



Environmental Report 2007

ROYAL UNIBREW A/S

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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 2008 financial year will be issued in May 2009.

EMAS Validation of environmental statement

DS Certificate No. 469.1

This is to certify that an environmental statement of the company

Royal Unibrew A/S
Faxe Bryggeri, Faxe Allé 1, 4640 Faxe
Ceres Bryggerierne, Ceres Allé 1 & 9, 8100 Århus C
Albani Bryggerierne, Tværgade 3-25 & Tværgade 16, 5000 Odense C

has been prepared in conformity with the relevant requirements laid down in the Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

Reference to the environmental statement:

The Environmental Statement 2007, dated 13 March 2008, written in Danish

DS Certifying A/S has verified this statement written in Danish and does not vouch for translations of the environmental statement into other languages

Reference to the environmental management system:

**Environmental Management Manual for Royal Unibrew A/S,
electronic version, dated March 13 2008**

NACE code and industrial sector:

11.05 Manufacture of beer (2007)
11.07 Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters (2007)
15.96 Manufacture of beer (2003)
15.98 Production of mineral waters and soft drinks (2003)

On the basis of an examination of the environmental statement and the environmental management system mentioned above, including the environmental policy, environmental programmes and audit procedures, the DS Certifying A/S hereby certifies that the environmental policy has been established so that it meets the requirements of Article 3 and relevant requirements in Annex I of the Regulation referred to; that an environmental programme and an environmental management system are in place and comply the relevant requirements in Annex I of the Regulation; that the environmental audit has been carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements in Annexes I and II of the Regulation; that data and information in the environmental statement are reliable and adequately cover all the significant environmental issues of relevance to the site, and that the industrial activities of the company correspond to the above NACE code and industrial sector.

2008-04-07
Date of issue

Peter Nygaard
 Managing director

DS
 CERTIFYING

DANAK
 SYSTEM Reg. Nr. 8023

DS CERTIFYING A/S
 Kollegievvej 6, 2920 Charlottenlund



Poul Møller
CEO



Povl Friis
Executive Director, Technics & Supply Chain

PREFACE

We have a large responsibility for our environmental impacts and health & safety issues irrespective of place of production. Our environmental mission is production with care and the key words for our environmental efforts are optimisation, recycling and reduction.

Being environmentally responsible is part of good corporate management. Reduction of energy and water consumption minimises both our environmental impacts and expenses. Focus on a good and safe working environment contributes towards ensuring committed staff.

The year 2007 marks the end of our existing MACH II strategic plan – a plan which, since being introduced in 2005, has had material impact on the environmental work at Royal Unibrew A/S. For example, environmental and health & safety issues are part of Royal Unibrew's KPI (Key Performance Indicators) reporting.

Growth, cost adjustments and production reorganisation have consequences with respect to our environmental impacts. The changes will have a negative effect on the environmental impacts of a few production units whereas for other breweries they will result in improved environmental ratios.

All the Group's production units have strong focus on the environmental impacts of our production, which is reflected in a strong commitment to environmental and health & safety work. In 2007, our efforts were targeted at:

- Reduction of energy consumption
- Reduction of water consumption and waste water discharges
- Reduction of accidents at work

However, as regards the Danish breweries, the results for the year are affected by production reorganisation and changed product mix. This has generally resulted in environmental and health & safety targets for the year not being achieved.

Over the next years, a common quality and environmental policy as well objectives for the entire Group will be prepared. Moreover, we will continue to work to reduce energy and water consumption as well as waste water discharges for the entire Group. Health & safety will also be a high priority action area. Furthermore, in Denmark we will focus on optimising our waste handling and environmental impacts from transportation.

The Environmental Report may be accessed at our website www.royalunibrew.dk.

Poul Møller
CEO

Povl Friis
Technical Director

INTRODUCTION

Royal Unibrew A/S is Scandinavia's second-largest brewery group comprising, at the end of the year, four Danish breweries, Albani, Ceres, Faxe and Maribo; Kalnapilis, a Lithuanian brewery; Cido, a Latvian soft drinks producer; Lacpleša Alus, a Latvian brewery; three breweries in Poland, Brok, Strzelec and Lomza; and three breweries in the Caribbean, Dominica Brewery & Beverages, Antigua Brewery and Sct. Vincent. Royal Unibrew has some 2,500 employees world-wide and exports to approx 65 countries throughout the world.

This Environmental Report comprises the Danish Royal Unibrew breweries:

- Faxe
- Ceres
- Albani

Breweries with environmental certification under ISO 14001 and EMAS registration:

- Faxe
- Ceres
- Albani

Entities without environmental certification and EMAS registration:

- Maribo Bryghus (Denmark)
- The Lacpleša Alus brewery and the Cido soft drinks producer in Riga (Latvia)
- The Kalnapilis brewery in Panevėžys (Lithuania)
- The Brok Browary brewery in Koszalin, the Strzelec Browary Jędrzejów brewery and the Browar Lomza brewery (Poland)
- Dominica Brewery & Beverages, Antigua Brewery and the Sct. Vincent 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.

Maribo Bryghus

The environmental impacts of Maribo Bryghus were affected by production reorganisation in 2007 as was the case at the other breweries. This resulted in several production stoppages and thus increased energy consumption per unit produced. Water consumption

also increased from last year. The information has been published in the green accounts of the brewery, which may also be accessed at www.royalunibrew.com.

Kalnapilis

At Kalnapilis, production reorganisation also resulted in increased resource consumption and emissions. As the basis of a future project on recycling of CO₂, the brewery is registering CO₂ emission from the process. Health & safety and accidents at work are areas of strong focus, and as of next year a number of targets have been established for these areas in particular. In 2007, extensive mapping of indoor noise influencing employees was made and an action plan was prepared for reduction of the noise level.

Lacpleša Alus and Cido

Lacpleša Alus and Cido have appointed environmental managers responsible for ensuring compliance with existing national environmental legislation in order for smoke and noise emissions and waste water discharges, etc to comply with regulatory requirements. Due to increased production at Cido, consumption of electricity, heat, water, chemicals and raw materials has increased resulting in increased waste water discharges, emissions and waste generation. Waste is separated into recyclable fractions. In 2007, optimisation projects were launched to reduce energy consumption. Furthermore, at Cido, a WPA (Work Place Assessment) was carried out in 2007.

Brok, Strzelec and Lomza

The breweries in Poland have achieved good results in the environmental area since 2006. Environmental impacts declined in 2007 due to improvement projects resulting in reduction of both water and energy consumption. For example, at the Brok brewery, a project on recycling of hot water in the process was realised, and the cooling requirements at Strzelec were reduced following optimisation of the area usage. Further measures to improve environmental efforts have been planned for the future years.

Dominica Brewery & Beverages and Antigua Brewery

The Caribbean breweries all record consumption of electricity, heat and water as well as waste water discharges. As of 2007, the Antigua and Dominica breweries have reported environmental and health & safety KPIs, whereas the Sct. Vincent brewery did not start reporting until in the course of 2007.

Consequently, it is not possible to assess developments in the environmental area.

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

- Glas
- 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.

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.

Direct environmental impacts

Key environmental issues of Faxe, Albani and Ceres 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.

Definition for calculating ratios

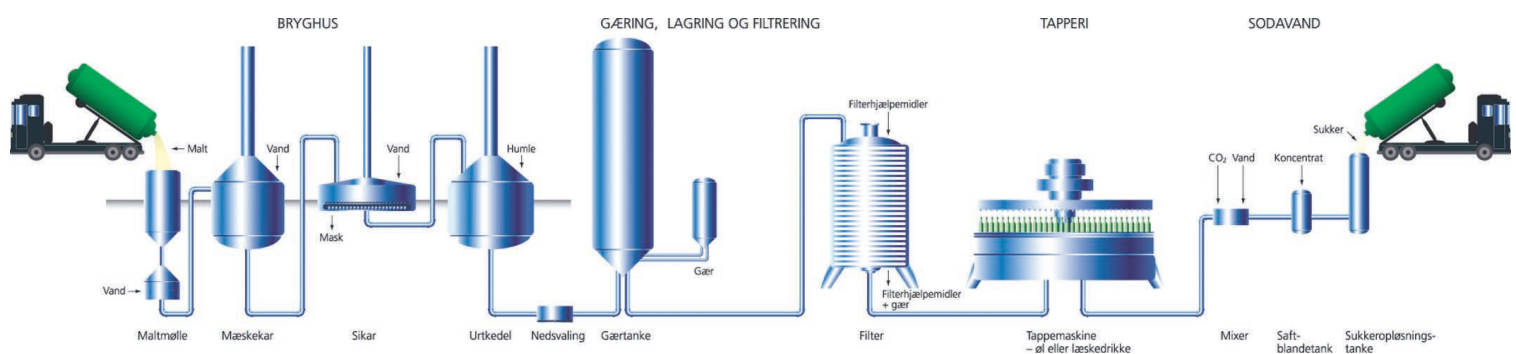
As of 2005, ratios are calculated as:

[Consumption/hectolitre output] with hectolitre output equalling hectolitres bottled/canned + 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.



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.

Indirect environmental impacts

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.

Environmental management system

Responsibility for the environmental management of Royal Unibrew A/S is placed with the Executive Board, and more specifically the Executive Director, Technics & Supply Chain. 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 at Faxe, Ceres and Albani participates 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

Faxe, Ceres and Albani have locally prepared specific targets within the overall environmental objectives.

Overall, the breweries' energy consumption has declined steadily in the years 2003-2007, albeit less significantly from 2006 to 2007. Waste water volumes per hectolitre are unchanged from last year. However, reorganisation of production among the breweries has led to results short of the environmental targets at the local level. Organic matter content (COD) of waste water from Faxe declined, whereas it increased at Ceres as compared to last year.

In the health & safety area, efforts are directed at preventing dangerous situations 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, Denmark 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 (food, beverages and tobacco industries) in 2003:

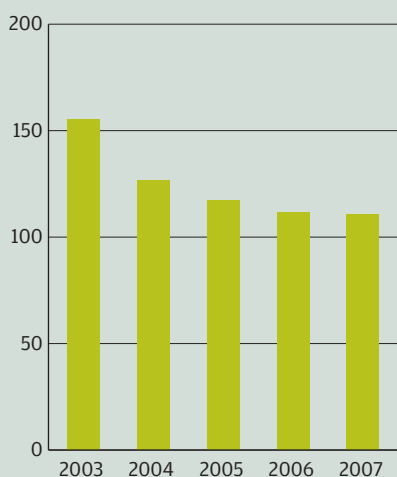
Accident frequency: 47.2

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.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION



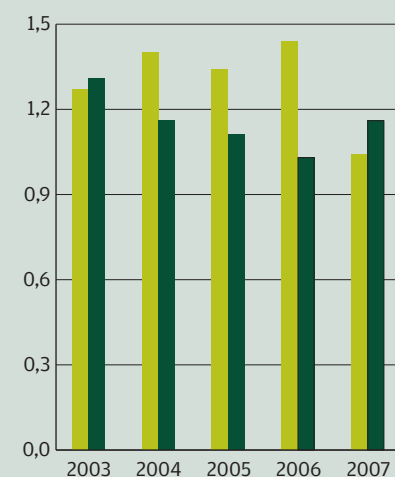
■ Sum Faxe, Ceres, Albani

WASTE WATER



■ Sum Faxe, Ceres, Albani

COD IN WASTE WATER



■ COD kg/hl, Faxe
■ COD kg/hl, Ceres

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.

This year, again, we found that we did not achieve the target for accident frequency and absence due to accidents. Graphs of developments in the health & safety area are provided under the description of the individual brewery.

In 2008, new targets for accidents at work and absence due to accidents will be established, and the initiatives taken in 2007 will be intensified. This will include work to develop a common strategy and efforts for all breweries of the Group.

Environmental targets for 2008

In 2008-2010, our efforts will be directed at the following areas:

- Reduction of energy consumption
- Reduction of waste water discharges and the related environmental impacts
- Reduction of the number of accidents at work
- Optimisation of our waste handling
- Reduction of environmental impacts from transportation and distribution
- Reduction of consumption of packaging and containers

The climate and Royal Unibrew

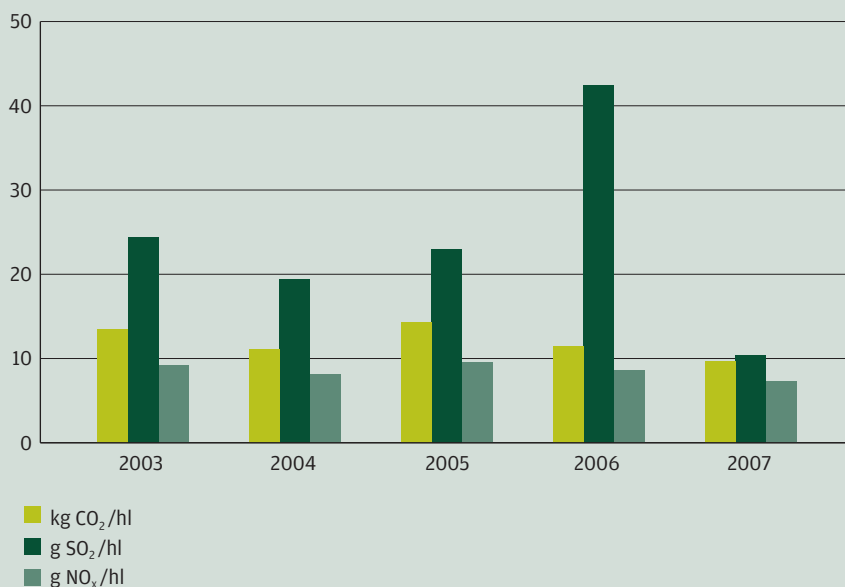
Production of beer and soft drinks consumes energy. We are aware of our impact on the climate due to our energy consumption.

Based on our fuel consumption, we calculate our annual emissions of CO₂ (carbon dioxide), SO₂ (sulphur dioxide) and NO_x (nitrogen oxides). The graphs show that our emissions per unit produced as a result of our energy consumption and choice of fuel are generally declining year on year.

The exception was, however, 2006, when Faxe had an extraordinary consumption of fuel oil in connection with a repair of the natural gas boiler. The sulphur content of fuel oil is 10 times that of natural gas; therefore, the SO₂ emission from Faxe was high in 2006, which had a strong impact on the total SO₂ emission.



EMISSIONS FAXE, CERES, ALBANI





FAXE BRYGGERI

Adress:	Faxe Allé 1, DK-4640 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 2007

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

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

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

Generally, the environmental ratios for 2007 have improved from 2006, but in spite of this improvement, the environmental targets for 2007 were not achieved.

Environmental targets for 2008

- Same energy consumption per unit produced as in 2007
- 3% reduction of waste water as compared to 2007
- 3% reduction of COD level compared to 2007
- Reduction of the number of accidents at work
- Optimisation of waste handling

Area	Actual	Target	Comments
Energy consumption (MJ/hl)	81.2	77.8	Energy consumption was lower than in 2006 but did not reach the environmental target for the year. This is explained by problems relating to production reorganisation in the first six months of the year.
Waste water discharges (hl/hl)	2.48	2.37	Discharges were lower than in 2006 but did not reach the environmental target for the year. Difficulties relating to the initial operation of bottle-washing machines following production reorganisation resulted in higher water consumption and thus a higher level of waste water discharges.
COD (kg COD/ hl)	1.01	0.99	The level is a 3% improvement on 2006. The failure to reach the environmental target is primarily due to irregularities in the first 4 months of the year.

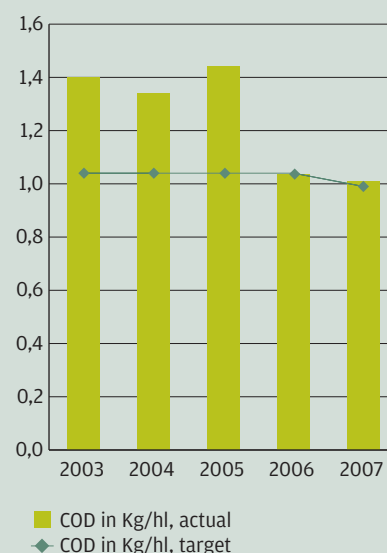
ENERGY CONSUMPTION



WASTE WATER



COD IN WASTE WATER



Other environmental issues:

Area	Result
Carbon dioxide, CO ₂ (kg/l)	In 2007, 3.51 kg CO ₂ /hl brew was recaptured and recycled corresponding to the target for the year. Mid-year, the facility for recapture of CO ₂ was improved. This has resulted in an increase in the recycled CO ₂ share in the last part of the year. Consumption of CO ₂ was at 2.22 kg in 2007, which is an improvement of 2.5% from last year.
Solid waste	The waste recycling share declined from 87% in 2006 to 80% primarily due to poorer waste separation. Measures have been taken to restore the previous level of waste handling.
Authorities	There were few temporary increases in discharges as compared to the regulatory requirements. As agreed, the environmental authorities are informed monthly of the level of discharges. In 2007, the preparation of a safety document for Faxe was initiated due to tightened threshold limit values for storing of ammonia.

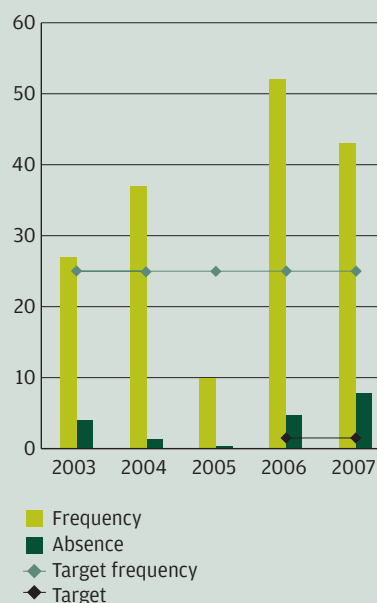
Health & safety:

Area	Result	Target	Comments
WPA status	Not completed, high-priority WPA projects are transferred for new mapping in 2008.	100% solved high priority 80% solved low priority.	
Accident frequency	43	25	Information work concerning possibilities of reducing accidents has been initiated.
Absence due to accidents	7.8	1.5	
Health & safety courses	Courses have been held for new health & safety representatives.		

SOLID WASTE



HEALTH & SAFETY





CERES BRYGGERIERNE

Adress:	Ceres Allé 1 og 9, DK-8100 Århus C
NACE code:	15.96 – Breweries
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 2007

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- Energy consumption below 129 MJ/hl
- 3% reduction of water consumption compared to 2006
- 3% reduction of waste water compared to 2006
- 6% reduction of COD compared to 2006

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 targets are fixed in relation to volume output of beverages. When, for various reasons, output changes, this will also affect the environmental ratios for the year positively or negatively. However, changes in the various product types also affect the environmental ratios.

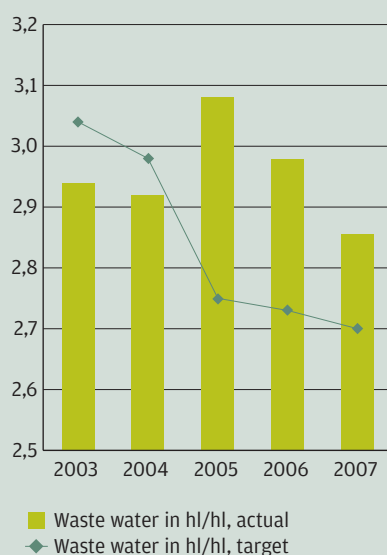
Ceres saw changes in both output and product mix in 2007. Combined with operating problems, this resulted in Ceres not reaching its environmental targets for 2007.

Area	Actual	Target	Comments
Energy consumption (MJ/hl)	146	129	Energy consumption was higher than in 2006, and the environmental target for 2007 was not reached.
Water consumption (hl/hl)	3.88	3.87	Water consumption was lower than in 2006, but the target was not reached.
Waste water discharges (hl/hl)	2.86	2.7	Waste water discharges were at the lowest level experienced in the past 5 years; however, it was still not possible to reach the target for the year. Due to the varied production, further reduction of discharges is not realistic.
COD (kg/hl)	1.16	1.03	Organic matter content (COD) increased over last year, and the target was not reached. This is explained by, among other things, the production of products which increased the COD content of waste water.

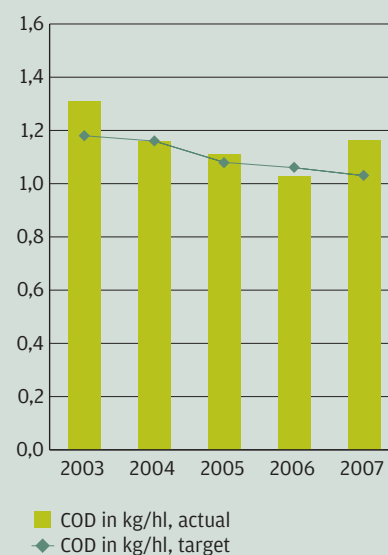
ENERGY CONSUMPTION



WASTE WATER



COD IN WASTE WATER



Other environmental issues:

Area	Result
Solid waste	Total waste volumes per unit produced were low in 2007 compared to the preceding years. The waste recycling share was the lowest experienced in 4 years. At the same time, the specific waste volumes for incineration were the lowest experienced in 5 years.
Authorities	There were no circumstances in 2007 which gave rise to comments from the authorities. In 2007, the preparation of a safety document for Ceres was initiated due to tightened threshold limit values for storing of ammonia.

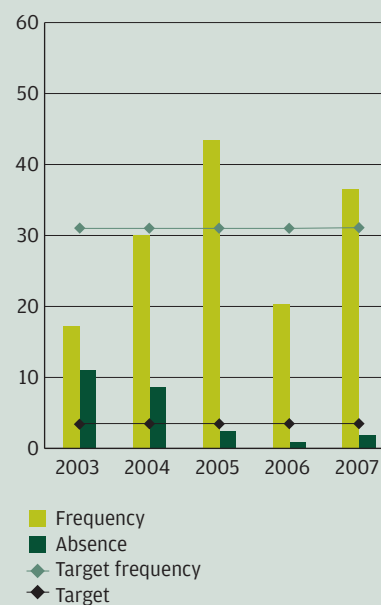
Health & safety:

Area	Result	Target	Comments
WPA status	Action plans in progress were completed.	Completed in 2007.	
Accident frequency	36.5	31	The number of accidents at work ended up at a higher level than expected. This was due to, among other things, a relatively high number of new employees. Moreover, the year saw many organisational changes at management level.
Absence due to accidents	1.9	<3.5	In spite of more accidents in 2007, absence due to accidents was significantly lower than targeted, the reason being that the accidents were generally not serious.
Health & safety courses	None		First aid courses were held. The courses were held in preparation for the acquisition of heart starters.

SOLID WASTE



HEALTH & SAFETY





ALBANI BRYGGERIERNE

Adresse: Tværgade 2, DK-5100 Odense C

NACE code: 15.96 – Breweries

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 2007

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 5% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2006
- 2% reduction of water consumption compared to 2006
- Solid waste: 80% for recycling, 14% for incineration, 6% for landfill

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. Up until and including 2005, we have had environmental targets for electricity and heat; 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 2006.

Efforts and results

The environmental results for 2007 are influenced by significant changes in product mix compared to prior years, and volume output declined from 2006. Other things being equal, both these changes result in increased energy consumption per unit and increased solid waste volume per unit.

In 2007, efforts were directed at reducing health & safety problems with the highest priority resulting in, among other things:

- change of conveyers at the bottling/canning facilities to reduce noise;
- employees at the bottling/canning facilities being offered custom moulded earplugs;
- completion of WPA.

At the end of 2007, focus was directed at the health & safety courses, and 3 members of the safety committee completed the training. Safety committee training will continue in 2008.

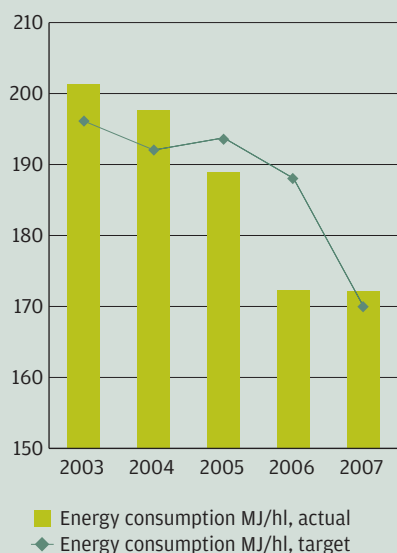
Environmental targets for 2008

- 4% reduction of energy consumption compared to 2007
- 4% reduction of water consumption compared to 2007
 - Solid waste:
 - Recycling: 84%
 - Incineration: 16%
 - Landfill: 0%
- Reduction of the number of accidents at work
- Optimisation of waste separation, including separation of plastic waste

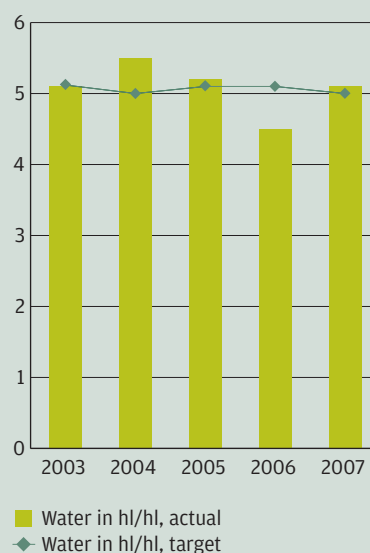
In 2008, efforts will also be directed at:

- focus on the efficiency of bottling/canning units;
- replacement of air compressors;
- replacement of condenser in cooling system;
- project on "Health Efforts" through external consulting services;
- completion of health & safety training.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION



WATER CONSUMPTION

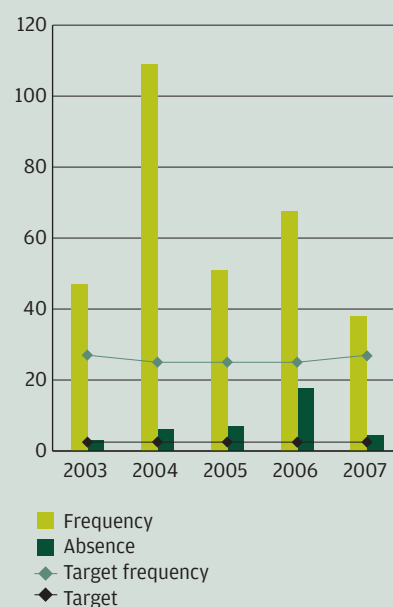


Area	Actual	Target	Comments/description
Energy consumption (MJ/hl)	172	170	In spite of improvement projects to reduce energy consumption, production reorganisation meant that the targets for the year were not reached. Key activities in 2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced efficiency at the bot-tling/canning facilities; • improved recording of detailed consumption; • lower temperature of bottle-washing machines.
Water consumption (hl/hl)	5.1	5.0	The environmental target for water consumption for the year was not reached due to production reorganisation. A number of measures were initiated in 2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced efficiency at the bottling/canning facilities; • dry lubrication of conveyers; • replacement of vacuum pump at bottling/canning facilities; • reduction of water for cooling.
Solid waste (%)			
• Recycling	84.7	80	The waste recycling share is higher than the target for the year, whereas volumes of waste for incineration went up. In 2007, focus was directed at reducing glass waste and improving waste separation.
• Incineration	15.2	14	
• Landfill	0	6	
• Destruction	0.1	0	

SOLID WASTE



HEALTH & SAFETY



Other environmental issues

Area	Result
CO ₂ (kg/hl)	The target for CO ₂ recapture was 2.0 kg/hl. The actual result was recapture of 1.8 kg/hl only.
Noise	No equipment was installed in 2007 which may increase the external noise level; consequently, there has been no need for new noise measurements. Changes were made to conveyers at the bottling/canning facilities to reduce internal noise.
Authorities	In 2007, documentation was sent to the local authorities of Odense for the purpose of the recurring re-evaluation of the brewery's environmental approval. In 2007, the preparation of a safety document for Albani was initiated due to tightened threshold limit values for storing of ammonia.

Health & safety:

Area	Result	Target	Comments
WPA status	Action plans in progress were completed.	Completed in 2007.	
Accident frequency	37.8	27	5 accidents were recorded, which is a 50% reduction from last year's accident level. In spite of the improvement, the accident frequency remains too high compared to the target.
Absence due to accidents	4.3	2.5	Absence due to accidents declined just as significantly as accident frequency from last year. However, the target of 2.5 has still not been reached.
Emergency plan/drills	None	1	No emergency drill was organised in 2007.
Health & safety courses	3 employees attended a health & safety course	10	Due to course cancellation, only 3 employees were actually educated



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 packaging types. This does, however, often require many tests by us and sometimes technical changes have to be made as well.

Environmental targets for 2008 for indirect environmental impacts:

- Test of even thinner foil for cardboard boxes
- Test of even thinner cap stretch film/tubular shrink foil for pallets
- Test of lighter bottles
- Cooperation with suppliers on development, innovation and improvement of packaging
- Increased focus on transportation and distribution

The bottles that we primarily use for our products consist of up to 95% recycled glass.

Corrugated cardboard used for cardboard boxes etc are produced 100% from recycled materials.

The cans used for beer and soft drinks consist of aluminium which is subject to a return system. 100 new aluminium cans may be turned into 88 recycled cans.



In 2007 efforts were directed at the following areas:

Area:	Result
Foil	In mid 2007 we achieved a 0.04 mm reduction of the foil thickness at Faxe. This corresponds to a 50 ton reduction of foil volumens at Faxe in H2 2007
Cardboard boxes	Cardboard boxes for the border have been reduced by 11 mm each corresponding to a 176 ton reduction of cardboard volumes 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.
Bottles	We are conducting a continuous dialogue with our suppliers to identify possible reductions of the weight of our bottles. Specific plans are in progress for a significant reduction of the weight of the disposable bottles used in the large Italian market.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS

The environmental accounts quantify the key environmental impacts for 2006 and 2007. 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	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
CONSUMPTION							
Electricity	MWh	17,075	16,529	8,190	8,748	6,878	7,658
Heat	GJ	121,200	119,840	88,467	93,324	82,256	92,725
Water	m3	807,447	792,681	313,718	364,729	316,089	316,455
Carbon dioxide	Ton	4,986	4,982	2,059	2,080	1,120	1,212
Raw materials	Ton	31,918	30,665	15,581	17,351	11,771	13,109
Filter materials	Ton	219	204	115	144	104	110
Lye	Ton	2,043	2,331	277	423	315	308
Other chemicals	Ton	722	649	225	244	266	52
Ammonia	kg	1,915	1,610	0	325	0	1,005
Packaging	Ton	13,384	10,716	29,042	30,015	11,367	12,922
WASTE AND BY-PRODUCTS							
By-products	Ton	22,701	21,764	17,147	19,693	9,228	10,206
Recycling	Ton	1,369	1,501	415	547	931	961
Incineration	Ton	231	168	92	111	167	155
Landfills	Ton	92	61	0	0	0	1
Destruction	Ton	1	1	1	1	1	0
EMISSIONS TO AIR							
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Ton	16,075	15,784	11,305	11,977	8,232	9,264
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	Ton	18	134	13	11	8	9
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Ton	8	8	18	15	5	6
DISCHARGE WASTE WATER							
Volumes	M ³	557,715	546,337	231,091	272,632	236,412	236,686
COD	Ton	2,265	2,269	913	941	-	-
ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENTS							
Number		0	0	0	0	0	0
ACCIDENTS AT WORK							
Number		15	17	9	5	5	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, of 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: 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.



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