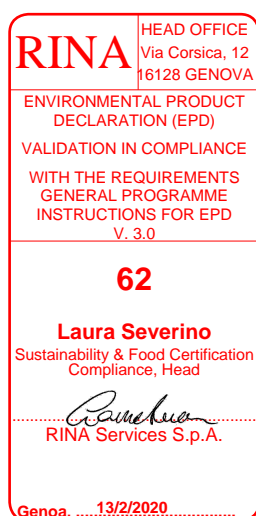




ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION (EPD) CERTIFIED



Carlsberg® Beer



International EPD® operated by EPD International AB

CPC code: 24310 – Beer made from malt (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=9&Lg=1&Co=24310>)

Geographical scope of application: Europe

Environmental Product Declaration Certificated – Registration Number: S-P-00312

Date of Publication: 22.12.2011 Date of Approval: 13.02.2020 - Revision: 3 - Expiry date: 13.02.2025

1. SCOPE OF THE DECLARATION

This document, known as an EPD (Environmental Product Declaration), is aimed at those interested in understanding and verifying the environmental impact generated through the entire life cycle of Carlsberg® beer. The document provides a reliable quantification and certification of the environmental performance of the product, according to a scientific methodology that contemplates the impacts of the product's life cycle, the Life Cycle Assessment – LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (ISO 14040-14044). *An EPD should provide current information, and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com*".

2. COMPANY DESCRIPTION

The story of Carlsberg Italy dates back almost two centuries to 1876, when Angelo Poretti founded the Induno Olona establishment that took the name Poretti Industries.

It was only after the war that Poretti industries, one of the cornerstones of beer production in Italy, attracted the interest of an international group that in the 1970s began to broaden their horizons: the United Breweries Group A/S (which later took the name of the Carlsberg Group), was born from the merger in 1970 of two historical Danish companies, Carlsberg and Tuborg. In 1975 the industries signed with the Danish group the first agreement for the production and marketing of the Tuborg and Carlsberg brands.

This innovative agreement proved decisive for the fortune of Poretti industries, as the Carlsberg Group acquired the company's shares over the years and in 1998 became Carlsberg Italy, and in 2002 became wholly Danish.

Today, Carlsberg Italy manufactures and sells approximately 1 million and 500 thousand hectolitres of beer through the following brands: Carlsberg, Tuborg, BAP 4 Luppoli Originale, BAP 5 Luppoli Bock Chiara and BAP 6 Luppoli Bock Rossa, Kronenbourg 1664 (covered by certified EPDs), BAP 3 Luppoli, BAP 7 Luppoli, BAP 8 Luppoli, BAP 9 Luppoli, BAP 10 Luppoli, Carlsberg Elephant, Carlsberg Special Brew, Tuborg Light, Corona-Extra, Splügen, Holsten, Tucher, Negra Modelo, Modelo Especial, Devil's Kiss, Super Devil's Kiss, Grimbergen and Feldschlösschen.

Carlsberg Italy, moreover, through the acquisition of numerous companies of beverage distributors throughout Italy, has created Carlsberg Ho.Re.Ca, the distribution network dedicated to the Ho.Re.Ca (*Hotellerie-Restaurant-Café*) channel that offers an extensive catalogue of products and services able to meet all the various needs and strategies of sales outlets.

Since February, 9th 2005 the production factory of Induno Olona, in which are produced Carlsberg Italia beers, has incorporated an environmental management system conforming to ISO 14001: 2004, certified by Lloyd's Quality Assurance register (certificate of approval No.: LRC 141249/14).

The environmental management system applies to:

"the production of beer from the receiving of raw materials up to the consignment of the finished product to the pallet".

3. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Characteristics

The characteristics of the product covered by this statement is the beer brand Carlsberg®, produced by Carlsberg Italy at its plant in Induno Olona and intended for sale at pubs, bars, restaurants and points of sale of mass retail channels.

The identifier of the product according to the classification CPC (Central Product Classification) is: Beer made from malt – CPC 2431.

The same product is evaluated in three different distribution scenarios:

- Draught Master Modular 20 (DM Modular 20) kegs of 20 l;
- Disposable glass bottles of 33 cl, loose for sale on Ho.Re.Ca channel, in selling unit of 3 bottles for mass retail channel;
- 33cl aluminium cans.

For the three distribution scenarios, the shelf life of the beer within specific containers was considered as follows:

- 9 months for beer stored in DM Modular 20 kegs;
- 15 months for beer in glass bottles;
- 12 months for beer in aluminium cans.

Regarding the annual consumption of beer per year, the size of the container, as well as the shelf life have an impact on the quantity of product purchased from outlets, and therefore on the frequency of supply of each store.

The composition of the product as supplied in three different containers is as follows (values in kg)¹:

| DM Modular 20 keg (100 l – 5 kegs) | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Beer ² | 100 | 95,3% |
| Keg (78% PET, 21% PP, other <1%) | 1,50 | 1,4% |
| Packaging (paperboard) | 3,49 | 3,3% |

| 33cl Can (100 l - 303 Cans) | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Beer ¹ | 100 | 95,1% |
| Can (aluminium, 50% recycled) | 3,09 | 2,9% |
| Cap (aluminium) | 0,82 | 0,8% |
| Tray (paperboard) – 80 g for 24 cans | 1,01 | 1,0% |
| Shrink wrap (PE) – 21,5 g for 24 cans | 0,27 | 0,3% |

¹ In the current study both primary and secondary packaging are included and the recycled content of packaging materials has been measured “post consumer”

² Beer density assumed to be 1kg/l

| Glass bottle – Mass retail channel/Ho.Re.Ca (100 l – 303 bottles) | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| Beer ¹ | 100 | 59,1% |
| Bottle (glass, 80% recycled) | 65,15 | 38,5% |
| Cap POC (aluminium) | 0,61 | 0,4% |
| Label (paper) | 0,13 | 0,1% |
| Packaging for selling unit (paperboard) - 261 g for 24 bottles | 2,07 kg | 1,22% |

3.2. Functional Unit

The functional unit is represented by **100 l of beer drummed/bottled and delivered to final consumers** (pubs, bars, restaurants, mass retail channel points of sale).

The functional unit is based on the production during the reference year 2018, and represents the reference unit of all results of this Declaration.

3.3. Declaration of Contents

Carlsberg is a beer made from malt only, at low fermentation, belonging to the Lager segment. The organoleptic characteristics are those of a refined and elegant beer³; the hops which characterize Carlsberg exalt the fragrance of aromas in its special characteristics. The following are the product characteristics:

| PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS | | PRODUCT SPECIFICS | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| COMMERCIAL CAT. | Superpremium | ALCOHOL CONTENT | 5.0% alc. vol. |
| LEGAL CAT. | Beer | ATTENUATION | 70% |
| STYLE | Lager | REAL EXTRACT | 3.30% |
| COLOR TYPE | Clear | COLOR | 7.0 |
| FOAM | Fine | BITTER UNITS (BU) | 20 |
| ASPECT | Limpid | NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION PER 100 ml OF PRODUCT | |
| COLOR | Straw | | |
| AROMA INTENSITY | Normal | ENERGY | 41 kcal (171 kJ) |
| AROMA ELEGANCE | Normal | PROTEIN | 0.2 g |
| CARBONATION | Moderate | FAT | 0.0 g |
| BODY | Light | CARBOHYDRATES | 3.3 g |
| BITTERNESS | Moderate | | |
| BALANCED TASTE | Correct | | |
| STRENGTH OF AFTERTASTE | Restricted | | |
| DURATION OF AFTERTASTE | Sufficient | | |
| RAW MATERIALS | Water | | |
| | Malt | | |
| | Hops | | |

³ All characteristics reported in this chapter refer to a classification used in beer world, developed by a trade magazine in 1994 with Assobirra partnership and with brewer technician association AITB support.

3.4. Description of the Production Process

Beer production can be divided into three main phases: cooking the wort, fermentation and filtration.

During the first stage, which takes place in the cooking room, the barley malt is milled until a certain type of flour is obtained. This is then mixed with hot water, thereby obtaining the wort (the brew).

The liquid part of the wort is separated from the solid part through filtration and grains, through which a waste product is obtained, recovered and sold on as animal feed.

The next step is to filter the wort cooking inside appropriate boilers. This is essential for the type of beer to be produced and the sterilization of the wort. It is during this phase that hops are also added. During boiling, insoluble complexes are formed that constitute the so-called trub, that is eliminated through clarification.

The next stage is that of fermentation. The wort is cooled down to temperatures which allow fermentation to occur, oxygen is then injected in the process at an early stage, which takes place under aerobic conditions.

Next is the addition of yeast and the fermentation process itself. From this process we have the production of CO₂, which is almost entirely recovered to be used in other production phases in which it is required.

At the end of fermentation, the beer is left in maturing tanks so that residues of yeast can settle on the bottom.

The final phase is that of filtration, where the beer undergoes a series of operations to remove residues of yeast and other murky substances present, therefore, such a stabilisation process is designed to make the beer unalterable before being drummed or bottled. The bottling and packaging process of the bottles consists of the following phases: depalletizing empty bottles, washing, filling, pasteurization, labelling, packaging, palletizing. In the drumming process, the drums are blown and labelled, filled, closed and transferred to packaging in cardboard boxes. The can packaging line carries out the following phases: depalletizing empty cans, washing, filling, pasteurization, packaging, palletizing.

3.5. The Boundaries of the Analysed System

The system boundaries analysed in the LCA study include all phases of the life cycle of production of beer, from the cultivation of ingredients to the disposal of kegs and bottles after consumption.

In particular, the system includes the following life cycle phases:

- "upstream processes"⁴:
 - the production phase of kegs, bottles and cans (including all related packaging materials, of all typologies and with the highest degree of detail achievable);
 - the production phase and transport of raw materials and ancillary materials for the beer production process;
- "core processes":
 - the beer production phase;

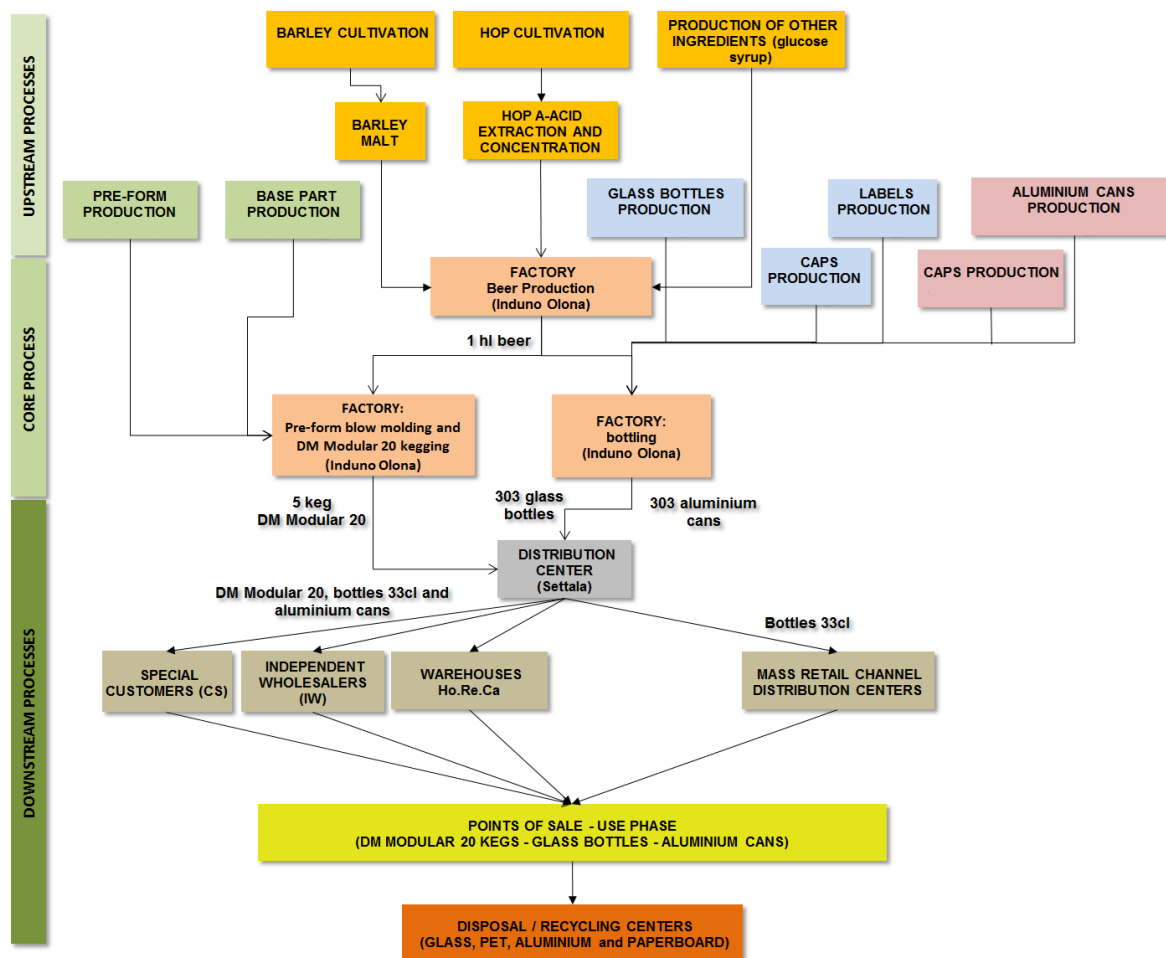
⁴ In the "General Programme Instructions" of the international EPD ® IEC (www.environdec.com) "upstream processes" are considered as those which include the acquisition of raw materials and semi-finished or intermediate components, "core process" those undertaken in the establishment of production of products covered by the EPD, "downstream processes" processes related to the use phase and end of life scenario.

- the beer kegging and bottling phases;
- transport of all the input of the production process;
- “downstream processes”:
 - the phases of distribution of the finished product;
 - maintenance activities of plants located at final points of sale;
 - consumption occurring during usage phase of beer lines, included cooling of the product;
 - the end of life phases of the packaging of the product (transport to disposal and collection centres, landfill disposal and potential recovery of materials and energy⁵).

Emissions associated to production of used electricity are ascribed to phases where consumption occurs. Excluded from the system boundaries are the environmental loads associated with construction and maintenance of production facilities.

To assure the homogeneity of the results, a unique distribution scenario of finished product has been adopted, defined on the base of weighted average distances for each route on all distribution channels actually used during the reference year. For the reported brand, the total distribution distance is 427 km.

The boundaries of the system are schematically represented in the figure below:



⁵ For plastic, glass, paper and aluminium end of life scenarios, national percentages published in the annual Sustainability report of Consorzio Nazionale Imballaggi (CONAI) (data 2016) were used.

3.6. Time Periods and Data Sources

The comparability between EPDs of different products must also be ensured on the basis of time. To this end, it is clarified that the LCA study that gave rise to this EPD refers to the production of beer Carlsberg® in the establishment in Induno Olona in one calendar year. The base year for the data and indicators presented in this EPD is 2018.

The data used for the LCA were directly measured at the establishment of Induno Olona and supplied directly by the main suppliers of the plant. According to *General Programme Instructions* “other generic” data do not exceed 10%.

Excluded from the system, due to their contribution lower than 1% on total impacts, are:

- o The supply of yeast;
- o Additives of the beer recipe.

4. DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

All data quantities below relate to the functional unit chosen for the EPD: 100 l of beer bottled/barrelled and delivered to final consumers (at pubs, bars, restaurants). Since the PCR (Product Category Rules) were updated, the results reported in the current EPD cannot be compared to previous versions.

Reported data for glass bottles refer to sales format for both Ho.Re.Ca channel and mass retail channel.

✓ POTENTIAL IMPACTS

BEER IN DM MODULAR 20 KEG

| PARAMETER | | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Global warming potential (GWP) | Fossil | kg CO ₂ eq. | 15,37 | 7,63 | 18,40 | 41,40 |
| | Biogenic | kg CO ₂ eq. | 0,13 | 0,06 | 0,34 | 0,53 |
| | Land use and land transformation | kg CO ₂ eq. | 1,24E-01 | 2,43E-03 | 3,89E-03 | 0,13 |
| | TOTAL | kg CO ₂ eq. | 15,62 | 7,70 | 18,74 | 42,06 |
| Acidification potential (AP) | | kg SO ₂ eq. | 0,124 | 0,041 | 0,130 | 0,30 |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | | kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq. | 0,092 | 0,009 | 0,019 | 0,12 |
| Photochemical oxidant formation potential (POFP) | | kg NMVOC eq. | 0,038 | 0,019 | 0,068 | 0,13 |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Elements | | kg Sb eq. | 1,55E-05 | 8,48E-06 | 4,24E-05 | 6,64E-05 |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 202,42 | 104,92 | 224,85 | 532,19 |
| Water scarcity potential | | m ³ eq. | 5,12 | 12,35 | 9,62 | 27,10 |

BEER IN GLASS BOTTLE

| PARAMETER | | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Global warming potential (GWP) | Fossil | kg CO ₂ eq. | 7,43E+01 | 12,04 | 25,10 | 111,44 |
| | Biogenic | kg CO ₂ eq. | 0,41 | 0,06 | 0,84 | 1,31 |
| | Land use and land transformation | kg CO ₂ eq. | 6,26E-02 | 2,46E-03 | 5,30E-03 | 0,07 |
| | TOTAL | kg CO ₂ eq. | 74,78 | 12,10 | 25,94 | 112,82 |
| Acidification potential (AP) | | kg SO ₂ eq. | 0,396 | 0,049 | 0,174 | 0,62 |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | | kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq. | 0,116 | 0,010 | 0,027 | 0,15 |
| Photochemical oxidant formation potential (POFP) | | kg NMVOC eq. | 0,222 | 0,030 | 0,127 | 0,38 |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Elements | | kg Sb eq. | 1,48E-04 | 1,14E-05 | 5,67E-05 | 2,16E-04 |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 663,05 | 154,65 | 325,78 | 1.143,48 |
| Water scarcity potential | | m ³ eq. | 147,08 | 13,76 | 10,47 | 171,32 |

BEER IN ALUMINIUM CAN

| PARAMETER | | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Global warming potential (GWP) | Fossil | kg CO ₂ eq. | 26,20 | 15,15 | 18,81 | 60,16 |
| | Biogenic | kg CO ₂ eq. | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,59 | 0,73 |
| | Land use and land transformation | kg CO ₂ eq. | 3,63E-01 | 2,16E-03 | 3,97E-03 | 0,37 |
| | TOTAL | kg CO ₂ eq. | 26,64 | 15,21 | 19,40 | 61,26 |
| Acidification potential (AP) | | kg SO ₂ eq. | 0,216 | 0,043 | 0,137 | 0,40 |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | | kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq. | 0,096 | 0,009 | 0,020 | 0,13 |
| Photochemical oxidant formation potential (POFP) | | kg NMVOC eq. | 0,080 | 0,023 | 0,069 | 0,17 |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Elements | | kg Sb eq. | 4,35E-04 | 8,03E-06 | 4,36E-05 | 4,87E-04 |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 239,97 | 212,60 | 232,98 | 685,55 |
| Water scarcity potential | | m ³ eq. | 39,66 | 13,51 | 10,30 | 63,46 |

✓ RESOURCES USE

BEER IN DM MODULAR 20 KEG

| PARAMETER | | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Primary energy resources - Renewable | Used as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 23,53 | 17,44 | 65,37 | 106,35 |
| | Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | 2,52E-03 | 2,58E-03 | 7,64E-03 | 1,27E-02 |
| | TOTAL | MJ, net calorific value | 23,54 | 17,45 | 65,38 | 106,36 |
| Primary energy resources – Non renewable | Used as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 313,83 | 120,08 | 264,06 | 697,96 |
| | Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | 69,52 | - | - | 69,52 |
| | TOTAL | MJ, net calorific value | 383,35 | 120,08 | 264,06 | 767,48 |
| Secondary material | | Kg | 3,52 | 0 | 0 | 3,52 |
| Renewable secondary fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Non-renewable secondary fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Net use of fresh water | | m ³ | 0,33 | 0,17 | 0,26 | 0,75 |

BEER IN GLASS BOTTLE

| PARAMETER | | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Primary energy resources - Renewable | Used as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 44,56 | 16,85 | 71,25 | 132,66 |
| | Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | 8,19E-03 | 2,56E-03 | 8,40E-03 | 1,92E-02 |
| | TOTAL | MJ, net calorific value | 44,57 | 16,85 | 71,26 | 132,68 |
| Primary energy resources – Non renewable | Used as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 856,13 | 169,76 | 369,18 | 1.395,08 |
| | Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | MJ, net calorific value | 856,13 | 169,76 | 369,18 | 1.395,08 |
| Secondary material | | Kg | 55,65 | 0 | 0 | 55,65 |
| Renewable secondary fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Non-renewable secondary fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Net use of fresh water | | m ³ | 3,70 | 0,20 | 0,29 | 4,19 |

BEER IN ALUMINIUM CAN

| PARAMETER | | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Primary energy resources - Renewable | Used as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 107,54 | 16,22 | 70,54 | 194,31 |
| | Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | 2,11E-03 | 2,44E-03 | 8,23E-03 | 1,28E-02 |
| | TOTAL | MJ, net calorific value | 107,55 | 16,23 | 70,55 | 194,32 |
| Primary energy resources – Non renewable | Used as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 475,45 | 227,30 | 275,22 | 977,97 |
| | Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | MJ, net calorific value | 475,45 | 227,30 | 275,22 | 977,97 |
| Secondary material | | Kg | 3,21 | 0 | 0 | 3,21 |
| Renewable secondary fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Non-renewable secondary fuels | | MJ, net calorific value | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Net use of fresh water | | m ³ | 1,67 | 0,19 | 0,27 | 2,14 |

✓ OTHER INDICATORS

BEER IN DM MODULAR 20 KEG

| PARAMETER | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 8,68E-01 | 1,84E+00 | 4,86E+00 | 7,57E+00 |
| Non Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 4,30E-04 | 2,73E-04 | 9,11E-04 | 1,61E-03 |
| Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 2,55E-03 | 4,03E-04 | 1,20E-03 | 4,16E-03 |
| | | | | | |
| PARAMETER | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
| Components for reuse | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Material for recycling | kg | - | - | 3,53 | 3,53 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | - | - | 0,93 | 0,93 |
| Exported energy, electricity | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Exported energy, thermal | kg | - | - | - | - |

BEER IN GLASS BOTTLE

| PARAMETER | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 4,17E+00 | 4,28E+00 | 1,74E+01 | 2,59E+01 |
| Non Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 5,16E-03 | 3,13E-04 | 1,10E-03 | 6,57E-03 |
| Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 3,29E-03 | 6,02E-04 | 1,89E-03 | 5,77E-03 |
| | | | | | |
| PARAMETER | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
| Components for reuse | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Material for recycling | kg | - | - | 52,40 | 52,40 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | - | - | 0,26 | 0,26 |
| Exported energy, electricity | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Exported energy, thermal | kg | - | - | - | - |

BEER IN ALUMINIUM CAN

| PARAMETER | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|------|------------|----------|
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 5,31 | 1,71 | 1,74 | 8,77E+00 |
| Non Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 1,24E-02 |
| Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 5,34E-03 |
| | | | | | |
| PARAMETER | UNIT | UPSTREAM | CORE | DOWNSTREAM | TOTAL |
| Components for reuse | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Material for recycling | kg | - | - | 3,88 | 3,88 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | - | - | 0,08 | 0,08 |
| Exported energy, electricity | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Exported energy, thermal | kg | - | - | - | - |

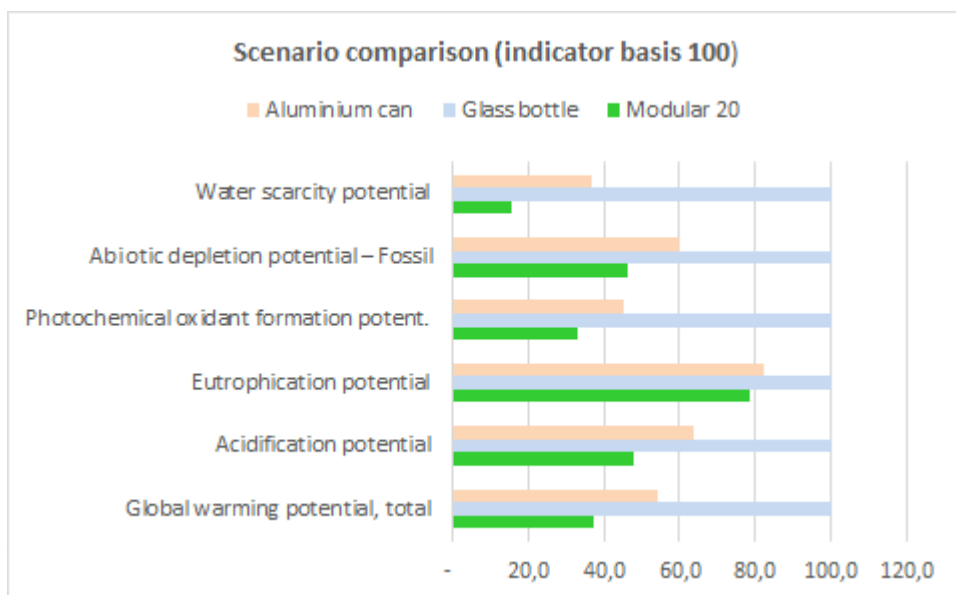
USE OF RECYCLED PACKAGING MATERIAL

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| BEER IN MODULAR 20 KEG | Cardboard (kg) | 3,52 |
| BEER IN GLASS BOTTLE | Glass (kg) | 52,35 |
| | Cardboard (kg) | 3,30 |
| BEER IN ALUMINIUM CAN | Aluminium (kg) | 2,01 |
| | Cardboard (kg) | 1,01 |

5. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

The chart and graph shown below are useful to understand the environmental performance related to the life-cycle of the beer brand Carlsberg® in the three distribution scenarios. It should be remembered that, for a strict comparison of environmental performance, indicators noted above should be compared with those related to competing products referring to the same functional unit.

| Impact category | Unit | Bottle | Modular 20 keg |
|--|--------------|----------|----------------|
| Global warming potential (GWP) - Total | kg CO2 eq. | 112,82 | 42,06 |
| | | | -63% |
| Acidification potential (AP) | kg SO2 eq. | 0,62 | 0,30 |
| | | | -52% |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | kg PO43- eq. | 0,15 | 0,12 |
| | | | -21% |
| Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) | kg NMVOC eq. | 0,38 | 0,13 |
| | | | -67% |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Elements | kg Sb eq. | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | | | -69% |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil fuels | MJ | 1.143,48 | 532,19 |
| | | | -53% |
| Water scarcity potential | m3 eq. | 171,32 | 27,10 |
| | | | -84% |
| | | | |
| Impact category | Unit | Can | Modular 20 keg |
| Global warming potential (GWP) - Total | kg CO2 eq. | 61,26 | 42,06 |
| | | | -31% |
| Acidification potential (AP) | kg SO2 eq. | 0,40 | 0,30 |
| | | | -25% |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | kg PO43- eq. | 0,13 | 0,12 |
| | | | -4% |
| Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) | kg NMVOC eq. | 0,17 | 0,13 |
| | | | -27% |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Elements | kg Sb eq. | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | | | -86% |
| Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil fuels | MJ | 685,55 | 532,19 |
| | | | -22% |
| Water scarcity potential | m3 eq. | 63,46 | 27,10 |
| | | | -57% |



6. INFORMATION FROM THE ORGANISATION

The distribution technology in DM Modular 20 kegs in PET is associated with new dispensing equipment developed by Carlsberg Italy that replaces that traditionally used. Whilst the latest kegs dispense beer through applying CO₂ pressure inside the kegs, DM Modular 20 technology provides for the application of air pressure outside the body, thereby eliminating the use of CO₂ cylinders.

Managers of final sales outlets must dispose of the DM Modular 20 kegs, once exhausted, in the differentiated recycling of plastics, according to the directions of the local authorities. There is currently no system for returnable glass bottles, which must be disposed of in separate glass recycling as indicated by the local authorities.

Carlsberg Italy s.p.a., in accordance with the commitments set out in its environmental policy, approved under the environmental management system certificate ISO 14001, aims at pursuing pollution prevention, minimization of environmental impacts linked to production processes, optimizing the use of natural resources and continuous improvement of its environmental performance, has extended the use of the innovative solution DM Modular 20 to all produced and marketed brands, thus enhancing the environmental performance, as demonstrated by data presented in this EPD.

At present Carlsberg Italy s.p.a. has undergoing studies on new distribution opportunities of finished product through PET kegs of different dimension, subjected to Life Cycle Design studies, to limit environmental impacts of product life cycle.

7. INFORMATION FROM THE CERTIFICATION BODY

This EPD was approved by the certification body RINA Services S.p.a. (www.rina.org), accredited from ACCREDIA (Registration Number 001H), in compliance with the requirements of the standard "General Programme Instructions" of the international system EPD® IEC (www.environdec.com) and of PCR 2011:21. RINA Services S.p.a is member of international certification network IQNet (www.iqnet-certification.com).

| |
|---|
| Product category rules (PCR): Beer made from malt, PCR 2011:21, Version 2.1, CPC 24310. |
| PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Review chair: Adriana Del Borghi Contact via info@environdec.com . |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: <input type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification |
| Third party verifier: <i>RINA Services S.p.A, Via Corsica 12, 16128 Genova, Italy, Tel: +39 010 53051, Fax: +39 010 5351000, www.rina.org</i> <i>Accredited by ACCREDIA: n. 001H</i> |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

The following information shall be considered:

- address of programme operator: EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden, E-mail: info@environdec.com

- “EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable.”
- Carlsberg Italia has the sole ownership, liability and responsibility of the current EPD

8. REFERENCES

For LCA study and EPD declaration fulfilment, the following documents were used:

- o General Programme Instructions (GPI) for Environmental Products Declarations (Version 3.0);
- o PCR 2011:21 (Version 2.11);
- o UN CPC 24310: Beer made from malt;
- o LCA Analysis and Comparison between Distribution Scenario of Carlsberg, Tuborg, BAP 4 Luppoli Originale, BAP 5 Luppoli Bock Chiara and BAP 6 Luppoli Bock Rossa Beers, Kronenbourg (06/03/2018, Rev. 2);
- o Databases required from reference PCR;
- o Ecoinvent 3.5 Database (<http://www.ecoinvent.ch>);
- o Agrifootprint 3.0 Database (<http://www.agri-footprint.com>)
- o “The Carbon Footprint of Fat Tire® Amber Ale”, THE CLIMATE CO₂NSERVANCY.

For disposal of kegs and bottles within differentiated waste collection, managers of final sales outlets must refer to directions of local authorities

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In realizing this EPD and the LCA study, which forms the scientific basis, Carlsberg Italia S.p.a. avails itself of technical and methodological support of a research team of **IEFE – Università Bocconi of Milan**, composed by **Prof. Fabio Iraldo** and **Doc. Matteo Donelli**.

9. GLOSSARY

LCA: Life Cycle Assessment is a methodology governed by the ISO 14040 series that aims to quantify the energy and environmental load of the life cycle of a product or activity, through the quantification of energy and waste materials and emissions (solid, liquid and gaseous) released into the environment from the extraction of raw materials to final waste disposal.

FUNCTIONAL UNIT: is the measurement unit to which all results listed in the EPD refer. That measurement serves as the basis for comparison to compare the data presented in two or more EPD’s for products belonging to a specific category of homogeneous goods/services, i.e. the same PCR.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT: atmosphere global warming phenomenon, calculated for the next 100 years, due to the emission into the atmosphere of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen protoxide (N₂O), etc.

ACIDIFICATION: lowering the pH of the soil, lakes, forests, due to the release of acidic substances into the atmosphere, with harmful effects on living organisms (e.g. "acid rain")

EUTROPHICATION: the reduction of required oxygen in water bodies and ecosystems due to the excessive intake of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus

PHOTOCHEMICAL OXIDANT FORMATION POTENTIAL: formation of ozone in the earth's surface due to the release into the atmosphere of unburnt hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the presence of solar radiation. This phenomenon is harmful to living organisms, and is often found in large urban centres

GROSS ENERGY REQUIREMENT (GER): is an indicator, expressed in MJ or kWh, of the total energy extracted from the environment throughout the entire life cycle of a functional unit of a product/service. Contributing to this indicator are dimensions of energy consumed for manufacturing processes to produce fuels used in processes, for the phases of transport, in addition to the share of energy contained and "frozen" in potentially combustible materials.

SHELF LIFE: The length of time a food product can be preserved, that is the time, after packaging, a product, remains safe in pre-defined environmental conditions.