



We tend to take the availability of water for granted; yet we totally depend on it. That is why water will continue to receive our attention as one of the seven focus areas on our sustainability agenda.

Sietze Montijn  
Head of Corporate Affairs

# Water

- 12 Water strategy
- 13 Performance

The information included in this section has been compiled using environmental reports returned by our production units, which include breweries and soft drink plants. The data presented here covers all operations where we hold more than 50 percent of the shares or where we have technical control. Production units that did not report are Brau Holding International (Bad Brambach, Chemnitz, Karlsruhe, Rosenheim and Würzburg).

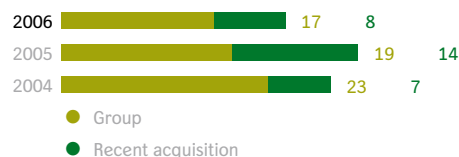
The performance data covering the organic load of effluent are not fully accurate. We aim to improve the reporting systems in order to remove the current uncertainties around the accuracy of these data. More information about the basis of our reporting parameters can be found in Appendix 2.

## Water strategy

Water is an important raw material for our business. It is used as a raw material for the brewing of our beer, but also as a utility for cleaning, cooling and heating. The primary objective of our water strategy is to reduce usage of utility water by carrying out cleaning processes more efficiently and improving heat exchange processes. In addition, we also aim to achieve further reductions in the organic load and nitrogen and phosphorous discharges into the environment. The performance data for water are gathered through the same environmental monitoring system that we described in the first paragraph.

Our water sources are ground water, city water, surface water and sea water. More information about this subject can be found on our website: [www.heinekeninternational.com](http://www.heinekeninternational.com).

Production units with water consumption higher than 7hl per hl of beer and soft drink  
Number of production units





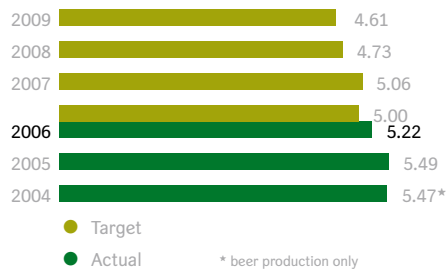
### Performance

Our water consumption decreased from 5.47 hectolitres per hectolitre of beer in 2004 to 5.22 hectolitres per hectolitre of beer in 2006, above our 5.00 hectolitres per hectolitre of beer target for 2006. The actual reduction is equal to 53 percent of the targeted reduction.

Water consumption decreased in Bujumbura, Burundi, and Santiago, Chile. In Novosibirsk, Russia, and Zoeterwoude, the Netherlands, we reduced water consumption as a result of economies of scale (longer production runs with better efficiency), and TPM improvement programmes such as the one in Valencia, Spain.

In 2006, 25 breweries failed to comply with the maximum target of 7 hectolitre per hectolitre as set out in our Aware of Water programme. Eight of these are recent acquisitions. More than 80 percent of the beer and soft drink production plants are compliant.

**Specific water consumption: breweries and soft drink plants**  
hl water/hl beer and soft drink



This is an improvement compared to last year, when the total number of non-compliant breweries was still 33.

**Effluent organic load surface water**  
ktons COD



The effluent load discharged to surface water increased from 21.2 ktonnes COD in 2004 to 33.7 ktonnes COD in 2006. This increase was the result of acquisitions in emerging markets and under-reporting in previous years.

In 2006, the construction of a waste-water treatment plant in Panama City was commissioned and a plant in Lagos, Nigeria, will be commissioned in 2007. Further projects were launched for Bujumbura, Burundi, for Kigali, Rwanda, for Kinshasa and Boma, Democratic Republic of Congo, for Brazzaville, Congo, and for Craiova and Miercurea Ciuc, Romania.