on the business plan for the upcoming year. Attendance of such officers allows the most knowledgeable and accountable executives to communicate directly with the Board. It also provides the Board direct access to individuals critical to the Company's succession planning.

d) Participation in Strategic Issues Discussions

The full Board should engage in discussions on strategic issues and ensure that there is sufficient time devoted to Director interchange on these subjects.

e) Number of Meetings

The Board of Directors shall hold a minimum of five meetings per year.

f) Executive Session/Appointment of Presiding Director

The Board of Directors of the Company will schedule regular executive sessions where non-management directors (i.e., directors who are not company officers but who do not otherwise have to qualify as "independent" directors) meet without management participation. The non-management directors shall appoint a Presiding Director who will preside at any meeting of

the Board at which the Chairman is not present and at executive sessions for non-management directors. The Presiding Director will facilitate communication between the Chairman and CEO and the non-management directors as appropriate and perform such other functions as the Board may direct. The Presiding Director may call meetings of the non-management directors at such time and place as he determines. Unless the non-management directors decide otherwise, the Presiding Director for these meetings will be the Chairperson of each of the Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Governance Committees, who will rotate as Presiding director at each executive session on a calendar year basis.

3. Conflicts of Interest

Directors are expected to avoid any action, position or interest that conflicts with an interest of the Company, or gives the appearance of a conflict. The Company annually solicits information from Directors in order to monitor potential conflicts of interest and Directors are expected to be mindful of their fiduciary obligations to the Company. When faced with a situation involving a potential conflict of interest, Directors are encouraged to seek advice from the General Counsel.

4. Share Ownership by Directors

The Board believes that the number of shares of the Company's common stock owned by each Director is a personal decision; however, the Board strongly supports the position that Directors should own a meaningful number of shares in the Company and expects that a Director will not sell any shares received as Director compensation until at least 12 months following the Director's retirement or departure from the Board.

5. Board Compensation Review

The Compensation Committee shall recommend director compensation and benefits to the full Board based on comparable information for companies of similar size and recommendations from management.

6. Assessing Board Performance

The Board of Directors will conduct a self-evaluation annually to determine whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The full Board of Directors and its Committees will discuss the evaluation report to determine what, if any, action could improve Board and Board committee performance.

7. Board Access to Senior Management and Independent Advisors

Board members have complete and open access to senior members of management. The Chief Executive Officer shall invite key employees to attend Board sessions at which the Chief Executive Officer believes they can meaningfully contribute to Board discussion. The Board of Directors and Board committees as set forth in the applicable committee charter, have the right to

consult and retain independent legal and other advisors at the expense of the Company.

8. Board Interaction with Institutional Investors, Peers, Customers, etc.

The Board believes that under ordinary circumstances, management speaks for the Company and the Chairman speaks for the Board. Individual Board members may, from time to time, meet with or communicate with various constituencies that are involved with the Company. It is expected that Board members would do this with the knowledge of management and, in most instances, at the prior request of management and in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Board.

9. Communication with Board

The Board of Directors or the Company will establish methods by which interested parties may communicate directly with the presiding director or with the non-management directors of the Board of Directors as a group and cause such methods to be publicly disclosed.

10. Confidentiality of Information

In order to facilitate open discussion, the Board believes maintaining confidentiality of information and deliberations is an imperative.

11. Review of Board Governance Principles

The Nominating & Governance Committee shall review and reassess at least annually the adequacy of these Corporate Governance Principles and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

12. Shareholder Rights Plan Policy

The Company will seek shareholder approval prior to its adoption of a Rights Plan, unless a majority of members of the Board of Directors, including a majority of members of the Board who have been determined by the Board to be independent pursuant to the requirements of any applicable policy of the Company and any applicable listing requirement determine that, under the circumstances existing at the time, it is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Company to adopt a Rights Plan prior to seeking shareholder approval thereof. If a Rights Plan is adopted by the Board without prior shareholder approval, such plan must provide that it will expire unless ratified by the shareholders of the Company within 15 months following the adoption of the Rights Plan. For purposes of this section, the term "Rights Plan" refers generally to any plan providing for the distribution of preferred stock, rights, warrants, options or debt instruments to the shareholders of the Company, designed to assist the Board in responding to unsolicited takeover proposals and significant stock accumulations in a manner that facilitates the exercise of the fiduciary responsibilities of the Board to shareholders of the Company by conferring certain rights on such shareholders upon the occurrence of a "triggering event"

such as a tender offer or third party acquisition of a specified percentage of stock.

III. BOARD COMMITTEES

1. Standing Committees

The Board currently has the following Committees: Audit; Compensation; Nominating & Governance; and Executive/Finance. The Audit, the Compensation and the Nominating & Governance Committees shall consist solely of Independent Directors. Each committee must operate in accordance with applicable law, their respective charters as adopted and amended from time to time by the Board, and the applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange. The Board may also establish such other committees as it deems appropriate and delegate to such committees such authority permitted by applicable law and the Company's by-laws as the Board sees fit.

2. Rotation of Committee Assignments and Chairs

Committee assignments and the designation of Committee Chairs should be based on the Director's knowledge, interests and areas of expertise. The Board does not favor mandatory rotation of Committee assignments or Chairs. The Board believes experience and continuity are more important than rotation and that Board members and Chairs should be rotated if rotation is likely to increase Committee performance or facilitate Committee work.

3. Development of Committee Agenda

The Committee chairpersons, working with the Chairman, should establish Committee agendas for each meeting as well as identify a process to ensure all pertinent matters are covered by the Committee on a timely basis.

IV. CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

1. Separate Positions of Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

The Company's By-Laws permit the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer to be the same person.

2. Formal Evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer

The Compensation Committee conducts the Chief Executive Officer evaluation in the context of its review of the Company's performance in meeting its goals for purposes of awarding compensation. The Compensation Committee chairman reports to the Board on the evaluation in a Board meeting attended by non-management directors.

3. Succession Planning

The Chief Executive Officer shall review succession planning on an annual basis with the Board.

4. Management Development

Senior Company executives should compile and evaluate a succession plan for their areas of responsibility which should be reviewed with the Chief Executive Officer and the Board. The Chief Executive Officer shall provide input on each succession plan and discuss the plans with the Board in an Executive Session.