Carlsberg Breweries Group
Annual Report 2018

Carlsberg Breweries A/S
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1799 Copenhagen V
Denmark
CVR no. 25508343

As approved on the Company's Annual General Meeting on
14 / 03 2019

Monica Gregers Smith
Chairperson of the meeting

MANAGEMENT REVIEW

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SHIFTING GEARS TO GROWTH

ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP

The Carlsberg Breweries Group comprise the beverage activities in the Carlsberg Group. Carlsberg Breweries' activities are focused on the markets where the Group has the expertise and the right products to secure a leading position. Due to the variation of the markets, the contribution to growth, earnings and development within the Group differs, both at present and in the longer-term projections.

The Parent Company's main activities are investments in national and international breweries as well as license and export business. The Parent Company has retail bonds listed at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL HEALTH: A YEAR OF STRONG DELIVERY

With respect to our financial health, the first results of the SAIL'22 growth priorities manifested themselves in organic net revenue growth of 6.5%, driven by solid price/mix of +2% and volume growth of 4.8%, although the latter was helped by the warm summer in several European markets and the timing of the festive season in Asia.

Funding the Journey, which was a three-year profit improvement programme initiated in November 2015, came to an end in 2018. It has been very successful, delivering significantly more benefits than initially anticipated, and allowing us to invest more than DKK 1bn in our SAIL'22 priorities. Going forward, the mindset of the programme will prevail. Now embedded in operations across the Group, the focus on efficiency, costs and cash will remain an important driver of future value creation.

Thanks to the higher benefits from Funding the Journey, good growth of our SAIL'22 priorities and higher volumes due to the aforementioned warm weather, operating profit grew organically by 10.4% and the operating margin improved by 20bp to 15.0%. The organic growth in operating profit was higher than expected in last year's Annual Report.

The earnings delivery was an important driver of the ROIC improvement of 160bp and the free cash flow of DKK 6.2bn. The free cash flow was also supported by a solid contribution from trade working capital of DKK 1.9bn.

During the year, we engaged in several M&A transactions, increasing our stakes in the Cambodian and Greek businesses to 75% and 100% respectively, and acquiring a stake in the controlling shareholder of the Portuguese business, bringing our total direct and indirect holding in Super Bock Group to 60%. Despite these investments, the net interest-bearing debt/EBITDA ratio at year-end was 1.18x, still well below our target of below 2.0x.

STRATEGIC HEALTH: PROGRESS ON SAIL'22

Our strategic health also improved during 2018. Our strategy, SAIL'22, which was launched in March 2016, is now well established and understood across the Group. Among a number of positive achievements, we would like to highlight the growth rates of our craft & speciality portfolio (+26%) and alcohol-free brews in Western Europe (+33%).

Our international brands and local power brands had a very good year, and in Asia we grew further in India and China, the latter supported by our "big city" approach.

You can read about our SAIL'22 initiatives in 2018 on pages 8-13.

Part of our strategy is our ambitious sustainability programme Together Towards ZERO, based on our purpose of *brewing for a better today and tomorrow*. We are working hard to meet the programme's targets within carbon, water, responsible drinking and health & safety, and our actions and achievements in 2018 are outlined on pages 11-13 and discussed in more detail in our Sustainability Report.

In September, we were excited to launch a series of ground-breaking sustainability innovations for the Carlsberg brand, including the new Snap Pack, which, when fully rolled out, will reduce plastic usage by up to 76%, equivalent to 1,200 tonnes of plastic – or 60 million plastic bags – per year. Less plastic means less reliance on fossil fuel-based packaging, thereby reducing carbon emissions.

2019 EARNINGS EXPECTATIONS

In 2019, we will continue to execute on our SAIL'22 strategic priorities in support of top- and bottom-line growth.

Driving growth of craft & speciality and alcohol-free brews and continuing volume and value growth in Asia will remain our key growth accelerators. Additionally, we will support and further develop our core beer portfolio, which includes our local power brands and our international brands Tuborg and Carlsberg. For the Carlsberg brand in particular, an important priority for 2019 is the roll-out of the new brand design and packaging innovations.

During the course of the three-year profit improvement programme – Funding the Journey – its focus on efficiencies, costs and cash has become an integral part of our day-to-day operations, and this will remain an important driver of future value creation.

Consequently, we will continue to enforce strict cash and cost discipline to optimise processes and drive efficiencies throughout the supply chain, and to streamline SG&A costs through operating cost management (OCM).

Our regional priorities will be to increase net revenue and the operating margin in Western Europe, drive growth in Asia through premiumisation, and strengthen market leadership in Eastern Europe.

Based on these priorities, the Group expects to deliver:

- Mid-single-digit percentage organic growth in operating profit.

Based on the spot rates as at 5 February, we assume a DKK translation impact of around zero for 2019.

Other relevant assumptions are as follows:

Financial expenses, excluding currency losses or gains, are expected to be DKK 700-750m.

The effective tax rate is expected to be below 28%.

Capital expenditure at constant currencies is expected to be around DKK 4.5bn.

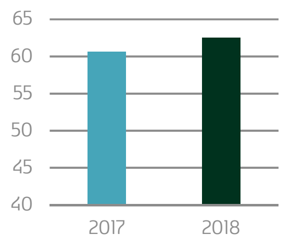
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements. Any such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the Group's actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied on as prediction of the actual results. Please see page 19 for the full forward-looking statement disclaimer.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

DELIVERING ON OUR PRIORITIES

Net revenue[1] (DKKbn)

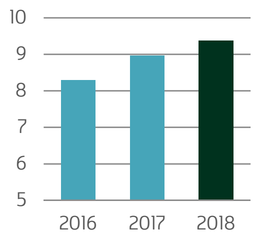


62.5bn

Net revenue grew organically by 6.5% as a result of volume growth of 4.8% and price/mix of 2%. Asia and Eastern Europe contributed positively to both volume and price/mix, while in Western Europe price/mix was negatively impacted by country mix.

In reported terms, net revenue grew by 3.0%, impacted by adverse currencies.

Operating profit (DKKbn)



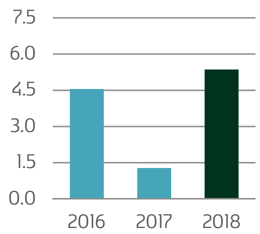
9.4bn

Operating profit grew organically by 10.4%, with all three regions delivering very solid results. Operating expenses were up 4% organically due to marketing investments. Excluding marketing, they declined by 1% due to Funding the Journey benefits.

Reported operating profit of DKK 9.4bn was up 4.5% due to currencies. The operating margin was 15.0% (+20bp).

More details on operating profit are provided in section 1 of the consolidated financial statements.

Net profit (DKKbn)

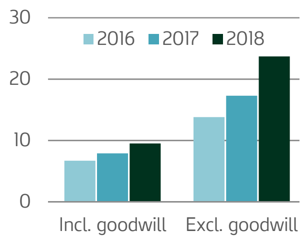


5.3bn

Net profit attributable to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S was up significantly on 2017. The positive development was the result of higher operating profit, lower financial expenses and a lower effective tax rate compared with 2017.

In 2017, net profit was impacted by a DKK 4.8bn impairment.

ROIC (%)



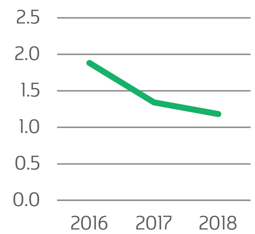
9.5%

Return on invested capital (ROIC) increased by 160bp to 9.5%, impacted by lower invested capital, improved profitability and a lower effective tax rate.

ROIC excluding goodwill increased by 640bp to 23.7%, with improvements achieved in all three regions.

More details on ROIC are provided in section 2.1 of the consolidated financial statements.

NIBD/EBITDA (x)



1.18x

Despite a higher dividend payout in the year and increased ownership of subsidiaries and associates, net interest-bearing debt (NIBD) was reduced further in 2018. NIBD/EBITDA was 1.18x, comfortably meeting our target of below 2.0x.

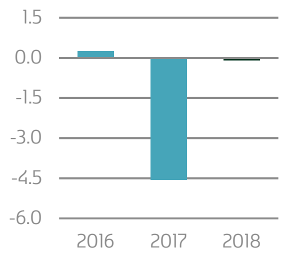
We have thus delivered on our capital allocation priorities.

Find more details on NIBD, capital structure and dividends in section 4 of the consolidated financial statements.

[1] Net revenue restated for 2017.

OTHER KEY FINANCIALS

Net special items (DKKbn)



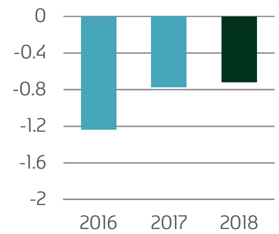
-88m

Net special items of DKK -88m were primarily impacted by measures related to Funding the Journey in Western Europe.

The significantly negative special items in 2017 were the result of an impairment of the Baltika brand in Russia.

More details on special items are provided in section 3.1 of the consolidated financial statements.

Net financial items (DKKbn)

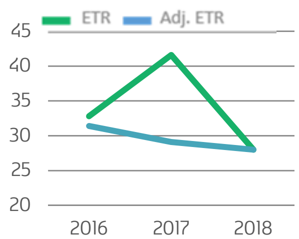


-718m

Net financial items continued to decline and amounted to DKK -718m (2017: DKK -774m), positively impacted by the lower NIBD. Excluding foreign exchange gains, net, they amounted to DKK -754m, in line with our assumption at the beginning of the year of around DKK -800m.

More details on net financial items are provided in section 4.1 of the consolidated financial statements.

Effective tax rate (%)

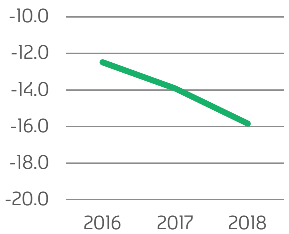


28%

The effective tax rate (ETR) of 28% was significantly down on 2017, when it was impacted by the impairment of the Baltika brand in Russia. Adjusted for this impairment, the effective tax rate (adj. ETR) in 2017 was 29.1%. At the beginning of the year, we expected an effective tax rate for 2018 of below 29%.

More details on tax are provided in section 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

TWC/net revenue (%)

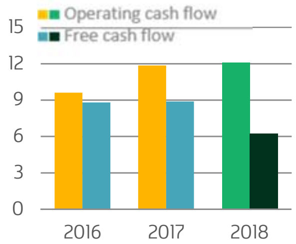


-15.8%

The change in trade working capital was DKK +1,912m and average trade working capital to net revenue declined further to -15.8% compared to -13.9% for 2017. The change was positively impacted by the change in trade payables, which was the result of higher volumes, our disciplined cash focus, country mix and the acquisition of Cambrew.

More details on working capital are provided in section 1.4 of the consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow (DKKbn)

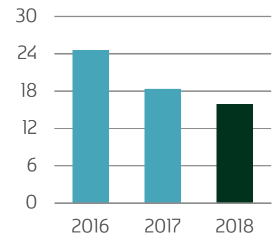


6.2bn

Operating cash flow was 12.1bn, up DKK 248m. The free cash flow of DKK 6.2bn was positively impacted by the strong trade working capital. The decline versus 2017 was primarily due to the increased ownership in Cambrew and Super Bock. CapEx was DKK 4.0bn, initially expected to be around DKK 4.5bn, and in October adjusted to DKK 4.0-4.5bn.

More details on the free cash flow are provided in sections 1.4 and 5.2 of the consolidated financial statements.

NIBD (DKKbn)



15.9bn

Net interest-bearing debt (NIBD) declined by DKK 2.4bn. Since 2015, NIBD has declined by DKK 14.4bn.

69% of the gross financial debt was long term. 96% of the net financial debt was denominated in EUR and DKK (after swaps). The duration was 4.2 years, within our target of 2-5 years.

More details on financing and capital structure are provided in section 4 of the consolidated financial statements.

KEY FIGURES

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Volumes (million hl)[1]					
Beer	112.3	107.1	116.9	120.3	122.8
Other beverages	20.8	19.2	21.9	21.5	21.0
DKK million					
Income statement					
Net revenue[1]	62,503	60,655	62,614	65,354	64,506
Gross profit[1]	31,220	30,208	31,419	31,925	31,781
Operating profit before amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	13,449	13,657	13,054	13,354	13,723
Operating profit before special items	9,368	8,962	8,301	8,606	9,345
Special items, net	-88	-4,615	263	-8,455	-1,245
Financial items, net	-718	-774	-1,237	-1,513	-1,169
Profit before tax	8,562	3,573	7,327	-1,362	6,931
Income tax	-2,395	-1,485	-2,402	-917	-1,883
Consolidated profit	6,167	2,088	4,925	-2,279	5,048
Attributable to					
Non-controlling interests	824	806	371	344	524
Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S (net profit)	5,343	1,282	4,554	-2,623	4,524
Statement of financial position					
Total assets	107,178	103,361	115,913	113,501	125,756
Invested capital	70,418	72,464	84,410	83,465	96,410
Invested capital excl. goodwill	27,695	30,173	39,752	41,401	52,070
Net interest-bearing debt	15,901	18,347	24,569	30,272	35,261
Equity, shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S	34,848	32,672	40,580	33,145	41,828

[1] Comparative figures for 2017 have been restated because of the change in accounting policies arising from the implementation of IFRS 15, the change in classification of certain central costs and the change in definition of volumes, all as of 1 January 2018.

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statement of cash flows						
Cash flow from operating activities		12,103	11,855	9,601	9,943	7,452
Cash flow from investing activities		-5,875	-2,974	-796	-3,200	-6,696
Free cash flow		6,228	8,881	8,805	6,743	756
Investments						
Acquisition and disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net		-3,757	-3,688	-3,591	-3,486	-5,614
Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries, net		-974	268	1,969	-33	-1,681
Financial ratios						
Gross margin[1]	%	50.0	49.8	50.2	48.8	49.3
Operating margin[1]	%	15.0	14.8	13.3	13.2	14.5
Return on invested capital (ROIC)	%	9.5	7.9	6.7	6.4	7.3
ROIC excl. goodwill	%	23.7	17.3	13.8	12.2	12.2
Effective tax rate for the year	%	28.0	41.6	32.8	67.4	27.2
Equity ratio	%	32.5	35.5	35.0	29.2	33.3
Debt/equity ratio (financial gearing)	x	0.42	0.47	0.57	0.82	0.78
NIBD/operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	x	1.18	1.34	1.88	2.27	2.62
Interest cover	x	13.05	11.58	6.71	5.69	8.00
Dividend per share (proposed)	DKK	5,470	4,872	3,045	2,741	2,741
Payout ratio	%	51	190	33	nm	30

SAIL'22

SHIFTING GEARS TO TOP-LINE GROWTH

SAIL'22 made good progress in 2018, delivering the remaining benefits from Funding the Journey as well as top-line growth.

When launching SAIL'22 in March 2016, we defined clear strategic priorities for how we intended to strengthen our core beer business while at the same time positioning the Company for future growth.

Our strategic priorities were defined based on analyses of the trends impacting the beer industry.

2018 was the third year of SAIL'22. It was also the final year of Funding the Journey as a specific programme. By reinvesting part of the benefits from this programme, we have been able to invest in top-line growth.

Our results in 2018 reassure us that our strategic priorities are right. Our focus in the future will be on both delivering top-line growth and improving the operating margin by premiumisation and continued focus on efficiencies and costs.

In the following pages, we present snapshots of initiatives carried out during the year and follow up on our performance against our strategic KPIs. Our strategic priorities are presented in the 2016 Annual Report, available on www.carlsberggroup.com.

STRENGTHEN THE CORE

Leverage our strongholds
Excel in execution
Funding the Journey

POSITION FOR GROWTH

Win in growing categories
Grow in Asia
Target big cities

DELIVER VALUE FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Organic growth in operating profit
ROIC improvement
Optimal capital allocation

CREATE A WINNING CULTURE

Team-based performance
Together Towards ZERO
Compass (applying our codes and policies)

STRENGTHEN THE CORE

There were many initiatives and actions during the year to grow and further develop our core beer portfolio in our core markets, strengthen execution and deliver on Funding the Journey. These included the betterment of the Carlsberg brand, continued support of our local power brands, further roll-out of DraughtMaster™, stepping up on digital and executing strong discipline on Funding the Journey.

CARLSBERG

The Carlsberg brand has a unique history spanning 171 years. In September, we launched a new, distinctly Danish redesign of the brand. This redesign was based on extensive research into the brand's heritage, which led to careful recrafting of famous brand elements, including bringing the Carlsberg logo closer to its original design from 1904.

We also launched a series of sustainable packaging innovations, including the Snap Pack, which is set to reduce plastic waste globally by more than 1,200 tonnes a year.

Other sustainability improvements include a new coating on refillable glass bottles to extend their lifespan and new caps that remove oxygen to make the beer taste fresher for longer.

The Carlsberg brand's green ink is also being replaced with a Cradle to Cradle Certified™ ink to improve recyclability. The new design and betterments have been launched in Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and the UK, and many more markets, such as China, India and Malaysia, will follow in the coming months.

LOCAL POWER BRANDS

Our local power brands each occupy a distinct position in their respective markets. Although they differ by market, they share many common characteristics, opportunities and challenges. In order to support the continued relevance of these brands with consumers, we have developed a common brand framework, enabling markets to apply a well-tested, all-round methodology to strengthen their local brands and positions in the market.

All our markets have embraced the group-wide concepts and methodologies to further strengthen their local power brands. Examples include Okocim in Poland and Pirinsko in Bulgaria.

DRAUGHTMASTER™

The roll-out of our proprietary one-way keg system continued in 2018. DraughtMaster™ is an important enabler for our premiumisation efforts in the on-trade, as it allows outlets to serve a greater variety of beer on tap, including craft & speciality brands. The system is now available in all Western European markets, and the process of converting all steel-keg installations in the Nordic markets is well under way and expected to be finalised within the next two to three years.

DIGITAL

Digital is one of the cornerstones of SAIL'22. In 2018, our digital journey took a big step forward with the establishment of a digital business transformation team responsible for assessing digital technologies and business models, and accelerating the development of digital products and services to drive future growth.

To support our digital transformation, we are applying agile ways of working in small, cross-functional teams, giving them the opportunity to develop and test new products and services in an agile and minimal way to determine what and how to upscale into meaningful solutions.

During the year, we focused on a series of "lighthouse projects" aimed at taking a digital-first view of different areas of the business with a view to growing top and bottom line. The initial projects focused on route-to-market and the on-trade channel, identifying promising new products and services to step-change our customer offer. The scope also included areas within supply chain, including demand planning and artificial intelligence.

We have established a digital council, chaired by our CEO and comprising the heads of digital, commercial, global business services, logistics and HR along with young "digital natives". The council meets once a month to sponsor, accelerate and provide optimal conditions for the digital reinvention of the Group.

FUNDING THE JOURNEY

Funding the Journey came to a successful end in 2018. The four elements of the programme – value management, supply chain efficiency, operating cost management and right-sizing of businesses – all delivered better than initially expected. The programme achieved benefits of around DKK 3bn compared with the 2015 baseline. The benefits included the incentive payment to the top-200 management team, who were enrolled in the two-year Funding the Journey cash programme. The strong delivery has enabled us to reinvest more than DKK 1bn in the growth priorities of SAIL'22, including roll-out of DraughtMaster™, expansion of our international premium brands in China, growth of craft & speciality across our markets, further development of our alcohol-free brews, and stepping up on digital.

The programme has led to the implementation of new ways of working, and systems and processes are now in place to ensure continued momentum within value management, and operating cost and supply chain management. Going forward, we will therefore continue our strict focus on efficiencies, costs and cash, and further improvement in these areas will contribute to continuous margin improvement.

KPIs & RESULTS
SAIL'22 STRENGTHEN THE CORE

2017: 3% growth
2018: 6% growth

GROSS CONTRIBUTION FROM CORE BEER

Core beer accounts for 87% of own beer net revenue, and our core beer brands are an important prerequisite for our no. 1 and 2 positions across Western Europe, Asia and Eastern Europe. It is therefore important that we revitalise our core beer portfolio to ensure its continued relevance for consumers. We measure our success by our ability to grow the gross brand contribution from core beer. In 2018, this KPI delivered 6% organic growth as a result of both volume growth and a positive price/mix in our three regions.

2017: 4% growth
2018: 2% growth

OPERATING PROFIT GROWTH IN RUSSIA

Russia remains our largest market in terms of operating profit, while on volumes China and Russia are of equal size. Recognising the challenges of past years, transforming our Russian business and ensuring a continued strong local business are a priority of SAIL'22. We measure our success in Russia by our ability to grow operating profit organically. In 2018, we rebalanced the Golden Triangle with a greater focus on volumes, though not sacrificing profits. Operating profit grew organically by 2%.

2016-2018
DKK ~3bn

FUNDING THE JOURNEY

Funding the Journey as a specific programme came to an end in 2018. The programme proved more successful than initially anticipated. Following good delivery in 2016 and 2017, we upgraded the expected benefits from the programme twice during 2018, with total benefits of around DKK 3bn, of which more than DKK 1bn has been reinvested in the business. The mindset, systems and processes of Funding the Journey have been embedded in business operations, and the focus on efficiency, costs and cash will remain an important driver of future value creation.

POSITION FOR GROWTH

Recognising our geographic footprint, a pivotal ambition of SAIL'22 was to identify the Group's organic growth drivers. We aim to achieve sustainable organic top-line growth through a combination of volume growth, premiumisation and price. Asia is expected to be the main driver of volume growth, while premiumisation will be achieved through the growth of craft & speciality and alcohol-free brews in all three regions.

CRAFT & SPECIALITY

In 2018, our craft & speciality portfolio delivered growth of 26%, achieved through strong growth of the international speciality brands Grimbergen and 1664 Blanc, and of authentic craft brands such as Brooklyn, Nya Carnegie in Sweden and Valaisanne in Switzerland. By the end of 2018, we had ten craft breweries in Western Europe.

1664 BLANC

1664 Blanc is our sophisticated French wheat beer. In 2018, the brand achieved a significant milestone, breaking through and going well beyond the 1m hl mark. The brand is sold globally and delivered volume growth of 49% over the year.

Growth came from every corner of the world, and the brand has been successful in every market where it has been launched. In 2018, 1664 Blanc was launched in markets such as Denmark, Mexico and Chile.

GRIMBERGEN

Grimbergen is our abbey beer from Belgium dating back to 1128. It is an important brand in our international speciality portfolio, and in 2018 it continued its growth trajectory with brand volume up 14%.

NYA CARNEGIE

The Nya Carnegie brewery in Stockholm is an excellent example of our authentic craft strategy. The brewery, a cooperation with Brooklyn, was established in 2012, with the first brew coming out in 2014.

The combination of Brooklyn's superior craft brewing skills and Carlsberg's brand-building and quality expertise and distribution power has generated strong growth rates since 2014. In 2018, Nya Carnegie volumes grew by 9%.

ALCOHOL-FREE BREWS

Our alcohol-free brew portfolio encompasses alcohol-free line extensions of core beer brands, the alcohol-free line extension of our international speciality brand 1664 Blanc and stand-alone alcohol-free brands. Combined, these showed strong momentum in 2018 and our alcohol-free brews grew by 33% in Western Europe.

LOCAL ALCOHOL-FREE BREWS

Our extensive portfolio of local alcohol-free brews includes brands such as Carlsberg Nordic in Denmark, Munkholm in Norway, Feldschlösschen Alkoholfrei in Switzerland and Baltika 0 in Russia.

In 2018, Baltika 0 grew by 35%, supported by a massive communication and sampling campaign, strong commercial focus and the successful launch of Baltika 0 Wheat in 2017.

In Sweden, we promoted our growing range of alcohol-free brews by delivering alcohol-free brews to pleasure yachtsmen in Stockholm's archipelago. Our "alcohol-free brews boat" subsequently received a five-star rating from consumers on its Facebook page. Our alcohol-free brew portfolio in Sweden grew by 34%.

In France, our alcohol-free brews grew by 21%, driven by 1664 Blonde Sans Alcool, 1664 Blanc Sans Alcool and Tourtel.

BIRELL

During the year, we launched Birell as the Group's first global alcohol-free brew. The brand was launched in Bulgaria and Poland in May.

The comprehensive launch campaign included TV commercials, cutting-edge digital marketing, outdoor advertising and extensive sampling applying various techniques.

The initial consumer response has been positive, and in Bulgaria the brand has already achieved a market share of 15% of the alcohol-free beer segment.

GROW IN ASIA

Our investments in premiumisation and expansion in Asia are delivering strong results. In 2018, total volumes grew organically by 8.6%. Our international portfolio in the region – Tuborg, Carlsberg and 1664 Blanc – delivered even better results, growing volumes by 14%.

SAIL'22 is focused in particular on China and India, as these markets have good potential for top-line growth. In China, premiumisation will be an important driver of top-line growth, while in India market volume growth is also expected to be a contributor.

CHINA

During 2018, we further expanded our footprint in China by applying a "big city" approach outside our core western China provinces. By the end of the year, we were present in more than 20 large cities, where the consumer response to our international portfolio has been very positive. Our geographic expansion was a positive contributor to the price/mix of 7%.

INDIA

Although the Indian beer market is volatile, we continued to support and develop our Indian business. Tuborg and Carlsberg, our main brands in the country, delivered growth of 17% and 31% respectively.

KPIs & RESULTS
SAIL'22 POSITION FOR GROWTH

2017: 29% growth
2018: 26% growth

WIN IN GROWING CATEGORIES: CRAFT & SPECIALITY

Craft & speciality is an attractive category in most markets. The contribution margin of our craft & speciality portfolio significantly exceeds the core beer average, and consequently growing the portfolio's share of total beer volume contributes positively to margin progression. 2018 was another year of strong growth for our craft & speciality brands with volume growth of 26%. Our international speciality brands 1664 Blanc and Grimbergen achieved volume growth of 14% and 49% respectively.

2017: 15% growth
2018: 33% growth

WIN IN GROWING CATEGORIES: ALCOHOL-FREE BREWS

The alcohol-free brews category offers excellent margin opportunities and is growing across Western Europe and also in Eastern Europe. We believe it will remain an attractive beverage category in the years to come, as it benefits from the growing global health & wellness trend among consumers. Our portfolio of alcohol-free brews had very good momentum in 2018, achieving volume growth of 33% in the Western European markets. In Russia, growth was 33%, with significant volume growth for brands such as Baltika 0 and Baltika 7 Non-Alcoholic.

2017: 8.1% growth
2018: 15.8% growth

GROW IN ASIA

In 2018, Asia accounted for 29% of Group volumes and Group operating profit. Continuing the growth trajectory of this region remains a priority of SAIL'22, and in 2018 volume growth was 8.6% and organic operating profit growth 15.8%. Good growth of our international brands as well as our local power brands contributed to both top- and bottom-line growth. Particularly strong results were achieved in China and India, with organic operating profit growth of 18% and 131% respectively.

WINNING CULTURE

An important element of SAIL'22 is our winning culture, which is team-based, performance-driven, characterised by a high level of integrity and sets high standards within sustainability.

TEAM-BASED PERFORMANCE

Our team-based performance culture is based on our triple A concept (alignment, accountability and action). During the year, we maintained strict discipline on performance management and ensured a team-based, one-company approach in our monthly business performance reviews and by aligning targets across markets and regions.

TOGETHER TOWARDS ZERO

Our ambitious sustainability programme, Together Towards ZERO (TTZ), defines our sustainability priorities and sets measurable targets for 2022 and 2030 respectively within the areas of carbon, water, responsible drinking and health & safety.

Recognising that we cannot achieve our ambitions by working in isolation, TTZ was devised with the support of experts using a science-based approach, and we are collaborating with experts to deliver on it.

We also launched the Carlsberg Young Scientist Community, where a group of postdocs will build on our scientific strength to identify and develop solutions within water and energy consumption at our breweries.

In 2018, we entered into a partnership with WWF Denmark. With its help, we will devise solutions to reduce the total – "beer-in-hand" – carbon footprint of our products and protect local water resources. We will make further announcements about this during 2019.

ZERO CARBON FOOTPRINT

We are committed to bold climate action and the TTZ carbon targets are designed to reduce our emissions in line with the 1.5°C level of the Paris Agreement. We believe this is possible while still continuing to drive business growth.

At our breweries

We are acting fast to eliminate coal because it is a carbon-intensive, polluting source of energy. In 2018, we reduced our coal usage by 28% compared with 2017, representing a 78% reduction since 2015. We will continue the focus on converting our remaining coal-fuelled sites in China, India and Poland on our journey towards zero coal by 2022.

We use solar installations at our breweries in China, India and Switzerland, and in 2018 we added a new 1 MW rooftop installation at our brewery in Lithuania. Other sources of renewables include biomass and biogas. A new biomass boiler at our Čelarevo brewery in Serbia, fuelled by wood pellets, helped reduce relative carbon emissions at the site by 22% in 2018.

Moreover, in 2018 we introduced the Carlsberg Operational Manual at our breweries in order to continuously improve within our existing processes through best practice learnings from across the Group.

Packaging

At 40%, packaging is the biggest source of carbon emissions in our value chain. As many stakeholders are involved in the development and use of packaging, we must work together to improve it. One outcome of our work in this area was the launch of several packaging innovations for the Carlsberg brand during 2018.

ZERO WATER WASTE

Water is an essential ingredient both in our products and for cleaning during the brewing process. Treating wastewater so that it can be reused is an essential method for cutting water usage within the brewing process. With the right equipment, it can be reused for cleaning bottles or safely discharged into the environment.

In the UK, a new project involves recovering used rinsewater from the cleaning of bottles prior to filling. After treatment, the water is used for pasteurisation, saving around 4.5 million litres of water during the year.

ZERO IRRESPONSIBLE DRINKING

While consumers make their own decisions about how they consume our beers, we can support them in making smart choices. Our campaigns target the biggest issues in each market. In some, drink-driving is the greatest challenge, while in others it is underage or binge drinking. By working with local partners, we pinpoint the key behaviour to change at point of sale, during consumption moments and across our marketing communications.

By the end of 2018, 96% of our products carried responsible drinking messages advising consumers not to drink-drive and not to drink when underage or pregnant. In addition, we included information on ingredients and nutritional values per 100 ml on 86% of packaging in Western Europe.

ZERO ACCIDENTS CULTURE

Protecting the lives and health of our people is a fundamental priority for us. In 2017, we achieved a significant reduction in accident rates, and in 2018 we sustained this.

During the year, we rolled out our new Life Saving Rules programme across the business. Built on industry experience, this programme focuses on the specific areas where we have learned that people's lives can be endangered if rules are not followed correctly. We are providing training for our leaders, preparing them to better model desired behaviours, communicate consistently and engage their teams with health & safety. By the end of 2018, we had reached 1,500 leaders, and we are targeting 1,200 more in 2019.

Despite the positive progress within health & safety, our performance in 2018 was not good enough, as we very sadly recorded three fatalities. These tragedies underline the need for day-to-day vigilance to create a zero accidents culture.

KPIs & RESULTS
SAIL'22 WINNING CULTURE

ZERO CARBON FOOTPRINT

We want to achieve zero carbon emissions at our breweries by 2030, with a 50% reduction by 2022. Our full value chain target is a 30% reduction in emissions by 2030, with a 15% reduction by 2022. In 2018, we had reduced relative carbon emissions by 20% since 2015.

ZERO WATER WASTE

We aim to halve water usage at our breweries by 2030, with a 25% reduction by 2022. At 3.1 hl/hl in 2018, we have made a 9% improvement in water efficiency from our 2015 baseline. Performance in 2018 was on a par with 2017, meaning that faster change will be required to reach our 2022 target.

ZERO IRRESPONSIBLE DRINKING

Our targets include 100% distribution of alcohol-free brews to expand consumer choice and 100% of our markets to improve on responsible drinking year on year. In 2018, we made steady progress on key performance indicators, including responsible drinking messages and consumer information on our packaging, and growing alcohol-free beer availability and volume.

ZERO ACCIDENTS CULTURE

We are determined to provide a safe working environment for our employees, and our aim is to achieve zero lost-time accidents by 2030. In 2017, we achieved a significant reduction in accident rates, a performance we sustained in 2018. However, our performance was not good enough, as we very sadly recorded three fatalities.

LIVE BY OUR COMPASS

In order to ensure the high degree of integrity, honesty and ethical business conduct that is part of our winning culture, as well as reduce the risk of non-compliance with applicable rules and regulations, in 2016 we launched the Live by our Compass programme.

The programme continues to provide detailed guidance on ethical behaviour, emphasising the importance of integrity at all levels of our organisation. We reinforce this with risk assessments, third-party screening, compliance training and market audits.

In December 2018, we launched a single global online platform covering all codes, policies and manuals, accompanied by a comprehensive communications package.

REPORTING

Our 2018 Sustainability Report contains much more information on TTZ, including a detailed description of our KPIs and progress towards our 2022 and 2030 targets.

The report carries an assurance statement by PwC on selected indicators, serves as our annual Communication on Progress to the United Nations Global Compact and enables us to live up to our legal responsibility for CSR disclosure under section 99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Download the Carlsberg Group Sustainability Report

www.carlsberggroup.com/reports-downloads/carlsberg-group-2018-sustainability-report/

DELIVERING VALUE

SAIL’22 is an organic strategy focused on improving and growing our current business in order to deliver value to shareholders.

When launching SAIL’22 in March 2016, we identified three priorities for creating value for shareholders: growing operating profit organically, improving return on invested capital, and ensuring an optimal capital allocation.

Our capital allocation principles are well-defined: 1. We invest in our business to drive long-term value creation; 2. We target a net interest-bearing debt/EBITDA ratio of below 2.0x.

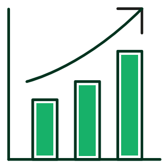
By 2017, the second year of our seven-year strategy, we successfully delivered on the capital allocation principles. 2018 was another year of successful delivery on our priorities for creating shareholder value, including the capital allocation principles.

KPIs & RESULTS
SAIL’22 DELIVER VALUE FOR SHAREHOLDERS

2017: 8.7% growth
2018: 10.4% growth

ORGANIC GROWTH IN OPERATING PROFIT

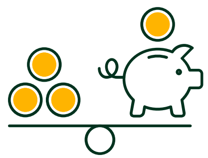
Sustainable organic growth in operating profit is testament to our ability to deliver top-line growth and margin improvement. In 2018, we delivered strongly against this KPI, achieving 10.4% organic growth in operating profit. The benefits from Funding the Journey were larger than initially expected and were the driver of the organic growth achieved in 2016, 2017 and 2018.



2017: +120bp
2018: +160bp

ROIC IMPROVEMENT

In order to drive a positive development in shareholder returns, we aim to continuously improve return on invested capital (ROIC). We will do this by improving earnings and reducing invested capital. In 2018, ROIC improved by 160bp to 9.5%. The main driver of the improvement was the growth in operating profit, the lower tax rate and lower invested capital.



2017: 1.34x
2018: 1.18x

OPTIMAL CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Our capital allocation targets include NIBD/EBITDA of below 2.0x. We already achieved this target for 2017. Investing in profitable growth to secure the long-term value creation of the Group is, and will remain, our first priority, followed by maintaining a leverage of below 2.0x.

RISK MANAGEMENT

MANAGING RISKS TO REDUCE UNCERTAINTIES

We seek to manage risks in such a way that we minimise their threats while making the best use of their opportunities.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Supervisory Board is ultimately responsible for risk management, and it has appointed the Audit Committee of Carlsberg A/S to act on its behalf in monitoring the effectiveness of the Group's risk management. Monitoring is mainly performed in connection with the half-year reviews, although recurring financial risks are evaluated on a quarterly basis. The Audit Committee adopts guidelines for key areas of risk, monitors developments and ensures that plans are in place for the management of individual risks, including commercial and financial risks.

The Executive Committee (ExCom) is responsible for reviewing the overall risk exposure associated with the Group's activities. Risks are assessed according to a two-dimensional heat map rating system that estimates the impact of the risk on operating profit or brand/image and the likelihood of the risk materialising. Based on this assessment, ExCom identifies the high-risk issues for the coming year. ExCom assigns risk owners, who are then responsible for mitigating the risks through a programme of risk management activities.

Local entities and Group functions are responsible for the identification, evaluation, qualification, recording and reporting to management of business risks at local level. Local and functional risk assessment follows the same principles and methodology as Group-level risk assessment. The responsibility for the local review lies with the risk officer, typically the local head of Finance, to ensure that risk management is incorporated into management meetings, business reviews and key decision-making. Following the risk identification, local risk owners are assigned and given responsibility for mitigating the risks through a programme of risk management activities.

Risk reporting is incorporated in regular business reviews and Group Risk Management is responsible for facilitating and following up on risk action plans for the most significant risks in the Carlsberg Group.

RISKS IDENTIFIED FOR 2019

The identified risks for 2019 are shown in the box to the right. We rank risk according to impact and likelihood, and the five highest ranked risks are described in the following.

COMMODITY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE IMPACT

Description

This remains a high-impact risk for 2019. Increasing commodity prices, including barley and malt due to the poor harvest after the very warm summer in 2018, and adverse foreign exchange movements negatively affect the prices of raw materials and other inputs, thereby affecting the competitiveness of the business and the delivery of results.

Competition in most markets is generally fierce and trade term pressure from our customers remains strong, leading to a challenging pricing environment.

Foreign exchange and commodity risks, including our hedging approach, are described in more detail in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, see sections 1.2, 1.3 and 4.6.

IDENTIFIED RISKS FOR 2019

RISKS WITH HIGHEST POTENTIAL IMPACT AND PROBABILITY

- Commodity and foreign exchange impact
- Legal and regulatory compliance
- Partnerships
- Industry consolidation
- Political and economic instability

OTHER IDENTIFIED RISKS

- Cyber and IT security
- Income tax
- Regulatory changes, incl. duties
- Strategy execution
- Talent management
- Pensions
- Business/brewery interruption
- Quality design and execution

Mitigation
We will continue to embed a value-based approach across all markets to achieve a positive price/mix while applying the Golden Triangle to ensure a balanced approach to market share, GPaL (gross profit after logistics) margin and operating profit.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Description
Legal and regulatory compliance risks include competition law and data protection compliance as well as non-compliance with anti-bribery & corruption regulations. Failure to comply with regulations and Group policies may lead to fines, claims and brand damage.

In 2018, the Group experienced competition law dawn raids in more than one jurisdiction. Competition law is a real and growing risk. The significance of this risk is also reflected in the consolidated financial statements (see section 3.3).

Mitigation
We are strengthening the Group-wide control framework covering all legal compliance areas, including, but not limited to, competition law, anti-bribery & corruption and data protection.

We have policies in place, and conduct regular training of relevant employees and emphasise continued awareness building for the top-60 leadership team. Employees are required to pass e-learning modules within relevant legal areas on a continuous basis to drive awareness and knowledge building.

PARTNERSHIPS

Description
Partnerships remain a high risk for 2019. We cooperate with partners in a number of markets, particularly the global soft drinks manufacturers in the Nordic countries and some Asian markets as well as local partners in some Asian and European markets.

The strength of the relationships with our different partners, and in some cases the risk of partnership disagreement, may affect our ability to manage the growth of our business.

Mitigation
We seek to have an ongoing dialogue with our partners to identify any issues at an early stage. The relevant members of ExCom are actively involved in partner relationships, participating in the ongoing dialogues to ensure constructive negotiations and effective and fast resolution of potential issues.

INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION

Description
Industry consolidation has been viewed as a high risk since 2016. Consolidation within the beer industry has created bigger players with increased scale.

Although strong local market positions remain key to creating value, consolidation creates stronger competitors with increased financial strength and bargaining power, potentially impacting on the Carlsberg Group's ability to compete.

Consolidation is also taking place among our customers and suppliers, This leads to increased dependency, pricing pressure and the risk of margin pressure.

Mitigation
The priorities and initiatives of SAIL'22 seek to position the Group in such a way that we are able to act upon and mitigate the impact of industry consolidation. This includes improving our core beer business and driving craft & speciality and alcohol-free brews, becoming a valued partner of our customers and offering the preferred beer of our consumers.

In addition, we will seek to further develop our partnerships with suppliers and create alternative sourcing solutions.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

Description
Political and economic instability has been considered a high-impact risk since 2017.

Adverse economic conditions may result in reduced consumer demand and a higher degree of price sensitivity on the part of consumers, while major social or political changes may disrupt sales and operations.

Political and economic instability may lead to adverse exchange rate fluctuations, increased credit risk, insolvency of suppliers, impairment of goodwill or brands, operational restrictions, increases in duties and taxes imposed on beer, and possibly nationalisation of assets.

Mitigation
We closely monitor our markets in order to be able to respond in a timely manner to any adverse developments.

Mitigating activities also include hedging and maintaining variability in the cost base. SAIL'22 also provides mitigation by further strengthening our core business in mature, stable markets, premiumising our portfolio and expanding our geographic footprint.

Download our policies
www.carlsberggroup.com/sustainability/download/download-our-policies

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

CONTINUED FOCUS ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our governance framework aims to ensure active business management across the Group and reduce risk.

The Carlsberg Breweries Group operates on the same governance framework as the Carlsberg Group where Board committees, including the Audit Committee, are preparing and facilitating Supervisory Board decisions.

The Group seeks to develop and maintain a positive and constructive relationship with all its stakeholders. For this reason, and in order to reduce risk and promote good governance, the Group has policies for a number of key areas, such as communications, human resources, environment, business ethics, competition law, marketing communication, finance and responsibility to customers and society in general. The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing that the Executive Committee (ExCom) has an adequate system and resources in place to ensure compliance with these policies.

The basis of our corporate governance includes in particular the Danish Companies Act, the Danish Financial Statements Act, IFRS, the EU Market Abuse Regulation, Nasdaq Copenhagen A/S, Rules & Regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, local legislation and the Company's Articles of Association. A comprehensive description of the Carlsberg Group's corporate governance position is available on www.carlsberggroup.com/who-we-are/corporate-governance/#Statutory Reports.

DIVERSITY - STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 99B OF THE DANISH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACT

For our reporting on diversity in accordance with section 99b we refer to the Management Review in the 2018 Annual Report of the Carlsberg Group.

AUDITING

To safeguard the interests of shareholders and the general public, an independent auditor is appointed at the Annual General Meeting following a proposal from the Supervisory Board, which is based on a recommendation from the Audit Committee of Carlsberg A/S.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS

OVERALL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The Supervisory Board and ExCom have overall responsibility for the Group's control environment. The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems related to the financial reporting process on an ongoing basis.

The Group has a number of policies and procedures in key areas of financial reporting, including the Finance Policy, the Accounting Manual, the Controller Manual, the Use of Auditors Policy, the Chart of Authority, the Risk Management Policy, the Financial Risk Management Policy, the Corporate Governance Policy, the Information Security and Acceptable Use Policy, the Records Management & Personal Data Protection Policy, the Stock Exchange Compliance Policy, the Tax Policy, and the Code of Ethics and Conduct.

The policies and procedures apply to all subsidiaries, and similar requirements are set out in collaboration with the partners in joint ventures.

In 2018, the Group implemented a new risk and internal control framework for financial reporting. The framework defines who is responsible and where the controls are performed, and is designed to reduce and mitigate financial risks identified and ensure reliable internal and external financial reporting.

The framework has been strengthened by implementing several controls, providing assurance that key risks are covered by mitigating internal control assertions.

During the implementation and strengthening of the framework across functions and entities, there has been continual focus on the standardisation of processes and controls. In addition, the governance has been strengthened, including through extensive education and training in risk and controls.

As a consequence of the Group's growth as a result of acquisitions, processes are not standardised across entities. The current state of the control environment is not yet, therefore, where the Group wants to be.

The Group will continue to strengthen the financial control environment through further standardisation, increased automation, strong analytics and transparent governance.

The framework is monitored through entities' self-assessment of the effectiveness of the implemented controls and continuous testing of performance by an established second-line-of-defence team. The monitoring of the performance of the controls focuses on the quality of the controls, the effectiveness with which they are performed and the efficiency of the overall controlling processes.

RISK ASSESSMENT

With the implementation of the control framework for financial reporting, the Group has identified the risks that could have a direct or indirect material impact on the financial statements. Group entities are required to document transaction processes and the controls in place to cover the key risks identified. The minimum requirements for documenting the risks must be set out in the framework and visualised in the processes.

Group entities are required to reassess their controls biannually and must update changes to the control framework for financial reporting, including new risks and controls.

CONTROL ACTIVITIES

The Group has implemented a formalised financial reporting process for the strategy process, budget process, estimates and monthly reporting on actual performance. The accounting information reported by all Group companies is reviewed both by controllers with regional or functional in-depth knowledge of the individual companies/functions and by technical accounting specialists.

In addition, significant Group companies have controllers with extensive commercial and/or supply chain knowledge and insight. Controllers are continuously updated on best practice relating to internal financial controls, and trained in new accounting and reporting requirements.

The entities in the Group are dependent on IT systems. Any weaknesses in the system controls or IT environment are compensated for by manual controls in order to mitigate any significant risk relating to the financial reporting.

In 2018, the Group continued the outsourcing of certain key processes and implemented various tools for standardising key processes. Furthermore, the Group has established a quality assurance team in order to ensure the quality of the controls that are part of the outsourced processes, including their performance.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Group has established information and communication systems to ensure accounting and internal control compliance. During the risk assessment periods, Group entities are required to report on missing or inadequate controls. Each entity assesses any need for compensating controls, or for design and implementation of new controls.

During implementation of the new control framework in 2018, Group entities mapped controls on segregation of duties to implement necessary compensating controls, and are now implementing stronger remediated controls for segregation of duties in the ERP systems.

MONITORING

The Audit Committee's monitoring covers both the internal control environment and business risk. Monitoring of the internal control environment is covered by the Group's control framework for financial reporting.

The financial risks are assessed and reviewed at multiple levels in the Group, including monthly performance review meetings at ExCom level, periodic review of control documentation, and audits performed by Group Internal Audit.

SUPERVISORY AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUPERVISORY BOARD

LARS REBIEN SØRENSEN
CHAIRMAN (SINCE 2015)
Nationality: Danish
Year of birth: 1954
Appointed (until): 2015 (2019)

PROFESSION
Non-executive board director.

NON-EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Novo Nordisk Foundation and Novo Holdings A/S. Member of the Board of Directors of Jungbunzlauer Suisse AG, Essity AB and Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.

Lars Rebien Sørensen is not standing for re-election at the AGM in 2019.

FLEMMING BESENBACHER
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (SINCE 2012)
Nationality: Danish
Year of birth: 1952
Appointed (until): 2005 (2019)

PROFESSION
Professor, D.Sc., h.c. mult, FRSC; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carlsberg Foundation.

NON-EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Aarhus Vand A/S and UNLEASH.

CEES 'T HART
CEO OF CARLSBERG A/S AND CARLSBERG BREWERIES A/S
Nationality: Dutch
Year of birth: 1958

PRIOR EXPERIENCE
Prior to joining the Carlsberg Group, Cees was CEO of the Dutch dairy company Royal FrieslandCampina, a position he had held since 2008. Prior to FrieslandCampina, Cees spent 25 years with Unilever, holding management positions across Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Asia. His last position at Unilever was as a member of the Europe Executive Board. Cees is a member of the Supervisory Board of KLM.

HEINE DALSGAARD
CFO OF CARLSBERG A/S AND CARLSBERG BREWERIES A/S
Nationality: Danish
Year of birth: 1971

PRIOR EXPERIENCE
Heine joined the Carlsberg Group in 2016 from ISS, one of the world's largest facility services companies. He went to ISS in 2013, prior to the company's IPO in 2014. Before ISS, he was Group CFO at Grundfos, a leading global pump manufacturer. Heine's previous experience includes various senior management and financial positions at companies such as Carpetland, Hewlett Packard and Arthur Andersen.

EVA VILSTRUP DECKER
Nationality: Danish
Year of birth: 1964

BOARD FUNCTION
Employee representative.

PROFESSION
Director, Carlsberg Breweries A/S.

NON-EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
None.

ALBENA JENSEN
Nationality: Danish
Year of birth: 1971

BOARD FUNCTION
Employee representative.

PROFESSION
Director, Carlsberg Breweries A/S.

NON-EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
None.

SØREN LETH
Nationality: Danish
Year of birth: 1979

BOARD FUNCTION
Employee representative.

PROFESSION
Consultant, Carlsberg Global Business Services A/S.

NON-EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
None.

The Supervisory Board Chairman and Deputy Chairman as well as the Executive Board members' full CVs, including skills and competences, are available on www.carlsberggroup.com.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

CEES 'T HART
CEO OF CARLSBERG A/S AND CARLSBERG BREWERIES A/S

HEINE DALSGAARD
CFO OF CARLSBERG A/S AND CARLSBERG BREWERIES A/S

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements, including statements about the Group's sales, revenues, earnings, spending, margins, cash flow, inventory, products, actions, plans, strategies, objectives and guidance with respect to the Group's future operating results. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and may contain the words "believe, anticipate, expect, estimate, intend, plan, project, will be, will continue, will result, could, may, might", or any variations of such words or other words with similar meanings. Any such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the Group's actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in such forward-looking statements. Prospective information is based on management's then current expectations or forecasts. Such information is subject to the risk that such expectations or forecasts, or the assumptions underlying such expectations or forecasts, may change. The Group assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking statements. Some important risk factors that could cause the Group's actual results to differ materially from those expressed in its forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: economic and political uncertainty (including interest rates and exchange rates), financial and regulatory developments, demand for the Group's products, increasing industry consolidation, competition from other breweries, the availability and pricing of raw materials and packaging materials, cost of energy, production- and distribution-related issues, information technology failures, breach or unexpected termination of contracts, market-driven price reductions, market acceptance of new products, changes in consumer preferences, launches of rival products, stipulation of fair value in the opening balance sheet of acquired entities, litigation, environmental issues and other unforeseen factors. New risk factors can arise, and it may not be possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor to assess the impact of all such risk factors on the Group's business or the extent to which any individual risk factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied on as a prediction of actual results.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INCOME STATEMENT

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Revenue		88,970	85,789
Excise duties on beer and other beverages		-26,467	-25,134
Net revenue	1.1	**62,503**	**60,655**
Cost of sales	1.2.1	-31,283	-30,447
Gross profit		**31,220**	**30,208**
Sales and distribution expenses	1.2.3	-17,474	-17,144
Administrative expenses		-4,581	-4,511
Other operating activities, net	1.2.4	151	178
Share of profit after tax of associates and joint ventures	5.4	52	231
Operating profit before special items		**9,368**	**8,962**
Special items, net	3.1	-88	-4,615
Financial income	4.1	366	517
Financial expenses	4.1	-1,084	-1,291
Profit before tax		**8,562**	**3,573**
Income tax	6.1	-2,395	-1,485
Consolidated profit		**6,167**	**2,088**
Attributable to			
Non-controlling interests	1.1	824	806
Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S (net profit)		5,343	1,282

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Consolidated profit		**6,167**	**2,088**
Other comprehensive income			
Retirement benefit obligations	7.4	395	1,263
Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures	5.4	4	-12
Income tax	6.1	-34	-140
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement		**365**	**1,111**
Foreign exchange adjustments of foreign entities	4.1	-2,754	-3,842
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	4.1	-640	-305
Income tax	6.1	85	25
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement		**-3,309**	**-4,122**
Other comprehensive income		**-2,944**	**-3,011**
Total comprehensive income		**3,223**	**-923**
Attributable to			
Non-controlling interests		855	499
Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S		2,368	-1,422

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DKK million	Section	31 Dec. 2018	31 Dec. 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	2.2, 2.3	55,656	56,579
Property, plant and equipment	2.2, 2.3	25,258	23,941
Investments in associates and joint ventures	5.4	4,002	3,784
Receivables	1.5	1,094	951
Deferred tax assets	6.2	1,560	1,509
Total non-current assets		**87,570**	**86,764**
Current assets			
Inventories	1.2.1	4,435	3,834
Trade receivables	1.5	5,092	4,624
Tax receivables		206	168
Other receivables	1.5	3,446	3,483
Prepayments		840	1,026
Cash and cash equivalents	4.4.2	5,589	3,462
Total current assets		**19,608**	**16,597**
Total assets		**107,178**	**103,361**

DKK million	Section	31 Dec. 2018	31 Dec. 2017
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	4.3.2	502	501
Reserves		-36,837	-33,483
Retained earnings		71,183	69,654
Equity, shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S		**34,848**	**36,672**
Non-controlling interests		2,587	2,595
Total equity		**37,435**	**39,267**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	4.2, 4.4.1	16,750	23,340
Retirement benefit obligations and similar obligations	7.4	2,874	3,317
Deferred tax liabilities	6.2	4,997	4,941
Provisions	3.2	3,770	3,553
Other liabilities	5.3	6,186	3,758
Total non-current liabilities		**34,577**	**38,909**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	4.2, 4.4.1	7,364	931
Trade payables		16,239	13,451
Deposits on returnable packaging materials	1.2.2	1,583	1,576
Provisions	3.2	1,064	534
Tax payables		860	913
Other liabilities		8,056	7,780
Total current liabilities		**35,166**	**25,185**
Total liabilities		**69,743**	**64,094**
Total equity and liabilities		**107,178**	**103,361**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

DKK million	Section	Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S							
2018		**Share capital**	**Currency translation**	**Hedging reserves**	**Total reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Equity at 1 January		**501**	**-32,902**	**-581**	**-33,483**	**69,654**	**36,672**	**2,595**	**39,267**
Consolidated profit		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,343**	**5,343**	**824**	**6,167**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-3,214**	**-140**	**-3,354**	**379**	**-2,975**	**31**	**-2,944**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-3,214**	**-140**	**-3,354**	**5,722**	**2,368**	**855**	**3,223**
Capital increase		1	-	-	-	260	261	-	261
Refund to parent company for exercise of share-based payments		-	-	-	-	-86	-86	-	-86
Change in expected future refunds for exercise of share-based payments		-	-	-	-	-441	-441	-	-441
Share-based payments	7.3	-	-	-	-	157	157	3	160
Dividends paid to the shareholder	4.3.2	-	-	-	-	-2,441	-2,441	-869	-3,310
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-1,642	-1,642	-	-1,642
Acquisition of entities	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total changes in equity		**1**	**-3,214**	**-140**	**-3,354**	**1,529**	**-1,824**	**-8**	**-1,832**
Equity at 31 December		**502**	**-36,116**	**-721**	**-36,837**	**71,183**	**34,848**	**2,587**	**37,435**
2017									
Equity at 1 January		**501**	**-29,080**	**-611**	**-29,691**	**69,770**	**40,580**	**2,839**	**43,419**
Consolidated profit		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,282**	**1,282**	**806**	**2,088**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-3,822**	**30**	**-3,792**	**1,088**	**-2,704**	**-307**	**-3,011**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-3,822**	**30**	**-3,792**	**2,370**	**-1,422**	**499**	**-923**
Refund to parent company for exercise of share options		-	-	-	-	-36	-36	-	-36
Change in expected future refunds for exercise of share options		-	-	-	-	-158	-158	-	-158
Share-based payments	7.3	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24
Dividends paid to the shareholder	4.3.2	-	-	-	-	-1,526	-1,526	-738	-2,264
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-790	-790	-2	-792
Disposal of entities	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-3
Total changes in equity		**-**	**-3,822**	**30**	**-3,792**	**-116**	**-3,908**	**-244**	**-4,152**
Equity at 31 December		**501**	**-32,902**	**-581**	**-33,483**	**69,654**	**36,672**	**2,595**	**39,267**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Operating profit before special items		9,368	8,962
Depreciation and amortisation		4,054	4,569
Impairment losses[1]		27	126
Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses[1]		**13,449**	**13,657**
Other non-cash items		213	-235
Change in trade working capital		1,912	756
Change in other working capital[2]		35	381
Restructuring costs paid		-238	-364
Interest etc. received		161	162
Interest etc. paid		-1,019	-565
Income tax paid		-2,410	-1,937
Cash flow from operating activities	1.4	**12,103**	**11,855**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-4,006	-3,848
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		249	160
Change in on-trade loans[2]	1.4	-192	40
Total operational investments		**-3,949**	**-3,648**
Free operating cash flow		**8,154**	**8,207**
Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries, net	5.2	-974	268
Acquisition and disposal of associates and joint ventures, net	5.2	-1,491	242
Acquisition and disposal of financial investments, net		3	10
Change in financial receivables		-36	-54
Dividends received		572	208
Total financial investments		**-1,926**	**674**
Cash flow from investing activities		**-5,875**	**-2,974**
Free cash flow		**6,228**	**8,881**
Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S	4.3.2	-2,441	-1,526
Non-controlling interests	4.3.2	-1,186	-740
External financing	4.4.1	-243	-5,595
Cash flow from financing activities		**-3,870**	**-7,861**
Net cash flow		**2,358**	**1,020**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January[3]		3,120	2,348
Foreign exchange adjustment of cash and cash equivalents		-44	-248
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December[3]	4.4.2	**5,434**	**3,120**

[1] Impairment losses excluding those reported in special items, cf. section 3.1.
[2] Impacted by a reclassification of on-trade loans from other receivables of DKK 238m.
[3] Cash and cash equivalents less bank overdrafts.

SECTION 1

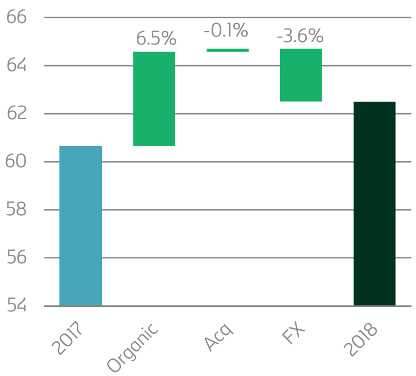
OPERATING ACTIVITIES

62.5bn

NET REVENUE (DKK)

Net revenue grew by 3.0%, amounting to DKK 62,503m (2017: DKK 60,655m). The net revenue growth was positively impacted by an increase in volumes, a positive price/mix development and acquisitions, with adverse currency movements partly offsetting this impact.

Net revenue growth (%)



50.0%

GROSS MARGIN

Cost of goods sold per hl declined by approximately 3%, negatively impacted by higher input costs and mix, while positively impacted by currencies. The solid price/mix and ongoing efficiency improvements led to a gross margin improvement of 20bp to 50.0%.

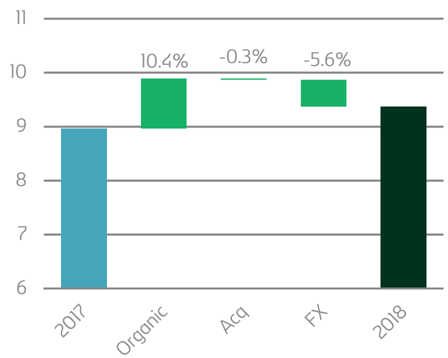
9.4bn

OPERATING PROFIT (DKK)

Operating expenses were impacted by investments in the SAIL'22 priorities and grew by 2%. As a percentage of net revenue, operating expenses declined by 40bp. Excluding marketing expenses, operating expenses declined by 1%.

Operating profit before special items was DKK 9,368m (2017: DKK 8,962m). The 4.5% growth was driven by organic growth of 10.4%, which was partly offset by a negative currency impact of 5.6% and a negative net acquisition impact of 0.3%. Western Europe and Asia delivered positive operating profit growth, while growth was flat in Eastern Europe, where 11.3% organic growth was offset by adverse currencies. Reported operating margin improved by 20bp to 15.0% (2017: 14.8%).

Operating profit growth (%)



6.2bn

NET PROFIT (DKK)

Special items, net, amounted to DKK -88m (2017: DKK -4,615m, impacted by impairment of the Baltika brand in Russia). Special items were particularly impacted by measures related to SAIL'22 initiatives in Western Europe.

Tax totalled DKK -2,395m (2017: DKK -1,485m). The effective tax rate was 28.0% (2017: 41.6% but 29.1% adjusted for the aforementioned brand impairment).

Consolidated profit was DKK 6,167m compared to DKK 2,088m in 2017. Consolidated profit was driven by operating profit growth, reduced special items, lower financial expenses and a lower effective tax rate compared with 2017.

Non-controlling interests' share of consolidated profit totalled DKK 824m (2017: DKK 806m).

The Carlsberg Breweries Group's share of consolidated profit was DKK 5,343m (2017: DKK 1,282m).

6.2bn

FREE CASH FLOW (DKK)

Free cash flow amounted to DKK 6,228m (2017: DKK 8,881m), while the operating free cash flow amounted to DKK 8,154m (2017: DKK 8,207m).

The free cash flow included financial investments of DKK 1.9bn related to the Group's increased ownership in a number of subsidiaries and associates such as Cambrew in Cambodia and Super Bock in Portugal of DKK 2.5bn less dividends received from associates of DKK 0.6bn.

Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses (EBITDA) grew organically by 3.2%. Reported EBITDA was adversely impacted by negative currency movements and declined by 1.5%.

The strong operating cash flow was positively impacted by the change in trade working capital of DKK +1,912m (2017: DKK +756m). Average trade working capital to net revenue improved to -15.8% compared to -13.9% for 2017 (MAT). The change in other working capital was DKK +35m (2017: DKK +381m), positively impacted by a reclassification of certain on-trade loans of DKK 238m.

Restructuring costs paid amounted to DKK -238m (2017: DKK -364m). Net interest etc. paid amounted to DKK -858m (2017: DKK -403m). The payment was higher because 2017 benefited from a large positive impact from the settlement of financial instruments.

Income tax paid was DKK -2,410m (2017: DKK -1,937m). The increase from 2017 was due to certain one-off tax payments and the consolidation of Cambrew in Cambodia.

Cash flow from operating activities was DKK 12,103m against DKK 11,855m in 2017.

Cash flow from investing activities was DKK -5,875m against DKK -2,974m in 2017. Operational investments totalled DKK -3,949m (2017: DKK -3,648m), while total financial investments amounted to DKK -1,926m (2017: DKK +674m) due to the acquisitions during the year.

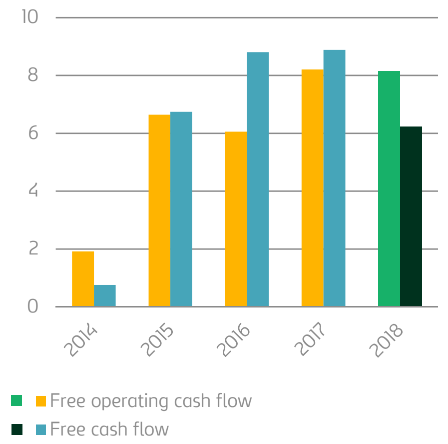
Including acquisition of non-controlling interests, cf. below, cash flow to investments in entities amounted to DKK 2.8bn.

1.2bn

NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (DKK)

Cash flow from acquisition of non-controlling interests in Olympic Brewery in Greece and Brewery Alivaria in Belarus amounted to DKK 355m, and dividends paid to non-controlling interests amounted to DKK 831m.

Free cash flow (DKKbn)



SECTION 1.1

SEGMENTATION OF OPERATIONS

REVENUE

As of 1 January 2018, the Group implemented IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Comparative figures for 2017 have been restated accordingly.

The Group's net revenue arises primarily from the sale of beverages to our customers. Revenue from brand licensing, sale of by-products and other revenue in aggregate accounts for around 1% of the Group's gross revenue and is not seen as a material source of revenue. Net revenue grew by DKK 1,848m in 2018 and was positively impacted by the increase in volumes, improved price/mix across the regions and the acquisition of Cambrew.

Not allocated net revenue, DKK 42m (2017: DKK 70m), consisted of DKK 1,362m (2017: DKK 1,438m) net revenue and DKK -1,320m (2017: DKK -1,368m) from eliminations of sales between the geographical segments.

Segmentation of income statement

DKK million

2018	Western Europe	Asia	Eastern Europe	Not allocated	Carlsberg Breweries Group, total
Net revenue	**36,151**	**15,530**	**10,780**	**42**	**62,503**
Total cost	-30,847	-12,293	-8,558	-1,489	-53,187
Share of profit after tax of associates and joint ventures	121	-73	-	4	52
Operating profit before special items	**5,425**	**3,164**	**2,222**	**-1,443**	**9,368**
Special items, net					-88
Financial items, net					-718
Profit before tax					**8,562**
Income tax					-2,395
Consolidated profit					**6,167**
Operating margin	15.0%	20.4%	20.6%		15.0%

2017	Western Europe	Asia	Eastern Europe	Not allocated	Carlsberg Breweries Group, total
Net revenue	**35,716**	**13,944**	**10,925**	**70**	**60,655**
Total cost	-30,754	-11,088	-8,705	-1,377	-51,924
Share of profit after tax of associates and joint ventures	182	49	-	-	231
Operating profit before special items	**5,144**	**2,905**	**2,220**	**-1,307**	**8,962**
Special items, net					-4,615
Financial items, net					-774
Profit before tax					**3,573**
Income tax					-1,485
Consolidated profit					**2,088**
Operating margin	14.4%	20.8%	20.3%		14.8%

Geographical allocation of net revenue

DKK million	2018	2017
Denmark (Carlsberg Breweries A/S domicile)	4,614	4,366
China	7,509	6,654
Russia	7,507	8,113
Other countries	42,873	41,522
Total	**62,503**	**60,655**

The DKK value of net revenue in Russia was impacted by the decrease in the average RUB/DKK rate of 11.2% in 2018.

SECTION 1.1 (CONTINUED)

SEGMENTATION OF OPERATIONS

OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE SPECIAL ITEMS

Not allocated operating profit before special items, DKK -1,443m (2017: DKK -1,307m), consisted of DKK -1,381m (2017: DKK -1,242m) relating to central costs not managed by the regions, including costs of developing branding activities to support the SAIL'22 initiatives, general costs of headquarter functions and DKK -62m (2017: DKK -65m) from various eliminations.

Compared with 2017, central costs increased due to investments in growth initiatives as part of SAIL'22.

VOLUMES

As of 1 January 2018, the Group decided to change the definition of volumes to include only the Group's sales of beverages in consolidated entities. Compared with 2017, the new definition thus excludes volumes in associates and joint ventures. Comparative figures for 2017 have been restated accordingly.

Total volumes grew organically by 4.8%, driven by growth in all three regions. Reported volume growth was 5.3%, positively impacted by the increased ownership in Cambrew and negatively impacted by the fact that the German wholesaler Nordic Getränke, which was disposed of in April 2017, did not contribute to the reported volume in 2018.

Group financial performance

				Change		Change
Volumes (million hl)	**2017**	**Organic**	**Acq., net**	**FX**	**2018**	**Reported**
Beer	107.1	4.4%	0.5%	-	112.3	4.9%
Other beverages	19.2	6.9%	0.8%	-	20.8	7.7%
Total volume	**126.3**	**4.8%**	**0.5%**	**-**	**133.1**	**5.3%**
DKK million						
Net revenue	60,655	6.5%	0.2%	-3.7%	62,503	3.0%
Operating profit before special items	8,962	10.4%	-0.3%	-5.6%	9,368	4.5%
Operating margin (%)	14.8				15.0	20bp

NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests' share of profit for the year

DKK million	2018	2017
Lao Brewery	292	304
Chongqing Brewery Group	236	230
Carlsberg Malaysia Group	229	182
Asia, other	52	79
Other regions	15	11
Total	**824**	**806**

! ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group considers all terms and activities in contracts with customers in order to determine the performance obligation, the transaction price and the allocation of the transaction price and, as a result, how revenue is recognised.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception based on expected sales volumes using historical and year-to-date sales figures and other current information about trading with the individual customer or with a group of customers.

The Group estimates discounts using either the expected value method or the most likely amount method depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The most likely amount method is used for contracts with a single contract sum, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one threshold due to the complexity and the activities agreed with the individual customer during the year.

Certain contracts related to specific major events which are held within such a short time period that it is not possible to sell all the goods during the event (e.g. football matches) provide the customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period.

The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned, as this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. For goods that are expected to be returned, the Group recognises a refund liability instead of revenue.

Management makes judgements when deciding whether supporting activities with a customer should be classified as a discount or a marketing expense. Generally, marketing activities with the individual customer should be seen as a discount, whereas costs related to broader marketing activities are classified as marketing expenses.

The classification of duties, taxes and fees paid to local authorities or brewery organisations etc. requires accounting estimates and judgements to be made by management.

Locally imposed duties, taxes and fees are typically based on product type, alcohol content, consumption of certain raw materials, such as glue, plastic or metal in caps, and energy consumption. These are classified as either sales-related duties, and deducted from revenue, or as related to the input/use of goods in production, distribution etc., and recognised in the relevant line item. The type of authority or organisation imposing the duty, tax or fee and the objective of these are key factors when determining the classification.

Whether the Group is acting as a principal or an agent is evaluated by management on a country-by-country basis. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

SECTION 1.1 (CONTINUED)

SEGMENTATION OF OPERATIONS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers comprises sales of goods, royalty income, rental income from non-stationary equipment, service fees and sales of by-products.

Revenue from the sale of own-produced finished goods, goods for resale (third-party products) and by-products is recognised at the point in time when the control of goods and products is transferred to the customer, which is generally upon delivery. For contracts providing the customer with a right of return within a specified period, the Group considers the timing of recognition.

Royalty and licence fees are recognised when earned according to the terms of the licence agreements.

Revenue from contracts with customers is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Amounts disclosed as net revenue exclude discounts, VAT and other duties. Excise duties on beer and soft drinks are disclosed separately from revenue.

The Group considers whether contracts include other promises that constitute separate performance obligations and to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration. No element of financing is deemed present, as payment is generally made on the basis of cash on delivery or up to 30 days of credit.

Variable consideration

The Group pays various discounts and fees depending on the nature of the customer and business.

Customer discounts comprise off-invoice discounts, volume- and activity-related discounts, including specific promotion prices offered, and other discounts. Furthermore, customer discounts include the difference between the present value and the nominal amount of on-trade loans to customers, cf. section 1.5.

Off-invoice discounts arise from sales transactions where the customer immediately receives a reduction in the sales price. This also includes cash discounts and incentives for early payments.

Volume- and activity-related discounts is a broad term covering incentives for customers to sustain business with the Group over a longer time and may be related to a current campaign or a sales target measured in volumes or total value. Examples include discounts paid as a lump sum, discounts for meeting all or certain sales targets or for exceeding targets, or progressive discounts offered in step with increasing sales to a customer.

Other discounts include listing fees, i.e. fees for certain listings on shelves, in coolers or in favourable store locations, as such specific promotions are closely related to the volumes sold.

Segment information

The Group's beverage activities are segmented according to the three geographical regions where sales take place. These regions make up the Group's reportable segments.

The segmentation reflects the geographical and strategic management, decision and reporting structure applied by the Executive Committee for monitoring the Group's strategic and financial targets. Segments are managed based on business performance measured as operating profit before special items.

Not allocated comprises income and expenses incurred for ongoing support of the Group's overall operations, strategic development and driving efficiency programmes. The expenses include costs of running central functions and marketing, including global sponsorships.

The geographical allocation of net revenue is based on the selling entities' domicile and comprises countries individually accounting for more than 10% of the Group's consolidated net revenue as well as the domicile country.

Decisions on restructurings, acquisition and divestment of entities included in special items as well as on financing (financial income and expenses) and tax planning (income tax) are made based on information for the Group as a whole and therefore not segmented.

Reported figures

Reported figures are analysed by looking at the impact of organic growth, net acquisitions and foreign exchange effects. The net acquisition effect is calculated as the effect of acquisitions and divestments, including any share obtained from an increase/decrease in ownership of associates and joint ventures, for a 12-month period from the acquisition/divestment date. The foreign exchange effect is the difference between the figures from the current reporting period translated at the exchange rates applying to the previous reporting period and the figures for the current reporting period translated at the current exchange rates. Organic growth is the remaining growth that is not related to acquisitions, divestments or foreign exchange effects.

SECTION 1.2

OPERATING EXPENSES, INVENTORIES AND DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

1.2.1 COST OF SALES AND INVENTORIES

Cost of sales increased by 3% and was affected by the organic increase in volumes across all three regions and by the acquisition of Cambrew. Organically, cost of sales per hl increased by approximately 1%, mainly due to higher input costs.

Cost of sales

DKK million	2018	2017
Cost of materials	17,252	16,147
Direct staff costs	1,365	1,357
Amortisation and depreciation	2,849	3,263
Indirect production overheads	4,191	4,163
Purchased finished goods and other costs	5,626	5,517
Total	**31,283**	**30,447**

Inventories increased by 16% compared with 2017, impacted by inventory build-up prior to the festive season in Asia, which is earlier in 2019 than in 2018, and the consolidation of Cambrew. Cost of raw materials was furthermore impacted by the higher purchase price of grain in 2018.

Inventories

DKK million	2018	2017
Raw materials	1,891	1,625
Work in progress	308	269
Finished goods	2,236	1,940
Total	**4,435**	**3,834**

Commodity risks are associated in particular with purchasing of cans (aluminium), malt (barley) and energy. The management of commodity risks is coordinated centrally, and aimed at achieving stable and predictable prices in the medium term and avoiding capital and liquidity being tied up unnecessarily.

As the underlying markets for the specified categories vary, so does the way in which they are hedged against price increases.

The most common form of hedging is fixed-price purchase agreements in local currencies with suppliers.

It is Group policy to fix the prices of 70% of malt (barley) purchases for a given year no later than at the end of the third quarter of the previous year and to hedge up to around 90% early in the following year. The main part of the exposure for the Group for 2018 was therefore hedged through fixed-price purchase agreements entered into during 2017. Likewise, the majority of the exposure for 2019 was hedged during 2018. The percentage that is hedged or at fixed prices is higher for Western Europe and Eastern Europe than for Asia, which is partly due to the timing of the harvest season in the southern hemisphere.

In the majority of purchase agreements for cans, the Group's purchase price is variable and based on the global market price of aluminium (London Metal Exchange, LME). The Group is thereby able to hedge the underlying aluminium price risk applying a hedge ratio of 1:1.

In 2018, the majority of the aluminium price risk was hedged with financial instruments or with fixed prices via the suppliers to the Group. The same has been done for 2019. The fair values of the financial instruments are specified in section 4.8.

Hedging of raw material price risk

DKK million

	Sensitivity assuming 100% efficiency				Time of maturity	
2018	% change	Effect on OCI	Tonnes purchased	Average price (DKK)	2019	2020
Aluminium	10%	112	93,296	13,095	71,531	21,765
2017					2018	2019
Aluminium	10%	93	66,424	13,066	66,424	-

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

At least once a year, management assesses whether the standard cost of inventories approximates the actual cost. During the year, the standard cost is revised if it deviates by more than 5% from the actual cost.

Management also assesses the impact on the standard cost of government and other grants received to fund operating activities. This includes assessing the terms and conditions of grants received and the risk of any repayment.

Funding and grants are recognised in the income statement in the same period as the activities to which they relate.

Indirect production overheads are calculated on the basis of relevant assumptions as to capacity utilisation, production time and other factors.

The calculation of the net realisable value of inventories is relevant to packaging materials, point-of-sale materials and spare parts. The net realisable value is normally not calculated for beer and soft drinks due to their limited shelf-life, which means that slow-moving goods must be scrapped instead.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cost of sales comprises cost of materials, including malt (barley), hops, glass, cans, other packaging materials, and indirect production costs. Purchased finished goods include cost of point-of-sale materials and third-party products sold to customers.

Own-produced finished goods and work in progress are measured at standard cost comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect supplies, wages and salaries, amortisation of brands and software, as well as maintenance and depreciation of machinery, plant and equipment used for production.

SECTION 1.2 (CONTINUED)

OPERATING EXPENSES, INVENTORIES AND DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

The cost of purchased finished goods, raw and packaging materials and point-of-sale materials includes any costs that are directly related to bringing inventories to the relevant place of sale and getting them ready for sale, for example purchase cost, insurance, freight, duties and similar costs.

Inventories are measured at the lower of standard cost (own-produced finished goods) and weighted average cost (other inventories), or net realisable value. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale, also taking into account marketability, obsolescence and developments in expected selling price.

The cost of scrapped/impaired goods is expensed in the function (line item) responsible for the loss, i.e. losses during distribution are included in distribution expenses, while scrapping of products due to sales not meeting forecasts is included in sales expenses.

1.2.2 DEPOSITS ON RETURNABLE PACKAGING MATERIALS

Deposits on returnable packaging materials amounted to DKK 1,583m (2017: DKK 1,576m). The capitalised value of returnable packaging materials was DKK 1,898m (2017: DKK 1,855m).

The capitalised value of returnable packaging materials exceeds the deposits because each of the returnable packaging items circulates a number of times in the market and some markets have regulations that require the deposit value to be set lower than the cost of the returnable packaging materials.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Management assesses the local business model to determine whether the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to accept returns of returnable packaging materials from the market and, accordingly, the level of control over returnable packaging materials. Returnable packaging materials controlled by the Group are capitalised as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the expected useful life. This entails the Group considering, among others, the return rate and the annual circulation in the individual markets. These factors are assessed annually.

The deposit on returnable packaging materials is estimated based on movements during the year in recognised liabilities, loss of returnable packaging materials in the market, planned changes in packaging types and historical information about return rates.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Returnable packaging materials that the Group controls through a legal or constructive obligation are capitalised as property, plant and equipment.

Returnable packaging materials are depreciated over 3-10 years. The accounting policies for property, plant and equipment are further described in section 2.3.

The obligation to refund deposits on returnable packaging materials is measured on the basis of deposit price, an estimate of the number of bottles, kegs, cans and crates in circulation, and expected return rates.

1.2.3 SALES AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Sales and distribution expenses increased by 2% in reported terms and by 5% organically. The reported figure was impacted by higher marketing expenses related to investments in the SAIL'22 priorities. However, the impact was partly offset by a decrease in distribution expenses of approximately 5%, which was mainly driven by a change in the UK logistics set-up during 2018.

Sales and distribution expenses

DKK million	2018	2017
Marketing expenses	5,345	4,730
Sales expenses	5,849	5,815
Distribution expenses	6,280	6,599
Total	**17,474**	**17,144**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Marketing expenses consist of expenses for brand marketing and trade marketing.

Brand marketing is an investment in the Group's brands and consists of brand-specific investments in the development of communication vehicles, the use of these to drive the sale of branded products, sales campaigns and sponsorships.

Trade marketing is promotional activities directed towards customers, such as the supply of point-of-sale materials, promotional materials and trade offers.

Sales expenses comprise costs relating to general sales activities, write-downs for bad debt losses, wages and salaries as well as depreciation and impairment of sales equipment. Distribution expenses comprise costs incurred in distributing goods, wages and salaries, and depreciation and impairment of distribution equipment.

1.2.4 OTHER OPERATING ACTIVITIES, NET

Other operating activities are secondary to the principal activities of the Group and include income and expenses relating to rental properties, restaurants, on-trade loans, research activities, and gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating activities, net

DKK million	2018	2017
Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	8	4
On-trade loans, net	21	31
Real estate, net	6	5
Research centres, net	-54	-50
Other, net	170	188
Total	**151**	**178**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Gains and losses on disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are determined as the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the disposal date.

On-trade loans, net, comprise the effective interest on the loans measured at amortised cost less impairment.

Expenses relating to research activities comprise research in France less grants received to fund research. The funding and grants are recognised in the income statement in the same period as the activities to which they relate. Product development costs are included in cost of sales.

SECTION 1.3

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK RELATED TO EARNINGS

A significant part of the Group's activities takes place outside Denmark and in currencies other than DKK. Foreign exchange risk is therefore a principal financial risk for the Group, and exchange rate fluctuations can have a significant impact on the income statement.

TRANSACTION RISKS ON PURCHASES AND SALES

The Group is exposed to transaction risks on purchases and sales in currencies other than the local functional currencies. It is the Group's intention to hedge 70-90% of future cash flows in currencies other than the local functional currency on a four-quarter rolling basis.

Western Europe

For the entities in Western Europe, a major part of the purchases in foreign currencies is in EUR. Hedging of EUR against the local currencies will effectively eliminate a significant part of the currency risk in the entities' operating profit in local currency. At Group level, these hedges are effectively an economic hedge of (parts of) the net revenue in the relevant currency, and they are accounted for as cash flow hedges, cf. section 4.8. The EUR/DKK exposure is considered to be limited and is not hedged.

Asia

The transaction risk is considered to be less significant compared with the risk in the other regions because of the lower sales and purchases in currencies other than the local functional currencies as well as the high correlation between USD and most of the Asian currencies. As a consequence, the risk is not hedged.

Eastern Europe

Baltika Breweries and the other entities in Eastern Europe have expenses in both USD and EUR, and appreciation of the RUB and other currencies vis-à-vis EUR and USD has a positive impact on operating profit, while depreciation has a negative effect. The Group has chosen not to systematically hedge the transaction risk in Eastern Europe to the same degree as in Western Europe due to the significant cost of hedging these currencies over a longer period of time. For 2018 and 2019, the Group has chosen to hedge a portion of Baltika Breweries' expenses in USD. The volatility of the Eastern European currencies will continue to affect operating profit measured in both DKK and local currencies.

TRANSLATION RISK

The Group is exposed to risk from translation of foreign entities into the Group's presentation currency, DKK.

The Group's single largest exposure in respect of operating profit continued to be the exposure to RUB. The exposure to fluctuations in EUR/DKK is considered to be limited due to Denmark's fixed exchange rate policy towards EUR and is consequently not hedged.

The Group has chosen not to hedge the exposure arising from translation of revenue or earnings in foreign currencies, but some of the Group's debt is denominated in currencies in which the Group generates significant earnings and cash flow.

Net revenue by functional currency (%)

2018 (2017)

EUR 20% (20%) | RUB 12% (13%)
CNY 12% (12%) | DKK 10% (10%)
GBP 6% (6%) | CHF 6% (6%)
NOK 6% (6%) | Other 28% (27%)

Impact on operating profit

Developments in exchange rates between DKK and the functional currencies of foreign entities had a negative impact on operating profits from all regions measured in DKK. At Group level, the negative net impact was 5.6%, of which the contribution from RUB was around 2%.

Entities in	Functional currency	Change in average FX rate 2017 to 2018
Countries in the eurozone	EUR	0.19%
Russia	RUB	-11.20%
China	CNY	-2.10%
United Kingdom	GBP	-0.80%
Switzerland	CHF	-3.80%
Norway	NOK	-2.30%
Sweden	SEK	-5.90%
Laos	LAK	-7.20%

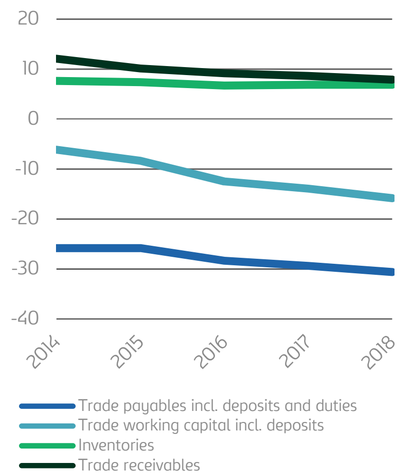
SECTION 1.4

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Change in trade working capital amounted to DKK 1,912m (2017: DKK 756m) and was driven by higher trade payables in all regions, partly from increased volumes and focused cash discipline combined with the acquisition of Cambrew.

The decrease in other working capital amounted to DKK 35m (2017: DKK 381m). Other working capital was positively affected by a reclassification from prepaid costs to on-trade loans of DKK 238m.

Average trade working capital (% of net revenue)



The change in on-trade loans amounted to DKK -192m (2017: DKK 40m), affected by the same reclassification.

Restructuring costs paid amounted to DKK -238m (2017: DKK -364m), a large part of which relates to termination benefits to employees made redundant due to optimisation in a number of markets, including France and the UK.

Net interest etc. paid amounted to DKK -858m (2017: DKK -403m). The increase in interest paid was driven by the liquidity effect from settlements of financial instruments, with EUR/USD and EUR/RUB foreign exchange swaps as the largest items. In 2018, the effect amounted to DKK -207m, while it was positive at DKK 491m in 2017.

Income tax paid amounted to DKK -2,410m (2017: DKK -1,937m). The increase in tax paid was mainly the result of a property sale in Germany and reduced taxes paid in France in 2017 due to refund of on-account tax paid in 2016.

Average trade working capital improved from -13.9% to -15.8% of net revenue primarily due to higher trade payables.

The calculation of average trade working capital, as a percentage of net revenue, has been impacted by the implementation of IFRS 15, which lead to a reduction of net revenue. Comparative figure for 2017 has been restated.

Other specifications of cash flow from operating activities

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Other non-cash items			
Share of profit after tax of associates and joint ventures	5.4	-52	-231
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	2.3	-8	-4
Share-based payments		160	26
Other items		113	-26
Total		**213**	**-235**
Trade working capital			
Inventories	1.2.1	-586	-75
Trade receivables	1.5	-422	467
Trade payables, duties payable and deposits on returnable packaging materials		2,920	364
Total		**1,912**	**756**
Other working capital			
Other receivables		182	378
Other payables		-463	-109
Retirement benefit obligations and other liabilities related to operating profit before special items	7.4	363	137
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/losses		-47	-25
Total		**35**	**381**
On-trade loans			
Loans provided		-960	-710
Repayments		449	460
Amortisation of on-trade loans		319	290
Total	1.5	**-192**	**40**

SECTION 1.5

TRADE RECEIVABLES AND ON-TRADE LOANS

Receivables included in the statement of financial position

DKK million	2018	2017
Trade receivables	5,092	4,624
Other receivables	3,446	3,483
Total current receivables	**8,538**	**8,107**
Non-current receivables	1,094	951
Total	**9,632**	**9,058**

The Group's non-current receivables consist mainly of on-trade loans that fall due more than one year from the reporting date. Of the total non-current receivables, DKK 169m (2017: DKK 187m) falls due more than five years from the reporting date.

Receivables by origin

DKK million	2018	2017
Sale of goods and services	4,604	4,203
On-trade loans	1,451	1,251
Other receivables	3,577	3,604
Total	**9,632**	**9,058**

In 2018, on-trade loans increased due to a reclassification of certain prepaid discounts of DKK 238m from other receivables, which in turn declined.

The carrying amount of receivables approximates their fair value. For on-trade loans, the fair value is calculated as discounted cash flows using the interest rate at the reporting date.

Ageing of receivables

2018

	Net carrying amount at 31 Dec.	Neither impaired nor past due	Past due less than 30 days	Past due between 30 and 90 days	Past due more than 90 days
Weighted average loss rate, trade receivables		0.2%	2.7%	9.2%	100.0%
DKK million					
Sale of goods and services	4,604	3,924	367	125	188
On-trade loans	1,451	1,316	8	22	105
Other receivables	3,577	3,329	12	160	76
Total	**9,632**	**8,569**	**387**	**307**	**369**
Total 2017	**9,058**	**8,079**	**237**	**285**	**457**

ON-TRADE LOANS

Under certain circumstances, the Group grants loans to on-trade customers in France, the UK, Switzerland, Germany and Sweden. On-trade loans are spread across a large number of customers/debtors and consist of several types of loan, including loans repaid in cash or through reduced discounts, prepaid discounts and guarantees for loans provided by third parties, cf. section 3.3. The operating entities monitor and control these loans in accordance with Group guidelines.

On-trade loans recognised in other operating activities, net

DKK million	2018	2017
Interest and amortisation of on-trade loans	61	64
Losses and write-downs on on-trade loans	-40	-33
On-trade loans, net	**21**	**31**

The average effective interest rate on loans to the on-trade was 3.6% (2017: 4.1%).

SECTION 1.5 (CONTINUED)

TRADE RECEIVABLES AND ON-TRADE LOANS

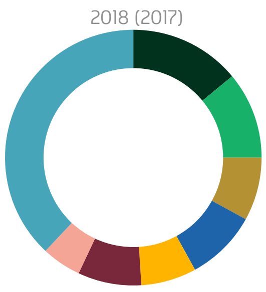
1.5.1 CREDIT RISK

In 2018, 89% (2017: 89%) of the total receivables were neither impaired nor past due.

Receivables in Poland decreased due to trade receivable improvements, while receivables in France increased due to the reclassification of on-trade loans and a worsening of the trade receivables balance. Furthermore, translated into DKK, the proportionate shares of the receivables have changed due to differences in the currencies' development against DKK.

The impairment losses are related to several minor customers that have – in different ways – indicated that they do not expect to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to adverse economic developments.

Trade receivables and on-trade loans
(Broken down by country)



Development in impairment losses on receivables

DKK million					2017
2018	Trade receivables[1]	On-trade loans	Other receivables[2]	Total	Total
Impairment at 1 January	-795	-237	-11	-1,043	-1,012
Impairment losses recognised	-166	-49	-	-215	-345
Realised impairment losses	90	48	2	140	160
Reversed impairment losses	151	9	1	161	80
Disposal of entities	-	-	-	-	54
Foreign exchange adjustments	20	8	1	29	20
Impairment at 31 December	**-700**	**-221**	**-7**	**-928**	**-1,043**

[1] Lifetime expected credit loss.
[2] 12-month expected credit loss, except for an insignificant share that is a lifetime expected credit loss.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

On-trade loan agreements are complex, cover several aspects of the customer relationship and may vary from agreement to agreement. Management assesses the recognition and classification of income and expenses for each agreement, including the allocation of payments from the customer between revenue, discounts, interest (other operating activities) and repayment of the loan.

Management also assesses whether developments in local conditions for on-trade customers should impact the expected credit losses both individually and on a portfolio basis.

Exposure to credit risk on receivables is managed locally, and credit limits are set as deemed appropriate for the customer, taking into account the current local market conditions.

The local entities assess the credit risk and adhere to Group guidelines, which include setting credit limits, encouraging cash payment, purchasing credit insurance and taking collateral.

In assessing credit risk, management analyses the need for impairment of trade receivables and on-trade loans due to customers' inability to pay.

Management assesses the expected credit losses (ECL) for portfolios of receivables based on customer segments, historical information on payment patterns, terms of payment, concentration maturity, and information about the general economic situation in the countries. The portfolios are based on on-trade and off-trade customers, and on-trade receivables and loans.

On-trade loans carry a higher risk than trade receivables and are concentrated in a few markets. The local entities manage and control these loans in accordance with Group guidelines.

The credit risk on on-trade loans can be reduced through collateral and pledges of on-trade movables (equipment in bars, cafés etc.). The fair value of the pledged on-trade movables cannot be estimated reliably but is assessed to be insignificant, as the movables cannot readily be used again.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less loss allowance or impairment losses. Trade receivables comprise sale of goods and services as well as short-term on-trade loans to customers. Other receivables comprise VAT receivables, loans to partners, associates and joint ventures, interest receivables and other financial receivables.

Regarding the on-trade loans, any difference between the present value and the nominal amount at inception is treated as a prepaid discount to the customer, and is recognised in the income statement in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The market interest rate is used as the discount rate, corresponding to the money market rate based on the maturity of the loan with the addition of a risk premium. The effective interest on these loans is recognised in other operating activities, net. The amortisation of the difference between the discount rate and the effective interest rate is included as a discount in revenue.

The Group applies the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses. This entails recognising a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Loss rates are determined based on grouping of trade receivables sharing the same credit risk characteristics and past due days.

Regarding on-trade loans and loans to associates, a loss allowance is recognised based on 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has arisen since initial recognition.

SECTION 2

ASSET BASE AND RETURNS

107.2bn

TOTAL ASSETS (DKK)

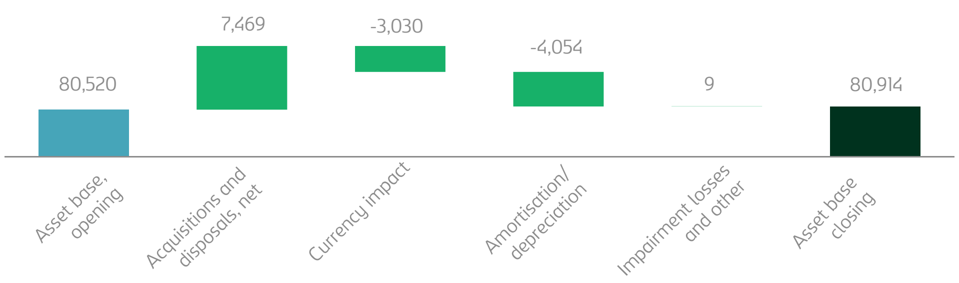
Total assets increased by DKK 3.8bn, due to an increase in property, plant and equipment, inventories, trade receivables and an improved cash position.

Intangible assets amounted to DKK 55.7bn at 31 December 2018 (2017: DKK 56.6bn), impacted among other things by the depreciation of the Russian rouble and Asian currencies.

Property, plant and equipment increased by DKK 1.3bn to DKK 25.3bn (2017: DKK 23.9bn), impacted by new investments and the consolidation of Cambrew.

Current assets increased by DKK 3.0bn to DKK 19.6bn, driven by increases in inventories of raw materials and finished goods, and trade receivables, in total amounting to DKK 1.1bn, and an increase in cash and cash equivalents of DKK 2.1bn. The DKK 0.6bn increase in inventories was caused by the inventory build-up prior to the festive season in Asia, which is earlier in 2019 than in 2018, and the consolidation of Cambrew. The increase in cash and cash equivalents to DKK 5.6bn was due to the strong free cash flow.

Asset base[1] (DKKm)



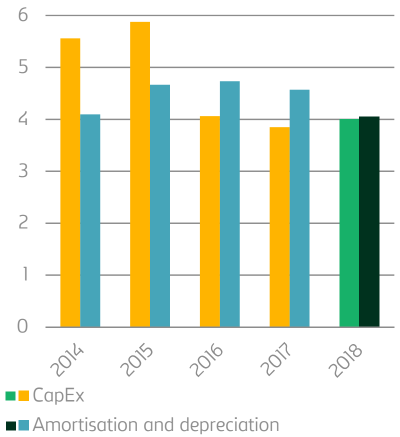
[1] The asset base represents the total investment in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

4.0bn

CAPEX (DKK)

CapEx included construction of the new greenfield brewery in Germany, completion of a new brewery in India and various sales equipment. The greenfield brewery in Germany is expected to be completed by the end of 2019. The positive effect on ROIC from the relatively low CapEx is partly offset by the increase in the ratio of CapEx to amortisation and depreciation to 98% (2017: 82%).

CapEx and amortisation/ depreciation (DKKbn)



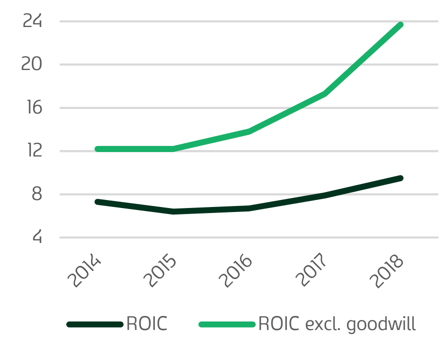
9.5%

ROIC

Return on invested capital (ROIC) increased by 160bp to 9.5%, impacted by lower invested capital, improved profitability and a lower effective tax rate. ROIC excluding goodwill increased by 640bp to 23.7%, with improvements achieved in all regions.

The impairment loss on the Baltika brand recognised at year-end 2017 had a full-year impact on the average invested capital for 2018. For 2017, ROIC would have been 8.4%, compared to the reported 7.9%, if the loss had been recognised at 1 January 2017.

Return on invested capital (ROIC) (%)



SECTION 2.1

SEGMENTATION OF ASSETS AND RETURNS

Invested capital was down by DKK 2.0bn, affected by an increase in assets included of DKK 1.7bn, which was primarily driven by investments in associates and higher trade receivables and inventories. The increase was more than offset by the increase in trade payables. In 2017, invested capital was also impacted by the DKK 4.8bn impairment of the Baltika brand.

Invested capital

DKK million	2018	2017
Total assets	107,178	103,361
Less		
Deferred tax assets	-1,560	-1,509
Financial receivables, hedging instruments and receivables sold	117	11
Cash and cash equivalents	-5,589	-3,462
Assets included	**100,146**	**98,401**
Trade payables	-16,239	-13,451
Deposits on returnable packaging materials	-1,583	-1,576
Provisions, excl. restructurings	-4,453	-3,594
Other liabilities, excl. hedging instruments	-7,453	-7,316
Liabilities offset	**-29,728**	**-25,937**
Invested capital	**70,418**	**72,464**
Goodwill	-42,723	-42,291
Invested capital excl. goodwill	**27,695**	**30,173**
Invested capital, average	**70,629**	**80,068**

The negative impact on total assets from foreign exchange rates attributed to Russia is DKK 4.2bn, compared with the DKK value they would have had if they had been translated at the exchange rates applied at year-end 2017.

Non-current assets comprise intangible assets and property, plant and equipment owned by the segment/country, even if the income is earned outside the segment/country that owns the asset. Furthermore, they include non-current financial assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

Geographical allocation of non-current assets

DKK million	2018	2017
Denmark (Carlsberg Breweries A/S' domicile)	2,962	3,513
Russia	21,578	24,949
China	14,152	14,466
Other countries	46,224	41,376
Total	**84,916**	**84,304**

Not allocated comprises supporting companies without brewing activities and eliminations of investments in subsidiaries, receivables and loans.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The calculation of return on invested capital (ROIC) uses operating profit before special items adjusted for tax using the effective tax rate, and invested capital including assets held for sale and trade receivables sold, and excludes contingent considerations and income tax.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group's assets and returns are segmented on the basis of geographical regions in accordance with the management reporting for the current year, cf. section 1.1.

Segmentation of assets and returns

DKK million

2018	Western Europe	Asia	Eastern Europe	Not allocated	Carlsberg Breweries Group, total
Invested capital	29,674	20,270	22,170	-1,696	70,418
Invested capital excl. goodwill	14,440	5,040	9,911	-1,696	27,695
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,948	1,164	547	347	4,006
Amortisation and depreciation	1,725	1,227	667	435	4,054
Impairment losses	56	56	-45	-	67
Return on invested capital (ROIC)	14.1%	12.3%	7.6%	-	9.5%
ROIC excl. goodwill	30.0%	44.0%	17.1%	-	23.7%
2017					
Invested capital	28,638	19,311	25,570	-1,055	72,464
Invested capital excl. goodwill	13,489	6,197	11,542	-1,055	30,173
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,837	1,212	716	83	3,848
Amortisation and depreciation	1,872	1,311	761	625	4,569
Impairment losses	107	-113	4,820	-	4,814
Return on invested capital (ROIC)	12.8%	10.3%	5.4%	-	7.9%
ROIC excl. goodwill	26.6%	31.2%	10.2%	-	17.3%

Segmentation of assets and invested capital in Carlsberg Breweries Group is different from the beverages, total segment in the Carlsberg Group, due to the goodwill and brands recognised as part of the acquisition of the non-controlling interest in Carlsberg Breweries A/S from Orkla in 2004.

SECTION 2.2

IMPAIRMENT

2.2.1 RECOGNISED IMPAIRMENTS

In 2018, the impairment tests of goodwill and brands with indefinite useful life were prepared at the reporting date without this leading to recognition of impairment losses. In 2017, the Group recognised impairment losses on brands amounting to DKK 4,847m, of which DKK 4,800m related to the Baltika brand.

During the year, impairment losses of DKK 116m (2017: DKK 183m) relating to property, plant and equipment were recognised. The impairment losses in 2018 primarily related to steel keg installations and filling lines in the Nordic countries, which were impacted by the roll-out of the one-way keg system DraughtMaster™. In addition, impairment losses were recognised as a result of the closure of breweries in China.

In 2017, impairment losses were recognised as a result of restructurings and other events.

In 2018, the Group recognised reversals of impairments in Eastern Europe of DKK 49m relating to assets previously impaired that have been brought back into production.

In 2017, the Group recognised reversal of impairments in Eastern Assets of other intangible assets amounting to DKK 80m and of plant and equipment amounting to DKK 136m, as the change in use of the two breweries was expected to generate future cash flows resulting in the recoverable amount exceeding that of the carrying amount of land use rights and plant and equipment had it not been written down in 2015.

Impairment of brands and other non-current assets

DKK million	2018	2017
Brands and other intangible assets		
Brands	-	4,847
Land use rights (reversal of impairment)	-	-80
Total	**-**	**4,767**
Property, plant and equipment		
Plant, machinery and equipment	116	183
Plant, machinery and equipment (reversal of impairment)	-49	-136
Total	**67**	**47**
Total impairment losses	**67**	**4,814**
Of which recognised in special items, cf. section 3.1	40	4,688

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Identification of cash-generating units

The Group's management structure reflects the geographical segments, cf. section 1.1, and decisions are made by the regional managements responsible for performance, operating investments and growth initiatives in their respective regions.

There is significant vertical integration of the production, logistics and sales functions, supporting and promoting optimisations across the Group or within regions.

Assets, other than goodwill and brands with regional and global presence, are allocated to individual cash-generating units (CGUs), being the level at which the assets generate largely independent cash inflows. As the Group operates with local sales and production organisations, the cash inflows are generated mostly locally, and the CGUs are therefore usually identified at country level.

Cash inflows are assessed in connection with acquisitions and the related purchase price allocation, and the determination of CGU allocation is made within 12 months from the date of acquisition.

Goodwill

Goodwill does not generate largely independent cash inflows on its own and is therefore allocated to the level at which it is monitored for internal management purposes, normally at regional or sub-regional level.
Goodwill allocated to CGUs that are less integrated in regions or sub-regions is tested separately. However, these are not considered significant compared with the carrying amount of goodwill.

The following groups of CGUs are considered significant compared with the carrying amount of goodwill:
- Western Europe
- China, Malaysia and Singapore
- Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
- Eastern Europe

The structure and groups of CGUs are reassessed every year. In 2018, the Group gained control of Cambrew Group, Cambodia, cf. section 5.2. The goodwill recognised on the acquisition was allocated to the CGU that also comprises the Group's activities in Vietnam and Laos.

Brands

Cash flows for brands are separately identifiable, and these are therefore tested individually for impairment. This test is performed in addition to the test for impairment of goodwill.

The following brands are considered significant when comparing their carrying amount with the carrying amount of brands with indefinite useful life:
- Baltika brand

Corporate assets

The Group has identified capitalised software relating to the Group's ERP systems as corporate assets, and as such, these are peripheral to the generation of cash inflow. The Group's ERP landscape is closely linked to the internal management structure, and the identified assets are therefore tested for impairment at the CGU level to which goodwill is allocated.

Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets are tested for impairment when indications of impairment exist.

For property, plant and equipment, management performs an annual assessment of the assets' future application, for example in relation to changes in production structure, restructurings or closing of breweries.

For investments in associates and joint ventures, examples of indications of impairment are loss-making activities or major changes in the business environment.

SECTION 2.2 (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Goodwill and brands with indefinite useful life are subject to an annual impairment test, performed initially before the end of the year of acquisition.

The test is performed at the level where cash flows are considered to be generated; either at CGU level or at the level of a group of CGUs. All assets are tested if an event or circumstance indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

For all assets, the value in use is assessed based on budget and target plan with reference to the expected future net cash flows. The assessment is based on the lowest CGU affected by the changes that indicate impairment. The cash flow is discounted by a discount rate adjusted for any risk specific to the asset, if relevant to the applied calculation method.

Impairment losses on goodwill and brands, significant losses on property, plant and equipment, associates and joint ventures, and losses arising on significant restructurings of processes and structural adjustments are recognised as special items. Minor losses are recognised in the income statement in the relevant line item.

Impairment of goodwill is not reversed. Impairment of other assets is reversed only to the extent of changes in the assumptions and estimates underlying the impairment calculation. Impairment is only reversed to the extent that the asset's new carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset after amortisation/depreciation had the asset not been impaired.

2.2.2 IMPAIRMENT TEST OF GOODWILL

The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to groups of CGUs

DKK million	2018	2017
Western Europe	15,234	15,149
China, Malaysia and Singapore	8,981	9,014
Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam	5,700	3,531
Eastern Europe	12,259	14,028
Significant groups of CGUs	**42,174**	**41,722**
Other, Asia	549	569
Total	**42,723**	**42,291**

In 2018 and 2017, the significant groups of CGUs represented 99% of the total carrying amount.

The estimation of the expected cash flow involves developing multiple probability-weighted scenarios to reflect different outcomes in terms of timing and amount. The measurement of the forecast period growth rates reflects risk adjustments made to calculate the expected cash flows.

Key assumptions

2018	Forecast cash flow growth	Terminal period growth	Pre-tax discount rate
Western Europe	-8%	0.3%	1.3%
China, Malaysia and Singapore	-8%	1.0%	4.4%
Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam	-6%	0.5%	2.7%
Eastern Europe	-14%	4.0%	7.5%

The average cash flow growth in the forecast period reflects the significant risk adjustments included in the forecast specifically for the impairment test. The risk adjustment considers only negative alternative scenarios to account for the uncertainty related to the benefits expected from the strategic initiatives in SAIL'22 in Western Europe, the development in beer consumption in Asia and particularly in China, and the volatile macroeconomic situation in Eastern Europe. Potential upsides are not identified and adjusted in the cash flows used for impairment testing. The growth is projected in nominal terms and therefore does not translate into cash flow at the same growth rate in the Group's presentation currency, DKK.

WESTERN EUROPE

The region primarily comprises mature beer markets. While market volumes tend to be flat, the overall value of the region has seen a positive, albeit small, development in recent years. This has been driven by improving beer category dynamics through innovations, increased interest in craft & speciality beers and alcohol-free brews, and an overall improved category perception.

The region is generally characterised by well-established retail structures and a strong tradition of beer consumption. The consumption is generally resilient but the on-trade tends to suffer in a weak macroeconomic environment.

The focus is on improving margins by driving a positive price/mix development and reducing the cost base across the value chain. This process has been started by the initiatives in SAIL'22.

ASIA

The importance of Asia for the Group has increased significantly over the past decade, during which the Group has expanded its presence in the region, both organically and through acquisitions.

The Asian markets are very diverse but offer considerable prospects for value growth, underpinned by young populations, urbanisation, rising disposable income levels, growing economies and, in some markets, relatively low per capita beer consumption. However, as many Asian markets are emerging markets, development is subject to volatility.

Both the on-trade and off-trade channels are characterised by a strong traditional outlet segment but with the modern outlet segment growing in most markets.

The focus is to continue the revenue growth trajectory in the region. Activities include the

SECTION 2.2 (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT

continued expansion of our international premium brands, in particular Tuborg, and the strengthening and premiumisation of our local power brands in combination with a continued focus on costs and efficiencies.

EASTERN EUROPE

The two main markets in the region are Russia and Ukraine, which account for around 65% and 20% respectively of regional beer volumes. The Russian beer market has been under significant pressure in the past decade, more recently due to challenging macroeconomic conditions and a ban on individual PET bottles larger than 1.5 litres. In 2018, however, the market was positively impacted by the football world cup and warmer weather.

In recent years, the modern off-trade, consisting of hypermarkets and supermarkets, has grown significantly and now accounts for approximately 50% of the market in Russia. Another growing channel is the so-called DIOT – draught in off-trade – which is estimated to account for around 10-15% of the market.

The Ukrainian beer market has shown small positive growth rates in 2017 and 2018 following the previous years' decline due to the severe macroeconomic slowdown.

The focus for Eastern Europe is to continue to strengthen our business in local currencies and mitigate the negative earnings impact from the weakening currencies. Actions include a commercial agenda with clear priorities as well as a continued focus on costs and efficiencies.

Management expects the current macroeconomic situation and developments to continue in the short term, with inflation stabilising at the current level and, in the medium to long term, with interest rates expected to decline and stabilise at a level lower than currently observed in the market. This will ease the pressure on profitability from input costs denominated in foreign currencies.

! ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Goodwill

The value in use is the discounted value of the expected future risk-adjusted cash flows. This involves developing multiple probability-weighted scenarios to reflect different outcomes in terms of timing and amount.

Key assumptions

The cash flow is based on the budget and target plans for the next three years. Cash flows beyond the three-year period are extrapolated using the terminal period growth rate.

The probability weighting applied is based on past experience and the uncertainty of the prepared budget and target plans.

Potential upsides and downsides identified during the budget process and in the daily business are reflected in the future cash flow scenarios for each CGU.

The risk-adjusted cash flows are discounted using a discount rate reflecting the risk-free interest rate for each CGU with the addition of a spread. The interest rates used in the impairment tests are based on observable market data. Please refer to the description of discount rates in section 2.2.3.

The key assumptions on which management bases its cash flow projections are:

- Volumes
- Sales prices
- Input costs
- Operating investments
- Terminal period growth

The assumptions are determined at CGU level and are based on past experience, external sources of information and industry-relevant observations for each CGU. Local conditions, such as expected development in macroeconomic and market conditions specific to the individual CGUs, are considered. The assumptions are challenged and verified by management at CGU and Group level.

The budget and target plan process takes into account events or circumstances that are relevant in order to reliably project the short-term performance of each CGU. Examples include significant campaign activities, changes in excise duties etc., which may have a short-term impact but are non-recurring. Given their short-term nature, they are not taken into consideration when estimating the terminal period growth rate.

Volumes

Projections are based in part on past experience and external market data, and include planned commercial initiatives, such as marketing campaigns and sponsorships, and the expected impact on consumer demand and the level of premiumisation. The projections are, if relevant, adjusted for the expected changes in the level of premiumisation. No changes in market shares are assumed in the medium or long term.

Demographic expectations general to the industry, such as the development in population, consumption levels, generation-shift patterns, rate of urbanisation as well as macroeconomics etc., are also considered for medium- and long-term projections.

Events and circumstances can impact the timing of volumes entering the market. This can be affected by excessive stocking related to an increase in excise duties, campaign activities and the timing of national holidays and festivals. Such short-term effects are not material to volume projections and do not impact the long-term projections.

Sales prices

The level of market premiumisation and the locally available portfolio are key drivers in identifying price points. When planning pricing structures, factors including price elasticity, local competition and inflation expectations can also impact the projection. Increases in excise duties are typically passed on to the customers with a delay of a few months. Since the increase is a pass-through cost and thereby compensated for by price increases at the time of implementation, it does not impact the long-term sales price growth and is therefore not taken into consideration in the projections unless circumstances specifically indicate otherwise. No changes to duties in the short or medium term are taken into consideration unless there is a firm plan to introduce changes.

Input costs

Input costs in the budget and target plans are based on past experience and on:

- Contracted raw and packaging materials
- Contracted services within sales, marketing, production and logistics
- Planned commercial investments
- Cost optimisations not related to restructurings
- Expected inflation

In the long term, projections follow the level of inflation unless long-term contracts are in place.

Operating investments

Projections are based on past experience of the level of necessary maintenance of existing production capacity, including replacement of parts. This also includes planned production line overhauls and improvements to existing equipment. Non-contracted capacity increases and new equipment are not included.

Terminal period growth

Growth rates are projected to be equal to or below the expected rate of general inflation and assume no nominal growth. The projected growth rates and the applied discount rates are compared to ensure a sensible correlation between the two.

SECTION 2.2 (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT

2.2.3 IMPAIRMENT TEST OF BRANDS

Significant brands with indefinite useful life

DKK million	2018	2017
Baltika brand	5,585	6,425
Significant brands	**5,585**	**6,425**

In 2018, significant brands represented 49% (2017: 52%) of the total carrying amount of brands with indefinite useful life.

Other brands comprise a total of 17 brands that are not considered individually material compared with the total carrying amount.

BALTIKA BREWERIES

In 2018, the Russian beer market grew slightly after having experienced a continuous decline in recent years due to very challenging macroeconomic conditions.

The Baltika brand performed in line with the growth projections made when the expected future growth for the brand was reassessed in 2017. Compared with previous years, the brand's decline has stopped, and moderate growth is projected.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Brands

The test for impairment of brands is performed using the relief from royalty method and is based on the expected future cash flows generated from the royalty payments avoided for the individual brand for the next 20 years and projections for subsequent years.

The risk-free cash flows are discounted using a discount rate reflecting the risk-free interest rate with the addition of the risk premium associated with the individual brand.

Key assumptions

The key assumptions on which management bases its cash flow projection include the expected useful life, revenue growth, a theoretical tax amortisation benefit, the royalty rate and the discount rate.

Expected useful life

Management has assessed that the value of brands with indefinite useful life can be maintained for an indefinite period, as these are well-established brands in their markets, some of which have existed for centuries. The beer industry is characterised as being very stable with consistent consumer demand and a predictable competitive environment, and is expected to be profitable for the foreseeable future. Control of the brands is legally established and is enforceable indefinitely.

In management's opinion, the risk of the useful life of these brands becoming finite is minimal because of their individual market positions and because current and planned marketing initiatives are expected to sustain their useful life.

Revenue growth

At the time of acquisition of any individual brand, a revenue growth curve is forecast based on a long-term strategic view of the risk and opportunities relevant to the brand. The curve is forecast for a 20-year horizon. This horizon reliably reflects the lengthy process of implementing brand strategies to support a brand occupying its intended place in the Group's portfolio. The forecast period applied is comparable with the common term of the majority of licence agreements to which the Group is party.

In the local markets, the product portfolio usually consists of local power brands and international premium brands. When projecting revenue growth for local brands, in addition to its commercial strength – such as market share and segment position – the forecast takes into consideration the demographics of the primary markets, including expected development in population, consumption levels, generation-shift patterns, rate of urbanisation, beer market maturity, level of premiumisation, circumstances generally limiting the growth opportunities for alcoholic beverages etc.

For brands with global or regional presence, enhanced investments in product development and marketing are expected. The expected growth rate for these brands is generally higher than for more localised brands, and is usually highest early in the 20-year period.

Depending on the nominal growth expectations for the individual brand, the revenue growth in individual years may be above, equal to or below the forecast inflation level in the markets where the brand is present.

When preparing budgets, consideration is given to events or circumstances that are relevant in order to reliably project the short-term performance of each brand. Examples include significant campaign activities, changes in excise duties etc., which may have a short-term impact but are non-recurring and quickly absorbed by the business. Since the impact is not material to the long-term projections, it is not taken into consideration when estimating the long-term and terminal period growth rates. Please refer to the description of the impact of increases in excise duties in section 2.2.2, Sales prices.

Tax benefit

The theoretical tax benefit applied in the test makes use of tax rates and amortisation periods based on current legislation. The impairment test applies tax rates in the range of 15-34% and amortisation periods of 5-10 years.

Royalty rate

Royalties generated by a brand are based on the Group's total income from the brand and are earned globally, i.e. the income is also earned outside the CGU that owns the brand. If external licence agreements for the brand already exist, the market terms of such agreements are taken into consideration when assessing the royalty rate that the brand is expected to generate in a transaction with independent parties. The royalty rate is based on the actual market position of the individual brand in the global, regional and local markets and assumes a 20-year horizon. This term is common to the beverage industry when licensing brands.

For some brands, the share of the total beer market profit exceeds the volume share to an extent that creates significant market entry barriers for competing brands and justifies a higher royalty rate.

Key assumptions

2018	Average revenue growth	Terminal period growth	Pre-tax discount rate	Post-tax discount rate
Baltika brand	4%	4%	11.1%	9.7%

Royalty rates

International, premium and speciality beers	3.5-15.0%
Strong regional and national brands	3.0-5.0%
Local and mainstream brands	2.0-3.5%

SECTION 2.2 (CONTINUED)
IMPAIRMENT

Discount rates
The discount rate is a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) that reflects the risk-free interest rate with the addition of a risk premium relevant to each brand.

The risk-free interest rates used in the impairment tests are based on observed market data. For countries where long-term risk-free interest rates are not observable or valid due to specific national or macroeconomic conditions, the interest rate is estimated based on observations from other markets and/or long-term expectations expressed by international financial institutions considered reliable by the Group.

The added credit risk premium (spread) for the risk-free interest rate is fixed at market price or slightly higher, reflecting the expected long-term market price. The aggregate interest rate, including spread, thereby reflects the long-term interest rate applicable to the Group's investments in the individual markets.

Interest rates applied in Eastern Europe
In recent years, the macroeconomic situation has deteriorated significantly in Eastern Europe, resulting in interest rates and inflation increasing to a level significantly higher than the Group's long-term expectations.

The use of expected future interest rates in lieu of appropriate observable interest rates does not impact the conclusion of the impairment test because the relationship between discount rates and growth rates (the real interest rate) is expected to be constant. Expectations for the long-term real interest rate remain a key assumption for the impairment testing in general, and for CGUs with exposure to the Russian market in particular.

In recent years, the Bank of Russia has expressed its expectations of a positive future real interest rate at around 2.5-3.0% in the short term. Due to the current monetary situation in Russia, the short-term interest rate is higher than the long-term interest rate and therefore not directly comparable with the real interest rate applied by the Group. Real interest rates are expected to normalise in the future, with short-term interest rates falling to a level below the long-term interest rates.

The current economic environment in Russia indicates that a stable long-term real interest rate lower than the current level will be reached within a few years. In addition, the latest published expectations from key international financial institutions show an expected long-term real interest rate of 2.5%. Therefore, a real interest rate of 2.5% is maintained as the long-term growth expectation in the impairment test.

The impairment test of the Baltika brand is sensitive to changes in the real interest rate. Since no expected future long-term real interest rate can be directly observed, the estimate of a real interest rate is subjective and associated with risk.

2.2.4 SENSITIVITY TESTS

GOODWILL
Sensitivity tests have been performed to determine the lowest forecast and terminal period growth rates and/or highest discount rates that can occur in the CGUs, groups of CGUs and brands with indefinite useful life without leading to any impairment loss.

The risk-free interest rates observable for Western Europe remained relatively low at the end of 2018. The sensitivity tests calculate the impact of higher interest rates and allow for a double-digit percentage-point increase in risk-free interest rates.

Due to a challenging macroeconomic situation in some CGUs and groups of CGUs, the Group performed additional sensitivity tests to ensure that a potential impairment was not overlooked. These additional sensitivity tests did not identify any potential impairment.

The test for impairment of goodwill did not identify any CGUs or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated where a reasonably possible negative change in a key assumption would cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount.

The goodwill allocated to Eastern Europe was primarily recognised when the Group completed the step acquisition of the remaining 50% of the Baltic Beverage Holding Group from Scottish & Newcastle in 2008. However, the impairment test includes 100% of the cash flow generated by Eastern Europe, resulting in the recoverable amount significantly exceeding the carrying amount.

BRANDS
Following the impairment losses recognised in 2017 and 2016 for the Baltika and Chongqing Brewery Group brands, a reasonably possible negative change in a key assumption would cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The sensitivity to changes in the assumptions is shown in the table.

Key assumptions
The key assumptions relevant to the assessment of the recoverable amount are:
- Volume
- Price
- Discount rate

The assumptions for volume and pricing are closely linked, which, together with the presence of multiple sub-brands in different geographies within each brand, makes individual sensitivity testing on the basis of these two assumptions highly impractical. Instead, sensitivity testing is performed for the overall revenue growth rate, both in the forecast period and the terminal period.

The sensitivity test for the maximum decline in growth rate in the forecast period assumes a year-on-year decline in the nominal growth rate, thereby estimating the accumulated effect of a negative change for the full forecast period.

SECTION 2.2 (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT

The sensitivity tests were completed assuming all other assumptions were unchanged, as it is relevant to assess the sensitivity to, for example, a decline in the growth rate independently of changes in the discount rate. This is because the growth rate in itself might be impacted by changes in brand strategy and other market factors.

The sensitivity calculated also assumes a straight-line impact despite the fact that changes in market dynamics and adjustments to these will in practice have different impacts in the individual years and might not apply in the long term.

Western European interest rates have been very low for several years and are currently at a level that is below inflation. An increase in the interest rates without a corresponding change in inflation will result in a lower recoverable amount of brands and could potentially lead to impairment. The risk of a significant write-down is considered by management to be very low.

Baltika brand

The Baltika brand was written down to its recoverable amount at the end of 2017. As a result, even a small negative change in the key assumptions could lead to further impairment.

At 31 December 2018, the carrying amount of the Baltika brand amounted to DKK 5,585m.

Changes in the market dynamics in Russia could have a significant negative impact on the recoverable amount. Macroeconomic recovery could lead to further premiumisation or localisation, which could drive consumers towards international brands or local/regional brands.

An increase in the real interest rate from the current 2.5%, either because of a higher interest rate or lower inflation, could significantly reduce the recoverable amount.

A 1 percentage point increase in the interest rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of DKK 0.8bn, and a 1 percentage point decrease in the terminal growth rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of DKK 0.3bn. The combined effect of a 1 percentage point negative change in the interest rate, the terminal growth rate and the average growth rate in the forecast period (year-on-year) would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of DKK 1.5bn.

Chongqing Brewery Group brands

The Chongqing Brewery Group brands were written down to their recoverable amount in 2016, and the recoverable amount at the end of 2018 remained close to the carrying amount of DKK 895m. As a result, a reasonably possible negative change in the key assumptions would lead to further impairment.

The brands are sensitive to developments in the mainstream segment in China, where pressure from premium and upper-mainstream – in which the brands are not represented – could lead to a further drop in market share and thereby a further reduction of the recoverable amount.

Similarly, a change in consumer trends towards the discount segment could have a negative impact on the recoverable amount.

A 1 percentage point increase in the interest rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of DKK 0.1bn, and a 1 percentage point decrease in the terminal growth rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of less than DKK 0.1bn.

Sensitivity test

DKKbn	Average forecast growth rate	Terminal period growth rate	Risk-free interest rate
Δ	-1 %-point	-1 %-point	+1 %-point
Baltika brand	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8
Chongqing Brewery Group brands	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1

SECTION 2.3

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

DKK million	Intangible assets				Property, plant and equipment			
2018	Goodwill	Brands	Other intangible assets	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost								
Cost at 1 January	43,907	24,243	5,700	73,850	16,380	27,782	13,630	57,792
Acquisition of entities	2,047	-	-	2,047	1,003	438	41	1,482
Additions	-	-	127	127	159	2,729	1,251	4,139
Disposal of entities	-	-	-21	-21	-21	-5	-	-26
Disposals	-	-	-107	-107	-181	-835	-977	-1,993
Transfers	-	-	8	8	115	-582	458	-9
Foreign exchange adjustments etc.	-1,625	-2,215	-38	-3,878	-229	-640	-207	-1,076
Cost at 31 December	**44,329**	**22,028**	**5,669**	**72,026**	**17,226**	**28,887**	**14,196**	**60,309**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses								
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January	1,616	11,553	4,102	17,271	7,214	17,131	9,506	33,851
Disposal of entities	-	-	-21	-21	-21	-3	-	-24
Disposals	-	-	-100	-100	-128	-618	-930	-1,676
Amortisation and depreciation	-	21	515	536	465	1,369	1,684	3,518
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	15	-3	55	67
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-13	-21	-43	-77
Foreign exchange adjustments etc.	-10	-1,269	-37	-1,316	-14	-450	-144	-608
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December	**1,606**	**10,305**	**4,459**	**16,370**	**7,518**	**17,405**	**10,128**	**35,051**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**42,723**	**11,723**	**1,210**	**55,656**	**9,708**	**11,482**	**4,068**	**25,258**

Additions from acquisition of entities are described in section 5.2.

SECTION 2.3 (CONTINUED)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

DKK million	Intangible assets				Property, plant and equipment			
2017	Goodwill	Brands	Other intangible assets	Total	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost								
Cost at 1 January	46,441	25,807	5,744	77,992	16,912	28,158	14,303	59,373
Additions	3	54	164	221	244	1,967	1,419	3,630
Disposal of entities	-62	-8	-52	-122	-259	-235	-111	-605
Disposals	-	-	-94	-94	-128	-332	-1,677	-2,137
Transfers	-	-	13	13	337	-609	269	-3
Foreign exchange adjustments etc.	-2,475	-1,610	-75	-4,160	-726	-1,167	-573	-2,466
Cost at 31 December	**43,907**	**24,243**	**5,700**	**73,850**	**16,380**	**27,782**	**13,630**	**57,792**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses								
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January	1,783	7,161	3,527	12,471	7,303	16,877	9,578	33,758
Disposal of entities	-62	-8	-51	-121	-173	-216	-82	-471
Disposals	-	-	-46	-46	-86	-254	-1,598	-1,938
Amortisation and depreciation	-	24	739	763	487	1,396	1,923	3,806
Impairment losses	-	4,847	-80	4,767	-30	-34	111	47
Transfers	-	-	-	-	4	26	-87	-57
Foreign exchange adjustments etc.	-105	-471	13	-563	-291	-664	-339	-1,294
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December	**1,616**	**11,553**	**4,102**	**17,271**	**7,214**	**17,131**	**9,506**	**33,851**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**42,291**	**12,690**	**1,598**	**56,579**	**9,166**	**10,651**	**4,124**	**23,941**
Carrying amount of assets pledged as security for borrowings	-	-	-		-	-	23	23

SECTION 2.3 (CONTINUED)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment under construction amounted to DKK 2,108m (2017: DKK 1,172m), impacted by the greenfield brewery in Germany and is included in plant and machinery.

Other equipment, fixtures and fittings include transport, office and draught beer equipment, coolers and returnable packaging materials.

Other intangible assets include software, land use rights and beer delivery rights.

SERVICE AGREEMENTS

The Group has entered into service contracts of various lengths in respect of sales, logistics and IT. Costs related to the contracts are recognised as the services are received.

LEASES

Operating lease liabilities totalled DKK 1,020m (2017: DKK 911m), with DKK 326m (2017: DKK 322m) falling due within one year from the reporting date. Operating leases relate to properties and transport equipment and contain no special purchase rights etc.

Assets held under finance leases with a carrying amount of DKK 0m (2017: DKK 23m) have been pledged as security for lease liabilities of DKK 0m (2017: DKK 19m).

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Group has entered into various capital commitments that will not take effect until after the reporting date and have therefore not been recognised in the consolidated financial statements. Capital commitments amounted to DKK 229m (2017: DKK 515m).

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Useful lives and residual value of intangible assets with finite useful life and property, plant and equipment

Useful life and residual value are initially assessed both in acquisitions and in business combinations, cf. section 5. The value of the brands acquired and their expected useful life are assessed based on the brands' market position and profitability, and expected long-term developments in the relevant markets.

Management assesses brands and property, plant and equipment for changes in useful life. If an indication of a reduction in the value or useful life exists, the asset is tested for impairment and is written down if necessary, or the amortisation/depreciation period is reassessed and if necessary adjusted in line with the asset's changed useful life.

Reassessment of the expected future use is made in connection with changes in production structure, restructuring and brewery closures. This may result in the expected future use and residual values not being realised, which requires reassessment of useful life, residual value and recognition of impairment losses or losses on disposal of non-current assets.

When changing the amortisation or depreciation period due to a change in the useful life, the effect on amortisation/depreciation is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Lease and service agreements

Management considers the substance of the service being rendered to classify the agreement as either a lease or a service contract. Particular importance is attached to whether fulfilment of the agreement depends on the use of specific assets. The Group assesses whether contracts are onerous by determining only the direct variable costs and not the costs that relate to the business as a whole.

For leases, an assessment is made as to whether the lease is a finance or an operating lease. The Group has entered into operating leases for standardised assets with a short duration relative to the life of the assets, and accordingly the leases are classified as operating leases.

Leases are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Accounting estimates and judgements related to impairment are described in section 2.2.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

	Intangible assets		Property, plant and equipment	
DKK million	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cost of sales	216	296	2,633	2,967
Sales and distribution expenses	197	207	748	773
Administrative expenses	123	260	164	192
Special items	-	4,767	40	-79
Total	**536**	**5,530**	**3,585**	**3,853**

Gain/loss on disposal of assets

DKK million	2018	2017
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including those held for sale, within beverage activities	32	40
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets within beverage activities	-24	-36
Total	**8**	**4**

SECTION 2.3 (CONTINUED)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cost

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation or depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers, wages and salaries, and capitalised borrowing costs on specific or general borrowings attributable to the construction of the asset and is included in plant and machinery.

Research and development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred. Development costs are recognised under other intangible assets if the costs are expected to generate future economic benefits.

For assets acquired in business combinations, including brands and property, plant and equipment, cost at initial recognition is determined by estimating the fair value of the individual assets in the purchase price allocation.

Goodwill is only acquired in business combinations and is measured in the purchase price allocation. Goodwill is not amortised but is subject to an annual impairment test, cf. section 2.2.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items.

Subsequent costs, for example in connection with replacement of components of property, plant and equipment, are recognised in the carrying amount of the asset if it is probable that the costs will result in future economic benefits for the Group. The replaced components are derecognised from the statement of financial position and recognised as an expense in the income statement. Costs incurred for ordinary repairs and maintenance are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Useful life, amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Useful life and residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, depreciation is discontinued.

Amortisation and depreciation are recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets, taking into account any residual value. The expected useful life and residual value are determined based on past experience and expectations of the future use of assets.

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of the cost less the residual value and impairment losses.

Amortisation and depreciation are recognised under cost of sales, sales and distribution expenses, and administrative expenses to the extent that they are included in the cost of self-constructed assets.

Impairment

Impairment losses of a non-recurring nature are recognised under special items.

The expected useful life is as follows:

Brands with finite useful life	Normally 20 years
Software	Normally 3-5 years. Group-wide systems developed as an integrated part of a major business development programme: 5-7 years
Delivery rights	Depending on contract; if no contract term has been agreed, normally not exceeding 5 years
Customer agreements/ relationships	Depending on contract with the customer; if no contract exists, normally not exceeding 20 years

Buildings	20-40 years
Technical installations	15 years
Brewery equipment	15 years
Filling and bottling equipment	8-15 years
Technical installations in warehouses	8 years
On-trade and distribution equipment	5 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5-8 years
Returnable packaging materials	3-10 years
Hardware	3-5 years
Land	Not depreciated

Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Government grants and other funding

Grants and funding received for the acquisition of assets and development projects are recognised in the statement of financial position by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognised in the income statement over the life of the asset as a reduced depreciation charge.

SECTION 3

SPECIAL ITEMS AND PROVISIONS

303m

SPECIAL ITEMS, INCOME (DKK)

Impacted by gains on disposal of entities in China, gain on sale of assets that were part of a restructuring in prior years and reversal of impairment losses in Eastern Europe.

-391m

SPECIAL ITEMS, EXPENSES (DKK)

Primarily impacted by restructurings in Western Europe.

SECTION 3.1

SPECIAL ITEMS

SPECIAL ITEMS, INCOME

In 2018, the Group recognised gains on disposal of two minor entities in China, cf. section 5.2.

In 2018, the Group completed a disposal of land and buildings in Russia impaired in 2010 and a sale of assets that were part of a restructuring project in prior years in the UK, and also reversed provisions made for projects in prior years.

SPECIAL ITEMS, EXPENSES

Special items, expenses consist of impairment losses on returnable steel kegs and filling lines due to the roll-out of the DraughtMaster™ one-way keg system and of restructuring projects across Western Europe. The restructuring projects are the result of the continued focus on cost and efficiency initiatives, primarily in Kronenbourg, Carlsberg Sverige, Ringnes, certain local supply companies as well as in Asia. The restructuring projects include changes in sales and distribution operations and related organisational changes, including termination of employees. These projects typically run over several years.

2017 was impacted by a write-down of the Baltika brand, cf. section 2.2.

Special items

DKK million	2018	2017
Special items, income		
Gain on disposal of entities, cf. section 5.2	42	402
Disposal of property, plant and equipment previously impaired, including adjustments to gains and reversal of provisions made in prior years	199	24
Reversal of impairment losses, cf. section 2.2	49	216
Revaluation gain on step acquisition of entities, cf. section 5.2	13	-
Total	**303**	**642**
Special items, expenses		
Impairment of brands, cf. section 2.2	-	-4,847
Restructurings and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-382	-258
Loss on disposal of entities, cf. section 5.2	-	-102
Disposal of real estate, including adjustments to gains in prior years	-	-50
Costs related to acquisition of entities	-9	-
Total	**-391**	**-5,257**
Special items, net	**-88**	**-4,615**

Restructurings and impairment of property plant and equipment

DKK million	2018	2017
Restructuring in Western Europe	-263	-209
Impairment losses in Western Europe, cf. section 2.2	-60	-
Restructuring in Asia	-54	-
Other	-5	-49
Total	**-382**	**-258**

SECTION 3.1 (CONTINUED)

SPECIAL ITEMS

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The use of special items entails management judgement in the separation from ordinary items. Management carefully considers individual items and projects (including restructurings) in order to ensure the correct distinction and split between operating activities and significant income and expenses of a special nature.

Management initially assesses the entire restructuring project and recognises all present costs of the project, but the project is also assessed on an ongoing basis with additional costs possibly being incurred during the lifetime of the project.

Management reassesses the useful life and residual value of non-current assets used in an entity undergoing restructuring. The extent and amount of onerous contracts as well as employee and other obligations arising in connection with a restructuring are also estimated.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature in terms of the Group's revenue-generating activities that cannot be attributed directly to the Group's ordinary operating activities.

Special items also include significant non-recurring items, including termination benefits related to retirement of members of the Executive Committee, impairment of goodwill and brands, gains and losses on the disposal of activities and associates, revaluation of the shareholding in an entity held immediately before a step acquisition of that entity, and transaction costs in a business combination.

Significant restructuring of processes and structural adjustments are included in special items.

Special items are shown separately from the Group's ordinary operations to facilitate a better understanding of the Group's financial performance.

Impact of special items on operating profit

DKK million	2018	2017
If special items had been recognised in operating profit before special items, they would have been included in the following line items:		
Cost of sales	-112	-4,494
Sales and distribution expenses	-151	-86
Administrative expenses	14	-77
Other operating income	179	472
Other operating expenses	-18	-430
Special items, net	**-88**	**-4,615**

SECTION 3.2

PROVISIONS

Restructuring provisions relate to termination benefits to employees made redundant, primarily as a result of a restructuring project accounted for as special items.

In 2018, restructuring provisions of DKK 381m related primarily to Kronenbourg, Carlsberg Sverige, Ringnes and certain local supply companies, as described in section 3.1.

Other provisions of DKK 4,045m related primarily to profit sharing in France, employee obligations other than retirement benefits, and ongoing disputes, lawsuits etc.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In connection with restructurings, management assesses the timing of the costs to be incurred, which influences the classification as current or non-current liabilities. Provision for losses on onerous contracts is based on agreed terms with the other party and expected fulfilment of the contract based on the current estimate of volumes, use of raw materials etc.

Management assesses provisions, contingent assets and liabilities and the likely outcome of pending or probable lawsuits etc. on an ongoing basis. The outcome depends on future events, which are by nature uncertain. In assessing the likely outcome of lawsuits and tax disputes etc., management bases its assessment on external legal advice and established precedents.

Provisions

DKK million	Restructurings	Onerous contracts	Other	Total
Provisions at 1 January 2018	493	451	3,143	4,087
Acquisition of entities	-	-	390	390
Additional provisions recognised	147	-	760	907
Used during the year	-211	-40	-225	-476
Reversal of unused provisions	-48	-	-27	-75
Transfers	-	-	28	28
Discounting	6	9	68	83
Foreign exchange adjustments etc.	-6	-12	-92	-110
Provisions at 31 December 2018	**381**	**408**	**4,045**	**4,834**
Recognised in the statement of financial position				
Non-current provisions	188	369	3,213	3,770
Current provisions	193	39	832	1,064
Total	**381**	**408**	**4,045**	**4,834**

SECTION 3.2 (CONTINUED)

PROVISIONS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Provisions, including profit-sharing provisions, are recognised when, as a result of events arising before or at the reporting date, the Group has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation.

Provisions are discounted if the effect is material to the measurement of the liability. The Group's average borrowing rate is used as the discount rate.

Restructuring costs are recognised when a detailed, formal restructuring plan has been announced to those affected no later than at the reporting date. On acquisition of entities, restructuring provisions in the acquiree are only included in the opening balance when the acquiree has a restructuring liability at the acquisition date.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the benefits expected to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting its obligations under the contract.

SECTION 3.3

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group operates in very competitive markets where consolidation is taking place within the industry and among our customers and suppliers, all of which in different ways influences our business.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is party to certain lawsuits, disputes etc. of various scopes, some of which are referred to below. The resolution of these lawsuits, disputes etc. is associated with uncertainty, as they depend on legal proceedings, such as negotiations between the parties affected, governmental actions and court rulings.

In 2014, the Federal Cartel Office in Germany issued a decision and imposed a fine of EUR 62m for alleged infringement of the competition rules in 2007. Management does not agree with the conclusions or findings of the Federal Cartel Office and, accordingly, Carlsberg Deutschland has appealed the decision to the relevant German court.

In 2018, the Group's associate in Portugal received a statement of objections from the local authorities, which was the next step following a previously conducted dawn raid.

Furthermore, a dawn raid was conducted in the Group's subsidiary in India in 2018 with investigations still ongoing.

At 31 December 2018, no final rulings had been made in any of the entities that have experienced dawn raids in recent years. However, there is still a significant risk related to these cases due to the inherent uncertainty.

Management and the general counsel continuously assess these risks and their likely outcome. It is the opinion of management and the general counsel that, apart from items recognised in the statement of financial position, the outcome of these lawsuits, disputes etc. cannot be reliably estimated in terms of amount or timing. The Group does not expect the ongoing lawsuits and disputes to have a material impact on the Group's financial position, net profit or cash flow.

GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group has issued guarantees for loans etc. raised by third parties (non-consolidated entities) of DKK 511m (2017: DKK 475m). Guarantees issued for loans raised by associates and joint ventures are described in section 5.4.

Certain guarantees etc. are issued in connection with disposal of entities and activities. Apart from items recognised in the statement of financial position or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, these guarantees etc. will not have a material effect on the Group's financial position.

Capital commitments, lease liabilities and service agreements are described in section 2.3.

SECTION 4

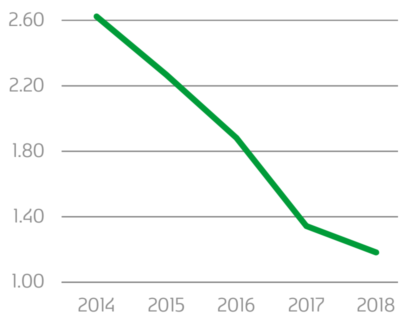
FINANCING COSTS, CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND EQUITY

-718m

NET FINANCIAL ITEMS (DKK)

Financial items, net, amounted to DKK -718m against DKK -774m in 2017. Excluding currency gains and fair value adjustments, financial items, net, amounted to DKK -754m (2017: DKK -967m), positively impacted by the lower net interest-bearing debt.

Leverage ratio (NIBD/EBITDA)



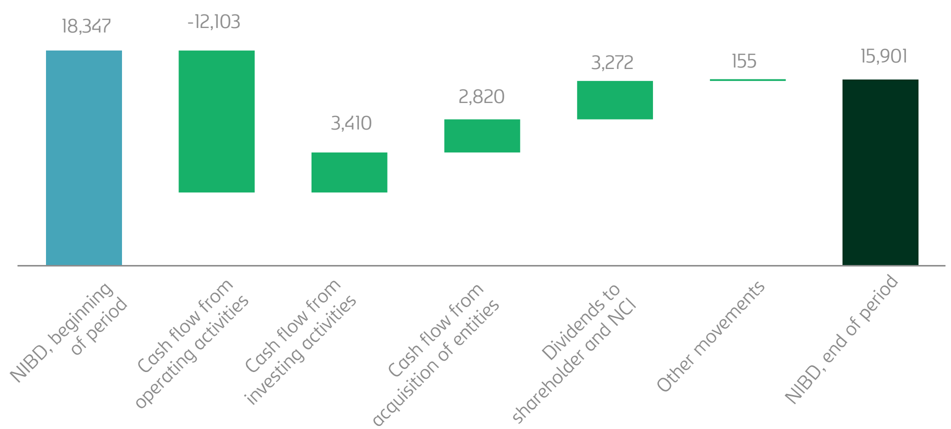
15.9bn

NET INTEREST-BEARING DEBT (DKK)

At 31 December 2018, gross financial debt amounted to DKK 24.1bn (2017: DKK 24.3bn).

Net interest-bearing debt was DKK 15.9bn, a reduction of DKK 2.4bn versus year-end 2017 despite the higher dividend payout and the acquisitions made in the year.

Changes in net interest-bearing debt (DKKm)



The difference of DKK 8.2bn between gross financial debt and net interest-bearing debt mainly comprised cash and cash equivalents of DKK 5.6bn and a DKK 1.5bn loan to Carlsberg A/S.

The leverage ratio, measured as net interest-bearing debt to operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, was 1.18x (1.34x at year-end 2017).

Long-term and short-term borrowings amounted to DKK 24.1bn at 31 December 2018 (2017: DKK 24.3bn). Long-term borrowings totalled DKK 16.8bn (2017: DKK 23.3bn) and short-term borrowings totalled DKK 7.4bn (2017: DKK 0.9bn). The shift between long-term and short-term borrowings was mainly due to the EUR 750m bond maturing on 3 July 2019.

Current liabilities excluding short-term borrowings increased by DKK 3.5bn to DKK 27.8bn. The increase was mainly due to an increase of DKK 2.8bn in trade payables. The increase in trade payables was due to increased volumes and focused cash discipline combined with the acquisition of Cambrew.

37.4bn

EQUITY (DKK)

Equity amounted to DKK 37.4bn at 31 December 2018 (2017: DKK 39.3bn), of which DKK 34.8bn was attributable to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S and DKK 2.6bn to non-controlling interests.

The change in equity of DKK 1.8bn was mainly the result of the consolidated profit of DKK 6.2bn being offset by the foreign exchange loss of DKK 2.8bn and the dividend payout of DKK 3.3bn.

SECTION 4.1

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial items recognised in the income statement

DKK million	2018	2017
Financial income		
Interest income	160	149
Foreign exchange gains, net	36	193
Interest on plan assets, defined benefit plans	155	152
Other	15	23
Total	**366**	**517**
Financial expenses		
Interest expenses	-579	-775
Capitalised financial expenses	10	1
Interest cost on obligations, defined benefit plans	-232	-251
Other	-283	-266
Total	**-1,084**	**-1,291**
Financial items, net, recognised in the income statement	**-718**	**-774**

Financial items recognised in other comprehensive income

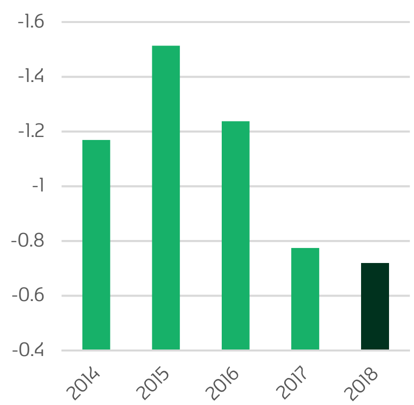
DKK million	2018	2017
Foreign exchange adjustments of foreign entities		
Foreign currency translation of foreign entities	-2,685	-3,785
Recycling of cumulative translation differences of entities acquired in step acquisitions or disposed of	-69	-57
Total	**-2,754**	**-3,842**
Value adjustments of hedging instruments		
Change in fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	-94	189
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges transferred to the income statement	-77	-142
Change in fair value of net investment hedges	-469	-352
Total	**-640**	**-305**
Financial items, net, recognised in other comprehensive income	**-3,394**	**-4,147**

Interest income relates to interest on cash and cash equivalents measured at amortised cost.

Foreign exchange gains, net, include fair value adjustments of fair value hedges and hedges not designated as hedging instruments of DKK -54m (2017: DKK -292m), cf. section 4.8.

Of the net change in fair value of cash flow hedges transferred to the income statement, DKK -87m (2017: DKK -146m) is included in net revenue and cost of sales and DKK 10m (2017: DKK 4m) is included in financial items.

Financial items, net (DKKbn)



SECTION 4.2

NET INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

Of the gross financial debt at year-end, 69% (2017: 96%) was long term, i.e. with maturity of more than one year.

Of the net financial debt, 96% was denominated in EUR and DKK (after swaps), and 91% of the net financial debt was at fixed interest (fixed-interest period exceeding one year). The interest rate risk is measured by the duration of the net financial debt, for which our target is between two and five years. At 31 December 2018, the duration was 4.2 years (2017: 4.6 years).

Net interest-bearing debt

DKK million	2018	2017
Non-current borrowings	16,750	23,340
Current borrowings	7,364	931
Gross financial debt	**24,114**	**24,271**
Cash and cash equivalents	-5,589	-3,462
Net financial debt	**18,525**	**20,809**
Loans to associates, interest-bearing portion	-325	-290
On-trade loans, net	-717	-764
Other receivables, net	-1,582	-1,408
Net interest-bearing debt	**15,901**	**18,347**

SECTION 4.3
CAPITAL STRUCTURE

4.3.1 CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Management regularly assesses whether the Group's capital structure is in the interests of the Group and its stakeholders.

The overall objective is to ensure a continued development and strengthening of the Group's capital structure that supports long-term profitable growth and a solid increase in key earnings and ratios. This includes assessment of and decisions on the split of financing between share capital and borrowings, which is a long-term strategic decision to be made in connection with significant investments and other transactions.

Optimisation of share capital is carried out by managing the listed shares of Carlsberg A/S, including payment of dividends and share buy-backs. Borrowings are managed in Carlsberg Breweries A/S, where the majority of the Group's debt is denominated in listed bonds.

During the 12-month period from 6 February 2019, the Carlsberg Group intends to buy back shares worth up to DKK 4.5bn.

The Group targets a leverage ratio below 2.0x. The leverage ratio is measured as net interest-bearing debt to operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses. At the end of 2018, the leverage ratio was 1.18x (2017: 1.34x) and, in light of the reduced financial leverage, the intention is to increase the payout to the shareholder.

The Group is rated by Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings. As an element in strategic decisions on capital structure, management assesses the risk of changes in the Group's credit rating.

Identification and monitoring of risks that could change the rating were carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the year.

4.3.2 EQUITY

DIVIDENDS

The Group proposes a dividend of DKK 5,470 per share (2017: DKK 4,872 per share), amounting to DKK 2,746m (2017: DKK 2,441m). The proposed dividend has been included in retained earnings at 31 December 2018.

Dividends paid out in 2018 for 2017 amounted to DKK 2,441m (paid out in 2017 for 2016: DKK 1,526m). Dividends paid out to the shareholder of Carlsberg Breweries A/S do not impact taxable income in Carlsberg Breweries A/S.

Dividends paid to non-controlling interests primarily related to entities in Asia. At 31 December 2018, dividends of DKK 38m were payable to non-controlling interests.

Transactions with the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S

DKK million	2018	2017
Dividend paid to the shareholder	-2,441	-1,526
Total	**-2,441**	**-1,526**

Transactions with non-controlling interests

DKK million	2018	2017
Dividends paid to NCI	-831	-738
Acquisition of NCI	-355	-2
Total	**-1,186**	**-740**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Proposed dividends

The proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the date when it is adopted at the Annual General Meeting (declaration date). The dividend recommended by the Supervisory Board, and therefore expected to be paid for the year, is disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

SECTION 4.3 (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

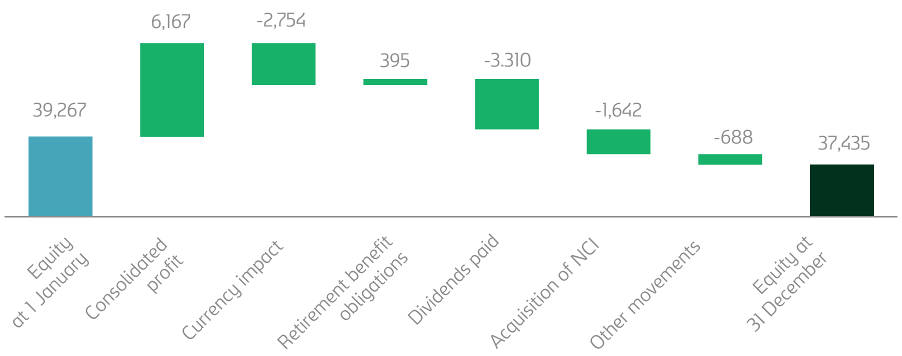
Share capital

	Total share capital	
	Shares of DKK 1.000	Nominal value, DKK '000
1 January 2017	501,000	501,000
No change in 2017	-	-
31 December 2017	**501,000**	**501,000**
Capital increase	1,000	1,000
31 December 2018	**502,000**	**502,000**

The share capital amounts to DKK 502m divided into shares in denominations of DKK 1,000 and multiples thereof. None of the shares confer any special rights. The share capital is fully owned by Carlsberg A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The increase in the share capital relates to the injection in 2018 of a dormant company from Carlsberg A/S to the Carlsberg Breweries Group.

Equity (DKKm)



4.3.3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities give rise to exposure to a variety of financial risks, including market risk (foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and raw material risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are described in the following sections:

- Foreign exchange risk: sections 1.3 and 4.6
- Interest rate risk: section 4.5
- Commodity risk: section 1.2.1
- Credit risk: sections 1.5.1 and 4.4.2
- Liquidity risk: section 4.7

The Group's financial risks are managed by Group Treasury in accordance with the Financial Risk Management Policy approved by the Supervisory Board and are an integrated part of the overall risk management process. The risk management governance structure is described in the Management review.

To reduce the exposure to these risks, the Group enters into a variety of financial instruments and generally seeks to apply hedge accounting to reduce volatility in the income statement.

Debt instruments and deposits in foreign currency reduce the overall risk, but do not achieve the objective of reducing volatility in specific items in the income statement.

SECTION 4.4

BORROWINGS AND CASH

4.4.1 BORROWINGS

Borrowings decreased slightly in 2018. In addition, the distribution between current and non-current debt changed, as a EUR 750m bond matures in July 2019 and the certificates arising as a consequence of the prepayment received regarding the disposal of the Hamburg site mature in November 2019. Both items were reported as non-current in 2017.

Gross financial debt

DKK million	2018	2017
Non-current		
Issued bonds	16,697	22,215
Bank borrowings	35	21
Other borrowings	18	1,104
Total	**16,750**	**23,340**
Current		
Issued bonds	5,602	-
Current portion of other non-current borrowings	-	36
Bank borrowings	526	773
Other borrowings	1,236	122
Total	**7,364**	**931**
Total borrowings	**24,114**	**24,271**
Fair value	25,379	25,922

An overview of issued bonds (current and non-current) is provided in section 4.5.

Changes in gross financial debt

DKK million	2018	2017
Gross financial debt at 1 January	**24,271**	**30,335**
Proceeds from issue of bonds	-	3,684
Repayment of bonds	-	-7,444
Instalments on and proceeds from borrowings, long term	-38	-1,157
Repayment of mortgage	-	-420
Instalments on and proceeds from borrowings, short term	-56	147
Instalments on and proceeds from intercompany loans and borrowings	-120	-357
Other	-29	-48
External financing	**-243**	**-5,595**
Change in bank overdrafts	-187	-812
Intercompany loans	169	307
Other, including foreign exchange adjustments and amortisation	104	36
Gross financial debt at 31 December	**24,114**	**24,271**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the fair value less transaction costs and the nominal value is recognised under financial expenses over the term of the loan.

4.4.2 CASH

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less at the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Short-term bank deposits amounted to DKK 252m (2017: DKK 578m). The average interest rate on these deposits was 6% (2017: 6.3%).

Cash and cash equivalents

DKK million	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	5,589	3,462
Bank overdrafts	-155	-342
Cash and cash equivalents, net	**5,434**	**3,120**

ASSESSMENT OF CREDIT RISK

The Group is exposed to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents (including fixed deposits), investments and derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value due to uncertainty as to whether the counterparty will be able to meet its contractual obligations as they fall due.

The Group has established a credit policy under which financial transactions may be entered into only with financial institutions with a solid credit rating. The credit exposure on financial institutions is managed by Group Treasury.

The Group primarily enters into financial instruments and transactions with the Group's relationship banks, i.e. banks extending loans to the Group. Group Treasury monitors the Group's gross credit exposure to banks and operates with individual limits on banks based on rating and access to netting of assets and liabilities.

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK

The carrying amount of DKK 5,589m (2017: DKK 3,462m) represents the maximum credit exposure related to cash and cash equivalents. Of this amount, DKK 2,760m (2017: DKK 2,131m) is cash in Asia.

The credit risk on receivables is described in section 1.5.1.

SECTION 4.5

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is considered limited. At the reporting date, 91% of the net financial debt consisted of fixed-rate borrowings with interest rates fixed for more than one year (2017: 113%). As 89% of the Group's net debt is in EUR, the interest rate exposure primarily relates to the development in the interest rates for EUR.

The interest rate risk is measured by the duration of the net financial debt. The target is to have a duration between two and five years. At 31 December 2018, the duration was 4.2 years (2017: 4.6). Interest rate risks are mainly managed using fixed-rate bonds.

The EUR 750m bond maturing on 3 July 2019 consists of two bond issues of EUR 250m and EUR 500m.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

It is estimated that a 1 percentage point interest rate increase would lead to an increase in interest expenses of DKK 16m (2017: decrease of DKK 27m). The analysis assumes a parallel shift in the relevant yield curves.

If the market interest rate had been 1 percentage point higher at the reporting date, it would have led to a financial gain of DKK 766m (2017: DKK 962m), and a similar loss had the interest rate been 1 percentage point lower. However, since all fixed-rate borrowings are measured at amortised cost, there is no impact on other comprehensive income or the income statement.

The sensitivity analysis is based on the financial instruments recognised at the reporting date.

The sensitivity analysis assumes a parallel shift in interest rates and that all other variables remain constant, in particular foreign exchange rates and interest rate differentials between the different currencies. The analysis was performed on the same basis as for 2017. The Group did not enter into any new interest rate swaps in 2018.

Net financial debt by currency

DKK million				Interest rate	
2018	Net financial debt[1]	Floating[1]	Fixed[1]	Floating[2]	Fixed[2]
EUR	16,436	-339	16,775	24%	76%
DKK	1,410	1,410	-	100%	-
PLN	-372	-372	-	100%	-
USD	986	986	-	100%	-
CHF	977	977	-	100%	-
RUB	-58	-58	-	100%	-
Other	-854	-854	-	100%	-
Total	**18,525**	**1,750**	**16,775**	**9%**	**91%**
2017					
EUR	17,591	-5,790	23,381	0%	100%
DKK	1,840	1,840	-	100%	0%
PLN	-123	-123	-	100%	0%
USD	1,606	1,604	2	100%	0%
CHF	979	979	-	100%	0%
RUB	-1,418	-1,418	-	100%	0%
Other	334	336	-2	100%	0%
Total	**20,809**	**-2,572**	**23,381**	**-13%**	**113%**

[1] Net financial debt consists of current and non-current items after currency derivatives less cash and cash equivalents.
[2] Net financial debt consists of current and non-current items less cash and cash equivalents.

Interest rate risk

DKK million 2018	Interest rate	Average effective interest rate	Fixed for	Carrying amount	Interest rate risk
Issued bonds					
EUR 750m maturing 3 July 2019	Fixed	2.6%	0-1 year	5,602	Fair value
EUR 750m maturing 15 November 2022	Fixed	2.7%	3-4 years	5,580	Fair value
EUR 500m maturing 6 September 2023	Fixed	0.7%	4-5 years	3,705	Fair value
EUR 1,000m maturing 28 May 2024	Fixed	2.6%	>5 years	7,412	Fair value
Total issued bonds		**2.3%**		**22,299**	
Total issued bonds 2017		**2.3%**		**22,215**	
Bank borrowings					
Floating-rate	Floating	1.4%	<1 year	1,763	Cash flow
Fixed-rate	Fixed	1.9%	>1 year	52	Fair value
Total bank borrowings and other borrowings				**1,815**	
Total bank borrowings and other borrowings 2017				**2,056**	

SECTION 4.6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK RELATED TO NET INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

4.6.1 CURRENCY PROFILE OF BORROWINGS

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on borrowings denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the local entities reporting the debt, as well as the risk that arises when net cash inflow is generated in one currency and loans are denominated and have to be repaid in another currency.

4.6.2 HEDGING OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES

The Group holds a number of investments in foreign subsidiaries where the translation of net assets to DKK is exposed to foreign exchange risks. The Group hedges part of this foreign exchange exposure by entering into forward exchange contracts (net investment hedges). This mainly applies to net investments in CHF, CNY, MYR, NOK and PLN. The basis for hedging is reviewed at least once a year, and the two parameters, risk reduction and cost, are balanced. In economic terms, having debt in foreign currency or creating synthetic debt via forward exchange contracts constitutes hedging of the DKK value of future cash flows arising from operating activities or specific transactions.

The most significant net risk relates to foreign exchange adjustment of net investments in RUB.

Where the fair value adjustments of forward exchange contracts do not exceed the fair value adjustments of the investment, the adjustments of the financial instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income. At 31 December 2018, all adjustments of financial instruments were recognised in other comprehensive income. Fair value adjustments of loans designated as strategic intra-group loans are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

The fair value of derivatives used as net investment hedges recognised at 31 December 2018 amounted to DKK -75m (2017: DKK 84m). The closing balance in the equity reserve for currency translation for hedges for which hedge accounting is no longer applied amounted to DKK -1,382m (2017: DKK -1,378m). Positive fair values of derivatives are recognised as other receivables and negative values as other liabilities.

4.6.3 EXCHANGE RATE RISK ON CASH AND BORROWINGS

The main principle for funding of subsidiaries is that cash, loans and borrowings should be in local currency or hedged to local currency to avoid foreign exchange risk. However, in some Group entities net debt is denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the local entity without the foreign exchange risk being hedged. This applies primarily to a few entities in Eastern Europe that hold cash and loans in EUR and USD and in this way obtain proxy hedging of the foreign exchange risk associated with the purchase of goods in foreign currency in these markets.

Currency profile of borrowings

Before and after derivative financial instruments

DKK million

2018	Original principal	Effect of swap	After swap
CHF	22	958	980
DKK	131	1,300	1,431
EUR	23,710	-5,630	18,080
RUB	-	97	97
USD	-	1,501	1,501
Other	251	1,774	2,025
Total	**24,114**	**-**	**24,114**
Total 2017	**24,271**	**-**	**24,271**

Net investment hedges

	Hedging of investment, amount in local currency		Intra-group loans, amount in local currency		Other comprehensive income (DKK)		Average hedged rate		2018 Fair value of derivatives		2017 Fair value of derivatives	
DKK million	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
RUB	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNY	-1,250	-1,250	-	-	-57	-3	0.9134	0.9330	-	-25	-	-18
MYR	-337	-336	-	-	-30	-1	1.5411	1.5072	2	-4	2	-6
HKD	-	-	721	1,126	44	-138	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHF	-273	-260	-	-	-74	163	6.3827	6.6930	-	-76	84	-
GBP	-	-	67	72	-8	-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOK	-1,300	-1,300	3,000	3,000	-25	-158	0.7686	0.7734	31	-	26	-
SEK	-	-	5,495	8,810	-301	-219	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLN	-135	-135	-	-	2	-4	1.7010	1.7386	-	-3	-	-4
SGD	-	-	-153	-67	-18	-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total					**-469**	**-352**			**33**	**-108**	**112**	**-28**

SECTION 4.6 (CONTINUED)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK RELATED TO NET INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

4.6.4 IMPACT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

IMPACT ON INCOME STATEMENT

For the impact of currency on operating profit and financial items, please refer to sections 1.3 and 4.1 respectively.

IMPACT ON STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will affect the level of debt, as funding is obtained in a number of currencies. In 2018, net interest-bearing debt increased by DKK 142m (2017: increased by DKK 360m) due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

An adverse development in the exchange rates would, all other things being unchanged, have had the hypothetical impact on the consolidated income statement and other comprehensive income for 2018 illustrated in the tables. The calculations are made on the basis of items in the statement of financial position at 31 December 2018.

Income statement

The hypothetical impact ignores the fact that the subsidiaries' initial recognition of revenue, cost and debt would be similarly exposed to the exchange rate developments.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income is affected by changes in the fair value of currency derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of future purchases and sales.

Exchange rate sensitivity - other comprehensive income

2018					2017	
DKK million	Average hedged rate	Notional amount	% change	Effect on OCI	Average hedged rate	Effect on OCI
NOK/DKK	0.7707	-696	5%	-35	0.7768	-32
SEK/DKK	0.7227	-523	5%	-26	0.7734	-30
PLN/DKK	1.6865	-451	5%	-23	1.7139	-28
CHF/DKK	6.5356	-319	5%	-16	6.5354	-13
RUB/DKK	0.0894	-236	10%	-24	0.1089	-38
GBP/DKK	8.3284	-168	5%	-8	8.2152	-6
Other	-	53	5%	3	-	8
Total				**-129**		**-139**

Exchange rate sensitivity - income statement

2018										2017
DKK million	EUR receivable	EUR payable	EUR borrowings	EUR cash	Gross exposure	Derivative	Net exposure	% change	Effect on P/L	Effect on P/L
EUR/GBP	1,109	-639	-	-340	130	-	130	5%	7	33
EUR/NOK	121	-608	-	273	-214	-	-214	0	-11	-22
EUR/PLN	276	-195	-	27	108	-	108	0	5	3
EUR/KZT	-	-5	-	211	206	-	206	0	21	16
EUR/RUB	7	-105	-	237	139	-	139	10%	14	10
EUR/SEK	331	-291	-	51	91	-	91	5%	5	-6
EUR/CHF	89	-209	-	87	-33	-	-33	5%	-2	-4
Total									**39**	**30**

										2017
2018	USD receivable	USD payable	USD borrowings	USD cash	Gross exposure	Derivative	Net exposure	% change	Effect on P/L	Effect on P/L
USD/RUB	-	-2	-	327	325	-	325	10%	33	19
USD/UAH	-	-1	-	157	156	-	156	10%	16	10
Total									**49**	**29**

SECTION 4.6 (CONTINUED)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK RELATED TO NET INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

APPLIED EXCHANGE RATES

The average exchange rate was calculated using the monthly exchange rates weighted according to the phasing of the net revenue per currency throughout the year.

Applied exchange rates

	Closing rate		Average rate	
DKK	2018	2017	2018	2017
Swiss franc (CHF)	6.6512	6.3621	6.4526	6.7091
Chinese yuan (CNY)	0.9479	0.9539	0.9562	0.9764
Euro (EUR)	7.4673	7.4449	7.4529	7.4384
Pound sterling (GBP)	8.2719	8.3912	8.4234	8.4933
Laotian kip (LAK)	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0008
Norwegian krone (NOK)	0.7487	0.7566	0.7775	0.7961
Polish zloty (PLN)	1.7355	1.7824	1.7471	1.7500
Russian rouble (RUB)	0.0940	0.1081	0.1007	0.1134
Swedish krona (SEK)	0.7266	0.7563	0.7256	0.7712
Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH)	0.2355	0.2223	0.2347	0.2488

SECTION 4.7

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk results from the Group's potential inability to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities, for example settlement of financial debt and paying suppliers. The Group's liquidity is managed by Group Treasury. The aim is to ensure effective liquidity management, which involves obtaining sufficient committed credit facilities to ensure adequate financial resources and, to some extent, tapping a range of funding sources.

CREDIT RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The Group uses the term "credit resources available" to determine the adequacy of access to credit facilities.

Net financial debt is used internally by Group Treasury to monitor the Group's credit resources available. Net financial debt is the Group's net interest-bearing debt, excluding interest-bearing assets other than cash, as these assets are not actively managed in relation to liquidity risk. Net financial debt is shown in section 4.2.

Committed credit facilities and credit resources available

DKK million

2018	Total committed loans and credit facilities	Utilised portion of credit facilities	Unutilised credit facilities	2017 Unutilised credit facilities
Current				
<1 year	8,895	7,364	1,531	2,079
Total current committed loans and credit facilities	**8,895**	**7,364**	**1,531**	**2,079**
Non-current				
<1 year	-	-	-7,364	-931
1-2 years	21	21	-	-
2-3 years	15,004	-5	15,009	-
3-4 years	5,595	5,595	-	18,687
4-5 years	3,712	3,712	-	-
>5 years	7,427	7,427	-	-
Total non-current committed loans and credit facilities	**31,759**	**16,750**	**7,645**	**17,756**
Cash and cash equivalents			5,589	3,462
Credit resources available (total non-current committed loans and credit facilities-net debt)			**13,234**	**21,218**

SECTION 4.7 (CONTINUED)

LIQUIDITY RISK

At 31 December 2018, the Group had total credit resources available of DKK 13,234m (2017: DKK 21,218m) consisting of cash and cash equivalents of DKK 5,589m (2017: DKK 3,462m), committed unutilised non-current credit facilities of DKK 15,009m (2017: DKK 18,687m) and less utilisation of current facilities of DKK -7,364m (2017: DKK -931m). Including current credit facilities of DKK 1,531m (2017: DKK 2,079m), total committed unutilised credit facilities amounted to DKK 16,540m (2017: DKK 20,766m).

Credit resources available were reduced by DKK 8.0bn compared with 2017. This was primarily due to the net effect of an EUR 750m bond maturing in July 2019 (reducing credit resources available by DKK 5.6bn), certificates related to prepayments regarding disposal of the Hamburg site of DKK 1.1bn, and a reduction in the revolving credit facility of DKK 3.7bn. Furthermore, the reduction in net financial debt increased credit resources available by DKK 2.3bn.

The credit resources available and the access to unused committed credit facilities are considered reasonable in light of the Group's current needs in terms of financial flexibility.

In addition to efficient working capital management and credit risk management, the Group mitigates liquidity risk by arranging borrowing facilities with solid financial institutions.

The Group uses cash pools for day-to-day liquidity management in most of the entities in Western Europe, as well as intra-group loans between Group Treasury and subsidiaries. Eastern Europe and Asia are less integrated in terms of cash pools, and liquidity is managed via intra-group loans.

The table lists the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements, and thus summarises the gross liquidity risk.

The risk implied by the values reflects the one-sided scenario of cash outflows only. Trade payables and other financial liabilities originate from the financing of assets in ongoing operations, such as property, plant and equipment, and investments in working capital, for example inventories and trade receivables.

The nominal amount/contractual cash flow of the gross financial debt was DKK 125m higher (2017: DKK 163m higher) than the carrying amount. The difference between the nominal amount and the carrying amount comprises differences between these amounts at initial recognition, which are treated as a cost that is capitalised and amortised over the duration of the borrowings.

The interest expense is the contractual cash flows expected on the gross financial debt existing at 31 December 2018.

The cash flow is estimated based on the notional amount of the above-mentioned borrowings and expected interest rates at year-end 2018 and 2017. Interest on debt recognised at year-end 2018 and 2017, for which no contractual obligation exists (current borrowing and cash pools), has been included for a two-year period.

Time to maturity for non-current borrowings

DKK million

2018	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Issued bonds	-	-	5,580	3,705	7,412	16,697
Bank borrowings	21	-5	13	6	-	35
Other non-current borrowings	-	-	2	1	15	18
Total	**21**	**-5**	**5,595**	**3,712**	**7,427**	**16,750**
Total 2017	**6,694**	**17**	**-28**	**5,569**	**11,088**	**23,340**

Maturity of financial liabilities

DKK million

2018	Contractual cash flows	Maturity <1 year	Maturity >1 year <5 years	Maturity >5 years	Carrying amount
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial instruments, payables	281	272	9	-	263
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Gross financial debt	24,239	7,363	9,394	7,482	24,114
Interest expenses	1,785	440	1,268	77	N/A
Trade payables and other liabilities	17,822	17,822	-	-	17,822
Contingent liabilities	511	511	-	-	511
Contingent considerations	6,168	-	6,168	-	6,168
Non-derivative financial instruments	**50,525**	**26,136**	**16,830**	**7,559**	**-**
Financial liabilities	**50,806**	**26,408**	**16,839**	**7,559**	**-**
Financial liabilities 2017	**46,147**	**17,358**	**17,323**	**11,466**	**-**

SECTION 4.8

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group enters into various derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risks and seeks to apply hedge accounting when this is possible. Hedging of future, highly probable forecast transactions is designated as cash flow hedges. Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that are not designated either as net investment hedges or as cash flow hedges are recognised in financial income and expenses.

The Group monitors the cash flow hedge relationships twice a year to assess whether the hedge is still effective.

The ineffective portion primarily relates to aluminium hedges. Following the adoption of IFRS 9, there was no ineffectiveness. The change in accounting policy did not have a material impact on other comprehensive income or the income statement.

Positive fair values of derivatives are recognised as other receivables and negative values as other liabilities.

The fair value of derivatives classified as a cash flow hedge is presented in the cash flow hedge section below.

Cash flow hedges comprise aluminium hedges where the hedged item is aluminium cans that will be used in a number of Group entities in 2019 and 2020, and currency forwards entered into to cover the foreign exchange risk on transactions expected to take place in 2019 and 2020.

The impact on other comprehensive income from exchange rate instruments relates to hedges of Group entities' purchases and sales in currencies other than their functional currencies. The impact on other comprehensive income from other instruments relates to hedges of Group entities' exposure to changes in aluminium prices.

The closing balance in the equity reserve for hedging of cash flow hedges for which hedge accounting is no longer applied was DKK -837m (2017: DKK -832m).

Cash flow hedges

DKK million					Expected recognition	
2018	Other comprehensive income	Fair value receivables	Fair value payables	Fair value, net	2019	2020
Exchange rate instruments	-31	18	-13	5	4	1
Other instruments	-140	4	-89	-85	-74	-11
Total	**-171**	**22**	**-102**	**-80**	**-70**	**-10**
2017					2018	2019
Interest rate instruments	1	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Exchange rate instruments	64	36	-9	27	26	1
Other instruments	-18	65	-	65	65	-
Total	**47**	**101**	**-9**	**92**	**91**	**1**

Financial derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (economic hedges)

DKK million				
2018	Income statement	Fair value receivables	Fair value payables	Fair value, net
Exchange rate instruments	-40	57	-55	2
Other instruments	-3	-	-	-
Ineffective portion of hedge	-11	-	-	-
Total	**-54**	**57**	**-55**	**2**
2017				
Exchange rate instruments	-292	121	-75	46
Other instruments	4	-	-	-
Ineffective portion of hedge	-4	-	-	-
Total	**-292**	**121**	**-75**	**46**

SECTION 4.8 (CONTINUED)

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

When entering into financial instruments, management assesses whether the instrument is an effective hedge of recognised assets and liabilities, expected future cash flows or financial investments. The effectiveness of recognised hedging instruments is assessed at least twice a year.

Fair values of derivative financial instruments are calculated on the basis of level 2 input consisting of current market data and generally accepted valuation methods. Internally calculated values are used, and these are compared with external market quotes on a quarterly basis. For currency and aluminium derivatives, the calculation is as follows:

a) The forward market rate is compared with the agreed rate on the derivatives, and the difference in cash flow at the future point in time is calculated.
b) The amounts are discounted to present value.

When entering into a contract, management assesses whether the contract contains embedded derivatives and whether they meet the criteria for separate classification and recognition. The Group currently does not have any embedded derivatives that meet the criteria for separate classification and recognition.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the trade date and subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the reporting date.

The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as one of:

- Fair value hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities
- Cash flow hedges of particular risks associated with the cash flow from forecast transactions
- Net investment hedges of currency fluctuations in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are presented in other receivables or payables, and positive and negative values are offset only when the Group has the right and the intention to settle several financial instruments net.

Changes in the fair value of a **fair value hedge** and of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship are recognised in financial income or expenses in the income statement.

Changes in the effective portion of the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as a **cash flow hedge** are recognised in the hedging reserve within equity. When the hedged transaction materialises, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to the same item as the hedged item.

Derivatives designated as and qualifying for recognition as a cash flow hedge of financial investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. On complete or partial disposal of the financial investment, the portion of the hedging instrument that is recognised in other comprehensive income and relates to that financial investment is recognised in the income statement when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised.

Hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted for in the same way as cash flow hedges.

SECTION 5

ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSALS, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Cambrew

Gained control of the Cambrew Group through the acquisition of an additional 25% shareholding.

Super Bock

Increased the direct and indirect ownership of the associate Super Bock Group to 60%.

SECTION 5.1

INVESTMENT MODEL AND RISKS

MARKET ACCESS

In the beer industry, access to local markets is highly dependent on establishing good relationships with customers in the on- and off-trade channels, national distributors, local suppliers of raw and packaging materials, and relevant authorities governing the beverage industry. Often, the most efficient way of establishing such relations is by acquiring a local brewer or engaging with a local partner that already has the relevant relationships.

Therefore, when the Group expands its business into new markets, it often does so in collaboration with a local partner. Such a partnership can have different legal forms and impacts the consolidated financial statements to a varying degree accordingly.

INVESTMENT MODEL

Entering into a partnership can both reduce the financial exposure and mitigate the business risks associated with entering new markets. The financial exposure, however, varies depending on the structure of the partnership.

In some markets, the Group enters as a non-controlling shareholder and provides a degree of financing and contributes knowledge of the beer industry, but leaves the controlling influence with the partner. Other investments are structured as joint ventures, where the Group and our local partner jointly make the operational decisions and share strategic and tactical responsibility.

More commonly, the Group structures its partnerships such that it exercises management control, usually by way of a majority of the voting rights, whereby the investment is fully consolidated. Such partnerships are just as important as other types of partnership to be successful in the local markets, but mean that the Group has increased financial exposure. Investments in businesses in which the Group exercises management control often involve put and/or call options or a similar structure.

IMPACT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investments in partnerships where the Group is the non-controlling shareholder and joint ventures are consolidated in the financial statements using the equity method. The accounting risks associated with these governance models are limited to the investment, the proportionate share of the net profit of the business and any specific additional commitments to banks or other parties, as well as specific guarantees or loans the Group provides to the partnership.

In businesses where the Group exercises management control, the consolidated financials are impacted by the full exposure to the earnings and other financial risks. From an accounting point of view, the Group treats any put options held by partners in such entities as if they had already been exercised by the partner, i.e. anticipating that the acquisition will occur. The accounting impact is that the non-controlling interests are not recognised, and no part of net profits or equity is attributed to them. Instead, the dividends the partner receives from the business are – for accounting purposes – classified as financial expenses.

SECTION 5.1 (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENT MODEL AND RISKS

Common to all partnerships is the risk of disagreement and, ultimately, dissolution.

A dissolution will initially impact the accounting treatment of an investment. The accounting treatment will depend on whether the Group or our partner is exiting the business. In the long term, however, the impact can be significant to the operation of the local entity and the collaboration with customers, distributors, authorities etc. if the partner was instrumental in managing these relationships. Therefore, a risk of a partnership dissolution may have a negative impact on the underlying business and the financial performance recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

SECTION 5.2

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

ACQUISITION OF ENTITIES

In August 2018, Carlsberg gained control of Cambrew Group (Cambodia) through the acquisition of an additional 25% of the shares, giving Carlsberg a 75% ownership interest.

The step acquisition of Cambrew Group was carried out to obtain control of the business in order to further strengthen the Group's presence in the Asia region. The consideration for the acquisition is contingent on the exercise of a fixed-priced put option granted to the 25% non-controlling interests and an earn-out depending on net revenue in 2021 or 2022. The revaluation of the equity interest held before the acquisition resulted in a gain of DKK 13m being recognised in special items.

The calculated goodwill represents staff competences and synergies from expected optimisations of sales and distribution, supply chain and procurement. The Group expects to increase Cambrew's market share in a beer market that holds significant growth opportunities.

The purchase price allocation of the fair value of identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is ongoing. Adjustments are therefore expected to be made to several items in the opening balance, including to brands and property, plant and equipment. The accounting treatment of the acquisition will be completed within the 12-month period required by IFRS.

The Group did not complete any acquisitions of entities in 2017.

Entities acquired

DKK million	2018
Consideration paid	1,349
Fair value of contingent consideration	1,061
Fair value of previously held investment	843
Total cost of acquisition	**3,253**
Provisional fair values	
Intangible assets	2,047
Property, plant and equipment	1,482
Financial assets	46
Inventories	102
Trade and other receivables	85
Cash and cash equivalents	353
Provisions and retirement benefits	-393
Deferred tax liabilities	-129
Trade payables	-254
Other payables	-83
Acquired assets and liabilities	**3,256**
Non-controlling interests	-3
Acquired assets and liabilities attributable to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S	**3,253**

ACQUISITION OF NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

In February 2018, the non-controlling interest in Olympic Brewery (Greece) exercised the put option on the remaining 49% shareholding.

In September 2018, a non-controlling interest in Brewery Alivaria (Belarus) exercised one half of a put option on 21% of the shares.

DISPOSAL OF ENTITIES

The restructuring of the Group's Chinese activities continued in 2018 and resulted in the disposal of two minor entities (2017: five) with brewing activities.

In 2017, the Group also disposed of the subsidiaries Nordic Getränke in Germany and Carlsberg Uzbekistan as well as minor investments in associates in Romania, Russia and Sweden.

The disposals completed in both 2018 and 2017 were part of the structural changes under the Funding the Journey programme and all related to non-core assets.

Elements of cash consideration paid and received

DKK million	2018	2017
Cash consideration received/paid, subsidiaries, net	-1,327	270
Cash consideration received/paid, associates	-1,491	242
Cash and cash equivalents acquired/disposed of	353	-2
Total cash consideration received/paid, net	**-2,465**	**510**
- of which consideration paid for entities acquired	-1,349	-
- of which consideration received for entities disposed	46	519

Acquisition of associates is described in section 5.4.

SECTION 5.2 (CONTINUED)

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Assessment of control

The classification of entities where Carlsberg controls less than 100% of the voting rights is based on an assessment of the contractual and operational relationship between the parties. This includes assessing the conditions in shareholder agreements, contracts etc. Consideration is also given to the extent to which each party can govern the financial and operating policies of the entity, how the operation of the entity is designed, and which party possesses the relevant knowledge and competences to operate the entity.

Another factor relevant to this assessment is the extent to which each of the parties can direct the activities and affect the returns, for example by means of rights, exclusively reserved matters or casting votes.

Remeasurement of shareholding held before a step acquisition

The fair value of the shareholding already held before the acquisition is measured as the net present value of expected future cash flows (value in use). The expected cash flows are based on budgets and business plans for the next three years and projections for subsequent years as well as management's expectations for the future development following gain of control of the entity. Key parameters are revenue growth, operating margin, future capital expenditure and growth expectations beyond the next three years. As the risk associated with the timing and amount of cash flows is not included in the forecast cash flows for newly acquired entities, the forecast future cash flows are discounted using a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 12% and a residual growth rate of 4%.

Purchase price allocation

For acquisitions of entities, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are recognised using the acquisition method. The most significant assets acquired generally comprise goodwill, brands, property, plant and equipment, receivables and inventories.

No active market exists for the majority of the acquired assets and liabilities, in particular in respect of acquired intangible assets. Accordingly, management makes estimates of the fair value of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Depending on the nature of the item, the determined fair value of an item may be associated with uncertainty and possibly adjusted subsequently.

The unallocated purchase price (positive amount) is recognised in the statement of financial position as goodwill and allocated to the Group's cash-generating units. Management makes estimates of the acquired cash-generating units, the cash-generating units that already exist in the Group and the allocation of goodwill, cf. section 2.2.1.

Brands

The value of the brands acquired and their expected useful life are assessed based on the brands' market position, expected long-term developments in the relevant markets and profitability. The estimated value of acquired brands includes all future cash flows associated with the brands, including the related value of customer relations etc.

Management determines the useful life for each brand based on its relative local, regional and global market strength, market share, and the current and planned marketing efforts that are helping to maintain and increase the value of the brand. When the value of a well-established brand is expected to be maintained for an indefinite period in the relevant markets, and these markets are expected to be profitable for a long period, the useful life of the brand is determined to be indefinite.

For each brand or group of brands, measurement is based on the relief from royalty method, under which the value is calculated from expected future cash flows for the brands. The cash flows are calculated on the basis of key assumptions about expected useful life, royalty rate, growth rate and a theoretically calculated tax effect. A post-tax discount rate is used that reflects the risk-free interest rate with the addition of a risk premium associated with the particular brand. The model and assumptions applied are consistent with those used in impairment testing, and are described in further detail in section 2.2.3.

Customer agreements and portfolios

In business combinations, the value of acquired customer agreements and customer portfolios is assessed based on the local market and trading conditions. For most entities acquired, there is a close relationship between brands and sales. Consumer demand for beer and other beverages drives sales, and therefore the value of a brand is closely linked to consumer demand, while there is no separate value attached to customers (shops, bars etc.), as their choice of products is driven by consumer demand. The relationship between brands and customers is carefully considered so that brands and customer agreements are not both recognised on the basis of the same underlying cash flows.

Property, plant and equipment

In business combinations, the fair value of land and buildings, and standard production and office equipment is based, as far as possible, on the fair value of assets of similar type and condition that may be bought and sold in the open market.

Property, plant and equipment for which there is no reliable evidence of the fair value in the market (in particular breweries, including production equipment) are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method.

This method is based on the replacement cost of a similar asset with similar functionality and capacity. The calculated replacement cost for each asset is then reduced to reflect functional and physical obsolescence. The expected synergies and the user-specific intentions for the expected use of assets are not included in the determination of the fair value.

Acquisition of Cambrew Group

Purchase price allocation

Management believes that the purchase price for Cambrew Group accounted for in the consolidated financial statements reflects the best estimate of the total fair value of the business and the proportionate value of identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the non-controlling interests, and accordingly the allocation of goodwill. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Customer agreements and portfolios

No customer relationships were recognised in the purchase price allocation for Cambrew Group.

Property, plant and equipment

The fair value and expected useful life of brewery equipment and related buildings in the acquisition of Cambrew Group has been estimated with assistance from leading external engineering experts in the brewery industry.

Receivables

Receivables consist primarily of trade receivables and are recognised at the amount that is expected to be collected.

Liabilities and contingent liabilities

Potential liabilities related to tax, duties, VAT and other disputes and lawsuits were identified and measured. Potential legal cases were evaluated and provisions recognised based on the expected outcome of any identified potential claim.

Financial impact of acquisition

Revenue and net profit included in the consolidated financial statements since the acquisition was DKK 0.4bn and DKK -0.1bn respectively. Had Cambrew been consolidated on 1 January 2018, the figures for consolidated revenue and net profit would have been 1.0bn and DKK -0.1bn respectively.

SECTION 5.2 (CONTINUED)

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Acquisitions

The acquisition date is the date when the Group effectively obtains control of an acquired subsidiary or significant influence over an associate or a joint venture.

The cost of a business combination comprises the fair value of the consideration agreed upon, including the fair value of consideration contingent on future events.

In a step acquisition, the Group gains control of an entity in which it already held a shareholding before gaining control. The shareholding held before the step acquisition is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date and added to the fair value of the consideration paid for the shareholding acquired in the step acquisition and is accounted for as the total cost of the shareholding in the acquired entity. The gain or loss on the remeasurement is recognised in the income statement under special items.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a functional currency other than the Group's presentation currency (DKK) are treated as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and translated into the foreign entity's functional currency at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The acquired entities' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax on revaluations is recognised.

The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities on initial recognition at the acquisition date are subsequently adjusted up until 12 months after the acquisition. The effect of the adjustments is recognised in the opening balance of equity, and the comparative figures are restated accordingly if the amount is material.

Except in cases of material error, changes in estimates of contingent purchase considerations are recognised in the income statement under special items, unless they qualify for recognition directly in equity.

Disposals

Gains or losses on the disposal or liquidation of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are stated as the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount of net assets (including goodwill) at the date of disposal or liquidation, foreign exchange adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income, and costs to sell or liquidation expenses.

SECTION 5.3

CONTINGENT CONSIDERATIONS

Contingent considerations relate to subsidiaries of the Group that are operated in cooperation with local partners who hold options to sell their shares to the Group.

The contingent consideration primarily relates to put options on the shares in Brewery Alivaria, Belarus, on the shares in Caretech Limited (the parent company in the Cambrew Group) and on the shares in Carlsberg South Asia Pte Ltd (the parent company holding 100% and 90% of the shares in the businesses in India and Nepal respectively).

In accordance with the Group's accounting policy, shares subject to put options are consolidated as if the shares had already been acquired. The ownership percentage at which these subsidiaries are consolidated therefore differs from the legal ownership interest retained by the Group. Both the legal and the consolidated ownership are stated in section 10.

The carrying amount of contingent considerations regarding the expected future exercise of put options held by non-controlling interests is determined in accordance with the terms of the agreements made with the holders of the options. Therefore, not all are measured at fair value.

Interest rates in the range of 2.5-7.5% and residual growth rates in the range of 2.0-3.0% were applied in the valuation of contingent considerations.

Movements within the year comprise acquisition of entities and fair value adjustments of contingent considerations, net of exercised put options during the year.

A loss of DKK 63m was recognised in equity on exercise of put options in 2018.

The contingent considerations are expected to fall due after more than one year.

Contingent considerations

DKK million	2018	2017
Contingent considerations at 1 January	3,820	3,027
Movements	2,348	793
Contingent considerations at 31 December	**6,168**	**3,820**

SECTION 5.3 (CONTINUED)

CONTINGENT CONSIDERATIONS

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The fair value of contingent considerations is calculated on the basis of level 3 input consisting of non-observable data, such as entity-specific discount rates and industry-specific expectations of price developments, and generally accepted valuation methods, including discounted cash flows and multiples.

Estimates are based on updated information since initial recognition of the contingent consideration, including new budgets and sales forecasts, discount rates etc. The assumptions applied are in line with those used in the impairment tests as described in section 2.2, but reflecting the different models and valuation techniques needed.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On acquisition of non-controlling interests, i.e. subsequent to the Group obtaining control, acquired net assets are not measured at fair value. The difference between the cost and the non-controlling interests' share of the total carrying amount, including goodwill, is transferred from the non-controlling interests' share of equity to equity attributable to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S. The amount deducted cannot exceed the non-controlling interests' share of equity immediately before the transaction.

On disposal of shareholdings to non-controlling interests, the difference between the sales price and the share of the total carrying amount, including goodwill acquired by the non-controlling interests, is transferred from equity attributable to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S to the non-controlling interests' share of equity.

Fair value adjustments of put options granted to non-controlling interests are recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.

SECTION 5.4

ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The decline in profit from associates is primarily related to poor performance in Myanmar, and in Cambodia prior to the acquisition.

Investments in associates and joint ventures include the businesses in Portugal (60%), Myanmar (51%) and five associates in China (each 50%). The total investment in these associates amounted to DKK 2,612m at 31 December 2018.

Investments in associates and joint ventures increased compared with 2017, primarily due to the acquisition of 28.5% of the shares in Viacer (Portugal), the controlling shareholder of Super Bock Group. The acquisition did not result in the Group gaining control of Super Bock Group, which remains an associate. Following the transaction, the Carlsberg Breweries Group's direct and indirect ownership share in Super Bock Group is 60%.

The increase was partially offset by the acquisition of an additional 25% of the shares in Cambrew Group (Cambodia), increasing our ownership share to 75%. Following this, the Group now exercises management control of the business, and it has been fully consolidated since 1 August 2018.

Despite the legal 51% ownership share in Myanmar Carlsberg, the entity is classified as an associate due to the shareholders' agreement with the partner.

For associates in which the Group holds an ownership interest of less than 20%, the Group participates in the management of the company and is therefore exercising significant influence.

Fair value of investment in listed associates

DKK million	2018	2017
The Lion Brewery Ceylon, Sri Lanka	406	442

None of the associates and joint ventures are material to the Group.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not issue any guarantees for loans etc. raised by associates and joint ventures in 2018 or 2017.

Key figures for associates and joint ventures

DKK million	Carlsberg Breweries Group share			
2018	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income	Investments in associates and joint ventures
Associates	53	4	57	4,004
Joint ventures	-1	-	-1	-2
	52	**4**	**56**	**4,002**
2017				
Associates	221	-12	209	2,718
Joint ventures	10	-	10	1,066
	231	**-12**	**219**	**3,784**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments in associates and joint ventures are recognised according to the equity method, which entails measurement at cost and adjustment for the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate after the date of acquisition, calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. The proportionate share of unrealised intra-group profits and losses is eliminated. Investments in associates and joint ventures with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0.

If the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit in the associate or joint venture, the deficit is recognised under provisions. Any amounts owed by associates and joint ventures are written down to the extent that the amount owed is deemed irrecoverable.

SECTION 6

TAX

2,395m

INCOME TAX (DKK)

Down from DKK 2,454m, excluding impairment of brands, in 2017.

28%

TAX RATE

Down from 29.1%, excluding impairment of brands, in 2017.

SECTION 6.1

INCOME TAX

The nominal weighted tax rate for the Group is calculated as domestic tax rates applicable to profits in the entities as a proportion of each entity's share of the Group's profit before tax.

The effective tax rate for the Group of 28.0% was negatively impacted by withholding taxes, particularly on dividends, and non-deductible expenses.

In 2017, the tax rate of 41.6% was negatively impacted by the impairment of brands in Russia. Excluding impairment of brands, the effective tax rate would have been 29.1%.

Valuation allowances on tax losses in 2018 and 2017 also impacted the effective tax rate of both years negatively.

Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments arise in Denmark, but it is not possible to deduct all fair value adjustments due to local thin capitalisation rules. Tax on such adjustments therefore fluctuates from year to year.

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate for the year

	2018		2017	
	%	DKK million	%	DKK million
Nominal weighted tax rate	20.3	1,740	22.5	804
Change in tax rate	0.0	-1	-3.6	-127
Adjustments to tax for prior years	-0.5	-41	-0.3	-9
Non-capitalised tax assets, net movements	2.8	235	11.6	414
Non-taxable income	-0.2	-15	-0.9	-32
Non-deductible expenses	2.7	228	7.8	278
Tax incentives etc.	-0.8	-64	-1.4	-49
Special items	0.2	13	-1.1	-41
Withholding taxes	3.6	311	9.2	329
Other, including tax in associates and joint ventures	-0.1	-11	-2.2	-82
Effective tax rate for the year	**28.0**	**2,395**	**41.6**	**1,485**
Tax on impairment of brands		-		969
Effective tax rate for the year adjusted for impairment of brands	**28.0**	**2,395**	**29.1**	**2,454**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income tax comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year, including changes as a result of a change in the tax rate. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, while the tax expense relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If the Group obtains a tax deduction on computation of the taxable income in Denmark or in foreign jurisdictions as a result of share-based payment programmes, the tax effect of the programmes is recognised in tax on profit/loss for the year. However, if the total tax deduction exceeds the total tax expense, the tax benefit of the excess deduction is recognised directly in equity.

SECTION 6.1 (CONTINUED)

INCOME TAX

Income tax expenses

DKK million	2018 Income statement	2018 Other comprehensive income	2018 Total comprehensive income	2017 Income statement	2017 Other comprehensive income	2017 Total comprehensive income
Tax for the year can be specified as follows						
Current tax	2,395	-2	2,393	2,301	-36	2,265
Change in deferred tax during the year	42	-49	-7	-680	151	-529
Change in deferred tax as a result of change in tax rate	-1	-	-1	-127	-	-127
Adjustments to tax for prior years	-41	-	-41	-9	-	-9
Total	**2,395**	**-51**	**2,344**	**1,485**	**115**	**1,600**

Tax recognised in other comprehensive income

DKK million	2018 Recognised item before tax	2018 Tax income/ expense	2018 After tax	2017 Recognised item before tax	2017 Tax income/ expense	2017 After tax
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,754	-	2,754	3,842	-	3,842
Hedging instruments	640	-85	555	305	-25	280
Retirement benefit obligations	-395	34	-361	-1,263	137	-1,126
Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures	-4	-	-4	12	-	12
Other	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	**2,995**	**-51**	**2,944**	**2,896**	**115**	**3,011**

SECTION 6.2

DEFERRED TAX

Of the total deferred tax assets recognised, DKK 436m (2017: DKK 472m) related to tax loss carryforwards, the utilisation of which depends on future positive taxable income exceeding the realised deferred tax liabilities. It is management's opinion that these tax loss carryforwards can be utilised.

Tax assets not recognised of DKK 1,370m (2017: DKK 1,411m) primarily related to tax losses that are not expected to be utilised in the foreseeable future. Tax losses that will not expire amounted to DKK 769m (2017: DKK 776m). Tax losses expiring within five years amounted to DKK 531m (2017: DKK 527m). Tax losses expiring after more than five years amounted to DKK 0m (2017: DKK 108m).

Deferred tax of DKK 94m (2017: DKK 115m) was recognised in respect of earnings in entities in the Eastern Europe region that are intended for distribution in the short term, as tax of 5% is payable on distributions.

For other subsidiaries where reserves are planned to be distributed, any distribution of earnings will not trigger a significant tax liability based on current tax legislation.

Deferred tax on temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures amounted to DKK 0m (2017: DKK 0m).

SECTION 6.2 (CONTINUED)

DEFERRED TAX

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group recognises deferred tax assets, including the expected tax value of tax loss carryforwards, if management assesses that these tax assets can be offset against positive taxable income in the foreseeable future. This judgement is made annually and based on budgets and business plans for the coming years, including planned commercial initiatives.

Carlsberg operates in a large number of tax jurisdictions where tax legislation is highly complex and subject to interpretation. Management makes judgements on uncertain tax positions to ensure recognition and measurement of tax assets and liabilities.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Current tax payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities is measured using the balance sheet liability method. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill that is not deductible for tax purposes or on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the acquisition date without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on management's planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

If specific dividend plans exist for subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in countries levying withholding tax on distributions, deferred tax is recognised on expected dividend payments.

Deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforwards are recognised under other non-current assets at the expected value of their utilisation, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are offset if the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and tax assets or intends either to settle current tax liabilities and tax assets or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Deferred tax assets are subject to annual impairment tests and are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the assets will be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the reporting date and when the deferred tax is expected to materialise as current tax. The change in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates is recognised in the income statement. Changes to deferred tax on items recognised in other comprehensive income are, however, recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax

DKK million	2018	2017
Deferred tax at 1 January, net	3,432	4,126
Adjustments to prior years	-	-9
Acquisition and disposal of entities	129	5
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-49	151
Recognised in the income statement	42	-680
Change in tax rate	-1	-127
Foreign exchange adjustments	-116	-34
Deferred tax at 31 December, net	**3,437**	**3,432**
Recognised as follows		
Deferred tax liabilities	4,997	4,941
Deferred tax assets	-1,560	-1,509
Deferred tax at 31 December, net	**3,437**	**3,432**

Specification of deferred tax

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
DKK million	2018	2017	2018	2017
Intangible assets	358	1,107	2,753	4,075
Property, plant and equipment	302	483	1,858	1,724
Current assets	316	176	25	30
Provisions and retirement benefit obligations	1,198	1,074	8	30
Fair value adjustments	155	144	48	5
Tax losses etc.	959	1,140	2,033	1,692
Total before offset	**3,288**	**4,124**	**6,725**	**7,556**
Offset	-1,728	-2,615	-1,728	-2,615
Deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 December	**1,560**	**1,509**	**4,997**	**4,941**
Expected to be used as follows				
Within one year	638	248	1,732	1,850
After more than one year	922	1,261	3,265	3,091
Total	**1,560**	**1,509**	**4,997**	**4,941**

SECTION 7

STAFF COSTS AND REMUNERATION

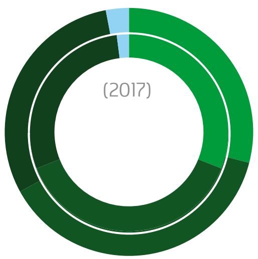
Pensions

Defined benefit obligations were affected by increased interest in the UK, the implementation of risk-sharing in Switzerland and by a UK High Court ruling on equalisation of pension plans.

Remuneration

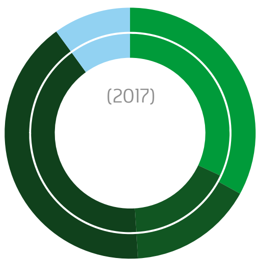
A new share-based incentive programme, Fund & Grow, was set up to improve alignment between the interests of the top-200 management team and the shareholder.

Employees
By region (%)



Western Europe 29% (31%)
Asia 38% (38%)
Eastern Europe 30% (29%)
Other 3% (2%)

By function (%)



Production 33% (32%)
Distribution 16% (17%)
Sales & Marketing 41% (41%)
Administration 10% (10%)

SECTION 7.1

STAFF COSTS

The average number of employees decreased during 2018 due to ongoing restructuring projects in the UK and the outsourcing of brand ambassadors in Vietnam. The reduction was offset by the acquisition of Cambrew, but this did not have a full-year effect on the 2018 average, as the acquisition was completed in August. Staff costs increased for several entities due to higher performance-related payouts, but this was offset by savings generated by restructuring projects.

Staff costs

DKK million	2018	2017
Salaries and other remuneration	8,415	7,898
Severance payments	75	415
Social security costs	1,293	1,320
Retirement benefit costs – defined contribution plans	281	270
Retirement benefit costs – defined benefit plans	203	219
Share-based payments	160	24
Other employee benefits	103	98
Total	**10,530**	**10,244**
Average number of employees	**40,757**	**41,349**
Staff costs are included in the following line items in the income statement		
Cost of sales	2,720	2,653
Sales and distribution expenses	5,348	5,391
Administrative expenses	2,403	2,059
Financial expenses (Pensions)	23	-
Special items (restructurings)	36	141
Total	**10,530**	**10,244**

SECTION 7.2

REMUNERATION

Remuneration of the executive directors and key management personnel is based on a fixed salary, cash bonus payments and non-monetary benefits such as company car, telephone etc. Furthermore, share option programmes and incentive schemes have been established for the executive directors and other management personnel. These programmes and schemes cover a number of years.

Employment contracts for the executive directors contain terms and conditions that are considered common to executive board members in Danish listed companies, including terms of notice and non-competition clauses.

For 2018, the potential maximum bonus for the CEO and CFO was 100% of fixed salary, with a bonus equal to 60% of fixed salary payable for on-target performance. A scorecard of performance measures is used to assess performance.

The remuneration of key management personnel decreased in 2018 as a result of fewer full-year members of the Executive Committee and severance payments in 2017.

Key management personnel comprise the Executive Committee, excluding the executive directors. Other management personnel included in the share-based payment schemes comprise Vice Presidents and other key employees in central functions as well as the management of significant subsidiaries.

In 2018, the Supervisory Board received total remuneration of DKK 3.35m (2017: DKK 3.35m), comprising fixed salary only.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Staff costs are recognised in the financial year in which the employee renders the related service. The cost of share-based payments, which is expensed over the vesting period of the programme according to the service conditions, is recognised in staff costs and provisions or equity, depending on how the programme is settled with the employees.

Remuneration

	Executive directors				Key management personnel	
	Cees 't Hart		Heine Dalsgaard[3]			
DKK million	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Fixed salary	12.3	12.0	7.4	7.3	25.3	30.7
Cash bonus	12.3	9.3	7.4	5.6	18.5	12.2
Other benefits	1.1	1.2	-	-	4.0	6.6
Special bonus[1]	-	-	-	3.1	-	-
Funding the Journey cash plan	-	-	-	-	-	10.9
Severance payments	-	-	-	-	-	15.3
Remuneration settled in cash	**25.7**	**22.5**	**14.8**	**16.0**	**47.8**	**75.7**
Non-monetary benefits	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.6
Share-based payments[2]	26.7	20.6	13.3	9.0	18.8	0.7
Remuneration settled non-cash	**26.8**	**20.7**	**13.6**	**9.3**	**19.3**	**3.3**
Total	**52.5**	**43.2**	**28.4**	**25.3**	**67.1**	**79.0**

[1] Special bonus covering remuneration waived from previous employer, in total DKK 15m, which was paid out in 2016 and 2017.
[2] The amount of remuneration in the form of share-based payments in the table does not reflect the value of shares transferred to or cash equivalents received by the executive director during the year. The amount only reflects the technical accounting charge to the income statement that is required by IFRS.
[3] The remuneration of Heine Dalsgaard was recognised in Carlsberg A/S and is therefore not included in the staff cost disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for Carlsberg Breweries Group.

SECTION 7.3

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Group has set up share-based incentive programmes to attract, retain and motivate the Group's executive directors and other levels of management personnel, and to align their interests with the shareholder. No share-based incentive programme has been set up for Carlsberg Breweries A/S' Supervisory Board.

The Group has two forms of share-based payment: share options and performance shares. Share options entitle the holder to purchase class B shares in Carlsberg A/S at a predetermined price after completing three years of service and are exercisable for five years. Entitlement to performance shares also requires fulfilment of service in the vesting period (2-3 years), but does not have any exercise price.

Instead, the shares are transferred to the recipients based on the achievement of the KPIs attached to the shares. Performance shares have been awarded under three programmes that differ in terms of KPI structure and vesting period.

Performance shares	Executive directors	Key management personnel	Other management personnel	Total
Performance shares outstanding at 31 December 2016	**62,321**	**14,616**	**190,496**	**267,433**
Granted	74,877	-	-	74,877
Forfeited/expired/adjusted	-	-4,783	-33,583	-38,366
Exercised/settled	-	-810	-10,053	-10,863
Performance shares outstanding at 31 December 2017	**137,198**	**9,023**	**146,860**	**293,081**
Granted	66,286	88,919	554,481	709,686
Forfeited/expired/adjusted	-	-2,578	-89,790	-92,368
Exercised/settled	-	-6,445	-98,601	-105,046
Performance shares outstanding at 31 December 2018	**203,484**	**88,919**	**512,950**	**805,353**

Key information	Regular performance shares		Fund & Grow performance shares
	2018	2017	2018
Assumptions			
Expected volatility	20.7%	22%	N/A
Risk-free interest rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected dividend yield	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%
Expected life of options, years	3.0	3.0	2.0
Fair value at measurement date	DKK 610-642	DKK 524	DKK 684

PERFORMANCE SHARES

The number of performance shares granted is the maximum number of performance shares that can vest. The number of shares outstanding at the end of the period is the estimated number of shares expected to vest, based on an assessment of the extent to which the vesting conditions are expected to be met. The number of shares expected to vest is revised on a regular basis until vesting.

Regular performance shares

In 2018, 205 employees (2017: 2 employees) across the Group were awarded performance shares.

Vesting is subject to achievement of the four KPIs: total shareholder return, adjusted EPS growth, organic net revenue growth and growth in ROIC. The average share price at transfer was DKK 738 (2017: DKK 616). The average contractual life at the end of 2018 was 1.8 years (2017: 0.8 years).

Fund & grow performance shares

In 2018, the Fund & Grow performance share programme was set up to align the initiatives driven by Group management in the growth phase of our SAIL'22 strategy, which is aimed at top- and bottom-line growth, with the interests of our shareholder. Shares were granted to 203 employees across the Group, not including the executive directors. Vesting is subject to achievement of two KPIs, organic growth in net revenue and in operating profit, in the two-year vesting period of the programme. The average contractual life at the end of 2018 was 1.1 years.

Funding the Journey performance shares

Funding the Journey performance shares were granted to the executive directors in 2016 only. The average contractual life at the end of 2018 was 0.2 years (2017: 1.2 years).

In a separate long-term incentive programme based on Funding the Journey performance, the top-60 leadership team of the Group's other management personnel received a cash bonus equivalent to 120% of one year's base salary. Another 139 employees in this category received a cash bonus equivalent to 60% of one year's base salary. The total bonus payment amounted to DKK 249m. The executive directors did not participate in the cash programme.

Performance shares disclosures	Regular		Fund & Grow		Funding the Journey	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Fair value at grant date	172	39	293	-	-	-
Cost of shares granted in the year	46	10	119	-	-	-
Total cost of performance shares	41	19	120	-	8	8
Cost not yet recognised	120	38	153	-	-	8
Fair value at 31 December	185	171	269	-	26	27

SECTION 7.3 (CONTINUED)

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

SHARE OPTIONS

No share options have been granted since 2016. The outstanding options are all exercisable at the end of the reporting period (2017: 16,289). The average contractual life was 4.6 years (2017: 4.9 years). The average share price at exercise was DKK 785 (2017: DKK 701).

Share options disclosures

	Share options	
	2018	2017
Cost of share options	4	7
Cost not yet recognised	-	4
Fair value at 31 December	20	63

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The volatility of performance shares is based on the historical volatility of the price of Carlsberg A/S' class B shares over the previous three years. For share options, the volatility is based on similar data over the previous eight years.

The share price and the exercise price of share options are calculated as the average price of Carlsberg A/S' class B shares on Nasdaq Copenhagen during the first five trading days after publication of Carlsberg A/S' financial statements.

The risk-free interest rate is based on Danish government bonds of the relevant maturity. The expected life is based on exercise at the end of the exercise period.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The fair value of granted performance shares is estimated using a stochastic (quasi-Monte Carlo) valuation model and a Black-Scholes call option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the performance shares were granted.

On initial recognition of performance shares, an estimate is made of the number of awards expected to vest and subsequently revised for any changes. Accordingly, recognition is based on the number of awards that ultimately vest.

Share options

	Exercise price	Number		
	Fixed, weighted average	Executive directors	Other management personnel	Total
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2016	**249**	**114,984**	**357,043**	**472,027**
Forfeited/expired	204	-	-1,599	-1,599
Exercised	536	-	-205,600	-205,600
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2017	**523**	**114,984**	**149,844**	**264,828**
Forfeited/expired	417	-	-2,825	-2,825
Exercised	529	-	-147,019	-147,019
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2018	**518**	**114,984**	**-**	**114,984**

SECTION 7.4

RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

A number of the Group's employees are covered by retirement benefit plans. The nature of the retirement benefit plans varies depending on labour market conditions in the individual countries. Benefits are generally based on wages and salaries and length of employment.

Retirement benefit obligations cover both present and future retirees' entitlement to retirement benefits.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate independent company. The Group's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the contributions.

58% (2017: 55%) of the Group's retirement benefit costs relates to defined contribution plans. In 2018, the expense recognised in relation to these contributions was DKK 281m (2017: DKK 270m).

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

The defined benefit plans guarantee employees a certain level of pension benefits for life based on seniority and the salary at the time of retirement. The Group assumes the risk associated with future developments in interest rates, inflation, mortality and disability etc.

The majority of the obligations are funded, with assets placed in independent pension funds, mainly in Switzerland and the UK. In some countries, primarily Germany, Sweden and China, the obligation is unfunded. For these unfunded plans, the retirement benefit obligations amounted to DKK 1,839m (2017: DKK 1,786m) or 15% (2017: 14%) of the gross obligation.

In 2018, the Group's defined benefit plans decreased by DKK 443m compared with 2017. The net obligation was impacted by a decrease following the implementation of risk-sharing methodology in Switzerland in December 2017 and gains on actuarial assumptions in the UK, which had a combined impact of around DKK -500m.

On 26 October 2018, the UK High Court ruled that a practice that allowed pension savings for men and women to rise at different rates was discriminatory. The High Court ordered this practice to be ended and the historical inequality to be put right. The High Court Judgment concluded that trustees are under a duty to amend pension schemes to the effect that the guaranteed minimum pension benefits are equal for men and women. The ruling has increased the pension obligation in the UK by DKK 40m in 2018, equivalent to 0.7% of the gross obligation in the UK scheme.

Although the introduction of guaranteed minimum pension benefits impacted the UK pensions negatively, the position at year-end had improved compared with the position in 2017. This was due to more favourable financial conditions, in particular a rise in the discount rate, which led to a total decrease in the net obligation of DKK -447m.

Obligation, net

DKK million	2018 Present value of obligation	2018 Fair value of plan assets	2018 Obligation, net	2017 Present value of obligation	2017 Fair value of plan assets	2017 Obligation, net
Obligation at 1 January	**13,035**	**9,718**	**3,317**	**14,772**	**9,935**	**4,837**
Recognised in the income statement						
Current service cost	194	-	194	253	-	253
Past service cost	9	-	9	-38	-	-38
Net interest on the net defined benefit obligation (asset)	232	155	77	251	152	99
Curtailments and settlements	-	-	-	4	-	4
Total	**435**	**155**	**280**	**470**	**152**	**318**
Remeasurements						
Gain/loss from changes in actuarial assumptions	-206	-	-206	-327	1	-328
Gain/loss from changes in financial assumptions	-561	-312	-249	-377	558	-935
Asset ceiling	-	-60	60	-	-	-
Total	**-767**	**-372**	**-395**	**-704**	**559**	**-1,263**
Other changes						
Contributions to plans	-	215	-215	-	209	-209
Benefits paid	-630	-522	-108	-689	-570	-119
Acquisition and disposal of entities, net	3	-	3	-3	-	-3
Transfers	7	-	7	-17	1	-18
Foreign exchange adjustments etc.	122	137	-15	-794	-568	-226
Obligation at 31 December	**12,205**	**9,331**	**2,874**	**13,035**	**9,718**	**3,317**

The total return on plan assets for the year amounted to DKK -157m (2017: DKK 711m).

SECTION 7.4 (CONTINUED)

RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

The Group expects to contribute DKK 76m (2017: DKK 76m) to the plan assets in 2019. Plan assets do not include shares in or properties used by Group companies.

Net actuarial gain and foreign exchange adjustment recognised in other comprehensive income for 2018 was DKK 395m (2017: DKK 1,499m), which included the asset ceiling in the UK of DKK 60m.

The accumulated actuarial loss and foreign exchange adjustment recognised at 31 December 2018 was DKK 2,966m (2017: DKK 3,361m), with actuarial net losses of DKK 3,034m (2017: DKK 3,488m).

The most significant plans are in the UK and Switzerland, representing 44% and 40% respectively (2017: 46% and 37%), while the eurozone countries represented 6% (2017: 6%) of the gross obligation at 31 December 2018.

Assumptions applied

In 2018, the discount rate used for the defined benefit plans in Western Europe was determined by reference to market yields on corporate bonds. In the Asian countries, where no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds exists, the discount rate was determined by reference to market yields on government bonds.

The mortality tables used in Carlsberg UK are S2PMA/S2PFA tables for post-retirement and AMC00/AFC00 for pre-retirement, both with CMI_2017 projections, while the Swiss entities use BVG 2015 GT for valuation of their retirement obligations.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in one of the assumptions, while all other assumptions remain constant. This is highly unlikely, however, as a change in one assumption would probably affect other assumptions as well. When calculating the obligation on the basis of a changed assumption, the same method has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit obligation.

Expected maturity and duration

Defined benefit obligations are primarily expected to mature after five years. The expected duration of the obligations at year-end 2018 was 20 years. The duration is calculated using a weighted average of the duration divided by the obligation.

Breakdown of plan assets

	2018		2017	
	DKK million	%	DKK million	%
Shares	945	10	1,241	13
Bonds and other securities	6,165	65	6,314	65
Real estate	2,117	23	2,028	21
Cash and cash equivalents	164	2	135	1
Total	**9,391**	**100**	**9,718**	**100**

Assumptions applied

2018	CHF	UK	EUR	Other	Weighted average
Discount rate	0.8%	3.1%	1.1-1.8%	0.5-7.6%	2.1%
Growth in wages and salaries	1.0%	2.4%	0.0-2.7%	2.0-10.0%	2.1%

2017	CHF	UK	EUR	Others	Weighted average
Discount rate	0.6%	2.5%	0.8-1.6%	0.5-7.8%	1.8%
Growth in wages and salaries	1.0%	2.3%	0.0-2.7%	2.0-10.0%	2.1%

Sensitivity analysis

	2018		2017	
DKK million	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
Discount rate	-771	942	-972	1,155
Growth in wages and salaries	90	-61	141	-110
	+1 year	-1 year	+1 year	-1 year
Mortality	429	-403	517	-484

Maturity of pension obligations

DKK million	<1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Retirement benefits	432	1,222	3,802	5,456

SECTION 7.4 (CONTINUED)

RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The value of the Group's defined benefit plans is based on valuations from external actuaries. The valuation is based on a number of actuarial assumptions, including discount rates, expected return on plan assets, expected growth in wages and salaries, mortality and retirement benefits.

The present value of the net obligation is calculated by using the projected unit credit method and discounting the defined benefit plan by a discount rate for each country. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on high-quality corporate bonds. Where high-quality corporate bonds are not available, the market yields on government bonds are used instead.

Mortality assumptions are based on the Group entity's best estimate of the mortality of plan members during and after employment, and include expected changes in mortality. Due to the broad range of entities comprising the retirement benefit obligation, several different mortality tables are used to calculate the future retirement benefit obligation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contributions paid to a **defined contribution plan** are recognised in the income statement in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Any contributions outstanding are recognised in the statement of financial position as other liabilities.

The Group's net obligation recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of **defined benefit plans** is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets calculated by a qualified actuary.

The present value is determined separately for each plan by discounting the estimated future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years.

The costs of a defined benefit plan are recognised in the income statement and include service costs, net interest based on actuarial estimates and financial expectations at the beginning of the year.

Service costs comprise **current service cost and past service cost. Current service cost** is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee services in the current period. **Past service cost** is the change in the present value of the obligation regarding employee services in prior years that arises from a plan amendment or a curtailment. Past service costs are recognised immediately, provided employees have already earned the changed benefits.

Realised gains and losses on curtailment or settlement are recognised under staff costs.

Interest on retirement benefit obligations and the interest on return on plan assets are recognised as financial income or financial expenses.

Differences between the development in retirement benefit assets and liabilities and realised amounts at year-end are designated as actuarial gains or losses and recognised in other comprehensive income. As they will never be reclassified to the income statement, they are presented in retained earnings.

If a retirement benefit plan constitutes a net asset, the asset is recognised only if it offsets future refunds from the plan or will lead to reduced future payments to the plan.

Realised gains and losses on the adjustment of retirement benefit obligations as a result of termination of a significant number of positions in connection with restructurings are recognised under special items.

SECTION 8

OTHER DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 8.1

RELATED PARTIES

RELATED PARTIES EXERCISING CONTROL

Carlsberg A/S, Ny Carlsberg Vej 100, 1799 Copenhagen V, Denmark, holds all the shares in Carlsberg Breweries A/S. During the year, the Group had transactions with the parent company.

Carlsberg A/S received a dividend of DKK 4,872 per share from Carlsberg Breweries A/S, amounting to DKK 2,441m.

The following transactions took place between the Carlsberg Foundation (as the ultimate parent company) and the Carlsberg Breweries Group in 2018:

Carlsberg Breweries A/S leases storage facilities in the Researcher Apartments. The annual lease, DKK 177 thousand, and the lease terms are on market conditions.

The Carlsberg Science to Business forum is organised by the Carlsberg Foundation and the Group. The Carlsberg Foundation pays for presenters' costs, which amount to DKK 150-200 thousand. The Group contributes the meeting room and approx. 30 working hours.

Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek has received event products free of charge from the Group as part of the sponsorship of certain events. The accumulated value of the products is DKK 61 thousand.

The Group's delivery of beer and soft drinks to the Carlsberg Foundation is charged at ordinary listing price minus a discount. In 2018, the deliveries amounted to a value of DKK 277 thousand (total sales of goods) (2017: DKK 227 thousand).

In accordance with the Tuborg Foundation's rights as a partner of Unleash (a non-profit organisation working to promote young people's understanding of and contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals), five seats for an Unleash event were given to employees in Carlsberg Breweries. The total value of the seats is DKK 135 thousand.

It is estimated that the benefit for the Carlsberg Breweries Group corresponds to the value of the services provided to the Carlsberg Foundation, which in turn corresponds to what each party would have had to pay to have the same deliverables provided by external parties.

OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Related parties also comprise Carlsberg Breweries A/S' Supervisory Board and Executive Board, their close family members and companies in which these persons have significant influence.

During the year, there were no transactions between these parties and the Group, except for remuneration as disclosed in section 7.

In 2018, the Group had no significant transactions with its associates and joint ventures.

The income statement and the statement of financial position include the following transactions

DKK million	2018	2017
Associates and joint ventures		
Net revenue	62	59
Cost of sales	-622	-609
Loans	333	290
Receivables	104	239
Borrowings	-7	-22
Trade payables and other liabilities	-15	-4

SECTION 8.2

FEES TO AUDITORS

Fees to auditors appointed by the Annual General Meeting

DKK million	2018	2017
Statutory audit	17	18
Assurance engagements	1	1
Tax advisory	1	-
Other services	2	5
Total	**21**	**24**

Fees for services other than the statutory audit of the financial statements provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab amounted to DKK 3m (2017: DKK 6m), including services relating to information security, best practice for internal controls, tax and accounting advice, other assurance opinions and agreed-upon procedures.

SECTION 8.3

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Apart from the events recognised or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, no events have occurred after the reporting period of importance to the consolidated financial statements.

SECTION 9

BASIS FOR PREPARATION

Changes in 2018

CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUE

Adoption of the new IFRS revenue standard changed the classification of certain marketing activities from trade marketing to discounts. These are recognised as revenue as of 1 January 2018.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Adoption of the new IFRS financial instruments standard introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses as of 1 January 2018.

SECTION 9.1

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparation of the consolidated financial statements, management makes various accounting estimates and judgements that form the basis of presentation, recognition and measurement of the Group's assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and judgements made are based on historical experience and other factors that management assesses to be reliable, but that, by nature, are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability and may therefore prove incomplete or incorrect.

Areas involving significant estimates and judgements:

Impairment testing, useful life and residual value	Section 2
Restructurings, provisions and contingencies	Section 3
Receivables	Section 1
Deferred tax assets	Section 6
Defined benefit obligations	Section 7
Acquisitions and disposals, including contingent considerations	Section 5

SECTION 9.2

GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group's 2018 consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. Further, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK), which is the Parent Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest DKK million, except when otherwise stated.

The accounting policies set out below have been used consistently in respect of the financial year and the comparative figures.

DEFINING MATERIALITY

Significant items are presented individually in the financial statements as required by IAS 1. Other items that may not be significant but are considered relevant to stakeholders and an understanding of the Group's business model, including research, real estate, geographical diversity etc., are also presented in the financial statements.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as a consolidation of the financial statements of the Parent Company, Carlsberg Breweries A/S, and its subsidiaries according to the Group's accounting policies.

Entities over which the Group exercises significant influence, but which it does not control, are considered associates. Significant influence is generally obtained by direct or indirect ownership or control of less than 50% of the voting rights or participation in the management of the company. The assessment of whether Carlsberg Breweries A/S exercises control or significant influence includes potential voting rights exercisable at the reporting date. Entities that by agreement are managed jointly with one or more other parties are considered joint ventures.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, balances and dividends, and realised and unrealised gains are

SECTION 9.2 (CONTINUED)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated in proportion to the Group's ownership share of the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains to the extent that impairment has not taken place.

On acquisition, investments in subsidiaries are eliminated against the proportionate share of the subsidiaries' fair value of identifiable net assets, including recognised contingent liabilities.

The accounting items of subsidiaries are included in full in the consolidated financial statements. Non-controlling interests' share of subsidiaries' profit/loss for the year and of equity are included in the Group's profit/loss and equity, but are disclosed separately. Entities acquired or established in the year are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition or formation. Entities disposed of or discontinued are recognised in the consolidated income statement until the date of disposal or discontinuation. The comparative figures are not restated.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

A functional currency is determined for each of the reporting entities in the Group. The functional currency is the primary currency used for the reporting entity's operations. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are considered transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised as financial income or expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The difference between the exchange rates at the reporting date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or the exchange rate in the latest consolidated financial statements is recognised as financial income or expenses.

On recognition in the consolidated financial statements of entities with a functional currency other than the presentation currency (DKK), the income statement and statement of cash flows are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, and the statement of financial position items are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening balance of equity of foreign entities at the exchange rates at the reporting date, and on translation of the income statement from the transaction date to the reporting date, are recognised in other comprehensive income and attributed to a separate translation reserve in equity. Foreign exchange differences arising on the translation of the proportionate share of associates and joint ventures are likewise recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange adjustment of balances with foreign entities that are considered part of the investment in the entity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Correspondingly, foreign exchange gains and losses on the part of loans and derivative financial instruments that is designated as hedges of investments in foreign entities, and that effectively hedges against corresponding foreign exchange gains and losses on the investment in the entity, are also recognised in other comprehensive income and attributed to a separate translation reserve in equity.

On complete or partial disposal of a foreign entity or on repayment of balances that constitute part of the net investment in the foreign entity, the share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that foreign entity is recognised in the income statement when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised.

INCOME STATEMENT

The presentation of the Group's income statement is based on the internal reporting structure, as IFRS does not provide a specific disclosure requirement.

Special items are not directly attributable to ordinary operating activities and are shown separately in order to facilitate a better understanding of the Group's financial performance.

CASH FLOW

Cash flow is calculated using the indirect method and is based on operating profit before special items adjusted for depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses. Cash flow cannot be derived directly from the statement of financial position and income statement.

FINANCIAL RATIOS AND NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Group uses certain additional financial measures to provide management, investors and investment analysts with additional measures to evaluate and analyse the Company's results. These non-IFRS financial measures are defined and calculated by the Group, and therefore may not be comparable with other companies' measures.

The non-IFRS financial measure disclosed in the Annual Report is organic development.

The Danish Finance Society does not acknowledge use of special items and states that adjustments of tax should be based on the marginal tax rate. When calculating financial measures, the Group uses operating profit before special items as well as the effective tax rate for measures adjusted for tax.

Other financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's online guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios, "Recommendations and Financial Ratios", unless specifically stated.

SECTION 9.2 (CONTINUED)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Calculation of key figures and financial ratios disclosed in the Annual Report

Debt/operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses[1] (NIBD/EBITDA)	Net interest-bearing debt[2] divided by operating profit before special items adjusted for depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.
Effective tax rate	Income tax as a percentage of profit before tax.
Equity ratio	Equity attributable to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S at year-end as a percentage of total assets at year-end.
Financial gearing	Net interest-bearing debt[2] at year-end divided by total equity at year-end.
Gross margin	Gross profit as a percentage of net revenue.
Interest cover[1]	Operating profit before special items divided by interest expenses, net.
Operating margin[1]	Operating profit before special items as a percentage of net revenue.
Operating profit[1]	Expression used for operating profit before special items.
Organic development[3]	Measure of growth excluding the impact of acquisitions, divestments and foreign exchange from year-on-year comparisons.
Payout ratio	Dividend for the year as a percentage of consolidated profit, excluding non-controlling interests.
Return on invested capital including goodwill (ROIC)[1]	Operating profit before special items adjusted for tax as a percentage of average invested capital[4] calculated as a 12-month rolling average, (MAT).
Return on invested capital excluding goodwill (ROIC excl. goodwill)[1]	Operating profit before special items adjusted for tax as a percentage of average invested capital excluding goodwill[4] calculated as a 12-month rolling average, (MAT).
Volumes[3]	The Group's sale of beverages in consolidated entities and sale of the Group's products under licence agreements.

[1] The calculation is based on operating profit before special items, whereas the Danish Finance Society defines the ratio using operating profit.
[2] The calculation of net interest-bearing debt is specified in section 4.2.
[3] This key figure or ratio is not defined by the Danish Finance Society.
[4] The calculation of invested capital is specified in section 2.1.

SECTION 9.3

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

9.3.1 CHANGED ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CLASSIFICATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT 2018

The Annual Report has been prepared using the same accounting policies for recognition and measurement as those applied to the consolidated financial statements for 2017, except for the following new IFRS Standards, Improvements, Amendments and Interpretations that were adopted as of 1 January 2018:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", including clarifications and amendments to IFRS 15
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle
- IFRIC Interpretation 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"
- Amendments to IFRS 2 "Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions"

IFRS 9 "FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS"

The Group has implemented the new classifications and hedging and impairment rules under IFRS 9. The impact of reclassifications and the calculation of expected credit losses arising from these are not material to the consolidated financial statements, and the standard has thus been implemented without adjusting the opening balance at 1 January 2018.

The new IFRS 9 hedging rules have primarily had an impact on the effectiveness of aluminium hedges. The ineffective portion at the end of 2017 related to aluminium hedges. Following the adoption of IFRS 9, there was no ineffectiveness. The change in accounting policy did not have a material impact on other comprehensive income or the income statement.

IFRS 15 "REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS"

The Group has implemented IFRS 15 using the fully retrospective approach. The implementation has impacted the Group's financials and revenue stream, as the standard requires certain payments to customers, such as those supporting marketing activities and listing fees, to be deducted from revenue. Previously, these activities were recognised as marketing expenses. For the Group, the implementation of IFRS 15 was material to the consolidated financial statements. However, the implementation resulted only in changes in the classification between revenue and marketing expenses, and did not impact operating profit before special items or the consolidated profit, nor did it have an impact on the timing of revenue recognition.

The comparative figures have been restated as disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for 2017. The impact in 2017 was a reduction of net revenue of DKK 1.2bn.

OTHER CHANGES

Apart from the implementation of IFRS 15, the implemented Standards, Improvements, Amendments and Interpretations had no impact on the Group's accounting policies, as they cover areas that are not material and/or relevant to the Group.

Furthermore, as of 1 January 2018, the Group changed:

- The definition of volume to include only the Group's sales of beverages in consolidated entities.

- The classification of certain costs in the central supply chain and IT functions from administrative expenses to the functions they support, primarily production, logistics and sales.

The effect of changes in the accounting policies and the classifications for 2017 is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements for 2017, sections 9.3 and 9.5.

9.3.2 NEW AND AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET APPLICABLE WITHIN THE EU

The following new or amended IFRS Standards and Interpretations of relevance to the Group became effective as of 1 January 2019:

- IFRS 16 "Leases".
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation".
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement".
- Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures".
- IFRIC Interpretation 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments".

The impact of these changes is described in section 9.3.3.

The Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle and amendments to IAS 19 and IAS 28 are expected to be adopted by the EU in early 2019. The Group will adopt these Improvements and Amendments when they become mandatory.

SECTION 9.3 (CONTINUED)

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

9.3.3 IMPACT OF AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR 2019

IFRS 16 "LEASES"

The implementation of IFRS 16 "Leases" will result in almost all leases being recognised in the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases has been removed. The only exceptions are short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Group has reviewed its leasing arrangements, which mainly comprise leases of cars and trucks, where the value of the assets is low and the contract periods are short. The impact for the Group in respect of operating leases is an increase in property, plant and equipment and in financial liabilities. Information on current lease agreements is disclosed in section 2.3.

Furthermore, operating profit before special items will be increased by approximately DKK 10m, as the lease cost includes an interest element, which will be recognised as a financial item. In the cash flow statement, the interest element will be presented as interest etc. paid.

The identified right-of-use assets are expected to increase the Group's assets and liabilities by approximately DKK 1.3bn. The expected impact is calculated based on the Group's incremental borrowing rate of 0.75% and use of the latest available knowledge for determining the lease term at the time of the calculation.

The Group will apply the practical expedient to leases retrospectively, with the cumulative effect from the date of the initial application recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings, and will not restate comparative figures for the year prior to first adoption.

IMPACT OF OTHER CHANGES

Apart from the implementation of IFRS 16, the implemented Standards, Improvements, Amendments and Interpretations are not expected to have any significant impact on the financials or the Group's accounting policies, as they cover areas that are not material and/or relevant for the Group.

SECTION 9.4

NEW LEGISLATION

NEW AND AMENDED IFRS STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED BY THE EU

The following new or amended IFRS Standards and Interpretations of relevance to the Group have been issued but not yet adopted by the EU:

- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts", effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2021.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material" (issued on 31 October 2018), effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (issued on 22 October 2018), effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020.
- Amendments to "References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards", effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The new and amended Standards and Interpretations are not mandatory for the financial reporting for 2018. The Group expects to adopt the new Standards and Interpretations when they become mandatory.

SECTION 10

GROUP COMPANIES

This section lists the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the Group. Parent direct ownership shows the legal ownership held by the immediate holding company in the Group. Cross holdings held by fully owned companies in the Group are aggregated. Consolidated ownership shows the share of the result of the entity that is attributed to the shareholder of Carlsberg Breweries A/S in the consolidated financial statements.

Western Europe	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Carlsberg Danmark A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg Supply Company Danmark A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg Sweden Holding 2 AB	Sweden			100%	100%
Carlsberg Sverige AB	Sweden			100%	100%
Carlsberg Supply Company Sverige AB	Sweden			100%	100%
Ringnes Norge AS	Norway		1	100%	100%
Ringnes AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Brygghus AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Supply Company AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Farris Eiendom AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Imsdal Eiendom AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Bodø Eiendom AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes EC Dahls Eiendom AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Administrasjon Eiendom AS	Norway			100%	100%
Ringnes Gjelleråsen Eiendom AS	Norway			100%	100%
Solo AS	Norway			91%	91%
Oy Sinebrychoff Ab	Finland			100%	100%
Sinebrychoff Supply Company Oy	Finland			100%	100%
Carlsberg Deutschland Holding GmbH	Germany			100%	100%
Holzmarkt Brewing Company GmbH	Germany			100%	100%
Tuborg Deutschland GmbH	Germany			100%	100%

Western Europe	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Carlsberg Deutschland GmbH	Germany		5	100%	100%
Duckstein GmbH	Germany			100%	100%
Holzmarkt Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany			100%	100%
Holsten-Brauerei AG	Germany			100%	100%
Carlsberg Supply Company Deutschland GmbH	Germany			100%	100%
Carlsberg Deutschland Logistik GmbH	Germany			100%	100%
Carlsberg Polska Sp. z o.o.	Poland			100%	100%
Carlsberg Supply Company Polska SA	Poland			100%	100%
Saku Õlletehase AS	Estonia			100%	100%
Aldaris JSC	Latvia			100%	100%
Svyturys-Utenos Alus UAB	Lithuania			99%	99%
Carlsberg UK Holdings Limited	UK		1	100%	100%
Carlsberg UK Limited	UK		3	100%	100%
Carlsberg Supply Company UK Limited	UK			100%	100%
LF Brewery Holdings Limited	UK		4	100%	100%
Emeraude S.A.S.	France		9	100%	100%
Kronenbourg S.A.S.	France			100%	100%
Kronenbourg Supply Company S.A.S.	France			100%	100%
Kronenbourg Breweries Canada Inc.	Canada			100%	100%
Association Fondation D'Entreprise Brasseries Kronenbourg	France			100%	100%
S.A.S. Onyx	France			100%	100%

Western Europe	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Feldschlösschen Getränke Holding AG	Switzerland		1	100%	100%
Feldschlösschen Getränke AG	Switzerland			100%	100%
Schlossgarten Gastronomie AG	Switzerland			100%	100%
SB Swiss Beverage AG	Switzerland			100%	100%
Feldschlösschen Supply Company AG	Switzerland			100%	100%
Carlsberg Supply Company AG	Switzerland			100%	100%
Carlsberg Italia S.p.A.	Italy			100%	100%
Carlsberg Horeca Srl	Italy			100%	100%
T&C Italia Srl	Italy			100%	100%
Olympic Brewery SA	Greece			100%	100%
Hellenic Beverage Company SA	Greece			100%	100%
Carlsberg Serbia Ltd	Serbia			100%	100%
Carlsberg BH d.o.o.	Bosnia-Herzegovina			100%	100%
Carlsberg Montenegro d.o.o.	Montenegro			100%	100%
Carlsberg Croatia d.o.o.	Croatia			100%	100%
Carlsberg Bulgaria AD	Bulgaria			100%	100%
B to B Distribution EOOD	Bulgaria			100%	100%
Carlsberg Hungary Kft.	Hungary			100%	100%
Zatecky Pivovar spol. S.r.o.	Czech Republic			100%	100%
CTDD Beer Imports Ltd	Canada			100%	100%
Carlsberg Canada Inc.	Canada			100%	100%
Carlsberg USA Inc.	USA			100%	100%

Asia	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Carlsberg Supply Company Asia Ltd	Hong Kong			100%	100%
Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong Ltd	Hong Kong			100%	100%
Carlsberg Hong Kong Ltd	Hong Kong			100%	100%
Carlsberg Procurement (Shenzhen) Company Ltd	China			100%	100%
Carlsberg Brewery (Guangdong) Ltd	China			99%	99%
Kunming Huashi Brewery Company Limited	China			100%	100%
Xinjiang Wusu Breweries Co., Ltd	China		4	100%	100%
Ningxia Xixia Jianiang Brewery Limited	China			70%	70%
Guangzhou Carlsberg Consultancy and Management Services Co Ltd	China			100%	100%
Carlsberg (China) Breweries and Trading Company Limited	China			100%	100%

Asia	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Chongqing Brewery Co., Ltd	China	**A**		60%	60%
Chongqing Jianiang Brewery Ltd	China	**B**	5	51%	79%
Carlsberg Beer Enterprise Management (Chongqing) Company Limited	China			100%	100%
Carlsberg Brewery (Anhui) Company Ltd	China			75%	75%
Carlsberg Tianmuhu Brewery (Jiangsu) Company Ltd	China			100%	100%
Carlsberg Brewery Malaysia Berhad	Malaysia	**A**		51%	51%
Carlsberg Marketing Sdn BHD	Malaysia			100%	51%
Euro Distributors Sdn BHD	Malaysia			100%	51%
Carlsberg Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore			100%	51%
Maybev Pte Ltd	Singapore	**C**		51%	26%
Carlsberg South Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	**D**		67%	100%
South Asian Breweries Pte. Ltd	Singapore	**D**		100%	100%
Carlsberg India Pvt. Ltd	India	**D**		100%	100%
Gorkha Brewery Pvt. Ltd	Nepal	**D**		90%	90%
G.B. Marketing Pvt Ltd	Nepal	**D**		90%	90%
Carlsberg Vietnam Trading Co. Ltd	Vietnam			100%	100%
Carlsberg Vietnam Breweries Ltd	Vietnam			100%	100%
Lao Brewery Co. Ltd	Laos			61%	61%
Paduak Holding Pte. Ltd	Singapore			100%	100%
Caretech Limited	Hong Kong	**E, F**	1	75%	100%
Cambrew Limited	Cambodia		2	100%	100%
Cambrew Properties Ltd	Cambodia			99%	99%
Angkor Beverage Co Ltd	Cambodia			100%	100%
CB Distribution Co., Ltd	Thailand			100%	100%
Brewery Invest Pte Ltd	Singapore			100%	100%
Carlsberg Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore			100%	100%
KS Holding 1 Pte Ltd	Singapore			100%	100%

A Listed company.

B Chongqing Jianiang Brewery Ltd is owned by Chongqing Brewery Co., Ltd (51%) and Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong Ltd (49%), resulting in a consolidated ownership of 79%.

C Maybev Pte Ltd is owned by Carlsberg Singapore Pte Ltd (51%), which is owned by Carlsberg Brewery Malaysia Berhad (51%), resulting in a consolidated ownership of 26%.

D The Group owns 67% of Carlsberg South Asia Pte Ltd, which is the holding company of South Asian Breweries Pte. Ltd, Carlsberg India Pvt. Ltd and Gorkha Brewery Pvt. Ltd (Nepal). The consolidation percentage of Carlsberg South Asia Pte Ltd is 100% due to a written put option.

E Company not audited by PwC.

F Consolidation percentage is higher than the ownership share due to written put options.

Eastern Europe	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Carlsberg EE LLC	Russia			100%	100%
Baltika Breweries LLC	Russia	**G**	3	100%	100%
Carlsberg Azerbaijan LLC	Azerbaijan			100%	100%
Baku Piva JSC	Azerbaijan			91%	91%
PJSC Carlsberg Ukraine	Ukraine		2	99%	99%
OJSC Brewery Alivaria	Belarus	**F**		78%	89%
Carlsberg Kazakhstan Ltd	Kazakhstan		1	100%	100%
Baltic Beverages Invest AB	Sweden			100%	100%
Baltic Beverages Holding AB	Sweden		1	100%	100%

G Baltika Breweries is owned by Carlsberg Sverige AB.

Not allocated	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Carlsberg Finans A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg International A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg Invest A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg Global Business Services A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg Insurance A/S	Denmark			100%	100%
Investeringsaktieselskabet af 02.12.2005	Denmark			100%	100%
Carlsberg Shared Services Sp. z o.o.	Poland			100%	100%

Associates and joint ventures	Country	Reference	Number of subsidiaries	Parent direct ownership	Consolidated ownership
Sicera AG	Switzerland	**H**	3	65%	65%
Nya Carnegiebryggeriet AB	Sweden			98%	63%
E. C. Dahls Bryggeri AS	Norway			100%	65%
HK Yau Limited	Hong Kong			100%	65%
UAB "Svyturys Brewery"	Lithuania			100%	65%
London Fields Brewery Opco Ltd	UK			100%	65%
Sinergie Proattive Srl	Italy			50%	50%
Viacer S.G.P.S., Lda	Portugal	**I**		29%	29%
Super Bock Group, S.G.P.S., S.A.	Portugal		16	60%	60%
Nuuk Imeq A/S	Greenland	**E**		32%	32%
Chongqing Jiawei Beer Co. Ltd	China			33%	26%
Tibet Lhasa Brewery Company Limited	China			50%	50%
Lanzhou Huanghe Jianiang Brewery Company Limited	China			50%	50%
Qinghai Huanghe Jianiang Brewery Company Ltd	China			50%	50%
Jiuquan West Brewery Company Limited	China			50%	50%
Tianshui Huanghe Jianiang Brewery Company Ltd	China			50%	50%
Lion Brewery (Ceylon) PLC	Sri Lanka	**A, E, J**		25%	13%
Hanoi Beer Alcohol and Beverage Joint Stock Corporation	Vietnam	**E**		17%	17%
Carlsberg Distributors Taiwan Limited	Taiwan		1	50%	50%
NCC Crowns Private Limited	India			33%	33%
Bottlers Nepal Limited	Nepal		1	22%	20%
Myanmar Carlsberg Co. Ltd	Myanmar	**E**	1	51%	51%

H Sicera AG is legally owned 65% by the Group but recognised as a joint venture, as the shareholders' agreement stipulates joint control by the shareholders of the company.

I Viacer S.G.P.S (Viacer) is the controlling shareholder of Super Bock Group, S.G.P.S. (Super Bock) with a 56% shareholding, with Carlsberg Breweries A/S owning the remaining 44%. In addition, Carlsberg Breweries A/S has a direct ownership in Viacer of 29% without exercising control. Therefore, both Viacer and Super Bock are considered associates of the Group. The Group's direct and indirect ownership of Super Bock totals 60%.

J Lion Brewery (Ceylon) PLC is owned by Carlsberg Brewery Malaysia Berhad (25%). Carlsberg owns 51% of Carlsberg Brewery Malaysia Berhad, resulting in 13% of the result being attributed to the shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S.

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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INCOME STATEMENT

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Net revenue		**2,276**	**2,463**
Cost of sales	3.1	-937	-1,013
Gross profit		**1,339**	**1,450**
Sales and distribution expenses	3.1	-995	-826
Administrative expenses		-798	-708
Other operating activities, net	3.1	3	151
Operating profit before special items		**-451**	**67**
Special items, net	1.2	-353	3,012
Financial income	2.2	3,135	6,517
Financial expenses	2.2	-1,359	-1,767
Profit before tax		**972**	**7,829**
Income tax	5.4	243	-56
Profit for the year		**1,215**	**7,773**
Attributable to			
Dividend to shareholder		2,746	2,441
Reserves		-1,531	5,332
Profit for the year		**1,215**	**7,773**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Consolidated profit		**1,215**	**7,773**
Other comprehensive income			
Value adjustments of hedging instruments		-30	70
Income tax	5.4	6	-19
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement		**-24**	**51**
Other comprehensive income		**-24**	**51**
Total comprehensive income		**1,191**	**7,824**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DKK million	Section	31 Dec. 2018	31 Dec. 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	5.3	901	984
Property, plant and equipment	5.3	14	20
Investments in subsidiaries	1.1	72,585	70,798
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1.1	4,310	2,795
Receivables	3.3	148	11
Prepayments		-	181
Deferred tax assets	5.4	33	-
Total non-current assets		**77,991**	**74,789**
Current assets			
Inventories		6	5
Trade receivables	3.3	776	1,165
Tax receivables		175	105
Other receivables	3.3	19,129	21,340
Prepayments		2	11
Cash and cash equivalents	2.4	1,858	105
Total current assets		**21,946**	**22,731**
Total assets		**99,937**	**97,520**

DKK million	Section	31 Dec. 2018	31 Dec. 2017
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	2.1	502	501
Hedging reserves		-281	-257
Retained earnings		54,025	55,054
Total equity		**54,246**	**55,298**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	2.4	16,676	22,735
Deferred tax liabilities		-	124
Provisions	5.1	321	312
Total non-current liabilities		**16,997**	**23,171**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	2.4	26,583	17,502
Trade payables		1,324	863
Deposits on returnable packaging		42	42
Provisions	5.1	2	1
Other liabilities, etc.		743	643
Total current liabilities		**28,694**	**19,051**
Total liabilities		**45,691**	**42,222**
Total equity and liabilities		**99,937**	**97,520**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

DKK million	Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S			
2018	Share capital	Hedging reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity at 1 January	**501**	**-257**	**55,054**	**55,298**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,215**	**1,215**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-24**	**-**	**-24**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-24**	**1,215**	**1,191**
Capital increase	1	-	260	261
Settlement of share-based payments	-	-	-124	-124
Share-based payments	-	-	61	61
Dividend paid to shareholder	-	-	-2,441	-2,441
Total changes in equity	**1**	**-24**	**-1,029**	**-1,052**
Equity at 31 December	**502**	**-281**	**54,025**	**54,246**
2017				
Equity at 1 January	**501**	**-308**	**48,930**	**49,123**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**7,773**	**7,773**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**51**	**-**	**51**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**51**	**7,773**	**7,824**
Settlement of share-based payments	-	-	-144	-144
Share-based payments	-	-	21	21
Dividend paid to shareholder	-	-	-1,526	-1,526
Total changes in equity	**-**	**51**	**6,124**	**6,175**
Equity at 31 December	**501**	**-257**	**55,054**	**55,298**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

DKK million	Section	2018	2017
Operating profit before special items		-451	67
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		69	13
Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		**-382**	**80**
Other non-cash items	3.2	57	19
Change in working capital	3.2	768	449
Restructuring costs paid		-18	-15
Interest etc. received		397	451
Interest etc. paid		-966	-907
Income tax paid		24	60
Cash flow from operating activities		**-120**	**137**
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-205	-35
Total operational investments		**-205**	**-35**
Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries, net		-1,713	10,885
Capital injection in subsidiaries		261	-25
Acquisition and disposal of associates and joint ventures, net		-1,515	159
Change in financial receivables		-15	-30
Dividends received		2,652	5,560
Total financial investments		**-330**	**16,549**
Cash flow from investing activities		**-535**	**16,514**
Free cash flow		**-655**	**16,651**
Shareholder in Carlsberg Breweries A/S	2.1	-2,441	-1,526
External financing	2.4	4,898	-14,366
Cash flow from financing activities		**2,457**	**-15,892**
Net cash flow		**1,802**	**759**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		67	-684
Foreign exchange adjustment of cash and cash equivalents		-11	-8
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December[1]	2.4	**1,858**	**67**

[1] Cash and cash equivalents less bank overdrafts.

SECTION 1

SUBSIDIARIES AND RELATED PARTIES

SECTION 1.1

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Please see section 10 in the consolidated financial statements for a list of companies in the Carlsberg Breweries Group.

The assumptions used for the impairment test of the Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries are identical with those used for the Carlsberg Breweries Group's cash-generating units. The assumptions are stated in section 2.2 to the consolidated financial statements.

In 2017, the gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries to Group companies, DKK 2,947m, related to the disposal of the investment in Pripps Ringnes to Carlsberg Sweden Holding 2.

Investments in subsidiaries

DKK million	2018	2017
Cost		
Cost at 1 January	73,975	85,094
Acquisition of entities	1,349	-
Additions	286	25
Disposals	-	-301
Disposals to Group companies	-	-10,843
Transfers	261	-
Cost at 31 December	**75,871**	**73,975**
Value adjustments		
Value adjustments at 1 January	3,177	6,374
Impairment in the period	109	-250
Disposals to Group companies	-	-2,947
Value adjustments at 31 December	**3,286**	**3,177**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**72,585**	**70,798**

Impairment losses in 2018 is related to investments in Carlsberg Thailand. Impairment losses are primarily attributable to deterioration in business conditions and amounts to DKK 109m.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

DKK million	2018	2017
Cost		
Cost at 1 January	2,795	2,798
Additions	1,515	7
Disposals	-	-10
Cost at 31 December	**4,310**	**2,795**
Value adjustments		
Value adjustments at 1 January	-	-
Value adjustments at 31 December	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**4,310**	**2,795**

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Management performs an annual test on investments in subsidiaries for indications of impairment. Impairment tests are conducted in the same way as for goodwill in the Group, cf. section 2.2 in the consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Dividends on investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement of the Parent Company in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

SECTION 1.2

SPECIAL ITEMS

Special items

DKK million	2018	2017
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries to Group companies	-	2,947
Gain on external disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	156
Impairment of intangible assets	-225	-5
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-109	-
Loss on disposal of investments in subsidiaries	-	-8
Other	-19	-78
Special items, net	**-353**	**3,012**

SECTION 1.2 (CONTINUED)
SPECIAL ITEMS

Impact of special items on operating profit

DKK million	2018	2017
If special items had been recognised in operating profit before special items, they would have been included in the following items:		
Cost of sales	-225	-5
Administrative expenses	-10	-15
Other operating activities, net	-118	3,032
Special items, net	**-353**	**3,012**

SECTION 1.3
RELATED PARTIES

Carlsberg A/S, Ny Carlsberg Vej 100, 1799 Copenhagen V, Denmark, holds all the shares in Carlsberg Breweries A/S.

Carlsberg Breweries A/S has paid dividend of DKK 2,441m (2017: DKK 1,526m) to Carlsberg A/S.

The following transactions took place between the Carlsberg Foundation (as the ultimate Parent Company) and Carlsberg Breweries A/S in 2018:

Carlsberg Breweries A/S leases storage facilities in the Researcher Apartments. The annual lease, DKK 177 thousand, and the lease terms are on market conditions.

The Carlsberg Science to Business forum is organised by the Carlsberg Foundation and the Group. The Carlsberg Foundation pays for presenters' costs, which amount to DKK 150-200 thousand. The Group contributes the meeting room and approximately 30 working hours.

Carlsberg Breweries A/S' delivery of beer and soft drinks to the Carlsberg Foundation is charged at ordinary listing price minus a discount. In 2018, the deliveries amounted to a value of DKK 277 thousand (total sales of goods) (2017: DKK 227 thousand).

In accordance with the Tuborg Foundation's rights as a partner of Unleash (a non-profit organisation working to promote young people's understanding of and contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals), five seats for an Unleash event were given to employees in Carlsberg Breweries. The total value of the seats is DKK 135 thousand.

It is estimated that the benefit for the Carlsberg Breweries Group corresponds to the value of the services provided to the Carlsberg Foundation, which in turn corresponds to what each party would have had to pay to have the same deliverables provided by external parties.

OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Related parties also comprise Carlsberg Breweries A/S' Supervisory Board and Executive Board, their close family members and companies in which these persons have significant influence.

During the year, there were no transactions between these parties and the Group, except for remuneration as disclosed in section 4.

Related party disclosures

DKK million	2018	2017
Carlsberg A/S		
Other operating activities, net	4	8
Financial income	8	6
Loans	1,543	1,374
Receivables from the sale of goods and services	6	10
Trade payables	-2	-37
Associates and joint ventures		
Revenue	43	41
Loans	151	136
Receivables from the sale of goods and services	42	44
Borrowings	-7	-22
Subsidiaries		
Revenue	673	615
Cost of sales	-62	-96
Sales and distribution income	13	13
Administrative expenses	-95	-65
Other operating activities, net	168	148
Interest income	389	415
Interest expenses	-248	-518
Loans	18,646	20,568
Receivables	677	997
Borrowings	-20,974	-18,005
Trade payables and other liabilities etc.	-545	-429

Dividends of DKK 140m (2017: DKK 118m) were received from **associates and joint ventures**. No losses on loans to or receivables from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures were recognised or provided for in either 2018 or 2017.

Dividends of DKK 2,551m (2017: DKK 5,442m) were received from **subsidiaries**.

SECTION 2

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

SECTION 2.1

SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital

	Shares of DKK 1,000	Nominal value, DKK '000
1 January 2017	501	501,000
No change in 2017	-	-
31 December 2017	**501**	**501,000**
Change in 2018	1	1,000
31 December 2018	**502**	**502,000**

The share capital amounts to DKK 502m divided into shares in denominations of DKK 1,000 and multiples thereof. None of the shares confer any special rights. The share capital is owned by Carlsberg A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dividend paid to the shareholder amounted to DKK 2,441m (2017: DKK 1,526m).

Carlsberg Breweries A/S proposes a dividend of DKK 5,470 per share, in total DKK 2,746m (2017: DKK 4,872 per share, in total DKK 2,441m). The proposed dividend is included in retained earnings at 31 December 2018.

SECTION 2.2

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial items recognised in the income statement

DKK million	2018	2017
Financial income		
Interest income	408	438
Dividends from subsidiaries and associates	2,691	5,560
Foreign exchange gains, net	26	500
Other	10	19
Total	**3,135**	**6,517**
Financial expenses		
Interest expenses	-793	-1,256
Fair value adjustments of financial instruments, net, cf. Section 2.9	-531	-470
Impairment of financial assets	-8	-
Bank and commitment fees	-27	-36
Other	-	-5
Total	**-1,359**	**-1,767**
Financial items, net	**1,776**	**4,750**

Interest income relates to interest from cash and cash equivalents and loans to subsidiaries, whereas interest expenses relate to interest on borrowings.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with foreign entities which are considered part of the total net investment in the entity are recognised in the income statement.

SECTION 2.3

NET INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

DKK million	2018	2017
Non-current borrowings	16,676	22,735
Current borrowings	26,583	17,502
Gross financial debt	**43,259**	**40,237**
Cash and cash equivalents	-1,858	-105
Net financial debt	**41,401**	**40,132**
Loans to Group companies and associated companies	-18,789	-20,704
Net interest-bearing debt	**22,612**	**19,428**

Changes in net interest-bearing debt		
Net interest-bearing debt at 1 January	19,428	34,247
Cash flow from operating activities	120	-137
Cash flow from investing activities, excl. acquisition of subsidiaries, net	-1,178	-5,629
Cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries, net	1,713	-10,885
Dividend to shareholder	2,441	1,526
Change in interest-bearing lending	-6	-22
Effect of currency translation	94	328
Total change	**3,184**	**-14,819**
Net interest-bearing debt at 31 December	**22,612**	**19,428**

SECTION 2.4

BORROWINGS AND CASH

DKK million	2018	2017
Non-current borrowings		
Issued bonds	16,697	22,215
Bank borrowings	-21	-43
Borrowings from Group companies	-	563
Total	**16,676**	**22,735**
Current borrowings		
Issued bonds	5,602	-
Bank overdrafts - cash equivalents	-	38
Borrowings from associates	7	22
Borrowings from Group companies	20,974	17,442
Total	**26,583**	**17,502**
Total non-current and current borrowings	**43,259**	**40,237**
Fair value	44,524	41,888

The fair value of borrowings in subsidiaries corresponds to the carrying amount in all material respects.

Borrowings are measured at amortised cost.

Changes in gross financial debt

DKK million	2018	2017
Gross financial debt at 1 January	40,237	46,887
Proceeds from issue of bonds	-	3,684
Repayment of bonds	-	-7,444
Instalments on and proceeds from borrowings, long term	5	-613
Change in non-current borrowings from Group companies	-563	-760
Change in current borrowings from Group companies	3,532	-853
Borrowings from associates	-15	22
Change in bank overdrafts	-38	-676
Other, including foreign exchange adjustments and amortisation	101	-10
Gross financial debt at 31 December	**43,259**	**40,237**
External financing		
Changes in gross financial debt	3,022	-6,650
Change in current loans to Group companies	1,939	-8,402
Other	-63	686
Cash flow from external financing	**4,898**	**-14,366**

Time to maturity for non-current borrowings

DKK million 2018	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Issued bonds	-	-	5,580	3,705	7,412	16,697
Bank borrowings	-	-21	-	-	-	-21
Total	**-**	**-21**	**5,580**	**3,705**	**7,412**	**16,676**
Total 2017	**5,587**	**-**	**-43**	**5,559**	**11,632**	**22,735**

Cash and cash equivalents amounts to DKK 1,858m (2017: DKK 105m) and bank overdrafts amount to DKK 0m (2017: DKK -38m). Cash and cash equivalents are not associated with any significant credit risks.

SECTION 2.5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK RELATED TO NET INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Carlsberg Breweries A/S' main activity is to own a number of subsidiaries and funding the capital required for both net investment and loans to subsidiaries. As a consequence, Carlsberg Breweries A/S is exposed to foreign exchange risk from its borrowing in foreign currency and financial instruments to hedge net investments in foreign currency, and interest rate risk from its debt and interest rate derivatives.

Currency profile

DKK million 2018	Original principal	Effect of swap	After swap
CHF	1,114	957	2,071
DKK	4,490	1,300	5,790
EUR	28,396	-5,630	22,766
GBP	1,259	-257	1,002
RUB	238	-139	99
USD	388	1,736	2,124
Other	7,374	2,033	9,407
Total	**43,259**	**-**	**43,259**
Total 2017	**40,237**	**-**	**40,237**

Exchange rate sensitivity - income statement

	2018				2017	
DKK million	Average hedged rate	Notional amount	% change	Effect on P/L	Average hedged rate	Effect on P/L
USD/DKK	6.0928	-162	5%	-8	6.3269	-14
Other	-	-116	5%	-6	-	-7
Total				**-14**		**-21**

SECTION 2.6

INTEREST RATE RISK

Carlsberg Breweries A/S performs the role of internal bank in the Carlsberg Breweries Group. Part of this role is to implement the Group's interest rate risk target, which is to have a duration of 1 to 5 years. This duration is measured on the net debt in the Carlsberg Breweries Group.

The Company's loan portfolio consists of bilateral loan agreements, syndicated credit facilities and loans from the shareholder and subsidiaries.

Interest rate risks are mainly managed using bonds with fixed interests.

At the reporting date, 39% of the gross loan portfolio consisted of fixed-rate borrowings with interest rates fixed for more than one year (2017: 55%). At 31 December 2018, Carlsberg Breweries A/S borrowed DKK 20,981m from subsidiaries and associated companies (2017: DKK 18,027m). At 31 December 2018, Carlsberg Breweries A/S provided loans to subsidiaries and associated companies of DKK 18,789m (2017: DKK 20,704m).

All lending to and borrowings from subsidiaries and associated companies are at floating interest rates.

Interest rate risk

DKK million

2018	Interest rate	Average effective interest rate	Fixed for	Carrying amount	Interest rate risk
Issued bonds					
EUR 750m maturing 3 July 2019	Fixed	2.6%	0-1 year	5,602	Fair value
EUR 750m maturing 15 November 2022	Fixed	2.7%	3-4 years	5,580	Fair value
EUR 500m maturing 6 September 2023	Fixed	0.7%	4-5 years	3,705	Fair value
EUR 1,000m maturing 28 May 2024	Fixed	2.6%	>5 years	7,412	Fair value
Total issued bonds		2.3%		**22,299**	
Total issued bonds 2017		**2.3%**		**22,215**	
Bank borrowings					
Total bank borrowings				**-**	
Total bank borrowings 2017				**38**	

SECTION 2.7

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of a counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations and so inflicting a loss on the Carlsberg Breweries Group. Group policy is that financial transactions may be entered into only with financial institutions with a solid credit rating.

SECTION 2.8

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk results from the Group's potential inability to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities, for example settlement of financial debt and paying suppliers.

The Group's liquidity is managed by Group Treasury. The aim is to ensure effective liquidity management, which involves obtaining sufficient committed credit facilities to ensure adequate financial resources and, to some extent, tapping a range of funding sources.

Carlsberg Breweries A/S is the main funding vehicle in the Carlsberg Breweries Group. Accordingly, reference to the section on financial risk in Carlsberg Breweries Group with regards to the liquidity risk is made.

Maturity of financial liabilities

DKK million

2018	Contractual cash flows	Maturity < 1 year	Maturity > 1 year < 5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Carrying amount
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial instruments, payables	282	273	9	-	258
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Financial debt gross	43,384	26,582	9,335	7,467	43,259
Interest expense	2,595	845	1,673	77	-
Trade payables and other liabilities	1,366	1,366	-	-	1,366
Contingent liabilities	1,416	1,416	-	-	-
Non-derivate financial instruments total	**48,761**	**30,209**	**11,008**	**7,544**	**-**
Financial liabilities	**49,043**	**30,482**	**11,017**	**7,544**	**-**
Financial liabilities 2017	**46,452**	**21,647**	**12,791**	**12,014**	**-**

SECTION 2.9

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company enters into various derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risks and seeks to apply hedge accounting when this is possible. Hedging of future, highly probable forecast transactions is designated as other cash flow hedges. Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments are recognised in financial income and expenses.

The Company monitors the cash flow hedge relationships twice a year to assess whether the hedge is still effective.

Positive fair values of derivatives are recognised as other receivables and negative values as other liabilities.

The fair value of derivatives classified as a cash flow hedge is presented in the cash flow hedge section below.

Cash flow hedges comprise currency forwards entered into to cover the foreign exchange risk on transactions expected to take place in 2019 and 2020.95

The impact on other comprehensive income from exchange rate instruments relates to hedges of the Company's purchases and sales in currencies other than their functional currencies.

The closing balance in the equity reserve for hedging of cash flow hedges for which hedge accounting is no longer applied was DKK -837m (2017: DKK -832m).

The Company's process for hedging of raw material price risk is unchanged from Carlsberg Breweries Group. Accordingly, reference is made to the section on operating activities in Carlsberg Breweries Group with regards to the commodity risk.

Hedging of raw material price risk

DKK million

	Sensitivity assuming 100% efficiency				Time of maturity	
2018	**% change**	**Effect on P/L**	**Tonnes purchased**	**Average price (DKK)**	**2019**	**2020**
Aluminium	10%	34	28,261	13,567	21,631	6,630
2017					**2018**	**2019**
Aluminium	10%	28	19,901	12,813	19,901	-

Financial derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (economic hedges)

DKK million

2018	**Income statement**	**Fair value receivables**	**Fair value payables**	**Fair value, net**
Exchange rate instruments	-477	-	-	-
Other instruments	-54	147	-216	-69
Ineffectiveness	-	-	-36	-36
Total	**-531**	**147**	**-252**	**-105**
2017				
Exchange rate instruments	-529	284	-163	121
Other instruments	60	25	-	25
Ineffectiveness	-1	-	-	-
Total	**-470**	**309**	**-163**	**146**

Cash flow hedges

DKK million

					Expected recognition	
2018	**Other comprehen-sive income**	**Fair value receivables**	**Fair value payables**	**Fair value, net**	**2019**	**2020**
Exchange rate instruments	-30	-	-6	-6	-7	1
Total	**-30**	**-**	**-6**	**-6**	**-7**	**1**
2017					**2018**	**2019**
Interest rate instruments	1	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Exchange rate instruments	69	22	-3	19	18	1
Total	**70**	**22**	**-3**	**19**	**18**	**1**

SECTION 3

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

SECTION 3.1

OPERATING EXPENSES

Cost of sales

DKK million	2018	2017
Purchased finished goods and other costs	937	1,013
Total	**937**	**1,013**

Sales and distribution expenses

DKK million	2018	2017
Marketing expenses	728	603
Sales expenses	215	156
Distribution expenses	52	67
Total	**995**	**826**

Other operating activities, net

DKK million	2018	2017
Management fee from Group companies	48	193
Other, net	-45	-42
Total	**3**	**151**

SECTION 3.2

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

DKK million	2018	2017
Other non-cash items		
Share-based payments	61	21
Other items	-4	-2
Total	**57**	**19**
Change in working capital		
Receivables	12	99
Trade payables and other liabilities	756	369
Other provisions	10	61
Adjusted for unrealised foreign exchange gains/losses	-10	-80
Total	**768**	**449**

SECTION 3.3

RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables comprise invoiced goods and services.

Receivables included in the statement of financial position

DKK million	2018	2017
Trade receivables	776	1,165
Other receivables	19,129	21,340
Total current receivables	**19,905**	**22,505**
Non-current receivables	148	11
Total	**20,053**	**22,516**

Receivables by origin

DKK million	2018	2017
Receivables from sale of goods and services	267	271
Receivables from Group companies	645	894
Loans to Group companies	18,646	20,568
Loans, fair value of hedging instruments and other receivables	495	783
Total	**20,053**	**22,516**

Other receivables comprise VAT receivables, loans to Group companies, associates, interest receivables and other financial receivables.

The fair value of receivables in subsidiaries corresponds to the carrying amount in all material respects.

SECTION 4

STAFF COSTS AND REMUNERATION

SECTION 4.1

STAFF COSTS AND REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the Supervisory Board, the executive directors and key management personnel is described in detail in section 7.2 in the consolidated financial statements.

Remuneration of executive directors is based on a fixed salary, cash bonus payments and non-monetary benefits, such as company car, telephone etc. Furthermore, performance share programmes and incentive schemes have been established for executive directors. These programmes and schemes cover a number of years.

Employment contracts for executive directors contain terms and conditions that are considered common to executive board members in Danish listed companies, including terms of notice and non-competition clauses.

Staff costs and remuneration also cover costs and remuneration regarding executive directors of the Company who are contractually employed by other Group companies where the related cost is recognised and payment is made in those companies.

Remuneration of executive directors and the Supervisory Board are specified in section 7 in the consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Staff costs are recognised in the financial year in which the employee renders the related service. The fair value of share-based incentives, which is expensed over the vesting period of the programme according to the service conditions, is recognised in staff costs and offset directly against equity.

Staff cost and remuneration

DKK million	2018	2017
Salaries and other remuneration	558	448
Severance payments	4	-
Social security costs	3	2
Retirement benefit costs - defined contribution plans	17	24
Share-based payments	74	30
Other employee benefits	5	-
Total	**661**	**504**

Staff costs are included in the following items in the income statement

Sales and distribution expenses	251	161
Administrative expenses	382	318
Total staff costs recognised by Parent Company	**633**	**479**
Remuneration of executive director recognised by Carlsberg A/S	28	25
Total	**661**	**504**

The Company had an average of 394 (2017: 372) full-time employees during the year.

SECTION 4.2

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Share-based incentive programmes have been setup for management personnel in Carlsberg Breweries A/S. Please refer to section 7.3 in the consolidated financial statements for general descriptions of the programmes.

PERFORMANCE SHARES

The number of performance shares granted is the maximum number of performance shares that can vest. The number of shares outstanding at the end of the period is the estimated number of shares expected to vest, based on an assessment of the extent to which the vesting conditions are expected to be met. The number of shares expected to vest is revised on a regular basis until vesting.

Regular performance shares

In 2018, 45 employees (2017: 2 employees) across the Group were awarded performance shares.

Vesting is subject to achievement of the four KPIs: total shareholder return, adjusted EPS growth, organic net revenue growth and growth in ROIC. The average share price at transfer was DKK 750 (2017: DKK 616). The average contractual life at the end of 2018 was 1.6 years (2017: 0.8 years).

Fund & grow performance shares

In 2018, the Fund & Grow performance share programme was set up to align the initiatives driven by Group management in the growth phase of our SAIL'22 strategy, which is aimed at top- and bottom-line growth, with the interests of the shareholder. Shares were granted to 43 employees across the Group, not including the executive directors. Vesting is subject to achievement of two KPIs, organic growth in net revenue and in operating profit, in the two-year vesting period of the programme. The average contractual life at the end of 2018 was 1.1 years.

Funding the Journey performance shares

Funding the Journey performance shares were granted to the executive directors in 2016 only. The average contractual life at the end of 2018 was 0.2 years (2017: 1.2 years).

SHARE OPTIONS

No share options have been granted since 2016. The outstanding options are all exercisable at the end of the reporting period (2017: 16,289). The average contractual life was 4.6 years (2017: 4.9 years). The average share price at exercise was DKK 788 (2017: DKK 701).

Share-based payments

	Exercise price			Number
Performance shares	Fixed, weighted average	Executive directors	Other management personnel	Total
Performance shares outstanding at 31 December 2016		**62,321**	**53,245**	**115,566**
Granted		74,877	-	74,877
Exercised		-	-10,922	-10,922
Forfeited/expired/adjusted		-	-2,712	-2,712
Performance shares outstanding at 31 December 2017		**137,198**	**39,611**	**176,809**
Granted		66,286	170,518	236,804
Forfeited/expired/adjusted		-	-24,236	-24,236
Exercised		-	-28,644	-28,644
Performance shares outstanding at 31 December 2018		**203,484**	**157,249**	**360,733**
Share options				
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2016	**501**	**114,984**	**328,988**	**443,972**
Exercised	561	-	-188,433	-188,433
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2017	**485**	**114,984**	**140,555**	**255,539**
Exercised	534	-	-140,555	-188,433
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2018	**426**	**114,984**	**-**	**114,984**

SECTION 5

OTHER DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 5.1

PROVISIONS

Provisions primarily relates to ongoing disputes, lawsuits, restructurings etc.

Provisions

DKK million	Other	Total
Provisions at 1 January 2018	313	313
Additional provisions recognised	10	10
Provisions at 31 December 2018	**323**	**323**

DKK 2m of total provisions (2017: DKK 1m) falls due within one year and DKK 1m (2017: DKK 0m) after more than five years from the end of the reporting period.

SECTION 5.2

FEES TO AUDITORS

Fee to the auditors appointed by the Annual General Meeting is specified as follows.

DKK million	2018	2017
Statutory audit	2	2
Assurance engagements	-	-
Tax advisory	-	-
Other services	-	-
Total	**2**	**2**

SECTION 5.3

ASSET BASE AND LEASES

The carrying amount of intangible assets was DKK 901m (2017: DKK 984m), and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment was DKK 14m (2017: DKK 20m). Intangible assets comprise mainly of brands of DKK 721m (2017: DKK 952m).

Of DKK 51m (2017: DKK 8m) of amortisation of intangible assets, DKK 6m (2017: DKK 7m) were included in cost of sales, while DKK 45m (2017: DKK 0m) were included in sales and distribution expenses. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of DKK 16m (2017: DKK 5m) were included in sales and distribution expenses.

In 2018, impairment losses on brands of DKK 225m (2017: DKK 0m) were recognised in Special Items in the Income Statement.

For accounting policies on impairment of assets in the Group, please refer to section 2.2 in the consolidated financial statements.

Carlsberg Breweries A/S has entered into operating lease agreements. The leases do not contain any special purchase rights etc. Future lease payments total DKK 6m (2017: DKK 6m). Operating lease payments recognised in the income statement in 2018 amounted to DKK 3m (2017: DKK 3m).

SECTION 5.4

TAX

The domestic tax rate in 2018 is 22% (2017: 22%). The effective tax rate is -25.0% and the decrease in the effective tax rate compared to last year (2017: 0.7%) is mainly due to non-taxable dividends -57.0% (2017: -24.7%) and were offset against non-deductible expenses of 11% (2017: 0.5%).

Hedging instruments recognised in other comprehensive income before tax amounts to DKK -30m (2017: DKK 70m) with a tax income of DKK 6m (2017: expense of DKK 19m).

Deferred tax asset amounts to DKK 364m (2017: DKK 261m) and comprise mainly provisions of DKK 70m (2017: DKK 73m), loan costs of DKK 7m (2017: DKK 27m) and tax loss carry forwards etc. of DKK 278m (2017: DKK 156m). The utilisation of tax loss carry forwards depends on future positive taxable income exceeding the realised deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities amounts to DKK 331m (2017: DKK 385m) and mainly comprise intangible assets of DKK 131m (2017: DKK 185m) and other liabilities of DKK 200m (2017: DKK 200m). Deferred tax at 31 December, net is a deferred tax asset of DKK 33m (2017: liability of DKK 124m).

The net changes in deferred tax of DKK -157m (2017: DKK 105m) are due to joint taxation contribution of DKK 102m (2017: DKK 54m), tax recognised in the total comprehensive income DKK 6m (2017: DKK 19m) and recognised deferred tax in the income statement and others DKK 49m (2017: DKK -32m).

Not recognised tax assets amount to DKK 505m (2017: DKK 440m). Of the tax asset DKK 505m (2017: DKK 440m) relate to tax losses on exchange rates effect of the Danish tax rules for interest ceiling. The tax loss must be utilised within 3 years otherwise it will expire.

The administration company, Carlsberg A/S, has unlimited and joint legal responsibility with the other companies under the joint taxation scheme for withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Carlsberg Breweries A/S recognises deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, if management assesses that these tax assets can be offset against positive taxable income in the foreseeable future. This judgement is made annually and based on budgets and business plans for the coming years.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Carlsberg A/S is the administration company and is subject to the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Carlsberg Group's Danish companies. Carlsberg A/S accordingly pays all income taxes to the tax authorities under the joint taxation scheme.

Danish subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation. The jointly taxed Danish companies are taxed under the on-account tax scheme.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the Danish jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income. Companies with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from other companies that have used the tax losses to reduce their own taxable profit (full absorption).

Income tax expenses

			2018			2017
DKK million	Income statement	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income	Income statement	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
Tax for the year can be specified as follows						
Current tax	-194	-	-194	23	-	23
Change in deferred tax during the year	-36	-6	-42	33	19	52
Adjustments to tax for prior years	-13	-	-13	-	-	-
Total	**-243**	**-6**	**-249**	**56**	**19**	**75**

SECTION 5.5

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Carlsberg Breweries A/S has issued guarantees for loans etc. raised by subsidiaries and associates (non-consolidated share of loan) of DKK 1,416m (2017: DKK 2,426m).

Carlsberg Breweries A/S is jointly registered for Danish VAT and excise duties with Carlsberg A/S, Carlsberg Danmark A/S and various other minor Danish subsidiaries, and Carlsberg Breweries A/S is jointly and severally liable for payment of VAT and excise duties.

Carlsberg Breweries A/S is party to certain lawsuits, disputes etc. of various scopes. In management's opinion, apart from items recognised in the statement of financial position or disclosed in the financial statements, the outcome of these lawsuits, disputes etc. will not have a material negative effect on the Company's financial position.

SECTION 5.6

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Apart from the events recognised or disclosed in the financial statements, no events have occurred after the reporting date of importance to the financial statements.

SECTION 6

GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The 2018 financial statements of Carlsberg Breweries A/S have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. Further, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK), which is the presentation currency.

The accounting policies for the Parent Company are the same as for the Group, cf. section 9 in the consolidated financial statements and the individual sections.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing Carlsberg Breweries A/S' financial statements, management makes various accounting estimates and judgements that form the basis of presentation, recognition and measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The estimates and judgements made are based on historical experience and other factors that management assesses to be reliable, but that by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These estimates and judgements may therefore prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise.

The significant accounting estimates and judgements made and accounting policies specific to the Parent Company are presented in the explanatory notes.

REPORTS

MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Supervisory Board and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the Annual Report of the Carlsberg Breweries Group and the Parent Company for 2018.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the Parent Company's financial statements give a true and fair view of the Carlsberg Breweries Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Carlsberg Breweries Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 2018.

Further, in our opinion the Management review includes a fair review of the development in the Carlsberg Breweries Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial matters, of the result for the year, and of the Carlsberg Breweries Group's and the Parent Company's financial position as well as describing the significant risks and uncertainties affecting the Carlsberg Breweries Group and the Parent Company.

We recommend that the Annual General Meeting approve the Annual Report.

Copenhagen, 14 March 2019

Executive Board of Carlsberg Breweries A/S

Cees 't Hart
President & CEO

Heine Dalsgaard
CFO

Supervisory Board of Carlsberg Breweries A/S

Lars Rebien Sørensen
Chairman

Flemming Besenbacher
Deputy Chairman

Cees 't Hart

Heine Dalsgaard

Eva Vilstrup Decker

Albena Jensen

Søren Leth

REPORTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF CARLSBERG BREWERIES A/S

OUR OPINION

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements (pp 20-102) give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Our opinion is consistent with our Auditor's Long-form Report to the Supervisory Board.

What we have audited

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Parent Company Financial Statements of Carlsberg Breweries A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 comprise income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes, including summary of significant accounting policies for the Group as well as for the Parent Company. Collectively referred to as the "Financial Statements".

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 were not provided.

Appointment

We were first appointed auditors of Carlsberg Breweries A/S on 28 April 2017 for the financial year 2017. We have been reappointed annually by shareholder resolution for a total period of uninterrupted engagement of two years including the financial year 2018.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements for 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition	
Recognition of revenue is complex due to the extent of different revenue streams ranging from sales of goods, royalty income, porterage income and sales of by-products recognised when all significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer or in terms of the licence agreement. Complexity further includes the implementation of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers in 2018. We focused on this area, as there is a risk of non-compliance with accounting policies due to complexity originating from different customer behaviour, structures, market conditions and terms in the various countries. Furthermore, the various discounts and locally imposed duties and fees in regard to revenue recognition are complex and introduce an inherent risk to the revenue recognition process. Revenue recognition and accounting treatment are described in section 1.1 "Segmentation of operations– Accounting estimates and judgements" of the Consolidated Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures included considering the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policies and assessing compliance with IFRS 15. We tested the relevant controls, including applicable information systems and Management's monitoring of controls used to ensure the completeness, accuracy and timing of revenue recognised. We discussed the key assumptions related to the recognition and classification of revenue with Management. Further, we performed substantive procedures regarding invoicing, significant contracts, significant transactions (including discounts) and locally imposed duties and fees in order to assess the accounting treatment and principles applied. In testing contracts and discounts the implementation of IFRS 15 was assessed. We applied data analysis in our testing of revenue transaction in order to identify transactions outside the ordinary transaction flow, including journal entry testing and cut-off testing at year-end.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill and brands	
The principal risks relate to Management's assessment of the future timing and amount of cash flows, which are used to project the recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill and brands. There are specific risks related to macroeconomic conditions and volatile earnings caused by volume decline, intensified competition and changed regulations in key markets – conditions that could also result in Management deciding to change brand strategy to drive business performance. Bearing in mind the generally long-lived nature of the assets, the most critical assumptions are Management's view of cash-generating units, prices, volumes, discount rates, growth rates, royalty rates, expected useful life and costs, and future free cash flows. We focused on this area, as Management is required to exercise considerable judgement because of the inherent complexity in estimating future cash flows. The key assumptions and accounting treatment are described in section 2.2 "Impairment" of the Consolidated Financial Statements.	In addressing the risks, we walked through and tested relevant controls designed and operated relating to the assessment of the carrying amount of goodwill and brands. We considered the appropriateness of Management's defined cash-generating units (CGUs) within the business. We evaluated whether there were factors requiring Management to change their definition. We examined the methodology used by Management to assess the carrying amount of goodwill and brands assigned to CGUs and the process for identifying CGUs that require impairment testing to determine compliance with IFRS. We performed detailed testing for the assets where an impairment review was required or indications of impairment were identified. For those assets, we analysed the reasonableness of key assumptions in relation to the ongoing operation of the assets. We corroborated estimates of future cash flows and challenged whether they are reasonable and supported by the most recent approved Management budgets, including expected future performance of the CGUs, and challenged whether these are appropriate in light of future macroeconomic expectations in the markets. We used our internal valuation specialists and evaluated the assumptions used by Management, including assessment of price and volume forecasts, discount rates and long-term growth rates, and tested the mathematical accuracy of the relevant value-in-use models prepared by Management. Further, we assessed the appropriateness of disclosures including sensitivity analyses prepared for the key assumptions.

STATEMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Management is responsible for Management Review (pp 3-19).

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, we considered whether Management Review includes the disclosures required by the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management Review is in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management Review.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Parent Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Copenhagen, 14 March 2019

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