



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2004



THE DANISH BREWERY GROUP A/S

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Albani

FAXE

CERES



The Environmental Statement has been checked and certified by Dansk Standard. The Environmental Statement 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).

Dansk Standard 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 Statement for the 2005 financial year will be issued in April 2006.



Poul Møller
CEO



Povl Friis
Technical Director

PREFACE

The purpose of our Environmental Statement is to provide shareholders, employees, authorities, neighbours and other stakeholders with the opportunity of gaining insight into the overall environmental work of The Danish Brewery Group. Two of the Danish breweries of The Danish Brewery Group, Faxe and Ceres, have enjoyed environmental certification under ISO 14001 for seven years.

After 2000 when Albani Bryggerierne joined The Danish Brewery Group, we directed targeted efforts at implementing the quality and environmental management system of The Danish Brewery Group at Albani. This objective was achieved through quality certification in 2002 and environmental certification in March 2003.

We are pleased in this Statement to present new, satisfactory results within efficiency enhancing and investment in cleaner technology, electricity, heat and water conserving measures, minimisation of wastage, enhanced environmental awareness and increased focus on green purchases. The Danish Brewery Group has decided to maintain its focus on the positive developments in respect of electricity, heat and waste water.

The target with respect to health & safety is a reduction of the accident frequency and absence due to accidents. Furthermore, it was our objective that all high-priority issues from work place assessments (WPAs) be resolved by the end of 2004. We are pleased to state that all high-priority issues have been resolved.

Efficient environmental management is an important competitive parameter because we exploit our resources more efficiently through our environmental work. At the same time, environmental management contributes towards ensuring that we minimise all significant risks in the environmental area.

The Environmental Statement provides information on our environmental management system and explains how the breweries work to reduce environmental impacts and create a safe working environment for their employees.

You may obtain a copy of our Environmental Statement by contacting The Danish Brewery Group, or the Statement may be accessed at our website www.royalunibrew.com.

INTRODUCTION

The Danish Brewery Group A/S is Scandinavia's second-largest brewery group comprising four Danish and two Lithuanian breweries as well as a brewery and a soft drinks producer in Latvia. The Danish breweries are Albani Bryggerierne, Ceres Bryggerierne, Faxe Bryggeri and Maribo Bryghus. The Lithuanian breweries are Taurus and Kalnapilis. The Latvian entities are the Lacplesa Alus brewery and the soft drinks producer Cido.

In Norway, The Danish Brewery Group holds 25% of Hansa Borg Bryggerierne, which also produces some of the Group's products under licence. Furthermore, the Group's products are produced under licence in the Caribbean and Africa. The Danish Brewery Group has approx 2,000 employees world-wide. The Danish Brewery Group exports to approx 65 countries throughout the world.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE FOLLOWING BREWERIES:

- Faxe
- Ceres
- Albani

The other entities of The Danish Brewery Group are not covered by the environmental certification and the EMAS registration. These entities are:

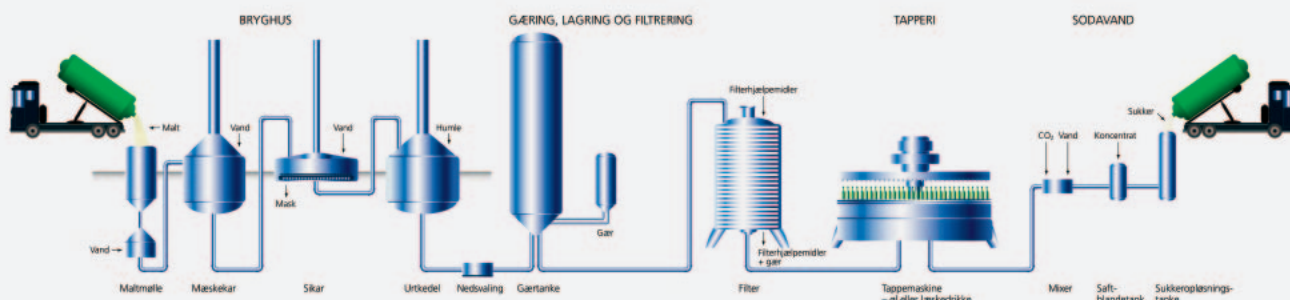
- Maribo Bryghus (Denmark)
- The Lacplesa Alus brewery and the soft drinks producer Cido in Riga (Latvia)
- The Vilniaus Taurus brewery in Vilnius and the Kalnapilis brewery in Panevėžys (Lithuania)

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.

TAURAS AND KALNAPILIS

Since The Danish Brewery Group acquired these breweries, focus has been on minimising their resource consumption. The two breweries perform continuous control and optimisation of resource, water, electricity and gas consumption as well as monitoring discharges to the environment. Meters have been installed and are read daily, and consumption figures are reported monthly.



PROCESS

The brewing of beer is based on 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.

LACPLESA ALUS AND 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.

PRODUCTS

The business activity of The Danish Brewery Group is the production and marketing of beer and malt and soft drinks. The Group's products are marketed and sold nationally and are exported in original containers. Well-known brand names include Royal, Faxe, Ceres, Thor, Albani, Vitamalt, Faxe Kondi and Nikoline. Furthermore, our range includes a number of private brands and licence brands such as Heineken, Pepsi, 7UP, Aqua Minerale, Evervess, Mirinda and Ramlösa.

DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The environmental impact of the breweries is characterised by the use in production of large volumes of containers, packaging and vegetable raw materials, substantial energy and water consumption and the use of lye (NaOH) 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.

The breweries have very efficient waste separation at source, which means that more than 90% of solid waste is recycled or sold as by-products. The large fractions that are sorted and recycled are glass, aluminium, iron, cardboard/paper and plastic. By-products are primarily mash and yeast cream. Mash is the indissoluble parts from the brewing process.

Finally, there is the special issue that the breweries are situated in urban areas. Noise is therefore a significant environmental issue. 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.

In the past years, focus has been on areas like electricity and heat consumption, waste water discharges, COD (expresses organic matter content of waste water) and accidents. The ratios between heat and electricity may be changed depending on the rate of heat recycling. In order to obtain an improved basis of comparison between the individual breweries, it has therefore been decided to focus on total energy consumption, not on electricity and heat consumption separately.

Over the next three-year period, the breweries will focus on achieving environmental improvements in the following target areas:

- Reduction of energy
- Reduction of waste water
- Reduction of COD
- Reduction of accidents



Faxe Bryggeri

Faxe Allé 1, DK-4640 Faxe

NACE code: 15.96 - Breweries and
15.98 - Soft drinks production facilities



Ceres Bryggerierne

Ceres Allé 1 and 9, DK-8100 Aarhus C

NACE code: 15.96 - Breweries



Albani Bryggerierne

Tværgade 2, DK-5100 Odense C

NACE code: 15.96 - Breweries



The above areas are important because they involve large consumption, large wastage, great impact or are subject to statutory requirements.

In addition to the breweries' overall environmental targets, it has been decided to supplement the targets for 2005 by project targets in selected target areas.

NEW DEFINITION FOR CALCULATING RATIOS

All environmental targets are calculated as key ratios expressing the ratio of consumption or discharge to hectolitre output (hl). In order to be able to benchmark its ratios against those of other breweries to an increasing extent, The Danish Brewery Group has decided to change the definition of hectolitre output at 1 January 2005. The definition has therefore been changed from: hectolitre output equals $\frac{1}{2}$ times hectolitres brewed + $\frac{1}{2}$ times hectolitres bottled/canned to: hectolitre output equals hectolitres bottled/caned delivered by road tanker.

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. The Danish Brewery Group seeks to manage these indirect impacts through its environmental management system.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

The production management of the breweries is united in an environmental group which on a monthly basis evaluates targets and action plans, considers new ideas for environmental improvements and contributes towards ensuring efficient environmental management. 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 The Danish Brewery Group 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 statement 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 The Danish Brewery Group.

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 The Danish Brewery Group 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, The Danish Brewery Group 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.

FAXE BRYGGERI

TARGETS 2002-2004

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 15% reduction of heat consumption
- 10% reduction of waste water
- COD - the 2001 level to be maintained

TARGETS 2005-2007

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 10% reduction of energy consumption
- 10% reduction of waste water
- COD - the 2004 level to be maintained

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The environmental ratios for 2004 show recorded environmental improvements at Faxe in all target areas. The heat reduction was achieved partly at the expense of increased electricity consumption.

Electricity consumption per hectolitre output showed a 14.4% reduction in 2004 compared to 2003. Replacement of cooling condensers and a change of ventilation control for brewing activities contributed positively to this reduction of consumption.

Heat consumption per hectolitre output was reduced by 14.9% from 2003. This is 6.6% below target. The reduction is primarily due to improved control of the Pfaduko condenser (heat recovery system) and increased production.

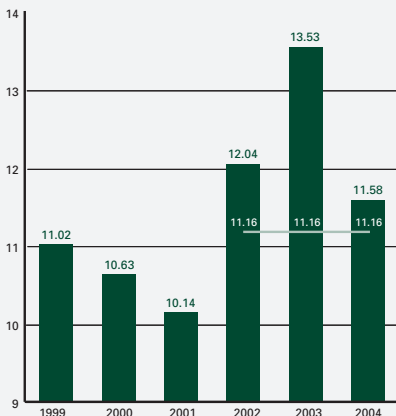
Total energy consumption for 2004 has been calculated at 128.0 MJ/hl, which is 3.5% below target for heat and electricity combined and a total of 14.7% below consumption in 2003.

Waste water discharges per hectolitre output are 13.3% below the ratios for 2003 and 6.4% below target. In addition to increased production, the installation of an improved bottle washing machine contributed towards this major reduction.

The COD ratio for 2004 was 1.34 kg/hectolitre output, which is a 4% decline from 2003. The ratio is 5.0% above target for 2004. The assumed reason is changed control of the compensation basin, which resulted in the decomposition of organic matter not being at the previous level. However, the control change resulted in a reduction of lye consumption for neutralising waste water by 95% from 2003.

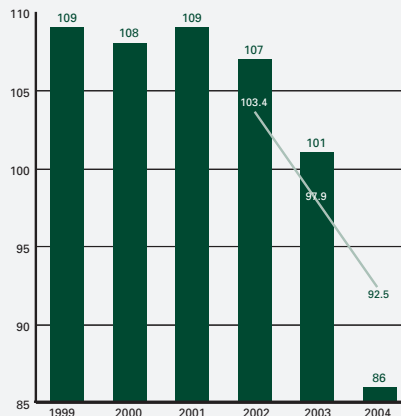
In 2004, improved equipment for capturing carbon dioxide that arises out of the fermentation process was installed. This carbon dioxide is reused. The target for

Electricity in kWh/hl



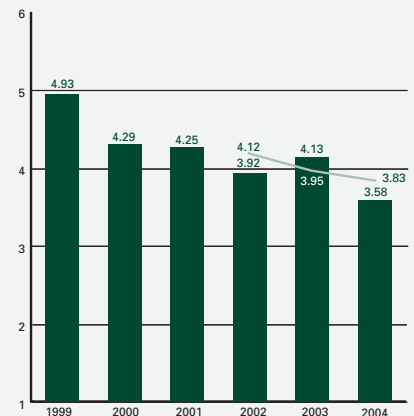
Key ratio
Target

Heat in MJ/hl



Key ratio
Target

Discharge waste water in hl/hl



Key ratio
Target

carbon dioxide capturing in 2005 is an increase from 1.95 kg/hectolitre to 3.1 kg/hectolitre wort brewed.

The result of the efforts in the solid waste area in 2004 was an increased percentage of waste for recycling to the detriment of the incineration share. In 2004, the recycling share increased to 78.4%. This is primarily due to waste paper from labels again being sent to recycling. Furthermore, a solution has been established for used big bags, which are now recycled instead of being incinerated.

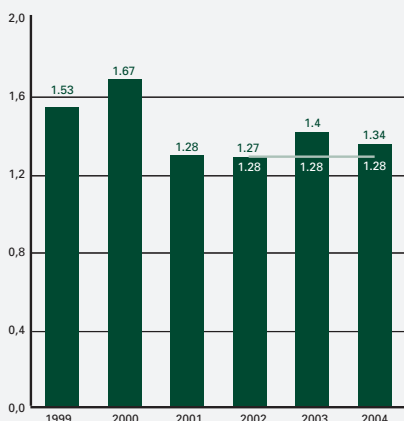
Moreover, focus has been directed at compressing waste in order to reduce indirect environmental impacts from transport. In 2004, more efficient compression of used PET bottles was introduced and machinery for granulation of used screw caps was installed.

NOISE

In 2004, the brewery worked intensively to reduce noise in order to comply with the requirements of the environmental approval. As evidenced, noise was reduced significantly. The noise level at measuring point 3 Night did not meet target. However, noise at this measuring point was reduced significantly. The requirement of the environmental approval for this measuring point is 40 dB(A). The brewery now meets all the requirements of the environmental approval, and therefore no future targets are established for noise reduction.

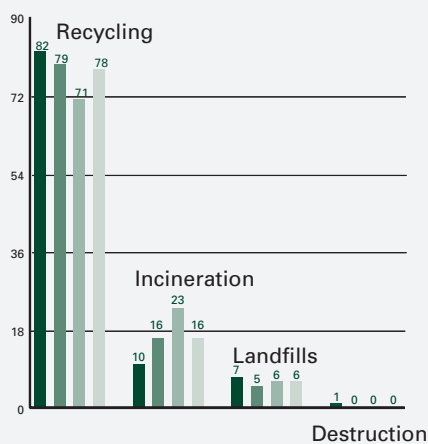
Measuring point	Time	2001	2002	2003	2004	Target 2004
1	Day	36	36	35	35	45
	Evening	36	36	35	35	40
	Night	33	34	33	32	35
2	Day	31	31	35	34	45
	Evening	31	31	35	34	40
	Night	33	32	33	31	35
3	Day	56	56	40	38	45
	Evening	56	57	40	38	40
	Night	56	56	38	36	35
4	Day	56	56	34	31	55
	Evening	56	56	34	31	45
	Night	55	55	33	30	40
5	Day	-	-	41	39	45
	Evening	-	-	41	39	40
	Night	-	-	40	35	35
6	Day	-	-	38	36	45
	Evening	-	-	38	36	40
	Night	-	-	37	35	35

COD in kg/hl



Key ratio Target

% solid waste



2001 2003
2002 2004

CERES BRYGGERIERNE

TARGETS 2002-2004

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 3% reduction of electricity consumption
- 4% reduction of heat consumption
- 6% reduction of waste water
- 20% reduction of COD

TARGETS 2005-2007

The following targets have been established for the brewery:

- 3% reduction of energy consumption
- 3% reduction of waste water
- 6% reduction of COD

For the purpose of establishing the targets, the actual figures for 2004 have been used as a basis; however, electricity consumption for the brewery activities has been increased by 0.3 kWh/hectolitre output due to changed production method introduced as of Q2 2005.

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The environmental ratios for 2004 for electricity, heat, waste water and COD meet the environmental targets for 2004 due to a number of measures and higher production. In 2004, 8.4% more beer was produced than in 2003.

The environmental ratios for electricity and heat consumption are much better than targeted.

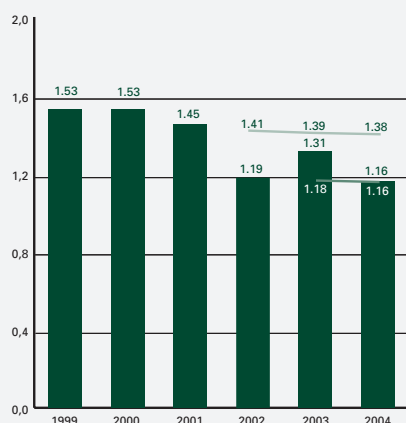
Electricity consumption per hectolitre was in 2004 4.6% below the environmental target and 4.7% below actual 2003. This is due to continued focus on systematic check of compressed air plant and optimisation of processing plant at the bottling/canning facilities. Furthermore, the operation of the separator has been changed to the effect that start-up is controlled by a frequency converter.

Heat consumption per hectolitre was in 2004 9.5% below the environmental target for 2004 and 4.9% below actual 2003. Heat savings were achieved by optimisation of wort boiling at the brew-house as well as reduction of heat consumption for hot rinsing water following the establishment of a new supply ring main.

Waste water discharges per hectolitre were in 2004 2% below the environmental target and 1% below actual 2003. The waste water reduction was achieved by focusing on water consumption reduction. The full-year effect of optimising a crate washer and general optimisation and registration of water consumption at the bottling/canning facilities had a positive effect on water consumption reduction and thus on waste water discharges.

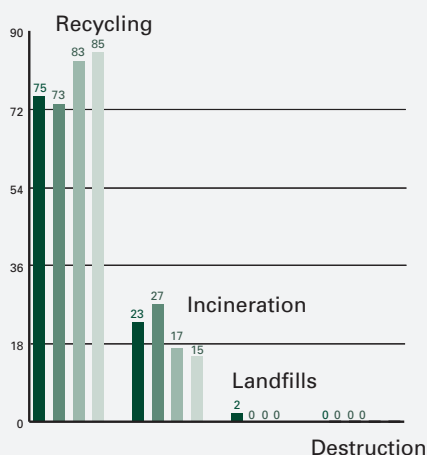
COD for 2004 was 11.5% below actual 2003 and the target was met. Efforts in 2004 focused on reducing COD by way of reduced beer wastage for the bottling/canning facilities. The efforts were successful as a positive trend of declining beer wastage was noted towards the end of the year.

COD in kg/hl



Key ratio ■
Target ■ Rev. mål ■

% solid waste



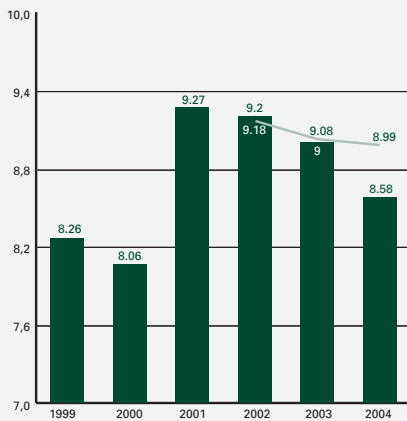
2001 ■ 2003 ■
2002 ■ 2004 ■



Ceres continued focusing on increasing the recycling share of waste per hectolitre output. The share was increased by 2% from 83% in 2003 to 85% in 2004, and at the same time the incineration share of waste was reduced.

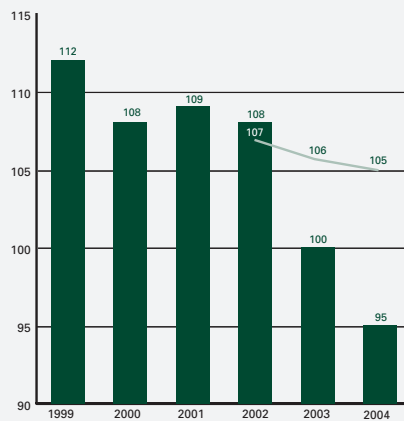
Heat savings were achieved by optimisation of wort boiling at the brew-house.

Electricity in kWh/hl



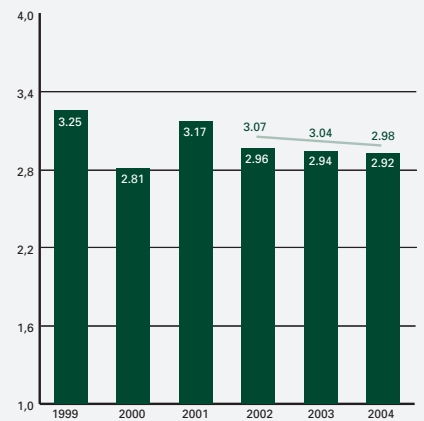
Key ratio
Target

Heat in MJ/hl



Key ratio
Target

Discharge waste water in hl/hl



Key ratio
Target

ALBANI BRYGGERIERNE

TARGETS 2002-2004

The targets of the brewery are as follows:

- 6% reduction of electricity consumption
- 12% reduction of heat consumption
- 23% reduction of water consumption

TARGETS 2005-2007

The targets of the brewery are as follows:

- 6% reduction of energy consumption
- 9% reduction of water consumption
- Waste:
 - for recycling > 75%
 - for incineration < 17%
 - for landfills < 8%

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

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Albani carried out a number of environmental improvements in 2004, but unfortunately many of the improvements were overshadowed by increased energy consumption due to:

- low efficiency utilisation at production facilities transferred from Thor;

- change of product mix to more returnable bottles, which involves higher energy consumption;
- technical defects in pasteurisers.

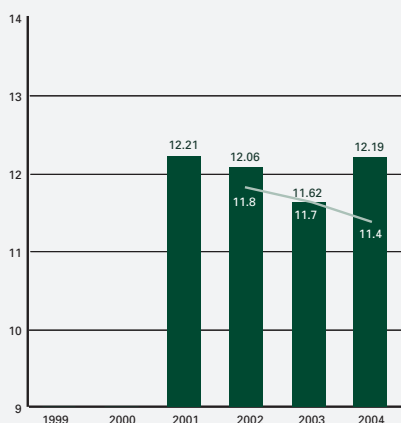
Electricity consumption per hectolitre output increased by some 5% from 2003 to 2004. Various improvements were introduced contributing positively, but the running-in of bottling/canning facilities from Thor and changed product mix resulted in increased electricity consumption.



Heat consumption per hectolitre output was reduced some 4% from 2003. The reason is the full-year effect of the investment in new burners for the natural gas boiler in 2003.

Water consumption per hectolitre output increased by some 6% from 2003 to 2004. Environmental improvement projects, including trimming of the CIP system at the brew-house and tank farm, were realised. Due to challenges relating to the bottling/canning facilities, changed product mix and a technical defect on one of the major water consumers, the ratios are on a total basis higher than in 2003.

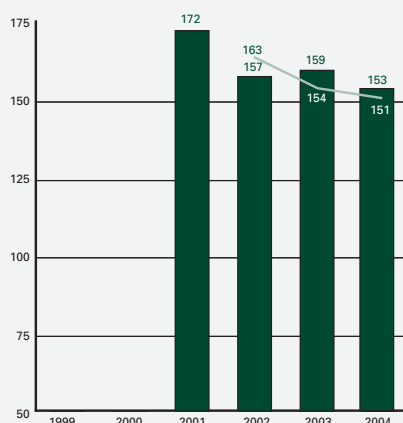
In 2004, Albani focused on improved waste separation increasing the recycling share of waste to some 78% compared to some 73% in 2003. The share for incineration was reduced to some 16% compared to some 19% in 2003. The share for landfills remained unchanged.



Electricity in kWh/hl



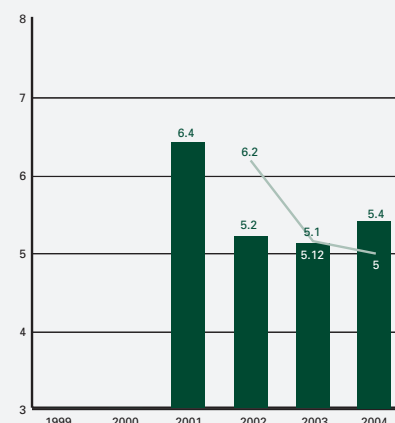
Key ratio 
Target 



Heat in MJ/hl



Key ratio 
Target 

Discharge waste water in hl/hl

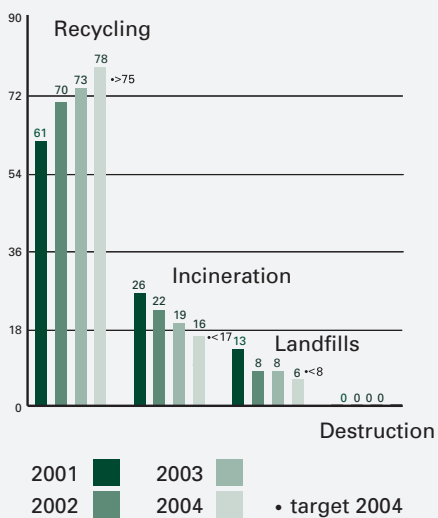


Key ratio 
Target 



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

% solid waste



HEALTH & SAFETY

HEALTH & SAFETY TARGETS

As indicated by the graphs, the target for health & safety is a combination of a reduction of the accident frequency and a reduction of the number of days of absence due to accidents at work. The number of days of absence indicates how serious the accidents are. The targets have been established on the basis of average absence in the period from 1998 to 2000. The targets appear from the graphs, and for purposes of comparison the average accident frequency and absence due to accidents for the sub-industry have also been indicated.

Furthermore, improvement targets have been set based on the breweries' work place assessments (WPAs). The second WPA round at the breweries was completed in 2002. The breweries have assigned priorities to health & safety issues. The target for the period from 2002 to 2004 was to reduce the number of issues with high priority by 100 %. Moreover, the breweries have, following the final assignment of priorities, considered the target for reduction of issues with low priority. The breweries will start their third WPA round in early 2005, after which improvement targets will again be set based on the WPAs.

FAXE BRYGGERI

At Faxe, the records showed 12 accidents at work resulting in absence of one day or more in 2004. The number of accidents represents an accident frequency of 37, which is above the target of 25. The number of hours of absence due to accidents decreased from 4.0 to 1.4, which is better than the target of 1.5. Efforts are still being directed at reducing the number of accidents, eg by recording and addressing "near accidents".

Intensive efforts are being directed at reducing high-priority health and safety problems. In 2002, Faxe mapped 10 issues, which have now all been resolved.

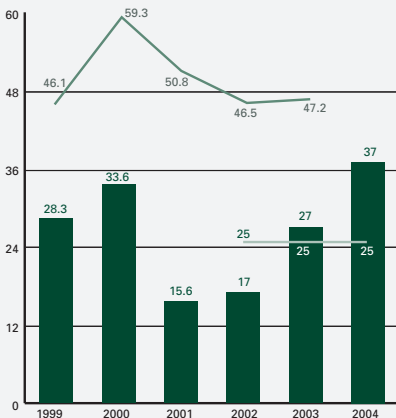
In 2004, health & safety courses were held for new health & safety representatives.

CERES BRYGGERIERNE

The accident frequency for 2004 is 30 and thus below the target of 31. 8 accidents were recorded. The development in the number of accidents is monitored very closely and "near accidents" continue to be recorded and addressed. Absence due to accidents was higher than targeted in 2004, which was caused by long-term absence following one single accident in January 2003.

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY

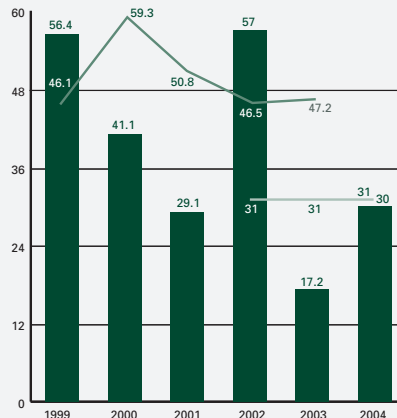
Faxe Bryggeri



Accident frequency Sub-industry Target

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY

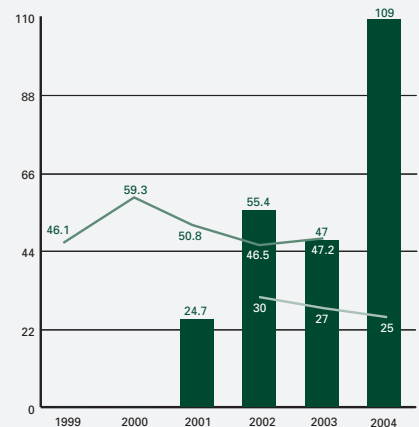
Ceres Bryggerierne



Accident frequency Sub-industry Target

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY

Albani Bryggerierne



Accident frequency Sub-industry Target

Ceres has mapped 125 issues, all of which have now been resolved.

Health & safety training in 2004 concentrated on safety and first aid courses as well as courses relating to the establishment of employee participation groups at the bottling/canning unit.

An emergency drill was held with participation by the Aarhus Fire Brigade and the Danish Emergency Management Agency. The subject was acid spill and fire in the rinsing room with 8 injured figurants. 13 vehicles from the Fire Brigade and the Danish Emergency Management Agency were involved. The drill progressed very satisfactorily.

ALBANI BRYGGERIERNE

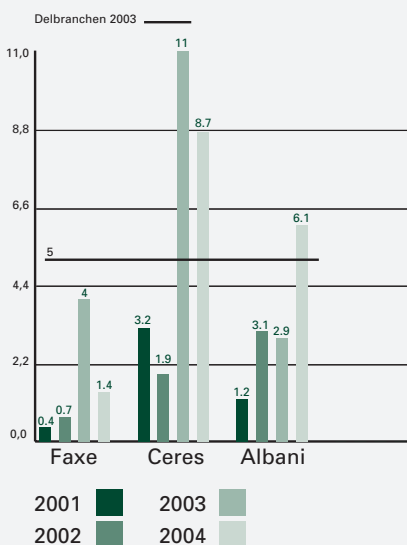
At Albani, 19 accidents at work were recorded in 2004 resulting in an accident frequency of 109, which is much higher than the targeted 27. Absence due to accidents is also much higher than the target for 2004. A relatively large number of the accidents at work occurred in connection with running in a reconstructed bottling/canning unit. Due to the many accidents at work in 2004, the Safety Committee decided to direct extra focus at safety at the brewery and to tighten the procedures for accidents at

work. It has therefore been decided that the following measures will be taken in 2005:

- Follow-up on an accident at work and the reason for it immediately after the accident occurring
- Accident to be completed and sent within 24 hours of the accident
- Photo of the accident site to be published by notice at notice board
- Greater focus on reducing/removing causes of the accident
- Recording and addressing “near accidents”
- Mandatory use of safety goggles in large parts of production
- The Safety Committee will monitor the development in the number of accidents very closely in 2005 and has therefore scheduled 3 extraordinary Safety Committee meetings for the year

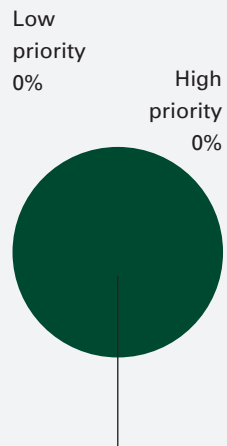
In 2004, efforts were directed at reducing high-priority health & safety problems resulting in, among other measures, the establishment of ramps/platforms, and the packing machine has been changed so as to avoid heavy lifts.

ABSENCE DUE TO ACCIDENTS



WPA SITUATION (%)

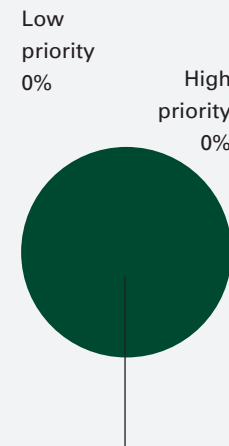
Faxe Bryggeri



Issues resolved 100%

WPA SITUATION (%)

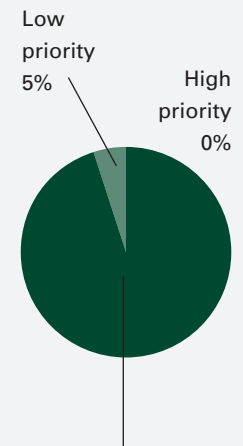
Ceres Bryggerierne



Issues resolved 100%

WPA SITUATION (%)

Albani Bryggerierne



Issues resolved 95%



PRODUCT-ORIENTED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

SUPPLIER COOPERATION – REDUCTION OF INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The Danish Brewery Group is still attempting to reduce its indirect environmental impacts in cooperation with suppliers. In 2003, this work resulted in, among other things, establishment of environmental targets that contribute towards reducing the indirect environmental impacts of The Danish Brewery Group. The target for 2004 was:

Faxe, Ceres and Albani would by the end of 2004 replace 60 micrometre shrink foil by 40 micrometre shrink foil. In 2004, we reduced the thickness of shrink foil from 60 micrometres to 40 micrometres at Ceres. At Faxe and Albani, operating with foil this thin has presented technical challenges but efforts are still being directed at resolving these.

In 2004, the reduction of the thickness of shrink foil resulted in a reduction of plastic consumption equal to some 42 tons.

In addition to the above, a number of other initiatives were launched with a view to reducing materials con-

sumption in our packing materials. This is effected by continuous dialogue with our suppliers, monitoring of the development in packing materials and performing tests of new and lighter materials.

The target for 2005 is continued focus on materials reduction of the following packing materials:

- **Use of corrugated paper:**

reducing weight and using materials with a higher share of recycled material.

- **Cardboard/multipacks:**

reducing the weight of multipacks from some 400 grams to 375/380 grams.

- **Screw caps:**

dialogue with the supplier to reduce the weight of screw caps.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS

The environmental accounts quantify the key environmental impacts for 2003 and 2004. Data have been procured through accredited measurements, own measurements, environmental records, materials controls records, purchasing records and settlement vouchers.

	Unit	Faxe Bryggeri		Ceres Bryggerierne		Albani Bryggerierne	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
CONSUMPTION							
Electricity	MWh	12.887	14.497	8.666	8.952	6.804	7.741
Heat	GJ	96.606	108.091	96.206	99.167	93.402	97.548
Water	m ³	537.226	638.499	376.314	415.689	300.446	348.523
Carbon dioxide	Tons	2.972	3.613	2.332	2.425	1.290	1.393
Raw materials	Tons	17.617	23.288	18.714	20.154	11.222	12.984
Filter materials	Tons	189	169	198	217	123	141
Lye	Tons	1.508	1.465	526	659	350	288
Other chemicals	Tons	262	279	228	319	224	232
Ammonia	Kg	960	2.140	1.580	2.080	960	0
Packaging	Tons	7.926	6.327	27.622	27.610	10.459	10.418
WASTE AND BY-PRODUCTS							
By-products	Tons	11.658	15.521	22.319	24.160	8.207	9.921
Recycling	Tons	957	1.633	541	665	679	1.068
Incineration	Tons	304	326	111	120	181	214
Landfills	Tons	80	119	0	0	68	87
Destruction	Tons	3	2	3	1	3	0
EMISSIONS TO AIR							
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Tons	12.325	13.854	12.687	13.088	8.732	9.455
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	Tons	14	15	39	40	8	9
Nitrogen oxides ((NO _x))	Tons	6	7	15	16	2	6
DISCHARGE WASTE WATER							
Volumes	m ³	393.539	448.610	283.584	304.842	221.495	260.671
COD	Tons	1.332	1.682	1.262	1.207	2.181	2.240
ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENTS							
Number of accidents		1	1	0	0	0	0
ACCIDENTS AT WORK							
Number of accidents		8	12	4	8	8	19

NOTES

Heat consumption: the conversion factor to MJ is 40.6 for oil, 39.6 for natural gas, 36.2 for fuel oil and 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. **Lye:** lye has been stated at purchased volumes and converted into general concentration of 27.65%.
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 the Green Network Manual. The calculations for oil are based on emission factors for fuel oil and heating oil with a sulphur content of 0.5%. **COD:** COD levels are based on analyses of the organic content of waste water and calculated according to calculation formula as instructed by The Danish Brewery Group. **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.



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