



ROYAL UNIBREW

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT 2006





The Environmental Report has been checked and certified by the Danish Standards Association (Accreditation Number 6003). The Environmental Report has been verified in accordance with the EMAS – EU REGULATION EEC no. 761/2001 of 19 March 2001 on organisations' voluntary participation in a joint Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

The Danish Standards Association has performed environmental certification of the three Danish breweries in accordance with the international standard for environmental management DS/EN ISO 14001:2004. ISO – The International Standard Organisation – is an international association of national standardisation organisations. ISO 14001 is an international certification standard for environmental management and therefore applies to most of the world.

The Environmental Report for the 2007 financial year will be issued in April 2008.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	5
Introduction	6
Environmental Policy	9
Royal Unibrew Objectives	10
Faxe Bryggeri	11
Ceres Bryggerierne	14
Albani Bryggerierne	17
Health & Safety	20
Product-oriented Environmental Activities	22
Environmental Accounts	23

Albani

FAXE

CERES



Poul Møller
CEO



Povl Friis
Executive director, Technich and Supply Chain



PREFACE

Royal Unibrew A/S should like to provide shareholders, employees, authorities, neighbours and other stakeholders with insight into our environmental work. The purpose of preparing and publishing this Environmental Report is to contribute to the dialogue by informing our stakeholders openly of our environmental work. The Environmental Report provides a description of our environmental efforts in 2006 as well as a description of our objectives for the future.

This Environmental Report concerns the Danish Royal Unibrew breweries:

- Faxe
- Ceres
- Albani

The Faxe and Ceres breweries have enjoyed environmental certification under ISO 14001 since 1997, and Albani was certified in 2003. We strive to adapt continuously our quality and environmental management system to developments in both our surrounding community and our own production in order for the system to contribute towards keeping focus on our day-to-day environmental efforts.

At Royal Unibrew we wish to produce with care, and the key words for our environmental work are optimisation, recycling and reduction. We operate a growth business and therefore we work on all fronts to reduce resource consumption, discharges, waste volumes and health & safety risks. We are doing this by eg. process optimisation to the benefit of both the environment and the Company. Environmental management is one of the key tools in creating a balance between business objectives and environmental impacts. However, also our Business Excellence Projects are very important in relation to optimisation of our processes.

In 2003 the first Business Excellence Projects were launched at Royal Unibrew, and the main objective of these projects has been to enhance efficiency. The projects contribute greatly to reducing resource consumption and discharges as well as waste volumes and health & safety risks and therefore benefit the environment as well as the Company. In other words, the efforts to achieve efficient and profitable production walk hand in hand with the efforts to be an attractive and responsible workplace in the environmental and health & safety areas.

In 2005-2007 we have focused particularly on the following areas:

- Energy consumption
- Waste water
- Organic matter content of waste water
- Accidents among employees

Overall, our environmental impacts have been reduced; however, production reorganisation has led to results below target at the local level. In the health & safety area developments have gone in the wrong direction for the Group as a whole in 2006. We will direct targeted efforts at improving this area in 2007 and will continue to launch initiatives to contribute towards meeting our targets in the other three target areas.

In the next sections we have described our results in the four areas in 2006 for Ceres, Albani and Faxe.

You may obtain a copy of our Environmental Report by contacting Royal Unibrew A/S. Alternatively, the Report may be accessed at our website www.royalunibrew.com.

Poul Møller
CEO



Povl Friis

Executive director, Technich and Supply Chain



INTRODUCTION

Royal Unibrew A/S is Scandinavia's second-largest brewery group comprising four Danish breweries, Albani, Ceres, Faxe and Maribo; Kalnapilis, a Lithuanian brewery; Cido, a Latvian soft drinks producer; Lacplesa Alus, a Latvian brewery; two breweries in Poland, Brok and Strzelec; and two breweries in the Caribbean, Dominica Brewery & Beverages and Antigua Brewery. Royal Unibrew has some 2,400 employees world-wide and exports to approx 65 countries throughout the world.

MARIBO BRYGHUS

Maribo Bryghus has for a number of years recorded its consumption with environmental impact in key areas. Through environmental targets and environmental action plans, the brewery has worked determinedly to improve the rate of utilisation of the resources applied and to reduce emissions and discharges to the surrounding environment. The information has been published in the green accounts of the brewery, which may also be accessed at www.royalunibrew.com.

BREWERIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION AND EMAS REGISTRATION:

- Faxe
- Ceres
- Albani

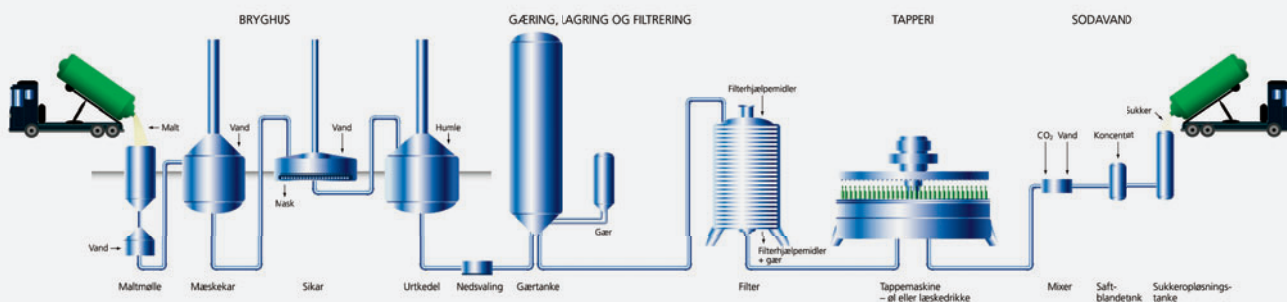
ENTITIES WITHOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION AND EMAS REGISTRATION:

- Maribo Bryghus (Denmark)
- The Lacplesa Alus brewery and the Cido soft drinks producer in Riga (Latvia)
- The Kalnapilis brewery in Panevėžys (Lithuania)
- The Brok Browary brewery in Koszalin and the Strzelec Browary Jedrzejow brewery (Poland)
- Dominica Brewery & Beverages and Antigua Brewery (the Caribbean)

Although some of our breweries do not have environmental certification/EMAS registration, they are all striving to achieve environmental and health & safety levels corresponding to those of the certified breweries of the Group.

KALNAPILIS

Like the other Royal Unibrew breweries, Kalnapilis focuses on reducing resource consumption. The brewery performs continuous control and optimisation of resource, water, electricity and gas consumption as well as monitoring discharges to the environment, which are reported on a monthly basis. In 2006, special focus has been on training our employees in health &



PROCESS

The brewing of beer follows a very traditional method, but the part-processes of the brewing cycle are highly modernised and streamlined. The production of beer involves brewing, fermentation, storing and filtration. After these processes, the beer may be bottled, canned or casked and stocked, ready for

delivery. Soft drinks production involves an accurate mixture of raw materials in the form of concentrates, sugar, water and carbon dioxide, which is bottled or canned or sold as concentrates primarily to the hotel, restaurant and catering segment.

safety and on general training. Furthermore, a project to reduce noise from the brewery was launched in 2006.

LACPLESA ALUS OG CIDO

Lacplesa Alus and Cido have appointed environmental managers responsible for ensuring compliance with existing national environmental legislation in order for smoke, noise and waste water emissions, etc to comply with regulatory requirements. There is also focus on minimising resource consumption. Waste is separated into several fractions with a view to recycling.

BROK AND STRZELEC

At the two breweries in Poland, Brok and Strzelec, efforts to reduce the volumes of waste water and emissions have continued, and measurements are made by both quality and volumes. In 2006 focus has been on training employees in health & safety, and a number of safety measures for employees have been established. In connection with future production reorganisation, environmental assessments of potential consequences have been made. Energy consumption per unit produced is expected to be reduced as a result of production reorganisation.

DOMINICA BREWERY & BEVERAGES AND ANTIGUA BREWERY

The breweries in the Caribbean did not become part of the Group until the end of 2006. Therefore, they will not be described in detail until in the Environmental Report for 2007.

PRODUCTS

The business activity of Royal Unibrew is the production and marketing of beer, malt and soft drinks, fruit juices and spring water. The Group's products are marketed and sold nationally and are exported in original containers.



DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Key environmental issues of Royal Unibrew are:

- Large consumption of raw materials and consumables
- Discharges and emissions which are critical to the environment
- Waste
- Environmental aspects subject to statutory requirements
- Health & safety and accidents

The breweries use large volumes of containers, packaging and vegetable raw materials and have substantial energy and water consumption. Furthermore, a large amount of lye (NaOH) is used for the cleaning of processing plants. All breweries discharge waste water containing organic matter which is transformed and cleaned at municipal waste water treatment plants without problems.

More than 90% of solid waste from our breweries is recycled or sold as by-products. The large fractions that are sorted and recycled are:

- Glass
- Aluminium
- Iron
- Cardboard/paper
- Plastic

By-products are primarily mash and yeast cream. Mash is the indissoluble parts from the brewing process. Both mash and yeast cream are used for eg. feed production and soil improvement.

Finally noise is a significant environmental factor because our breweries are situated in urban areas and activities therefore affect the local environment substantially.

In relation to health & safety issues of the breweries, accidents have been given priority as a target area that receives focus in the environmental management system combined with work place assessments.

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Indirect environmental impacts are issues that we, as an organisation, do not fully control, which arise throughout the product life cycle from “cradle to grave”. Based on generally accepted life cycle assessments of beer and soft drinks packaging and containers, the most significant indirect environmental impacts are related to the choice of packaging and container materials, the weight of disposable containers and the use of disposable containers in export markets. Furthermore, environmental impacts from sub-suppliers and distribution of goods are significant. Royal Unibrew A/S seeks to manage these indirect impacts through its quality and environmental management system.

DEFINITION FOR CALCULATING RATIOS

As of 2005, ratios are calculated as:

[Consumption/hectolitre output] with hectolitre output equalling hectolitres bottled/caned + hectolitres delivered by road tanker.

In connection with brewing, the unit hectolitre, which corresponds to 100 l, has been used since the old days.

Bottled/canned: The volume of beer or soft drinks bottled or canned.

Delivered by road tanker: The volume of beer delivered directly from the brewery.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Responsibility for the environmental management of Royal Unibrew A/S is placed with the Executive Board, and more specifically the technical director who is the chairman of Royal Unibrew's environmental steering committee. The environmental management system is structured through common policies, objectives and procedures for Royal Unibrew combined with the individual objectives, action plans and instructions of the breweries.

The production management of the breweries is united in environmental groups which meet monthly to evaluate targets and action plans, new ideas for environmental improvements and the efficiency

of the environmental management system. Responsibilities and competence relating to the environment and health & safety have been delegated to key employees in order to ensure continuous focus on key environmental issues.



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

It is the objective of Royal Unibrew A/S to develop and produce beer and soft drinks taking into account consumer and social requirements and expectations in terms of environmentally sound products and production. The environmental policy applies to the breweries Faxe, Ceres and Albani and covers the following items:

1.

We shall develop and maintain an environmental management system that will always qualify for ISO/EN 14001 certification and shall on an annual basis publish an environmental report registered under the European Union Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, EMAS.

2.

We shall manage and evaluate on a continuous basis the key environmental impacts of current operations and planned activities. We shall establish annual environmental targets for selected target areas, taking into consideration financial and technical capabilities, aiming at:

- preventing pollution through the use of cleaner technology;
- reducing water consumption, waste volumes and sewage load;
- developing efficient energy management and improving energy efficiency;
- developing efficient waste sorting in order for as much waste as possible to be recycled.

3.

We shall continue to comply with existing environmental legislation and to be at the leading edge of developments through open dialogue with local authorities and key stakeholders in respect of the environmental aspects of Royal Unibrew.

4.

We shall seek to prevent unintentional environmental impacts through accidents, fire and operational failure and to update a contingency plan to ensure that any impacts are limited to the extent possible.

5.

We shall inform, train and instruct our staff to handle their tasks within the environmental management system and to encourage environmental awareness in the organisation.

6.

We shall seek by means of work place assessments to prevent accidents at work and to evaluate the accident statistics of Royal Unibrew as compared to the national accident statistics prepared by the Danish Employers' Confederation.

7.

We shall map key indirect environmental impacts and seek influence on a reduction of these impacts.

8.

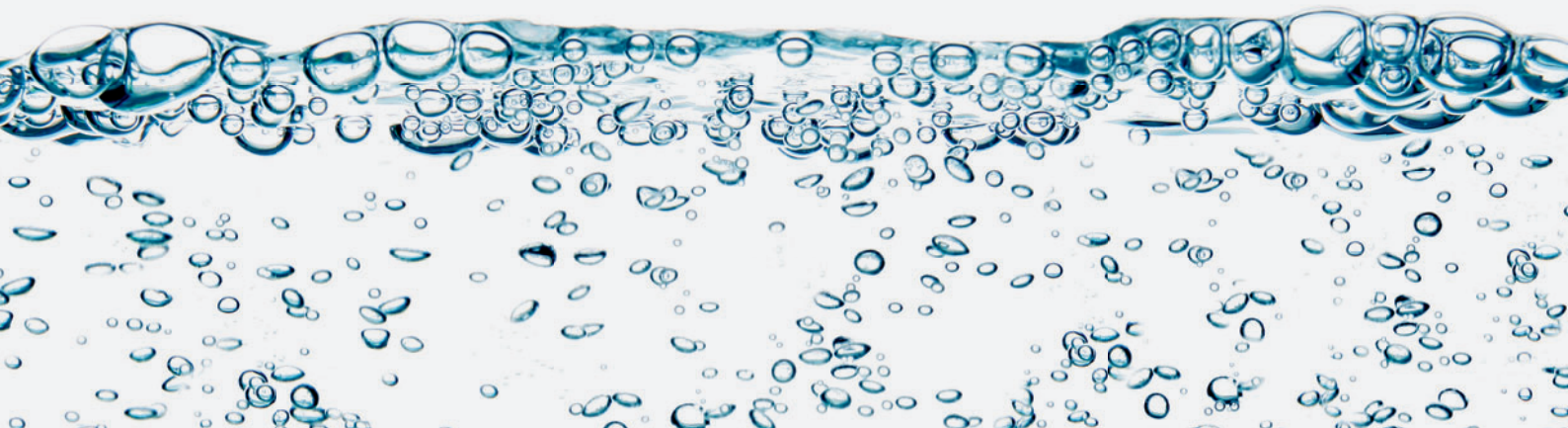
We shall assess our key suppliers and sub-suppliers from an environmental point of view. In priority areas, Royal Unibrew will enter into a dialogue with the supplier and the sub-supplier on the environmental aspects of products and services.

9.

We shall ensure that contractors working at the Brewery's sites have been informed of relevant environmental requirements of the environmental management system.

10.

We shall inform the individual consumers and customers of environmental aspects of our beer and soft drinks by following existing rules of environmental product labelling.



ROYAL UNIBREW OBJECTIVES

In the period 2005-2007 (both years included), Royal Unibrew will focus on environmental improvements in the following target areas:

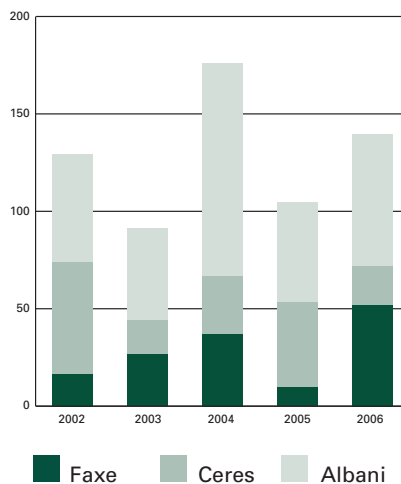
- Energy consumption
- Waste water
- Organic matter content of waste water
- Accidents among employees

The breweries have locally prepared specific targets within the overall environmental objectives.

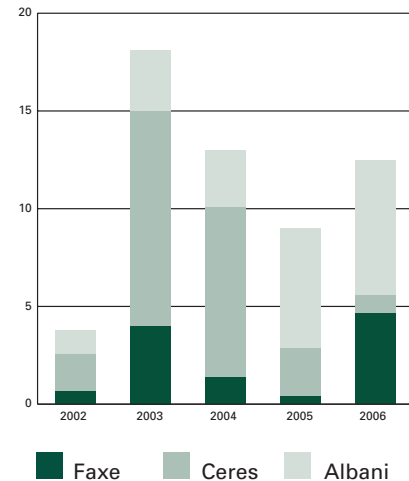
Overall, our environmental impacts have declined steadily in the years 2002-2006 within energy, waste water and organic matter content of waste water. However, reorganisation of production among the breweries has led to results short of the environmental targets at the local level.

In the health & safety area the favourable developments of past years have unfortunately gone in the wrong direction in 2006 and we will direct targeted efforts at improving this area in 2007.

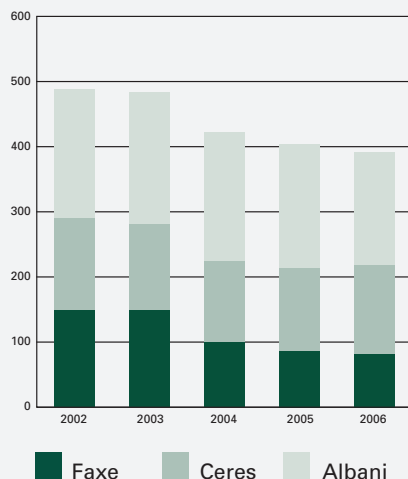
Total accident frequency



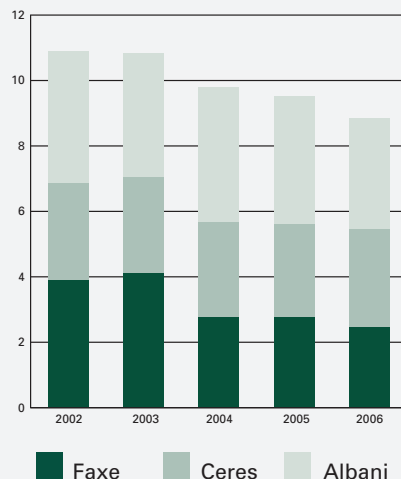
Total absence



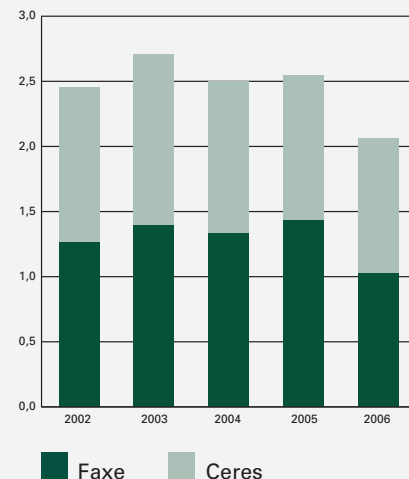
Total energy consumption 2002-2006



Total waste water 2002-2006



Total organic matter content





FAXE BRYGGERI

Adress:	Faxe Allé 1, DK-4650 Faxe
NACE code:	15.96 – Breweries and 15.98 – Soft drinks production facilities
CVR No:	41-95-67-12
P No:	1.002.928.300
Environmental authority:	Municipality of Faxe
List category:	E 106
Approvals:	Addendum to environmental approval, extension of stacking station of 22 February 2005 Environmental approval of 11 September 2001 with affirmation as amended by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency of 5 January 2004 Connection approval by the Municipality of Faxe for discharge of waste water to public sewer system for Faxe Bryggeri of 22 April 2003.

FAXE BRYGGERI

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS 2006

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 7% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2004
- Reduction of waste water to 2.60 hl/hl
- Keeping the COD level at the 2004 level of 1.04 kg/hl

Up until 2005, we have had environmental targets for electricity and heat, respectively; however, as of 2005, we have calculated

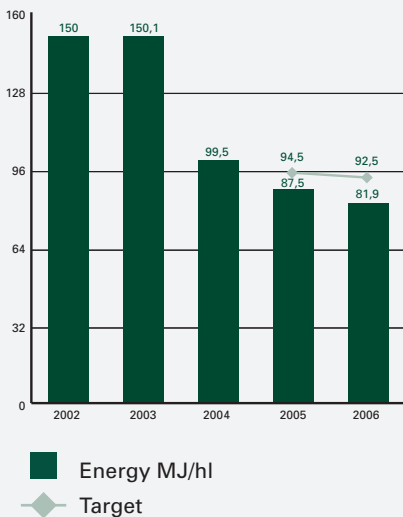
the total energy consumption to facilitate comparison between the breweries. Therefore, we provide environmental target for energy consumption only for 2005 onwards.

EFFORTS AND RESULTS

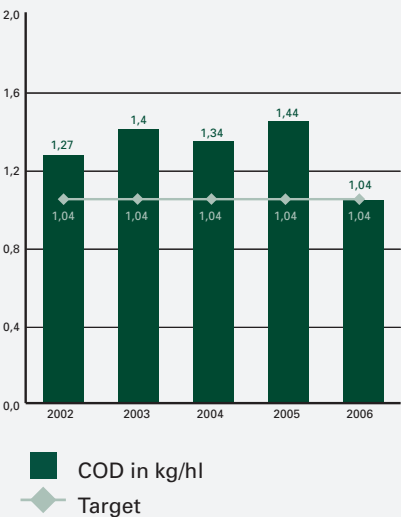
The environmental ratios for 2006 show that environmental improvements have been achieved by Faxe within energy, water and waste water.

Area	Result	Target 2006
Energy:	Total realised energy consumption is 81.9 MJ/hl. This is 11.5% better than targeted and 6.5% better than in 2005. The reduction is primarily due to replacement of old air compressors by new ones – electricity consumption for compressed air has thus declined to 0.55 kWh/hl in 2006. Furthermore, the new air compressors contributed towards reducing energy consumption for heating. However, also the production increase and the mild autumn/winter weather, which contributed towards reducing the need for room heating, were contributing factors.	Total energy consumption of 92.5 MJ/hl
Waste water:	The specific water consumption per hectolitre has been reduced by 6.3% to 3.3 hl/hl. The reduction is evenly attributable to brewing and bottling/canning activities and is due to optimisation of certain CIP-procedures, of which in particular wort discharge cip has resulted in lower water consumption and thus lower waste water discharges. However, also the increased production was a contributing factor. Waste water discharge increased by 7.4% from 2005, whereas the specific discharge per hectolitre was reduced by 9.9% to 2.49 hl/hl.	2.60 hl/hl
COD:	COD discharge increased by 8.8% over 2005, whereas the specific discharge per hectolitre was reduced by 8.8% to 1.04 kg/hl. In connection with Business Excellence, many measures have been taken to reduce beer wastage both with respect to brewing and bottling/canning activities, which is the primary reason for the reduction of specific COD discharge.	1.04 kg/hl

Energy, Faxe



COD waste water, Faxe



ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2007

The original environmental targets for 2007 were achieved already in 2006. It has therefore been decided to establish new environmental targets for 2007:

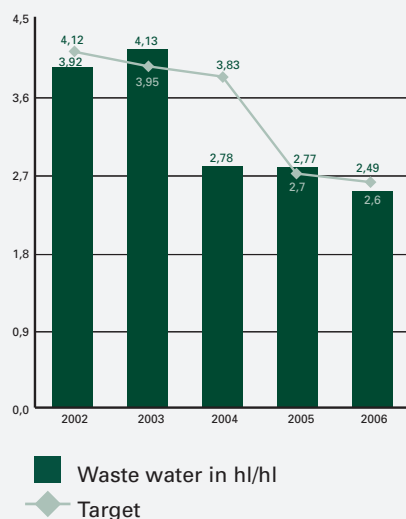
- 5% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2006
- 5% reduction of waste water compared to 2006
- 5% reduction of COD level compared to 2006

The above involves efforts in 2007 to reduce wastage at the juice extraction station, glass wastage and compressed air consumption.

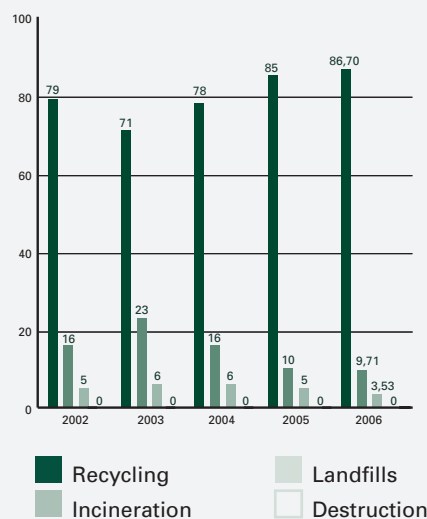
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:

Area	Result
CO ₂ :	Both specific consumption and production were at the 2005 level. A new deoxidation system was installed in 2006 which, unlike the former system, uses CO ₂ for deoxidation purposes.
Noise:	No equipment that could increase the noise level has been installed in 2006, and therefore new noise measurements have not been required. Measures to reduce noise from the brewery include the replacement of an old CO ₂ condenser by a new low-noise model. Furthermore, a new stacking station has been implemented, which has moved noise from an area with residential buildings down towards the industrial area.
Solid waste:	In the solid waste area, the favourable development of more recycling and less waste for incineration and landfills continues. Recycling: Some 87% of total volumes compared to 85% in 2005. Incineration: Just below 10% of total volumes, which is slightly below the 2005 level. Landfills: Some 3%; the share was 5% in 2005. A small amount of light sources and paint was sent for destruction corresponding to 0.06% in 2006.
Authorities:	There were no circumstances in 2006 which gave rise to comments from the authorities. Self-assessment is made of the compliance with statutory requirements and external rules. This did not give rise to any comments in 2006.

Waste water, Faxe



Solid waste, Faxe





CERES BRYGGERIERNE

Adress:	Ceres Allé 1 og 9, DK-8100 Århus C
NACE code:	15.96 – Bryggerier
CVR No:	41-95-67-12
P No:	1.002.928.361
Environmental authority:	Municipality of Århus
List category:	E 106
Approvals:	Environmental approval of 29 January 1996 with re-evaluation of 9 March 2005 Connection approval by the Municipality of Århus for discharge of waste water to public sewer system with revision of terms of 5 August 1999

CERES BRYGGERIERNE

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS 2006

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 2% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2004
- 2% reduction of water consumption compared to 2004
- 2% reduction of waste water compared to 2004
- 4% reduction of COD compared to 2004

Up until 2005, we have had environmental targets for electricity and heat, respectively; however, as of 2005, we have calculated the total energy consumption to facilitate comparison between the breweries. Therefore, we provide environmental target for energy consumption only for 2005 onwards.

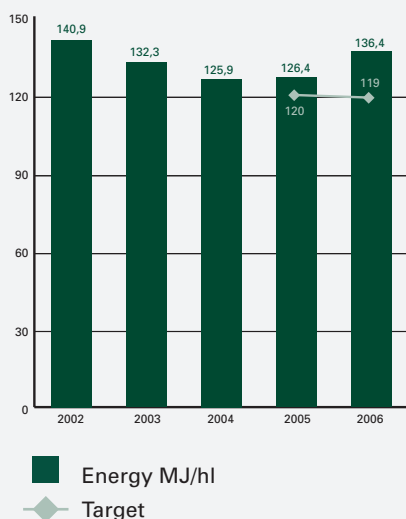
EFFORTS AND RESULTS

The environmental ratios for 2006 for electricity, heat, water and waste water exceed the environmental targets for 2006 by 7-15%, whereas COD is 3% better than the target for 2006.

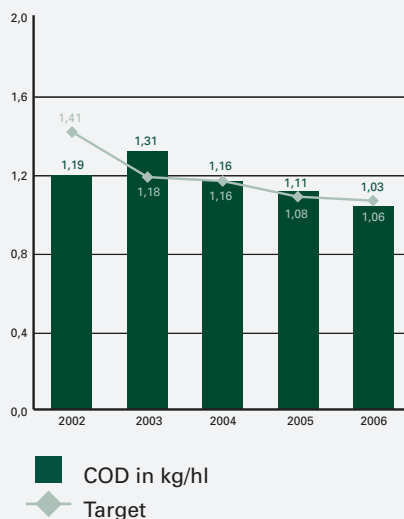
The reasons for the high environmental ratios for 2006 are 17% lower production than anticipated when establishing the environmental ratios and the consequences of a changed product mix at Ceres in the summer of 2006.

Area	Result	Target 2006
Energy:	9.56 kWh/hl was used for electricity, which is 14.6% short of the environmental target. 102 MJ/hl energy was used for heating purposes, which is 15.2% short of expectations.	119 MJ/hl
Water:	There was an actual consumption of 3.98 hl/hl, which is 7.1% short of expectations. The increased water consumption is partly due to increased water consumption for brewing activities as a result of the changed CIP-procedures. Furthermore, a changed product mix has resulted in more displacement of beer by water in plate pasteuriser.	3.72 hl/hl
Waste water:	The actual discharge was 2.98 hl/hl, which is 9.1% more than targeted. The primary reason for the target not being met was the increased water consumption.	2.73 hl/hl
COD:	COD for 2006 was 3% better than the environmental target for 2006 and was at the same level as in 2005. In 2006 great efforts were made to reduce COD by way of reduced beer wastage.	1.06 kg/hl

Energy, Ceres



COD waste water, Ceres



ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2007

The environmental targets will be revised in early 2007 as malt production will be moved from Albani to Ceres.

Furthermore, the following measures will be taken in 2007. The measures will be included in our action plan once allocations have been approved:

REDUCTION OF WATER CONSUMPTION:

- Hot water rinse at the bottling/canning facilities will be changed to cold water rinse with disinfectant. This will result in a minor increase in the chemicals consumption but large water and heat savings.
- Recycled water from the Kieselgur filter will be used as rinsing water in the carbon dioxide receptor, which previously used pure water.

HEALTH & SAFETY:

New cardboard magazine for Kisters 2 at the bottling/canning facilities to reduce inappropriate working postures when adding cardboard.

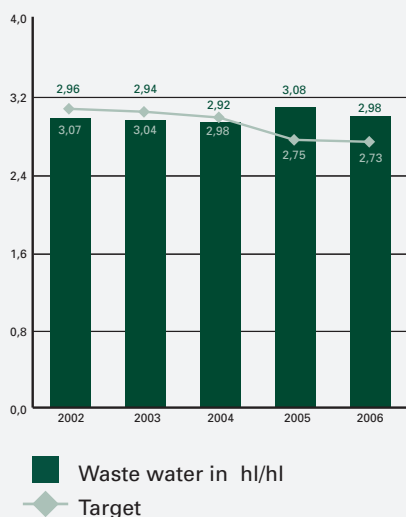
ENERGY SAVINGS:

- Establishment of new carbon dioxide vaporizer that will use surplus heat from the hot cooling medium – this will save heat for the carbon dioxide vaporizer and electricity for refrigerating compressors for refrigeration of the cooling medium.
- Establishment of heat exchanger in spare boiler so that the spare boiler is kept heated by the operating boiler. This will save oil for starting up the spare boiler regularly.
- Establishment of vapour pressure control to the effect that the vapour pressure may for the greater part of the time be reduced from 8 to a level that ensures normal operation of the system.
- Continued strengthening of online energy monitoring to ensure optimum operating functions and as protection against operating failure.

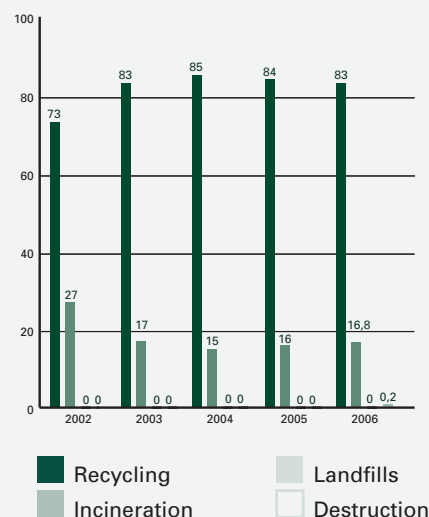
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:

Area	Result
Solid waste:	Total waste volumes went up by 4% from 2005 to 2006 primarily due to paper/cardboard for recycling. Total waste volumes per hectolitre output increased to 0.72 kg/hl in 2006. Volumes of solid waste for recycling went up by 0.60 kg/hl. Solid waste for incineration went up to 0.12 kg/hl. Volumes of glass waste were reduced greatly in 2006.
Authorities:	There were no circumstances in 2006 which gave rise to comments from the authorities. Self-assessment is made of the compliance with statutory requirements and external rules. This did not give rise to any comments in 2006.

Waste water, Ceres



Solid waste, Ceres





ALBANI BRYGGERIERNE

Adress:	Tværgade 2, DK-5100 Odense C
NACE code:	15.96 – Bryggerier
CVR No:	41-95-67-12
P No.:	1.003.084.750
Environmental authority:	Municipality of Odense
List category:	E 106
Approvals:	Supplementary approval for Albani Bryggerierne Environmental approval of 3 December 1997 Water catchment permit of 26 June 1997 Assumptions and special terms relating to waste water discharge issued pursuant to Part 4 of the Danish Environmental Protection Act (as recommend by Odense Water Ltd, Environmental and Planning Department)

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS 2006

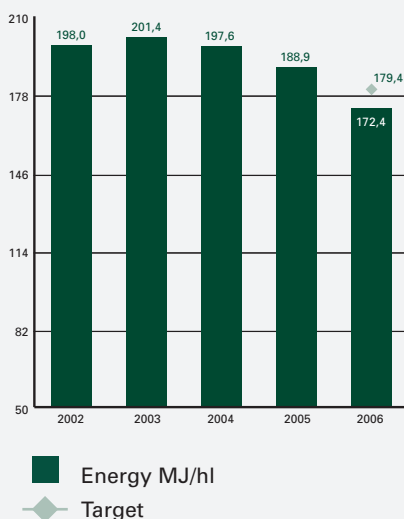
The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 5% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2005
- 2% reduction of water consumption compared to 2005
- Solid waste: 2005 level to be maintained

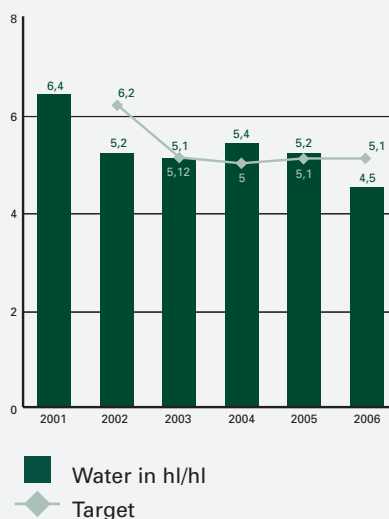
The waste water target of Royal Unibrew has been redefined to a target for water savings because Albani does not perform regular measurements of waste water volumes.

Area	Result	Target 2006
Energy:	<p>Electricity consumption in 2006 was 10.97 kWh/hl equal to a 9% reduction from 2005.</p> <p>The key reasons for the reduction were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced efficiency of the bottling/canning facilities; • focus on the compressed air system (leakage and after-treatment); • installation of energy efficient pumps for boiler plant; • change of the operating conditions of the NH3 system eg by installing a new condenser. <p>Heat consumption was 132.85 MJ/hl equal to a 9% reduction from 2005.</p> <p>The key reasons for the reduction were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced efficiency of the bottling/canning facilities; • change of boiler operation to lower compression; • improved utilisation of energy from waste gases; • new insulation of steam main. <p>Total energy consumption in 2006 was 172 MJ/hl energy.</p>	179 MJ/hl
Water:	<p>Water consumption in 2006 was 4.53 hl/hl equal to a 14% reduction from 2005.</p> <p>The key reasons for the reduction were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced efficiency of the bottling/canning facilities; • increased focus on water consumption eg by installing more water meters for recording detailed consumption; • reduction of water consumption for belt lubrication; • full-year effect of several measures taken in late 2005. 	5.1 hl/hl
Solid waste:	<p>Total waste volumes per hectolitre output were in 2006 reduced by 5% from 2005.</p> <p>The recycling share went up from 81.3% in 2005 to 85.8% in 2006.</p> <p>The landfill and destruction share was reduced from 8.1% in 2005 to 0% in 2006.</p> <p>The incineration share went up from 10.6% in 2005 to 14.2% in 2006.</p> <p>No waste was sent for destruction in 2006.</p> <p>The reason for the positive development is the realisation of several activities to reduce glass waste as well as increased focus on sorting, which has resulted in, among other things, waste for landfills more or less being eliminated.</p>	Maintenance of the 2005 level

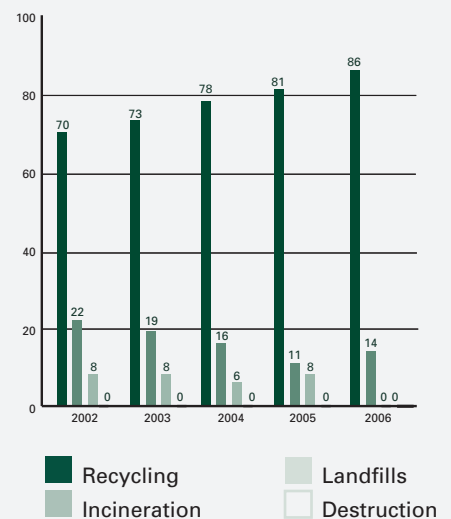
Energy, Albani



Water, Albani



Solid waste, Albani



Up until 2005, we have had environmental targets for electricity and heat, respectively; however, as of 2006, we have calculated the total energy consumption to facilitate comparison between the breweries. Therefore, we provide environmental target for energy consumption only for 2005 onwards.

EFFORTS AND RESULTS

The results for energy and water consumption are better than targeted for 2006. Moreover, Albani succeeded in maintaining the positive development in waste recycling.

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2007

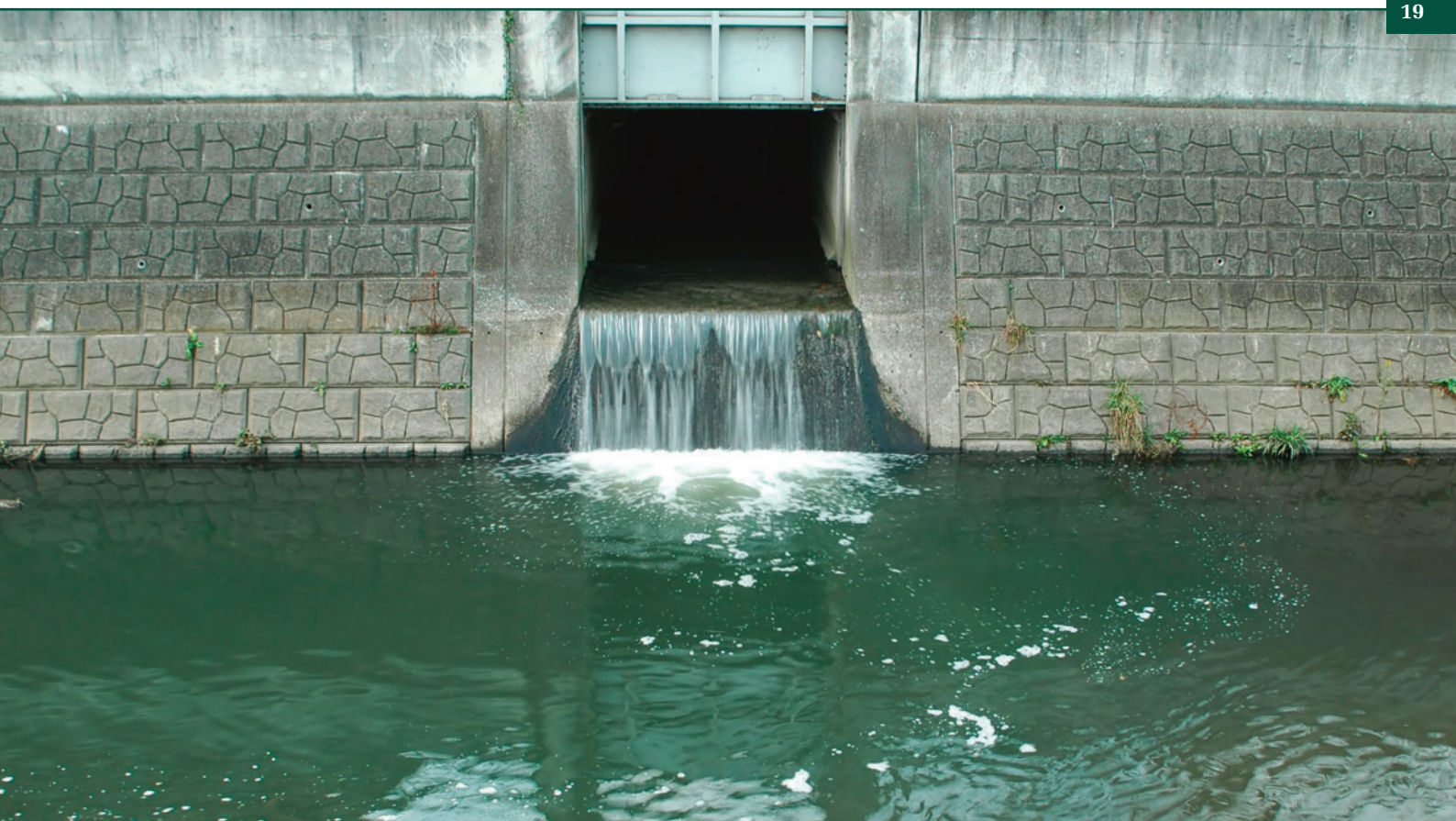
The environmental targets of the brewery are as follows:

- 5% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2006
- 2% reduction of water consumption compared to 2006
- Waste: 2006 level to be maintained

Furthermore, different activities to reduce water, electricity and heat consumption have been budgeted for 2007, for example vacuum pumps to reduce water consumption, optimisation of compressed air system as well as a changed process for wort boiling.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Area	Result
Authorities:	In 2006 documentation was sent to the local authorities of Odense for the purpose of the recurring re-evaluation of the brewery's environmental approval. Self-assessment is made of the compliance with statutory requirements and external rules. This did not give rise to any comments in 2006.



HEALTH & SAFETY

HEALTH & SAFETY TARGETS

At Royal Unibrew we have particularly targeted our health & safety efforts against preventing dangerous situations at our workplace that may lead to accidents at work. Accidents at work are measured based on the number and seriousness of the accidents – illustrated by accident frequency and absence due to accidents.

Based on the breweries' work place assessments (WPAs), improvement targets are established, and based on these targets, action plans are prepared to ensure that the specific projects are realised.

The overall target for Royal Unibrew is:

Reduction or maintenance of the accident frequency and absence due to accidents before 31 December 2007 as compared to the breweries' targets for 2004. At the same time, the accident frequency and absence due to accidents for the individual brewery should be below the national average for the sub-industry as compared to 2003.

National average for the sub-industry (beverages and tobacco industries) in 2003:

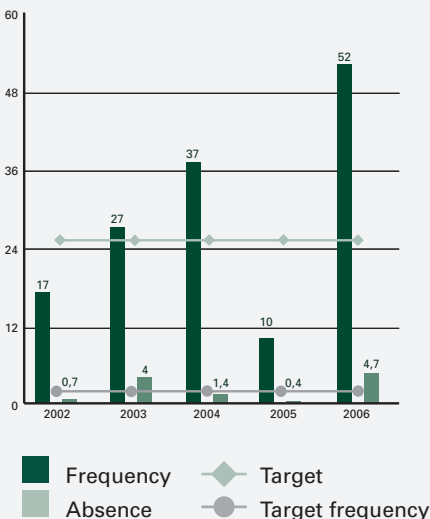
Accident frequency:	47.2
Absence:	5

With respect to work place assessments (WPA), the target for Royal Unibrew is:

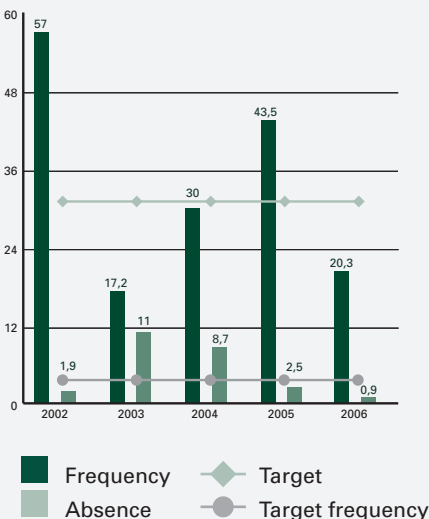
100% reduction of the number of high-priority health & safety issues mapped in connection with the breweries' WPAs before 31 December 2007.

Reduction of the number of low-priority health & safety issues mapped in connection with the breweries' WPAs before 31 December 2007. The breweries establish separate targets for reduction of low-priority issues.

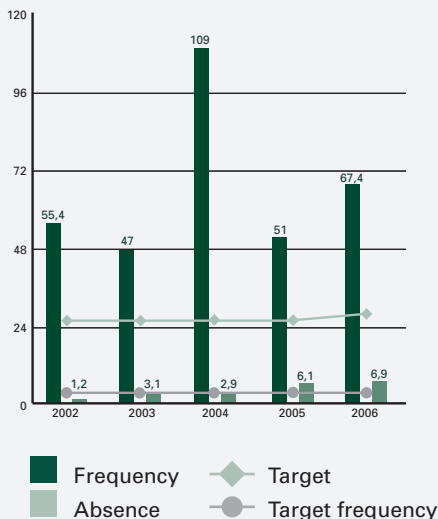
Health & Safety, Faxe



Health & Safety, Ceres



Health & Safety, Albani



FAXE BRYGGERI

1 of 13 issues from the WPA in 2006 had high priority. Seven issues have been resolved, which leaves six to be resolved in 2007.

The issues resolved relating to the WPA included inappropriate working height in connection with replacement of sacks, reduction of dust from filter, noise at centrifugal separator, improved room climate for brew-house operator as well as improved ergonomics and dust reduction in connection with handling of chemicals.

In 2007 efforts are directed at establishing improved piping in cellars, minimising CO₂ emissions from tanks and reducing heavy hose lifts in the beer comb.

Accident frequency at Faxe was 52 in 2006, which is considerably above the targeted frequency of 10. Furthermore, this is higher than the national average for 2003. Consequently, absence has also increased to 4.7 compared to a target of 0.4. The poor results are due to, among other things, many outdoor slip and fall accidents as a result of the winter weather in 2006. However, also heavy lifts at the brew-house have resulted in sick reports. Due to this development, we have given very high priority in the WPA action plan to our efforts to reduce heavy lifts and unhealthy working postures in 2007.

In February 2006, refresher courses in first aid and emergency plan were organised for the 40 first aid team members at Faxe.

Moreover, the 40 members of the first aid team were trained in October 2006 in using a heart starter (Automatic External Defibrillator – AED) enabling them – in addition to basic first aid – to administer current impulses through the heart of people with heart failure.

In that connection, four heart starters have been installed in strategic locations at Faxe.

CERES BRYGGERIERNE

The action plan for the latest WPA prepared in 2005 has a total of 259 issues which have been updated and are monitored by the safety committee.

The WPA 2005 will be completed during 2007, and a new WPA for Ceres will be prepared in 2008.

The accident frequency for 2006 is better than targeted with five recorded accidents. Due to targeted efforts in the health & safety area, no serious accidents have occurred, which is reflected in declining absence, which is much lower than targeted – and the best result ever.

In 2006 new automated defoliation equipment for disposable bottles was installed, which has removed a work function for cutting of plastic that is very critical from a health & safety point of view. This measure has contributed towards improvements in the health & safety area.

All employees attended an environmental course, and it has therefore been decided not to hold any courses in 2006. It has been decided to enhance first aid training at Ceres in 2007.

ALBANI BRYGGERIERNE

In 2006 efforts were directed at reducing top-priority health & safety issues, which has resulted in eg non-slip stools, landings and gangways above lines and a new ventilation system ensuring an improved working environment at the bottling/canning facilities. Examples of issues resolved in 2006 include:

- Previously, heavy lifts were made in connection with switching of crate filler at the bottling/canning facilities. In 2006, fixed compartments were built into the infeed so that everything can now be switched at a time. The total infeed is lifted by crane.
- Previously, the conveyer belts at the bottling/canning facilities were low and difficult to pass under, which resulted in injuries to back and shoulder. This has now been solved by building landings and gangways.
- At the brewing section, a worn staircase with uneven steps was replaced.
- To reduce noise nuisance, moulded ear protectors are currently being tested.

At Albani 10 accidents at work were recorded in 2006, which is an increase over 2005, when eight accidents were recorded. This has resulted in an increase in the accident frequency from 51.2 to 67.4, which is far higher than the targeted 27. Absence due to accidents for 2006 was 17.5. The reason for the high absence was two accidents resulting in longterm absence. Consequently, also the target of performing better than the national average for 2003 has not been reached, neither with respect to accident frequency nor with respect to absence.

The safety committee monitors the development in the number of accidents at work carefully and works continuously to make the brewery a safe place to work by intensifying focus on safety.

Environmental training in 2006 has focused on first aid courses.

In 2007 we will launch the following initiatives:

- Special focus on near accidents.
- Campaign relating to typically occurring accidents.
- Completion of WPA 2005 to 2007 and towards the end of the year we will prepare a new WPA for 2008 to 2010.
- Environmental training of employees.

PRODUCT-ORIENTED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

REDUCTION OF INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Our environmental impacts are partly related to the direct environmental impacts resulting from our production, partly to the indirect environmental impacts arising with our suppliers, etc. All new suppliers are assessed in relation to both quality and environmental aspects before Royal Unibrew enters into any contract.

We cooperate continuously with our suppliers to investigate the possibilities of reducing our indirect environmental impacts. As in previous years, our focus is on new and lighter packing types. This does, however, often require many tests by us and sometimes technical changes have to be made as well.

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2007 FOR PRODUCT-ORIENTED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

- All cardboard boxes for the border to be reduced to a height of 60 mm
- Shrink foil for cardboard boxes + cap stretch film and tubular shrink foil – reduction of thickness
- Generally, we put pressure on our suppliers to achieve development, innovation and improvements
- Increased focus on transport and distribution



IN 2006 EFFORTS WERE DIRECTED AT THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

Item:	Result
Foil:	Streamlining of shrink foil is still ongoing. The final target is a reduction of foil thickness to 0.04 mm, which we have achieved at Ceres, but not yet at Faxé and Albani. Overall, this corresponds to a reduction of foil volumes at Ceres by 86 tons.
Cardboard boxes:	We are working to reduce height from 80 mm to 40 mm for all cardboard boxes for the border. The test is still in progress. We have reduced the height of cardboard boxes for Vitamalt and Supermalt transferred from Albani to Ceres from 90/70 mm to 60 mm. This corresponds to an expected reduction of cardboard volumes of 45 tons in 2007.
Screw caps:	Plastic screw caps with inserts for returnable bottles will not be further developed as this type of cap is being withdrawn from production. Upon the introduction of disposable plastic bottles, there will be a reduction of the weight of caps to approximately 30 tons.
Full cartons:	Are primarily used in Italy, and here the weight has been reduced by 225 tons by changing the box type. We are optimising the strength and appearance of the boxes.
Labels:	Are primarily used in Italy, and here the weight has been reduced by 225 tons by changing the box type. We are optimising the strength and appearance of the boxes.
Cardboard:	By moving malt products from Albani to Ceres, we have also reduced the weight of a 6 pack from 400 grams to 380 grams. This corresponds to expected cardboard volume savings of some 180 tons.
Bottles:	We are conducting a continuous dialogue with our suppliers to identify reductions of the weight of our bottles.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS

The environmental accounts quantify the key environmental impacts for 2005 and 2006. Data have been procured through accredited measurements, own measurements, environmental records, materials controls records, purchasing records and settlement vouchers.

		Faxø Bryggeri		Ceres Bryggerierne		Albani Bryggerierne	
	Unit	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
CONSUMPTION							
Electricity	MWh	14.933	16.529	9.217	8.748	7.627	7.658
Heat	GJ	107.057	119.840	97.245	93.324	92.186	92.725
Water	m³	709.571	792.681	402.237	364.729	331.813	316.455
Carbon dioxide	Ton	4.082	4.982	2.362	2.080	1.211	1.212
Raw materials	Ton	23.384	30.665	18.531	17.351	12.334	13.109
Filter materials	Ton	174	204	188	144	159	110
Lye	Ton	786	2.331	510	423	266	308
Other chemicals	Ton	472	649	313	244	266	52
Ammonia	kg	400	1.610	0	325	0	1.005
Packaging	Ton	7.946	10.716	28.539	30.015	11.716	12.922
WASTE AND BY-PRODUCTS							
By-products	Ton	19.139	21.764	21.880	19.693	9.840	10.206
Recycling	Ton	1.413	1.501	591	547	912	961
Incineration	Ton	159	168	113	111	119	155
Deponering	Ton	84	61	0	0	89	1
Destruction	Ton	2	1	3	1	2	0
EMISSIONS TO AIR							
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Ton	14.010	15.784	12.521	11.977	9.130	9.264
Sulphur dioxide (SO2)	Ton	16	134	38	11	8	9
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Ton	7	8	15	15	5	6
DISCHARGE WASTE WATER							
Volumes	m³	508.671	546.337	296.818	272.632	248.173	236.686
COD	Ton	2.085	2.269	1.063	941	1.640	-
ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENTS							
Number		0	0	0	0	0	0
ACCIDENTS AT WORK							
Number		3	17	11	5	8	10

NOTES

Heat consumption: the calorific value is 40.6 MJ/kg for oil, 39.6 MJ/kg for natural gas, 36.2 MJ/kg for fuel oil and the conversion factor is 202.12 for district heating.

Raw materials: hops, malt, raw grain, sugar, glucose and other raw materials.

Filter materials: kieselguhr and filter plates stated in purchased volumes.

Other chemicals and ammonia: stated at purchased volumes.

Packaging: bottles, casks, cans, caps, glue, other primary and secondary packaging and transport packaging.

Emissions to air: the calculations for electricity, district heating and natural gas are based on ratios, cf the air emissions guidelines of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and the Green Network Manual. The calculations for oil are based on emission factors for fuel oil and heating oil with a sulphur content of 0.1%.

COD: COD levels are based on analyses of the organic content of waste water and calculated according to calculation formula as instructed by Royal Unibrew.

Accidents at work: an accident at work is defined as an accident registered with the Danish Working Environment Service that results in absence for one day or more in addition to the day on which the injury occurs.



Faxe Bryggeri

Faxe Allé 1

DK-4640 Faxe

Telephone:

+45 56 77 15 00

Facsimile:

+45 56 71 47 64

www.faxe.dk

Ceres Bryggerierne

Ceres Allé 1

DK-8100 Aarhus C

Telephone:

+45 86 76 65 00

Facsimile:

+45 86 13 65 06

www.ceres.dk

Albani Bryggerierne

Tværgade 2

DK-5100 Odense C

Telephone:

+45 65 48 75 00

Facsimile:

+45 65 91 32 00

www.albani.dk