

RP-15: INSIDER TRADING

Dated 1/1/2012

THE NEED FOR A POLICY STATEMENT

As a public company, Darden Restaurants, Inc. (the "Company") is subject to federal and state securities laws, including Rule 10b-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), which prohibit "insider trading" in the Company's securities. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the New York Stock Exchange and are punished severely. Securities laws impose liability for violations not only on the individuals who trade in the Company's securities, or who tip material nonpublic information (also known as "inside information") to others who trade, but also on the Company itself and its "controlling persons" if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by Company personnel.

Each individual is responsible for knowing the laws and regulations that apply to his or her transactions in the Company's securities. The Company has adopted this Policy Statement both to satisfy its obligation to prevent insider trading and to help Company personnel avoid the severe consequences associated with violations of the insider trading laws. This Policy Statement also is intended to prevent even the appearance of improper conduct on the part of anyone employed by or associated with the Company (not just "insiders"). A violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a reputation and irreparably damage a career. The Company's reputation for integrity and ethical conduct is well known and has been built over many years. We must all be diligent to protect that reputation "now and for generations."

THE CONSEQUENCES

As an officer, employee or member of the Board of Directors of the Company, you are responsible for complying with federal and state securities laws and this Policy Statement. The consequences of failure to do so can be severe.

A. Traders and Tippees

Company personnel who trade on inside information (or their "tippees" who trade after receiving information from them) are subject to severe penalties:

1. A civil penalty of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided;
2. A criminal fine of up to \$5,000,000 (no matter how small the profit); and
3. A jail term of up to twenty years.

An employee who tips information to a person who then trades is subject to the same penalties as the tippee, even if the employee did not trade and did not profit from the tippee's trading.

B. Control Persons

The Company and its directors, officers and supervisory personnel, if they fail to take appropriate steps to prevent illegal insider trading, are also potentially subject to substantial civil and, in the case of the Company, criminal penalties.

C. Company-Imposed Sanctions

Violation of the Company's insider trading policy may result in Company-imposed sanctions, including termination of employment, whether or not the employee's failure to comply is a violation of law.

STATEMENT OF INSIDER TRADING POLICY

This policy applies to every officer and employee of the Company, every member of its Board of Directors, and any advisor and consultant to the Company, who is aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company ("Insiders"). No Insider may, directly or through Family Members (defined below) or other persons or entities, (a) buy or sell Company securities (other than under a pre-approved trading plan that complies with SEC Rule 10b5-1, described below) while in possession of material nonpublic information, or engage in any other action to take personal advantage of that information, or (b) disclose that information to others outside the Company, including Family Members and friends.

In addition, no Insider who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of material nonpublic information about a company with which the Company does business (including a customer or supplier of the Company) may trade in that company's securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material.

Small transactions, or ones that may seem necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for a personal emergency), are not exceptions to these policies. The securities laws do not recognize such exceptions, and we want to avoid even the appearance of an improper transaction to preserve the Company's reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct. For purposes of this Policy Statement, references to "trading" in Company "securities" includes purchases and sales of Company stocks, bonds, notes, options, puts, calls, and other securities, and also includes sales of stock acquired by exercising employee stock options, and other trades made by giving investment direction under the Company's employee benefit plans, as described below.

A. Disclosure of Information to Others

The Company is required under Regulation FD of the federal securities laws to avoid the selective disclosure of material nonpublic information. The Company has established procedures for releasing material information in a way that facilitates broad public dissemination of the information immediately upon its release. The procedures are described in detail in Policy Statement RP-14 "Dissemination of Company Information." The procedures govern the timing and nature of the Company's disclosure of material information to outsiders or the public, and permit only specific Company spokespersons to discuss the Company with the news media, securities analysts and investors. You should become familiar with the procedures described in RP-14, and should not disclose information to anyone outside the Company, including Family Members, friends, vendors or suppliers, other than in accordance with those procedures. You also must not discuss material nonpublic information concerning the Company or its business in an Internet "chat room," similar Internet-based forums, or social networking websites. This Policy Statement and related RP-14 are not intended to restrict necessary internal business communications with other employees on a "need to know" basis where you have a reason to expect that the other employee will not trade while in possession of the information.

B. "Material" Information

Information is material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, hold, or sell securities, or that significantly alters the total mix of information publicly available about the Company. Any information that could be expected to affect the Company's stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be

considered material. Some examples (which are not exclusive) of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material are:

1. Undisclosed quarterly earnings;
2. Projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
3. Other significant financial projections, strategic plans, forecasts or budgets, including plans concerning significant restaurant openings and closings and any related asset impairment charges;
4. A pending or proposed merger, tender offer or joint venture;
5. A pending or proposed acquisition or disposition of a significant asset;
6. A change in control of the Company;
7. Events involving the Company's debt or equity securities, such as repurchases of common stock, a change in dividend policy, the declaration of a stock split, a change in the Company's debt rating, or an offering of additional securities;
8. A change in management, including members of the Board of Directors or senior executive officers;
9. Changes in auditors or an auditor notification that the Company may no longer rely on the auditor's reports;
10. Significant legal proceedings or regulatory matters, whether actual, pending or threatened, or the resolution of those proceedings or matters;
11. Development of a significant new product or process, including a new restaurant concept;
12. Impending bankruptcy or the existence of severe liquidity problems;
13. The gain or loss of a significant customer or supplier;
14. News about a major contract award or cancellation of an existing contract;
15. Significant price changes on major food products;
16. Information about significant misstatements or omissions in the Company's disclosure documents, whether intentional or inadvertent.

There is no "bright-line" test to determine if information is "material". The critical test is whether a reasonable investor would consider the information important in making an investment decision. In general, any significant information or event outside the Company's normal course of business should be considered carefully to determine if it is material. This may require difficult judgments about facts and circumstances of particular cases. If you have questions regarding specific information, please contact the Company's General Counsel.

An area of particular concern that may require difficult judgments regarding materiality involves the Company's quarterly earnings and sales results. Certain employees may possess this information through their particular job duties, or as a result of receiving weekly or monthly margin, Knapp-Track or other financial reports. Possession of Company-wide sales and earnings data that is inconsistent with the consensus expectations of the investment community could clearly be material. There are also times when information about just one of the Company's several restaurant concepts would be material. For example, if the earnings or sales data about one of the Company's larger concepts indicates that its results are notably better or worse than the investment community is expecting, that concept's results could impact the Company's overall results and be material. The best approach whenever you possess nonpublic earnings or sales data and are unsure whether the information is material, is to refrain from trading in Company securities until after that information is made public, or contact the Company's General Counsel

to discuss the situation prior to trading.

C. Twenty-Twenty Hindsight

Remember, anyone looking closely at your securities transactions will be doing so after the fact, with the benefit of hindsight. As a practical matter, before engaging in any transaction, you should carefully consider how the Company, enforcement authorities and others might view the transaction in hindsight.

D. When Information is "Public"

If you are aware of material nonpublic information, you may not trade until the information has been disclosed broadly to the marketplace (such as by press release or an SEC filing) and the investing public has had time to absorb the information fully. As a general rule, we allow two full business days to enable information to be fully absorbed by the marketplace. If, for example, the Company announces its earnings at 4:30 p.m. on a Monday, you should not trade in the Company's securities before the market opens on Thursday. If an announcement were made at 4:30 p.m. on a Friday, Wednesday generally would be the first eligible trading day. Although technological advances have increased the speed at which investors have access to information, we believe it is prudent to wait two full business days before allowing trading to begin.

E. Transactions by Family Members

The insider trading policy applies to family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household, and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control (such as parents or adult children who consult with you before they trade in Company securities) ("Family Members"). You are responsible for the transactions of Family Members and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in the Company's securities.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER COMPANY PLANS

A. Stock Option Exercises

The Company's insider trading policy does not apply to the exercise of an employee stock option where cash is paid separately for the exercise price of the option, or to the exercise of a tax withholding right under which you elect to have the Company withhold shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements. **The policy does apply, however, to any sale of stock in connection with the exercise of an option, including as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option. Since most employees typically use the cashless exercise approach for exercising Company options, they should not, as a practical matter, exercise an option at any time they possess material nonpublic information.**

B. Darden Savings Plan and FlexComp

The Company's insider trading policy applies to some (but not all) transactions in the Company stock fund in the Darden Savings Plan (including the 401(k) plan and the Employee Stock Ownership Plan) and the phantom Company stock fund in the FlexComp plan (collectively, the "Company Stock Funds"). The insider trading policy does not apply to *automatic* periodic purchases of stock or phantom stock in the Company Stock Funds through payroll deduction. The policy does apply, however, to *voluntary* elections you make involving the Company Stock Funds, including: (a) your initial election to enroll in the plans, if you will be making contributions

to the Company Stock Fund, (b) an election to increase or decrease the percentage of your periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Company Stock Funds, (c) an election to make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Company Stock Funds, (d) an election to borrow money against your plan account if the loan will result in a liquidation of some or all of your Company Stock Fund balance, and (e) your election to pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Company Stock Fund. None of these actions should be taken when you possess material nonpublic information.

C. Market Timing in the Company Stock Funds in Savings Plan or FlexComp

Market timing, or frequent short-term trading of mutual fund shares, is viewed negatively by securities regulators and shareholder advocacy groups. Some investors have used their employee 401(k) plans or deferred compensation plans like FlexComp to engage in market timing. Market timing by even a small number of plan participants can be harmful to the other plan participants- even when it does not violate the law- by driving up the costs of administering the fund. In addition, market timing by employees in-and-out of the Company Stock Funds, particularly near the Company's scheduled release of financial results, can suggest that the trades were made using inside information, even when this is not the case. The SEC and other regulators have taken steps to stop market timing practices and punish people who have broken the insider trading laws through market timing. In light of this close scrutiny, frequent and excessive trading in the Company Stock Funds is prohibited, and short-term trading in-and-out of the Company Stock Funds, especially during periods surrounding the Company's scheduled release of financial results, is strongly discouraged. The Company reserves the right to investigate whether market timing is taking place in the Company Stock Funds or in other plan funds, and could impose greater restrictions to deter these practices. In addition, all executive officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Company who file reports with the SEC under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act ("Section 16 Filers") must abide by SEC rules that prohibit non-exempt opposite way transactions in the Company Stock Funds within any six-month period, and must report all plan transactions involving Company stock or phantom stock on Form 4 or 5, as applicable.

D. Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's insider trading policy does not apply to *automatic* periodic purchases through payroll deduction of Company stock in the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The policy does apply, however, to *voluntary* transactions, including your: (a) initial election to enroll in the ESPP for any enrollment period, (b) election to increase or decrease the amount of your automatic periodic contributions by payroll deduction to the ESPP, (c) election to cease payroll deductions altogether and withdraw any accumulated cash, and (d) sales of Company stock that were purchased under the ESPP, none of which should be done when you possess material nonpublic information (and, for Designated Insiders, should not be conducted during any Blackout Period as discussed below) . If you participate in the ESPP, and you do not possess material nonpublic information at the time you enroll, then all subsequent automatic investments by payroll deduction are allowed without restriction under this insider trading policy.

Finally, Section 16 Filers are not permitted to participate in the ESPP.

E. Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Company's insider trading policy does not apply to purchases of Company stock resulting from the *automatic* reinvestment of dividends paid on Company stock held in the Company's Direct Advantage Investment Program ("Dividend Reinvestment Plan"). The policy does apply, however, to *voluntary* purchases of Company stock under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan resulting from your initial election to participate in the plan, to make additional contributions, or to increase your level of participation. The policy also applies to your voluntary sale of any

Company stock held in the plan.

SPECIAL AND PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

No officer, employee or member of the Board of Directors of the Company should engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities. Other transactions, such as limit orders, may raise special issues because of the manner in which they are executed. You should observe the special rules described below regarding the following types of transactions:

A. Short Sales

Short sales are sales of securities which the seller does not own at the time the sell order is placed. Short sales would generally be interpreted by the market as an expectation by the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales by an employee of the Company or member of its Board of Directors may reduce the employee's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited. In addition, short sales by Company executive officers and members of its Board of Directors would violate Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act.

B. Publicly Traded Options

A transaction in publicly traded options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the stock and therefore, if made by an employee of the Company or member of its Board of Directors, creates the appearance that the trading is based on inside information. Transactions in publicly-traded options also may focus the employee's or Director's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls or other derivative securities based on the Company's securities on an exchange or in any other organized market are prohibited. (Option positions arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the section below captioned "Hedging Transactions.")

C. Hedging Transactions

Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow an employee to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. These transactions allow an employee or member of the Company's Board of Directors to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the employee or Director may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders. As a result, these types of transactions must be analyzed carefully. If you wish to engage in a transaction of this type, you must first obtain the clearance of the Company's General Counsel, and there is no assurance that clearance will be granted. Any request for pre-clearance of a hedging or similar arrangement must be submitted to the General Counsel at least two weeks prior to the proposed execution of the proposed transaction and must set forth a justification for the proposed transaction.

D. Margin Accounts and Pledges

Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities, Insiders should take special

precautions when placing Company securities in a margin account or when pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan. In general, in effecting these transactions, the insider should avoid placing undue reliance on the value of Company securities. Any insider who wishes to place Company securities in a margin account or pledge Company securities as collateral for a loan must submit a request for approval to the General Counsel at least two weeks prior to the proposed placement or pledge.

E. Limit Orders

A limit order is an order placed with a broker to buy or sell a security at a specific price or better. The broker will execute the trade only within the price restriction. For example, if the client places a limit order to sell stock at \$33 when the price is at \$31, the trade will not be executed unless and until the stock price hits \$33. The Company discourages placing limit orders on the Company's stock, because the orders can result in an automatic trade on a later date when the price is reached, regardless of whether the person placing the order possesses material nonpublic information at that time. If you feel you must use a limit order, it should be limited to a relatively short time, usually no more than a week. In addition, Designated Insiders should limit the duration of any limit order to a Window Period, and may not execute any transactions in Company securities, including pursuant to a previously placed limit order, during a Blackout Period.

BLACKOUT AND WINDOW PERIODS FOR TRADING BY DESIGNATED INSIDERS

A. Quarterly Blackout and Window Periods

To help prevent inadvertent violations of the securities laws and to avoid even the appearance of trading on inside information, the General Counsel will maintain a list of "Designated Insiders," which shall consist of: (i) Section 16 Filers, and (ii) other persons deemed by the General Counsel as likely to be in regular possession of material nonpublic information concerning the Company, whether by virtue of their job position, receipt of summary financial reports or otherwise. In addition to being subject to all the other limitations of this Policy, Designated Insiders and their Family Members may not conduct any transactions involving the Company's securities covered by this Policy during a "Blackout Period" beginning three weeks prior to the end of each fiscal quarter and ending two full business days following the regularly scheduled final public release of the Company's earnings results for that quarter. In other words, Designated Insiders may only conduct transactions in Company securities during the "Window Period" beginning two full business days following the regularly scheduled final public release of the Company's quarterly earnings and ending three weeks prior to the close of the next fiscal quarter, and only then if they are comfortable that they do not otherwise possess any material non-public information concerning Darden. At present, the Company's fiscal quarters generally end on the last Sunday in February, May, August and November, and the final earnings results for the quarters usually (but not always) are announced at 7:00 a.m. on a business day during the third full week in March, June, September and December. As such, if the regularly scheduled final earnings are announced at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 23, 2012, then the window for trading would open on Tuesday, March 27, 2012, and end at the close of business on Friday, May 4, 2012. The exact dates of the Blackout and Window Periods for each fiscal year will be posted on the Company's "Dish" intranet for reference by any Designated Insider, and updated from time to time.

Under certain very limited circumstances, a Designated Insider may be permitted to trade during a Blackout Period, but only if the General Counsel concludes that the Designated Insider does not in fact possess material nonpublic information (because, for example, he or she is out on vacation and has not received any earnings or sales reports). Designated Insiders wishing to trade during a Blackout Period must contact the General Counsel for approval at least two business days in advance of any proposed transaction involving the Company's securities. All

determinations by the General Counsel shall be final and not subject to further review.

B. Event-specific Trading Restriction Periods

From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few members of the Board of Directors or executives. So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, Directors, executive officers, and any other persons designated by the General Counsel may not trade in the Company's securities. In addition, the Company's financial results may be sufficiently material in a particular fiscal quarter that, in the judgment of the General Counsel, Designated Insiders should refrain from trading in the Company's securities even sooner than the typical Blackout Period. In that case, the General Counsel may notify the Designated Insiders that they should not trade in the Company's securities, without disclosing the reason for the restriction. The existence of an event-specific trading restriction period or extension of a Blackout Period for Designated Insiders will not be announced to the Company as a whole, and should not be communicated to any other person. Even if the General Counsel has not designated you as a person who should not trade due to an event-specific restriction, you should not trade while aware of material nonpublic information. Exceptions cannot be granted during an event-specific trading restriction period.

PRE-CLEARANCE PROCEDURES FOR SECTION 16 FILERS

To further prevent even the appearance of trading on inside information, and to facilitate the filing of required SEC reports, Section 16 Filers and their Family Members may not engage in any transaction in the Company's securities (including a gift, contribution to a trust, or similar transfer) without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the General Counsel. A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the General Counsel at least two days in advance of the proposed transaction. Section 16 Filers may request pre-clearance by contacting the General Counsel by email, or in person or by phone. The General Counsel usually will respond the same day the request is received, although there can be no assurances of that timing, depending on travel schedules and other commitments. When Section 16 Filers request pre-clearance, they should consider whether they may have any material nonpublic information about the Company, and should mention those circumstances. They should indicate whether they have effected any non-exempt "opposite-way" transactions within the past six months, and should be prepared to report their proposed transaction on an appropriate Form 4 or Form 5. They should also be prepared to comply with SEC Rule 144 and file Form 144, if necessary, at the time of any sale. Further information concerning the Section 16 and Rule 144 reporting requirements is provided in a memorandum titled "Section 16 and Rule 144 Compliance" that is provided by the Company to all Section 16 Filers, additional copies of which are available upon request from the General Counsel.

The General Counsel is under no obligation to approve a trade submitted for pre-clearance. If a Section 16 Filer seeks pre-clearance and permission to trade is denied, he or she should refrain from initiating any transaction in Company stock, and should not inform any other person of the restriction.

The pre-clearance policy does not apply to a stock option exercise if the option is to be exercised and no shares are to be sold, but it does apply to sales of stock issued upon the exercise of stock options, including same-day sales and cashless exercises. See "Stock Option Exercises" above.

Designated Insiders who are not Section 16 Filers are not required to comply with the pre-clearance procedure described above.

PREARRANGED TRADING PLANS

SEC Rule 10b5-1 provides a defense from insider trading liability if trades occur under a pre-arranged "trading plan" that meets certain conditions. Under this rule, if you enter into a binding contract, instruction or written plan that specifies the amount, price and date on which securities are to be purchased or sold, or a pre-determined formula by which the amount, price and date of trades will be

determined, and these arrangements are established at a time when you do not possess material nonpublic information, then you may claim a defense to insider trading liability if the transactions under the trading plan occur at a time when you have subsequently learned material nonpublic information. The details of the rule are complex, and a memo providing further information about the rule is available upon request from the General Counsel (the "10b5-1 Memo"). Any Designated Insider who wishes to implement a trading plan under SEC Rule 10b5-1 must first pre-clear the plan with the General Counsel and use the other procedures described in the 10b5-1 Memo. Transactions that comply with a pre-cleared trading plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the transaction, but Section 16 Filers are required to advise the General Counsel immediately upon the execution of a transaction so that appropriate SEC filings can be made timely.

POST-TERMINATION TRANSACTIONS

This Policy Statement continues to apply to your transactions in Company securities even after you have terminated employment. If you are aware of material nonpublic information when you terminate service as a member of the Board of Directors, officer or other employee of the Company, you may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material. The pre-clearance procedures for Section 16 Filers, however, will cease to apply to transactions in Company securities upon the expiration of any Blackout Period or other event-specific trading restriction period that is applicable to a Section 16 Filer at the time of his or her termination of service.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPANY ASSISTANCE

Questions about this Policy Statement or its application to any proposed transaction should be directed to the Company's General Counsel. Ultimately, however, the responsibility for adhering to this Policy Statement and avoiding unlawful transactions rests with the individual employee.

Amended and Restated 5/21/2002

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Amended 5/6/2004

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Amended 4/10/2009

Amended 6/23/10

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