

ANHEUSER-BUSCH COMPANIES, INC.

Form F-4

May 20, 2010

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 20, 2010

Registration No. 333-[]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM F-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Belgium

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

2082

(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

Brouwerijplein 1,

3000 Leuven, Belgium

(32) 16 27 61 11

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Not Applicable

(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

(FOR CO-REGISTRANTS, PLEASE SEE TABLE OF CO-REGISTRANTS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE)

John Blood

Anheuser-Busch InBev Services, LLC

250 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10177

(212) 573-4366

(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

with a copy to:

George H. White

Sullivan & Cromwell LLP

1 New Fetter Lane

London EC4A 1AN

(44) 20 7959 8900

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As promptly as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Note	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price⁽¹⁾	Amount of Registration Fee
2.500% Notes due 2013	\$ 1,000,000,000	100%	\$ 1,000,000,000	\$ 71,300
3.625% Notes due 2015	\$ 750,000,000	100%	\$ 750,000,000	\$ 53,475
5.000% Notes due 2020	\$ 1,000,000,000	100%	\$ 1,000,000,000	\$ 71,300
Floating Rate Notes due 2013	\$ 500,000,000	100%	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 35,650
Guarantees of 2.500% Notes due 2013 ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽³⁾	(3)	(3)	(3)
Guarantees of 3.625% Notes due 2015 ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽³⁾	(3)	(3)	(3)
Guarantees of 5.000% Notes due 2020 ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽³⁾	(3)	(3)	(3)
Guarantees of Floating Rate Notes due 2013 ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽³⁾	(3)	(3)	(3)

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- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee under Rule 457(f) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act).
- (2) See inside facing page for additional registrant subsidiary co-issuers and guarantors.
- (3) Pursuant to Rule 457(n) under the Securities Act, no separate filing fee is required for the guarantees.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CO-REGISTRANTS**

Exact Name as Specified in its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Principal Executive Offices
Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc.*	Delaware, United States	2082	43-1162835	One Busch Place, St. Louis, Missouri 63118, U.S.A. Tel: +1 (314) 577-2000
Cobrew NV/SA	Belgium	2082	N/A	Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium Tel: +32 16 27 61 11
BrandBrew S.A.	Luxembourg	2082	N/A	5 Parc d Activité Syrdall, L-5365 Munsbach, Luxembourg Tel: +352 26 15 96
Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.	Delaware, United States	2082	43-1162835	One Busch Place, St. Louis, Missouri 63118, U.S.A. Tel: +1 (314) 577-2000

* Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. is the issuer of the new notes offered hereby. The other listed registrants are guarantors of the new notes.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED MAY 20, 2010

PROSPECTUS

Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc.

Offer to Exchange up to

U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% Notes due 2013,

U.S.\$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% Notes due 2015,

U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% Notes due 2020 and

U.S.\$500,000,000 principal amount of Floating Rate Notes due 2013

all of which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 For Any and All Outstanding Unregistered

U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% Notes due 2013,

U.S.\$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% Notes due 2015,

U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% Notes due 2020 and

U.S.\$500,000,000 principal amount of Floating Rate Notes due 2013

We are conducting the exchange offers in order to provide you with an opportunity to exchange your unregistered notes for freely tradable notes that have been registered under the Securities Act.

The Exchange Offers

We will exchange all outstanding old notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn for an equal principal amount of new notes that are freely tradable.

You may withdraw tenders of old notes at any time prior to the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer.

Each exchange offer for old notes expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2010, unless extended.

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The terms of the new notes to be issued in the exchange offers are substantially identical to the old notes, except that the new notes will be freely tradable. The new notes will have the same financial terms and covenants as the old notes, and are subject to the same business and financial risks.

All untendered old notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the old notes and in the indenture. In general, the old notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offers, we do not currently anticipate that we will register the old notes under the Securities Act.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offers must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for the old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 90 days commencing on the day the relevant exchange offer is consummated (or such shorter period during which participating broker-dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus) we will make available a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act for use by broker-dealers in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution .

For a more detailed description of the new notes, see Description of the New Notes beginning on page 218.

See Risk Factors beginning on page 17 for a discussion of certain risks you should consider before participating in the exchange offers.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the new notes to be issued in the exchange offers or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

[], 2010

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GENERAL INFORMATION

In this prospectus, references to:

we, us and our are, as the context requires, to Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV or Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and the group of companies owned and/or controlled by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV (including Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., for all periods following the closing of the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch by InBev on 18 November 2008);

Parent Guarantor are to Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV;

AB InBev Group are to Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and the group of companies owned and/or controlled by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV;

we, us and our or the AB InBev Group for periods prior to the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition are to InBev and/or the InBev Group, respectively, as existing prior to the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition;

InBev or the InBev Group are to InBev SA/NV or InBev SA/NV and the group of companies owned and/or controlled by InBev SA/NV, as existing prior to the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition;

Anheuser-Busch are to Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. and the group of companies owned and/or controlled by Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., as the context requires; and

AmBev are to Companhia de Bebidas das Américas AmBev, a Brazilian company listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421.B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES (RSA) WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IMPLIES THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT ANY EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

We have prepared our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (**IFRS**). The financial information and related discussion and analysis contained in this item are presented in U.S. dollars except as otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified the financial information analysis in this prospectus is based on our actual audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

You should note that we have recently disposed of certain of our assets or businesses, and have utilized certain of the proceeds from such disposals to repay indebtedness incurred to finance the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. Accordingly the financial information presented in this prospectus may not reflect the scope of our business as it will be conducted in the future.

Prior to 1 January 2009, we used the euro as our financial statements presentation currency. Effective 1 January 2009, we changed the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements from the euro to the U.S. dollar, reflecting the post-Anheuser-Busch acquisition profile of our revenue and cash flows, which are now primarily generated in U.S. dollars and U.S. dollar-linked currencies. We believe that this change provides greater alignment of our presentation currency with our most significant operating currency and underlying financial performance. Unless otherwise specified, all financial information included in this prospectus has been stated in U.S. dollars.

For financial periods ending after the date of consummation of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition on 18 November 2008, InBev and its subsidiaries and Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries have been consolidated into a common group. Therefore, our actual consolidated financial statements after the date of consummation of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition differ materially from the actual historical financial statements of InBev prior to the consummation of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and of Anheuser-Busch presented in this prospectus.

All references in this prospectus to (i) **euro** or **EUR** are to the common currency of the European Union, (ii) **U.S. dollar**, **\$**, or **USD** are to the currency of the United States, (iii) **CAD** are to the currency of Canada, (iv) **real** or **reais** are to the currency of Brazil, and (v) **GBP** (pound sterling) are to the currency of the United Kingdom.

Unless otherwise specified, volumes, as used in this prospectus, include both beer and non-beer (primarily carbonated soft drinks) volumes. In addition, unless otherwise specified, our volumes include not only brands that we own or license, but also third-party brands that we brew or otherwise produce as a subcontractor, and third-party products that we sell through our distribution network, particularly in Western Europe. Our volume figures in this prospectus reflect 100% of the volumes of entities that we fully consolidate in our financial reporting and a proportionate share of the volumes of entities that we proportionately consolidate in our financial reporting, but do not include volumes of our associates or non-consolidated entities. Our pro rata share of volumes in Grupo Modelo, S.A.B. de C.V. (**Grupo Modelo**) and Tsingtao Brewery Co., Ltd. (**Tsingtao**) (the latter of which we disposed of in June 2009) are not included in the reported volumes.

The historical volume information of Anheuser-Busch presented in the AF pages of this prospectus is presented in barrels. For informational purposes, we estimate that 1 barrel = 1.1734776 hectoliters.

Certain monetary amounts and other figures included in this prospectus have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, any discrepancies in any tables between the totals and the sums of amounts listed are due to rounding.

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PRESENTATION OF MARKET INFORMATION

Market information (including market share, market position and industry data for our operating activities and those of our subsidiaries or of companies acquired by us) or other statements presented in this prospectus regarding our position (or that of companies acquired by us) relative to our competitors largely reflect the best estimates of our management. These estimates are based upon information obtained from customers, trade or business organizations and associations, other contacts within the industries in which we operate and, in some cases, upon published statistical data or information from independent third parties. Except as otherwise stated, our market share data, as well as our management's assessment of our comparative competitive position, has been derived by comparing our sales figures for the relevant period to our management's estimates of our competitors' sales figures for such period, as well as upon published statistical data and information from independent third parties, and, in particular, the reports published and the information made available by, among others, the local brewers' associations and the national statistics bureaus in the various countries in which we sell our products. The principal sources generally used include Plato Logic Limited and AC Nielsen, as well as Beverage Marketing Corp. (for the United States), the Brewers Association of Canada (for Canada), AC Nielsen (for Brazil, Croatia, Guatemala, Hungary and Russia), CCR (for Peru and Ecuador), CIES (for Bolivia), CAVEFACE (for Venezuela), Cámara de la Industria Cervecera (for Argentina), Belgian Brewers (for Belgium), MREB (for Montenegro), the Korea Alcoholic Liquor Industry Association (for South Korea), the National Statistics Bureau (for China), the British Beer and Pub Association (for the United Kingdom), Deutscher Brauer-Bund (for Germany), Centraal Brouwerij Kantoor CBK (for the Netherlands), Brasseurs de France (for France), Associazione degli Industriali della Birra e del Malto (for Italy), Fédération des Brasseurs Luxembourgeois (for Luxembourg), the Czech Beer and Malt Association (for the Czech Republic), the MEMRB (for Romania), Union of Brewers in Bulgaria (UBB) (for Bulgaria), government statistics (for Cuba) and other local brewers' associations (including for the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Chile, Uruguay, Ukraine and Serbia). You should not rely on the market share and other market information presented herein as precise measures of market share or of other actual conditions. On 24 July 2009, we sold our operations in South Korea and, on 2 December 2009, we sold our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Investments and Disposals.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

You may read and copy any reports or other information that we file at the public reference rooms of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, and at the SEC's regional offices located at 3 World Financial Center, Suite 400, New York, NY 10281 and 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, IL 60604. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. Electronic filings made through the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System are also publicly available through the SEC's website on the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We also make available on our website, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 20-F and the text of our reports on Form 6-K, including any amendments to these reports, as well as certain other SEC filings, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Our website address is <http://www.ab-inbev.com>. The information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference in this document.

We will provide you, free of charge, with a copy of the Notes, the indenture and supplemental indentures governing the Notes and the related registration rights agreement. The indenture and the supplemental indentures governing the Notes and the related registration rights agreement are filed as Exhibits 4.1 through 4.6 to the Form F-4 of which this prospectus is a part (the **Form F-4**). You may also request these documents by contacting us at Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

We have filed our amended and restated articles of association and all other deeds that are to be published in the annexes to the Belgian State Gazette with the clerk's office of the Commercial Court of Brussels (Belgium), where they are available to the public. A copy of the articles of association dated 27 April 2010 has been filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form F-4, and is also available on our website under http://www.ab-inbev.com/go/corporate_governance/bylaws.cfm.

In accordance with Belgian law, we must prepare audited annual statutory and consolidated financial statements. The audited annual statutory and consolidated financial statements and the reports of our Board and statutory auditor relating thereto are filed with the Belgian National Bank, where they are available to the public. Furthermore, as a listed company, we publish an annual announcement preceding the publication of our annual financial report (which includes the audited annual financial statements, the report of our Board and the statutory auditor's report). In addition, we publish interim management statements. Copies of these documents are available on our website under:

http://www.ab-inbev.com/go/investors/reports_and_publications/statutory_accounts.cfm

http://www.ab-inbev.com/go/investors/reports_and_publications/annual_and_half_reports.cfm; and

http://www.ab-inbev.com/go/investors/reports_and_publications/quarterly_reports.cfm

We also disclose price sensitive information (inside information) and certain other information to the public. In accordance with the Belgian Royal Decree of 14 November 2007 on the obligations of issuers of financial instruments that are admitted to trading on a regulated market, such information and documentation is made available through our website, press releases and the communication channels of Euronext Brussels.

Our head office is located at Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium. Our telephone number is +32 (0)1 627 6111 and our website is <http://www.ab-inbev.com>. The contents of such website do not form a part of this prospectus. Although certain references are made to our website in this prospectus, no information on our website forms part of this prospectus.

Documents related to us that are available to the public (reports, our Corporate Governance Charter, written communications, financial statements and our historical financial information for each of the three

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financial years preceding the publication of this prospectus) can be consulted on our website (<http://www.ab-inbev.com>) and at: Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

Unless stated otherwise in this prospectus, none of these documents form part of this prospectus.

JURISDICTION AND SERVICE OF PROCESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS IN BELGIUM

We are a Belgian public limited liability company. Most of the members of our Board of Directors and Executive Board of Management and certain of the persons named herein are non-residents of the United States. A substantial portion of our assets and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such non-resident persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon such persons or us or to enforce against them or us a judgment obtained in U.S. courts. Original actions or actions for the enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts relating to the civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States are not directly enforceable in Belgium. The United States and Belgium do not currently have a multilateral or bilateral treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitral awards, in civil and commercial matters. In order for a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by U.S. courts based on civil liability to produce any effect on Belgian soil, it is accordingly required that this judgment be recognised or be declared enforceable by a Belgian court pursuant to the relevant provisions of the 2004 Belgian Code of Private International Law. Recognition or enforcement does not imply a review of the merits of the case and is irrespective of any reciprocity requirement. A U.S. judgment will, however, not be recognised or declared enforceable in Belgium if it infringes upon one or more of the grounds for refusal which are exhaustively listed in Article 25 of the 2004 Belgian Code of Private International Law. In addition to recognition or enforcement, a judgment by a federal or state court in the United States against us may also serve as evidence in a similar action in a Belgian court if it meets the conditions required for the authenticity of judgments according to the law of the state where it was rendered. In addition certain of the Subsidiary Guarantors (as defined herein) are organized outside the United States. Certain of their respective officers and directors reside outside the United States and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such Subsidiary Guarantors and of such officers and directors are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process outside such Subsidiary Guarantor's jurisdiction of organisation upon such Subsidiary Guarantor or such persons, or to enforce judgments against them obtained in U.S. courts, including any judgment predicated upon United States federal or state securities laws.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

There are statements in this prospectus, such as statements that include the words or phrases *will likely result*, *are expected to*, *will continue*, *is anticipated*, *estimate*, *project*, *may* or similar expressions that are forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by these statements due to, among others, the risks or uncertainties listed below. See also **Risk Factors** for further discussion of risks and uncertainties that could impact our business.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Rather, they are based on current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside our control and are difficult to predict, that may cause actual results or developments to differ materially from any future results or developments expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements include, among others:

greater than expected costs (including taxes) and expenses, including in relation to the integration of acquisitions such as the Anheuser-Busch acquisition;

the risk of unexpected consequences resulting from acquisitions, including the Anheuser-Busch acquisition;

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our expectations with respect to expansion, projected asset divestitures, premium growth, accretion to reported earnings, working capital improvements and investment income or cash flow projections;

lower than expected revenue;

greater than expected customer losses and business disruptions following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition;

difficulties in maintaining relationships with employees;

limitations on our ability to contain costs and expenses;

local, regional, national and international economic conditions, including the risks of a global recession or a recession in one or more of our key markets, and the impact they may have on us and our customers and our assessment of that impact;

the monetary and interest rate policies of central banks, in particular the European Central Bank, the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, the Bank of England, and other central banks;

continued availability of financing and our ability to achieve our targeted coverage and debt levels and terms;

market risks, such as interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, commodity risk, asset price risk, equity market risk, inflation or deflation;

our ability to continue to introduce competitive new products and services on a timely, cost-effective basis;

the effects of competition and consolidation in the markets in which we operate, which may be influenced by regulation, deregulation or enforcement policies;

changes in pricing environments;

volatility in commodity prices;

regional or general changes in asset valuations;

tax consequences of restructuring and our ability to optimize our tax rate after the Anheuser-Busch acquisition;

changes in consumer spending;

the outcome of pending and future litigation and governmental proceedings;

changes in government policies;

changes in applicable laws, regulations and taxes in jurisdictions in which we operate including the laws and regulations governing our operations, as well as actions or decisions of courts and regulators;

natural and other disasters;

any inability to economically hedge certain risks;

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inadequate impairment provisions and loss reserves;

technological changes; and

our success in managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

Certain of the cost savings and synergies information related to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition set forth in **Business Description Strengths and Strategy Strengths** of this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements and may not be representative of the actual cost savings and synergies that will result from the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. Such information included in this prospectus reflects potential opportunities for savings and synergies identified by us based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant uncertainties which are difficult to predict, and accordingly there can be no assurance that these cost savings and synergies will be realized. The statements relating to the synergies, cost savings and business growth opportunities we expect to continue to achieve following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition are based on assumptions. However, these expected synergies, cost savings and business growth opportunities may not be achieved. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to implement successfully the strategic and operational initiatives that are intended.

Our statements regarding market risks, including interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, commodity risk, asset price risk, equity market risk, inflation and deflation, are subject to uncertainty. For example, certain market risk disclosures are dependent on choices about key model characteristics and assumptions and are subject to various limitations. By their nature, certain of the market risk disclosures are only estimates and, as a result, actual future gains and losses could differ materially from those that have been estimated.

We caution that the forward-looking statements in this prospectus are further qualified by the risk factors disclosed in **Risk Factors** that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Subject to our obligations under Belgian and U.S. law in relation to disclosure and ongoing information, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some information from this prospectus and it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should read the following summary together with the more detailed information regarding us and the new notes being offered in exchange for the old notes in the exchange offers included in this prospectus.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

We are the world's largest brewing company by volume, and one of the world's five largest consumer products companies. As a consumer-centric, sales-driven company, we produce, market, distribute and sell a strong, balanced portfolio of well over 200 beer brands. These include global flagship brands Budweiser, Stella Artois and Beck's; multi-country brands such as Leffe and Hoegaarden; and many local champions such as Bud Light, Skol, Brahma, Quilmes, Michelob, Harbin, Sedrin, Klinskoye, Sibirskaia Korona, Chernigivske and Jupiler. We also produce and distribute soft drinks, particularly in Latin America.

Our brewing heritage and quality are rooted in brewing traditions that originate from the Den Hoorn brewery in Leuven, Belgium, dating back to 1366, and those of Anheuser & Co. brewery, established in 1852 in St. Louis, U.S.A. As of 31 December 2009, we employed approximately 116,000 people, with operations in 23 countries across the world. Given the breadth of our operations, we are organized along seven business zones or segments: North America, Latin America North, Latin America South, Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific and Global Export & Holding Companies. The first six correspond to specific geographic regions in which our operations are based. As a result, we have a global footprint with a balanced exposure to developed and developing markets and production facilities spread across our six geographic regions.

On 18 November 2008, we completed our combination with Anheuser-Busch, the largest brewer of beer and other malt beverages in the United States. Following completion of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we have significant brewing operations within our North America business zone. The North America business zone accounted for 33.0% of our consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to 9.3% of our actual consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008, and 4.8% of our actual consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2007. Through the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we acquired a number of subsidiaries that conduct various other business operations, including one of the largest theme park operators in the United States, a major manufacturer of aluminum cans and one of the largest recyclers of aluminum cans in the United States by weight. The theme park operations and a part of the beverage can and lid operations were sold during 2009.

We also have significant exposure to fast-growing emerging markets in Latin America North (which accounted for 26.9% of our consolidated volumes in the year ended 31 December 2009), Asia Pacific (which accounted for 12.8% of our consolidated volumes in the year ended 31 December 2009) and Latin America South (which accounted for 8.2% of our consolidated volumes in the year ended 31 December 2009).

Our 2009 volumes (beer and non-beer) were 409 million hectoliters and our revenue amounted to USD 36.8 billion.

THE ISSUER AND THE SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS

The issuer of the new notes, under the name of InBev Worldwide S.à.r.l, was incorporated on 9 July 2008 as a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) under the Luxembourg act dated 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended. On 19 November 2008, the issuer was domesticated as a

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corporation in the State of Delaware in accordance with Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law and, in connection with such domestication, changed its name to Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. The Issuer's registered office is located at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

Each of BrandBrew S.A., Cobrew NV/SA and Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., which are direct or indirect subsidiaries of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, will, along with Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, jointly and severally guarantee the new notes, on an unconditional, full and irrevocable basis, subject to certain limitations described in Description of the New Notes . In addition, such subsidiaries are guarantors of the Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc.'s \$17.2 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc.'s January 2009 Notes, May 2009 Notes, October 2009 Notes and Euro Medium-Term Notes, which are each described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Acquisition of Anheuser-Busch .

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THE EXCHANGE OFFERS

General

On 29 March 2010, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. issued \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% notes due 2013, \$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% notes due 2015 and \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% notes due 2020 and on 26 March 2010, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. issued \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate notes due 2013 in a private offering (together, the **Old Notes**). On March 26, 2010, Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. and certain subsidiary guarantors entered into a registration rights agreement, which we refer to as the **Registration Rights Agreement** , with the initial purchasers of the Old Notes, for the benefit of the holders of the Old Notes, under which we are required to use commercially reasonable efforts to complete an offer to exchange the Old Notes for new issues of substantially identical series of notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933, or have one or more shelf registration statements in respect of the Old Notes declared effective, prior to 21 December 2010. We are making the exchange offers (as defined below) to satisfy our obligations under the Registration Rights Agreement.

The Exchange Offers

We are offering U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% Notes due 2013 registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (**Securities Act**), for any and all U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% Notes due 2013 issued on 29 March 2010.

We are offering U.S.\$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% Notes due 2015 registered under the Securities Act for any and all U.S.\$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% Notes due 2015 issued on 29 March 2010.

We are offering U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% Notes due 2020 registered under the Securities Act for any and all U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% Notes due 2020 issued on 29 March 2010.

We are offering U.S.\$500,000,000 principal amount of floating rate notes due 2013 registered under the Securities Act for any and all U.S.\$500,000,000 principal amount of floating rate notes due 2013 issued on 26 March 2010.

We refer to each of the above offers as an **Exchange Offer** and to them collectively as the **Exchange Offers** . Additionally, we refer to the four series of notes described above that are being offered in exchange for the Old Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers as the **New Notes** . In this prospectus we sometimes refer to the New Notes and the Old Notes together as the **notes** .

In order to exchange an Old Note, you must follow the required procedures and we must accept the Old Note for exchange. We will

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exchange all Old Notes validly offered for exchange, or tendered, and not validly withdrawn.

Expiration Date

Each Exchange Offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [] 2010, unless we extend such date or time for an Exchange Offer, which we refer to as the expiration date. We may extend one or more of the expiration dates for any reason. We will complete the Exchange Offers and issue the New Notes promptly after the applicable expiration date.

Resale of New Notes

Based on interpretive letters of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, staff to third parties, we believe that you may offer for resale, resell and otherwise transfer New Notes issued pursuant to the Exchange Offers without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, if you:

are not a broker-dealer that acquired the Old Notes from us or in market-making transactions or other trading activities;

acquire the New Notes issued in the Exchange Offers in the ordinary course of your business;

are not participating, and do not intend to participate, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in, the distribution of the New Notes issued in the Exchange Offers; and

are not an affiliate of ours, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act.

By tendering Old Notes as described in The Exchange Offers Procedures for Tendering, you will be making representations to this effect. If you fail to satisfy any of these conditions, you cannot rely on the position of the SEC set forth in the interpretive letters referred to above and you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a resale of the New Notes.

If you are a broker-dealer that acquired Old Notes as a result of market-making or other trading activities, you must comply with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a resale of the New Notes as described in this summary under Restrictions on Sale by Broker-Dealers below.

We base our belief on interpretations by the SEC staff in interpretive letters issued to other issuers in exchange offers like ours. We cannot guarantee that the SEC would make a similar decision about our Exchange Offers. If our belief is wrong, you could incur liability under the Securities Act. We will not protect you against any loss incurred as a result of this liability under the Securities Act.

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Restrictions on Sale by Broker-Dealers

If you are a broker-dealer that has received New Notes for your own account in exchange for Old Notes that were acquired as a result of market-making or other trading activities, you must acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of New Notes. For a period of 90 days commencing on the day the relevant Exchange Offer is consummated (or such shorter period during which participating broker-dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus) we will make available a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act for use by broker-dealers in connection with any such resale.

Consequences If You Do Not Exchange Your Old Notes

If you are eligible to participate in the Exchange Offers and you do not tender your Old Notes, you will not have any further registration or exchange rights and your Old Notes will continue to be subject to transfer restrictions. These transfer restrictions and the availability of New Notes could adversely affect the trading market for your Old Notes. The Old Notes and the New Notes will not be fungible.

Procedures for Tendering Old Notes

If you wish to accept one or more of the Exchange Offers, the following must be delivered to the exchange agent identified below:

your Old Notes by timely confirmation of book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, or **DTC** ;

an agent's message from DTC, stating that the tendering participant agrees to be bound by the letter of transmittal and the terms of the relevant Exchange Offers as described in **The Exchange Offers Terms of the Exchange Offers** ; and

all other documents required by the letter of transmittal.

These actions must be completed before the expiration of the relevant Exchange Offers.

You must comply with DTC's standard procedures for electronic tenders, by which you will agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw your tender of Old Notes any time prior to the relevant expiration date.

Tax Consequences

The exchange of Old Notes for New Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers generally should not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See **Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations** .

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the New Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers. In consideration for issuing the New Notes as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange a like principal amount of Old Notes, the terms of which are

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identical in all material respects to the New Notes. The Old Notes surrendered in exchange for the New Notes will be cancelled.

We used all of the net proceeds from the sale of the Old Notes to repay, on 6 April 2010, USD 3.230 billion outstanding under the Facility D loan of our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. The Facility D loan and our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement are described in Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. No portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Old Notes was on-lent to any member of the AB InBev Group.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. is serving as exchange agent in connection with the Exchange Offers. The address and telephone number of the exchange agent are set forth under The Exchange Offers Exchange Agent. The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. is also the trustee under the indenture, as supplemented, among the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor, the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto from time to time and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. governing both the New Notes and the Old Notes (the **Indenture**), as described under Description of the New Notes.

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THE NEW NOTES

A summary of the terms of the New Notes, which have the same financial terms and covenants as the Old Notes, follows. This summary contains basic information about the New Notes and is not intended to be complete. It does not contain all the information that is important to you. For a more complete description of the New Notes, please refer to Description of the New Notes .

Issuer Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc., a Delaware corporation (the **Issuer**).

Parent Guarantor Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, a Belgium public limited liability company (the **Parent Guarantor**).

Subsidiary Guarantors Each of the following companies, which are direct or indirect subsidiaries of the Parent Guarantor (each a **Subsidiary Guarantor** and together with the Parent Guarantor, the **Guarantors**), will, along with the Parent Guarantor, jointly and severally guarantee the Notes on an unconditional, full and irrevocable basis, subject to certain limitations described in Description of the New Notes : BrandBrew S.A., Cobrew NV/SA and Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

Securities Offered \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.500% senior notes due 2013 (the **2013 Notes**).
 \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.625% senior notes due 2015 (the **2015 Notes**).

\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.000% senior notes due 2020 (the **2020 Notes** and, together with the 2013 Notes and 2015 Notes, the **Fixed Rate New Notes**).

\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior notes due 2013 (the **Floating Rate New Notes**).

The New Notes will mature on March 26, 2013, April 15, 2015, April 15, 2020 and March 26, 2013, respectively. The Fixed Rate New Notes are redeemable prior to maturity as described in Description of the New Notes Optional Redemption and all of the New Notes will be redeemable prior to maturity as described under Description of the New Notes Optional Tax Redemption.

Ranking of the Notes The New Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally with all other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Issuer.

Ranking of the Guarantees Subject to certain limitations described herein, each New Note will be jointly and severally guaranteed by each of the Guarantors, on an unconditional, full and irrevocable basis (each a **Guarantee** and collectively the **Guarantees**). The Guarantees will be the direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantors. The Guarantees will rank *pari passu* among themselves, without any

preference of one over the other by reason of

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priority of date of issue or otherwise, and equally with all other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantors. Each of the Guarantors other than the Parent Guarantor shall be entitled to terminate its Guarantee in certain circumstances as further described under Description of the New Notes Guarantees.

Minimum Denomination

The New Notes will be issued in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Interest on Fixed Rate New Notes

The 2013 Notes will bear interest at the rate per annum of 2.500%, the 2015 Notes will bear interest at a rate per annum of 3.625% and the 2020 Notes will bear interest at a rate per annum of 5.000%, in each case from March 29, 2010. Interest on the 2013 Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on March 26 and September 26 of each year, and interest on the 2015 Notes and 2020 Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on September 26, 2010, with respect to the 2013 Notes and October 15, 2010, with respect to the 2015 Notes and 2020 Notes (or, if any such date is not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day) until the principal of the Fixed Rate New Notes is paid or duly made available for payment. Interest on the Fixed Rate New Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Fixed Rate New Notes will be paid to the persons in whose names the Fixed Rate New Notes (or one or more predecessor Fixed Rate New Notes) are registered at the close of business on March 11 and September 11, with respect to the 2013 Notes, and April 1 and October 1, with respect to the 2015 Notes and the 2020 Notes, as the case may be, immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date, whether or not such date is a Business Day.

Interest on Floating Rate New Notes

The Floating Rate New Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to the 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, reset quarterly, plus 0.73% (the **spread**) from March 26, 2010. Interest on the Floating Rate New Notes will be payable quarterly in arrears on March 26, June 26, September 26 and December 26, of each year, commencing on June 26, 2010 (or, if any such date is not a Business Day, on the next succeeding Business Day unless that Business Day is in the next succeeding calendar month, in which case such payment will be the immediately preceding Business Day) until the principal of the Floating Rate New Notes is paid or duly made available. Interest on the Floating Rate New Notes will be calculated on the basis of the actual number of days in the relevant interest period divided by 360. Interest on the Floating Rate New Notes will be paid to the persons in whose names the Floating Rate New Notes (or one or more predecessor Floating Rate New Notes) are registered at the close of business on March 11, June 11, September 11 and December 11, immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date, whether or not such date is a Business Day.

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Business Day

The term **Business Day** means any day other than a day on which commercial banks or foreign exchange markets are permitted or required to be closed in New York City, London or Brussels. If the date of maturity of interest on or principal of the New Notes or the date fixed for redemption of any New Note is not a Business Day, then payment of interest or principal need not be made on such date, but may be made on the next succeeding Business Day, in the case of the Fixed Rate New Notes, or on the next succeeding Business Day unless that Business Day is in the next succeeding calendar month, in which case such payment will be the immediately preceding Business Day, in the case of the Floating Rate New Notes, with the same force and effect as if made on the date of maturity or the date fixed for redemption. No interest shall accrue as a result of the delayed payment in the case of Fixed Rate New Notes.

Additional Amounts

To the extent any Guarantor is required to make payments in respect of the New Notes, such Guarantor will make all payments in respect of the New Notes without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by way of withholding or deduction at source by or on behalf of any jurisdiction in which such Guarantor is incorporated, organized, or otherwise tax resident or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax (the **Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction**) unless such withholding or deduction is required by law, in which event, such Guarantor will pay to the noteholders (the **Holders**) such additional amounts (the **Additional Amounts**) as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holders, after such withholding or deduction, shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would otherwise have been receivable in the absence of such withholding or deduction, except that no such Additional Amounts shall be payable on account of any taxes or duties in the circumstances described in the prospectus under **Description of the New Notes Additional Amounts**.

References to principal or interest in respect of the New Notes include any Additional Amounts, which may be payable as set forth in the Indenture.

The covenant regarding Additional Amounts will not apply to any Guarantor at any time when such Guarantor is incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, but shall apply to the Issuer at any time that the Issuer is incorporated in any jurisdiction outside the United States.

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Optional Redemption

Each series of Fixed Rate New Notes may be redeemed at any time, at the Issuer's option, as a whole or in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

100% of the aggregate principal amount of the Fixed Rate New Notes to be redeemed; and

as determined by the Independent Investment Banker (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Fixed Rate New Notes to be redeemed (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate described herein plus 15 basis points in the case of the 2013 Notes, and 20 basis points in the case of the 2015 Notes and the 2020 Notes;

plus, in each case described above, accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed to (but excluding) the redemption date.

Optional Tax Redemption

Each series of New Notes may be redeemed at any time, at the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's option, as a whole, but not in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the New Notes of such series then outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed (and all Additional Amounts, if any) to (but excluding) the redemption date, if (i) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws, treaties, regulations or rulings of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction or in the interpretation, application or administration of any such laws, treaties, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction) which becomes effective on or after the issue date (any such change or amendment, a **Change in Tax Law**), the Issuer or (if a payment were then due under a Guarantee, the relevant Guarantor) would be required to pay Additional Amounts and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer (or the relevant Guarantor) taking reasonable measures available to it, *provided, however*, that any series of New Notes may not be redeemed to the extent such Additional Amounts arise solely as a result of the Issuer assigning its obligations under such New Notes to a Substitute Issuer (as defined in Description of the New Notes), unless this assignment to a Substitute Issuer is undertaken as part of a plan of merger by the Parent Guarantor.

No notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer or the Guarantor would be obligated to pay the Additional Amounts if a payment in respect of such series of New Notes were then due.

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Holders' Option to Require Repayment upon a Change in Control

As is described in detail below under "Description of the New Notes - Holders' Option to Require Repayment upon a Change in Control", in the event that (a) a Change of Control occurs, and (b) within the Change of Control Period, a Ratings Downgrade in respect of that Change of Control occurs (an **Early Redemption Event**): (i) the Issuer will (A) within 30 days after becoming aware of the Early Redemption Event, provide written notice thereof to the Holders, and (B) determine and provide written notice of the effective date for the purposes of early repayment (the **Effective Date**). The Effective Date must be a Business Day not less than 60 and not more than 90 days after the giving of the notice regarding the Early Redemption Event pursuant to subparagraph (i)(A); and (ii) any Holder may, by submitting a redemption notice (the **Early Redemption Notice**), demand from the Issuer repayment as of the Effective Date (as defined below) of any (in a minimum denomination of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof) or all of its New Notes which have not otherwise been declared due for early redemption, at a repurchase price in cash of 101% of their principal amount plus interest accrued until (but excluding) the Effective Date (and all Additional Amounts, if any).

The above provisions on Holders' option to require repayment upon a Change in Control will not be effective unless and until they are approved by a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders of the Parent Guarantor.

Interest Rate Adjustment Based on Rating Events

As further described below under "Description of the New Notes - Interest Rate Adjustment Based on Rating Events", the interest rate payable on a series of New Notes will be subject to adjustment from time to time if any of the three Rating Agencies downgrades (or subsequently upgrades) its rating assigned to that series of New Notes below an investment grade rating, based on the lowest two ratings assigned. The interest rate on a series of Fixed Rate New Notes or the spread on the Floating Rate New Notes, as applicable, will be increased by 25 basis points for every one notch downgrade below an investment grade rating subject to a cap of 200 basis points. Similarly, if at any time the interest rate or spread on a series of New Notes has been increased as a result of a ratings downgrade by a Rating Agency, and such Rating Agency subsequently increases its rating of that series of New Notes, the interest rate on that series of Fixed Rate New Notes, or the spread on the Floating Rate New Notes, as applicable, will be decreased by 25 basis points for every one notch upgrade until it reverts to the interest rate or spread, as applicable, payable on that series of New Notes at the date of their issuance. If any of the Rating Agencies subsequently increases its rating of a series of New Notes to better than BB+/Ba1 or its equivalent, the adjustment from the original interest rate or spread, as applicable, attributable to that Rating Agency shall no longer apply, and unless one or more other Rating Agencies rates that series of New Notes BB+/Ba1 or lower, the interest rate or spread, as applicable, shall revert to the relevant

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interest rate or spread payable on that series of New Notes at the date of their issuance.

In addition, if at any time during the term of the New Notes, any series of the New Notes is rated A-/A3 or above by any two of the Rating Agencies, the interest rate adjustment provision will cease to apply to such series and the effective interest rate or spread, as applicable, on such series of New Notes at original issuance will remain in effect until the maturity or redemption of that series of New Notes.

Book-Entry Form

The New Notes will initially be issued to investors in book-entry form only. Fully-registered global notes representing the total aggregate principal amount of the New Notes will be issued and registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, the securities depository for the New Notes, for credit to accounts of direct or indirect participants in DTC, including Euroclear and Clearstream. Unless and until New Notes in definitive certificated form are issued, the only Holder will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, or the nominee of a successor depository. Except as described in this prospectus, a beneficial owner of any interest in a global note will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of definitive New Notes. Accordingly, each beneficial owner of any interest in a global note must rely on the procedures of DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, or their participants, as applicable, to exercise any rights under the New Notes.

Governing Law

The New Notes, the Guarantees and the Indenture related thereto, will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Listing and Trading

The New Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Trustee, Principal Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Trustee, principal paying agent, transfer agent and registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (**Trustee**).

Table of Contents**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The summary historical financial information presented below as of 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007, and for the four years ended 31 December 2009 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (**IFRS**).

The summary historical financial information presented in the tables below should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. The audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 have been included in this prospectus.

Effective 1 January 2009, we changed the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements from the euro to the U.S. dollar, reflecting the post-Anheuser-Busch acquisition profile of our revenue and cash flows, which are now primarily generated in U.S. dollars and U.S. dollar-linked currencies. We believe that this change provides greater alignment of our presentation currency with our most significant operating currency and underlying financial performance. Unless otherwise specified, all financial information included in this Form prospectus has been stated in U.S. dollars.

For a summary of recent developments affecting us, see [Recent Developments](#) . For a discussion of our interim financial results for the three months ended 31 March 2010 and for details of recent transactions impacting our business, see [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) [Recent Developments](#).

	Year ended 31 December				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	<i>(USD million, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
<i>Income Statement Data</i>					
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	36,758	23,507	19,735	16,692	14,577
Profit from operations	11,569	5,340	5,872	3,925	2,749
Profit	5,877	3,126	4,167	2,667	1,753
Profit attributable to our equity holders	4,613	1,927	3,005	1,770	1,131
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽²⁾	2.43	2.90	5.88	4.87	3.38
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (million shares) ^{(3),(7)}	1,584	999	976	972	960
Diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares (million shares) ^{(4),(7)}	1,593	1,000	981	980	964
Basic earnings per share (USD) ^{(5),(7)}	2.91	1.93	3.08	1.82	1.18
Diluted earnings per share (USD) ^{(6),(7)}	2.90	1.93	3.06	1.81	1.17
Dividends per share (USD)	0.55	0.35	3.67	0.95	0.57
Dividends per share (EUR)	0.38	0.28	2.44	0.72	0.48

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	As of 31 December				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(USD million, unless otherwise indicated)				
	(audited)	(adjusted) ⁽⁸⁾		(unaudited)	
<i>Financial Position Data</i>					
Total assets	112,525	113,748	42,247	34,566	27,795
Equity	33,171	24,431	21,949	17,308	13,979
Equity attributable to our equity holders	30,318	22,442	20,057	16,149	13,532
Issued capital	1,732	1,730	559	558	554
<i>Other Data</i>					
Volumes (million hectoliters)	409	285	271	247	224
Book value per share	19.14	22.46	20.55	16.61	14.09

Notes:

- (1) Turnover less excise taxes and discounts. In many jurisdictions, excise taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to our customers (see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Excise Taxes).
- (2) The ratio of earnings to fixed charges represents the number of times fixed charges are covered by earnings. For the purposes of computing this ratio, earnings consist of profit from operations before taxes and share of results of associates, plus fixed charges, minus interest capitalized during the period. Fixed charges consist of interest and accretion expense, interest on finance lease obligations, interest capitalized, plus one-third of rent expense on operating leases, estimated by the company as representative of the interest factor attributable to such rent expense. We did not have any preferred stock outstanding and did not pay or accrue any preferred stock dividends during the periods presented above. Set forth below is an overview of how we calculate the ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the five years ended 31 December 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	Year ended 31 December				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(USD million)				
	(audited)				(unaudited)
<i>Earnings:</i>					
Profit from operations before taxes and share of results of associates	7,150	3,740	5,054	3,332	2,244
Add: Fixed charges (below)	5,014	1,965	1,035	860	941
Less: Interest Capitalized (below)	4	-	-	-	-
Total earnings	12,160	5,705	6,089	4,192	3,185
<i>Fixed charges:</i>					
Interest expense and similar charges	4,394	1,761	926	771	849
Accretion expense	526	127	49	30	23
Interest capitalized	4	-	-	-	-
Estimated interest portion of rental expense	90	77	60	59	69
Total fixed charges	5,014	1,965	1,035	860	941
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.43	2.90	5.88	4.87	3.38

- (3) Weighted average number of ordinary shares means, for any period, the number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of shares canceled, repurchased or issued during the period multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

- (4) Diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares means the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted by the effect of share options issued.

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- (5) Earnings per share means, for any period, profit attributable to our equity holders for the period divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

- (6) Diluted earnings per share means, for any period, profit attributable to our equity holders for the period divided by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares.

- (7) In accordance with IAS 33, we adjusted historical data per share for each of the years ended 31 December 2007, 2006 and 2005 by an adjustment ratio of 0.6252 as a result of the capital increase pursuant to the rights offering we completed in December 2008 to restate (i) the weighted average number of ordinary shares; (ii) the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares; (iii) the basic earnings per share; and (iv) the diluted earnings per share.

- (8) In 2009, the company completed the purchase price allocation of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in accordance with IFRS 3. IFRS 3 requires the acquirer to retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. As such, total assets have been adjusted to reflect the final purchase price adjustments.

Table of Contents**Recent Developments**

For a discussion of our unaudited interim financial results for the three months ended 31 March 2010 and for details of recent transactions impacting our business, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Recent Developments .

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2010 Compared to the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009

The table below presents our unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2010. The data for the three months ended 31 March 2009 are reported figures and includes data for business disposed of during 2009 that are therefore not included in the reported data for the three months ended 31 March 2010. For a discussion of the effects of these disposals on our recent results, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Recent Developments Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million except volumes)</i>	
Volumes (thousand hectoliters)	91,831	95,051
Revenue	8,327	8,197
Cost of sales	(3,718)	(4,007)
Gross profit	4,609	4,190
Distribution expenses	(656)	(600)
Sales and marketing expenses	(1,066)	(1,042)
Administrative expenses	(503)	(503)
Other operating income/expenses	86	76
EBITDA, as defined ⁽¹⁾	3,058	2,736

Note:

- (1) The following table shows the calculation of our EBITDA, as defined, for the periods shown. For a discussion of how we use EBITDA, as defined, and its limitations, please see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 EBITDA, as defined.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million)</i>	
Profit	844	993
Income tax expense	355	342
Net finance cost	1,319	841
Share of result of associates	(95)	(105)
Profit from operations	2,423	2,071
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	635	665
EBITDA, as defined	3,058	2,736

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RISK FACTORS

We expect to be exposed to some or all of the risks described below in our future operations. Such risks include, but are not limited to, the risk factors described below. Any of the risk factors described below, as well as additional risks of which we are not currently aware, could also affect our business operations and have a material adverse effect on our business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and cause the value of the New Notes to decline. Moreover, if and to the extent that any of the risks described below materialize, they may occur in combination with other risks which would compound the adverse effect of such risks on our business activities, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

You should carefully consider the following information in conjunction with the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this document before making any investment decision. The sequence in which the risk factors are presented below is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or of the potential magnitude of their financial consequence.

Risks Related to the Exchange Offers

If you do not properly tender your Old Notes, you will continue to hold unregistered Old Notes and your ability to transfer Old Notes will continue to be subject to transfer restrictions, which may adversely affect their market price.

If you do not properly tender your Old Notes for New Notes in the applicable Exchange Offer, you will continue to be subject to restrictions on the transfer of your Old Notes. In general, the Old Notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered under the Securities Act, as well as applicable state securities laws, or exempt from registration thereunder. Except as required by the Registration Rights Agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the Old Notes under the Securities Act. You should refer to **The Exchange Offers Procedures For Tendering** for information about how to tender your Old Notes. The tender of Old Notes under the Exchange Offers will reduce the outstanding amount of each series of the Old Notes, which may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market prices of the Old Notes due to a reduction in liquidity.

Late deliveries of Old Notes and other required documents could prevent you from exchanging your Old Notes.

Holders are responsible for complying with all procedures of the Exchange Offers. The issuance of New Notes in exchange for Old Notes will occur only upon completion of the procedures described in **The Exchange Offers Procedures For Tendering** . Therefore, holders of Old Notes who wish to exchange them for New Notes should allow sufficient time for timely completion of the exchange procedure. Neither we nor the exchange agent are obligated to extend the Exchange Offers or notify you of any failure to follow the proper procedure or waive any defect if you fail to follow the proper procedure.

If you are a broker-dealer, your ability to transfer the New Notes may be restricted.

A broker-dealer that purchased Old Notes for its own account as part of market making or trading activities must comply with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act when it sells the New Notes. Our obligation to make this prospectus available to broker-dealers is limited. Consequently, we cannot guarantee that a proper prospectus will be available to broker-dealers wishing to resell their New Notes.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We are exposed to the risks of an economic recession, credit and capital market volatility and economic and financial crisis, which could adversely affect the demand for our products and adversely affect the market price of our shares, American Depositors Shares (ADSs) and the New Notes.

We are exposed to the risk of a global recession or a recession in one or more of our key markets, credit and capital market volatility and economic and financial crisis, which could result in lower revenue and reduced

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profit. Any such development could adversely affect demand for beer, which could result in a deterioration in our results of operations.

Beer consumption in many of the jurisdictions in which we operate is closely linked to general economic conditions, with levels of consumption tending to rise during periods of rising per capita income and fall during periods of declining per capita income. Additionally, per capita consumption is inversely related to the sale price of our products.

Besides moving in concert with changes in per capita income, beer consumption also increases or decreases in accordance with changes in disposable income.

Currently, disposable income is low in many of the emerging market countries in which we operate compared to disposable income in more developed countries. Any decrease in disposable income resulting from an increase in inflation, income taxes, the cost of living, or other factors would likely adversely affect demand for beer. Moreover, because a significant portion of our brand portfolio consists of premium beers, our volumes and revenue may be impacted to a greater degree than those of some of our competitors, as some consumers may choose to purchase value or discount brands rather than super-premium, premium or mainstream/mid-market brands. For additional information on segmentation of the beer market and our positioning, see Business Description Principal Activities and Products Beer.

Capital and credit market volatility, such as has been experienced recently, may result in downward pressure on stock prices and credit capacity of issuers. A continuation or worsening of the levels of market disruption and volatility seen in the last two years could have an adverse effect on our ability to access capital, on our business, results of operations and financial condition, and on the market price of our shares, ADSs and the New Notes.

We may not be able to obtain the necessary funding for our future capital or refinancing needs and we face financial risks due to our level of debt and uncertain market conditions.

We may be required to raise additional funds for our future capital needs or refinance our current indebtedness through public or private financing, strategic relationships or other arrangements. There can be no assurance that the funding, if needed, will be available on attractive terms, or at all. We may be required to issue additional equity under unfavorable conditions, which could dilute our existing shareholders.

We incurred substantial indebtedness in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. We financed the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in part with the fully committed USD 45 billion senior debt facility (the **2008 Senior Facilities Agreement**) (of which USD 44 billion was ultimately drawn). As of 31 December 2009, there remained USD 17.2 billion outstanding under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Net Debt and Equity. The terms of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, as well as its use, are described under Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. On 26 February 2010, we entered into USD 17.2 billion of senior credit agreements, including a USD 13 billion senior facilities agreement (the **2010 Senior Facilities Agreement**), enabling us to fully refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These facilities extend our debt maturities while building additional liquidity, thus enhancing our credit profile as evidenced by the improved terms under the facilities, which do not include financial covenants and mandatory prepayment provisions. On 6 April 2010 we drew USD 10,050 million under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and fully repaid the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which has been terminated. The terms of the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, as well as its intended use, are described under Business Description Material Contracts Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement.

As was the case with the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement we entered into in order to refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement could have significant consequences,

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including based on whether or not we are able to refinance the indebtedness incurred in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, and even if fully refinanced, the portion of our consolidated balance sheet represented by debt will remain significantly higher as compared to our historical position until we complete our deleveraging.

Our continued increased level of debt could have significant consequences, including:

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

impairing our ability to obtain additional financing in the future;

requiring us to issue additional equity (possibly under unfavorable conditions); and

placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

Further, a credit rating downgrade affecting us as a result of increased leverage or other reasons could have a material adverse effect on our ability to finance our ongoing operations or to refinance our existing indebtedness. In addition, if we fail to comply with the covenants or other terms of any agreements governing these facilities, our lenders will have the right to accelerate the maturity of that debt.

We have reduced the amount of dividends we have paid in respect of 2009 and 2008, may reduce the amount of dividends we will pay in the next one to two years and may have to make further reductions or reduce dividends for a longer period as a result of our level of debt and our strategy to reduce our leverage.

Our ability to repay our outstanding indebtedness will depend upon market conditions. In the last two years, the global credit markets have been experiencing significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions that have caused the cost of debt financings to increase considerably. The markets have also put downward pressure on stock prices and credit capacity for certain issuers without regard to those issuers underlying financial strength. Reflecting concern about the stability of the financial markets generally and the strength of counterparties, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced, and in some cases, ceased to provide funding to borrowers. If such uncertain conditions continue or worsen, our costs could increase beyond what is anticipated. Such costs could have a material adverse impact on our cash flows, results of operations or both. In addition, an inability to refinance all or a substantial amount of our debt obligations when they become due, or more generally a failure to raise additional equity capital or debt financing or to realize proceeds from asset sales when needed, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our results could be negatively affected by increasing interest rates.

We use issuances of debt and bank borrowings as a source of funding and, following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, our level of debt has increased significantly. Nevertheless, pursuant to our capital structure policy, we aim to optimize shareholder value through tax efficient maximization of cash flow distribution to us from our subsidiaries, while maintaining an investment-grade rating and minimizing cash and investments with a return below our weighted average cost of capital.

Some of the debt we have issued or incurred was issued or incurred at variable interest rates, which exposes us to changes in such interest rates. As of 31 December 2009, after certain hedging and fair value adjustments, USD 7.2 billion, or 14.6%, of our interest-bearing financial liabilities (which include loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts) bore a variable interest rate, while USD 41.9 billion, or 85.4%, bore a fixed

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interest rate. Further, the USD 17.2 billion that remained outstanding as of 31 December 2009 under the financing arrangements we entered into in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition was based on variable interest rates and increased our exposure to interest rate risk substantially. Moreover, a significant part of our external debt is denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies, including the euro, Brazilian real and the Canadian dollar. Although we enter into interest rate swap agreements to manage our interest rate risk, and also enter into cross-currency interest rate swap agreements to manage both our foreign currency risk and interest-rate risk on interest-bearing financial liabilities, there can be no assurance that such instruments will be successful in reducing the risks inherent in exposures to interest rate fluctuations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments and note 29 to our audited financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further details on our approach to foreign currency and interest-rate risk.

Changes in the availability or price of raw materials, commodities and energy could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

A significant portion of our operating expenses are related to raw materials and commodities, such as malt, hops, wheat, corn grits, corn syrup, adjuncts, sugar, aluminum cans, polyethylene terephthalate (**PET**), steel, metal closures, plastic closures, labels, preforms, folding carton, soda ash, bottle caps and glass bottles.

The supply and price of raw materials and commodities used for the production of our products can be affected by a number of factors beyond our control, including the level of crop production around the world, export demand, quality and availability of supply, speculative movements in the raw materials or commodities markets, currency fluctuations, governmental regulations and legislation affecting agriculture, trade agreements among producing and consuming nations, adverse weather conditions, economic factors affecting growth decisions, various plant diseases and pests.

We cannot predict future availability or prices of the raw materials or commodities required for our products. The markets in certain raw materials or commodities have experienced and may in the future experience shortages and significant price fluctuations. The foregoing may affect the price and availability of ingredients that we use to manufacture our products, as well as the cans and bottles in which our products are packaged. We may not be able to increase our prices to offset these increased costs or increase our prices without suffering reduced volume, revenue and operating income. We use both fixed price purchasing contracts and commodity derivatives to minimize our exposure to commodity price volatility. To some extent, derivative financial instruments and the terms of supply agreements can protect against increases in materials and commodities costs in the short term. However, derivatives and supply agreements expire and upon expiry are subject to renegotiation and therefore cannot provide complete protection over the medium or longer term. To the extent we fail to adequately manage the risks inherent in such volatility, including if our hedging and derivative arrangements do not effectively or completely hedge changes in commodity prices, our results of operations may be adversely impacted. In addition, it is possible that the hedging and derivative instruments we use to establish the purchase price for commodities in advance of the time of delivery may lock us into prices that are ultimately higher than actual market prices at the time of delivery. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments for further details on our approach to hedging commodity price risk.

The production and distribution of our products consumes material amounts of energy, including the consumption of oil-based products and electricity. Energy prices have been subject to significant price volatility in the recent past and may be again in the future. High energy prices over an extended period of time, as well as changes in energy taxation and regulation in certain geographies, may result in a negative effect on operating income and could potentially challenge our profitability in certain markets. There is no guarantee that we will be able to pass along increased energy costs to our customers in every case.

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Our results of operations are affected by fluctuations in exchange rates.

As from 1 January 2009, we have reported our consolidated results in U.S. dollars, and we have restated our historical financial statements included in this prospectus from the euro to the U.S. dollar. In 2009, we derived approximately 56% of our revenue from operating companies that have non-U.S. dollar functional currencies (that is, in most cases, the local currency of the respective operating company). Consequently, any change in exchange rates between our operating companies' functional currencies and the U.S. dollar will affect our consolidated income statement and balance sheet when the results of those operating companies are translated into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. Decreases in the value of our operating companies' functional currencies against the U.S. dollar will tend to reduce those operating companies' contributions in dollar terms to our financial condition and results of operations. We faced this situation in several jurisdictions in 2009 such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

In addition to currency translation risk, we incur currency transaction risks whenever one of our operating companies enters into transactions using currencies other than their respective functional currencies, including purchase or sale transactions and the issuance or incurrence of debt. Although we have hedge policies in place to manage commodity price and foreign currency risks to protect our exposure to currencies other than our operating companies' functional currencies, there can be no assurance that such policies will be able to successfully hedge against the effects of such foreign exchange exposure, particularly over the long-term.

Moreover, although we seek to match borrowing currency liabilities to functional currency cash flows, following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, much of our debt is denominated in U.S. dollars, while a significant portion of our cash flows are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. From time to time we enter into financial instruments to mitigate currency risk, but these transactions and any other efforts taken to better match the effective currencies of our liabilities to our cash flows could result in increased costs.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk—Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments—and note 29 to our audited financial information as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009, for further details on our approach to hedging commodity price and foreign currency risk.

Certain of our operations depend on independent distributors or wholesalers to sell our products.

Certain of our operations are dependent on government-controlled or privately owned but independent wholesale distributors for distribution of our products for resale to retail outlets. See Business Description—Distribution of Products—and Business Description—Regulations Affecting Our Business—for further information in this respect. There can be no assurance that these distributors, who often act both for us and our competitors, will not give our competitors' products higher priority, thereby reducing their efforts to sell our products.

In the United States, for instance, we sell substantially all of our beer to independent wholesalers for distribution to retailers and ultimately consumers. As independent companies, wholesalers make their own business decisions that may not always align themselves with our interests. If our wholesalers do not effectively distribute our products, our financial results could be adversely affected.

In addition, contractual restrictions and the regulatory environment of many markets may make it very difficult to change distributors in a number of markets. In certain cases, poor performance by a distributor or wholesaler is not a sufficient reason for replacement. Our consequent inability to replace unproductive or inefficient distributors could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Competition could lead to a reduction of our margins, increase costs and adversely affect our profitability.

Globally, brewers compete mainly on the basis of brand image, price, quality, distribution networks and customer service. Consolidation has significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of our competitors in some of the markets in which we operate, and competition is expected to increase further as the trend towards consolidation among companies in the beer industry continues.

Competition may divert consumers and customers from our products. Competition in our various markets could cause us to reduce pricing, increase capital investment, increase marketing and other expenditures, prevent us from increasing prices to recover higher costs, and thereby cause us to reduce margins or lose market share. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Innovation faces inherent risks, and the new products we introduce may not be successful.

Additionally, the absence of level playing fields in some markets and the lack of transparency, or even certain unfair or illegal practices, such as tax evasion and corruption, may skew the competitive environment, with material adverse effects on our profitability or ability to operate.

The ability of our subsidiaries to distribute cash upstream may be subject to various conditions and limitations.

To a large extent, we are organized as a holding company and our operations are carried out through subsidiaries. Our domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliated companies' ability to upstream or distribute cash (to be used, among other things, to meet our financial obligations) through dividends, intercompany advances, management fees and other payments is, to a large extent, dependent on the availability of cash flows at the level of such domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliated companies and may be restricted by applicable laws and accounting principles. In particular, 31.3% (USD 11.5 billion) of our total revenue of USD 36.8 billion in 2009 came from our Brazilian listed subsidiary Companhia de Bebidas das Américas - AmBev (**AmBev**), which is not wholly owned and is listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange and NYSE. Certain of our equity investments (such as our investment in Grupo Modelo) contribute cash flow to us through dividend payments but are not controlled by us, and our receipt of dividend payments from these entities is therefore outside our control. In addition to the above, some of our subsidiaries are subject to laws restricting their ability to pay dividends or the amount of dividends they may pay. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Transfers from Subsidiaries for further information in this respect.

If we are not able to obtain sufficient cash flows from our domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliated companies, this could adversely impact our ability to pay our substantially increased debt resulting from the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and otherwise negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

An inability to reduce costs could affect profitability.

Our future success and earnings growth depend in part on our ability to be efficient in producing, advertising and selling our products and services. We are pursuing a number of initiatives to improve operational efficiency. Failure to generate significant cost savings and margin improvement through these initiatives could adversely affect our profitability and our ability to achieve our financial goals.

We may fail to realize all of the anticipated business growth opportunities, cost savings, increased profits, synergies and other benefits from the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Achieving all of the advantages of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition will depend partly on the continued rapid and efficient combination of the activities of InBev and Anheuser-Busch, two companies of considerable

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size that functioned independently and were incorporated in different countries, with geographically dispersed operations, and with different business cultures and compensation structures.

The integration process involves inherent costs and uncertainties, and there is no assurance that the Anheuser-Busch acquisition will achieve anticipated business growth opportunities, cost savings, increased profits, synergies and other benefits. We believe the consideration paid for the Anheuser-Busch acquisition was justified by the business growth opportunities, cost savings, increased profits, synergies, revenue benefits and other benefits we anticipated achieving by combining our InBev operations with those of Anheuser-Busch. However, not all of these anticipated business growth opportunities, cost savings, increased profits, synergies and other benefits may develop, and the assumptions upon which we determined the consideration paid for the Anheuser-Busch acquisition may prove to be incorrect because, among other things, such assumptions were based on publicly available information. In addition, benefits may be lower than anticipated if we are not able to successfully introduce the Anheuser-Busch brands (such as Budweiser) into all of the markets outside the United States in which we intend to do so, or if we fail to successfully use the intellectual property rights of any such brands in those markets, for example if we are legally restricted in using such rights, including as a result of third-party ownership of the relevant trademarks in various countries.

Implementation of the acquisition and the successful integration of Anheuser-Busch has required and will continue to require a significant amount of management time and, thus, may affect or impair management's ability to run our business effectively during the period of integration. In addition, over the longer-term, we may not be able to retain employees with the appropriate skill sets for the tasks associated with our integration plan, which could adversely affect the integration of Anheuser-Busch. In addition, employee departures and early retirements in the process of achieving synergies and company integration may create management challenges in respect of the businesses that have been acquired.

Although the estimated expense savings and revenue synergies contemplated by the Anheuser-Busch acquisition are significant, there can be no assurance that we will realize these benefits in the time expected, or at all. Any failures, material delays or unexpected costs of the integration process could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are exposed to emerging market risks.

A substantial proportion of our operations, representing approximately 37% of our 2009 revenue, are carried out in emerging markets, including Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia, China, Russia, and the Ukraine. We also have equity investments in brewers in Mexico.

Our operations and equity investments in these markets are subject to the customary risks of operating in developing countries, which include potential political and economic uncertainty, application of exchange controls, nationalization or expropriation, crime and lack of law enforcement, political insurrection, external interference, currency fluctuations, changes in government policy, political and economic changes, changes in the relations between the countries, actions of governmental authorities affecting trade and foreign investment, regulations on repatriation of funds, interpretation and application of local laws and regulations, enforceability of intellectual property and contract rights, local labor conditions and regulations. Such factors could affect our results by causing interruptions to our operations or by increasing the costs of operating in those countries or by limiting our ability to repatriate profits from those countries. Financial risks of operating in emerging markets also include risks of liquidity, inflation (for example, Brazil, Argentina and Russia have periodically experienced extremely high rates of inflation), devaluation (for example, the Brazilian and Argentine currencies have been devalued frequently during the last four decades), price volatility, currency convertibility and country default. These various factors could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. Due to our specific exposure, these factors could affect us more than our competitors with less exposure to emerging markets, and any general decline in emerging markets as a whole could impact us disproportionately compared to our competitors.

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We may not be able to successfully carry out further acquisitions and business integrations or restructuring.

We have made in the past and may make in the future acquisitions of, investments in, and joint venture and similar arrangements with, other companies and businesses. We cannot make further acquisitions unless we can identify suitable candidates and agree on the terms with them. Such transactions also involve a number of risks. We may not be able to successfully complete such transactions. After completion of a transaction, we may be required to integrate the acquired companies, businesses or operations into our existing operations. In addition, such transactions may involve the assumption of certain actual or potential, known or unknown, liabilities, which may have a potential impact on our financial risk profile. Further, the price we may pay in any future acquisition may prove to be too high as a result of various factors, such as a significant change in market conditions, the limited opportunity to conduct due diligence prior to a purchase or unexpected changes in the acquired business.

The uncertainties about the effects of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition could materially and adversely affect our businesses and operations.

Uncertainty regarding the effect of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition could cause disruptions to our businesses. These uncertainties may materially and adversely affect our businesses and their operations and could cause customers, distributors, other business partners and other parties that have business relationships with us to defer the consummation of other transactions or other decisions concerning our businesses, or to seek to change existing business relationships.

An impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As a result of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we recognized USD 32.9 billion of goodwill on our balance sheet and recorded several brands from the Anheuser-Busch business (including brands in the Budweiser brand family, the Michelob brand family, the Busch brand family and the Natural brand family) as intangible assets with indefinite life with a fair value of USD 21.4 billion. If the combination of the businesses meets with unexpected difficulties, or if our business does not develop as expected, impairment charges may be incurred in the future that could be significant and that could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on the reputation of our brands.

Our success depends on our ability to maintain and enhance the image and reputation of our existing products and to develop a favorable image and reputation for new products. The image and reputation of our products may be reduced in the future; concerns about product quality, even when unfounded, could tarnish the image and reputation of our products. An event, or series of events, that materially damages the reputation of one or more of our brands could have an adverse effect on the value of that brand and subsequent revenues from that brand or business. Restoring the image and reputation of our products may be costly and may not be possible. Moreover, our marketing efforts are subject to restrictions on the permissible advertising style, media and messages used. In a number of countries, for example, television is a prohibited medium for advertising alcoholic products, and in other countries, television advertising, while permitted, is carefully regulated. Any additional restrictions in such countries, or the introduction of similar restrictions in other countries, may constrain our brand building potential and thus reduce the value of our brands and related revenues.

Negative publicity may harm our business.

Media coverage, and publicity generally, can exert significant influence on consumer behavior and actions. If the social acceptability of beer or soft drinks were to decline significantly, sales of our products could materially decrease. In recent years, there has been increased public and political attention directed at the

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alcoholic beverage and soft drink industries. This attention is a result of public concern over alcohol-related problems, including drunk driving, underage drinking and health consequences resulting from the misuse of beer (for example, alcoholism and obesity), as well as soft-drink related problems, including health consequences resulting from the excessive consumption of soft drinks (for example, obesity). Negative publicity regarding alcohol or soft drink consumption, publication of studies that indicate a significant health risk from consumption of alcohol or soft drinks, or changes in consumer perceptions in relation to alcohol or soft drinks generally could adversely affect the sale and consumption of our products and could harm our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition as consumers and customers change their purchasing patterns. For example in Russia, concerns about alcohol abuse and underage drinking supported the recent increase of excise tax on regular-strength beer by 200%. See The beer and beverage industry may be subject to changes in taxation. Russian authorities are also looking at further legislative changes, such as a ban on the sale of beer in kiosks, a ban on the sale of beer during night hours, a ban on beer advertising on TV and radio, a mandatory license for the retail of beer and a further increase of excise taxes. Such changes could have an adverse effect on our ability to sell and advertise our products.

Key brand names are used by us, our subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and licensed to third-party brewers. To the extent that we, one of our subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or licensees are subject to negative publicity, and the negative publicity causes consumers and customers to change their purchasing patterns, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. As we continue to expand our operations into emerging and growth markets, there is a greater risk that we may be subject to negative publicity, in particular in relation to labor rights and local work conditions. Negative publicity that materially damages the reputation of one or more of our brands could have an adverse effect on the value of that brand and subsequent revenues from that brand or business, which could adversely impact our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Demand for our products may be adversely affected by changes in consumer preferences and tastes.

We depend on our ability to satisfy consumer preferences and tastes. Consumer preferences and tastes can change in unpredictable ways due to a variety of factors, such as changes in demographics, consumer health concerns about obesity, product attributes and ingredients, changes in travel, vacation or leisure activity patterns, weather, negative publicity resulting from regulatory action or litigation against us or comparable companies or a downturn in economic conditions. Consumers also may begin to prefer the products of competitors or may generally reduce their demand for products in the category. Failure by us to anticipate or respond adequately either to changes in consumer preferences and tastes or to developments in new forms of media and marketing could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Seasonal consumption cycles and adverse weather conditions may result in fluctuations in demand for our products.

Seasonal consumption cycles and adverse weather conditions in the markets in which we operate may have an impact on our operations. This is particularly true in the summer months, when unseasonably cool or wet weather can affect sales volumes. Demand for beer is normally more depressed in our major markets in the Northern Hemisphere during the first and fourth quarters of each year, and our consolidated net revenue from those markets is therefore normally lower during this time. Although this risk is somewhat mitigated by our relatively balanced footprint in both hemispheres, we are relatively more exposed to the markets in the Northern Hemisphere than to the markets in the Southern Hemisphere since the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, which could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If any of our products is defective or found to contain contaminants, we may be subject to product recalls or other liabilities.

We take precautions to ensure that our beverage products are free from contaminants and that our packaging materials (such as bottles, crowns, cans and other containers) are free of defects. Such precautions

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include quality-control programs for primary materials, the production process and our final products. We have established procedures to correct problems detected.

In the event that contamination or a defect does occur in the future, it may lead to business interruptions, product recalls or liability, each of which could have an adverse effect on our business, reputation, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Although we maintain insurance policies against certain product liability (but not product recall) risks, we may not be able to enforce our rights in respect of these policies, and, in the event that contamination or a defect occurs, any amounts that we recover may not be sufficient to offset any damage we may suffer, which could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights.

Our future success depends significantly on our ability to protect our current and future brands and products and to defend our intellectual property rights, including trademarks, patents, domain names, trade secrets and know-how. We have been granted numerous trademark registrations covering our brands and products and have filed, and expect to continue to file, trademark and patent applications seeking to protect newly developed brands and products. We cannot be sure that trademark and patent registrations will be issued with respect to any of our applications. There is also a risk that we could, by omission, fail to renew a trademark or patent on a timely basis or that our competitors will challenge, invalidate or circumvent any existing or future trademarks and patents issued to, or licensed by, us.

Although we have taken appropriate action to protect our portfolio of intellectual property rights (including trademark registration and domain names), we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will be sufficient or that third parties will not infringe upon or misappropriate proprietary rights. Moreover, some of the countries in which we operate, such as China, offer less intellectual property protection than is available in Europe or the United States. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights against infringement or misappropriation, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition, and in particular, on our ability to develop our business.

We rely on key third parties, including key suppliers, and the termination or modification of the arrangements with such third parties could negatively affect our business.

We rely on key third-party suppliers, including third-party suppliers for a range of raw materials for beer and soft drinks, and for packaging material, including aluminum cans, glass, kegs and PET bottles. We seek to limit our exposure to market fluctuations in these supplies by entering into medium- and long-term fixed-price arrangements. We have a limited number of suppliers of aluminum cans, glass and PET bottles. Consolidation of the aluminum can industry, glass and PET bottle industry in certain markets in which we operate has reduced local supply alternatives and increased the risk of disruption to aluminum can, glass and PET bottle supplies. Although we generally have other suppliers of raw materials and packaging materials, the termination of or material change to arrangements with certain key suppliers, disagreements with suppliers as to payment or other terms, or the failure of a key supplier to meet our contractual obligations or otherwise deliver materials consistent with current usage would or may require us to make purchases from alternative suppliers, in each case at potentially higher prices than those agreed with this supplier, and this could have a material impact on our production, distribution and sale of beer and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

A number of key brand names are both licensed to third-party brewers and used by companies over which we do not have control. For instance, our global brand Stella Artois is licensed to third parties in Algeria, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Montenegro, New Zealand, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Greece, and another global brand, Beck's, is licensed to third parties in

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Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Montenegro, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Tunisia. Finally, Budweiser is licensed to third parties in, amongst other countries, Argentina, India, Japan, Korea, Panama and Spain. See Business Description Licensing for more information in this respect. To the extent that one of these key brand names or our joint ventures, investments in companies in which we do not own a controlling interest and our licensees are subject to negative publicity, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

For certain packaging supplies, raw materials and commodities, we rely on a small number of important suppliers. If these suppliers became unable to continue to meet our requirements, and we are unable to develop alternative sources of supply, our operations and financial results could be adversely affected.

The consolidation of retailers may adversely affect us.

The retail industry in Europe, the United States and in other countries in which we operate continues to consolidate. Large retailers may seek to improve profitability and sales by asking for lower prices or increased trade spending. Although retailers purchase products from wholesalers (including in a limited number of markets, from our wholesaler operations), rather than directly from us, the efforts of retailers could result in reduced profitability for the beer industry as a whole and indirectly adversely affect our financial results.

We could incur significant costs as a result of compliance with, and/or violations of or liabilities under, various regulations that govern our operations.

Our business is highly regulated in many of the countries in which we operate. The regulations adopted by the authorities in these countries govern many parts of our operations, including brewing, marketing and advertising (in particular to persons under the legal drinking age), transportation, distributor relationships and sales. We may be subject to claims that we have not complied with existing laws and regulations, which could result in fines and penalties. We are also routinely subject to new or modified laws and regulations with which we must comply in order to avoid claims, fines and other penalties, which could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. There can be no assurance that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, or that such regulation will not interfere with our beer or soft drinks businesses.

The level of regulation to which our businesses are subject can be affected by changes in the public perception of beer and soft drinks consumption. In recent years, there has been increased social and political attention in certain countries directed at the alcoholic beverage and soft drinks industries, and governmental bodies may respond to any public criticism by implementing further regulatory restrictions on opening hours, drinking ages or advertising. Such public concern and any resulting restrictions may cause the social acceptability of beer or soft drinks to decline significantly and consumption trends to shift away from these products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk of litigation.

We are now and may in the future be party to legal proceedings and claims and significant damages may be asserted against us. See Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Obligations and Contingencies Contingencies and note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for a description of certain material contingencies which we believe will possibly (but not probably) be realized. Given the inherent uncertainty of litigation, it is possible that we might incur liabilities as a consequence of the proceedings and claims brought against us, including those not currently believed by us to be possible.

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Moreover, companies in the alcoholic beverage industry are, from time to time, exposed to collective suits (class actions) or other litigation relating to alcohol advertising, alcohol abuse problems or health consequences from the excessive consumption of alcohol. As an illustration, certain beer and alcoholic beverage producers from the United States, Canada and Europe were recently involved in class actions in the United States seeking damages for alleged marketing of alcoholic beverages to underage consumers. If any of these types of litigation result in fines, damages or reputational damage for us, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

On 16 October 2008, Grupo Modelo, Diblo S.A. de C.V. and the Grupo Modelo series A shareholders filed a notice of arbitration, under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, against Anheuser-Busch, Anheuser-Busch International Inc. and Anheuser-Busch International Holdings Inc. The notice of arbitration claimed the transaction between Anheuser-Busch and InBev violated provisions of the 1993 investment agreement, governed by the law of the United Mexican States, between the Anheuser-Busch entities, Grupo Modelo, Diblo and the series A shareholders. It seeks post-closing relief, including (i) a declaration that Anheuser-Busch breached the 1993 investment agreement, (ii) rescission of certain continuing rights and obligations under the 1993 investment agreement, (iii) a permanent injunction against Anheuser-Busch or its successors from exercising governance rights under the 1993 investment agreement, (iv) suspension of Anheuser-Busch's right to exercise a right of first refusal to purchase the stock of Grupo Modelo held by the series A shareholders, (v) rectification of the 1993 investment agreement to add additional restrictions on the Anheuser-Busch entities and (vi) money damages of up to \$2.5 billion. The respondents believe that the claims are without merit because, among other things, there is no change of control clause in the investment agreement and no sale or transfer of the shares of Grupo Modelo and Diblo held by Anheuser-Busch International Holdings Inc. occurred. However, the relief sought by Grupo Modelo, Diblo and its series A shareholders in the arbitral proceeding or any other equitable or other relief they may seek may have an adverse effect on us, including by limiting our ability to exercise governance rights under the investment agreement with Grupo Modelo after the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. On 2 February 2009, the arbitration panel denied Grupo Modelo's request for interim measures that would have prevented Anheuser-Busch from exercising its corporate governance rights pending the final arbitration proceeding. The panel also ruled that Anheuser-Busch was to provide 90 days' notice if it intends to sell its shares. In August 2009, the final arbitration proceeding was conducted in New York City. The arbitration panel has not yet issued a ruling. See Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings Anheuser-Busch Grupo Modelo Arbitration.

See Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings for additional information on litigation matters.

The beer and beverage industry may be subject to changes in taxation.

Taxation on our beer and non-beer products in the countries in which we operate is comprised of different taxes specific to each jurisdiction, such as excise and other indirect taxes. In many jurisdictions, such excise and other indirect taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to customers. Increases in excise and other indirect taxes applicable to our products either on an absolute basis or relative to the levels applicable to other beverages tend to adversely affect our revenue or margins, both by reducing overall consumption and by encouraging consumers to switch to lower-taxed categories of beverages. These increases also adversely affect the affordability of our products and our profitability. For example, in November 2008 the Brazilian Congress approved certain changes (effective 1 January 2009) to the taxable basis and tax rates of the Imposto Sobre Produtos Industrializados (the Brazilian federal excise tax) and the PIS/COFINS (Brazilian social contributions). Under the previous system, these taxes were paid as a fixed rate per hectoliter by all taxpayers. The new system provided that higher priced brands will pay higher taxes per hectoliter than lower priced brands. The actual increase in AmBev's federal excise tax and PIS/COFINS tax burden is dependent on AmBev's price, packaging and brand mix, but we estimate that AmBev's total tax burden regarding such taxes increased by approximately 15%. Currently, the Brazilian government, through a market survey of prices of beverage products nationally in Brazil and dialogue with industry, is considering a tax increase.

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Similarly, the United States brewing industry is subject to significant taxation. The U.S. federal government currently levies an excise tax of \$18 per barrel (equivalent to 1.1734776 hectoliters) on beer sold for consumption in the United States. All states also levy excise and/or sales taxes on alcoholic beverages. From time to time, there are proposals to increase these taxes, and as a result of the current economic climate and the fiscal difficulties of some states, these proposals have become more prevalent. In 2009, the States of Illinois, New York and North Carolina increased their excise taxes on alcohol, the State of Massachusetts instituted a sales tax on off-premise alcohol sales and the State of Kentucky increased its retail tax rate on off-premise alcohol sales. In addition, although no legislation has been introduced to this effect, there have been proposals to increase federal excise taxes on alcohol to raise revenue to pay the costs of health care proposals. Increase in excises taxes on alcohol could adversely affect our United States business or its profitability.

On 1 January 2010, Russia implemented an increase in the excise tax on regular-strength beer by 200% and in 2009 the Ukraine almost doubled the excise taxes on all beers. These taxes have resulted in significant price increases in both countries, and will likely cause our volumes of beer sold in Russia and the Ukraine to decrease. There is a high risk that excise taxes in both countries may be increased in the future, and further increases would have an adverse effect on our operation in those countries. See Negative publicity may harm our business.

Proposals to increase excise or other indirect taxes may result from the current economic climate and may also be influenced by changes in the public perception regarding the consumption of alcohol and soft drinks. To the extent that the effect of the tax reforms described above or other proposed changes to excise and other indirect duties in the countries in which we operate is to increase the total burden of indirect taxation on our products, the results of our operations in those countries could be adversely affected.

In addition to excise and other indirect duties, we are subject to income and other taxes in the countries in which we operate. There can be no assurance that the operations of our breweries and other facilities will not become subject to increased taxation by national, local or foreign authorities or that we and our subsidiaries will not become subject to higher corporate income tax rates or to new or modified taxation regulations and requirements. Any such increases or changes in taxation would tend to adversely impact our results of operations.

We are exposed to antitrust and competition laws in certain jurisdictions and the risk of changes in such laws or in the interpretation and enforcement of existing antitrust and competition laws.

We are subject to antitrust and competition laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate, and in a number of jurisdictions we produce and/or sell a significant portion of the beer consumed. Consequently, we may be subject to regulatory scrutiny in certain of these jurisdictions. For instance, our Brazilian listed subsidiary, AmBev, has been subject to monitoring by Brazilian antitrust authorities (see Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings AmBev and its Subsidiaries Antitrust Matters). There can be no assurance that the introduction of new competition laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate, the interpretation of existing antitrust or competition laws or the enforcement of existing antitrust or competition laws, or any agreements with antitrust or competition authorities, against us or our subsidiaries, including AmBev, will not affect our business or the businesses of our subsidiaries in the future.

Our operations are subject to environmental regulations, which could expose us to significant compliance costs and litigation relating to environmental issues.

Our operations are subject to environmental regulations by national, state and local agencies, including, in certain cases, regulations that impose liability without regard to fault. These regulations can result in liability which might adversely affect our operations. The environmental regulatory climate in the markets in which we operate is becoming stricter, with greater emphasis on enforcement.

While we have budgeted for future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that we will not incur substantial environmental liability or that applicable environmental laws and regulations will not change or become more stringent in the future.

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We operate a joint venture in Cuba, in which the Government of Cuba is our joint venture partner. Cuba has been identified by the U.S. Department of State as a state sponsor of terrorism and is targeted by broad and comprehensive economic and trade sanctions of the United States. Our operations in Cuba may adversely affect our reputation and the liquidity and value of our securities.

We own indirectly a 50% equity interest in Cerveceria Bucanero S.A., a Cuban company in the business of producing and selling beer. The other 50% equity interest is owned by the Government of Cuba. Cerveceria Bucanero S.A. is operated as a joint venture in which we appoint the general manager. Cerveceria Bucanero S.A.'s main brands are Bucanero and Cristal. In 2009, Cerveceria Bucanero S.A. sold 1.1 million hectoliters, representing about 0.3% of our global volume of 409 million hectoliters for the year. Although Cerveceria Bucanero S.A.'s production is primarily sold in Cuba, a small portion of its production is exported and sold by certain of our non-U.S. affiliates in other countries outside Cuba (but not the United States). Cerveceria Bucanero S.A. also imports and sells in Cuba a small quantity of Beck's branded products produced by one of our German subsidiaries.

Cuba has been identified by the United States government as a state sponsor of terrorism, and the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control and the U.S. Commerce Department together administer and enforce broad and comprehensive economic and trade sanctions based on U.S. foreign policy towards Cuba. Although our operations in Cuba are quantitatively immaterial, our overall business reputation may suffer or we may face additional regulatory scrutiny as a result of our activities in Cuba based on its identification as a state sponsor of terrorism and target of U.S. economic and trade sanctions. In addition, there are initiatives by federal and state lawmakers in the United States, and certain U.S. institutional investors, including pension funds, to adopt laws, regulations or policies requiring divestment from, or reporting of interests in, or to facilitate divestment from, companies that do business with countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism, including Cuba. If investors decide to liquidate or otherwise divest their investments in companies that have operations of any magnitude in Cuba, the market in and value of our securities could be adversely impacted.

In addition, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (known as the **Helms-Burton Act**) authorizes private lawsuits for damages against anyone who traffics in property confiscated without compensation by the Government of Cuba from persons who at the time were, or have since become, nationals of the United States. Although this section of the Helms-Burton Act is currently suspended by discretionary presidential action, the suspension may not continue in the future. Claims accrue notwithstanding the suspension and may be asserted if the suspension is discontinued. The Helms-Burton Act also includes a section that authorizes the U.S. Department of State to prohibit entry into the United States of non-U.S. persons who traffic in confiscated property, and corporate officers and principals of such persons, and their families. We have received notice of claims purporting to be made under the Helms-Burton Act relating to Cerveceria Bucanero S.A.'s use of a trademark, which is alleged to have been confiscated by the Cuban government and trafficked by us through our ownership and management of Cerveceria Bucanero S.A. Although we have attempted to review and evaluate the validity of the claims, due to the uncertain underlying circumstances, we are currently unable to express a view as to the validity of such claims, or as to the standing of the claimants to pursue them.

We may not be able to recruit or retain key personnel.

In order to develop, support and market our products, we must hire and retain skilled employees with particular expertise. The implementation of our strategic business plans could be undermined by a failure to recruit or retain key personnel or the unexpected loss of senior employees, including in acquired companies.

Our success following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition will also depend, among other things, on our capacity to retain the key employees of Anheuser-Busch and InBev. These key employees could leave their employment because of the uncertainties about their roles in our combined company, difficulties related to the combination, or a general desire not to remain with us. Redundancies and early retirements at Anheuser-Busch,

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made in connection with the integration of InBev and Anheuser-Busch following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, could also impact our ability to retain key personnel at Anheuser-Busch and relations with the Anheuser-Busch workforce. Moreover, we will have to address issues inherent in the management of a greater number of employees in some very diverse geographic areas. Therefore, it is not certain that we will be able to attract or retain our key employees and successfully manage them, which could disrupt our business and have an unfavorable material effect on our financial position, our income from operations and our competitive position.

We are exposed to labor strikes and disputes that could lead to a negative impact on our costs and production level.

Our success depends on maintaining good relations with our workforce. In several of our operations, a majority of our workforce is unionized. For instance, a majority of the hourly employees at our breweries in the United States are represented by unions. Our production may be affected by work stoppages or slowdowns as a result of disputes under existing collective labor agreements with labor unions. We may not be able to satisfactorily renegotiate our collective labor agreements when they expire and may face tougher negotiations or higher wage demands. Furthermore, a work stoppage or slowdown at our facilities could interrupt the transport of raw materials from our suppliers or the transport of our products to our customers. Such disruptions could put a strain on our relationships with suppliers and clients and may have lasting effects on our business even after the disputes with our labor force have been resolved, including as a result of negative publicity.

The reorganization and restructuring of our business as a result of current market challenges and the Anheuser-Busch acquisition has led to a more strained relationship with unions in some of our operations. For example, in late 2009 and early 2010, we experienced work stoppages in Belgium led by unions.

Our production may also be affected by work stoppages or slowdowns that affect our suppliers, as a result of disputes under existing collective labor agreements with labor unions, in connection with negotiations of new collective labor agreements, as a result of supplier financial distress, or for other reasons. For example, many suppliers are experiencing financial distress due to decreasing production volumes, jeopardizing their ability to provide supplies to us.

A strike, work stoppage or slowdown within our operations or those of our suppliers, or an interruption or shortage of raw materials for any other reason (including but not limited to financial distress, natural disaster, or difficulties affecting a supplier) could have a material adverse effect on our earnings, financial condition and ability to operate our business.

Information technology failures could disrupt our operations.

We increasingly rely on information technology systems to process, transmit, and store electronic information. A significant portion of the communication between our personnel, customers, and suppliers depends on information technology. As with all large systems, our information systems may be vulnerable to a variety of interruptions due to events beyond our control, including, but not limited to, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, hackers or other security issues. These or other similar interruptions could disrupt our operations, cash flows or financial condition.

We depend on information technology to enable us to operate efficiently and interface with customers, as well as to maintain in-house management and control. We have also entered into various information technology services agreements (with, among others, IBM Belgium, BT Limited Belgian Branch and LogicaCMG SA/NV) pursuant to which our information technology infrastructure is outsourced. The concentration of processes in shared services centers means that any disruption could impact a large portion of our business within the operating zones served. If we do not allocate, and effectively manage, the resources necessary to build and sustain the proper technology infrastructure, we could be subject to transaction errors, processing inefficiencies, loss of customers, business disruptions, or the loss of or damage to intellectual property

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through security breach. As with all information technology systems, our system could also be penetrated by outside parties intent on extracting information, corrupting information or disrupting business processes. Such interruptions could disrupt our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Natural and other disasters could disrupt our operations.

Our business and operating results could be negatively impacted by social, technical or physical risks such as earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding, fire, power loss, loss of water supply, telecommunications and information technology system failures, political instability, military conflict and uncertainties arising from terrorist attacks, including a global economic slowdown, the economic consequences of any military action and associated political instability.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient.

The cost of some of our insurance policies could increase in the future. In addition, some types of losses, such as losses resulting from wars, acts of terrorism, or natural disasters, generally are not insured because they are either uninsurable or it is not economically practical to obtain insurance. Moreover, insurers recently have become more reluctant to insure against these types of events. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, this could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to the New Notes

Since the Issuer and the Parent Guarantor are holding companies that conduct operations through subsidiaries, your right to receive payments on the New Notes and the Guarantees is subordinated to the other liabilities of the Issuer's subsidiaries and those of the Parent Guarantor who are not Subsidiary Guarantors.

The Parent Guarantor is organized as a holding company for our operations, and the Issuer is the holding company for Anheuser-Busch. As a result, substantially all of the Issuer's and the Parent Guarantor's operations are carried on through subsidiaries. The Issuer's principal source of income is the dividends and distributions the Issuer receives from its subsidiaries. The Parent Guarantor had guaranteed a total of USD 49.3 billion of debt as of 31 March 2010. Following the completion of the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch by InBev, the Parent Guarantor has guaranteed all of the outstanding capital markets debt issued or guaranteed by Anheuser-Busch, any outstanding debt under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, the 2010 Facilities Agreements and may guarantee certain indebtedness of certain of its subsidiaries.

The Issuer's and the Parent Guarantor's ability to meet their financial obligations is dependent upon the availability of cash flows from their domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliated companies through dividends, intercompany advances, management fees and other payments. The Issuer's and the Parent Guarantor's subsidiaries and affiliated companies are not required and may not be able to pay dividends to the Issuer or the Parent Guarantor. Only certain of the Parent Guarantor's subsidiaries are guarantors of the New Notes. Claims of the creditors of the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's subsidiaries who are not Subsidiary Guarantors have priority as to the assets of such subsidiaries over the claims of creditors of the Issuer or the Parent Guarantor. Consequently, Holders are structurally subordinated, on the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's insolvency, to the prior claims of the creditors of the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's subsidiaries who are not Subsidiary Guarantors.

The Guarantees to be provided by the Parent Guarantor and the Subsidiary Guarantors, are subject to certain limitations that may affect the validity or enforceability of the Guarantees.

Enforcement of each Guarantee will be subject to certain generally available defenses. Local laws and defenses may vary, and may include those that relate to corporate benefit (*ultra vires*), fraudulent conveyance or

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transfer (*actio pauliana*), voidable preference, financial assistance, corporate purpose, subordination and capital maintenance or similar laws and concepts. They may also include regulations or defenses which affect the rights of creditors generally.

If a court were to find a Guarantee given by a Guarantor, or a portion thereof, void or unenforceable as a result of such local laws or defenses, or to the extent that agreed limitations on Guarantees apply (see Description of the New Notes Guarantee Limitations), Holders would cease to have any claim in respect of that Guarantor and would be creditors solely of the Issuer and any remaining Guarantors and, if payment had already been made under the relevant Guarantee, the court could require that the recipient return the payment to the relevant Guarantor.

The guarantee provided by Brandbrew S.A. is subject to certain limitations.

For the purposes of the Guarantee provided by Brandbrew S.A. (**Brandbrew**), the maximum aggregate liability of Brandbrew, Brandbrew's Guarantee and as guarantor of the Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities (as defined below) (excluding its Guarantee) shall not exceed an amount equal to the aggregate of (without double counting): (A) the aggregate amount of all moneys received by Brandbrew and its subsidiaries as a borrower or issuer under Brandbrew's Guaranteed Facilities (as defined below); (B) the aggregate amount of all outstanding intercompany loans made to Brandbrew and its Subsidiaries by other members of the AB InBev Group which have been directly or indirectly funded using the proceeds of borrowings under Brandbrew's Guaranteed Facilities; and (C) an amount equal to 100% of the greater of: (I) the sum of Brandbrew's own capital (*capitaux propres*) and its subordinated debt (*dettes subordonnées*) (other than any subordinated debt already accounted above) (both as referred to in the Law of 2002) as reflected in Brandbrew's then most recent annual accounts approved by the competent organ of Brandbrew (as audited by its *réviseur d'entreprises* (external auditor), if required by law); and (II) the sum of Brandbrew's own capital (*capitaux propres*) and its subordinated debt (*dettes subordonnées*) (both as referred to in article 34 of the Law of 2002) as reflected in its filed annual accounts available as of the date of Brandbrew's Guarantee.

In addition, the obligations and liabilities of Brandbrew under its Guarantee and under any of its Guaranteed Facilities shall not include any obligation which, if incurred, would constitute a breach of the provisions on financial assistance as defined by article 49-6 of the Luxembourg Law on Commercial Companies dated 10 August 1915, as amended, to the extent such or an equivalent provision is applicable to the relevant Luxembourg Guarantor.

The Guarantees provided by the Subsidiary Guarantors (but not the Parent Guarantor) may be released in certain circumstances.

Each of the Guarantors, other than the Parent Guarantor, may terminate its Guarantee in the event that (i) the relevant Guarantor is released from its guarantee of the Issuer's 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, or is no longer a guarantor thereunder and (ii) the aggregate amount of indebtedness for borrowed money for which the relevant Guarantor is an obligor (as a guarantor or borrower) does not exceed 10% of the consolidated gross assets of the Parent Guarantor as reflected in the balance sheet included in its most recent publicly released interim or annual consolidated financial statements. In addition, each Subsidiary Guarantor whose Guarantee is subject to the limitations described below under Description of the New Notes Guarantee Limitations may terminate its Guarantee in the event that under the rules, regulations or interpretations of the SEC such Subsidiary Guarantor determines that it would be required to include its financial statements in any registration statement filed with the SEC with respect to any series of notes or guarantees issued under the Indenture or in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the SEC (by reason of such limitations or otherwise). For more information see Description of the New Notes Guarantees.

In relation to any of our future periodic or other filings with the SEC, if the rules and regulations of the SEC require that the Guarantees be full and unconditional obligations of each of the Subsidiary Guarantors;

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otherwise, in connection with such filing, separate financial statements of the Subsidiary Guarantors would be required to be filed as well. As discussed below under Description of the New Notes Guarantee Limitations, any Guarantee that is subject to limitations may be terminated or amended or modified in order to ensure compliance with the SEC's rules and regulations and to ensure that separate financial statements of such Subsidiary Guarantor need not be provided. It may not be possible to amend the limitations on the Guarantees in a manner that would meet the SEC's requirements for full and unconditional guarantees and be consistent with local law requirements for guarantees. For more information see Description of the New Notes Guarantees.

If the Guarantees by the Subsidiary Guarantors are released, the Issuer and the Parent Guarantor are not required to replace them, and the New Notes will have the benefit of fewer or no Subsidiary Guarantees for the remaining maturity of the New Notes.

BrandBrew S.A., the Subsidiary Guarantor whose Guarantee is subject to limitations, accounted for approximately 1% of the total consolidated EBITDA, as defined, of AB InBev Group for the year ended 31 December 2009 and approximately 1% of the total consolidated debt of AB InBev Group as of 31 December 2009.

Since the New Notes are unsecured, your right to receive payments may be adversely affected.

The New Notes that the Issuer is offering will be unsecured. The New Notes are not subordinated to any of the Issuer's other debt obligations, and therefore, they will rank equally with all its other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. If the Issuer defaults on the New Notes or the Guarantors default on the Guarantees, or after bankruptcy, examinership, liquidation or reorganization, then, to the extent that the Issuer or the Guarantors have granted security over their assets, the assets that secure their debts will be used to satisfy the obligations under that secured debt before the Issuer or the Guarantors can make payment on the New Notes or the Guarantees. There may only be limited assets available to make payments on the New Notes or the Guarantees in the event of an acceleration of the New Notes. If there is not enough collateral to satisfy the obligations of the secured debt, then the remaining amounts on the secured debt would share equally with all unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness.

Your rights as a Holder may be inferior to the rights of holders of a different series of the Issuer's notes issued under either the Indenture or a different indenture.

The New Notes are governed by the Indenture described under Description of the New Notes among the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor, the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto from time to time and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (the **Indenture**). The Issuer may issue additional series of notes under the Indenture that have different terms from the New Notes. The Issuer may also issue series of notes under the Indenture that provide holders of those notes with rights superior to the rights attaching to the New Notes or that may be granted in the future to noteholders of other series.

Should the Guarantors default on their Guarantees, your right to receive payments on the Guarantees may be adversely affected by the insolvency laws of the jurisdiction of organization of the defaulting Guarantors.

The Parent Guarantor and Subsidiary Guarantors are organized under the laws of various jurisdictions, and it is likely that any insolvency proceedings applicable to a Guarantor would be governed by the law of its jurisdiction of organization. The insolvency laws of the various jurisdictions of organization of the Guarantors may vary as to treatment of unsecured creditors and may contain prohibitions on the Guarantors ability to pay any debts existing at the time of the insolvency.

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Since the Parent Guarantor is a Belgian company, Belgian insolvency laws may adversely affect a recovery by the Holders of amounts payable under the New Notes.

There are two types of insolvency procedures under Belgian law: (i) the judicial restructuring (*réorganisation judiciaire/gerechtelijke reorganisatie*) procedure and (ii) the bankruptcy (*faillite/faillissement*) procedure, each of which is described below.

A proceeding for a judicial restructuring may be commenced if the continuation of the debtor's business is, either immediately or in the future, at risk. The continuation of the debtor's business is, in any event, deemed to be at risk if, as a result of losses, the debtor's net assets have declined to less than 50% of its stated capital.

A request for a judicial restructuring is filed on the initiative of the debtor by a petition. The court can consider a preliminary suspension of payments during an initial period of six months, which can be extended by up to a maximum period of six months at the request of the company. In exceptional circumstances and in the interest of the creditors, there may be an additional extension of six months. In principle, during the initial suspension period, the debtor cannot be dissolved or declared bankrupt. However, the initial suspension period can be terminated if it becomes manifestly clear that the debtor will not be able to continue its business. Following early termination of the initial suspension period, the debtor can be dissolved or declared bankrupt. As a rule, creditors cannot enforce their rights against the debtor's assets during the period of preliminary suspension of payments, except in the following circumstances: (i) failure by the debtor to pay interest or charges falling due in the course of the preliminary suspension period, (ii) failure by the debtor to pay any new debts (e.g., debts which have arisen after the date of the preliminary suspension of payments) or (iii) enforcement by a creditor of security (or certain netting arrangements and relating accelerated termination arrangements) pursuant to the Belgian Act of 15 December 2004 on financial collateral.

During the preliminary suspension period, the debtor must draw up a restructuring plan which must be approved by a majority of its creditors who were present at a meeting of creditors and whose aggregate claims represent over half of all outstanding claims of the debtor. The restructuring plan must have a maximum duration of five years. This plan will be approved by the court provided the plan does not violate the formalities required by the judicial restructuring legislation nor public policy. The plan will be binding on all creditors listed in the plan. Enforcement rights of creditors secured by certain types of *in rem* rights are not bound by the plan. Such creditors may, as a result, enforce their security from the beginning of the final suspension period. Under certain conditions, and subject to certain exceptions, enforcement by such creditors can be suspended for up to 24 months (as from the filing of the request for a judicial restructuring with the relevant court). Under further conditions, this period of 24 months may be extended by a further 12 months.

Any provision providing that an agreement would be terminated as the result of a debtor entering a judicial composition is ineffective, subject to exceptions set forth in the Belgian Act of 15 December 2004 on financial collateral.

The above essentially describes the so-called judicial restructuring by collective agreement of the creditors. The judicial restructuring legislation also provides for alternative judicial restructuring procedures, including (i) by amicable settlement between the debtor and two or more of its creditors and (ii) by court-ordered transfer of part or all of the debtor's business.

A company which, on a sustained basis, has ceased to make payments and whose credit is impaired will be deemed to be in a state of bankruptcy. Within one month after the cessation of payments, the company must file for bankruptcy. If the company is late in filing for bankruptcy, its directors could be held liable for damages to creditors as a result thereof. Bankruptcy procedures may also be initiated on the request of unpaid creditors or on the initiative of the public prosecutor.

Once the court decides that the requirements for bankruptcy are met, the court will establish a date before which claims for all unpaid debts must be filed by creditors. A bankruptcy trustee will be appointed to

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assume the operation of the business and to organize a sale of the debtor's assets, the distribution of the proceeds thereof to creditors and the liquidation of the debtor.

Payments or other transactions (as listed below) made by a company during a certain period of time prior to that company being declared bankrupt (the **suspect period**) (*période suspecte/verdachte periode*) can be voided for the benefit of the creditors. The court will determine the date of commencement and the duration of the suspect period. This period starts on the date of sustained cessation of payment of debts by the debtor. The court can only determine the date of sustained cessation of payment of debts if it has been requested to do so by a creditor proceeding for a bankruptcy judgment or if proceedings are initiated to that effect by the bankruptcy trustee or by any other interested party. This date cannot be earlier than six months before the date of the bankruptcy judgment, unless a decision to dissolve the company was made more than six months before the date of the bankruptcy judgment, in which case the date could be the date of such decision to dissolve the company. The ruling determining the date of commencement of the suspect period or the bankruptcy judgment itself can be opposed by third parties, such as other creditors, within 15 days following the publication of that ruling in the Belgian Official Gazette.

The transactions which can or must be voided under the bankruptcy rules for the benefit of the bankrupt estate include (i) any transaction entered into by a Belgian company during the suspect period if the value given to creditors significantly exceeded the value the company received in consideration, (ii) any transaction entered into by a company which has stopped making payments if the counterparty to the transaction was aware of the suspension of payments, (iii) security interests granted during the suspect period if they intend to secure a debt which existed prior to the date on which the security interest was granted, (iv) any payments (in whatever form, i.e. money or in kind or by way of set-off) made during the suspect period of any debt which was not yet due, as well as all payments made during the suspect period other than with money or monetary instruments (i.e. checks, promissory notes, etc.) and (v) any transaction or payment effected with fraudulent intent irrespective of its date.

Following a judgment commencing a bankruptcy proceeding, enforcement rights of individual creditors are suspended (subject to exceptions set forth in the Belgian Act of 15 December 2004 on financial collateral). Creditors secured by *in rem* rights, such as share pledges, will regain their ability to enforce their rights under the security after the bankruptcy trustee has verified the creditors' claims.

The New Notes lack a developed trading market, and such a market may never develop. The trading price for the New Notes may be adversely affected by credit market conditions.

The Issuer does not intend to list the New Notes on any securities exchange. There can be no assurance that an active trading market will develop for the New Notes, nor any assurance regarding the ability of Holders to sell their New Notes or the price at which such Holders may be able to sell their New Notes. If a trading market were to develop, the New Notes could trade at prices that may be higher or lower than the initial offering price depending on many factors, including, among other things, prevailing interest rates, the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's financial results, any decline in the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's creditworthiness and the market for similar securities. The trading market for the New Notes will be affected by general credit market conditions, which in recent periods have been marked by significant volatility and price reductions, including for debt issued by investment-grade companies.

The Change in Control Clause may not be effective.

The Change in Control Clause, as detailed under Description of the New Notes Holder's Option to Require Repayment upon a Change of Control is subject to the approval of our shareholders. The approval of the Change in Control Clause is expected to be raised at the next general meeting of our shareholders after 1 May 2010. In the event that the shareholders do not approve the Change in Control Clause it will not be effective.

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The Issuer may not be able to repurchase all of the Notes upon a Change of Control, which would result in a default under the Notes.

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, each Holder will have the right to require the Issuer to repurchase all or any part of such Holder's Notes at a price equal to 101% of its principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. If such change of control event occurs, there can be no assurance that the Issuer would have sufficient financial resources available to satisfy its obligations to repurchase the Notes. In addition, the Issuer's ability to repurchase the Notes for cash may be limited by law or by the terms of other agreements relating to its indebtedness outstanding at that time. The Issuer's failure to repurchase the Notes within the applicable time period would result in a default under the Indenture, which could have material adverse consequences for the Issuer and for Holders.

As a foreign private issuer in the United States, we are exempt from a number of rules under the U.S. securities laws and are permitted to file less information with the SEC.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**), that impose certain disclosure obligations and procedural requirements for proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. In addition, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Moreover, we are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information concerning us than there is for U.S. public companies.

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We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the New Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers. In consideration for issuing the New Notes as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange a like principal amount of Old Notes, the terms of which are identical in all material respects to the New Notes. The Old Notes surrendered in exchange for the New Notes will be cancelled.

We used all of the net proceeds from the sale of the Old Notes to repay, on 6 April 2010, USD 3.230 billion outstanding under the Facility D loan of our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. The Facility D loan and our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement are described in Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. No portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Old Notes was on-lent to any member of the AB InBev Group.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following tables set forth, for the periods and dates indicated, certain information regarding the exchange rate between the euro and the U.S. dollar, based on the closing spot rates as published by Bloomberg at 5:00 p.m. (New York time) on each business day during the period. These rates may differ from the actual rates used in the preparation of the financial statements and other financial information appearing in this prospectus. Inclusion of these exchange rates is not meant to suggest that the U.S. dollar amounts actually represent such euro amounts or that such amounts could have been converted into euro at any particular rate, if any. The following tables have been set out solely for the purpose of convenience.

Year ended 31 December	High	Low	Average⁽¹⁾	Period End
	<i>(U.S. dollars per euro)</i>			
2009	1.5135	1.2530	1.3952	1.4321
2008	1.5991	1.2453	1.4710	1.3971
2007	1.4872	1.2893	1.3796	1.4589
2006	1.3343	1.1820	1.2657	1.3197
2005	1.3465	1.1670	1.2387	1.1849

Note:

(1) The average of the exchange rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.

Month	High	Low
	<i>(U.S. dollars per euro)</i>	
May 2010 (through 18 May 2010)	1.3195	1.2202
April 2010	1.3653	1.3175
March 2010	1.3769	1.3272
February 2010	1.3964	1.3507
January 2010	1.4513	1.3863
December 2009	1.5081	1.4249
November 2009	1.5134	1.4724

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The following table shows our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of 31 March 2010 on an actual basis and on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the application of the net proceeds of the Old Notes. You should read the information in this table in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations herein and our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in this prospectus.

	As of 31 March 2010	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents, less bank overdrafts	7,509	4,279
Current interest-bearing liabilities		
Secured bank loans	30	30
Unsecured bank loans	16,221	12,991
Unsecured bond issues	413	413
Unsecured other loans	15	15
Finance lease liabilities	6	6
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities		
Secured bank loans	62	62
Unsecured bank loans ⁽¹⁾	4,252	4,252
Unsecured bond issues ⁽¹⁾	31,034	31,034
Secured other loans	6	6
Unsecured other loans	211	211
Finance lease liabilities	114	114
Total interest-bearing liabilities	52,364	49,134
Equity attributable to our equity holders	31,654	31,654
Non-controlling interests	2,928	2,928
Total Capitalization:	86,946	83,716

Note:

- (1) We used all of the net proceeds from the sale of the Old Notes to repay, on 6 April 2010, USD 3.230 billion outstanding under the Facility D loan of our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which resulted in a decrease by USD 3.230 billion in cash and cash equivalent and current unsecured bank loans. In addition to the repayment made from the net proceeds of the sale of the Old Notes on 6 April 2010 we repaid all of the amounts outstanding under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. For a description of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, see Overview of Business Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement.

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The selected historical financial information presented below as of 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007, and for the four years ended 31 December 2009 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (**IFRS**).

The selected historical financial information presented in the tables below should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. The audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 have been included in this prospectus.

Effective 1 January 2009, we changed the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements from the euro to the U.S. dollar, reflecting the post-Anheuser-Busch acquisition profile of our revenue and cash flows, which are now primarily generated in U.S. dollars and U.S. dollar-linked currencies. We believe that this change provides greater alignment of our presentation currency with our most significant operating currency and underlying financial performance. Unless otherwise specified, all financial information included in this prospectus has been stated in U.S. dollars.

For a summary of recent developments affecting us, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Recent Developments .

	Year ended 31 December				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	<i>(USD million, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
<i>Income Statement Data</i>	(audited)				(unaudited)
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	36,758	23,507	19,735	16,692	14,577
Profit from operations	11,569	5,340	5,872	3,925	2,749
Profit	5,877	3,126	4,167	2,667	1,753
Profit attributable to our equity holders	4,613	1,927	3,005	1,770	1,131
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽²⁾	2.43	2.90	5.88	4.87	3.38
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (million shares) ^{(3),(7)}	1,584	999	976	972	960
Diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares (million shares) ^{(4),(7)}	1,593	1,000	981	980	964
Basic earnings per share (USD) ^{(5),(7)}	2.91	1.93	3.08	1.82	1.18
Diluted earnings per share (USD) ^{(6),(7)}	2.90	1.93	3.06	1.81	1.17
Dividends per share (USD)	0.55	0.35	3.67	0.95	0.57
Dividends per share (EUR)	0.38	0.28	2.44	0.72	0.48

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	As of 31 December				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(USD million, unless otherwise indicated)				
	(audited)	(adjusted) ⁽⁸⁾		(unaudited)	
<i>Financial Position Data</i>					
Total assets	112,525	113,748	42,247	34,566	27,795
Equity	33,171	24,431	21,949	17,308	13,979
Equity attributable to our equity holders	30,318	22,442	20,057	16,149	13,532
Issued capital	1,732	1,730	559	558	554
<i>Other Data</i>					
Volumes (million hectoliters)	409	285	271	247	224
Book value per share	19.14	22.46	20.55	16.61	14.09

Notes:

- (1) Turnover less excise taxes and discounts. In many jurisdictions, excise taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to our customers (see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Excise Taxes).
- (2) The ratio of earnings to fixed charges represents the number of times fixed charges are covered by earnings. For the purposes of computing this ratio, earnings consist of profit from operations before taxes and share of results of associates, plus fixed charges, minus interest capitalized during the period. Fixed charges consist of interest and accretion expense, interest on finance lease obligations, interest capitalized, plus one-third of rent expense on operating leases, estimated by the company as representative of the interest factor attributable to such rent expense. We did not have any preferred stock outstanding and did not pay or accrue any preferred stock dividends during the periods presented above. Set forth below is an overview of how we calculate the ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the five years ended 31 December 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	Year ended 31 December				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(USD million)				
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(unaudited)
<i>Earnings:</i>					
Profit from operations before taxes and share of results of associates	7,150	3,740	5,054	3,332	2,244
Add: Fixed charges (below)	5,014	1,965	1,035	860	941
Less: Interest Capitalized (below)	4	-	-	-	-
Total earnings	12,160	5,705	6,089	4,192	3,185
<i>Fixed charges:</i>					
Interest expense and similar charges	4,394	1,761	926	771	849
Accretion expense	526	127	49	30	23
Interest capitalized	4	-	-	-	-
Estimated interest portion of rental expense	90	77	60	59	69
Total fixed charges	5,014	1,965	1,035	860	941
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	2.43	2.90	5.88	4.87	3.38

- (3) Weighted average number of ordinary shares means, for any period, the number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of shares canceled, repurchased or issued during the period multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

- (4) Diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares means the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted by the effect of share options issued.

- (5) Earnings per share means, for any period, profit attributable to our equity holders for the period divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

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- (6) Diluted earnings per share means, for any period, profit attributable to our equity holders for the period divided by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares.

- (7) In accordance with IAS 33, we adjusted historical data per share for each of the years ended 31 December 2007, 2006 and 2005 by an adjustment ratio of 0.6252 as a result of the capital increase pursuant to the rights offering we completed in December 2008 to restate (i) the weighted average number of ordinary shares; (ii) the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares; (iii) the basic earnings per share; and (iv) the diluted earnings per share.

- (8) In 2009, the company completed the purchase price allocation of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in accordance with IFRS 3. IFRS 3 requires the acquirer to retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. As such, total assets have been adjusted to reflect the final purchase price adjustments.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a review of our financial condition and results of operations as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009, and of the key factors that have affected or are expected to be likely to affect our ongoing and future operations. You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Some of the information contained in this discussion, including information with respect to our plans and strategies for our business and our expected sources of financing, contain forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties. You should read "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks related to those statements. You should also read "Risk Factors" for a discussion of certain factors that may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*We have prepared our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (**IFRS**). The financial information and related discussion and analysis contained in this item are presented in U.S. dollars except as otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified the financial information analysis in this prospectus is based on our actual audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.*

See "Presentation of Financial and Other Data" for further information on our presentation of financial information.

KEY FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We consider acquisitions, divestitures and other structural changes, economic conditions and pricing, consumer preferences, our product mix, raw material and transport prices, the effect of our distribution arrangements, excise taxes, the effect of governmental regulations, foreign currency effects and weather and seasonality to be the key factors influencing the results of our operations. The following section discusses these key factors.

Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes

We regularly engage in acquisitions, divestitures and investments. We also engage in start up or termination of activities and may transfer activities between business zones. Such events have had and are expected to continue to have a significant effect on our results of operations and the comparability of period-to-period results. Significant acquisitions, divestitures, investments and transfers of activities between business zones in the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007 are described below.

Events in the year ended 31 December 2009 that have scope effects on our results include:

In February 2009 we concluded the sale of our integrated distribution network, CafeIn, in France.

On 13 March 2009, we completed the sale of InBev USA, the exclusive importer of Labatt branded beer in the United States, to an affiliate of KPS Capital Partners, LP to satisfy requirements imposed by the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with its clearance of our acquisition of Anheuser-Busch.

In March 2009, we purchased a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia and in April 2009 we acquired Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay.

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On 30 April 2009, we completed the sale of 19.9% of our 27% stake in Tsingtao Brewery Company Limited to Asahi Breweries, Ltd for USD 667 million. On 5 June 2009, our remaining 7% stake in Tsingtao was sold to a private investor for USD 235 million.

On 24 July 2009, we completed the sale of Oriental Brewery to an affiliate of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. for USD 1.8 billion, which resulted in USD 1.5 billion of cash proceeds and receipt of a USD 0.3 billion note receivable at closing. On 12 March 2010, the note receivable was sold for USD 0.3 billion in cash.

On 29 September 2009, we completed the sale of our Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (part of InBev UK Limited) to C&C Group plc for a total enterprise value of GBP 180 million. As part of the agreement, we appointed C&C Group as distributor of certain of our brands in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and C&C Group granted us the right to use the Tennent's Super and Tennent's Pilsner brands in certain jurisdictions.

On 1 October 2009, we completed the sale of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants from our U.S. metal packaging subsidiary, Metal Container Corporation, to Ball Corporation for an aggregate purchase price of USD 577 million. In connection with this transaction, Ball Corporation has entered into a long-term supply agreement to continue to supply us with metal beverage cans and lids from the divested plants, and has committed, as part of the acquisition agreement, to offer employment to each active employee of the plants.

On 1 December 2009, we completed the sale of our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Busch Entertainment Corporation, to an entity established by Blackstone Capital Partners V L.P., for up to USD 2.7 billion. The purchase price was comprised of a cash payment of USD 2.3 billion and a right to participate in Blackstone Capital Partners' return on its initial investment, which is capped at USD 400 million.

On 2 December 2009, we completed the sale of our Central European operations to CVC Capital Partners for an enterprise value of USD 2.2 billion, of which USD 1.6 billion was cash, USD 448 million was received as an unsecured deferred payment obligation with a six-year maturity and USD 165 million represents the estimated value to minorities. We also received additional rights to a future payment estimated up to USD 800 million contingent on CVC's return on its initial investments. As a result of the sale, we recorded a capital gain of USD 1.1 billion. Under the terms of the agreement, our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia were sold. CVC Capital Partners agreed to brew and/or distribute Stella Artois, Beck's, Löwenbräu, Hoegaarden, Spaten and Leffe in the above countries under license from us. We retain rights to brew and distribute Staropramen in several countries including Ukraine, Russia, Germany and the United Kingdom. In addition, we have a right of first offer to reacquire the business should CVC Capital Partners decide to sell in the future.

In 2009, following the amendment of certain U.S. pensions and post-retirement healthcare benefits as part of the Anheuser-Busch integration, we realized a curtailment gain of USD 240 million, which was USD 178 million higher than similar items reported in 2008.

Events in the year ended 31 December 2008 that had scope effects on our results included:

The acquisition of Anheuser-Busch in November 2008, which was a transformational transaction that significantly affects our operational scale, financial condition and results of operations;

The sale of the Cintra brands, acquired through the 2007 business combination with Cervejarias Cintra Ind. e Com. Ltda., in May 2008; and

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The sale of four wholesalers in Western Europe.
Events in the year ended 31 December 2007 that had scope effects on our results included:

The sale of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in the Netherlands;

The acquisition of Lakeport Brewing Income Fund (**Lakeport**) in Canada and Cervejarias Cintra Ind. e Com. Ltda. in Brazil;

The import license entered into with Anheuser-Busch, Inc., pursuant to which Anheuser-Busch, Inc. imported our European brands into the U.S. market, effective as of 1 February 2007; as a result of the entering into this agreement, our European brands business in the United States shifted from the North America business zone to the Global Holding & Export business zone until the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, when this business was shifted back to the North America business zone; and

The sale of certain Dutch and Belgian real estate to Cofinimmo S.A.

In addition to the acquisitions and divestitures described above, we may acquire, purchase or dispose of further assets or businesses in our normal course of operations. Accordingly, the financial information presented in this prospectus may not reflect the scope of our business as it will be conducted in the future.

Economic Conditions and Pricing

General economic conditions in the geographic regions in which we sell our products, such as the level of disposable income, the level of inflation, the rate of economic growth, the rate of unemployment, exchange rates and currency devaluation or revaluation, influence consumer confidence and consumer purchasing power. These factors, in turn, influence the demand for our products in terms of total volumes sold and the price that can be charged. This is particularly true for emerging countries in our Latin America North, Latin America South, Central & Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific business zones, which tend to have lower disposable income per capita and may be subject to greater economic volatility than our principal markets in North America and Western Europe. The level of inflation has been particularly significant in our Latin America North, Latin America South and Central & Eastern Europe business zones. For instance, Brazil has periodically experienced extremely high rates of inflation. The annual rates of inflation, as measured by the National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor*), have in the past reached a hyper-inflationary peak of 2,489.1% in 1993. Brazilian inflation, as measured by the same index, was 4.1% in 2009. Similarly, Russia and Argentina have experienced periods of hyper-inflation. Due to the decontrol of prices in 1992, retail prices in Russia increased by 2,520% in that year, as measured by the Russian Federal State Statistics Institute. Argentine inflation in 1983 was 4,923.6% according to the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos*. As measured by these institutes, in 2009, Russian inflation was 8.8% and Argentine inflation was 7.7%. Consequently, a central element of our strategy for achieving sustained profitable volume growth is our ability to anticipate changes in local economic conditions and their impact on consumer demand in order to achieve the optimal combination of pricing and sales volume.

In addition to affecting demand for our products, the general economic conditions described above may cause consumer preferences to shift between on-trade consumption channels, such as restaurants and cafés, bars, sports and leisure venues and hotels, and off-trade consumption channels, such as traditional grocery stores, supermarkets, hypermarkets and discount stores. Products sold in off-trade consumption channels typically generate higher volumes and lower margins per retail outlet than those sold in on-trade consumption channels, although on-trade consumption channels typically require higher levels of investment. The relative profitability of on-trade and off-trade consumption channels varies depending on various factors, including costs of invested capital and the distribution arrangements in the different countries in which we operate. A shift in consumer preferences towards lower margin products may adversely affect our price realization and profit margins.

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Consumer Preferences

We are a consumer products company, and our results of operations largely depend on our ability to respond effectively to shifting consumer preferences. Consumer preferences may shift due to a variety of factors, including changes in demographics, changes in social trends, such as consumer health concerns, product attributes and ingredients, changes in travel, vacation or leisure activity patterns, weather or negative publicity resulting from regulatory action or litigation.

Product Mix

The results of our operations are substantially affected by our ability to build on our strong family of brands by relaunching or reinvigorating existing brands in current markets, launching existing brands in new markets and introducing brand extensions and packaging alternatives for our existing brands, as well as our ability to both acquire and develop innovative local products to respond to changing consumer preferences. Strong, well-recognized brands that attract and retain consumers, for which consumers are willing to pay a premium, are critical to our efforts to maintain and increase market share and benefit from high margins. See [Business Description](#) [Principal Activities and Products](#) [Beer](#) for further information regarding our brands.

Raw Material and Transport Prices

We have significant exposure to fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, packaging materials, energy and transport services, each of which may significantly impact our cost of sales or distribution expenses. Increased costs or distribution expenses will reduce our profit margins if we are unable to recover these additional costs from our customers through higher prices (see [Economic Conditions and Pricing](#)).

The main raw materials used in our beer production are malted barley, corn grits, corn syrup, rice, hops and water, while those used in our non-beer production are flavored concentrate, fruit concentrate, sugar, sweeteners and water. In addition to these inputs into our products, delivery of our products to consumers requires extensive use of packaging materials, such as glass or PET bottles, aluminum or steel cans, labels and bottle caps.

The price and supply of the raw and packaging materials that we use in our operations are determined by, among other factors, the level of crop production (both in the countries in which we are active and elsewhere in the world), weather conditions, export demand and governmental regulations and legislation affecting agriculture and trade. Many of the commodities used in our operations experienced price declines from the peaks in 2008 as a result of the global economic downturn. Sugar was an exception to the general trend as worldwide demand continued to outstrip supply. Decreased energy prices helped to further reduce the price of energy-intensive commodities, such as aluminum, PET and glass. We expect that raw material and energy prices will continue to experience price fluctuations. We are also exposed to increases in fuel and other energy prices through our direct and indirect distribution networks and production operations. Increases in the prices of our products affect demand for our products and affect our sales volumes and revenue.

As further discussed under [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) [Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) [Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments](#), we use both fixed price purchasing contracts and commodity derivatives to minimize exposure to commodity price volatility when practicable. Fixed price contracts to purchase raw materials comprise the majority of our purchase commitments. These contracts generally have a term of one to two years although a small number of contracts have a term of over five years. The majority of these contracts obligate us to make a minimum volume of purchases or to purchase fixed quantities. See [Business Description](#) [Brewing Process; Raw Materials and Packaging; Production Facilities; Logistics](#) [Raw Materials and Packaging](#) for further details regarding our arrangements for sourcing of raw and packaging materials.

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Distribution Arrangements

We depend on effective distribution networks to deliver our products to our customers. Generally, we distribute our products through (i) direct distribution networks, in which we deliver to points of sale directly, and (ii) indirect distribution networks, in which delivery to points of sale occurs through wholesalers and independent distributors. Indirect distribution networks may be exclusive or non-exclusive and may, in certain business zones, involve use of third-party distribution while we retain the sales function through an agency framework. We use different distribution networks in the markets in which we operate, as appropriate, based on the structure of the local retail sectors, local geographic considerations, scale considerations, regulatory requirements, market share and the expected added-value and capital returns.

Although specific results may vary depending on the relevant distribution arrangement and market, in general, the use of direct distribution networks or indirect distribution networks will have the following effects on our results of operations:

Revenue. Revenue per hectoliter derived from sales through direct distribution tends to be higher than revenue derived from sales through third parties. In general, under direct distribution, we receive a higher price for our products since we are selling directly to points of sale, capturing the margin that would otherwise be retained by intermediaries;

Transportation costs. In our direct distribution networks, we sell our products to the point of sale and incur additional freight costs in transporting those products between our plant and such points of sale. Such costs are included in our distribution expenses under IFRS. In most of our direct distribution networks, we use third-party transporters and incur costs through payments to these transporters, which are included in our distribution expenses under IFRS. In indirect distribution networks, our distribution expenses are generally limited to expenses incurred in delivering our products to relevant wholesalers or independent distributors in those circumstances in which we make deliveries; and

Sales expenses. Under fully indirect distribution systems, the salesperson is generally an employee of the distributor, while under our direct distribution networks and indirect agency networks, the salesperson is generally our employee. To the extent that we deliver our products to points of sale through direct or indirect agency distribution networks, we will incur additional sales expenses from the hiring of additional employees (which may offset to a certain extent increased revenue gained as a result of direct distribution).

In addition, in certain countries, we enter into exclusive importer arrangements and depend on our counterparties to these arrangements to market and distribute our products to points of sale. To the extent that we rely on counterparties to distribution agreements to distribute our products in particular countries or regions, the results of our operations in those countries and regions will, in turn, be substantially dependent on our counterparties' own distribution networks operating effectively.

Excise Taxes

Taxation on our beer and non-beer products in the countries in which we operate is comprised of different taxes specific to each jurisdiction, such as excise and other indirect taxes. In many jurisdictions, such excise and other indirect taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to customers. Increases in excise and other indirect taxes applicable to our products either on an absolute basis or relative to the levels applicable to other beverages tend to adversely affect our revenue or margins, both by reducing overall consumption and by encouraging consumers to switch to lower-taxed categories of beverages. These increases also adversely affect the affordability of our products and our ability to raise prices. For example, see the discussion of taxes in the United States, Brazil, Russia and the Ukraine in **Risk Factors** **Risks Relating to Our Business**. The beer and beverage industry may be subject to changes in taxation.

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Governmental Regulations

Governmental restrictions on beer consumption in the markets in which we operate vary from one country to another, and in some instances, within countries. The most relevant restrictions are:

Legal drinking ages;

Global and national alcohol policy reviews and the implementation of policies aimed at preventing the harmful effects of alcohol misuse (including, among others, relating to underage drinking, drinking and driving and excessive drinking);

Restrictions on sales of alcohol generally or beer specifically, including restrictions on distribution networks, restrictions on certain retail venues, requirements that retail stores hold special licenses for the sale of alcohol and restrictions on times or days of sale;

Advertising restrictions, which affect, among other things, the media channels employed, the content of advertising campaigns for our products and the times and places where our products can be advertised;

Restrictions imposed by antitrust or competition laws;

Deposit laws (including for bottles, crates and kegs);

Heightened environmental regulations and standards, including regulations addressing emissions of gas and liquid effluents and the disposal of one-way packaging, compliance with which imposes costs; and

Litigation associated with any of the above.

Please refer to [Business Description](#) [Regulations Affecting Business](#) for a fuller description of the key laws and regulations to which our operations are subject.

Foreign Currency

Our financial statements presentation and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. A number of our operating companies have functional currencies (that is, in most cases, the local currency of the respective operating company) other than our reporting currency. Consequently, foreign currency exchange rates have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. In particular:

Changes in the value of our operating companies' functional currencies against other currencies in which their costs and expenses are priced may affect those operating companies' cost of sales and operating expenses, and thus negatively impact their operating margins in functional currency terms. For instance, in 2009 as a result of market volatility, the 2009 average rate of the Argentinean peso depreciated 19.6% against the U.S. dollar compared to the average rate of 2008. This resulted in an increase in our Argentinean subsidiary's expenses and operating costs due to a portion of its debt and cost of goods sold being denominated in or linked to the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions, while monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and

liabilities in currencies other than an operating company's functional currency are recognized in the income statement. Historically, we have been able to raise prices and implement cost saving initiatives to partly offset cost and expense increases due to exchange rate volatility. We also have hedge policies designed to manage commodity price and

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foreign currency risks to protect our exposure to currencies other than our operating companies' respective functional currencies. Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations' Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk' Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments' for further detail on our approach to hedging commodity price and foreign currency risk.

Any change in the exchange rates between our operating companies' functional currencies and our reporting currency affects our consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of financial position when the results of those operating companies are translated into the reporting currency for reporting purposes. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to the reporting currency at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income statements of foreign operations are translated to the reporting currency at exchange rates for the year approximating the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. The components of shareholders' equity are translated at historical rates. Exchange differences arising from the translation of shareholders' equity to the reporting currency at year-end are taken to equity (that is, in a translation reserve). Decreases in the value of our operating companies' functional currencies against the reporting currency tend to reduce their contribution to, among other things, our consolidated revenue and profit.

For further details of the currencies in which our revenue is realized and the effect of foreign currency fluctuations on our results of operations see Impact of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' below.

Weather and Seasonality

Weather conditions directly affect consumption of our products. High temperatures and prolonged periods of warm weather favor increased consumption of our products, while unseasonably cool or wet weather, especially during the spring and summer months, adversely affects our sales volumes and, consequently, our revenue. Accordingly, product sales in all of our business zones are generally higher during the warmer months of the year (which also tend to be periods of increased tourist activity) as well as during major holiday periods.

Consequently, for most countries in the Latin America North and Latin America South business zones (particularly Argentina and most of Brazil), volumes are usually stronger in the fourth quarter due to year-end festivities and the summer season in the Southern Hemisphere, while for countries in North America, Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific business zones, volumes tend to be stronger during the spring and summer seasons in the second and third quarters of each year.

Based on 2009 information, for example, we realized 56% of our total 2009 volume in Western Europe in the second and third quarters, compared to 44% in the first and fourth quarters of the year, whereas in Latin America South, we realized 42% of our sales volume in the second and third quarters, compared to 58% in the first and fourth quarters.

Although such sales volume figures are the result of a range of factors in addition to weather and seasonality, they are nevertheless broadly illustrative of the historical trend described above. Since Anheuser-Busch has substantial operations in the United States, the effects of weather conditions and seasonality in the Northern Hemisphere on our results of operations have increased following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in November 2008. The peak selling periods in the United States are the second and third quarters.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) has defined a critical accounting policy as a policy for which there is a choice among alternatives available, and for which choosing a legitimate alternative would yield materially different results. We believe that the following are our critical accounting policies. We consider an accounting policy to be critical if it is important to our financial condition and results of operations

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and requires significant or complex judgments and estimates on the part of our management. For a summary of all of our significant accounting policies, see note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 included in this prospectus.

Although each of our significant accounting policies reflects judgments, assessments or estimates, we believe that the following accounting policies reflect the most critical judgments, estimates and assumptions that are important to our business operations and the understanding of its results: accounting for business combinations and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets; pension and other post-retirement benefits; share-based compensation; contingencies; deferred and current income taxes; and accounting for derivatives. Although we believe that our judgments, assumptions and estimates are appropriate, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Revenue Recognition

Our products are sold for cash or on credit terms. In relation to the sale of beverages and packaging, we recognize revenue when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, and no significant uncertainties remain regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods. Our sales terms do not allow for a right of return.

Our customers can earn certain incentives, which are treated as deductions from revenue. These incentives primarily include volume-based incentive programs, free beer and cash discounts. The aggregate deductions from revenue recorded by the Company in relation to these programs was approximately USD 7.7 billion, USD 6.3 billion and USD 4.8 billion for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In preparing the financial statements, management must make estimates related to the contractual terms, customer performance and sales volume to determine the total amounts recorded as deductions from revenue. Management also considers past results in making such estimates. The actual amounts ultimately paid may be different from our estimates. Such differences are recorded once they have been determined and have historically not been significant.

In many jurisdictions, excise taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to our customers. The aggregate deductions from revenue recorded by the Company in relation to these taxes was approximately USD 8.4 billion, USD 6.8 billion and USD 6.0 billion for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Accounting for Business Combinations and Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We have made acquisitions that included a significant amount of goodwill and other intangible assets, including the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch.

Our acquisition of Anheuser-Busch was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting under IFRS. The provisional allocation of the purchase price to Anheuser-Busch's property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in associates, interest bearing loans and borrowings and employee benefits is reflected in our consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2008. In 2009, we completed the provisional purchase price allocation in compliance with IFRS 3. IFRS 3 requires retrospective adjustment of the provisional allocation recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. The following items summarize the final purchase price allocation with adjustments being retrospectively applied as of 18 November 2008. These adjustments have been appropriately reflected in our adjusted statement of financial position for 2008:

The transaction resulted in USD 32.9 billion of goodwill, which was allocated primarily to the U.S. business on the basis of expected synergies.

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Most of the value of the acquired intangible assets relates to brands with indefinite life. The determination that brands have indefinite life is based on a series of factors, including the brand history, the operating plan and the countries in which the brands are sold. The brands with indefinite life include the Budweiser family (including Bud and Bud Light), the Michelob brand family, the Busch brand family and the Natural brand family; the total fair value of such brands was determined to be USD 21.4 billion.

The total fair value of acquired distribution agreements and favorable contracts was determined to be USD 439 million. These are being amortized over the terms of the associated contracts, ranging from three to 18 years.

Investments in associates (including Grupo Modelo) were valued by considering the respective share prices and exchange rates prevailing on 18 November 2008. The valuation of our stake in Tsingtao was adjusted to reflect the consideration from the disposal of our 27% interest during 2009.

A deferred tax liability of USD 12.3 billion was accrued on most fair value adjustments based on an average tax rate of 38.9%. For additional information on the purchase price allocation, see note 6 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

We exercise significant judgment in the process of identifying tangible and intangible assets and liabilities, valuing such assets and liabilities and in determining their remaining useful lives. We generally engage third-party valuation firms to assist in valuing the acquired assets and liabilities. The valuation of these assets and liabilities is based on the assumptions and criteria which include, in some cases, estimates of future cash flows discounted at the appropriate rates. The use of different assumptions used for valuation purposes including estimates of future cash flows or discount rates may have resulted in different estimates of value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Although we believe that the assumptions applied in the determination are reasonable based on information available at the date of acquisition, actual results may differ from the forecasted amounts and the difference could be material.

We test our goodwill and other long-lived assets for impairment annually or whenever events and circumstances indicate that the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those items. Our cash flow estimates are based on historical results adjusted to reflect our best estimate of future market and operating conditions. Our estimates of fair values used to determine the resulting impairment loss, if any, represent our best estimate based on forecasted cash flows, industry trends and reference to market rates and transactions. Impairments can also occur when we decide to dispose of assets.

The key judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the fair-value-less-cost-to-sell calculations are as follows:

The first year of the model is based on management's best estimate of the free cash flow outlook for the current year;

In the second to fourth years of the model, free cash flows are based on our strategic plan as approved by key management. Our strategic plan is prepared per country and is based on external sources in respect of macroeconomic assumptions, industry, inflation and foreign exchange rates, past experience and identified initiatives in terms of market share, revenue, variable and fixed cost, capital expenditure and working capital assumptions;

For the subsequent six years of the model, data from the strategic plan is extrapolated using simplified assumptions such as constant volumes and variable cost per hectoliter and fixed cost linked to inflation, as obtained from external sources;

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Cash flows after the first ten-year period are extrapolated using expected annual long-term consumer price indices, based on external sources, in order to calculate the terminal value;

Projections are made in the functional currency of the business unit and discounted at the unit's weighted average cost of capital. The latter ranged primarily between 6.0% and 21.2% in U.S. dollar nominal terms for goodwill impairment testing conducted for 2009; and

Cost to sell is assumed to reach 2% of the entity value based on historical precedents.

The above calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly-traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment testing of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life is primarily based on a fair value approach applying multiples that reflect current market transactions to indicators that drive the profitability of the asset or the royalty stream that could be obtained from licensing the intangible asset to another party in an arm's length transaction.

For additional information on goodwill, intangible assets, tangible assets and impairments, see notes 13, 14, and 15 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

We sponsor various post-employment benefit plans worldwide. These include pension plans, both defined contribution plans, and defined benefit plans, and other post-employment benefits. Usually, pension plans are funded by payments made both by us and our employees, taking into account the recommendations of independent actuaries. We maintain funded and unfunded plans.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to these plans are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, liabilities and expenses are assessed separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method. The projected unit credit method takes into account each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit to measure each unit separately. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the income statement during the period of service of the employee. The amounts charged to the income statement consist of current service cost, interest cost, the expected return of any plan assets, past service costs and the effect of any settlements and curtailments.

The net defined benefit plan liability recognized in the statement of financial position is measured as the current value of the estimated future cash outflows using a discount rate equivalent to the bond rates with maturity terms similar to those of the obligation, less any past service cost not yet recognized and the fair value of any plan assets. Past service costs result from the introduction of a new plan or changes to an existing plan. They are recognized in the income statement over the period the benefit vests. Where the calculated amount of a defined benefit plan liability is negative (an asset), we recognize such asset to the extent of any unrecognized past service costs plus any economic benefits available to us either from refunds or reductions in future contributions.

Assumptions used to value defined benefit liabilities are based on actual historical experience, plan demographics, external data regarding compensation and economic trends. While we believe that our assumptions are appropriate, significant differences in our actual experience or significant changes in our

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assumptions may materially affect our pension obligation and our future expense. Actuarial gains and losses consist of the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses are fully recognized in equity. For further information on how changes in these assumptions could change the amounts recognized see the sensitivity analysis within note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

A portion of our plan assets is invested in equity securities. The equity markets have experienced volatility, which has affected the value of our pension plan assets. This volatility may make it difficult to estimate the long-term rate of return on plan assets. Actual asset returns that differ from our assumptions are fully recognized in equity.

Other post-employment obligations

We and our subsidiaries provide health care benefits and other benefits to certain retirees. The expected costs of these benefits are recognized over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit plans.

Share-Based Compensation

We have various types of equity settled share-based compensation schemes for employees. Employee services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments as at the date of grant. Fair value of stock options is estimated by using the binomial Hull model on the date of grant based on certain assumptions. Those assumptions are described in note 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 included in this prospectus and include, among others, the dividend yield, expected volatility and expected life of the stock options. The binomial Hull model assumes that all employees would immediately exercise their options if our share price were 2.5 times above the option exercise price. As a consequence, no single expected option life applies, whereas the assumption of the expected volatility has been set by reference to the implied volatility of our shares in the open market and in light of historical patterns of volatility. In the determination of the expected volatility, we excluded the volatility measured during the period 15 July 2008 to 30 April 2009 given the extreme market conditions experienced during that period.

Contingencies

The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions regarding contingencies which affect the valuation of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the revenue and expenses during the reported period.

We disclose material contingent liabilities unless the possibility of any loss arising is considered remote, and material contingent assets where the inflow of economic benefits is probable. We discuss our material contingencies in note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Under IFRS, we record a provision for a loss contingency when it is probable that a future event will confirm that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur and typically those events will occur over a number of years in the future. The accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available.

As discussed in Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings, and in note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009, legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters are pending or threatened in various

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jurisdictions against us. We record provisions for pending litigation when we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Due to the inherent uncertain nature of litigation, the ultimate outcome or actual cost of settlement may materially vary from estimates.

Deferred and Current Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax effects of tax loss carry-forwards and temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of our assets and liabilities. We estimate our income taxes based on regulations in the various jurisdictions where we conduct business. This requires us to estimate our actual current tax exposure and to assess temporary differences that result from different treatment of certain items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which we record on our consolidated balance sheet. We regularly review the deferred tax assets for recoverability and will only recognize these if we believe that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profit against any temporary differences that can be utilized, based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date. We reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. If the final outcome of these matters differs from the amounts initially recorded, differences may positively or negatively impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Accounting for Derivatives

We enter into exchange contracts, exchange-traded foreign currency futures, interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, exchange-traded interest rate futures, aluminum swaps and forwards, exchange-traded sugar futures and exchange-traded wheat futures. Our policy prohibits the use of derivatives in the context of speculative trading.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are remeasured to fair value at balance sheet date. For derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting, we apply the following policy: for fair value hedges, changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement and for cash flow and net investment hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and/or in the income statement for the effective and/or ineffective portion of the hedge relationship, respectively.

The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by us using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, unlisted equities, currency options, embedded derivatives and over-the-counter derivatives) are determined using valuation techniques. We use judgment to select an appropriate valuation methodology and underlying assumptions based principally on existing market conditions. Changes in these assumptions may cause the company to recognize impairments or losses in future periods.

Although our intention is to maintain these instruments through maturity, they may be realized at our discretion. Should these instruments be settled only on their respective maturity dates, any effect between the market value and estimated yield curve of the instruments would be eliminated.

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Both from an accounting and managerial perspective, we are organized along seven business units or zones: North America, Latin America North (which includes Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru), Latin America South (which includes Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile), Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific and Global Export & Holding Companies. Prior to 2007, Latin America North and Latin America South together constituted one business zone Latin America. Following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in November 2008, the Anheuser-Busch businesses have been reported according to their geographical presence in the following segments: for 2009 the U.S. beer business and Grupo Modelo were reported in North America; the U.K. business was reported in Western Europe; the Harbin, Budweiser China and Tsingtao businesses were reported in Asia Pacific; and the Export, Entertainment and Packaging businesses were reported in Global Export & Holding Companies.

The financial performance of each business zone, including the business zone's sales volume and revenue, is measured based on our product sales within the countries that comprise that business zone rather than based on products manufactured within that business zone but sold elsewhere. The Global Export & Holding Companies business zone includes our headquarters and the countries in which our products are sold only on an export basis and in which we do not otherwise have any operations or production activities. From 2007 to November 2008, the Global Export & Holding Companies business zone also encompassed the distribution platform established under the Import Agreement we entered into with Anheuser-Busch, Inc. for the import of our European brands into the United States. As a result, our North America zone during that period was comprised mainly of sales within Canada and the export of our Canadian brands into the U.S. market. Since the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in November 2008, the transactions under the Import Agreement are considered intra-company transactions and imports of our European brands into the United States are reported under the North America zone, which also encompasses Anheuser-Busch's U.S. beer business and Grupo Modelo, in addition to the pre-existing Canadian business. From November 2008, as a result of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, the Global Export & Holding Companies business zone also included the Export, Entertainment and Packaging businesses of Anheuser-Busch. On 1 October 2009 and 1 December 2009, we completed the sale of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants and our U.S. entertainment business, respectively.

In 2009, North America accounted for 33.0% of our consolidated volumes, Latin America North for 26.9%, Central & Eastern Europe for 9.8%, Asia Pacific for 12.8%, Western Europe for 8.2%, Latin America South for 8.2% and Global Export & Holding Companies for 1.2%. A substantial portion of our operations is carried out through our two largest subsidiaries, Anheuser-Busch (wholly owned) and AmBev (61.87% owned as of 31 December 2009) and their respective subsidiaries.

Throughout the world, we are primarily active in the beer business. However, we also have non-beer activities (primarily consisting of soft drinks) within certain countries in our Latin America business zones, in particular, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay and Argentina. Both the beer and non-beer volumes comprise sales of brands that we own or license, third-party brands that we brew or otherwise produce as a subcontractor and third-party products that we sell through our distribution network.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

We own a 35.12% direct interest in Grupo Modelo, Mexico's largest brewer and producer of the Corona brand, and a 23.25% direct interest in Grupo Modelo's operating subsidiary Diblo, S.A. de C.V. (**Modelo**). Our direct investments in Grupo Modelo and Diblo, S.A. de C.V. give us an effective (direct and indirect) 50.20% equity interest in Modelo. We hold nine of 19 positions on Grupo Modelo's board of directors (with a controlling shareholders trust holding the other 10 positions) and also have membership on the Audit Committee. However, we do not have voting or other effective control of either Diblo or Grupo Modelo and consequently account for our investments using the equity method.

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Beginning in 2003, Anheuser-Busch participated in a strategic alliance with Tsingtao, one of the largest brewers in China and producer of the Tsingtao brand. Through the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we acquired Anheuser-Busch's 27% economic ownership interest, and 20% voting interest, in Tsingtao. Local government authorities held the proxy voting rights for the 7% difference between our voting and economic stakes. Following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with Asahi Breweries, Ltd., whereby Asahi acquired 19.9% of Tsingtao for USD 667 million. The sale closed on 30 April 2009 and the proceeds from the sale were used to repay part of the Facility B under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement incurred as a result of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. On 8 May 2009, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with a private investor, Mr. Chen Fashu, to sell our remaining 7% stake in Tsingtao for USD 235 million. The sale was completed on 5 June 2009.

See note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further details on these equity investments.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008****Volumes**

Our reported volumes include both beer and non-beer (primarily carbonated soft drinks) volumes. In addition, volumes include not only brands that we own or license, but also third-party brands that we brew or otherwise produce as a subcontractor and third-party products that we sell through our distribution network, particularly in Western Europe. Volumes sold by the Global Export & Holding Companies businesses are shown separately. Our pro rata share of volumes in Grupo Modelo and Tsingtao are not included in the reported volumes.

The table below summarizes the volume evolution by zone.

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%) ⁽¹⁾
	<i>(thousand hectoliters)</i>		
North America	134,644	26,605	
Latin America North	109,794	101,519	8.2
Latin America South	33,319	33,698	(1.1)
Western Europe	33,306	33,753	(1.3)
Central & Eastern Europe	40,178	46,142	(12.9)
Asia Pacific	52,486	38,337	36.9
Global Export & Holding Companies	4,875	4,666	4.5
Total	408,603	284,720	43.5

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2009 increased by 123.9 million hectoliters, or 43.5%, to 408.6 million hectoliters compared to our consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008.

For 2009, the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch contributed 148.6 million hectoliters to our consolidated volumes compared to 15.8 million hectoliters in 2008 given that Anheuser-Busch became part of our consolidated company on 18 November 2008.

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The acquisition primarily affected our North American volumes and, to a lesser degree, our Asia Pacific, Western Europe and Global Export and Holding Companies volumes.

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Acquisitions of a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia and the disposals of CafeIn in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets and our Central European operations decreased our volumes by 5.7 million hectoliters (net) in 2009. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Excluding volume changes attributable to the acquisition and disposals described above, our consolidated volumes would have decreased by 0.8% and our own beer volumes would have decreased by 1.5% in the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to our volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008. The decrease in volumes reflects the softer industry volume in most of our zones, with the exception of Latin America North.

On the same basis, in the year ended 31 December 2009, our soft drinks volumes grew by 2.8% compared to our volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008.

North America

Our volumes in North America grew by 108.0 million hectoliters for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to our volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008. This was primarily due to the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch volumes in our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. Excluding volume changes attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the other acquisition and disposals described above, our total volumes decreased 762 million hectoliters or 2.8% in 2009 as compared to 2008. Shipment volumes in the United States declined 2.1% in 2009. Domestic U.S. beer sales-to-retailers adjusted for the number of selling days decreased 1.9% in 2009, in line with industry weakness, with a weaker year-end performance partially offsetting a stronger first half. On the same basis, in Canada, our beer volumes fell 1.1% in 2009 resulting from a combination of an industry weakness and market share loss, mainly in the last two quarters. The remaining decline can be attributable to overall industry weakness.

Latin America North

Our volumes in the Latin America North zone grew by 8.3 million hectoliters or 8.2% for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to the year ended 31 December 2008 arising mainly from our results in Brazil. The successful launch of new packaging such as the 1 liter bottle and the 269 ml can, new product innovation (notably Antartica Sub Zero) and higher consumer disposable income resulting from minimum wage increases in Brazil led to higher market share gains in the zone.

Latin America South

Latin America South volumes for the year ended 31 December 2009 decreased by 1.1% compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. This decrease was offset in part by our acquisition of a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia in the first quarter of 2009. Excluding the effect of this acquisition, our volumes would have declined by 3.8%, primarily due to industry weakness throughout most of the Zone, especially in soft drinks. Despite the challenging environment, we were able to increase beer volumes in Chile and Uruguay by accelerating marketing programs aimed at maximizing the exposure of our brands.

Western Europe

Our volumes for the year ended 31 December 2009 declined by 1.3% compared with our volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008. Excluding the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the other acquisitions and disposals described above, our volumes declined 2.7% primarily as a result of industry weakness in most Western European markets. For example, Belgium and Germany volumes decreased by 4.2% and 7.0%, respectively. We also experienced a significant decrease in subcontracting volumes as a result of our strategy of focusing on our own beer products.

Table of Contents**Central & Eastern Europe**

Our 12.9% decline in volumes for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008 is largely attributable to an overall industry slowdown and the sale of our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia on 2 December 2009. Our decline in volumes in Russia was partially offset by a strong year-end performance as a result of inventory build-up by customers ahead of the excise tax increase that became effective on 1 January 2010. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business The beer and beverage industry may be subject to changes in taxation.

Asia Pacific

For the year ended 31 December 2009, our volumes increased by 36.9% compared to the year ended 31 December 2008, which was primarily due to the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch volumes in our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. The increase in our volumes was partially offset by the sale of Oriental Brewery in July 2009. Excluding the effect of the acquisition and the disposal, volume decreased 9.9% primarily due to volume decline in China which reflected softness in volumes outside our Chinese focus brands.

Global Export & Holding Companies

For the year ended 31 December 2009, Global Export & Holding Companies volumes increased by 4.5% compared to the year ended 31 December 2008, largely as a result of the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch's international volumes in our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Revenue

Revenue refers to turnover less excise taxes and discounts. See Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Excise Taxes.

The following table reflects changes in revenue across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to our revenue for the year ended 31 December 2008.

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%) ⁽¹⁾
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	15,486	3,753	
Latin America North	7,649	7,664	(0.2)
Latin America South	1,899	1,855	2.4
Western Europe	4,312	4,754	(9.3)
Central & Eastern Europe	2,492	3,267	(23.7)
Asia Pacific	1,985	1,494	32.9
Global Export & Holding Companies	2,936	720	
Total	36,758	23,507	56.4

Note:

- (1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America and Global Export & Holding Companies is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

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Our consolidated revenue was USD 36,758 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented growth of 56.4% as compared to our consolidated revenue for the year ended 31 December 2008 of USD 23,507 million.

USD 15,563 million of the growth in revenue during the year ended 31 December 2009 was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Acquisitions of Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay and a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia, offset by the dispositions of: InBev USA; CafeIn in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants in the United States; Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations resulted in a USD 588 million net decrease in revenue for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Our consolidated revenue for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflects a negative currency translation impact of USD 2,680 million.

Our revenue for the year ended 31 December 2009 was partly impacted by the developments in volume discussed above. Our revenue per hectoliter on a consolidated basis (which excluded revenue from our entertainment and packaging activities) increased as a result of the business acquisitions and disposals described above (in part because the revenue per hectoliter of Anheuser-Busch was higher than the average revenue per hectoliter of the AB InBev Group as a whole). However, this increase was generally offset by negative currency translation effects.

On 1 October 2009 and 1 December 2009, we completed the sale of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants and our U.S. entertainment business, respectively. The U.S. packaging business and our U.S. entertainment business contributed USD 1,393 million and USD 1,194 million, respectively to our revenue for the year ended 31 December 2009. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, the main business zones contributing to revenue growth were Latin America North and Latin America South. In Latin America North, revenue growth of 12.7% was attributable to higher volumes as improved economic conditions and new innovative product launches fueled share growth. In Latin America South, revenue growth of 15.4% was primarily attributable to revenue management initiatives.

Also, excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, our revenue increased by 4.2% for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. This change in revenue included a decrease of 0.8% as a result of lower overall volumes, which was offset by a 4.5% increase attributable to higher revenue per hectoliter, primarily as a result of revenue management initiatives. These revenue management initiatives include selective price increases, particularly in Latin America South and Central and Eastern Europe, and our strategy to improve product mix by focusing on building branded volumes while reducing subcontracted volumes and lower margin beer products, particularly in Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe. In Brazil, despite the price increases implemented during the summer, revenue per hectoliter was negatively impacted by higher than inflation tax increases (excise and value-added taxes).

Table of Contents**Cost of Sales**

The following table reflects changes in cost of sales across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(7,525)	(1,586)	
Latin America North	(2,487)	(2,634)	5.6
Latin America South	(735)	(782)	6.0
Western Europe	(1,962)	(2,232)	12.1
Central & Eastern Europe	(1,194)	(1,693)	29.5
Asia Pacific	(1,052)	(812)	(29.6)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(2,243)	(597)	
Total	(17,198)	(10,336)	(66.4)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America and Global Export & Holding Companies is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our consolidated cost of sales was USD 17,198 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented an increase of 66.4% or USD 6,862 million as compared to our consolidated cost of sales for the year ended 31 December 2008.

The Anheuser-Busch acquisition resulted in a USD 8,555 million increase in cost of sales.

Acquisitions of Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay and a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia, offset by the dispositions of: InBev USA; CafeIn in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants in the United States; Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations resulted in a USD 275 million decrease in cost of sales for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Our consolidated cost of sales for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflect a positive currency translation impact of USD 1,113 million mainly in Latin America North, Latin America South, Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe. Our cost of sales per hectoliter on a consolidated basis (which excludes cost of sales from our entertainment and packaging activities) increased for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. The cost of sales per hectoliter increased as a result of the business acquisitions and disposals described above, in part because the cost of sales per hectoliter of Anheuser-Busch was higher than the average cost of sales for the AB InBev Group as a whole. However, this increase was offset in part by positive currency translation effects.

Approximately 25% of our cost of sales consists of fixed costs which are not impacted by our volumes. Fixed costs comprise principally depreciation and amortization, and indirect production costs.

Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, our cost of sales declined by 3.1% as compared to 2008. Of this decline, 0.8% was attributable

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to lower overall volumes and 1.7% was attributable to a lower cost of sales per hectoliter. The decline in cost of sales was offset in part as a result of volume increases in Latin America North. Our cost of sales per hectoliter decreased as we benefited from lower commodity prices on our non-hedgeable input costs, improved procurement practices and productivity initiatives, mainly the Voyager Plant Optimization Program in the United States. In Latin America South our cost of sales per hectoliter increased as a result of higher personnel related costs, which were partially offset by increased productivity in our plants. In Latin America North and Central and Eastern Europe the cost of sales per hectoliter further benefited from favorable currency hedges on the purchases of raw materials.

Expenses

The discussion below relates to our operating expenses, which equal the sum of our distribution expenses, sales and marketing expenses, administrative expenses and other operating income and expenses (net), for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. Our operating expenses do not include exceptional charges, which are reported separately.

Our operating expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 increased by 28.0% compared to our operating expenses for the year ended 31 December 2008, primarily due to the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch operating expenses in our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

During 2009, we continued our efforts to shift non-working money (that is, expenses that do not directly impact revenue, sales volumes or beer value since they are not directly visible to consumers) into working money (that is, expenses directly visible to consumers).

Distribution expenses

The following table reflects changes in distribution expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(792)	(499)	(58.7)
Latin America North	(781)	(916)	14.7
Latin America South	(166)	(145)	(14.5)
Western Europe	(457)	(592)	22.8
Central & Eastern Europe	(241)	(410)	41.2
Asia Pacific	(142)	(99)	(43.4)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(93)	(64)	(45.3)
Total	(2,671)	(2,725)	2.0

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our consolidated distribution expenses were USD 2,671 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented a decrease of USD 54 million, or 2.0%, as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008.

The Anheuser-Busch acquisition resulted in a USD 505 million increase in distribution expense.

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Acquisitions of Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay and a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia, offset by the dispositions of: InBev USA; CafeIn in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants in the United States;

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Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations resulted in a USD 52 million net decrease in distribution expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Our consolidated distribution expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflect a positive currency translation impact of USD 277 million.

Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above the decrease in distribution expenses of 8.7% was mainly due to lower tariffs in Central and Eastern Europe, and lower fuel and transportation costs in most Zones other than Latin America South.

Sales and marketing expenses

Marketing expenses include all costs relating to the support and promotion of brands, including operating costs (such as payroll and office costs) of the marketing departments, advertising costs (such as agency costs and media costs), sponsoring and events and surveys and market research. Sales expenses include all costs relating to the selling of products, including operating costs (such as payroll and office costs) of the sales department and sales force.

The following table reflects changes in sales and marketing expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%) ⁽¹⁾
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(1,694)	(430)	
Latin America North	(1,016)	(837)	(21.4)
Latin America South	(182)	(191)	4.7
Western Europe	(798)	(943)	15.4
Central & Eastern Europe	(485)	(660)	26.5
Asia Pacific	(542)	(333)	(62.8)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(275)	(116)	(137.1)
Total	(4,992)	(3,510)	(42.2)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our consolidated sales and marketing expenses were USD 4,992 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented an increase of USD 1,482 million, or 42.2%, as compared to our sales and marketing expenses for the year ended 31 December 2008.

The Anheuser-Busch acquisition resulted in a USD 1,752 million increase in sales and marketing expense.

Acquisitions of Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay and a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia, offset by the dispositions of: InBev USA; CafeIn in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and

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lid manufacturing plants in the United States; Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations resulted in a USD 93 million net decrease in sales and marketing expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009

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compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Our consolidated sales and marketing expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflect a positive currency translation impact of USD 399 million.

Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals described above and currency translation, our overall sales and marketing expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 increased by 6.5% as a result of investments, mainly in the second-half of 2009 linked to product launches. Such increases were offset in part by implementation of synergies in the United States and a corresponding reduction in non-working money (that is, expenses that do not directly impact revenue, sales volumes or beer value since they are not directly visible to consumers), as well as media and advertising cost deflation in key markets.

Administrative expenses

The following table reflects changes in administrative expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(636)	(155)	
Latin America North	(551)	(418)	(31.8)
Latin America South	(73)	(72)	(1.4)
Western Europe	(389)	(345)	(12.8)
Central & Eastern Europe	(171)	(176)	2.8
Asia Pacific	(142)	(101)	(40.6)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(349)	(211)	(65.4)
Total	(2,310)	(1,478)	(56.3)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our consolidated administrative expenses were USD 2,310 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented an increase of USD 832 million, or 56.3%, as compared to our consolidated administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2008.

USD 583 million of the increase in administrative expense was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Acquisitions of Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay and a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia, offset by the dispositions of: InBev USA; Caf  n in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants in the United States; Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations resulted in a USD 19 million net decrease in administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other

Structural Changes.

Our consolidated administrative expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflect a positive currency translation impact of USD 180 million.

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Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, administrative expenses increased by 29.5% as a result of higher variable compensation accruals recorded during the year ended 31 December 2009, as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008, when most Zones recorded unusually low variable compensation accruals based on the performance of the business during the 2008 period. Such increases were partially offset by savings from the implementation of our zero-based budgeting program.

Other operating income/(expense)

The following table reflects changes in other operating income and expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%) ⁽¹⁾
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	54	(4)	
Latin America North	243	208	16.8
Latin America South	(12)	11	(209.1)
Western Europe	(107)	(144)	25.7
Central & Eastern Europe	(121)	(132)	(8.3)
Asia Pacific	36	26	38.5
Global Export & Holding Companies	568	475	19.6
Total	661	440	50.2

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

The net balance of our other operating income and expenses for the year ended 31 December 2009 was USD 221 million, or 50.2%, greater than the comparable net balance for the year ended 31 December 2008. The acquisition of Anheuser-Busch caused a USD 146 million increase in other income, the other acquisitions and dispositions detailed above caused a USD 4 million net increase, while currency translation had a USD 25 million positive impact for the year ended 31 December 2009. Excluding the effects of these business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects, other operating income increased 10.7% to USD 661 million in 2009, as compared to 2008, mainly a result of sale of property, plant and equipment and increased license income.

Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are items which, in our management's judgment, need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size and incidence in order to obtain a proper understanding of our financial information. We consider these items to be of significance in nature, and accordingly, our management has excluded these items from their segment measure of performance as described in note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

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For the year ended 31 December 2009, exceptional items consisted of restructuring charges, fair value adjustments, and business and asset disposals. Exceptional items were as follows for the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008
	<i>(USD million)</i>	
Restructuring (including impairment losses)	(153)	(457)
Fair value adjustments	(67)	(43)
Business and asset disposal	1,541	(38)
Disputes	-	(20)
Total	1,321	(558)

Restructuring

Exceptional restructuring charges amounted to USD 153 million for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to USD 457 million for the year ended 31 December 2008. The charges in both periods are primarily related to the continued Anheuser-Busch integration, organizational alignments and outsourcing activities in global headquarters, Western Europe and Asia Pacific. These changes aim to eliminate overlap or duplicated processes and activities across functions and zones and are intended to provide us with a lower cost base, a stronger focus on our core activities, quicker decision-making and improvements to efficiency, service and quality. In addition, 2008 restructuring included an impairment loss of USD 80 million in relation to the disposal of our integrated distribution network, CafeIn, in France.

Fair value adjustments

Exceptional fair value adjustments of USD 67 million for the year ended 31 December 2009 relate to the exceptional employee benefit expense pertaining to a change in vesting conditions for certain share-based compensation plans.

Business and asset disposal

For the year ended 31 December 2009, net gains from our business and asset disposals of USD 1,541 million were mainly composed of:

USD 54 million from the sale of assets of InBev USA LLC (also doing business under the name Labatt USA) to an affiliate of KPS Capital Partners, L.P.;

USD 428 million from the sale of our Korean subsidiary Oriental Brewery to an affiliate of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P.;
and

USD 1,088 million from the sale of our Central European operations to CVC Capital Partners.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Table of Contents**Profit from Operations**

The following table reflects changes in profit from operations across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	4,956	859	
Latin America North	3,165	3,040	4.1
Latin America South	724	672	7.7
Western Europe	543	223	143.5
Central & Eastern Europe	279	186	50.0
Asia Pacific	96	153	(37.3)
Global Export & Holding Companies	1,805	207	
Total	11,569	5,340	116.6

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The percentage change in North America and Global Export & Holding Companies is not meaningful due to the impact of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our profit from operations increased to USD 11,569 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented an increase of USD 6,229 million, or 116.6%, as compared to our profit from operations for the year ended 31 December 2008.

The Anheuser-Busch acquisition resulted in a USD 4,479 million increase in profit from operations for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Acquisitions of Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay and a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia, offset by the dispositions of: InBev USA; CafeIn in France; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants in the United States; Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations resulted in a USD 156 million decrease in profit from operations for the year ended 31 December 2009 compared to the year ended 31 December 2008. For further details of these acquisitions and dispositions, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Our profit from operations for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflected a negative currency translation impact of USD 768 million.

Our profit from operations for the year ended 31 December 2009 was impacted positively by USD 1,321 million of certain exceptional items, as compared to a negative impact of USD 558 million for the year ended 31 December 2008. See Exceptional Items above for a description of the exceptional items during the year ended 31 December 2009 and 2008. These exceptional items mainly affected our Global Export and Holding Companies, where exceptional items increased our profit from operations

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by USD 1,261 million for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to no effect for the year ended 31 December 2008, and our Latin America North zone, where exceptional items increased our profit from operations by USD 109 million in 2009 as compared to a reduction of USD 27 million in 2008.

See note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for additional information on our 2009 profit from operations by zone.

Table of Contents**EBITDA, as defined**

The following table reflects changes in our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2008:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
Profit	5,877	3,126	88.0
Income tax expense	1,786	674	-
Net finance cost	4,419	1,600	-
Share of result of associates	(513)	(60)	-
Profit from operations	11,569	5,340	116.6
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2,818	1,912	47.4
EBITDA, as defined	14,387	7,252	98.4

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item.

A performance measure such as EBITDA, as defined, is a non-IFRS measure. The most directly comparable financial measure to EBITDA, as defined, presented in accordance with IFRS in our consolidated financial statements is profit. EBITDA, as defined, is a measure used by our management to evaluate our business performance and is defined as profit from operations before depreciation, amortization and impairment. EBITDA, as defined, is a key component of the measures that are provided to senior management on a monthly basis at the group level, the zone level and lower levels. We believe EBITDA, as defined, is useful to investors for the following reasons.

We believe EBITDA, as defined, facilitates comparisons of our operating performance across our zones from period to period. In comparison to profit, EBITDA, as defined, excludes items which do not impact the day-to-day operation of our primary business (that is, the selling of beer and other operational businesses) and over which management has little control. Items excluded from EBITDA, as defined, are our share of results of associates, depreciation and amortization, impairment, financial charges and corporate income taxes, which management does not consider to be items that drive our company's underlying business performance. Because EBITDA, as defined, includes only items management can directly control or influence, it forms part of the basis for many of our performance targets. For example, options under our share-based compensation plan are granted such that they vest only when certain targets derived from EBITDA, as defined, are met.

We further believe that EBITDA, as defined, and measures derived from it, are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in their evaluation of our company and in comparison to other companies, many of which present an EBITDA performance measure when reporting their results. EBITDA, as defined, was also a key component of the measures used by banks under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement to evaluate compliance with our debt covenants. See Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement.

EBITDA, as defined, does, however, have limitations as an analytical tool. It is not a recognized term under IFRS and does not purport to be an alternative to profit as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. As a result, you should not consider EBITDA, as defined, in isolation from, or as a substitute analysis for, our results of operations. Some limitations of EBITDA, as defined, are:

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EBITDA, as defined, does not reflect the impact of financing costs on our operating performance. Such costs are significant in light of our increased debt and could further increase as a result of our debt refinancing;

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EBITDA, as defined, does not reflect depreciation and amortization, but the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future.

EBITDA, as defined, does not reflect the impact of charges for existing capital assets or their replacements;

EBITDA, as defined, does not reflect our tax expense; and

EBITDA, as defined, may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies because not all companies use identical calculations.

Additionally, EBITDA, as defined, is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as it is not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our consolidated statement of cash flows.

We compensate for these limitations, in addition to using EBITDA, as defined, by relying on our results calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Our EBITDA, as defined, increased to USD 14,387 million for the year ended 31 December 2009. This represented an increase of USD 7,135 million, or 98.4%, as compared to our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2008.

The Anheuser-Busch acquisition contributed USD 5,545 million to the increase in our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2009. Our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2009 also reflects a negative currency translation impact of USD 989 million.

Our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2009 reflects a net decrease of USD 184 million compared to the year ended 31 December 2008, attributable to various disposals of our businesses during 2008 and 2009. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Structural Changes.

Our EBITDA, as defined, was positively impacted by USD 1,350 million of certain exceptional items in the year ended 31 December 2009, as compared to a negative impact of USD 560 million during the year ended 31 December 2008. In addition to the exceptional items for 2009 and 2008 described under Exceptional items above, the exceptional items impacting our EBITDA, as defined, included a USD 29 million impairment loss affecting the disposal of assets in 2009 and a USD 1 million reversal of an impairment loss affecting the disposal of assets in 2008.

See note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further performance measures used by our management. Also see note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statement as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for additional information regarding the allocation of our depreciation, amortization and impairment charges.

Net Finance Cost

Our net finance cost for the year ended 31 December 2009 was USD 4,419 million, as compared to USD 1,600 million for the year ended 31 December 2008, or an increase of USD 2,819 million. The increase was primarily due to interest charges on the senior credit facilities used to fund the Anheuser-Busch acquisition (USD 2,269 million), interest charges on existing Anheuser-Busch debt (USD 389 million) and the amortization of the arrangement fees paid on the senior credit facilities (USD 202 million). These expenses were partially offset by lower interest charges on other debt and by foreign exchange gains.

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During the 4th quarter of 2009, we used the proceeds from the disposals to prepay part of the senior facilities that financed the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. The prepayment resulted in the recognition of an exceptional financial loss of USD 629 million. This loss is primarily due to USD 474 million of hedging losses on interest rate swaps hedging the re-paid part of the facilities that became ineffective and USD 145 million accelerated accretion expense resulting from the early repayment of the senior facilities.

Share of result of associates

Our share of result of associates for the year ended 31 December 2009 was USD 513 million as compared to USD 60 million for the year ended 31 December 2008, reflecting the recognition of the results of our direct and indirect investments in Grupo Modelo and (prior to its disposition) Tsingtao following the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch.

Income Tax Expense

Our total income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2009 amounted to USD 1,786 million, with an effective tax rate of 25% (as compared to 18% for the year ended 31 December 2008). Our income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2009 was mainly impacted by the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch, for which the nominal tax rate was approximately 40%. This increase in our income tax expense was slightly offset by non-taxable and low taxable gains on disposals during 2009. Furthermore, we continue to benefit at the AmBev level from the impact on interest on equity payments and tax deductible goodwill from the merger between InBev Holding Brasil S.A. and AmBev in July 2005 and the acquisition of Quinsa in August 2006. The impact of this tax deductible goodwill was to reduce income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2009 by USD 244 million. Unless there is a change in tax law, we expect amortization of this goodwill to end in 2017.

Profit (Pre- and Post-Non-Controlling Interests)

Profit attributable to our equity holders for the year ended 31 December 2009 was USD 4,613 million (with basic earnings per share of USD 2.91, based on 1,584 million shares outstanding, representing the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2009. Excluding the exceptional items discussed above, profit attributable to our equity holders for 2009 would have been USD 3,927 million and basic earnings per share would have been USD 2.48, based on 1,584 million shares outstanding. For more information regarding our earnings per share, see note 23 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009. The profit attributable to non-controlling interests was USD 1,264 million for the year ended 31 December 2009, an increase of USD 65 million from USD 1,199 million for the year ended 31 December 2008. The increase in profit attributable to non-controlling interests was primarily due to higher AmBev profits.

Table of Contents**Year Ended 31 December 2008 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2007****Volumes**

The following table reflects changes in our volumes across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to volumes for the year ended 31 December 2007.

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(thousand hectoliters)</i>		
North America	26,605	12,572	111.6
Latin America North	101,519	100,877	0.6
Latin America South	33,698	30,524	10.4
Western Europe	33,753	36,068	(6.4)
Central & Eastern Europe	46,142	49,137	(6.1)
Asia Pacific	38,337	36,380	5.4
Global Export & Holding Companies	4,666	5,054	(7.7)
Total	284,720	270,611	5.2

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our 2008 consolidated volumes increased by 14.1 million hectoliters, or 5.2%, compared to our 2007 volumes, to 284.7 million hectoliters.

15.8 million hectoliters of the increase was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, pursuant to which Anheuser-Busch became a part of our consolidated group of companies following the closing date of the acquisition on 18 November 2008, and was reported as such for the remainder of our 2008 financial year.

0.2 million hectoliters of the 2008 increase reflected the inclusion of volumes from the Lakeport businesses in our results for the full year in 2008 as compared to inclusion of only nine months of these volumes in 2007 following the Lakeport acquisition in November 2007.

Our 2008 volumes also reflect a volume decrease of 1.2 million hectoliters primarily due to the sale of the Cintra brands and disposal of four wholesalers in 2008 and the sale of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in the Netherlands in November 2007.

Excluding volume changes attributable to the business acquisitions and disposals described above, our consolidated beer volumes would have decreased by 1.2% and our own beer volumes would have decreased by 0.7% in 2008 compared to 2007 volumes, slightly ahead of our consolidated beer volumes, as a result of our ongoing focus on growing our own branded volumes.

In 2008, our soft drinks volumes grew by 4.8% compared to 2007 soft drinks volumes.

On an adjusted basis, after adapting reported figures to eliminate intercompany sales volumes between InBev and Anheuser-Busch, and before taking into account any volumes sold by our equity investees, the total sales volumes for the combined company for 2008 would have been

approximately 416 million hectoliters.

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North America

Our volumes in North America grew by 111.6% in 2008 compared to 2007 volumes, of which 110% was due to the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch volumes in our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. The growth in our U.S. domestic beer volumes delivered to wholesalers in 2008 was driven mainly by the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch volumes into our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and by wholesaler inventory levels returning to a normal level by year-end and the successful introduction of the Bud Light Lime brand. Domestic U.S. beer sales-to-retailer increased slightly compared to 2007 sales-to-retailers, driven mainly by the inclusion of Anheuser-Busch volumes into our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and by strong gains in the supermarket and supercenter segments. In addition to this, market share performance improved across all major retail channels in the second half of 2008.

Latin America North

Volumes were essentially flat in 2008 compared to 2007 volumes, with essentially flat beer volume growth, while non-beer volumes grew 3.5% compared to 2007 volumes. In Brazil, 2008 beer volumes declined by 0.2% compared to 2007 volumes reflecting the effects of weather that was colder and more humid than in 2007 and the sale of the Cintra brands during 2008. In addition, food inflation increased by twice the level of general consumer inflation, putting pressure on consumer spending. In 2008, due to price increases and aggressive competitor behavior in can pricing, our full year market share in Brazil was 67.5%, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous year. Our Brazilian soft drinks business posted volume growth of 2.7% for 2008 compared to 2007 volumes, coupled with strong market share performance in Brazil throughout 2008.

Latin America South

The Latin America South zone volumes grew by 10.4% in 2008 compared to 2007 volumes, with beer contributing 11.5% and non-beer 8.7% growth compared to 2007 volumes. Our strong performance resulted from our focus on the premium segment, as well as successful focus on brand marketing and innovation initiatives.

Western Europe

Our own beer volumes for 2008 declined 2.5% compared to 2007 volumes due to industry weakness, especially in the United Kingdom and Belgium. Our continued significant decrease in lower value, non-branded products, consistent with our focus on our own brand portfolio and the disposal of four wholesalers in 2008 and sale of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in the Netherlands in 2007 led to a reported total 2008 volume decline of 6.4% compared to 2007 volumes. Despite this volume decline, we increased our market share in most countries in our Western European zone in 2008 compared to 2007. For instance, in the United Kingdom, our own beer volumes declined by 2.7% in 2008 compared to 2007 volumes. However, we gained 0.4% market share in 2008, of which the Stella Artois family contributed 0.2%, gaining market share for the first time since 2003, demonstrating the potential of the brand and the results of our focused commercial activities particularly with the launch of Stella Artois 4%.

Central & Eastern Europe

Our 2008 decline in volumes of 6.1% compared to 2007 volumes is largely attributable to continued volume reductions in certain of our less profitable brands in Russia and Ukraine, as well as industry slowdown. In Russia, 2008 beer volumes fell by 12.4% compared to 2007 volumes due to weak industry volumes and market share losses in the value and price segments. However, we have maintained our focus on driving the market share of higher margin and premium brands such as Siberian Crown and Klinskoye, which showed positive volumes for 2008. In Ukraine, 2008 beer volume decreased 0.7% compared to 2007 volumes, also attributable to our focus on higher margin and premium brands, such as Chernigivske, which became the number one brand in the country towards the end of the year.

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In 2008, our volumes increased 5.4% compared to 2007 volumes, as strong volume growth in Korea was offset by a slight volume decline in China.

Global Export & Holding Companies

In 2008, Global Export & Holding Company volumes declined by 7.7% compared to 2007 volumes, as a result of our ongoing process of transitioning to new licensing agreements in certain countries and the transition of the Anheuser-Busch Inc. Import Agreement from this zone to the North America zone and the characterization of this agreement as an intra-company agreement since the Anheuser-Busch acquisition closed on 18 November 2008.

Revenue

The following table reflects changes in revenue across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to revenue for the year ended 31 December 2007.

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)⁽¹⁾
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	3,753	2,139	75.5
Latin America North	7,664	6,707	14.3
Latin America South	1,855	1,372	35.2
Western Europe	4,754	4,725	0.6
Central & Eastern Europe	3,267	3,006	8.7
Asia Pacific	1,494	1,359	9.9
Global Export & Holding Companies	720	427	68.6
Total	23,507	19,735	19.1

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our consolidated revenue was USD 23,507 million in the year ended 31 December 2008. This represented growth of 19.1% or USD 3,772 million as compared to the 2007 revenue of USD 19,735 million.

USD 1,829 million of the 2008 revenue growth was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our 2008 consolidated revenue reflects a net revenue decrease of USD 64 million as compared to 2007 attributable to the aggregate impact of the Lakeport acquisition, the sale of the Cintra brands and four wholesalers in Western Europe during 2008 and the disposal of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in November 2007.

Our 2008 consolidated revenue also reflects a positive currency translation impact of USD 1,028 million.

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Our revenue for the year ended 31 December 2008 was partly impacted by the developments in volume discussed above. Our revenue per hectoliter on a consolidated basis (which excludes revenue from our entertainment and packaging activities) increased as a result of the business acquisitions and disposals described above, as the revenue per hectoliter of Anheuser-Busch was higher than the average revenue per hectoliter of the AB InBev Group as a whole. Our revenue per hectoliter also benefited from an increase attributable to positive currency translation effects and revenue management activities.

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The contribution of the U.S. entertainment business to our revenue from 18 November 2008 to 31 December 2008 was USD 91 million. The U.S. packaging business contributed USD 162 million of revenue from 18 November 2008 to 31 December 2008.

Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, the main business zones contributing to revenue growth in 2008 were Latin America South, North America, Asia Pacific, Latin America North and Central & Eastern Europe. With respect to Latin America South and North America, in particular, growth was attributable to higher volumes and the effects of revenue management initiatives.

Also excluding the effect of the business acquisition and disposals and currency translation described above, our consolidated revenue grew by 5.0% for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007. This change in revenue included a decrease of 0.2% as a result of lower overall volumes, which was offset by a 5.2% increase attributable to higher revenue per hectoliter, primarily as a result of revenue management activities and changes in our sales channels mix and geographic mix. Revenue management activities included price increases and product mix improvements driven by our effort to sell a larger proportion of premium products, which are sold for higher prices and are generally more profitable. In Western Europe, as a result of our strategy to improve product mix we reduced the sales volume of products sold under subcontracting arrangements, which are generally less profitable. In Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America South our focus on premium brands as part of our product mix initiatives contributed towards revenue growth, while price increases resulted in revenue increases in Latin America North.

Cost of Sales

The following table reflects changes in cost of sales across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(1,586)	(672)	(136.0)
Latin America North	(2,634)	(2,274)	(15.8)
Latin America South	(782)	(581)	(34.6)
Western Europe	(2,232)	(2,210)	(1.0)
Central & Eastern Europe	(1,693)	(1,385)	(22.2)
Asia Pacific	(812)	(677)	(19.9)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(597)	(319)	(87.1)
Total	(10,336)	(8,118)	(27.3)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our consolidated cost of sales was USD 10,336 million in 2008. This represented an increase of 27.3% or USD 2,218 million as compared to the 2007 cost of sales.

USD 1,165 million of the cost of sales increase was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our 2008 consolidated cost of sales reflects a net cost of sales decrease of USD 30 million as compared to 2007 attributable to the aggregate impact of the Lakeport acquisition, the sale of the Cintra brands and four wholesalers in Western Europe during

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2008 and the disposal of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in November 2007.

Our 2008 consolidated cost of sales also reflects a negative currency translation impact of USD 351 million.

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Our cost of sales per hectoliter on a consolidated basis (which excludes cost of sales from our entertainment and packaging activities) increased for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007, primarily as a result of commodity price pressures. The cost of sales per hectoliter also increased as a result of the business acquisitions and disposals described above, because the cost of sales per hectoliter of Anheuser-Busch was higher than the average cost of sales for the AB InBev Group as a whole, and as a result of commodity price pressures. Aside from the effect of currency translation, the increase in cost of sales per hectoliter for Latin America South was primarily due to commodity price pressures (such as increases in barley and malt prices) and increases in wages to offset higher real inflation rates. Aside from the effect of currency translation, the increase in cost of sales per hectoliter for Central & Eastern Europe was also primarily due to significant commodity price pressures on malt, hops and packaging, and the impact of changes to our product mix. On an absolute basis, the cost of sales also increased as result of increased volumes in Latin America South and North America, primarily due to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Approximately 20% of our cost of sales consists of fixed costs which are not impacted by our volumes. Fixed costs comprise principally depreciation and amortization and indirect production costs.

Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, our consolidated cost of sales increased by 9.0% as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007. This increase was partly attributable to an increase of 9.3% in the cost of sales per hectoliter on a consolidated basis, as a result of commodity price increases and inflationary pressures. Lower than expected volume growth in business zones with a below average cost of sales per hectoliter, such as Latin America North and Central & Eastern Europe, and the spread of industrial fixed costs over lower than expected volumes also contributed to increased cost of sales. The increase in cost of sales per hectoliter was partially offset by a decline of 0.2% in overall cost of sales as a result of lower volumes.

Expenses

Our operating expenses increased 16.3% in 2008 compared to the 2007 operating expenses, primarily due to inclusion of Anheuser-Busch operating expenses into our results following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and higher sales and marketing expenses, which more than offset fixed-cost management and lower bonus accruals and a negative currency translation impact on our operating expenses.

In 2008, we continued our efforts to shift non-working money (that is, expenses that do not directly impact revenue, sales volumes or beer value since they are not directly visible to consumers) into working money (that is, expenses directly visible to consumers).

Distribution expenses

The following table reflects changes in distribution expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(499)	(376)	(32.7)
Latin America North	(916)	(756)	(21.2)
Latin America South	(145)	(112)	(29.5)
Western Europe	(592)	(551)	(7.4)
Central & Eastern Europe	(410)	(399)	(2.8)
Asia Pacific	(99)	(93)	(6.5)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(64)	(56)	(14.3)
Total	(2,725)	(2,343)	(16.3)

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Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our consolidated distribution expenses were USD 2,725 million in 2008. This represented an increase of USD 382 million, or 16.3%, as compared to 2007.

USD 98 million of the distribution expense increase was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our 2008 consolidated distribution expenses also reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 123 million. Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, the increase in distribution expenses was mainly due to higher unit transport expenses in Latin America South and Western Europe and more volumes being sold directly to customers, particularly in Latin America North.

Sales and marketing expenses

The following table reflects changes in sales and marketing expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(430)	(282)	(52.5)
Latin America North	(837)	(672)	(24.6)
Latin America South	(191)	(161)	(18.6)
Western Europe	(943)	(914)	(3.2)
Central & Eastern Europe	(660)	(536)	(23.1)
Asia Pacific	(333)	(283)	(17.7)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(116)	(71)	(63.4)
Total	(3,510)	(2,919)	(20.2)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our consolidated sales and marketing expenses were USD 3,510 million in 2008. This represented an increase of USD 591 million, or 20.2%, as compared to 2007 sales and marketing expenses.

USD 210 million of the sales and marketing expense increase was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

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Our 2008 consolidated sales and marketing expenses reflect a net sales and marketing expense decrease of USD 3 million as compared to 2007 attributable to the aggregate impact of the Lakeport acquisition, the sale of the Cintra brands and four wholesalers in Western Europe during 2008 and the disposal of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in November 2007.

Our 2008 consolidated sales and marketing expenses also reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 151 million.

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Excluding the effects of the business acquisitions and disposals and the currency translation effects described above, the increase in our 2008 sales and marketing expenses reflected our focus on generating long-term revenue growth by further strengthening sales execution, investments in our own brands and continued efforts to bring innovation to our consumers regardless of impact on short-term results. In particular, key increases in sales and marketing spending to support brand growth and/or sales efforts occurred in Latin America North, Latin America South, Central & Eastern Europe (including Russia and Ukraine) and Asia Pacific, while North America and Global Export & Holding Companies recorded a decrease as a result of a reduction in non-working expenses.

Administrative expenses

The following table reflects changes in administrative expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(155)	(114)	(36.0)
Latin America North	(418)	(352)	(18.8)
Latin America South	(72)	(60)	(20.0)
Western Europe	(345)	(321)	(7.5)
Central & Eastern Europe	(176)	(179)	1.7
Asia Pacific	(101)	(83)	(21.7)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(211)	(245)	13.9
Total	(1,478)	(1,354)	(9.2)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. Our consolidated administrative expenses were USD 1,478 million during 2008. This represented an increase of USD 124 million, or 9.2%, in 2008 as compared to 2007.

USD 73 million of the administrative expense increase was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our 2008 consolidated administrative expenses also reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 91 million. In addition, our administrative expenses for 2008 were reduced by our ongoing commitment to cost containment, lower bonus accruals compared to 2007 and the impact of savings realized within our North America zone after the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition on 18 November 2008. Cost savings in North America resulted from our Zero-Based Budgeting Program and Anheuser-Busch's Blue Ocean savings initiatives.

Table of Contents**Other operating income/(expense)**

The following table reflects changes in other operating income and expenses across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	(4)	4	(200.0)
Latin America North	208	166	25.3
Latin America South	11	(15)	173.3
Western Europe	(144)	(96)	(50.0)
Central & Eastern Europe	(132)	(94)	(40.4)
Asia Pacific	26	-	-
Global Export & Holding Companies	475	395	20.3
Total	440	360	22.2

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. The net balance of our other operating income and expenses increased by USD 80 million for 2008. This represented an increase of 22.2% from the comparable net balance in 2007. Aside from the effect of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and currency translation, the increased balance was mainly due to gains on asset disposal. Our other operating income/expense for 2008 was also negatively impacted by USD 30 million in 2008 as compared to 2007 as a result of the incremental rental cost following our disposal of certain real estate to Cofinimmo S.A. in 2007.

Exceptional Items

In 2008, exceptional items consisted of restructuring charges, fair value adjustments, business and asset disposals and disputes. Exceptional items were as follows in the years ended 31 December 2008 and 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007
	<i>(USD million)</i>	
Restructuring (including impairment losses)	(457)	(59)
Fair value adjustments	(43)	
Business and asset disposal	(38)	537
Disputes	(20)	33
Total	(558)	511

See Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 Exceptional Items above for more information about our exceptional items.

Restructuring

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Exceptional restructuring charges amounted to USD 457 million in the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to USD 59 million in the year ended 31 December 2007 as described below.

As part of our plans to effectively integrate Anheuser-Busch, we announced on 8 December 2008 plans to cut approximately 1,400 U.S. salaried positions in our U.S. beer-related divisions. We estimate that the aggregate pre-tax expense associated with the reduction will be approximately USD 195 million. These costs were accrued at the time of the announcement in accordance with IAS 37.

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Our 2008 exceptional restructuring charges further include USD 182 million in costs which mainly resulted from organizational realignments and the outsourcing of activities in Western Europe, global headquarters and Asia Pacific. These changes aim to eliminate overlap or duplicated processes and activities across functions and zones taking into account the right match of employee profiles with the new organizational requirements. The one-time expenses as a result of this series of decisions are expected to provide us with a lower cost base, a stronger focus on our core activities, quicker decision-making and improvements to efficiency, service and quality.

The 2008 restructuring charges also included an impairment loss of USD 80 million related to our plans to implement a new distribution model in France, involving the transfer of a controlling interest in our current integrated distribution network, CafeIn, and entry into a partnership for the distribution of our beverages. In connection with this reorganization, CafeIn was recognized as an asset held for sale and an impairment loss of USD 80 million was recognized per end of December 2008.

Fair value adjustments

Fair value adjustments, recognized in the 2008 exceptional items in the amount of USD 43 million in expense as compared to nil in 2007, related to the one-time impact of revaluing the inventories of Anheuser-Busch upon completion of the acquisition in line with IFRS 3.

Business and asset disposal

In 2008, we recognized an exceptional expense of USD 38 million in respect of business and asset disposals in 2008 as compared to a net gain of USD 537 million in 2007, mainly resulting from the sale in 2007 of ImmoBrew SA/NV to Cofinimmo S.A. The 2008 figure is partly related to losses recognized in connection with the above-mentioned reorganization in France (USD 10 million). Additional losses related to business and asset disposals of previous years that were booked in 2008.

Disputes

Profit from operations as at 31 December 2008 was negatively affected by provisions for disputes of USD 20 million compared to the positive impact of a net reversal in provisions for disputes of USD 33 million in 2007.

Profit from Operations

The following table reflects changes in profit from operations across our business zones for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
North America	859	718	19.6
Latin America North	3,040	2,840	7.0
Latin America South	672	440	52.7
Western Europe	223	1,108	(79.9)
Central & Eastern Europe	186	392	(52.6)
Asia Pacific	153	227	(32.6)
Global Export & Holding Companies	207	147	40.8
Total	5,340	5,872	(9.1)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item.

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Our profit from operations decreased to USD 5,340 million in 2008. This represented a decrease of USD 532 million, or 9.1%, as compared to 2007 profit from operations.

USD 44 million of the decrease in profit from operations in 2008 was attributable to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Our 2008 profit from operations reflects a net decrease of USD 39 million as compared to 2007 attributable to the aggregate impact of the sale of the Cintra brands, four wholesalers in Western Europe and ImmoBrew SA/NV during 2008, the sale of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in November 2007 and the Lakeport acquisition in 2007.

Our 2008 profit from operations also reflects a positive currency translation impact of USD 320 million.

Our 2008 profit from operations was impacted negatively by USD 558 million in 2008 as a result of certain exceptional items, as compared to a positive impact of USD 511 million in 2007. See **Exceptional Items** above for a description of the exceptional items in 2008 and 2007. These exceptional items mainly affected our Western Europe zone, where exceptional items decreased profit from operations by USD 275 million in 2008 as compared to an increase of USD 475 million in 2007, and our North America zone, where exceptional items decreased profit from operations by USD 220 million in 2008 as compared to an increase of USD 19 million in 2007.

See note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further description of our 2009 and 2008 profit from operations by zone.

EBITDA, as defined

The following table reflects changes in our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to our EBITDA, as defined, for the year ended 31 December 2007:

	Year ended 31 December 2008	Year ended 31 December 2007	Change (%)(1)
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
Profit	3,126	4,167	(25.0)
Income tax expense	674	888	(24.1)
Net finance cost	1,600	818	95.6
Share of result of associates	(60)	(1)	-
Profit from operations	5,340	5,872	(9.1)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	1,912	1,408	35.8
EBITDA, as defined	7,252	7,280	(0.4)

Note:

(1) The percentage change reflects the improvement (or worsening) of results for the period as a result of the change in each item. See **Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 EBITDA, as defined** for additional information on our definition and use of EBITDA, as defined.

Our EBITDA, as defined, decreased to USD 7,252 million in 2008. This represented a decrease of USD 28 million, or 0.4%, as compared to 2007 EBITDA, as defined.

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The Anheuser-Busch acquisition contributed to an increase in our EBITDA, as defined, in 2008 of USD 217 million, and our 2008 EBITDA, as defined, also reflects a positive currency translation impact of USD 404 million. However, these increases were offset by the decreases described below, in particular in respect of exceptional items.

Our 2008 EBITDA, as defined, reflects a net decrease of USD 42 million as compared to 2007 attributable to the aggregate impact of the sale of the Cintra brands, four wholesalers in Western Europe and Immobrew during 2008, the sale of the United Dutch Breweries BV business in November 2007 and the Lakeport acquisition in 2007.

Our 2008 EBITDA, as defined, was impacted negatively by USD 559 million in 2008 as a result of certain exceptional items, as compared to a positive impact of USD 454 million in 2007. In addition to the exceptional items for 2008 and 2007 described under *Exceptional Items* above, the exceptional items impacting our EBITDA, as defined, included a USD 1 million reversal of an impairment affecting the disposal of assets in 2008 and a USD 56 million reversal of an impairment loss in respect of restructuring charges in 2007. The exceptional items mainly affected our Western Europe zone, where exceptional items decreased EBITDA, as defined, by USD 275 million in 2008 as compared to an increase of USD 436 million in 2007, and our North America zone, where exceptional items decreased EBITDA, as defined, by USD 220 million in 2008 as compared to an increase of USD 3 million in 2007.

See note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further performance measures used by our management. Also see note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statement as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for additional information regarding the allocation of our depreciation, amortization and impairment charges.

Net Finance Cost

Our net finance cost was USD 1,600 million in 2008, as compared to USD 818 million in 2007. The USD 782 million increase was primarily due to the USD 187 million in exceptional finance cost described below and a USD 566 million increase in interest expense. USD 247 million of the increased interest expense stems from the interest on the Anheuser-Busch existing loans and the financing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition following its completion on 18 November 2008. The remainder of the interest expense increase results from higher net debt positions in the parent companies (Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Cobrew NV/SA and BrandBrew SA) and AmBev Brazil, mainly as a result of dividend payments and share buyback programs.

In connection with the combination with Anheuser-Busch, we recognized an exceptional financial expense of USD 187 million as of year-end 2008. USD 119 million of this expense related to the commitment fees for the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement and bridge facility we entered into to finance the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the underwriting and arrangement fees for this bridge facility. In addition, a USD 68 million loss was recognized for ineffectiveness of the interest-rate hedging on the Anheuser-Busch financing prior to the closing of the Acquisition. See note 11 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Share of result of associates

Our share of result of associates in 2008 was USD 60 million as compared to USD 1 million in 2007, reflecting the recognition of six weeks of results of our direct and indirect investments in Grupo Modelo and Tsingtao following the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch.

Table of Contents**Income Tax Expense**

Our total 2008 income tax expense amounted to USD 674 million with an effective tax rate of 18.0% (as compared to 17.6% in 2007). Our 2008 income tax expense was mainly impacted by the recognition of a deferred tax asset of USD 123 million following the use of tax losses not previously recognized as a result of an intragroup transfer of certain intangibles. Furthermore, we continue to benefit at the AmBev level from the impact of interest on equity payments (that is, a specific type of profit distribution to shareholders (similar to dividends) which is tax deductible for AmBev, as the payer of such profit distribution, up to an amount determined in accordance with specified rules and limits established by the government of Brazil) and tax deductible goodwill from the merger between InBev Holding Brasil S.A. and AmBev in July 2005 and the acquisition of Quinsa in August 2006. The impact of this tax deductible goodwill on income tax expense as of 31 December 2008 was USD 277 million and, unless there is a change in tax law, we expect amortization of this goodwill to end in 2017. On the other hand, our effective tax rate in 2008 was also affected by the fact that profit before tax for the year reflects the recognition of an exceptional impairment on the French distribution network, on which no deferred tax assets are recognized. Excluding the impact of the recognition of the deferred tax asset and the exceptional expense due to the French reorganization, the effective tax rate would have been 20.4%.

Profit (Pre- and Post-Minorities)

Profit attributable to our equity holders for 2008 was USD 1,927 million (with earnings per share of USD 1.93, based on 999 million shares outstanding, representing the weighted average number of shares outstanding during 2008 taking into account share buy-back programs and the effect of our rights offering in December 2008). Excluding the exceptional items discussed above, profit attributable to our equity holders for 2008 would have been USD 2,511 million and earnings per share would have been USD 2.51, based on 999 million shares outstanding. For more information regarding our earnings per share, see note 23 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009. The profit attributable to our equity holders in 2008 included the impact of the net financing costs, share of result of associates and income tax expense described above. The profit attributable to non-controlling interests amounted to USD 1,199 million (as compared to USD 1,162 million in 2007). The increase in profit attributable to non-controlling interests was due to the positive currency impact, which offset lower AmBev profits and the impact of an AmBev share buy-back program in 2008.

IMPACT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Foreign exchange rates have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. The following table sets forth the percentage of our revenue realized by currency for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	Year ended 31 December,		
	2009	2008	2007
U.S. dollars	44.3%	9.8%	1.4%
Brazilian reais	19.8%	30.7%	32.2%
Euro	8.5%	15.6%	18.2%
Canadian dollars	5.3%	8.4%	9.5%
Chinese yuan	4.7%	3.5%	3.4%
Great Britain pound sterling	3.8%	6.2%	7.9%
Russian ruble	3.1%	6.5%	7.8%
Argentinean peso	3.1%	4.9%	4.5%

As a result of the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007:

We recorded a negative translation impact of USD 2,680 million on our 2009 revenue (as compared to a positive impact of USD 1,028 million in 2008 and a positive impact in 2007 of USD 1,478

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million) and a negative translation impact of USD 768 million on our 2009 profit from operations (as compared to a positive impact of USD 320 million in 2008 and a positive impact of USD 480 million in 2007).

Our 2009 reported profit (after tax) was negatively affected by a USD 599 million translation impact (as compared to a positive translation impact in 2008 of USD 218 million and a positive translation impact in 2007 of USD 350 million), while the negative translation impact on our 2009 earnings per share base (profit attributable to our equity holders) was USD 441 million or USD 0.28 per share (as compared to a positive impact of USD 122 million or USD 0.12 per share in 2008 and USD 243 million or USD 0.25 per share in 2007).

Our net debt increased by USD 897 million in 2009 as a result of translation impacts as compared to increases of USD 1,030 million in 2008.

Our equity increased by USD 2,216 million in 2009 as a result of translation impacts (as compared to decreases of USD 3,866 million in 2008 and decreases of USD 1,981 million in 2007).

Following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, a significantly greater portion of our assets and revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars as a result of the significant assets and revenue of Anheuser-Busch in the United States. As a result, effective 1 January 2009, we changed the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements from the euro to the U.S. dollar and have restated our historical audited consolidated financial statements prior to 2009, included in this prospectus, from euros to U.S. dollars.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

General

Our primary sources of cash flow have historically been cash flows from operating activities, the issuance of debt, bank borrowings and the issuance of equity securities. Recently, asset disposals have also been a source of cash flow. Our material cash requirements have included the following:

Debt service;

Capital expenditures;

Investments in companies participating in the brewing, carbonated soft drinks and malting industries;

Increases in ownership of our subsidiaries or companies in which we hold equity investments;

Share buyback programs; and

Payments of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity.

We are of the opinion that our working capital, as an indicator of our ability to satisfy our short-term liabilities, is, based on our expected cash flow from operations for the coming 12 months, sufficient for the 12 months following the date of this prospectus. Over the longer term, we believe that our cash flows from operating activities, available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, along with our derivative instruments and our access to borrowing facilities, will be sufficient to fund our capital expenditures, debt service and dividend payments going forward. As part of our cash flow management, we are restraining growth in capital expenditures by optimizing use of our existing brewery capacity and standardizing operational processes to make our capital investments more efficient. We are also attempting to improve operating

cash flow through procurement initiatives designed to leverage economies of scale and improve terms of payment to suppliers.

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Equity attributable to our equity holders and non-controlling interests amounted to USD 33.2 billion as of 31 December 2009 (USD 24.4 billion as of 31 December 2008 and USD 21.9 billion as of 31 December 2007) and our net debt amounted to USD 45.2 billion as of 31 December 2009 (USD 56.7 billion as of 31 December 2008 and USD 7.5 billion as of 31 December 2007). Our overriding objectives when managing capital resources are to safeguard the business as a going concern and to optimize our capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value while keeping the desired financial flexibility to execute strategic projects.

To finance the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch, we entered into the USD 45 billion 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement (of which USD 44 billion was ultimately drawn) and a USD 9.8 billion bridge facility agreement. On 18 December 2008, we repaid the debt of USD 9.8 billion we had incurred under the bridge facility agreement with the net proceeds of a rights offering and cash proceeds received by us from pre-hedging the foreign exchange rate between the euro and the U.S. dollar in connection with the rights offering. As of 31 December 2009, the amounts outstanding under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement had been reduced to USD 17.2 billion. We refinanced the debt incurred under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement and other indebtedness with a combination of (1) cash generated from our operations, (2) the proceeds of asset disposals and (3) the proceeds of a series of debt capital market offerings. For details of the debt capital market offerings we undertook in 2009, see [Net Debt and Equity](#). On 26 February 2010, we entered into USD 17.2 billion of senior credit agreements, including the USD 13 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, enabling us to fully refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These facilities extend our debt maturities while building additional liquidity, thus enhancing our credit profile as evidenced by the improved terms under the facilities, which do not include financial covenants and mandatory prepayment provisions. On 6 April 2010 we drew USD 10,050 million under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and fully repaid the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which has been terminated. The terms of the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, as well as its intended use, are described under [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement](#).

Following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the resulting increased leverage, we publicly stated an objective of achieving asset disposals aggregating approximately USD 7 billion, the proceeds of which were to be used in repaying indebtedness under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. Pursuant to our disposal program, we entered into agreements for the sale of the 27% stake in Tsingtao (with cash proceeds of USD 901 million), of Oriental Brewery (with cash proceeds of USD 1.5 billion), of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants from our U.S. metal packaging subsidiary (with cash proceeds of USD 577 million), of our Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (with cash proceeds of USD 265 million), of our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Busch Entertainment Corporation (with cash proceeds of USD 2.3 billion) and of our Central European operations (with cash proceeds of USD 1.6 billion). Disposals completed in 2009, including disposals of assets, resulted in USD 7.4 billion net cash proceeds, allowing us to meet our publicly stated objective. We intend to continue to reduce our aggregate financial indebtedness through a combination of strong operating cash flow generation and a short-term reduction in dividend payments.

As of 31 December 2008, the amount of outstanding unsecured bank loans payable within 12 months was USD 10.7 billion. After the debt refinancing we undertook in 2009, as described above, the amount of outstanding unsecured bank loans payable within 12 months, as of 31 December 2009, was reduced to USD 1.6 billion. See [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) [Contractual Obligations and Contingencies](#) [Contractual Obligations](#).

Our ability to manage the maturity profile of our debt and repay our outstanding indebtedness in line with management plans will nevertheless depend upon market conditions. If such uncertain market conditions as experienced in the period between late 2007 and early 2009 reoccur in the future, our costs could increase beyond what is currently anticipated. Such costs could have a material adverse impact on our cash flows, results of operations or both. In addition, an inability to refinance all or a substantial amount of our debt obligations when they become due would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Relating to Our Business](#). We may not be able to obtain the necessary funding for our future capital or refinancing needs and we face financial risks due to our level of debt and uncertain market conditions.

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Our cash and cash equivalents less bank overdrafts as of 31 December 2009 amounted to USD 3,661 million. As of 31 December 2009, we had an aggregate of USD 1,029 million available to us under committed short-term credit facilities and an aggregate of USD 4,965 million available to us under committed long-term credit facilities. Although we may borrow such amounts to meet our liquidity needs, we principally rely on cash flows from operating activities to fund our continuing operations.

Cash Flow

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	Year ended 31 December,		
	2009	(audited) 2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
Cash flow from operating activities ⁽¹⁾	9,124	5,533	5,557
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities ⁽¹⁾	5,269	(54,878)	(3,225)
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(13,096)	49,879	(1,327)

Note:

- (1) 2008 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation of the outstanding consideration payable to former Anheuser-Busch shareholders who did not claim the proceeds by year-end 2008 and transaction costs payable on the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. As a result USD 625 million of cash flow in 2008 was reclassified from Increase in trade and other payables within Cash flow from operating activities to Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired under Cash flow used in investing activities.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December,		
	2009	(audited) 2008	2007
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
Profit (including non-controlling interests)	5,877	3,126	4,167
Interest, taxes and non-cash items included in profit	7,353	4,809	2,920
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital and provisions	13,230	7,935	7,087
Change in working capital ^{(1) (2)}	787	177	370
Pension contributions and use of provisions	(548)	(490)	(496)
Interest, dividends, and taxes (paid)/received	(4,345)	(2,089)	(1,404)
Cash flow from operating activities⁽²⁾	9,124	5,533	5,557

Notes:

- (1) For purposes of the table above, working capital includes inventories, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, both current and non-current.

- (2) 2008 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation of the outstanding consideration payable to former Anheuser-Busch shareholders who did not claim the proceeds by year-end 2008 and transaction costs payable on the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. As a result USD 625 million of cash flow in 2008 was reclassified from Increase in trade and other payables under Change in working capital within Cash flow from operating activities to Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired under Cash flow used in investing activities. Non-cash items included in profit include: depreciation, amortization and impairments, including impairment losses on receivables and inventories; additions and reversals in provisions and employee benefits;

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losses and gains on sales of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, subsidiaries and assets held for sale; equity share-based payment expenses; share of result of associates; net finance cost; income tax expense and other non-cash items included in profit. Please refer to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for a more comprehensive overview of our cash flow from operating activities.

Our primary source of cash flow for our ongoing activities and operations is our cash flow from operating activities. For extraordinary transactions (such as the Anheuser-Busch acquisition), we may, from time to time, also rely on cash flows from other sources. See Cash Flow from Investing Activities and Cash Flow from Financing Activities, below.

Net cash from operating activities in 2009 increased by USD 3,591 million, or 64.9%, as compared to 2008. The improvement was the combined result of higher profit following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and improved working capital management, partly offset by an increase in interests and taxes paid. We devote substantial efforts to the more efficient use of our working capital especially those elements of our working capital that are perceived as core (including trade receivables, inventories and trade payables). The initiatives to improve our working capital include the implementation of best practices on collection of receivables and inventory management, such as optimizing our inventory levels per stock taking unit, improving the batch sizes in our production process and optimizing the duration of overhauls. Similarly, we aim to efficiently manage our payables by reviewing our standard terms and conditions on payments and resolving, where appropriate, the terms of payment within 120 days upon receipt of invoice. The positive change in working capital in 2009 was USD 787 million. This includes a USD 578 million cash outflow from derivatives. If the cash outflow from derivatives had been excluded, the change in our working capital would have resulted in a positive USD 1,365 million cash impact.

Net cash from operating activities decreased by USD 24 million, or 0.4%, for the year ended 31 December 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease for the year ended 31 December 2008 was primarily the result of higher taxes and interest paid in 2008 as well as an increase in inventories due to higher prices of raw materials (particularly malt), partially offset by higher non-cash items included in profit during 2008, primarily depreciation and amortization and net finance costs due to the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Our cash flows from investing activities for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2009	2008	2007
		(USD million)	
Net capital expenditure ⁽¹⁾	(1,386)	(2,424)	(1,969)
Net acquisition of subsidiaries and associates, net of cash acquired/disposed of, and purchase of non-controlling interests ⁽²⁾	4,586	(52,432)	(1,259)
Proceeds from the sale of associates and assets held for sale ⁽³⁾	1,813	89	-
Other ⁽³⁾	256	(111)	3
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities⁽²⁾	5,269	(54,878)	(3,225)

Notes:

- (1) Net capital expenditure consists of acquisitions of plant, property and equipment and of intangible and other assets, minus proceeds from sale.

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(2) 2008 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation of the outstanding consideration payable to former Anheuser-Busch shareholders who did not claim the proceeds by year-end 2008 and transaction costs payable on the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. As a result USD 625 million of cash flow in 2008 was reclassified from Increase in trade and other payables under Change in working capital within Cash flow from operating activities to Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired under Cash flow used in investing activities.

(3) 2008 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation.

Net cash received from investing activities was USD 5,269 million in 2009 as compared to USD 54,878 million of cash used in investing activities during 2008. This difference mainly results from the cash outflow from the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in 2008 compared to the cash inflow from the disposal program we executed in 2009. Pursuant to this disposal program we divested during 2009, our 27% stake in Tsingtao (China), Oriental Brewery (Korea), four metal beverage can lid manufacturing plants from our U.S. metal packaging subsidiary, Busch Entertainment Corporation, our Central European Operations, the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and InBev USA.

Sale of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of accounted for our most significant cash generation in 2009. Conversely, acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired, the purchase of non-controlling interests and the acquisition of plant, property and equipment accounted for our most significant cash outlays in each of the two years ending 31 December 2008 and 2007.

The evolution of the cash used in investment activities from USD 3,225 million in 2007 to USD 54,878 million in 2008 is mainly explained by the Anheuser-Busch acquisition for which the net cash used amounted to USD 52,652 million. Further details on the Anheuser-Busch acquisition are disclosed in note 6 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 and under Business Description Material Contracts The Merger Agreement.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Our cash flows from financing activities for the years ended 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December (audited)		
	2009	2008	2007
	(USD million)		
Net proceeds from the issue of share capital	76	9,764	115
Net purchase of treasury shares	-	(797)	(821)
Proceeds from borrowings	27,834	56,425	8,950
Payments on borrowings	(39,627)	(11,953)	(8,449)
Cash net financing costs other than interests	(62)	(632)	(60)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(4)	(6)	(10)
Dividends paid ⁽¹⁾	(1,313)	(2,922)	(1,052)
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(13,096)	49,879	(1,327)

Note:

(1) Dividends paid in 2009 consisted primarily of USD 598 million paid by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and USD 680 million paid by AmBev. Dividends paid in 2008 consist primarily of USD 1,983 million paid by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, USD 630 million paid by AmBev and USD 268 million paid by Anheuser-Busch.

Cash flows used in financing activities amounted to USD 13,096 million for the year ended 31 December 2009, as compared to USD 49,879 million of positive cash flows from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2008. The change was primarily due the effects of our deleveraging program, resulting in higher payments on borrowings, and lower proceeds from borrowing reflecting debt refinancing and principal repayments made during the year ended 31 December 2009, as compared to the cash inflow in 2008 reflecting the funding of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

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Cash flows from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2008 amounted to USD 49,879 million, compared to cash flows used in financing activities which amounted to USD 1,327 million for the year ended 31 December 2007. The change was primarily due to an increase in the net proceeds from the issue of share capital in the amount of USD 9,764 million pursuant to a rights offering that was completed in December 2008 and an increase in proceeds from borrowings, related to the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement entered into to finance a part of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. Proceeds of the rights offering were used to repay debt incurred under the bridge facility used to finance a part of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Transfers from Subsidiaries

The amount of dividends payable by our operating subsidiaries to us is subject to, among other restrictions, general limitations imposed by the corporate laws, capital transfer restrictions and exchange control restrictions of the respective jurisdictions where those subsidiaries are organized and operate. For example, in Brazil, which accounted for 28.2% of our actual reported profit from operations for the year ended 31 December 2009, current legislation permits the Brazilian government to impose temporary restrictions on remittances of foreign capital abroad in the event of a serious imbalance or an anticipated serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments. For approximately six months in 1989 and early 1990, the Brazilian government froze all dividend and capital repatriations held by the Central Bank that were owed to foreign equity investors in order to conserve Brazil's foreign currency reserves.

Dividends paid to us by certain of our subsidiaries are also subject to withholding taxes. Withholding tax, if applicable, generally does not exceed 10%.

Capital transfer restrictions are also common in certain emerging market countries, and may affect our flexibility in implementing a capital structure we believe to be efficient. For example, China has very specific approval regulations for all capital transfers to or from the country and certain capital transfers to and from the Ukraine are subject to obtaining a specific permit.

Funding Sources

Funding Policies

We aim to secure committed credit lines with financial institutions to cover our liquidity risk on a 12-month and 24-month basis. Liquidity risk is identified using both the budget and strategic planning process input of the AB InBev Group on a consolidated basis. Depending on market circumstances and the availability of local (debt) capital markets, we may decide, based on liquidity forecasts, to secure funding on a medium- and long-term basis.

We also seek to continuously optimize our capital structure with a view to maximizing shareholder value while keeping desired financial flexibility to execute strategic projects. Our capital structure policy and framework aims to optimize shareholder value through tax efficient maximization of cash flow distribution to us from our subsidiaries, while maintaining an investment-grade rating and minimizing cash and investments with a return below our weighted average cost of capital.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Our cash and cash equivalents less bank overdrafts at each of 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December (audited)		
	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(USD million)</i>		
Total	3,661	2,171	1,831

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As of 31 December 2009, cash and cash equivalents include restricted cash of USD 274 million, of which USD 46 million reflects the outstanding consideration payable to former Anheuser-Busch shareholders who had not yet claimed the proceeds due to them, and USD 228 million relates to restricted cash held in escrow accounts following the disposal of our Central European subsidiaries.

For operational purposes, we hold cash and cash equivalents in the functional currencies of our operating companies. However, based on our most significant regions of operation, as of 31 December 2009, a significant amount of our cash and cash equivalents were held in the U.S. dollar (31% of total cash and cash equivalents), the Brazilian real (52% of total cash and cash equivalents). As of 31 December 2008, 34% of our cash and cash equivalents were held in the U.S. dollar, 31% were held in the real and 18% were held in the euro.

Borrowings

Pursuant to the long- and short-term financing commitments in the amount of USD 54.8 billion that we obtained in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we drew down USD 53.8 billion for the closing of the acquisition, which significantly increased our level of indebtedness on a consolidated basis. For further information regarding our financing commitments in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the refinancing thereof, see [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition](#) and [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement](#).

On 18 December 2008, we repaid the USD 9.8 billion bridge facility loan we had incurred with the net proceeds of the November 2008 rights offering and cash proceeds we received from pre-hedging the foreign exchange rate between the euro and the U.S. dollar in connection with the rights offering. If drawn, all of the remaining USD 45 billion financing commitments under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement entered into by us in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition would bear interest at variable rates. As of 31 December 2009, USD 17.2 billion of the variable-rate financing drawn down by us under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement remained outstanding, and, except as described below, we will be exposed to interest rate risk on such amount. In accordance with our dynamic interest rate hedging approach (see [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) [Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) [Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments](#) [Interest Rate Risk](#)), we have entered into hedging arrangements with respect to a substantial portion of the amounts borrowed under these financing commitments for an initial three-year period. At the time of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, the interest rate for an amount of up to USD 34.5 billion of the financing commitments had effectively been fixed at 3.875% per annum (plus applicable fixed spreads) from 2009 to 2011. From this USD 34.5 billion hedged amount, USD 25 billion was designated to hedge the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, USD 5 billion was designated to a pre-hedging of the January 2009 Notes Offering, USD 3 billion was designated to a pre-hedging of the May 2009 Notes Offering and USD 1 billion was designated to a pre-hedging of the October 2009 Notes Offering. See [Net Debt and Equity](#) below.

These hedging arrangements include a series of forward U.S. dollar LIBOR fixed interest-rate swaps. As a result, effective from January 2009, the interest rate for the USD 17.2 billion from Facilities C and D remaining outstanding under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement was fixed at a weighted average rate of 4.038% per annum (plus applicable fixed spreads), in each case for the period from 2009 to 2011. In addition, with respect to an amount of up to USD 7.4 billion, the interest rates applicable during the subsequent period, from 2011 to 2013, have effectively been fixed at 2.85% per annum, plus applicable fixed spreads. These and other hedging arrangements we have entered into resulted in an increase in our trade and other payables for 2009. As a result of the partial prepayment of amounts drawn under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement in the fourth quarter of 2009, we recognized an exceptional finance cost of USD 474 million in hedging losses, as the interest rate swaps hedging the re-paid parts of the senior facilities are no longer effective. The repayment of the remainder of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement will result in the recognition of additional hedging losses in 2010. See [Recent Developments](#) [Recent Transactions](#).

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Our borrowings are linked to different interest rates, both variable and fixed. As of 31 December 2009, after certain hedging and fair value adjustments, USD 7.2 billion, or 14.6%, of our interest-bearing financial liabilities (which include loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts) bore a variable interest rate, while USD 41.9 billion, or 85.4%, bore a fixed interest rate.

On 26 February 2010, we entered into USD 17.2 billion of senior credit agreements, including the USD 13 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, enabling us to fully refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These facilities extend our debt maturities while building additional liquidity, thus enhancing our credit profile as evidenced by the improved terms under the facilities, which do not include financial covenants and mandatory prepayment provisions. On 6 April 2010 we drew USD 10,050 million under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and fully repaid the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which has been terminated. The terms of the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, as well as its intended use, are described under Business Description Material Contracts Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement.

Further, upon the completion of the acquisition, Anheuser-Busch became part of our consolidated group and its outstanding indebtedness became part of our consolidated liabilities. Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV has also guaranteed the outstanding capital markets debt issued or guaranteed by Anheuser-Busch and may guarantee Anheuser-Busch's obligations under any guarantee provided by Anheuser-Busch of its subsidiaries' other debt obligations. As of 31 December 2009, the Anheuser-Busch obligations guaranteed by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV amounted to USD 7.2 billion.

Most of our other interest-bearing loans and borrowings are for general corporate purposes, based upon strategic capital structure concerns, although certain borrowings are incurred to fund significant acquisitions of subsidiaries, such as the borrowings to fund the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. Although seasonal factors affect the business, they have little effect on our borrowing requirements.

On 8 December 2005, InBev (as borrower), Brandbrew S.A., Cobrew SA/NV and InBev Belgium (as borrowers and guarantors) entered into a EUR 2.5 billion revolving loan facility with, among others, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Calyon, Citigroup Global Markets Ltd and ING Belgium NV/SA (as bookrunners), Fortis Bank SA/NV (as facility agent) and certain banks and financial institutions (as original lenders). This facility can be used for general corporate purposes, including but not limited to acquisitions and, without having an obligation to do so, refinancing the indebtedness of the AB InBev Group. This facility contains customary representations and warranties, covenants and events of default and is unsecured. The final maturity date of this facility is 8 December 2012. As of 31 December 2009, EUR 2.5 billion remained available to be drawn under this facility. On 5 February 2010 and 6 April 2010, we borrowed EUR 300 million (USD 420 million) and EUR 220 million (USD 297 million), respectively, under this facility and used the proceeds to prepay part of Facility C of our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. On 5 March 2010, we borrowed EUR 1.2 billion (USD 1.6 billion) under this facility and used the proceeds to prepay part of Facility D of our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. See Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition.

We have also established a Belgian commercial paper program under which Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and Cobrew NV/SA may issue and have outstanding at any time commercial paper notes up to a maximum aggregate amount of EUR 1.0 billion (USD 1.4 billion) or its equivalent in alternative currencies. The proceeds from the issuance of any such notes may be used for general corporate purposes. The notes may be issued in two tranches: Tranche A has a maturity of not less than seven and not more than 364 days from and including the day of issue, Tranche B has a maturity of not less than one year. As of 31 December 2009, we had borrowed approximately USD 602 million under the program. Our ability to borrow additional amounts under the program is subject to investor demand. If we are ever unable to borrow under this commercial program, we may borrow an additional amount, or refinance commercial paper as it becomes due, up to an amount of EUR 125 million (USD 180 million) under a committed special-purpose credit line or through the use of our other committed lines of credit.

For details of debt issuances used to refinance our already existing debt, see Net Debt and Equity.

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Our net debt is denominated in various currencies, though primarily in the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Brazilian real and the Canadian dollar. Our policy is to have our subsidiaries incur debt in their functional currencies, through long-term or short-term borrowing arrangements, either directly in their functional currencies or indirectly through hedging arrangements, to the extent possible.

The currency of borrowing is driven by various factors in the different countries of operation, including a need to hedge against functional currency inflation, currency convertibility constraints, or restrictions imposed by exchange control or other regulations. In accordance with our policy aimed at achieving an optimal balance between cost of funding and volatility of financial results, we seek to match borrowing liabilities to functional currency cash flow, and may enter into certain financial instruments in order to mitigate currency risk. We have also entered into certain financial instruments in order to mitigate interest rate risks. For further details on our approach to hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments.

We have substantially increased our U.S. dollar liabilities as a result of U.S. dollar amounts borrowed and assumed in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. Following the acquisition, we adopted a hybrid currency matching model pursuant to which we may (i) match net debt currency exposure to cash flows in such currency, measured on the basis of EBITDA, as defined, adjusted for exceptional items, by swapping a significant portion of U.S. dollar debt to other currencies, such as Brazilian real (with a higher coupon), although this would negatively impact our profit and earnings due to the higher Brazilian real interest coupon, and (ii) use Anheuser-Busch's U.S. dollar cash flows to service interest payments under our debt obligations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments Foreign Currency Risk for further details of our hedging arrangements. For our definition of EBITDA, as defined, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 EBITDA, as defined.

We were in compliance with all our debt covenants as of 31 December 2009. For further details regarding our total current and non-current liabilities, please refer to note 24 of our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

The following table sets forth the level of our current and non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings as of 31 December 2009 and 2008:

	Year ended 31 December (audited)	
	2009	2008 (adjusted)
	<i>(USD million)</i>	
Secured bank loans	83	107
Unsecured bank loans	20,175	50,553
Unsecured bond issues	28,513	8,432
Secured other loans	20	7
Unsecured other loans	223	174
Finance lease liabilities	50	67
Total⁽¹⁾	49,064	59,340

Note:

(1) Total shown excludes USD 28 million of bank overdrafts in 2009, USD 765 million in 2008 and USD 117 million in 2007.

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The following table sets forth the contractual maturities of our interest-bearing liabilities as of 31 December 2009:

	Carrying Amount ⁽¹⁾	Less than 1 year	1-3 years (USD million)	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Secured bank loans	83	30	38	15	-
Unsecured bank loans	20,175	1,559	6,075	12,416	125
Unsecured bond issues	28,513	387	4,603	6,684	16,839
Secured other loans	20	14	-	6	-
Unsecured other loans	223	19	118	26	60
Finance lease liabilities	50	6	8	1	35
Total⁽²⁾	49,064	2,015	10,842	19,148	17,059

Notes:

(1) Carrying Amounts refers to net book value as recognized in the balance sheet at 31 December 2009.

(2) Total shown excludes USD 28 million of bank overdrafts in 2009.

Please refer to note 29(c) of our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for a description of the currencies of our financial liabilities and a description of the financial instruments we use to hedge our liabilities.

Credit Rating

As of 31 December 2009, our credit rating from Standard and Poor's is BBB+ for long-term obligations and A-2 for short-term obligations, and our credit rating from Moody's Investors Service is Baa2 for long-term obligations. Credit ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time and are not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell any of our or our subsidiaries' securities.

Capital Expenditures

We spent USD 1,386 million (net of proceeds from the sale of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets) in 2009 on acquiring capital assets. Of this amount, approximately 47% was used to improve our production facilities, while 43% was used for logistics and commercial investments. Approximately 10% was used for improving administrative capabilities and purchase of hardware and software.

We spent USD 2,424 million in 2008 on acquiring capital assets. In 2008, out of the total capital expenditures, approximately 66% was used to improve our production facilities, while 24% was used for logistics and commercial investments. Approximately 10% was used for improving administrative capabilities and purchase of hardware and software.

We spent USD 1,969 million during 2007 on acquiring capital assets. Of our total capital expenditures in 2007, approximately 67% was used to improve our production facilities, 22% was used for logistics and commercial investments and approximately 11% was used for improving administrative capabilities and purchase of hardware and software.

Investments and Disposals

We acquired the Budweiser distribution rights in Paraguay for an amount of USD 24 million in April 2009 and we bought a Pepsi bottler in Bolivia for USD 27 million in March 2009.

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During 2009, we also disposed of certain of our businesses:

On 13 March 2009, we completed the sale of InBev USA, the exclusive importer of Labatt branded beer in the United States, to an affiliate of KPS Capital Partners, LP to satisfy requirements imposed by the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with its clearance of our acquisition of Anheuser-Busch.

On 30 April 2009, we completed the sale of 19.9% of Tsingtao to Asahi Breweries, Ltd. for USD 667 million. We used the net proceeds from this divestiture to repay part of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement we incurred to finance the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. On 8 May 2009, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with a private investor, Mr. Chen Fashu, to sell our remaining 7% stake in Tsingtao for USD 235 million. The sale was completed on 5 June 2009.

On 24 July 2009, we completed the sale of Oriental Brewery, South Korea's second largest brewery, to an affiliate of KRR for USD 1.8 billion, which resulted in USD 1.5 billion of cash proceeds and receipt of a USD 0.3 billion note receivable at closing. On 12 March 2010, the note receivable was sold for USD 0.3 billion in cash. We expect to continue our relationship with Oriental Brewery through the exchange of best practices, by granting Oriental Brewery exclusive distribution rights over certain brands in South Korea including Budweiser, Bud Ice and Hoegaarden, and by having an ongoing contingent interest in Oriental Brewery through an agreed earn-out. In addition, we will have the right, but not the obligation, to reacquire Oriental Brewery five years after the closing of the transaction based on predetermined financial terms. The divestiture of Oriental Brewery is part of our ongoing deleveraging program and allows us to repay debt incurred as a result of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

On 29 September 2009, we completed the sale of our Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (part of InBev UK Limited) to C&C Group plc for a total enterprise value of GBP 180 million. Included in the sale are the Glasgow Wellpark Brewery in Scotland, where Tennent's Lager is brewed, rights to the Tennent's Lager brand itself, Tennent's Ales and assets located in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. As part of the agreement, we appointed C&C Group as distributor of certain of our brands in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and C&C Group granted us the right to use the Tennent's Super and Tennent's Pilsner brands in certain jurisdictions.

On 1 October 2009, we completed the sale of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants from our U.S. metal packaging subsidiary, Metal Container Corporation, to Ball Corporation for an aggregate purchase price of USD 577 million. In connection with this transaction, Ball Corporation has entered into a long-term supply agreement to continue to supply us with metal beverage cans and lids from the divested plants, and has committed, as part of the acquisition agreement, to offer employment to each active employee of the plants.

On 1 December 2009, we completed the sale of our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Busch Entertainment Corporation, to an entity established by Blackstone Capital Partners V L.P., for up to USD 2.7 billion. The purchase price was comprised of a cash payment of USD 2.3 billion and a right to participate in Blackstone Capital Partners' return on its initial investment, which is capped at USD 400 million.

On 2 December 2009, we completed the sale of our Central European operations to CVC Capital Partners for an enterprise value of USD 2.2 billion, of which USD 1.6 billion was cash, USD 448 million was received as an unsecured deferred payment obligation with a six-year maturity and USD 165 million represents the estimated value to minorities. We also received additional rights to a future payment estimated up to USD 800 million contingent on CVC's return on its initial investments. As a result of the sale, we recorded a capital gain of approximately USD 1.1 billion.

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Under the terms of the agreement, our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia were sold. CVC Capital Partners agreed to brew and/or distribute Stella Artois, Beck's, Löwenbräu, Hoegaarden, Spaten and Leffe in the above countries under license from us. We retain rights to brew and distribute Staropramen in several countries including Ukraine, Russia, Germany and the United Kingdom. In addition, we have a right of first offer to reacquire the business should CVC Capital Partners decide to sell in the future.

In addition, under the AmBev Exchange of Share Ownership-Program, a number of AmBev shareholders who are part of our senior management exchanged AmBev shares for our shares which increased our economic interest percentage in AmBev.

In 2008, our expenditures on acquiring businesses were largely the result of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, for which the total amount of funds required was approximately USD 54.8 billion and for which we recognized goodwill of USD 32.9 billion allocated primarily to our U.S. business on the basis of expected synergies. Aside from this acquisition, we spent USD 946 million during 2008 on acquisitions of businesses and purchases of non-controlling interests. We reached an agreement to purchase the Cintra brands in January 2008 and subsequently sold the Cintra brands at net carrying value in May 2008. We also acquired several local distributors throughout the world during 2008. These distributors were immediately integrated in our operations and goodwill on these transactions amounted to USD 85 million. We also received a USD 47 million cash inflow from the disposal of certain wholesalers in Western Europe and the partial collection of the remaining receivables from the sale of ImmoBrew in 2007. Our purchases of non-controlling interests principally related to AmBev (through AmBev's share buyback programs), Zhejiang Shiliang Brewery Co., Ltd. and Quinsa. As a result of a share buy-back program of AmBev shares during 2008, our percentage interest in AmBev increased from 61.01% to 61.75%. Other purchases of non-controlling interests related to the buy-out of InBev Shiliang (Zhejiang) Brewery and to the closing of AmBev's tender offer for Quinsa shares, resulting in an increase of AmBev's economic interest in Quinsa to 99.83%. The total cash consideration for these purchases of non-controlling interests amounted to USD 853 million, including USD 342 million for the repurchase of shares by AmBev. As the related subsidiaries were already fully consolidated, the purchases did not impact our profit, but reduced the non-controlling interests and thus impacted the profit attributable to our equity holders.

During the course of 2007, we spent USD 1,836 million on acquisitions of businesses and purchases of non-controlling interests. In 2007, our expenditures on acquiring businesses were largely the result of the acquisition of Lakeport (for an aggregate purchase price of just over CAD 201.4 million), Goldensand Comercio e Serviços Lda, the controlling shareholder of Cervejarias Cintra Ind. e Com. Ltda. (for a total transaction value of approximately USD 150 million), and several local distributors, while our purchases of non-controlling interests principally related to the AmBev share buyback programs (whereby 25.6 million AmBev shares were acquired for an amount of USD 1,544 million) and our share buyback program under which we acquired 10.3 million of our shares for an amount of USD 821 million.

Net Debt and Equity

We define net debt as non-current and current interest-bearing loans and borrowings and bank overdrafts minus debt securities and cash. Net debt is a financial performance indicator that is used by our management to highlight changes in our overall liquidity position. We believe that net debt is meaningful for investors as it is one of the primary measures our management uses when evaluating our progress towards deleveraging.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of our net debt to the sum of current and non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings as of the dates indicated:

	31 December (audited)	
	2009	2008 (adjusted)
	<i>(USD million)</i>	
Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings	47,049	48,039
Current interest bearing loans and borrowings	2,015	11,301
Total	49,064	59,340
Bank overdrafts	28	765
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,689)	(2,936)
Interest-bearing loans granted (included within Trade and other receivables)	(48)	(97)
Debt securities (included within Investment securities)	(181)	(398)
Total net debt	45,174	56,674

Our net debt decreased to USD 45,174 million as of 31 December 2009, from USD 56,674 million as of 31 December 2008. Apart from operating results net of capital expenditures, our net debt was reduced by the net proceeds from the sale of our associates, subsidiaries and assets (USD 7,372 million), offset by dividend payments to our shareholders (USD 598 million), dividend payments to non-controlling shareholders of AmBev (USD 680 million), the payment of previously unclaimed consideration to former Anheuser-Busch shareholders and the payment of other transaction costs associated with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition (USD 579 million), and the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates (USD 897 million).

Our net debt increased to USD 56,674 million as of 31 December 2008, from USD 7,497 million as of 31 December 2007. Apart from operating results net of capital expenditures, our net debt was impacted by the net proceeds from the issue of share capital (USD 9,764 million), offset by the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch and other business combinations (USD 52,251 million); our share buy-back program (USD 1,044 million) and AmBev's share buy-back program (USD 342 million); the purchase of non-controlling interests of Quinsa and Zheijang Shiliang (USD 432 million and USD 79 million, respectively); dividend payments (USD 2,922 million) and the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Consolidated equity attributable to our equity holders as at 31 December 2009 was USD 30,318 million, compared to USD 22,442 million at the end of 2008. The combined effect of the strengthening of the Brazilian real, the Canadian dollar, the euro, the pound sterling, the Mexican peso, and the weakening of the Argentinean peso, the Chinese yuan and the Russian ruble resulted in a positive foreign exchange translation adjustment of USD 2,216 million.

Consolidated equity attributable to our equity holders as of 31 December 2008 was USD 22,442 million, compared to USD 20,057 million as of 31 December 2007 primarily reflecting the capital increase as a result of the rights offering we completed in December 2008, which was partially offset by foreign exchange translation adjustments. The movement of the foreign exchange translation adjustment of USD 3,866 million is primarily the effect of the weakening of the closing rates of the Mexican peso, the Brazilian real, the Pound sterling, the Russian ruble, the South Korean won, the Ukrainian hryvnia and the Canadian dollar.

Note that further details on equity movements can be found in our consolidated statement of changes in equity to our audited consolidated financial statements as of, and for the three years ended, 31 December 2009.

Acquisition of Anheuser-Busch

To finance the acquisition of Anheuser-Busch, we entered into the USD 45 billion 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement (of which USD 44 billion was ultimately drawn) and a USD 9.8 billion bridge facility agreement, enabling us to consummate the acquisition, including the payment of USD 52.5 billion to shareholders of

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Anheuser-Busch, refinancing certain Anheuser-Busch indebtedness, payment of all transaction charges, fees and expenses, and accrued, but unpaid interest to be paid on Anheuser-Busch's outstanding indebtedness, which together amounted to approximately USD 54.8 billion.

On 18 December 2008, we repaid the debt we had incurred under the bridge facility with the net proceeds of our November 2008 rights offering and cash proceeds we received from pre-hedging the foreign exchange rate between the euro and the U.S. dollar in connection with the rights offering. The rights offering is described further below under [Rights Offering](#).

As of 31 December 2009, the amounts outstanding under the USD 45 billion 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement had been reduced to USD 17.2 billion.

The transaction costs of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition (including entering into the financing agreements) totaled approximately USD 1.2 billion, of which USD 0.3 billion were allocated to goodwill, USD 0.1 billion related to the capital increase and USD 0.1 billion related to the senior and equity bridge facilities, commitment fees and equity bridge facility arrangement fees and are reported in the 2008 income statement and USD 0.7 billion related to the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement arrangement fees and will be taken in the income statement as an accretion expense over the remaining life time of the financing using the effective interest rate method.

November 2008 Rights Offering

On 24 November 2008, we commenced an offering to existing shareholders of new shares without nominal value, each with a VVPR strip. The purpose of this share capital increase and offering of new shares was to refinance part of the bridge facility agreement upon which we drew in order to finance part of the consideration paid to shareholders of Anheuser-Busch in connection with the acquisition. Settlement of the rights offering occurred on 16 December 2008, with 986,109,272 new shares issued in exchange for an aggregate consideration of EUR 6.36 billion. Our new shares issued were of the same class as the previously existing shares and started trading on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels on 16 December 2008.

January 2009 Notes Offering

On 12 January 2009, we issued three series of notes in an aggregate principal amount of USD 5.0 billion, consisting of USD 1.25 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2014, bearing interest at 7.20%; USD 2.5 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2019, bearing interest at 7.75%; and USD 1.25 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2039, bearing interest at 8.20% (collectively, the **January 2009 Notes**). The net proceeds from the January Notes offering were used to repay USD 3.5 billion of the Facility B loan and USD 1.5 billion of the Facility A loan, both of which comprised part of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement and which are described under [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition](#).

Euro Medium-Term Notes Offerings

In the first half of 2009, we completed the issuance of eight series of notes, consisting of EUR 750 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2013, bearing interest at 7.375%; EUR 750 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2014, bearing interest at 6.57%; EUR 600 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2017, bearing interest at 8.625%; EUR 50 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2014, bearing interest at three-month EURIBOR plus 3.90%; GBP 550 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2024, bearing interest at 9.75%; Swiss Franc (CHF) 600 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2014, bearing interest at 4.5%; EUR 250 million aggregate principal amount of notes due June 2015, bearing interest at 5.75%; and GBP 750 million aggregate principal amount of notes due June 2017, bearing interest at 6.5%. The net proceeds from the 2009 Euro Medium-Term Notes were used to repay approximately USD 2.447 billion of the Facility A loan under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement and approximately USD 1.1 billion of other short-term indebtedness. For a description of the Facility A loan, see [Business](#)

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Description Material Contracts Financing the Acquisition. On 24 February 2010, we re-filed the shelf base prospectus with the UK Financial Services Authority, enabling us to issue further notes under the program in 2010. On 15 April 2010, we announced the issuance of EUR 750 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 26 April 2018, bearing interest at 4.000%, the proceeds of which were used to repay a portion of the 2010 Revolving Facility. See Business Description Material Contracts Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement.

May 2009 Notes Offering

On 14 May 2009, we issued three series of notes in an aggregate principal amount of USD 3.0 billion, consisting of USD 1.55 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2014, bearing interest at 5.375%; USD 1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2019, bearing interest at 6.875%; and USD 0.450 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2039, bearing interest at 8.0% (collectively, the **May 2009 Notes**). The net proceeds from the May 2009 Notes offering were used to repay USD 2.977 billion of the Facility A loan under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which is described under Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition.

September 2009 Brazilian Notes

On 2 September 2009, we issued notes in an aggregate principal amount of 2.0 billion reais, which will mature on 12 August 2012. The notes bear interest at a floating rate of 114% of CDI, the monthly Brazilian interbank lending rate, and are guaranteed by us and another of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Interbrew International BV. The net proceeds of approximately USD 1 billion from the offering were used to pay down the Facility A loan under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which is described under Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition.

October 2009 Notes Offering

On 16 October 2009, we issued four series of notes in an aggregate principal amount of USD 5.5 billion, consisting of USD 1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2012, bearing interest at a rate of 3.000%; USD 1.25 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2015, bearing interest at a rate of 4.125%; USD 2.25 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2020, bearing interest at a rate of 5.375%; and USD 0.5 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2040, bearing interest at a rate of 6.375% (collectively, the **October 2009 Notes**). The net proceeds from the October 2009 Notes offering were used to repay the remaining balance of USD 4,107 million of Facility A, one year before its maturity, and to repay USD 1,348 million of the Facility C loan, under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which are described under Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition.

2010 Facilities Agreements

On 26 February 2010, we entered into USD 17.2 billion of senior credit agreements, including the USD 13 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, enabling us to fully refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These facilities extend our debt maturities while building additional liquidity, thus enhancing our credit profile as evidenced by the improved terms under the facilities, which do not include financial covenants and mandatory prepayment provisions. On 6 April 2010 we drew USD 10,050 million under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and fully repaid the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which has been terminated. The terms of the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, as well as its intended use, are described under Business Description Material Contracts Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement.

Old Notes Offering

On 24 March 2010, we announced the issuance of the Old Notes, which comprise four series of notes in an aggregate principal amount of USD 3.25 billion, consisting of USD 500 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2013, bearing interest at three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.73%; USD 1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2013, bearing interest at a rate of 2.500%; USD 750 million aggregate principal

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amount of notes due 2015, bearing interest at a rate of 3.625%; and USD 1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2020, bearing interest at a rate of 5.000%. The net proceeds from the Old Notes offering were used to repay USD 3.23 billion of Facility D under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which is described under Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**Contractual Obligations**

The following table reflects certain of our contractual obligations, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods, as of 31 December 2009:

Contractual Obligations	Contractual cash flows ⁽²⁾	Payment Due By Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
		<i>(USD million)</i>			
Secured bank loans	(105)	(37)	(49)	(19)	-
Unsecured bank loans	(21,561)	(1,931)	(6,679)	(12,823)	(128)
Unsecured bond issues	(50,512)	(2,257)	(8,259)	(9,795)	(30,201)
Secured other loans	(21)	(15)	(2)	(6)	2
Unsecured other loans	(241)	(27)	(124)	(29)	(61)
Finance lease liabilities	(126)	(9)	(13)	(5)	(99)
Operating lease liabilities	(2,142)	(249)	(431)	(349)	(1,113)
Bank overdraft	(28)	(28)	-	-	-
Purchase commitments	(3,909)	(2,164)	(1,012)	(681)	(52)
Trade and other payables	(10,023)	(9,422)	(479)	(57)	(65)
Total⁽¹⁾	(88,668)	(16,139)	(17,048)	(23,764)	(31,717)

Notes:

(1) Total amounts refer to non-derivative financial liabilities including interest payments.

(2) The loan and bond issue contractual cash flow amounts presented above differ from the carrying amounts for these items in our financial statements in that they include our best estimates of future interest payable (not yet accrued) in order to better reflect our future cash flow position.

Please refer to Liquidity and Capital Resources Funding Sources Borrowings for further information regarding our short-term borrowings and long-term debt.

Please refer to note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009, and in particular to the discussions therein on Liquidity Risk, for more information regarding the maturity of our contractual obligations, including interest payments and derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Please refer to note 30 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for more information regarding our operating lease obligations.

Information regarding our pension commitments and funding arrangements is described in our Significant Accounting Policies and in note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009. The level of contributions to funded pension plans is determined according to the relevant legislation in each jurisdiction in which we operate. In some countries there are statutory minimum funding requirements while in others we have developed our own policies, sometimes in agreement with

the local trustee bodies. The size and timing of contributions will usually

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depend upon the performance of investment markets. Depending on the country and plan in question the funding level will be monitored periodically and the contribution amount amended appropriately. Consequently it is not possible to predict with any certainty the amounts that might become payable from 2010 onwards. In 2009 our employer contributions to defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans amounted to USD 216 million. Contributions to pension plans for 2010 are estimated to be approximately USD 280 million for our funded defined benefit plans and USD 93 million in benefit payments to our unfunded defined benefit plans and post-retirement medical plans in 2010. Please refer to note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further information on our employee benefit obligations.

Collateral and Contractual Commitments

The following table reflects our collateral and contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, loans to customers and other commitments, as of 31 December 2009 and 2008:

	Year ended 31 December (audited)	
	2009	2008
	<i>(USD millions)</i>	
Collateral given for own liabilities	400	561
Collateral and financial guarantees received for own receivables and loans to customers	115	181
Contractual commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment	90	196
Contractual commitments to acquire loans to customers	173	230
Other commitments	533	447

Contingencies

We are subject to various contingencies with respect to tax, labor, distributors and other claims. Due to their nature, such legal proceedings and tax matters involve inherent uncertainties including, but not limited to, court rulings, negotiations between affected parties and governmental actions. To the extent that we believe these contingencies will probably be realized, a provision has been recorded in our balance sheet.

To the extent that we believe that the realization of a contingency is possible (but not probable) and is above certain materiality thresholds, we have disclosed those items in note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors. Please refer to Contractual Obligations and Contingencies Collateral and Contractual Commitments for a description of certain collateral and contractual commitments to which we are subject.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments**

We are exposed to foreign currency, interest rate, commodity price, liquidity and credit risks in the normal course of our business. We analyze each of these risks individually as well as on an interconnected basis, and define strategies to manage the economic impact on our performance in line with our financial risk management policy. The risk management committee meets on a frequent basis and is responsible for reviewing the results of the risk assessment, approving recommended risk management strategies, monitoring compliance with the financial risk management policy and reporting to the Finance Committee of our Board.

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We use derivative financial instruments to manage actual foreign currency, interest rate, commodity price and credit risks arising in the normal course of business. We do not, as a matter of policy, make use of derivative financial instruments in the context of trading.

Financial markets experienced greater volatility over the past 18 to 20 months than in recent years, which we have addressed and are continuing to address through our existing risk management policies.

Please refer to note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for a fuller quantitative and qualitative discussion on the market risks to which we are subject and our policies with respect to managing those risks.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency risk on borrowings, investments, (forecasted) sales, (forecasted) purchases, royalties, dividends, licenses, management fees and interest expense/income whenever they are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of our subsidiary engaged in the relevant transaction. To manage this risk, we primarily make use of forward exchange contracts, exchange-traded foreign currency futures and cross-currency interest rate swaps.

As far as foreign currency risk on firm commitments and forecasted transactions is concerned, our policy is to hedge operational transactions which are reasonably expected to occur (for example, cost of goods sold and selling, general and administrative expenses) within a maximum of 15 months. Operational transactions that are certain (such as capital expenditure) are hedged without any limitation in time. Non-operational transactions (such as acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries) are hedged as soon as they are certain. Although we systematically hedge our transactional foreign exchange exposure, we do not hedge translational exposure.

As of 31 December 2009, we have locked in all of our anticipated Brazilian real/USD transactional exposure through 2010. Other exposures such as USD/Argentine peso, USD/Russian ruble, EUR/Russian ruble, EUR/Romanian leu and EUR/Ukrainian hryvnia, had been either fully or mostly covered for 2009 before the market turmoil in September and October 2008 at rates in line with 2008 averages and therefore with no material transactional impact. Regarding the EUR/Ukrainian hryvnia specifically, liquidity completely dried up after the events of September 2008 and therefore, our exposure beyond the third quarter of 2009 was not covered.

We have performed analyses in relation to our foreign currency translation exposures using a currency sensitivity model which identified varying ranges of possible closing and average exchange rates for 2009, factoring in the possible volatility in those exchange rates (see note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009). We estimate that if the U.S. dollar had weakened or strengthened during 2009 based on such analysis, our 2009 profit would have been USD 1,070 million (18.2%) higher or lower, respectively, while the translation reserves in equity would have been USD 3,324 million higher or lower, respectively. Following a similar model with respect to foreign currency transactional risk, if certain currencies where we hold non-derivative monetary financial instruments in the local currency (primarily in certain Eastern European countries) had weakened or strengthened against the U.S. dollar or euro during 2009, our 2009 profit would have been USD 4 million lower or higher, respectively.

While we experienced lower levels of volatility in foreign exchange rates during 2009 compared with 2008 based on the currencies of the countries in which we have operations or the currencies in which our contracts are denominated, the volatility over the past 18 to 20 months has been higher than that in recent years and we expect elevated levels of volatility to persist throughout 2010. We expect this volatility to ultimately decrease over the longer term as the financial markets continue to recover. See note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for details of the above sensitivity analyses, a fuller quantitative and qualitative discussion on the foreign currency risks to which we are subject and our policies with respect to managing those risks.

Table of Contents**Interest Rate Risk**

We are exposed to interest rate risk on our variable-rate interest-bearing financial liabilities. As of 31 December 2009, after certain hedging and fair value adjustments, USD 7,172 million, or 14.6%, of our interest-bearing financial liabilities (which include loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts) bore a variable interest rate. We apply a dynamic interest rate hedging approach where the target mix between fixed and floating rate is reviewed periodically. The purpose of our policy is to achieve an optimal balance between cost of funding and volatility of financial results, while taking into account market conditions as well as our overall business strategy. From time to time, we enter into interest rate swap agreements and forward rate agreements to manage our interest rate risk, and also enter into cross-currency interest rate swap agreements to manage both our foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

We have performed sensitivity analyses in relation to our interest-bearing financial liabilities and assets which bear a variable rate of interest, factoring in a range of possible volatilities in the different markets where we hold such instruments (see note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009). We have estimated that a change in market interest rates based on the range of volatilities considered in our analysis could have impacted our 2009 profit by plus or minus USD 63 million in relation to our floating rate debt. Such increase or decrease would be partly offset by an approximate USD 1 million decrease or increase in interest income on our interest-bearing financial assets.

While the volatility in interest rates we have experienced in 2009 have been somewhat lower than those during 2008, the past 18 to 20 months have seen more volatility than that relative to recent years, and we expect to experience continued volatility during 2010.

See note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for details of the above sensitivity analyses, a fuller quantitative and qualitative discussion on the interest rate risks to which we are subject and our policies with respect to managing those risks.

Commodity Price Risk

We have significant exposures to the following commodities: aluminum, corn grits, corn syrup, corrugated cardboard, crowns, glass, hops, labels, malt, fuel oil, natural gas, rice and wheat. The commodity markets experienced price fluctuations during the latter part of 2008 and throughout 2009, and prices of commodities were affected by a number of factors beyond our control. For example, several commodities used in our operations experienced significant price increases during the course of 2008 due to constraints in global supply amidst growing demand in emerging markets such as Brazil, Russia, India and China. Increased global demand for metals in particular resulted in higher aluminum prices over the course of 2009. Although prices for our raw materials, packaging materials and energy requirements generally remain lower than their 2008 peaks, the volatility we have experienced with these commodities remains high and we expect that raw material and energy prices will continue to experience price fluctuations throughout 2010. We therefore use both fixed price purchasing contracts and commodity derivatives to minimize exposure to commodity price volatility, primarily for aluminum and sugar. We are generally able to hedge up to 50% of our commodity exposure with commodity derivatives, and to hedge additional amounts through fixed price purchasing contracts.

As of 31 December 2009, we had the following commodity derivatives outstanding, by maturity:

Commodities	Notional			Total	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
	<1 year	1-5 years	>5 years		
Aluminum swaps	738	381	-	1,119	300
Other commodity derivatives	325	78	-	403	17

Note:

(1) Represents the excess of assets over liabilities as of 31 December 2009.

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In conformity with the IAS 39 hedge accounting rules these hedges are designated as cash flow hedges.

See note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for a fuller quantitative and qualitative discussion on the commodity risks that we are subjected to, and our policies with respect to managing those risks.

Other Risks

See note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for a fuller quantitative and qualitative discussion on the equity, credit and liquidity risks to which we are subject and our policies with respect to managing those risks.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2010 Compared to the Results for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009****Reported Results of Operations**

The table below presents our unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2010. The data for the three months ended 31 March 2009 are reported figures and are not adjusted for the effect of the significant disposals we undertook during 2009 as if they closed on 1 January 2009. See 2009 Disposals and the Reference Base.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million except volumes, unaudited)</i>	
Volumes (thousand hectoliters)	91,831	95,051
Revenue	8,327	8,197
Cost of sales	(3,718)	(4,007)
Gross profit	4,609	4,190
Distribution expenses	(656)	(600)
Sales and marketing expenses	(1,066)	(1,042)
Administrative expenses	(503)	(503)
Other operating income/expenses	86	76
EBITDA, as defined ⁽¹⁾	3,058	2,736

Note:

- (1) For a discussion of how we use EBITDA, as defined, and its limitations, please see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 EBITDA, as defined. For a table showing the calculation of our EBITDA, as defined, for the periods shown, see Reported Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2010 Compared to the Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 EBITDA, as defined.

The changes in each of the items in the table above are attributable in part to the 2009 Disposals, which affected our businesses in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific and Global Export and Holding, and, to a lesser extent, North America and Western Europe. For a discussion of other scope effects and the impact of currency translation changes on our results, see the discussions of each line item below in this section.

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2009 Disposals and the Reference Base

Our unaudited interim consolidated financial information for the three months ended 31 March 2010 was prepared in accordance with IFRS and reflects the performance of our business after the completion of the significant disposals we undertook during 2009. These disposals include the sale of: Tsingtao Brewery; Oriental Brewery; the Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets; four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants in the United States; Busch Entertainment Corporation, and our Central European operations (which we refer to together as the **2009 Disposals**). Given the substantial impact of the 2009 Disposals, we believe that a comparison of our actual results for the three months ended 31 March 2010 against our reported results for the three months ended 31 March 2009 is of limited value. Accordingly, to facilitate more meaningful comparisons between our results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2010 and the three months ended 31 March 2009, for volumes and the income statement items of revenue, cost of sales and operating expenses, we have prepared illustrative unaudited condensed combined interim results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2009, referred to as the **Reference Base** reflecting the 2009 Disposals as if they had closed on 1 January 2009. In addition, certain intra-group transactions, which were previously recorded in the geographic zones, are recorded in Global Export and Holding Companies, with no impact at the consolidated level. The Reference Base unaudited results of the three months ended 31 March 2009 were prepared in the same manner as described under Presentation of Financial and Other Data and subject to the limitations and qualifications described under Presentation of Financial and Other Data. At the AB InBev Group level, the differences between the Reference Base and the comparable 2009 reported unaudited interim consolidated financial information represent the effect of the 2009 Disposals.

In the discussions of volumes, revenue, cost of sales and operating expenses under Reported Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2010 Compared to the Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009, we have used Reference Base financial data for the three months ended 31 March 2009 as the basis for the comparative discussion of 2010 versus 2009. As the comparison of consolidated results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2010, and the Reference Base consolidated results of operations for the three months 31 March 2009, eliminates differences in scope related to the 2009 Disposals, the analysis below does not generally discuss the impact of the 2009 Disposals on the year-to-year comparison. In this section and elsewhere in this prospectus, references to Reference Base results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2009 refer to information derived from the Reference Base unaudited interim combined financial data for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

Reported Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2010 Compared to the Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009

The table below compares our unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2010 to our Reference Base consolidated results of operations for the three months ended 31 March 2009. The discussions following describe the changes summarized in the table below.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾
	<i>(USD million except volumes, unaudited)</i>	
Volumes (thousand hectoliters)	91,831	90,625
Revenue	8,327	7,568
Cost of sales	(3,718)	(3,559)
Gross profit	4,609	4,009
Distribution expenses	(656)	(563)
Sales and marketing expenses	(1,066)	(963)
Administrative expenses	(503)	(479)
Other operating income/expenses	86	74

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Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .
Volumes

The following table reflects changes in our volumes across our business zones for the three months ended 31 March 2010 as compared to our Reference Base and reported volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(thousand hectoliters, unaudited)</i>		
North America	30,745	32,750	32,963
Latin America North	29,426	25,881	25,881
Latin America South	9,193	9,215	9,215
Western Europe	6,528	6,549	7,000
Central & Eastern Europe	4,531	5,508	7,885
Asia Pacific	9,783	9,285	10,900
Global Export & Holding Companies	1,625	1,437	1,207
Total	91,831	90,625	95,051

Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .

Our consolidated volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2010 increased by 1.2 million hectoliters to 91.8 million hectoliters compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

North America

In the three months ended 31 March 2010, our volumes in North America declined by 2.0 million hectoliters compared to Reference Base volumes for the comparable period of the 2009. This decline was due to comparably strong sales-to-retailer numbers for the first three months of 2009, poor weather conditions and high unemployment in the United States. The U.S. decline was partially offset by strong performance in Canada, driven by a solid industry performance and export sales.

Latin America North

In the three months ended 31 March 2010, our volumes in Latin America North grew by 3.5 million hectoliters compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009, due to strong growth in beer volume sales in Brazil, as well as growth in soft drinks volumes. In Brazil, the increase in minimum wage in January 2010 drove consumption and the roll-out of product innovation and above marketing execution during the Carnival led to market share gains.

Latin America South

Our volumes in Latin America South declined by 22,000 hectoliters in the three months ended 31 March 2010 compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009. The declines were due mainly to declines in soft drink volumes, while beer volumes remained flat. We maintained our market share in the beer business with strong marketing and communications campaigns. Led by Stella Artois, our premium brands continued to expand.

Table of Contents**Western Europe**

Our volumes in Western Europe for the three months ended 31 March 2010 declined by 21,000 hectoliters compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009, reflecting industry weakness in the region. In Belgium, volumes were impacted by trade disruptions due to industrial action, while in Germany cold weather negatively impacted on-trade performance. Volumes grew in the United Kingdom because of growth in Budweiser volumes and promotions in anticipation of the FIFA World Cup.

Central and Eastern Europe

In the three months ended 31 March 2010, our volumes in Central and Eastern Europe declined by 1.0 million hectoliters compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009, due in part to increases in beer excise taxes, weak industry performance, unfavorable weather and weak consumer purchasing power.

Asia Pacific

Our volumes in Asia Pacific for the three months ended 31 March 2010 increased by 0.5 million hectoliters compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009, as the volumes of brands such as Budweiser and Harbin grew strongly in China.

Global Export and Holding Companies

Global Export and Holding Companies volumes increased by 188,000 hectoliters in the three months ended 31 March 2010 compared to Reference Base volumes for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

Revenue

The following table compares revenue across our business zones in the three months ended 31 March 2010 to the Reference Base revenue by business zone in the three months ended 31 March 2009 and actual.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>		
North America	3,558	3,724	3,746
Latin America North	2,391	1,556	1,556
Latin America South	576	507	507
Western Europe	850	821	859
Central & Eastern Europe	244	281	447
Asia Pacific	373	369	483
Global Export & Holding Companies	335	309	599
Total	8,327	7,568	8,197

Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .

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Our consolidated revenue was USD 8,327 million for the three months ended 31 March 2010, representing an increase of USD 759 million compared to Reference Base revenue for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

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Our consolidated revenue for the three months ended 31 March 2010 was partly impacted by the developments in volume discussed above. The main business zone contributing to growth in our consolidated revenues was Latin America North, where revenue growth was attributable to favorable currency translation effects, higher volumes, the increase in minimum wage, product innovation and strong marketing. The U.S. packaging business contributed USD 258 million in revenue for the three months ended 31 March 2010.

Our consolidated revenue for the three months ended 31 March 2010 also reflects the positive currency translation impact of USD 637 million, mainly in Latin America North.

Cost of Sales

The following table compares our cost of sales across our business zones for the three months ended 31 March 2010 to our Reference Base and reported cost of sales by business zone in the three months ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>		
North America	(1,683)	(1,780)	(1,843)
Latin America North	(762)	(504)	(504)
Latin America South	(209)	(193)	(193)
Western Europe	(417)	(416)	(410)
Central & Eastern Europe	(160)	(161)	(241)
Asia Pacific	(216)	(223)	(273)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(271)	(280)	(542)
Total	(3,718)	(3,557)	(4,007)

Note:

(1) See Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2010 .

Our consolidated cost of sales was USD 3,718 million for the three months ended 31 March 2010, representing an increase of USD 161 million compared to our consolidated cost of sales for the comparable period in the 2009 Reference Base.

Our consolidated cost of sales for the three months ended 31 March 2010 reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 208 million, mainly in Latin America North. This negative currency translation impact, together with higher raw material costs in Latin American North and an inflationary environment in Latin America South and Central and Eastern Europe more than offset significant increases in efficiency in procurement processes and brewery productivity.

Operating Expenses

The discussion below relates to our consolidated operating expenses, which equal the sum of our distribution expenses, sales and marketing expenses, administrative expenses and other operating income and expenses (net), for the three months ended 31 March 2010 as compared to our Reference Base consolidated operating expenses for the comparable period in the 2009. Our operating expenses do not include exceptional charges, which are reported separately.

Our consolidated operating expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 was USD 2,139 million, representing an increase of USD 208 million, compared to our consolidated Reference Base operating expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

Table of Contents**Distribution expenses**

The following table compares our distribution expenses across our business zones for the three months ended 31 March 2010 to our Reference Base and reported distribution expenses by business zone for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>		
North America	(176)	(177)	(180)
Latin America North	(257)	(161)	(162)
Latin America South	(45)	(42)	(42)
Western Europe	(95)	(98)	(108)
Central & Eastern Europe	(33)	(34)	(51)
Asia Pacific	(26)	(24)	(34)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(24)	(26)	(24)
Total	(656)	(563)	(600)

Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .

Our consolidated distribution expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 was USD 656 million, representing an increase of 93 million, compared to our Reference Base distribution expenses for the comparable period in the 2009, as the synergy savings in North America were offset by higher logistics and transportation costs in Latin America North as a result of higher volumes.

Our consolidated distribution expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 also reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 73 million.

Sales and marketing expenses

The following table compares our sales and marketing expenses across our business zones for the three months ended 31 March 2010 to our Reference Base and reported sales and marketing expenses by business zone for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>		
North America	(370)	(381)	(382)
Latin America North	(275)	(183)	(183)
Latin America South	(57)	(39)	(39)
Western Europe	(164)	(192)	(198)
Central & Eastern Europe	(65)	(47)	(86)

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Asia Pacific	(92)	(93)	(112)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(43)	(27)	(42)
Total	(1,066)	(963)	(1,042)

Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .

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Our consolidated sales and marketing expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 were USD 1,066 million representing an increase of USD 103 million, compared to our Reference Base sales and marketing expenses for the corresponding period in the 2009, as a result of higher volumes and product innovation in Latin America North, and increased investment in our brands in anticipation of the FIFA World Cup.

Our consolidated sales and marketing expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 also reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 78 million.

Administrative expenses

The following table compares our administrative expenses across our business zones for the three months ended 31 March 2010 compared to our Reference Base and reported administrative expenses by business zone for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
		<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>	
North America	(145)	(151)	(152)
Latin America North	(135)	(100)	(100)
Latin America South	(17)	(13)	(13)
Western Europe	(79)	(83)	(84)
Central & Eastern Europe	(25)	(22)	(33)
Asia Pacific	(30)	(31)	(36)
Global Export & Holding Companies	(72)	(78)	(85)
Total	(503)	(479)	(503)

Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .

Our consolidated administrative expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 were USD 503 million, representing an increase of USD 24 million compared to our Reference Base administrative expenses for the corresponding period in 2009, as synergy savings in North America, were more than offset by negative currency translation effects and higher expenses in Latin America North and Latin America South.

Our consolidated administrative expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2010 reflect a negative currency translation impact of USD 41 million.

Table of Contents**Other operating income/(expense)**

The following table compares other operating income and expenses across our business zones for the three months ended 31 March 2010 to other Reference Base and reported operating income and expenses by business zone for the three months ended 31 March 2009.

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reference Base three months ended 31 March 2009⁽¹⁾	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>		
North America	13	5	(19)
Latin America North	56	40	40
Latin America South	(4)	(5)	(6)
Western Europe	8	15	(27)
Central & Eastern Europe	0	0	(26)
Asia Pacific	3	6	4
Global Export & Holding Companies	10	13	110
Total	86	74	76

Note:

(1) See Reference Base Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended 31 March 2009 .

From the net balances of our consolidated other Reference Base operating income and expenses for the three months ended 31 March 2009, the net balance of our consolidated other operating income and expenses increased by USD 12 million to USD 86 million for the three months ended 31 March 2010.

Synergies

In the three months ended 31 March 2010, we captured USD 130 million in synergy savings, bringing total synergies achieved to USD 1,490 million since the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in November 2008. These savings were driven by the implementation of our Zero-Based Budgeting initiative and manufacturing best practices and, to a lesser extent, savings on our procurements. For more details of our synergies targets, refer to Business Description Strengths and Strategy Strengths Strict financial discipline .

EBITDA, as defined

The following table reflects changes in our EBITDA, as defined, for the three months ended 31 March 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the 2009:

	Reported three months ended 31 March 2010	Reported three months ended 31 March 2009
	<i>(USD million, unaudited)</i>	
Profit	844	993
Income tax expense	355	342

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Net finance cost	1,319	841
Share of result of associates	(95)	(105)
Profit from operations	2,423	2,071
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	635	665
EBITDA, as defined	3,058	2,736

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See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 EBITDA, as defined for additional information on our definition and use of EBITDA, as defined.

Our EBITDA, as defined, increased to USD 3,058 million for the three months ended 31 March 2010. This amount represents an increase of USD 332 million, as compared to our EBITDA, as defined, for the corresponding period in 2009.

EBITDA, as defined, for the three months ended 31 March 2010 improved in Latin America North, Latin America South, Western Europe and Asia Pacific, and it was offset by decreases in North America and Central and Eastern Europe. The strongest EBITDA, as defined, performance occurred in the Asia Pacific zone because of strong volume growth, sound cost management and lower commodity prices which offset higher brand investment in anticipation of the FIFA World Cup.

Net Finance Costs

Our net finance cost for the three months ended 31 March 2010 was USD 1,319 million, as compared to USD 841 million for the three months ended 31 March 2009, or an increase of USD 478 million. The increase was attributable in part to foreign exchange fluctuations as the U.S. dollar strengthened against the Euro and other currencies and hedging ineffectiveness on commodity derivatives. These expenses were partially offset by lower interest charges and accretion expenses due to reduced debt positions.

Our net finance cost for the three months ended 31 March 2010 also included exceptional net finance costs of USD 419 million, resulting primarily from a USD 390 million charge as certain interest swaps hedging of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement were no longer effective as a result of the refinancing and USD 29 million of incremental accretion expenses. See Recent Transactions.

Share of Result of Associates

Our consolidated share of result of associates was USD 95 million for the three months ended 31 March 2010 compared to USD 106 million for the three months ended 31 March 2009 largely attributable to the results of Grupo Modelo in Mexico. On 27 April 2010, we received a dividend of 4.36 billion Mexican pesos (USD 357 million) from our participation in Grupo Modelo.

Income Tax Expense

Our consolidated income tax expense was USD 355 million for the three months period ended 31 March 2010, with an effective tax rate of 32.1%. The effective tax rate increased from 27.8% for the three months ended 31 March 2009 primarily due to the non-deductibility of certain exceptional charges associated with refinancing our senior credit facilities. When excluding the tax effect of these exceptional charges, the effective tax rate decreased because of a shift in profit mix between countries with lower marginal tax rates for the three months ended 31 March 2010 as compared to the corresponding period in 2009.

Profit Attributable to Minority Interests

The share of our consolidated profit attributable to minorities increased to USD 369 million for the three months ended 31 March 2010 from USD 277 million as compared to the three months ended 31 March 2009.

Recent Transactions

On 26 February 2010, we entered into USD 17.2 billion of senior credit agreements, including the USD 13 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, enabling us to fully refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These facilities extend our debt maturities while building additional liquidity, thus enhancing our credit profile as

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evidenced by the improved terms under the facilities, which do not include financial covenants and mandatory prepayment provisions. See [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement](#).

On 24 March 2010, we announced the issuance of four series of notes in an aggregate principal amount of USD 3.25 billion, consisting of USD 500 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2013, bearing interest at three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.73%; USD 1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2013, bearing interest at a rate of 2.500%; USD 750 million aggregate principal amount of notes due 2015, bearing interest at a rate of 3.625%; and USD 1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of notes due 2020, bearing interest at a rate of 5.000%. The net proceeds from the Old Notes offering were used to repay USD 3.23 billion of Facility D under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which is described under [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition](#).

As a direct consequence of these transactions, exceptional net finance cost in 2010 will include incremental non-cash accretion expenses of approximately USD 186 million, in addition to a one-time negative mark-to-market adjustment estimated to be approximately USD 390 million in 2010, as the interest rate swaps hedging on USD 7.15 billion of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement will no longer be effective. While the accretion expense is a non-cash item, the cash equivalent of the negative mark-to-market adjustment will be spread over 2010 and 2011.

On 15 April 2010, we announced the issuance of EUR 750 million principal amount of notes due 26 April 2018 under our Euro Medium-Term Notes program, bearing interest at a rate of 4.000%, the proceeds of which were used to repay a portion of the 2010 Revolving Facility. See [Business Description](#) [Material Contracts](#) [Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement](#). As a direct consequence of this transaction, a one-time negative mark-to-market adjustment of approximately USD 55 million will be recognized as an exceptional net finance cost in the second quarter of 2010 as a portion of interest swaps associated with our bank debt became ineffective. See [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Acquisition of Anheuser-Busch Euro Medium-Term Notes Offerings](#).

On 27 April 2010, our annual General Shareholders Meeting approved our annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2009, and approved the gross dividend of EUR 0.38 for 2009.

OUTLOOK AND TREND INFORMATION

The overall environment remains challenging; we expect to show solid operating performance in 2010, but with more difficult volume comparisons in most regions in the first half of the year than the second half, and very difficult expense comparisons in the first half of the year compared to the second half due to the timing of 2009 sales and marketing and administrative expenses. Consequently, we expect to see progressively higher growth rates in EBITDA, as defined, as the year unfolds.

We are targeting synergy capture of at least USD 500 million in 2010 compared with USD 1.1 billion achieved in 2009 and USD 0.25 billion achieved in 2008, with a goal of ultimately achieving aggregate synergies of USD 2.25 billion by the end of 2011.

We expect an average coupon on our debt in 2010 to be in line with our 2009 coupon of 6.4%, while our 2010 tax rate should come in at the upper end of the 25-27% range, before exceptional items.

Debt paydown remains a top priority and we should generate significant free cash flow from operations. We expect 2010 capital expenditures of approximately USD 1.7 billion, and working capital to remain a source of funds.

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BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

GENERAL OVERVIEW

We are the world's largest brewing company by volume, and one of the world's five largest consumer products companies. As a consumer-centric, sales-driven company, we produce, market, distribute and sell a strong, balanced portfolio of well over 200 beer brands. These include global flagship brands Budweiser, Stella Artois and Beck's; multi-country brands such as Leffe and Hoegaarden; and many local champions such as Bud Light, Skol, Brahma, Quilmes, Michelob, Harbin, Sedrin, Klinskoye, Sibirskaya Korona, Chernigivske and Jupiler. We also produce and distribute soft drinks, particularly in Latin America.

Our brewing heritage and quality are rooted in brewing traditions that originate from the Den Hoorn brewery in Leuven, Belgium, dating back to 1366, and those of Anheuser & Co. brewery, established in 1852 in St. Louis, U.S.A. As of 31 December 2009, we employed approximately 116,000 people, with operations in 23 countries across the world. Given the breadth of our operations, we are organized along seven business zones or segments: North America, Latin America North, Latin America South, Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific and Global Export & Holding Companies. The first six correspond to specific geographic regions in which our operations are based. As a result, we have a global footprint with a balanced exposure to developed and developing markets and production facilities spread across our six geographic regions.

On 18 November 2008, we completed our combination with Anheuser-Busch, the largest brewer of beer and other malt beverages in the United States. Following completion of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we have significant brewing operations within our North America business zone. The North America business zone accounted for 33.0% of our consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2009 as compared to 9.3% of our actual consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2008, and 4.8% of our actual consolidated volumes for the year ended 31 December 2007. Through the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we acquired a number of subsidiaries that conduct various other business operations, including one of the largest theme park operators in the United States, a major manufacturer of aluminum cans and one of the largest recyclers of aluminum cans in the United States by weight. The theme park operations and a part of the beverage can and lid operations were sold during 2009.

We also have significant exposure to fast-growing emerging markets in Latin America North (which accounted for 26.9% of our consolidated volumes in the year ended 31 December 2009), Asia Pacific (which accounted for 12.8% of our consolidated volumes in the year ended 31 December 2009) and Latin America South (which accounted for 8.2% of our consolidated volumes in the year ended 31 December 2009).

Our 2009 volumes (beer and non-beer) were 409 million hectoliters and our revenue amounted to USD 36.8 billion.

Registration and Main Corporate Details

Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV was incorporated on 2 August 1977 for an unlimited duration under the laws of Belgium under the original name BEMES. It has the legal form of a public limited liability company (*naamloze vennootschap/société anonyme*). Its registered office is located at Grand-Place/Grote Markt 1, 1000 Brussels, Belgium, and it is registered with the Register of Legal Entities of Brussels under the number 0417.497.106. Our global headquarters are located at Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium (tel.: +32 16 27 61 11). Our agent in the United States is AB InBev Services LLC, 250 Park Avenue, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10017.

We are a publicly traded company, listed on Euronext Brussels under the symbol ABI. ADSs representing rights to receive our ordinary shares trade on the NYSE under the symbol BUD.

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History and Development of the Company

Our roots can be traced back to Den Hoorn in Leuven, which began making beer in 1366. In 1717 Sébastien Artois, master brewer of Den Hoorn, took over the brewery and renamed it Sébastien Artois.

In 1987, the two largest breweries in Belgium merged: Brouwerijen Artois NV, located in Leuven, and Brasserie Piedboeuf SA, founded in 1853 and located in Jupille, resulting in the formation of Interbrew SA (**Interbrew**). Following this merger, Interbrew acquired a number of local breweries in Belgium. By 1991, a second phase of targeted external growth began outside Belgium's borders. The first transaction in this phase took place in Hungary with the acquisition of Borsodi Sorgyár in 1991, followed in 1995 by the acquisition of John Labatt Ltd. in Canada and then in 1999 by a joint venture with SUN Brewing in Russia.

Interbrew operated as a family-owned business until December 2000, the time of its initial public offering on Euronext Brussels.

The last decade has been marked by increasing geographical diversification, seeing Interbrew move into new areas or strengthen its operations in countries or regions in which it had previously acquired a foothold. In 2000, Interbrew acquired Bass Brewers and Whitbread Beer Company in the United Kingdom, and in 2001 it established itself in Germany with the acquisition of Brauerei Diebels GmbH & Co KG. This was followed by the acquisition in 2001 of Brauerei Beck GmbH & Co KG. and in 2002 of the Gilde Group. In 2002, Interbrew strengthened its position in China by acquiring stakes in the K.K. Brewery and the Zhujiang Brewery. In 2004, Interbrew acquired Spaten-Franziskaner Bräu KGaA.

2004 marked a significant event in our history: the combination of Interbrew and AmBev, a Brazilian company listed (and currently still listed) on NYSE and on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, resulting in the creation of InBev. At the time of the combination, AmBev was the world's fifth largest brewer, with a significant presence in the Brazilian market, as well as strong positions throughout Latin America. As of 31 December 2009, we had a 73.99% voting interest in AmBev, and a 61.87% economic interest.

In 2003, we also acquired, through AmBev, our initial 50.64% interest in Quilmes Industrial S.A. (**Quinsa**) as part of the Interbrew-AmBev combination, thereby strengthening our foothold in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Following a series of transactions as a result of which AmBev's equity interest in Quinsa increased to approximately 91%, on 28 December 2007 AmBev launched a voluntary offer to purchase the outstanding shares of Quinsa that were not owned by AmBev or its subsidiaries. On 12 February 2008, when the voluntary offer to purchase expired, AmBev's voting interest in Quinsa increased to 99.56% and its economic interest increased to 99.26%. After continued purchases of shares in 2008 from Quinsa's minority shareholders by AmBev's subsidiary, Dunvegan S.A., AmBev increased its voting interest in Quinsa to approximately 99.83% and its economic interest to approximately 99.81%. There were no changes to the ownership interests in these entities in 2009.

The AmBev and Quinsa transactions allowed InBev to position itself in the Latin American beer market and also to gain a presence in the soft drinks market (as AmBev is PepsiCo's largest bottler in the world).

In 2004, InBev acquired the China brewery activities of the Lion Group.

In August 2004, InBev and Sun Trade (International) Ltd. (**Sun Trade**), the controlling shareholders of Sun Interbrew Ltd. reached an agreement whereby InBev acquired Sun Trade's voting and economic interests in Sun Interbrew Ltd. In addition, the existing shareholders agreement between Sun Trade and InBev in relation to Sun Interbrew was terminated. In January 2005, InBev reached an agreement with Alfa-Eco, whereby InBev acquired all of Alfa-Eco's holding of voting and non-voting shares in Sun Interbrew Ltd. On completion of this transaction and the transaction with Sun Trade, and taking into consideration market purchases, InBev owned 97.3% of the voting shares and 98.8% of the non-voting shares in Sun Interbrew Ltd. which represented, in total,

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a 98.5% economic interest in Sun Interbrew Ltd. In May 2005, InBev closed its offer to acquire the remaining minority interests in Sun Interbrew Ltd. On completion of the offer, InBev owned a 99.8% economic interest in Sun Interbrew Ltd.

2005 also marked the acquisition of 100% of the Tinkoff brewery in St. Petersburg, Russia.

In 2006, InBev acquired Fujian Sedrin Brewery Co. Ltd., the largest brewer in the Fujian province of China, making InBev a major brewer in China, the world's largest beer market by volume. The acquisition of the Sedrin brand also allowed InBev to strengthen its Chinese products portfolio.

In 2007, Labatt Brewing Company Limited (**Labatt**) acquired Lakeport Brewing Income Fund in Canada, securing a strong presence for us in the growing value segment in Ontario. 2007 also marked the acquisition of Cervejarias Cintra Indústria e Comércio Ltda (**Cintra**) by AmBev, thereby enabling AmBev to expand production capacity to meet the continuing increase in demand in the beer and soft drink markets in Brazil. The initial transaction did not include the brands and distribution assets of Cintra. In January 2008, AmBev reached an agreement for the purchase of the Cintra brands, and these brands were subsequently sold to the Brazilian brewer Schincariol in May 2008.

In May 2007, InBev announced a long-term joint venture agreement with the RKJ group, a leading beverage group operating in India. As of 1 April 2009, the joint venture vehicle began selling, marketing and distributing Budweiser in India. We expect that the venture will build a meaningful presence in India over time.

In March 2008, InBev reached an agreement with its Chinese partner in the InBev Shiliang (Zhejiang) Brewery to increase InBev's stake in this business to 100%. The deal was approved by the relevant authorities in June 2008. This step enabled InBev to strengthen its position in the Zhejiang province in China.

On 13 July 2008, InBev and Anheuser-Busch announced their agreement to combine the two companies by way of an offer by InBev of USD 70 per share in cash for all outstanding shares of Anheuser-Busch. The total amount of funds necessary to consummate the Anheuser-Busch acquisition was approximately USD 54.8 billion, including the payment of USD 52.5 billion to shareholders of Anheuser-Busch, refinancing certain Anheuser-Busch indebtedness, payment of all transaction charges, fees and expenses and the amount of fees and expenses and accrued but unpaid interest to be paid on Anheuser-Busch's outstanding indebtedness. InBev shareholders approved the Anheuser-Busch acquisition at InBev's extraordinary shareholders meeting on 29 September 2008 and, on 12 November 2008, a majority of Anheuser-Busch shares voted to approve the transaction at a special shareholders meeting of Anheuser-Busch. The Anheuser-Busch acquisition was completed, and the certificate of merger filed, on 18 November 2008. For further details of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, see "Business Description" Material Contracts.

In November 2008, InBev agreed to divest the assets of InBev USA LLC as a condition for clearance from the U.S. Department of Justice for our acquisition of Anheuser-Busch. On 13 March 2009, we announced that we had completed the sale of the assets of InBev USA LLC (d/b/a Labatt USA) to an affiliate of KPS Capital Partners, LP. Under the terms of the agreement announced on 23 February 2009, KPS Capital Partners, LP acquired the assets of Labatt USA and an exclusive license, granted by Labatt, (i) to brew Labatt branded beer in the United States or Canada solely for sale for consumption in the United States; (ii) to distribute, market and sell Labatt branded beer for consumption in the United States; and (iii) to use the relevant trademarks and intellectual property to do so. On 11 August 2009, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia gave final approval to the settlement proposed by the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with our acquisition.

Beginning in 2003, Anheuser-Busch participated in a strategic alliance with Tsingtao, one of the largest brewers in China and producer of the Tsingtao brand. Through the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we acquired Anheuser-Busch's 27% economic ownership interest and a 20% voting interest in Tsingtao. On 30 April 2009, we completed the sale of a 19.9% minority stake in Tsingtao to Asahi Breweries, Ltd. As a result of the

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transaction, Asahi Breweries, Ltd became Tsingtao's second largest shareholder. Tsingtao Brewery Group remained the largest shareholder in Tsingtao. On 8 May 2009, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with a private investor, Mr. Chen Fashu, to sell our remaining 7% stake in Tsingtao. On 5 June 2009, we announced that the transaction had closed.

On 24 July 2009, we completed the sale of our South Korean subsidiary, Oriental Brewery, to an affiliate of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. for USD 1.8 billion, which resulted in USD 1.5 billion of cash proceeds and receipt of a USD 0.3 billion note receivable at closing. On 12 March 2010, the note receivable was sold for USD 0.3 billion in cash. Under the terms of the agreement, we will continue our relationship with Oriental Brewery through granting Oriental Brewery exclusive distribution rights over certain brands in South Korea including Budweiser, Bud Ice and Hoegaarden, and by having an ongoing interest in Oriental Brewery through an agreed earn-out. In addition, we have the right, but not the obligation, to reacquire Oriental Brewery five years after the closing of the transaction based on predetermined financial terms.

On 29 September 2009, we completed the sale of our Tennent's Lager brand and associated trading assets in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (part of InBev UK Limited) to C&C Group plc for a total enterprise value of GBP 180 million. Included in the sale were the Glasgow Wellpark Brewery in Scotland, where Tennent's Lager is brewed, rights to the Tennent's Lager brand itself, Tennent's Ales and assets located in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. As part of the agreement, we appointed C&C Group as distributor of certain of our brands in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and C&C Group granted us the right to use the Tennent's Super and Tennent's Pilsner brands in certain jurisdictions.

On 1 October 2009, we completed the sale of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants from our U.S. metal packaging subsidiary, Metal Container Corporation, to Ball Corporation for approximately USD 577 million. The divested plants were primarily responsible for the production of cans for soft drinks. In connection with this transaction, Ball Corporation entered into a long-term supply agreement to continue to supply us with metal beverage cans and lids from the divested plants and committed, as part of the acquisition agreement, to offer employment to each active employee of the plants.

On 1 December 2009, we completed the sale of our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Busch Entertainment Corporation, to an entity established by Blackstone Capital Partners V L.P. for up to USD 2.7 billion. The purchase price was comprised of a cash payment of USD 2.3 billion and a right to participate in Blackstone Capital Partners' return on its initial investment, which is capped at USD 400 million.

On 2 December 2009, we completed the sale of our Central European operations to CVC Capital Partners for an enterprise value of USD 2.2 billion, of which USD 1.6 billion was cash, USD 448 million was received as an unsecured deferred payment obligation with a six-year maturity and USD 165 million represents the estimated value to minorities. We also received additional rights to a future payment estimated up to USD 800 million contingent on CVC's return on its initial investments. As a result of the sale, we recorded a capital gain of approximately USD 1.1 billion. Under the terms of the agreement, our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia were sold. CVC Capital Partners agreed to brew and/or distribute Stella Artois, Beck's, Löwenbräu, Hoegaarden, Spaten and Leffe in the above countries under license from us. We retain rights to brew and distribute Staropramen in several countries including Ukraine, Russia, Germany and the United Kingdom. In addition, we have a right of first offer to reacquire the business should CVC Capital Partners decide to sell in the future.

We have completed our formal divestiture program resulting from the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, exceeding our target of USD 7 billion, with approximately USD 9.4 billion of asset disposals of which approximately USD 7.4 billion were realized cash proceeds. We may continue to dispose of additional assets or businesses within the normal course of business, and expect to utilize the proceeds, in part, from any such disposals to repay indebtedness incurred to finance the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

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For further details of our principal capital expenditures and divestitures, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Investments and Disposals.

STRENGTHS AND STRATEGY*Strengths*

We believe that the following key strengths will drive the realization of our strategic goals and reinforce our competitive position in the marketplace:

Global platform with strong market positions in key markets

We are the world's largest brewing company and believe we hold leading market positions in 19 markets. We have strong market positions based on strong brands and benefit from scale. We believe this positions us well to deploy significant resources on sales and marketing to build and maintain our brands, achieve attractive sourcing terms, generate cost savings through centralization and produce a lean cost structure. Our global reach provides us with a strong platform to grow our global and multi-country brands, while developing local brands tailored to regional tastes. We benefit from a global distribution network which, depending on the location, is either owned by us or is based on strong partnerships with wholesalers and local distributors.

We believe that in 2009 the approximate industry volumes and our approximate market shares by volume in the world's six largest beer markets by volume are as follows:

	Total industry volume (million hectoliters) ⁽¹⁾	Our market share (%)
China	424	11.10
United States	246	48.86
Brazil	111	68.70
Germany	89	9.35
Russia	61	15.75
United Kingdom	46	21.83

Note:

- (1) Total industry volume figures are based on total beer industry sales or consumption volumes in the relevant market, except for the China volume figures, which are based on total industry production volumes, and Russia volume figures, which are based on retail audits. Sources: China National Statistic Bureau (SSB); United States Beverage Market Corp.; Brazil AC Nielsen Audit Retail; Germany Deutscher Brauer-Bund; Russia Business Analytica (off-trade beer volume); United Kingdom British Beer and Pub Association.

Since the completion of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the combination of InBev and Anheuser-Busch, we have been the global leader in the brewing industry by volume and, measured by EBITDA, as defined, for 2009, we are ranked among the top five consumer products companies worldwide. The Anheuser-Busch acquisition significantly enhanced our position in the United States, one of the most stable and profitable beer markets in the world, and in China, the world's largest beer market by volume. Management believes that it can realize significant upside potential by continuing to roll out Anheuser-Busch's brands using our global distribution platform.

Geographical diversification

Our geographically diversified platform balances the growth opportunities of emerging markets with the stability and strength of mature markets. With significant operations in both the Southern and Northern Hemisphere, we benefit from a natural hedge against market, economic and seasonal volatility.

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The Anheuser-Busch acquisition has enhanced our geographic diversity and has provided an even more solid balance between high-growth emerging markets and stable mature markets. Mature markets represented approximately 62% of our 2009 operating profit.

Strong brand portfolio with global, multi-country and local brands

Our strong brand portfolio addresses a broad range of market segments and offers a range of international and local brands in key beer markets through segmentation into three main brand categories:

Global brands: Capitalizing on common values and experiences which appeal to consumers across borders, global flagship brands such as Budweiser, Beck's and Stella Artois have the strength to be marketed worldwide;

Multi-country brands: With a strong consumer base in their home market, multi-country brands such as Leffe and Hoegaarden bring international flavor to selected markets, connecting with consumers across continents; and

Local brands: Offering locally popular tastes, local brands such as Bud Light, Skol, Brahma, Quilmes, Michelob, Harbin, Sedrin, Klinskoye, Sibirskaia Korona, Chernigivske, Antarctica, Franziskaner and Jupiler connect particularly well with consumers in their home markets.

Our strategy is to focus our portfolio on premium brands. As a result, we undertake clear brand choices and seek to invest in those brands that build deep connections with consumers and meet their needs. We seek to replicate our successful brand initiatives and best practices across geographic markets.

Strong innovation and brand development capabilities

As a consumer-centric, sales-driven company, we continue to strive to understand the values, lifestyles and preferences of both today's and tomorrow's consumers, building fresh appeal and competitive advantage through innovative products and services tailored to meet those needs. We believe that consumer demand can be best anticipated by a close relationship between our marketing and research teams in which current and expected market trends trigger and drive research processes. Successful examples of recently developed products include Bud Light Lime and Bud Light Golden Wheat in the United States, Stella Artois 4% and Beck's Vier in the United Kingdom, Beck's Green Lemon in Germany, Antarctica Sub Zero in Brazil, Quilmes Stout in Argentina, Alexander Keith's Red Amber Ale in Canada, Hoegaarden Rosé in Belgium and Klinskoye Freeze and Sibirskaia Korona Lime in Russia.

We believe that our excellence programs, such as our World Class Commercial Program, are one of our competitive advantages. As part of our consumer-centric, sales-driven approach, we have established an integrated marketing and sales execution program, the World Class Commercial Program, which is designed to continuously improve the quality of our sales and marketing capabilities and processes by ensuring they are understood and consistently followed. We believe our World Class Commercial Program in sales contributed to the success of our sales practices and we therefore extended this program to our marketing practices. During 2009, this program achieved effective global alignment in our key markets by facilitating shared processes in marketing and sales.

Strict financial discipline

World-class efficiency has been, and remains, a long-term objective for us across all lines of business and markets as well as under all economic circumstances. Avoiding unnecessary costs is a core component of our culture. We distinguish between non-working and working expenses, the latter having a direct impact on sales volumes or revenues. We currently have a greater focus on reducing non-working expenses, given that they are incurred independently from sales volumes or revenues and without immediate benefit to consumers. By maintaining strict financial discipline and turning non-working expenses into working expenses, our

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Cost Connect Win model aims to fund sustainable sales and marketing efforts throughout an economic cycle in order to connect with our customers and win by achieving long-term, profitable growth. We have a number of group-wide cost efficiency programs in place, including:

Zero-Based Budgeting or ZBB: Under ZBB, budget decisions are unrelated to the previous year's levels of expenditure and require justification starting from a zero base each year. Employee compensation is closely tied to delivering on zero-based budgets. ZBB has already been successfully adopted in Latin America North, Latin America South, Canada, China, Central & Eastern Europe, Western Europe as well as at global headquarters, and ZBB was introduced in the United States in 2009;

Voyager Plant Optimization or VPO: VPO aims to bring greater efficiency and standardization to our brewing operations and to generate cost savings, while at the same time improving quality, safety and the environment. VPO also entails assessment of our procurement processes to maximize purchasing power and to help us achieve the best results when purchasing a range of goods and services. Behavioral change towards greater cost awareness is at the core of this program, and comprehensive training modules have been established to assist our employees with the implementation of VPO in their daily routines.

In addition, we have set up business service centers across our business zones which focus on transactional and support activities within our group. The centers help standardize working practices and identify and disseminate best practices.

We expect the Anheuser-Busch acquisition to generate at least USD 2.25 billion of cost savings from the time of acquisition to the end of 2011. USD 250 million of cost saving synergies were delivered in 2008 and USD 1.11 billion in 2009, with the balance expected in 2010 and 2011. The cost savings fall into four categories:

implementation of ZBB and Blue Ocean cost saving programs;

benefits of scale resulting in lower procurement costs;

manufacturing best practices resulting in more efficient use of existing capacity; and

other, including the benefit of synergies in China and the United Kingdom.

The estimated cost savings are calculated by comparing the Anheuser-Busch U.S. cost base before the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, corrected for inflation, to the costs of our U.S. operations since the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the cost forecast for our U.S. operation for the years 2009-2011 (as reflected in our three-year business plan). We perform this comparison by benchmarking activities at a low level of granularity, down to the level of individual cost centers for the current budget year. The synergies figures represent amounts estimated to be achieved by the combined businesses in the relevant period. For 2009, we estimated the value of the synergies obtained by comparing the cost base of Anheuser-Busch for the full year 2009 to the full year 2008. For 2008, we compared the cost base for the fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2007. The 2009 savings mainly resulted from the implementation of ZBB, with some savings from procurement, manufacturing best practices and other activities in the United Kingdom and China. The 2008 savings mainly resulted from savings triggered by the Blue Ocean program implemented by Anheuser-Busch in anticipation of the acquisition and by some ZBB savings.

In addition to the aforementioned cost synergies, management believes that the Anheuser-Busch acquisition has added and will continue to add substantial value through the exchange of best practices in areas such as sales, distribution, marketing and corporate social responsibility. We believe that the disciplined programs of sales and marketing execution of our group companies can be combined to achieve a best-in-class commercial program. Anheuser-Busch's Blue Ocean program is a cost reduction initiative commenced by Anheuser-Busch prior to the completion of the acquisition, which is aimed at cost savings and process improvements across all areas of that company, including through process benchmarking in Anheuser-Busch's breweries, energy and environmental initiatives to reduce its reliance on natural gas and fuel oil, supply chain

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savings, improved materials usage, business process redesign using technology to further centralize Anheuser-Busch's brewing control rooms and automation of its warehouse functions, the implementation of a new early retirement program for salaried Anheuser-Busch employees, reorganizations aimed at enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, reducing overhead growth and achieving widespread reductions in non-salary spending.

Experienced management team with a strong track record of delivering synergies through business combinations

During the last two decades, our management (or the management of our predecessor companies) has executed a number of merger and acquisition transactions of varying sizes, with acquired businesses being successfully integrated into our operations, realizing significant synergies. Notable examples include:

the creation of AmBev in 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, operating income after financial income and financial expense increased from 331.7 million reais to 2,163.3 million reais;

the acquisition of Beck's in 2002, which today is the number one German beer in the world, with distribution in over 100 countries;

the combination of AmBev and Quilmes in 2003, where Quilmes' operating profit increased substantially from 2003 to 2008;

Labatt, where profitability increased by approximately 10% within the first three years of AmBev gaining control in 2004;

the creation of InBev in 2004, through the combination of AmBev and Interbrew, where operating profit margin has increased from 11.9% on a standalone basis in 2003 to 22.7% in 2008; and

our successful merger and integration of the Anheuser-Busch and InBev businesses to date.

Our strong track record also extends to successfully integrating portfolios of brands such as Spaten-Löwenbräu in 2003 and leveraging cross-selling potential and distribution networks such as the distribution of Stella Artois through AmBev's channels in Latin America.

Strategy

Our strategy is based on our vision to be the Best Beer Company in a Better World

The guiding principle for our strategy is a vision to be the Best Beer Company in a Better World by uniting strong brand development, sales execution and best-in-class efficiency with the role of a responsible global corporate citizen. The Best Beer Company element relates primarily to our aim of maintaining highly profitable operations in all markets with leading brands and market positions where we operate. The term Better World articulates our belief that all stakeholders will benefit from good corporate citizenship, finding its expression in the concept of responsible enjoyment. We discourage consumers from excessive or underage drinking through marketing campaigns aimed at moderate and legal consumption, as outlined in our Commercial Communications Code.

Four pillars are fundamental to our future strategic positioning

First, we aim to win consumers and secure loyalty through our strong brand portfolio.

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In a rapidly changing marketplace, we seek to continue to focus on understanding customer needs. We aim to achieve high levels of customer orientation in our brand portfolio by positioning it to deliver on consumer demands.

Our goal is to deliver volume growth in excess of market growth through brand strength, continued premiumization of our brand portfolio, and sales and marketing investment. We aim to grow revenue ahead of volume growth.

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We intend to further strengthen brand innovation in order to stay ahead of market trends and maintain consumer appeal. Second, we intend to win points of connection with consumers through world-class consumer programs.

In partnership with distributors, off-trade retailers and on-trade points of sale, we seek to further improve the combination of brand appeal and purchasing experience for the consumer, driven by sustainable marketing investments.

We intend to further enhance our focus on sales management and marketing by responsibly connecting with new classes of consumers of drinking age.

We have established a number of consumer-dedicated activities, such as specific outdoor events, which are designed to provide consumers with a brand experience which exceeds the pure enjoyment of beer. Third, we strive to continuously improve efficiency and to continue our strong track record in margin enhancements by unlocking the potential for variable and fixed cost savings.

We aim to maintain long-term cost increases at below inflation, benefiting from the application of cost efficiency programs such as ZBB and VPO, as well as from our scale and from hedging commodity prices.

Our management believes cost savings are not yet fully realized across all geographies, and remains committed to its target of long-term margin improvement. Finally, we seek to continue to drive external growth opportunities through selected acquisitions, with the integration of Anheuser-Busch being the key focus in the medium term.

Our management has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to successfully integrate acquisitions and drive revenue growth ahead of our competitors. External growth will remain a cornerstone of our strategic focus.

The combination of Anheuser-Busch and InBev has provided us with significant global scale.

We see significant opportunities to continue to internationalize Anheuser-Busch's key brands, build on greater scale in the North American market and benefit from significant cost synergies.

Our management anticipates that our combined company will continue to be highly cash-generative which, along with diligent use of capital and active working capital management, is expected to contribute to our objective of rapid de-leveraging.

General factors facilitate the implementation of our corporate strategy

We have identified certain key tools which we believe will enable us to implement our corporate strategy, including:

an open innovation policy on all levels, aimed at revitalizing the beer category and increasing our market share;

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a strong company culture, investing in people and maintaining a strong target-related compensation structure; and

best-in-class financial discipline spread throughout the whole organization.

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We produce, market, distribute and sell a strong, balanced portfolio of well over 200 beer brands and have a global footprint with a balanced exposure to developed and developing markets and production facilities spread across our six geographic regions.

We are a consumer-centric, sales-driven company. Consequently, our production facilities and other assets are predominantly located in the same geographical areas as our customers. We set up local production when we believe that there is substantial potential for local sales that cannot be addressed in a cost efficient manner through exports or third-party distribution into the relevant country. Local production also helps us to reduce, although it does not eliminate, our exposure to currency movements.

The table below sets out the main brands we sell in the markets listed below.

Market	Global brands	Multi-country brands	Local brands
North America			
Canada	Beck's, Budweiser, Stella Artois	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Alexander Keith's, Bud Light, Kokanee, Labatt, Lucky
Cuba	Beck's		Beer: Bucanero, Cristal, Mayabe
Mexico (Grupo Modelo)	Budweiser		Beer: Corona, Bud Light
United States	Beck's, Budweiser, Stella Artois	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Bass, Brahma, Bud Light, Busch, Michelob, Natural Light
Latin America			
Argentina	Budweiser,		Beer: Andes, Brahma, Norte, Patagonia, Quilmes
Bolivia	Stella Artois		Soft drinks: 7UP, Pepsi, H2O
Brazil	Stella Artois Budweiser,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Ducal, Paceaña, Taquiña Beer: Antarctica, Bohemia, Brahma, Skol Soft drinks: Guaraná Antarctica, Pepsi
Chile	Stella Artois Budweiser,		Beer: Baltica, Becker, Brahma
Dominican Republic	Stella Artois Budweiser		Beer: Brahma
Ecuador	Budweiser		Soft drinks: Pepsi, 7UP, Red Rock Beer: Brahma
Guatemala			Beer: Brahma
Paraguay	Beck's,		Beer: Baviera, Brahma, Ouro Fino, Pilsen
Peru	Budweiser, Stella Artois Stella Artois		Beer: Brahma, Zenda
Uruguay	Budweiser,		Soft drinks: Concordia, Pepsi, 7UP, Triple Kola Beer: Pilsen, Norteña, Patricia
Venezuela	Stella Artois Beck's,		Beer: Brahma, Brahma Light, Brahma Ice
Western Europe	Budweiser		Soft drinks: Malta Caracas
Belgium	Beck's,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Belle-Vue, Jupiler

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France	Stella Artois Beck's, Budweiser,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Belle-Vue, Boomerang, Loburg
Germany	Stella Artois Beck's	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Diebels, Franziskaner, Haake-Beck, Hasseröder, Löwenbräu

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Market	Global brands	Multi-country brands	Local brands
Luxembourg	Beck's,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Diekirch, Jupiler, Mousel
Netherlands	Stella Artois Beck's,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Dommelsch, Jupiler, Hertog Jan
United Kingdom	Stella Artois Beck's,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Bass, Boddingtons, Brahma
	Budweiser,		
Italy	Stella Artois Beck's,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Franziskaner, Löwenbräu, Spaten
	Budweiser,		
Central & Eastern Europe	Stella Artois		
Russia	Beck's, Stella Artois	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Bagbier, Brahma, Klinskoye, Löwenbräu, Sibirskaya Korona
Ukraine	Beck's,	Hoegaarden, Leffe	Beer: Chernigivske, Rogan, Yantar
	Stella Artois		
Asia Pacific			
China	Beck's, Budweiser		Beer: Double Deer, Harbin, Jinling, Jinlongquan, KK, Sedrin, Shiliang

The table below sets out our sales broken down by business zone for the periods shown:

Market	2009		2008 Reported		2007 ⁽²⁾	
	Revenue ⁽¹⁾ (million USD)	Revenue (% of total)	Revenue ⁽¹⁾ (million USD)	Revenue (% of total)	Revenue ⁽¹⁾ (million USD)	Revenue (% of total)
North America	15,486	42.1%	3,753	16.0%	2,139	10.8%
Latin America North	7,649	20.8%	7,664	32.6%	6,707	34.0%
Latin America South	1,899	5.2%	1,855	7.9%	1,372	7.0%
Western Europe	4,312	11.7%	4,754	20.2%	4,725	23.9%
Central & Eastern Europe ⁽³⁾	2,492	6.8%	3,267	13.9%	3,006	15.2%
Asia Pacific	1,985	5.4%	1,494	6.3%	1,359	6.9%
Global Export & Holding Companies	2,936	8.0%	720	3.1%	427	2.2%
Total	36,758	100%	23,507	100%	19,735	100%

Notes:

(1) Gross revenue (turnover) less excise taxes and discounts. In many jurisdictions, excise taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to our customers.

(2) The 2007 information in the table above is based on our historical consolidated financial information (as InBev) during those years as reflected in our actual audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended

31 December 2009.

- (3) On 2 December 2009, we sold our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia, which accounted for USD 921 million, or 37%, of our 2009 Central and Eastern Europe revenue. From 2 December 2009, our Central & Eastern Europe zone consists of our Russian and Ukrainian operations.

For a discussion of changes in revenue, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 Revenue and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2008 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2007 Revenue.

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Beer

We manage a portfolio of well over 200 brands of beer. In terms of distribution, our beer portfolio is divided into global, multi-country and local brands. Our brands are our foundation and the cornerstone of our relationships with consumers. We invest in our brands to create a long-term, sustainable and competitive advantage, by meeting the various needs and expectations of consumers around the world and by developing leading brand positions around the globe.

On the basis of quality and price, beer markets can be differentiated into the following segments:

Premium brands at the top of the market, with the very top of the market being represented by the super-premium segment;

Mainstream or core brands in the middle of the market; and

Value or discount brands at the lower end of the market.

Our brands are situated across all these segments. For instance, a global brand like Stella Artois generally targets the premium segment across the globe, while a local brand like Lakeport targets the value segment in Canada. We have a particular focus on the premium and core (mainstream) segments, but will be present in the value segment if the market so requires or following an acquisition (for example the acquisition of the value brand Lakeport in Ontario, Canada).

We make clear segment choices and, within those segments, clear brand choices. Examples of these choices include the focus on the premium segment in Argentina, on the premium category in Brazil, on the value, light and premium segments in Canada, on premium and core brands in Russia and on the international premium, domestic premium and core segments in China. The majority of our resources are directed to our focus brands, those that we believe have the greatest growth potential in their relevant consumer segments. In 2009, our focus brands accounted for approximately two-thirds of our beer volume.

In lower disposable income markets (for example, Brazil, Russia, Ukraine and China), the value segment can be substantial and growing. As set out above, in such cases we generally intend to ensure that we are present in the market to address the demand for value brands.

From the early 2000s through 2007, we observed a trend where the premium segment drove growth in the beer industry. Based on this trend, we established a strategy to select focus brands in certain markets (such as our North America, Western Europe and Central & Eastern Europe business zones) within the premium rather than the value segment. Due to the slowdown in the global economy in 2008 and 2009, however, certain countries in these zones experienced a shift from premium to core brands and from core to value brands. We believe we are well placed to deal with short-term trend changes from a portfolio perspective, particularly in key countries like the United States, while continuing our long standing strategy of accelerating growth in the core and premium beer segments. We believe that the premium segment will resume its previous momentum and aim to continue our strategy of focusing on selected brands, which seeks to address consumers' desire to trade up from value to core and from core to premium.

Another trend is the growing need for consumer choice. Again, with our strong brand portfolio and best practice sharing, we believe we are well-placed to take advantage of this opportunity.

Our portfolio includes three global beers with worldwide distribution:

Stella Artois, the number one Belgian beer in the world according to Plato Logic Limited. Stella currently is distributed in over 80 countries worldwide and has strong global potential. The brand's heritage dates back to our foundations in 1366. Stella Artois is a premium lager. In 2009, Stella Artois accounted for 2.3% of our volumes.

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Beck's, the number one German beer in the world according to Plato Logic Limited, with distribution in over 100 countries. Beck's has been brewed using only four key natural ingredients for over 125 years and according to the traditional German *Reinheitsgebot* (purity law). In 2009, Beck's and its line extensions accounted for 1.8% of our volumes.

Budweiser, which we consider to be the United States' first truly national beer brand, had a 9% share of the U.S. market (based on Budweiser shipments compared to internal shipment estimates). Budweiser remained the number one brand in Canada according to Plato Logic Limited, and in 2009 expanded its world leadership with modest market share gains in the United Kingdom and China.

In addition, we have a multi-country portfolio of brands, which increasingly transcend the distinction between global and local. The key multi-country brands include:

Leffe, a rich, full bodied beer that hails from Belgium, available in over 60 countries worldwide, with sales volumes that have more than doubled over the last decade; and

Hoegaarden, a high-end Belgian wheat (or "white") beer. First brewed in 1445, Hoegaarden is top fermented, then refermented in the bottle or keg, leading to its distinctive cloudy white appearance.

More locally, we manage numerous well-known local champions, which form the foundation of our business. The portfolio of local brands includes:

North America

Bud Light, originating from the United States. In the United States, its share of the premium segment is 40%, more than the combined share of the next two premium brands (excluding Budweiser). It is the fastest growing brand amongst the top 20 brands in the Canadian beer market.

Bud Light Lime, a high-end brand extension of Bud Light that was introduced in 2008. Based on Bud Light Lime shipments compared to internal estimates, it became one of the top 25 U.S. beer brands by volume in its first year. In 2009, the first full year, it became the number 15 U.S. beer brand according to Beer Marketer's Insights.

Michelob ULTRA, which was rolled out nationally in 2002, is estimated to be the number 12 brand in the United States according to Beer Marketer's Insights.

Michelob and Michelob Light are two Anheuser-Busch trademark brands which combined sell over 1.0 million hectoliters annually in the United States.

Natural Light is the largest sub-premium brand in the United States with a 19% share of the sub-premium category in 2009 based on Natural Light shipments compared to Beer Marketer's Insights sub-premium volume estimates. On the same basis, Busch Light and Busch are the #2 and #3 sub-premium brands, respectively, and all our sub-premium brands combined have an over 57% market share in this category in the United States.

Latin America

Brahma, originating from Brazil and available in over 20 countries globally. For example, Brahma is present in the super-premium segment of the Russian market.

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Skol, the leading beer brand in the Brazilian market according to Plato Logic Limited. We invested in pioneering and innovation of the Skol brand, showing new market trends and involvement in entertainment initiatives, such as music festivals.

Antarctica, the third most consumed beer in Brazil according to Plato Logic Limited.

Bohemia, which we believe is the leader in the premium segment in Brazil.

Quilmes, the leading beer in Argentina in 2009 according to Nielsen, representing 48% of the beer market, and a national symbol with its striped light blue and white label linked to the colors of the Argentine national flag and football team.

Western Europe

Jupiler, the market leader in terms of sales volumes in Belgium and the official sponsor of the highest Belgian football division, the Jupiler League. It is also sponsor of the Belgian national football team.

Central & Eastern Europe

Sibirskaya Korona, developed from a local brand in Western Siberia into a full-fledged national brand sold throughout Russia.

Klinskoye, having its home market in Moscow.

Chernigivske, Ukraine's best selling brand.

Asia Pacific

Harbin and Sedrin, the key drivers of the growth of our business in China.

The branding and marketing of our global brands, Stella Artois, Beck's and Budweiser, is managed centrally within our group. Multi-country brands are managed with more flexibility at the local level for branding and marketing, while the marketing and branding of our local brands is generally managed at a local level. See [Branding and Marketing](#) for more information on brand positioning, branding and marketing.

In certain markets, we also distribute products of other brewers.

Non-Beer

Soft Drinks

While our core business is beer, we also have a presence in the soft drink market in Latin America through our subsidiary AmBev and in the United States through Anheuser-Busch. Soft drinks include both carbonated soft and non-carbonated soft drinks.

Our soft drinks business includes both our own production and agreements with PepsiCo related to bottling and distribution. AmBev is PepsiCo's largest bottler in the world. Major brands that are distributed under these agreements are Pepsi, 7UP and Gatorade. AmBev has long-term agreements with PepsiCo whereby AmBev

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has the exclusive right to bottle, sell and distribute certain brands of PepsiCo's portfolio of carbonated soft drinks in Brazil. The agreements will expire on 31 December 2017 and are automatically extended for additional ten-year terms unless terminated prior to the expiration date by written notice by either party at least two years prior to the expiration of their term or on account of other events, such as a change of control or insolvency of, or failure to comply with material terms or meet material commitments by, our relevant subsidiary. AmBev also has agreements with PepsiCo to bottle, sell, distribute and market some of its brands in the Dominican Republic and in some regions of Peru, including the north and the Lima regions. Through Quinsa, AmBev is also PepsiCo's bottler for Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay.

Apart from the bottling and distribution agreements with PepsiCo, AmBev also produces, sells and distributes its own soft drinks. Its main carbonated soft drinks brand is Guaraná Antarctica.

In the United States, Anheuser-Busch also produces non-alcoholic malt beverage products, including O'Doul's and O'Doul's Amber, energy drinks and related products. On a limited basis, we have also entered into arrangements under which other non-alcoholic products and spirits, including Hansen energy drinks (such as Monster Energy), are distributed and sold in select markets through the Anheuser-Busch distribution network.

Family Entertainment

On 1 December 2009, we completed the sale of our indirect subsidiary, Busch Entertainment Corporation, to an entity established by Blackstone Capital Partners V L.P. Busch Entertainment Corporation was the second largest theme park operator in the United States and owned and operated ten theme parks in the United States. These included SeaWorld theme parks in Orlando, Florida, San Antonio, Texas and San Diego, California; Busch Gardens theme parks in Tampa, Florida and Williamsburg, Virginia; the Aquatica and Discovery Cove parks in Orlando, Florida; Sesame Place in Langhorne, Pennsylvania; and water parks in Tampa, Florida and Williamsburg, Virginia. Due to the seasonality of the theme park business, Busch Entertainment Corporation experienced higher revenues and earnings in the second and third quarters than in the first and fourth quarters. See [General Overview History and Development of the Company](#) for further information.

U.S. Packaging

In the United States, our indirect subsidiary, Metal Container Corporation, manufactures beverage cans at eight plants and beverage can lids at three plants for sale to our Anheuser-Busch beer operations and U.S. soft drink customers. Anheuser-Busch also owns a recycling business, which buys and sells used beverage containers and recycles aluminum and plastic containers; a manufacturer of crown liner materials for sale to our North American beer operations; and a glass manufacturing plant which manufactures glass bottles for use by our North American beer operations.

The packaging industry is highly competitive. Metal Container Corporation's competitors include Ball Corporation, Rexam Corporation, and Crown Holdings. In addition, the can industry faces competition from other beverage containers, such as glass and plastic bottles.

On 1 October 2009, we completed the sale of four metal beverage can and lid manufacturing plants of Metal Container Corporation to Ball Corporation. See [General Overview History and Development of the Company](#) for further information.

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The table below sets out the breakdown between our beer and non-beer volumes and revenue. Based on our actual historical financial information for these periods, our non-beer activities accounted for 10.8% of consolidated volumes in 2009, 15.1% of consolidated volumes in 2008 and 15.1% of consolidated volumes in 2007. In terms of revenue, our non-beer activities generated 12.3% of consolidated revenue in 2009, compared to 8.3% in 2008 and 8.3% in 2007 based on our actual historical financial information for these periods.

	Beer			Non-Beer			Consolidated		
	2009	2008	2007 ⁽³⁾	2009	2008	2007 ⁽³⁾	2009	2008	2007 ⁽³⁾
Volume ⁽¹⁾ (million hectoliters)	365	242	230	44	43	41	409	285	271
Revenue ⁽²⁾ (million USD)	32,228	21,533	18,103	4,530	1,974	1,632	36,758	23,507	19,735

Notes:

(1) Volumes include not only brands that we own or license, but also third-party brands that we brew or otherwise produce as a subcontractor and third-party products that we sell through our distribution network, particularly in Western Europe. Our pro-rata shares of volumes in Grupo Modelo and Tsingtao are not included in this table.

(2) Gross revenue (turnover) less excise taxes and discounts. In many jurisdictions, excise taxes make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to our customers.

(3) The 2007 information in the table above is based on our actual financial information (as InBev) during 2007 as reflected in our actual audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2007.

MAIN MARKETS

We are a global brewer, with sales in over 130 countries across the globe.

The last two decades have been characterized by rapid external growth in fast-growing emerging markets, notably in regions in Latin America North, Central & Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific and Latin America South, where we have significant sales. The table below sets out our volumes broken down by business zone for the periods shown:

Market	2009		2008 Reported		2007 ⁽¹⁾	
	Volumes (million hectoliters)	Volumes (% of total)	Volumes (million hectoliters)	Volumes (% of total)	Volumes (million hectoliters)	Volumes (% of total)
North America	135	33.0%	27	9.5%	13	4.8%
Latin America North	110	26.9%	102	35.8%	101	37.3%
Latin America South	33	8.2%	34	11.9%	31	11.4%
Western Europe	33	8.2%	34	11.9%	36	13.3%
Central & Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	40	9.8%	46	16.1%	49	18.1%
Asia Pacific	53	12.8%	37	13.0%	36	13.3%
Global Export & Holding Companies	5	1.2%	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
Total	409	100%	285	100%	271	100%

Notes:

- (1) The 2007 information in the table above is based on our actual audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2007.

- (2) On 2 December 2009 we sold our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia, which accounted for 13.2 million hectoliters, or 32.8%, of our 2009 Central & Eastern Europe volumes. From 2 December 2009, our Central & Eastern Europe zone consists of our Russian and Ukrainian operations. On an individual country basis, our 10 largest markets by volume during the year ended 31 December 2009 were the United States, Brazil, China, Argentina, Russia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Ukraine

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and Belgium. Each market has its own dynamics and customer preferences and values. Given the breadth of our portfolio, we believe we are well placed and can launch, relaunch, market and ultimately sell the beer that best addresses consumer choice in the various segments (premium, mainstream and value) in a given market.

We are committed to innovation generated from consumer insights. Through this approach, we seek to understand the values, lifestyles and preferences of today's and tomorrow's consumers, with a view to building fresh appeal and competitive advantage through innovative products and services tailored to meet those needs. See Intellectual Property; Research & Development for further information.

COMPETITION

Historically, brewing was a local industry with only a few players having a substantial international presence. Larger brewing companies often obtained an international footprint through direct exports, licensing agreements and joint venture arrangements. However, the last couple of decades have seen a transformation of the industry, with a prolonged period of consolidation. This trend started within the more established beer markets of Western Europe and North America, and took the form of larger businesses being formed through merger and acquisition activity within national markets. More recently, consolidation has also taken place within emerging markets. Over the last decade, the global consolidation process has accelerated, with acquisitive brewing groups making significant acquisitions outside of their domestic markets and increasingly looking to purchase other regional brewing organizations. Recent examples of this trend include SABMiller's acquisition of Bavaria in 2005 and the acquisition of Scottish & Newcastle by Carlsberg and Heineken in April 2008. As a result of this consolidation process, the absolute and relative size of the world's largest brewers has increased substantially. Therefore, today's leading international brewers have significantly more diversified operations and have established leading positions in a number of international markets.

We have participated in this consolidation trend, and have grown our international footprint through a series of mergers and acquisitions described in Business Description General Overview History and Development of the Company, which include:

the acquisition of Labatt in 1995;

the acquisition of Beck's in 2001;

the combination of AmBev and Quilmes Industrial S.A. in 2003;

the creation of InBev in 2004, through the combination of Interbrew and AmBev; and

the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in November 2008.

The ten largest brewers in the world in 2008 in terms of volume were as set out in the table⁽¹⁾ below.

Rank	Name	Volume (million hectoliters) ⁽²⁾
1	AB InBev Group (Plato Logic estimate)	364.8
2	SABMiller	236.1
3	Heineken	169.1
4	Carlsberg	124.4
5	Molson Coors Brewing Company	57.2
6	Tsingtao (Group)	53.8
7	Grupo Modelo	51.5
8	Beijing Yanjing	42.2
9	FEMSA	41.1

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Notes:

(1) Source: Plato Logic Limited. Our own determination is that the adjusted beer volumes for InBev and Anheuser-Busch as a combined company for 2008 would have been 368.5 million hectoliters, as described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Year Ended 31 December 2008 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2007.

(2) Calendar year basis.

In each of our regional markets, we compete against a mixture of national, regional, local, and imported beer brands. In Latin America, we compete mainly with local players and local beer brands. In North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific, we compete primarily with large leading international or regional brewers and international or regional brands.

WEATHER AND SEASONALITY

For information on how weather affects consumption of our products and the seasonality of our business, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Weather and Seasonality.

BREWING PROCESS; RAW MATERIALS AND PACKAGING; PRODUCTION FACILITIES; LOGISTICS

Brewing Process

The basic brewing process for most beers is straightforward, but significant know-how is involved in quality and cost control. The most important stages are brewing and fermentation, followed by maturation, filtering and packaging. Although malted barley (malt) is the primary ingredient, other grains such as unmalted barley, corn, rice or wheat are sometimes added to produce different beer flavors. The proportion and choice of other raw materials varies according to regional taste preferences and the type of beer.

The first step in the brewing process is making wort by mixing malt with warm water and then gradually heating it to around 75°C in large mash tuns to dissolve the starch and transform it into a mixture, called mash, of maltose and other sugars. The spent grains are filtered out and the liquid, now called wort, is boiled. Hops are added at this point to give a special bitter taste and aroma to the beer, and help preserve it. The wort is boiled for one to two hours to sterilize and concentrate it, and extract the flavor from the hops. Cooling follows, using a heat exchanger. The hopped wort is saturated with air or oxygen, essential for the growth of the yeast in the next stage.

Yeast is a micro-organism that turns the sugar in the wort into alcohol and carbon dioxide. This process of fermentation takes five to 11 days, after which the wort has finally become beer. Different types of beer are made using different strains of yeast and wort compositions. In some yeast varieties, the cells rise to the top at the end of fermentation. Ales and wheat beers are brewed in this way. Lagers are made using yeast cells that settle to the bottom. Some special Belgian beers, called lambic or gueuze, use yet another method where fermentation relies on spontaneous action by airborne yeasts.

During the maturation process the liquid clarifies as yeast and other particles settle. Further filtering gives the beer more clarity. Maturation varies by type of beer and can take as long as three weeks. Then the beer is ready for packaging in kegs, cans or bottles.

Raw Materials and Packaging

The main raw materials used in our beer production are malted barley, corn grits, corn syrup, rice, yeast, hops and water. For non-beer production (mainly carbonated soft drinks) the main ingredients are flavored concentrate, fruit concentrate, sugar or sweetener and water. In addition to these inputs into our products,

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delivery of our products to consumers requires extensive use of packaging materials such as glass or PET plastic bottles, aluminum or steel cans and kegs, labels, bottle caps, plastic crates, metal closures, plastic closures, preforms and cardboard products.

We use only our own proprietary yeast, which we grow in our facilities. In some regions, we import hops to obtain adequate quality and appropriate variety. We purchase these ingredients through the open market and through contracts with suppliers. We also purchase barley and process it to meet our malt requirements at our malting plants.

Prices and sources of raw materials are determined by, among other factors:

the level of crop production;

weather conditions;

export demand; and

governmental regulations.

We are reducing the number of our suppliers in each region to develop closer relationships that allow for lower prices and better service, while at the same time ensuring that we are not entirely dependent on a single supplier. We hedge some of our commodities contracts on the financial markets and some of our malt requirements are purchased on the spot market. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Market Risk, Hedging and Financial Instruments and note 29 to our audited financial information as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009, for further details on commodities hedging.

We have supply contracts with respect to most packaging material as well as our own production capacity as outlined below in Production Facilities. The choice of packaging materials varies by cost and availability in different regions, as well as consumer preferences and the image of each brand. We also use aluminum cansheet for the production of beverage cans and lids. For details of our U.S. packaging business, see Principal Activities and Products U.S. Packaging.

Hops, PET resin, soda ash for our own glass plant and to some extent cans are mainly sourced globally. Malt, adjuncts (such as unmalted grains or fruit), sugar, steel, cans, labels, metal closures, plastic closures, preforms and folding carton are sourced regionally. Electricity is sourced nationally, while water is sourced locally, for example, from municipal water systems and private wells.

We use natural gas and fuel oil as our primary fuel materials, and we believe adequate supplies of fuel and electricity are available for the conduct of our business. The energy commodity markets have experienced and can be expected to continue to experience significant price volatility. We manage our energy costs using various methods including supply contracts, hedging techniques, and fuel switching.

Production Facilities

Our production facilities are spread across our six geographic regions, giving us a balanced geographical footprint in terms of production and allowing us to efficiently meet customer demand across the globe. We manage our production capacity across our geographic regions, countries and plants. We typically own our production facilities free of any major encumbrances. We also lease a number of warehouses and other commercial buildings from third parties.

Beverage Production Facilities

Our beverage production facilities comprised 137 breweries and/or soft drink plants as of 31 December 2009 spread across our six geographic regions. Of these 137 plants, 105 produced only beer, 13 produced only

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soft drinks and 19 produced both beer and soft drinks. Except in limited cases (for example, our Hoegaarden brewery in Belgium), our breweries are not dedicated to one single brand of beer. This allows us to allocate production capacity efficiently within our group.

The table below sets out, for each of our geographic zones in 2009, the number of our beverage production plants (breweries and/or soft drink plants) as well as the plants' overall capacity and production volumes.

Business zone	Number of plants	2009 volumes		Annual engineering capacity as of 31 December 2009	
		Beer (khl)	Soft drinks (khl)	Beer (khl)	Soft drinks (khl)
North America	19	134,600	-	149,500	-
Latin America North	35	78,900	30,900	114,400	59,100
Latin America South	21	20,200	13,200	26,600	19,700
Western Europe	15	33,300	-	47,100	-
Central & Eastern Europe ⁽¹⁾	14	40,200	-	50,100	-
Asia Pacific ^{(2),(3)}	33	52,500	-	88,800	-
Total ⁽⁴⁾	137	359,700	44,100	476,500	78,800

Notes:

(1) On 2 December 2009, we sold our operations in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia. From 2 December 2009, our Central & Eastern Europe zone consists of our Russian and Ukrainian operations.

(2) Includes a brewery in Wuhan owned and operated by a joint venture in which we have a 97% equity interest and three breweries in which we hold a majority interest through our wholly owned subsidiary, Harbin Brewery Group Limited.

(3) Excludes our 50% equity interest in a joint venture that owns and operates a brewery in Hyderabad, India.

(4) Excludes Global Export & Holding Companies with 2009 beer volumes of 5 million hectoliters.

Non-Beverage Production Facilities

Our beverage production plants are supplemented and supported by a number of plants and other facilities that produce raw materials and packaging materials for our beverages. The table below provides additional detail on these facilities as of 31 December 2009.

Type of plant / facility	Number of plants / facilities	Countries in which plants / facilities are located
Malt plants	13	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Russia, United States
Rice mills	2	United States
Hop farms	2	Germany, United States
Hop pellet plant	1	Argentina
Guaraná farm	1	Brazil
Glass bottle plants	3	United States, Brazil, Paraguay
Bottle cap plant	2	Argentina, Brazil

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Label plant	1 Brazil
Can plants	6 Bolivia, United States
Can lid manufacturing plants	2 United States
Crown and closure liner material plant	1 United States
Syrup plant	1 Brazil

In addition to production facilities, we also maintain a geographical footprint in key markets through sales offices and distribution centers. Such offices and centers are opened as needs in the various markets arise.

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Capacity Expansion

We continually assess whether our production footprint is adequate in view of existing or potential customer demand. Footprint optimization by adding new plants to our portfolio not only allows us to boost production capacity, but the strategic location often also reduces distribution time so that our products reach consumers rapidly and efficiently. Conversely, footprint optimization can lead to the divesting of plants through sales to third parties or to plant closures.

Additional production facilities can be acquired from third parties or through greenfield investments in new projects. For example, in April 2009 our Angarsk brewery, constructed at a cost of USD 244 million, was opened in Angarsk, Russia. The plant has an annual capacity of 1.8 million hectoliters and produces brands including Sibirskaya Korona, Klinskoye, Tolstiak and Zolotaya Angara. Similarly, in March 2007 we set up a new greenfield brewery in Foshan in the Guangdong province of China. The brewery started trial brewing in November 2008, and formal production started in March 2009. The brewery, constructed at a cost of USD 78 million and with an annual capacity of 2.0 million hectoliters, will support our Budweiser sales in the Southeast part of China. In Sete Lagoas (Nova Minas) Brazil a new plant constructed at a cost of USD 88 million entered into operation in June 2009. The plant, with an annual capacity of 2.1 million hectoliters, is currently brewing beer and will later produce soft drinks as well. The plant currently brews the Brahma, Skol, Antarctica and Bohemia brands of beer, which are sold in glass bottles. An additional USD 12.7 million was invested to add a canning line to package the Brahma, Skol and Antarctica beer brands in cans. In addition to building or acquiring additional facilities, we also upgrade our existing facilities and expand capacity.

In 2010 we expect to invest in new capacity projects in China, Brazil and Argentina to meet our future demand expectations in these countries.

We also outsource, to a limited extent, the production of items which we are unable to produce in our own production network (for example, due to a lack of capacity during seasonal peaks) or for which we do not yet want to invest in new production facilities (for example, to launch a new product without incurring the associated full start-up costs). Such outsourcing mainly relates to secondary repackaging materials that we cannot practicably produce on our own, in which case our products are sent to external companies for repackaging (for example, gift packs with different types of beers).

Logistics

Our logistics organization is composed of (i) a first tier, which comprises all inbound flows into the plants of raw materials and packaging materials and all the outbound flows from the plants into the second drop point in the chain (for example, distribution centers, warehouses or wholesalers) and (ii) a second tier, which comprises all distribution flows from the second drop point into the customer delivery tier (for example, pubs or retailers).

Transportation is mainly outsourced to third-party contractors, although we do own a small fleet of vehicles in certain countries.

Each of our breweries has a warehouse which is attached to its production facilities. In places where our warehouse capacity is limited, external warehouses are rented. We strive to centralize fixed costs, which has resulted in some plants sharing warehouse and other facilities with each other.

Where it has been implemented, the VPO program has had a direct impact on our logistics organization for example, in respect of scheduling, warehouse productivity and loss prevention actions.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS

We depend on effective distribution networks to deliver products to our customers. We review our priority markets for distribution and licensing agreements on an annual basis. The focus markets will typically be markets with an interesting premium segment and with sound and strong partners (brewers and/or importers). Based on these criteria, focus markets are then chosen.

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In addition, the distribution of beer varies from country to country and from region to region. The nature of distribution reflects consumption patterns and market structure, geographical density of customers, local regulation, the structure of the local retail sector, scale considerations, market share, expected added-value and capital returns, and the existence of third-party wholesalers or distributors. In some markets brewers distribute directly to customers (for example Belgium), while in other markets wholesalers may, for legal reasons (for example, certain U.S. states and Canada where there may be legal constraints on the ability of a beer manufacturer to own a wholesaler a so-called three-tier system), or because of historical market practice (for example, Russia and Argentina), play an important role in distributing a significant proportion of beer to customers. In some instances, as is currently the case in Brazil, we have acquired third-party distributors to move away from distribution by way of wholesalers to direct distribution. The products we brew in the United States are sold to approximately 550 wholesalers for resale to retailers. We own 11 of these wholesalers and have ownership stakes in another five of them. The remaining wholesalers are independent businesses. In Mexico, Budweiser, Bud Light and O'Douls are imported and distributed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Modelo. Under the distribution agreement with Grupo Modelo, it has exclusive distribution rights to those brands in all of Mexico. In return it agrees not to sell Budweiser, Bud Light and O'Douls outside of Mexico, and not to sell in Mexico any other beer that is brewed outside of Mexico without our consent. In certain countries, we enter into exclusive importer arrangements and depend on our counterparties to these arrangements to market and distribute our products to points of sale. In certain markets we also distribute the products of other brewers.

We generally distribute our products through (i) direct distribution networks, in which we deliver to points of sale directly, and (ii) indirect distribution networks, in which delivery to points of sale occurs through wholesalers and independent distributors. Indirect distribution networks may be exclusive or non-exclusive and may, in certain business zones, involve use of third-party distribution while we retain the sales function through an agency framework. We seek to fully manage the sales teams in each of our markets. In case of non-exclusive distributorships, we try to encourage best practices through wholesaler excellence programs.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Distribution Arrangements for a discussion of the effect of the choice of distribution arrangements on our results of operations.

As a customer-driven organization, we have, regardless of the chosen distribution method, programs for professional relationship building with our customers in all markets. This happens directly, for example, by way of key customer account management, and indirectly by way of wholesaler excellence programs.

We seek to provide media advertising, point-of-sale advertising, and sales promotion programs to promote our brands. Where relevant, we complement national brand strategies with geographic marketing teams focused on delivering relevant programming addressing local interests and opportunities.

LICENSING

In markets where we have no local affiliate, we may choose to enter into license agreements or alternatively international distribution agreements, depending on the best strategic fit for each particular market. License agreements issued by us grant the right to third-party licensees to manufacture, package, sell and market one or several of our brands in a particular assigned territory under strict rules and technical requirements. In the case of international distribution agreements, we produce and package the products ourselves while the third party distributes, markets and sells the brands in the local market.

Stella Artois is licensed to third parties in Algeria, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Montenegro, New Zealand, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Greece, while Beck's is licensed to third parties in Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Montenegro, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Tunisia.

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In Japan, Budweiser is brewed and sold through license and distribution agreements with Kirin Brewery Company, Limited. A licensing agreement allows Guinness Ireland Limited to brew and sell Budweiser and Bud Light in the Republic of Ireland. Budweiser is also brewed under license and sold by brewers in Spain (Sociedad Anonima Damm), India (RKJ Group) and Panama (Heineken). Through Anheuser-Busch we own a 4.1% stake in a subsidiary in Argentina of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A., a leading Chilean brewer, which brews and distributes Budweiser under license in Argentina and distributes Budweiser in Chile and Uruguay. In Italy, Budweiser is brewed and packaged by Heineken under a brewing contract agreement. We also sell various brands, including Budweiser and Bud Light, by exporting from our license partners breweries located in Argentina and Spain.

On 24 July 2009, we sold our South Korean subsidiary, Oriental Brewery, to an affiliate of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Investments and Disposals. Under the terms of the sale agreement, we granted Oriental Brewery exclusive distribution rights over certain brands in South Korea including Budweiser, Bud Ice and Hoegaarden.

On 2 December 2009, we sold our Central European operations to CVC Capital Partners. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Investments and Disposals. CVC Capital Partners agreed to brew and/or distribute, under license from us, Stella Artois, Beck's, Löwenbräu, Hoegaarden, Spaten and Leffe in Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia. We retain rights to brew and distribute Staropramen in several countries including Ukraine, Russia, Germany and the United Kingdom.

See Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business We rely on key third parties, including key suppliers, and the termination or modification of the arrangements with such third parties could negatively affect our business.

We also manufacture and distribute other third-party brands. AmBev, our listed Brazilian subsidiary, and some of our other subsidiaries have entered into agreements with PepsiCo. Pursuant to the agreements between AmBev and PepsiCo, AmBev is PepsiCo's largest bottler in the world. Major brands that are distributed under this agreement are Pepsi, 7UP and Gatorade. See Principal Activities and Products Soft Drinks for further information in this respect.

BRANDING AND MARKETING

Our brands are our foundation, the cornerstone of our relationships with consumers and the key to our long-term success. Our brand portfolio, its enduring bonds with consumers and its partnerships with customers are our most important assets. We invest in our brands to create long-term, sustainable, competitive advantage by seeking to meet the beverage needs of consumers around the world and to develop leading brand positions in every market in which we operate.

Our brand portfolio consists of global flagship brands (Budweiser, Stella Artois and Beck's), multi-country brands (Leffe and Hoegaarden) and many local champions (Jupiler, Skol, Quilmes, Bud Light, Sibirskaya Korona and Harbin to name but a few). We believe this global brand portfolio provides us with strong growth and revenue opportunities and, coupled with a powerful range of premium brands, positions us well to meet the needs of consumers in each of the markets in which we compete. For further information about our focus brands, see Principal Activities and Products Beer.

We have established a focus brands strategy. Focus brands are those in which we invest the majority of our resources (money, people, and attention). They are a small group of brands which we believe have the most growth potential within each relevant consumer group. These focus brands include our three global brands, key multi-country brands and selected local champions. In 2009, our focus brands accounted for approximately two-thirds of our beer volume.

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We seek to constantly strengthen and develop our brand portfolio through enhancement of brand quality, marketing and product innovation. Our marketing team therefore works together closely with our research & development team (see Intellectual Property; Research & Development for further information).

We continually assess consumer needs and values in each geographic market in which we operate with a view to identifying the key characteristics of consumers in each beer segment (that is, premium, core and value). This allows us to position our existing brands (or to introduce new brands) in order to address the characteristics of each segment.

Our marketing approach is based on a value based brands approach. A value based brands proposition is a single, clear, compelling values based reason for consumer preference. We have defined 37 different consumer values (such as ambition, authenticity or friendship) to establish a connection between consumers and our products. The value based brands approach first involves the determination of consumer portraits, secondly brand attributes (that is, tangible characteristics of the brand that support the brand's positioning) and brand personality (that is, the way the brand would behave as a person) are defined, and finally a positioning statement to help ensure the link between the consumer and the brand is made. Once this link has been established, a particular brand can either be developed (brand innovation) or relaunched (brand renovation or line extension from the existing brand portfolio) to meet the customers' needs. We apply Zero-Based Budgeting principles for yearly budget decisions and for ongoing investment reviews and reallocations. We invest in each brand in line with its local or global strategic priority and, taking into account its local circumstances, seek to maximize profitable and sustainable growth.

Anheuser-Busch owns rights to its principal brand names and trademarks in the United States in perpetuity.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Innovation is one of the key factors enabling us to achieve our strategy. We seek to combine technological know-how with market understanding to develop a healthy innovation pipeline in terms of production process, product and packaging features as well as branding strategy. In addition, as beer markets mature, innovation plays an increasingly important role by providing differentiated products with increased value to consumers.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property portfolio mainly consists of trademarks, patents, registered designs, copyright, know-how and domain names. This intellectual property portfolio is managed by our internal legal department, in collaboration with a selected network of external intellectual property advisors. We place importance on achieving close cooperation between our intellectual property team and our marketing and research & development teams. An internal stage gate process promotes the protection of our intellectual property rights, the swift progress of our innovation projects and the development of products that can be launched and marketed without infringing any third party's intellectual property rights. A project can only move on to the next step of its development after the necessary verifications (for example, availability of trademark, existence of prior technology/earlier patents, freedom to market) have been carried out. This internal process is designed to ensure that financial and other resources are not lost due to oversights in relation to intellectual property protection during the development process.

Our patent portfolio is carefully built to gain a competitive advantage and support our innovation and other intellectual assets. We currently have more than 100 patent families, meaning that more than 100 different technologies are protected by patents. The extent of the protection differs between technologies, as some patents are protected in many jurisdictions, while others are only protected in one or a few jurisdictions. Our patents may relate, for example, to brewing processes, improvements in production of fermented malt-based beverages, treatments for improved beer flavor stability, non-alcoholic beer development, filtration processes, beverage dispensing systems and devices or beer packaging.

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One of the key technologies supporting our innovation strategy is PerfectDraft, a home beer dispensing appliance developed by us with Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. and Philips Consumer Electronics BV. The intellectual property rights to the PerfectDraft technology, name and design are co-owned by us and Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.

We license in limited technology from third parties. We also license out certain of our intellectual property to third parties, for which we receive royalties.

Research & Development

Given our focus on innovation, we place a high value on R&D. In 2009, we expensed USD 159 million (USD 75 million in 2008 and USD 27 million in 2007) in the area of market research and on innovation in the areas of process optimization and product development at our Belgian R&D center and across our zones.

R&D in process optimization is primarily aimed at capacity increase (plant debottlenecking and addressing volume issues, while minimizing capital expenditure), quality improvement and cost efficiency. Newly developed processes, materials and/or equipment are documented in best practices and shared across business zones. Current projects range from malting to bottling of finished products.

R&D in product innovation covers liquid, packaging and draft innovation. Product innovation consists of breakthrough innovation, incremental innovation and renovation (that is, implementation of existing technology). The main goal for the innovation process is to provide consumers with better products and experiences. This includes launching new liquids, new packaging and new draft products that deliver better performance both for the consumer and in terms of financial results, by increasing our competitiveness in the relevant markets. With consumers comparing products and experiences offered across very different drink categories and the offering of beverages increasing, our R&D efforts also require an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of other drink categories, spotting opportunities for beer and developing consumer solutions (products) that better address consumer needs and deliver better experiences. This requires first understanding consumer emotions and expectations in order to guide our innovation efforts. Sensory experience, premiumization, convenience, sustainability and design are all central to our R&D efforts.

Knowledge management and learning is also an integral part of R&D. We seek to continuously increase our knowledge through collaborations with universities and other industries.

Our R&D team is briefed annually on our business zones priorities and approves concepts which are subsequently prioritized for development. Launch time, depending on complexity and prioritization, usually falls within the next calendar year.

In November 2006 we opened our Global Innovation and Technology Centre in Leuven, Belgium. This state of the art building accommodates the Packaging, Product, Process Development teams and facilities such as Labs, Experimental Brewery and the European Central Lab, which also includes Sensory Analysis.

In addition to our Global Innovation and Technology Centre, we also have Product, Packaging and Process development teams located in each of our six geographic regions focusing on the short-term needs of such regions.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING OUR BUSINESS

Our worldwide operations are subject to extensive regulatory requirements regarding, among other things, production, distribution, importation, marketing, promotion, labeling, advertising, labor, pensions and public health, consumer protection and environmental issues. In the United States, federal and state law regulate most aspects of the brewing, sale, marketing, labeling and wholesaling of our products. At the federal level, the Alcohol & Tobacco Tax & Trade Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department oversees the industry, and each state in which we sell or produce products and some local authorities in jurisdictions in which we sell products also have regulations that affect the business conducted by us and other brewers and wholesalers. It is our policy to

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abide by the laws and regulations around the world that apply to us or to our business. We rely on legal and operational compliance programs, as well as local in-house and external counsel, to guide businesses in complying with applicable laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate.

See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Certain of our operations depend on independent distributors or wholesalers to sell our products, Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Negative publicity may harm our business, Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business We could incur significant costs as a result of compliance with, and/or violations of or liabilities under various regulations that govern our operations, Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Our operations are subject to environmental regulations, which could expose us to significant compliance costs and litigation relating to environmental issues, Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business We operate a joint venture in Cuba, in which the Government of Cuba is our joint venture partner. Cuba has been identified by the U.S. Department of State as a state sponsor of terrorism and is targeted by broad and comprehensive economic and trade sanctions of the United States. Our operations in Cuba may adversely affect our reputation and the liquidity and value of our securities, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations Governmental Regulations.

Production, advertising, marketing and sales of alcoholic beverages are subject to various restrictions in markets around the world. These range from a complete prohibition of alcohol in certain countries and cultures, through the prohibition of the import of alcohol, to restrictions on the advertising style, media and messages used. In a number of countries, television is a prohibited medium for advertising alcoholic products, and in other countries, television advertising, while permitted, is carefully regulated. Media restrictions may constrain our brand building potential. Labeling of our products is also regulated in certain markets, varying from health warning labels to importer identification, alcohol strength and other consumer information. Specific warning statements related to the risks of drinking alcoholic products, including beer, have also become increasingly prevalent in recent years. Smoking bans recently introduced in pubs and restaurants in Western Europe have negative effects on on-trade consumption (that is, beer purchased for consumption in a pub or restaurant or similar retail establishment), as opposed to off-trade consumption (that is, beer purchased at a retail outlet for consumption at home or another location).

The distribution of our beer products may also be regulated. In certain markets, alcohol may only be sold through licensed outlets, varying from government or state operated monopoly outlets (for example in the off-trade channel of certain Canadian provinces) to the common system of licensed on-trade outlets (for example licensed bars and restaurants) which prevails in many countries (for example in much of the European Union). In most U.S. states, applicable regulations impose a three-tier system from brewer to wholesaler to retailer, meaning that we cannot use our own direct distribution system but must work with third-party distributors to distribute our products to the points of connection.

In the United States, both federal and state laws generally prohibit us from providing anything of value to retailers, including paying slotting fees or holding ownership interests in retailers. Some states prohibit us from acting as a wholesaler for our own products. State laws also regulate the interactions among us, our wholesalers and consumers by, for example, limiting merchandise that can be provided to consumers or limiting promotional activities that can be held at retailer premises. If we were found to have violated applicable federal or state alcoholic beverage laws, we could be subject to a variety of sanctions, including fines, equitable relief and suspension or permanent revocation of our license to brew or wholesale our products.

Governments in most of the countries in which we operate also establish minimum legal drinking ages, which generally vary from 16 to 21 years, impose minimum prices on beer products or impose other restrictions on sales, which affect demand for our products. Moreover, governments may respond to public pressure to curtail alcohol consumption by raising the legal drinking age, further limiting the number, type or operating hours of retail outlets or expanding retail licensing requirements. We work both independently and together with other breweries to limit the negative consequences of inappropriate use of alcoholic products, and actively promote responsible sales and consumption.

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Similarly, governmental bodies may respond to public pressure to address obesity by curtailing soft drink consumption at schools and other government-owned facilities.

We are subject to antitrust and competition laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate and may be subject to regulatory scrutiny in certain of these jurisdictions. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Relating to Our Business](#) We are exposed to antitrust and competition laws in certain jurisdictions and the risk of changes in such laws or in the interpretation and enforcement of existing antitrust and competition laws.

In many jurisdictions, excise and other indirect duties make up a large proportion of the cost of beer charged to customers. In the United States, for example, the brewing industry is subject to significant taxation. The United States federal government currently levies an excise tax of \$18 per barrel (equivalent to 1.1734776 hectoliters) of beer sold for consumption in the United States. All states also levy excise taxes on alcoholic beverages. Proposals have been made to increase the federal excise tax as well as the excise taxes in some states. Recently, Brazil, Russia and the Ukraine have all enacted excise tax increases that apply to our products. Rising excise duties can drive our pricing to the consumer up, which in turn could have a negative impact on our results of operations. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Relating to Our Business](#) The beer and beverage industry may be subject to changes in taxation.

Our products are generally sold in glass or PET bottles or aluminum or steel cans. Legal requirements apply in various jurisdictions in which we operate, requiring that deposits or certain ecotaxes or fees are charged for the sale, marketing and use of certain non-refillable beverage containers. The precise requirements imposed by these measures vary. Other types of beverage container-related deposit, recycling, ecotax and/or product stewardship statutes and regulations also apply in various jurisdictions in which we operate.

We are subject to different environmental legislation and controls in each of the countries in which we operate. Environmental laws in the countries in which we operate are mostly related to (i) the conformity of our operating procedures with environmental standards regarding, among other things, the emission of gas and liquid effluents and (ii) the disposal of one-way (that is, non-returnable) packaging. We believe that the regulatory climate in most countries in which we operate is becoming increasingly strict with respect to environmental issues and expect this trend to continue in the future. Achieving compliance with applicable environmental standards and legislation may require plant modifications and capital expenditure. Laws and regulations may also limit noise levels and the discharge of waste products, as well as impose waste treatment and disposal requirements. Some of the jurisdictions in which we operate have laws and regulations that require polluters or site owners or occupants to clean up contamination.

The Anheuser-Busch facilities in the United States are subject to federal, state and local environmental protection laws and regulations. We comply with these laws and regulations or are currently taking action to comply with them. Our compliance with environmental laws and regulations is not expected to materially affect our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Certain U.S. states and various countries have adopted laws and regulations that require deposits on beverages or establish refillable bottle systems. Such laws generally increase beer prices above the costs of deposit and may result in sales declines. The United States Congress and other states continue to consider similar legislation, the adoption of which would impose higher operating costs on us while depressing sales volume.

The amount of dividends payable to us by our operating subsidiaries is, in certain countries, subject to exchange control restrictions of the respective jurisdictions where those subsidiaries are organized and operate. See also [Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#) [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Transfers from Subsidiaries](#).

Table of Contents**INSURANCE**

We maintain comprehensive insurance policies with respect to casualty, property and certain specialized coverage. Our insurance program is mainly divided into two general categories:

Assets: these insurance policies cover our physical properties and include global property and business interruption; and

Liabilities: these insurance policies cover losses due to damages caused to third parties and include general and product liability, executive risks (risks related to our board and management) and driver's insurance (which is taken out in accordance with local requirements).

We believe we have adequate insurance cover taking into account our market capitalization and our worldwide presence. We further believe that the level of insurance we maintain is appropriate for the risks of our business and is comparable to that maintained by other companies in its industry.

GROUP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Our most significant subsidiaries (as at 31 December 2009) are:

Subsidiary Name	Jurisdiction of incorporation or residence	Proportion of ownership interest	Proportion of voting rights held
Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. One Busch Place St. Louis, MO 63118	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	100%
Companhia de Bebidas das Américas AmBev⁽¹⁾ Rua Dr. Renato Paes de Barros 1017 4º Andar (parte), cj. 44 e 42 Itaim Bibi São Paulo	Brazil	61.87%	73.99%

Note:

(1) The difference between economic interest and voting interest for AmBev results from the fact that AmBev has issued common shares (with voting rights) and preferred shares (without voting rights).

For a more comprehensive list of our most important financing and operating subsidiaries see note 36 of our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Post-Acquisition International Restructuring

Having completed the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we plan to undertake an internal restructuring of a number of our subsidiaries. The restructuring is intended to permit us to take advantage of various efficiencies and will involve, among other things, the transfer of several of our subsidiaries or their assets to other existing or newly formed subsidiaries, or the movement of such subsidiaries to new jurisdictions.

For information on principal capital expenditures and divestitures currently in progress or to which we have committed, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

Except as set forth below, there have been no governmental, judicial or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which we are aware) during a period between 1 January 2008 and the date of this prospectus which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on our financial position and profitability.

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Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV

We have received notice of claims relating to the use by Cerveceria Bucanero S.A., a joint venture in which we participate in Cuba, of a trademark which is alleged to have been confiscated by the Cuban government and trafficked by us through our ownership and management of Cerveceria Bucanero S.A. Although we have attempted to review and evaluate the validity of the claims, due to the uncertain underlying circumstances, we are currently unable to express a view as to the validity of such claims, or as to the standing of the claimants to pursue them.

Budweiser Trademark Litigation

We are involved in a longstanding trademark dispute with the brewer Budejovicky Budvar, n.p. located in Ceske Budejovice, Czech Republic. This dispute involves the BUD and BUDWEISER trademarks and includes actions pending in national trademark offices as well as courts. There are approximately 80 actions pending in nearly 30 jurisdictions. While there are a significant number of actions pending, taken in the aggregate, the actions do not represent a material risk to any of our significant current beer sales.

AmBev and its Subsidiaries

AmBev only makes provisions for litigation in which there is a probable chance of loss. Litigation in which there is only a possible chance of loss is not provisioned, rather the total amount of the risk is disclosed in a note to AmBev's financial statements.

Tax Matters

As of 31 December 2009, AmBev had approximately 4,588 tax claims pending in Brazil, including judicial and administrative proceedings. Most of these claims relate to ICMS (Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, which is a state value-added tax levied on goods and services), the IPI excise tax, and income tax and social contributions. As of 31 December 2009, AmBev had made provisions of 622 million reais in connection with those tax proceedings for which it believes there is a probable chance of loss.

Among the pending tax claims, there are claims filed by AmBev against Brazilian tax authorities alleging that certain taxes are unconstitutional. Such tax proceedings include claims for income taxes, ICMS, IPI and revenue taxes (PIS and COFINS). As these claims are contingent on obtaining favorable judicial decisions, the corresponding assets which might arise in the future are only recorded once it becomes certain that AmBev will receive the amounts previously paid or deposited.

As of 31 December 2009, there were also tax proceedings with a total estimated risk of 5.4 billion reais for which AmBev believes there is a possible chance of loss.

In order to carry out certain activities, including obtaining BNDES financings (that is, by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social, a Brazilian state-owned development bank), certain tax incentives or registering the sale of real estate, AmBev, like other Brazilian corporations, is required to obtain federal and state tax and social security good standing certificates, which are normally valid for six months. In circumstances in which such certificates are not issued by the competent authority on the basis of the existence of tax claims that AmBev believes are without merit or need further information, it has sought court injunctions requesting such certificates to be issued. As of 31 December 2009, AmBev had court bonds (cartas de fiança) issued in connection with such injunctions in the amount of approximately 318 million reais. Court bonds are a means provided for by Brazilian law to guarantee amounts under dispute in a given litigation, including the request for injunctive relief. In the event that AmBev loses the litigation, the court bond will be used to pay the amounts owed by AmBev and AmBev will have to reimburse the financial institution that issued such court bond.

Table of Contents***Value Added Tax, Excise Tax and Taxes on Net Sales***

During 1999, legislation came into effect requiring Brazilian companies to pay PIS and COFINS not only on sales and services net sales, but also on financial income. AmBev has not been paying PIS and COFINS as required by such law, as it has obtained injunctions permitting the non-payment of these additional taxes on the basis that such legislation is unconstitutional. In November 2005, a leading case unrelated to AmBev was adjudicated by the Brazilian Supreme Court in favor of taxpayers. As of 31 December 2009, AmBev had provisions in connection with cases still pending in the amount of 53.1 million reais.

AmBev currently is party to legal proceedings with the State of Rio de Janeiro where it is challenging such State's attempt to assess ICMS with respect to irrevocable discounts granted by AmBev in January 1996 and February 1998. These proceedings are currently before the Superior Court of Justice and the Brazilian Supreme Court, and involve the amount of approximately 284 million reais as of 31 December 2009, which AmBev has treated as a possible loss. Such estimate is based on reasonable assumptions and assessments of management, but should AmBev lose such proceedings the expected net impact on its statement of operations would be an expense for this amount.

AmBev received in 2007 and 2008 five tax assessments from the State of São Paulo in the amount of approximately 74.9 million reais (updated as of 31 December 2009), challenging the legality of tax credits arising from an existing tax incentive of AmBev in the State of Santa Catarina. AmBev has treated this proceeding as a possible loss. Such estimate is based on reasonable assumptions and assessments of external counsel but should AmBev lose such proceedings the expected net impact on its statement of operations would be an expense for this amount. Moreover, AmBev cannot rule out the possibility of other Brazilian states issuing similar tax assessments related to AmBev's tax incentive granted by the State of Santa Catarina.

The State of São Paulo also has challenged in the Brazilian Supreme Court laws enacted by other Brazilian states upon which certain of the above benefits have been granted, on the basis that they constitute tax benefits created without certain approvals required under Brazilian tax laws and regulations, which would render such state laws unconstitutional. Although the Brazilian Supreme Court, in a case unrelated to AmBev, has already declared part of Pará state's benefit law unconstitutional, almost every state has specific legislation on this topic and even the State of Pará may still grant benefits which were not covered in the decision. In this sense, insofar as the tax benefits are granted based on valid state legislation and the operational requirements are met, most companies apply for and use these benefits when granted.

Between 2000 and 2004, certain third-party distributors of Londrina Bebidas, Ltda (formerly Cintra) (**Londrina**) obtained preliminary injunctions permitting the non-payment of the IPI. These preliminary injunctions were revoked between 2002 and 2005, and as a result, tax authorities considered Cintra responsible for the payment of IPI during the period in which IPI was not collected by the third-party distributors. In 2009, we reversed 176.6 million reais in provisions for this case, as external counsel established that a portion of these claims became subject to statute of limitations provisions. As a result, as of 31 December 2009, Londrina had a net provision of 16.4 million reais with respect to such claims. 260.5 million reais is treated as a possible loss.

Income Tax and Social Contribution

Beginning in 1997, an amendment to the tax laws confirmed the deductibility of interest on shareholders' equity for social contribution and income tax purposes. Companhia Cervejaria Brahma, which has since been succeeded in a series of corporate restructuring transactions by AmBev, filed a lawsuit with the Federal Courts of the State of Rio de Janeiro requesting the recovery of social contribution taxes previously paid for the fiscal year of 1996. The Federal Court granted Companhia Cervejaria Brahma an injunction recognizing the deductibility of payment of interest on shareholders' equity and, as a result, allowed Companhia Cervejaria Brahma to suspend the payment of social contribution amounts owed in 1999 up to the amount not deducted in 1996 (approximately 50.7 million reais as of 31 December 2009). Notwithstanding the aforesaid suspension of social contribution's payment, the tax authority filed an administrative proceeding against Companhia Cervejaria

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Brahma claiming the payment of such amount. Companhia Cervejaria Brahma presented its defense and is waiting for a final decision by the administrative court. Meanwhile, in April 2001, the Federal Appellate Court reversed the Federal Court's injunction. Though AmBev appealed to the Brazilian Supreme Court in April 2002, its appeal was denied. The provision made in connection with this case was reversed in 2009 as external counsel established that even if AmBev loses the administrative proceeding, the tax authority would not be entitled to collect the respective amounts, due to the fact that the tax authority has indirectly consented, in a different proceeding, to the deductibility of payment of interest on shareholder's equity made by AmBev in 1996.

During the first quarter of 2005, certain subsidiaries of AmBev received a number of assessments from Brazilian federal tax authorities relating to earnings of its foreign subsidiaries, in the total amount, at that time, of approximately 2.9 billion reais. In December 2008, the Administrative Court decided one of the tax assessments relating to earnings of AmBev's foreign subsidiaries. This decision was partially favorable to AmBev, but AmBev can still appeal. Based on the advice of external counsel, AmBev has not recorded any provision in connection therewith. After this decision, it has estimated the total exposure of possible losses in relation to these assessments to be approximately 2.8 billion reais as of 31 December 2009.

Labatt tax matters

Labatt was assessed by the Canada Revenue Agency for the interest rate used in certain related-party debts and related-party transactions, and other transactions existing prior to the merger of Labatt into AmBev. As of 31 December 2009, the estimated amount of the exposure corresponded to CAD 218.0 million. In the event Labatt is required to pay these amounts, CAD 110.0 million would be reimbursed by us. During 2008, as required by Canadian tax law, and in order to be able to challenge these assessments, Labatt paid CAD 115.3 million, CAD 79.2 million of which were reimbursed by us. No such payments were made in 2009. Labatt continues to challenge these assessments.

Tax Debit Repayment Program

In 2009, AmBev decided to take part in the Tax Debit Repayment Program, introduced by Brazilian Federal Law 11,941/09, with respect to some of its current tax lawsuits. Thus, AmBev expects to pay an amount of approximately 370 million reais over a period of 15 years. The related financial impact is reflected in AmBev's results for 2009.

Labor Matters

As of 31 December 2009 AmBev was involved in approximately 13,567 legal proceedings in Brazil with former and current employees, mainly relating to overtime, dismissals, severance, health and safety premiums, supplementary retirement benefits and other matters, all of which are awaiting judicial resolution. AmBev has made provisions totaling 212.1 million reais as of 31 December 2009. In Brazil, it is not unusual for a company to be a defendant in a large number of labor claims.

AmBev has approximately 13 claims made by the Brazilian National Institute for Social Security with an aggregate exposure of 69.2 million reais as of 31 December 2009. These claims are classified as having a possible chance of loss and argue, among other things, that AmBev should have paid social security contributions in relation to bonus payments and payments to third-party service providers. Three previous claims on the same subject in the total amount of 76.5 thousand reais have been included by AmBev under the Tax Debit Repayment Program. See **Tax Matters Tax Debit Repayment Program** for further details.

Civil Claims

As of 31 December 2009, AmBev had 4,523 civil claims pending in Brazil, including distributors and product-related claims. AmBev is the plaintiff in 1,477 and the defendant in 3,046 of these claims. AmBev has established provisions totaling 29.5 million reais as of 31 December 2009 in connection with civil claims.

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AmBev is a party to a tortious interference claim brought by its competitor Schincariol whereby Schincariol seeks damages in the range of 100 million reais from AmBev, arguing that AmBev signed up singer Zeca Pagodinho while he was still contractually bound with Schincariol. On 20 July 2007, the lower courts of the State of São Paulo denied Schincariol's claim, and Schincariol filed an appeal on 24 August 2007. Based on the advice of external counsel, AmBev does not consider the risk of a loss as probable.

Warrants

In 2002, AmBev decided to request a ruling from the CVM (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil) in connection with a dispute between AmBev and some of its warrant holders regarding the criteria used in the calculation of the strike price of certain AmBev warrants. In March and April 2003, the CVM ruled that the criteria used by AmBev to calculate the strike price were correct. In response to the CVM's final decision and seeking to reverse it, some of the warrant holders filed separate lawsuits before the courts of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Although the warrants expired without being exercised, the warrant holders claim that the strike price should be reduced to take into account the strike price of certain stock options granted by AmBev under its Stock Ownership Program, as well as for the strike price of other warrants issued in 1993 by Companhia Cervejaria Brahma.

AmBev has been notified of seven claims from 12 holders arguing that they would be entitled to those rights. One of the claims was ruled favorably to AmBev by the appellate court of the State of São Paulo. Another one is still awaiting final rulings by the same court. A third one was settled. Of the four other claims, one is awaiting a decision and three were ruled against AmBev in the appellate court of the State of Rio de Janeiro. AmBev appealed to the Superior Court of Justice with respect to the final decisions issued by the appellate court of the State of Rio de Janeiro, but the appeals were denied by the Reporting Judge of the Superior Court of Justice. AmBev has recently appealed with respect to these decisions and a final decision will be ruled by a group of judges from the same court. The warrant holders whose claim was denied by the appellate court of the State of São Paulo have appealed to the Superior Court of Justice.

In the event the plaintiffs prevail in the above six pending proceedings, AmBev believes that the corresponding economic dilution for the existing shareholders would be the difference between the market value of the shares at the time they are issued and the value ultimately established in liquidation proceedings as being the subscription price pursuant to the exercise of the warrants. AmBev believes that the warrants which are the object of those six proceedings represent 5,536,919 preferred and 1,376,344 common shares that would be issued at a value substantially below fair market value, should claimants ultimately prevail.

AmBev has filed counterclaims to six of these lawsuits. One of those counterclaims is still awaiting final ruling by the appellate court of the State of São Paulo. Of the five other counterclaims, one was settled, three were ruled against AmBev in the appellate court of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and one was ruled against AmBev in the appellate court of the State of São Paulo. AmBev has already appealed to the Superior Court of Justice with respect to the final decisions issued by the appellate courts of the States of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, except for one of the rulings rendered by the appellate courts of the State of Rio de Janeiro, which, therefore, is a final decision. AmBev's appeals concerning the decision issued by the appellate court of the State of Rio de Janeiro were denied by the Reporting Judge of the Superior Court of Justice and, as a result of that, we have appealed with respect to such decisions. Final decision on these cases should be ruled by a group of judges from the same court.

Based on advice from external counsel, AmBev believes that its chances to prevail on these claims and on the counterclaims are possible. However, no assurance can be given that the unfavorable decisions to AmBev rendered so far may be reversed by the appellate courts or the Superior Court of Justice. As these disputes are based on whether AmBev should receive as a subscription price a lower price than the price that it considers correct, a provision of amounts with respect to these proceedings would only be applicable with respect to legal fees and past dividends.

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Distributors and Product-Related Claims

Numerous claims have been filed in Brazil against AmBev by former distributors whose contracts were terminated. Most claims are still under review by first instance and state Appellate Courts, and a few are currently being reviewed by the Superior Court of Justice.

AmBev has established provisions in the amount of 16.3 million reais in connection with these claims as of 31 December 2009, based on the advice of external legal counsel.

Antitrust Matters

Investigations

AmBev currently has a number of antitrust investigations pending against it before Brazilian antitrust authorities.

Tô Contigo

On 22 July 2009, CADE issued its ruling in connection with a proceeding initiated in 2004 as a result of a complaint filed by Schincariol that had, as its main purpose, the investigation of AmBev's conduct in the market, in particular AmBev's customer loyalty program known as *Tô Contigo* and which is similar to airline frequent flyer and other mileage programs.

During its investigation, the Secretariat of Economic Law of the Ministry of Justice (**SDE**) concluded that the program should be considered anticompetitive unless certain adjustments were made. These adjustments have already been substantially incorporated into the current version of the program. The SDE opinion did not threaten any fines and recommended that the other accusations be dismissed. After the SDE opinion, the proceeding was sent to CADE, which issued a ruling that, among other things, imposed a fine in the amount of 352 million reais.

AmBev believes that CADE's decision was without merit and thus has challenged it before the federal courts, which have ordered the suspension of the fine and other parts of the decision upon our posting of a guarantee. AmBev has already rendered a court bond (*carta de fiança*) for this purpose. According to AmBev's advisors' analysis, the risk of loss is not considered probable.

Kaiser

On 2 April 2007, Cervejaria Kaiser, which is currently AmBev's third largest beer competitor in Brazil and part of the FEMSA Group, filed a complaint with Brazilian antitrust authorities alleging that AmBev's cooler programs and exclusivity agreements are anti-competitive practices, and also that AmBev launched two combat brands (*Puerto del Sol* and *Puerto del Mar*) in connection with the entry of Kaiser's product *Sol Pilsen* in 2006. On 9 December 2008, the SDE requested the opening of two administrative proceedings to investigate the alleged practices. AmBev's preliminary responses were filed before SDE on 18 February 2009. AmBev believes such claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this complaint.

630ml Bottle

On 3 April 2008, the Brazilian Association of Carbonated Soft Drinks Manufacturers, the Brazilian Association of Beverages, which comprises Schincariol and *Petrópolis* currently AmBev's two largest competitors in Brazil and Cervejaria Imperial (a small Brazilian beverage company), filed complaints with Brazilian antitrust authorities challenging AmBev's 630ml returnable bottle launched under the *Skol* brand in the State of Rio de Janeiro and under the *Bohemia* brand in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. On 17 April 2008, Cervejarias Kaiser also filed a complaint with the Brazilian antitrust authorities challenging the *Skol* bottle.

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These competitors claim that AmBev should be prevented from launching the new exclusive 630ml bottle and should be compelled to continue to use the standard 600ml returnable bottle used by all players in the market. On 27 May 2008, SDE issued an injunction prohibiting the use of the new 630ml bottle by AmBev. Due to an appeal filed by AmBev against the SDE injunction, on 23 July 2008 CADE decided to allow the use of the 630ml bottle by AmBev in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul, as long as AmBev maintains a system to change the 630ml bottles acquired by its competitors for 600ml bottles. AmBev will vigorously defend its right to innovate and create differentiation for its products and believes that its competitors' claims are without merit.

1L Bottle

On 20 August 2009, the Brazilian Association of Beverages filed a complaint with the Brazilian antitrust authorities challenging AmBev's new proprietary 1L returnable bottle launched under its main brands. The Association claims that AmBev's new 1L bottle would cause the standard 600ml bottle exchange system to cease to exist, therefore artificially increasing the costs of competitors and restricting their access to the points of sale. In response, on 14 September 2009, AmBev submitted preliminary clarifications to the SDE arguing for the economic rationality and the benefits to the consumer deriving from the 1L format. On 28 October 2009, SDE decided to initiate an Administrative Proceeding against AmBev to further investigate the issue. In its note initiating the proceedings, the SDE stated that although it believes that market players are in principle free to decide whether or not to participate in a standard bottle exchange system, it wanted to further investigate whether the manner pursuant to which AmBev was allegedly introducing the 1L bottle could potentially create lock-in effects. AmBev will vigorously defend its right to innovate and create differentiation for its products and believes that its competitors' claims are without merit.

Others

In February 2002, ABRADISA (the Brazilian Association of Antarctica Distributors) filed a complaint challenging the legality of exclusivity provisions in AmBev's distribution agreements. This dispute was settled in March 2003, with ABRADISA filing a petition in November 2003 before the Brazilian antitrust authorities stating that the settlement agreement was fully complied with by all its parties and that ABRADISA had no interest in continuing with this proceeding. On 11 December 2008, SDE, the Secretariat of Economic Development, issued its opinion recommending the dismissal of the case. On 28 October 2009 CADE dismissed the case.

In April 2007, the Brazilian Association of Carbonated Soft Drinks Manufacturers filed a complaint with the Brazilian antitrust authorities alleging that AmBev engaged in the following anticompetitive practices: (i) predatory prices; (ii) restriction of competitors' access to shelf space in supermarkets; (iii) exclusivity agreements with strategic points of sales; and (iv) adoption of a proprietary reusable glass bottle. In August 2009, SDE initiated a preliminary inquiry to investigate these alleged practices. The case is still under the analysis of SDE, which will decide whether or not to initiate an administrative proceeding to further investigate the company. AmBev believes such claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this complaint.

In July 2007, CADE forwarded to SDE for further investigation a complaint issued by Globalbev Bebidas Alimentos Ltda. alleging that AmBev was restricting competitors' access to the shelf space in supermarkets. In August 2009, SDE initiated a preliminary inquiry to investigate this supposed anticompetitive practice. The case is still under the analysis of SDE, which will decide whether or not to initiate an administrative proceeding to further investigate the company. AmBev believes such claim is without merit and intends to vigorously defend this complaint.

After the approval of the acquisition of Cintra (currently Londrina) in 2008 (see AmBev and its Subsidiaries Merger Control), SDE initiated an administrative proceeding to investigate the closing in 2009 of a plant of Cintra in the city of Mogi-Mirim, in the State of São Paulo. The SDE wants to investigate whether, after the acquisition, the industrial capacity of Cintra was reduced, contrary to information provided by AmBev to SDE during the report of the Cintra acquisition. AmBev already informed SDE about the rationale for the

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closure of the Mogi-Mirim plant and that the overall capacity of Cintra has increased substantially after its acquisition by AmBev. As a result, AmBev believes such claim is without merit and intends to vigorously defend this complaint.

Merger Control

On 28 March 2007, AmBev announced the signing of a purchase and sale agreement with respect to the acquisition of 100% of Goldensand Comércio e Serviços Ltda., the controlling shareholder of what was then called Cintra. The transaction was submitted for CADE review on 19 April 2007. On 21 May 2008, AmBev sold the Cintra brands to Schincariol. In July 2008, CADE issued a favorable decision approving the transaction.

CVM

Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil PREVI, a Brazilian pension fund which is one of AmBev's largest minority shareholders, filed an administrative complaint against AmBev with the CVM in April 2004 alleging abuse of position by AmBev's controlling shareholders and breach of fiduciary duty by AmBev's directors in connection with the approval of the InBev-AmBev Transactions, appropriation of commercial opportunity and inadequate disclosure. The complaint requested, among other things, that the CVM render an opinion contesting the legality of the transactions and intervene to prevent the closing of the *Incorporação*. The CVM ruled in December 2004 that (i) there was no basis to conclude that there had been an abuse of position by the controlling shareholders or conflict of interests in relation to them, and (ii) that there was no indication of an appropriation of a commercial opportunity by the directors of AmBev, without prejudice to any further investigation that the staff of the CVM might conduct, as appropriate. Moreover, the CVM expressed its opinion that one director involved in the InBev-AmBev Transactions could not have intervened in the AmBev board resolutions related thereto, recommending further investigations by the staff. The CVM recommended also that the staff investigate the performance of the duty of care of other directors during the decision process and the adequacy of the disclosure proceeding of the transactions by AmBev's officers. The CVM requested certain information related to the InBev-AmBev Transactions. On 6 May 2009 AmBev was informed that the CVM had initiated formal complaints against certain AmBev directors and officers regarding the aforementioned investigations, including Marcel Herrmann Telles, Jorge Paulo Lemann, Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira and Felipe Dutra. AmBev's directors and officers presented their defenses on 17 August 2009. On 8 March 2010, the CVM published its official decision accepting settlement proposals pursuant to which the regulatory inquiry was closed without a decision on the merits, subject to the payment of: (i) 285,000 reais by each of Messrs. Lemann and Telles; (ii) 3,030,000 reais by Mr. Sicupira; (iii) 400,000 reais by Mr. Dutra; and (iv) 1,000,000 reais in aggregate by other members of the Board of Directors of AmBev. The settlement did not entail the recognition of any wrongdoing on the part of any person involved, whether express or implied, nor did it amount to an admission as to any of the alleged facts described in the regulatory inquiry.

The CVM also initiated an administrative proceeding in October 2008 in which it alleges that certain shareholders, members of the board of directors and officers of AmBev (including Marcel Herrmann Telles, Jorge Paulo Lemann, Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira and Felipe Dutra) violated Brazilian Corporations Law and CVM rules, relating to (i) the potential use of privileged information in relation to the trading of AmBev shares between May 2003 and March 2004; (ii) the way certain information regarding AmBev was disclosed to the Brazilian market in March 2004; and (iii) alleged violation of AmBev's Stock Ownership Program. On 29 April 2009, the CVM published its official decision accepting a settlement proposal with Mr. Felipe Dutra pursuant to which the regulatory inquiry was closed without a decision on the merits, subject to the payment of 250,000 reais. In addition, on 8 March 2010, the CVM published its official decision accepting settlement proposals with Messrs. Lemann, Telles and Sicupira pursuant to which the regulatory inquiry was closed without a decision on the merits, subject to the payment of 5,000,000 reais by each of them. The settlements did not entail any admission of wrongdoing by the individuals involved, whether express or implied, or of any of the alleged facts described in the regulatory inquiry.

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Environmental matters

In August 2003, Oliveira Comércio de Sucatas filed a complaint with the Public Attorney of the city of Pedreira, in the State of São Paulo, alleging that Companhia Brasileira de Bebidas (a predecessor of AmBev) was using the waste disposal site of the city to dispose of toxic garbage. In September 2003, AmBev presented its response with all the evidence it had. This case is still in the discovery phase.

The Public Attorney of the State of Rio de Janeiro requested the initiation of a civil investigation on 12 December 2003 to investigate anonymous reports of pollution allegedly caused by Nova Rio, AmBev's beer plant located in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Currently, this investigation is in the discovery phase. AmBev expects this investigation to be dismissed as AmBev has presented several expert opinions, including one from the State environmental agency, showing lack of environmental damages. Furthermore, the police of Rio de Janeiro requested the initiation of a criminal investigation on 2 June 2003 to investigate the author of the alleged crime, which is also in the discovery phase. AmBev expects this investigation will be dismissed concurrently with the civil investigation mentioned above.

On 17 April 2007, the Promotoria, or Public Attorney, of Viamão, State of Rio Grande do Sul requested the initiation of a civil investigation and a criminal investigation into reports made by the local population of pollution around the plant. AmBev reached a settlement with the Promotoria of Viamão on 12 June 2007. In February 2009, the investigations were suspended for a period of three years in order to certify that the settlement was entirely accomplished by AmBev.

Brazilian Alcohol Industry Litigation

On 28 October 2008, the Brazilian Ministério Público Federal filed a suit for damages against AmBev and two other beverage companies claiming total damages of approximately 2.8 billion reais (of which approximately 2.1 billion reais are claimed against AmBev). The public prosecutor alleges that: (i) alcohol causes serious damage to individual and public health, and that beer is the most consumed alcoholic beverage in Brazil; (ii) defendants have approximately 90% of the national beer market share and are responsible for heavy investments in advertising; and (iii) the advertising campaigns increase not only the market share of the defendants but also the total consumption of alcohol and, hence, damage to society and encourage underage consumption. AmBev believes such claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this litigation.

Shortly after the above lawsuit was filed, a consumer-protection association applied to be admitted as a joint-plaintiff. The association has made further requests in addition to the ones made by the Public Prosecutor, including the claim for collective moral damages in an amount to be ascertained by the court; however, it suggests that it should be equal to the initial request of 2.8 billion reais (therefore, it doubles the initial amount involved). The court has admitted the association as joint-plaintiff and has agreed to hear the new claims. The court has admitted the association as joint-plaintiff and has agreed to hear the new claims. AmBev believes such claims are without merit, intends to vigorously defend this litigation and, based on the advice of external counsel, has not made any provision with respect to such claims.

Anheuser-Busch

Grupo Modelo Arbitration

On 16 October 2008, Grupo Modelo, Diblo S.A. de C.V. and the Grupo Modelo series A shareholders filed a notice of arbitration under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law against Anheuser-Busch, Anheuser-Busch International Inc. and Anheuser-Busch International Holdings Inc. The notice of arbitration claimed the transaction between Anheuser-Busch and InBev violated provisions of the 1993 investment agreement, governed by the law of the United Mexican States, between the Anheuser-Busch entities, Grupo Modelo, Diblo and the series A shareholders. It seeks post-closing relief, including (i) a declaration that Anheuser-Busch breached the 1993 investment agreement, (ii) rescission of certain continuing

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rights and obligations under the 1993 investment agreement, (iii) a permanent injunction against Anheuser-Busch or its successors from exercising governance rights under the 1993 investment agreement, (iv) suspension of Anheuser-Busch's right to exercise a right of first refusal to purchase the stock of Grupo Modelo held by the series A shareholders, (v) rectification of the 1993 investment agreement to add additional restrictions on the Anheuser-Busch entities and (vi) monetary damages of up to \$2.5 billion. The respondents believe that the claims are without merit because, among other things, there is no change of control clause in the investment agreement and no sale or transfer of the shares of Grupo Modelo and Diblo held by Anheuser-Busch International Holdings Inc. occurred. However, the relief sought by Grupo Modelo, Diblo and its series A shareholders in the arbitral proceeding or any other equitable or other relief they may seek may have an adverse effect on us, including by limiting our ability to exercise governance rights under the investment agreement with Grupo Modelo after the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. On 2 February 2009, the arbitration panel denied Grupo Modelo's request for interim measures that would have prevented Anheuser-Busch from exercising its corporate governance, rights pending the final arbitration proceeding. The panel also ruled that Anheuser-Busch was to provide 90 days notice if it intends to sell its shares. In August 2009, the final arbitration proceeding was conducted in New York City. The arbitration panel has not yet issued a ruling.

Ginsburg Litigation

On 10 September 2008 an action brought under Section 7 of the Clayton Antitrust Act entitled *Ginsburg et al. v. InBev NV/SA et al., C.A. No. 08-1375 (the Ginsburg Litigation)*, was filed against InBev, Anheuser-Busch and Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. The complaint alleges that the Anheuser-Busch acquisition will have certain anticompetitive effects and consequences on the beer industry and will create a monopoly in the production and sale of beer in the United States. Plaintiffs generally seek declaratory relief that the Anheuser-Busch acquisition violates Section 7 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, injunctive relief to prevent consummation of the acquisition, and fees and expenses. On 18 November 2008, plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief was denied. On 3 August 2009, the Court granted defendants' Motion to Dismiss plaintiffs' claims with prejudice. On 4 August 2009, the Court entered judgment in favor of the defendants. On 19 August 2009, plaintiffs filed an appeal of such judgment and, on 14 April 2010, oral argument was heard before the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. We believe such claims are without merit and will continue to vigorously defend against these claims through the appellate process.

2009 Dispositions Pension Litigation

On 1 December 2009, Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. and the Anheuser-Busch Companies Pension Plan were sued in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri in a lawsuit styled *Richard F. Angevine v. Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, et al.* The plaintiff seeks to represent a class of certain employees of Busch Entertainment Corporation, which was divested on 1 December 2009, and the four Metal Container Corporation plants which were divested on 1 October 2009. He also seeks to certify a class action and represent certain employees of any other Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. subsidiary that has been divested or may be divested during the three-year period from the date of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, 18 November 2008.

The lawsuit contains claims that the class, if certified, is entitled to enhanced retirement benefits under the Anheuser-Busch Companies Salaried Employees Pension Plan. Specifically, the plaintiff alleges that the divestitures resulted in his involuntarily termination, as defined in the Pension Plan, from Anheuser-Busch Companies and its operating division and subsidiaries within three years of the 18 November 2008 Anheuser-Busch acquisition, which allegedly triggers the enhanced benefits under the Pension Plan. The plaintiff claims that by failing to provide him and the other class members, if certified, with these enhanced benefits, we breached our fiduciary duties under the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The claim for plaintiffs' benefits alone totals \$385,000. He also seeks punitive damages and attorneys' fees. We intend to vigorously defend against this matter, and have filed a motion to dismiss plaintiff's claims.

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Acquisition Antitrust Matters

The Anheuser-Busch merger was subject, and required approvals or notifications pursuant to, various antitrust laws, including under the U.S. Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended.

United States

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act and the rules promulgated thereunder by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the Anheuser-Busch merger could not have been completed until Anheuser-Busch and we had each filed a notification and report form under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act and the applicable waiting period had expired or been terminated. On 15 July 2008, we had filed, and on 18 July 2008, Anheuser-Busch filed notification and report forms under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. The initial 30-day waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act (which ended on 18 August 2008) was extended by the Department of Justice's issuance, on 18 August 2008, of a Request for Additional Information and Documentary Material. The extension resulting from such request was for a period of time necessary for us and Anheuser-Busch to substantially comply with the request and provide relevant information and documentary materials, plus an additional 30 days for the relevant U.S. authorities to review the information and documentary materials so provided after both parties have substantially complied with the request.

On 14 November 2008, we and Anheuser-Busch reached a proposed consent final judgment with the Department of Justice that permitted the completion of our acquisition of Anheuser-Busch. Under the terms of the proposed final judgment filed on 14 November 2008 in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the following three actions were required to occur:

Labatt, a partially owned, indirect subsidiary of ours headquartered in Toronto, Canada, was required to grant to an independent third party a perpetual exclusive license:

to market, distribute and sell Labatt branded beer (primarily Labatt Blue and Labatt Blue Light) for consumption in the United States;

to brew such Labatt branded beer in the United States or Canada solely for sale for consumption in the United States; and

to use the relevant trademarks and intellectual property to do so;

We were required to sell to the licensee the assets of InBev USA LLC d/b/a/ Labatt USA, our subsidiary, headquartered in Buffalo, New York that related to its sale of Labatt branded beer in the United States; and

Labatt was required to brew and supply the Labatt branded beer for the licensee for an interim period of no more than three years.

The proposed consent final judgment required implementation of the actions above within the later of 90 days of filing of the complaint (which was on 14 November 2008) or five calendar days after notice of the entry of the final judgment with the U.S. District Court. The proposed consent final judgment received final approval by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on 11 August 2009. We agreed to indemnify AmBev and its subsidiary Labatt against certain losses, claims and damages arising out of this final judgment and the divestiture of the assets disposed of thereunder.

To satisfy the requirements imposed by the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with its clearance of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, on 13 March 2009, we announced the completion of the sale of the assets of InBev USA LLC (d/b/a Labatt USA) to North American Breweries, Inc., an affiliate of KPS Capital Partners, LP. Under the terms of the agreement announced on 23 February 2009, KPS Capital Partners, LP acquired the assets of Labatt USA and an exclusive license, granted by Labatt to (i) brew Labatt branded beer in the United States

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Canada solely for sale for consumption in the United States; (ii) distribute, market and sell Labatt branded beer for consumption in the United States; and (iii) use the relevant trademarks and intellectual property required to do so. The transaction does not affect Labatt branded beer in Canada or elsewhere outside the United States. Approximately 1.7 million hectoliters of Labatt branded beer were sold in the United States in 2008. The impact on earnings of the foregoing actions is not material to us.

Argentina

Authorization, approval and/or clearance of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in Argentina under the applicable antitrust laws is still pending based on ongoing regulatory review.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts have been entered into by us within the two years immediately preceding the date of this prospectus or contain provisions under which we or another member of our group has an obligation or entitlement which is material to our group:

The Merger Agreement

On 13 July 2008, InBev and its indirect wholly owned subsidiary formed exclusively for the purpose of effecting the Anheuser-Busch merger (as defined below), Pestalozzi Acquisition Corp., entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. (the **Merger Agreement**). The Merger Agreement is filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form F-4. Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. is a Delaware corporation that was organized in 1979 as the holding company of Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated, a Missouri corporation whose origins date back to 1875.

InBev shareholders approved the Anheuser-Busch merger at InBev's Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting on 29 September 2008 and, on 12 November 2008, a majority of Anheuser-Busch shares were voted to approve the Anheuser-Busch acquisition at a Special Shareholders Meeting of Anheuser-Busch. The closing of the Anheuser-Busch merger was completed, and the certificate of merger filed, on 18 November 2008. InBev financed the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition with funds drawn under senior and bridge facilities put in place to finance the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, on 18 November 2008 (i) Pestalozzi Acquisition Corp. merged with and into Anheuser-Busch, (ii) each outstanding share of Anheuser-Busch common stock (other than shares held by InBev, Pestalozzi Acquisition Corp., Anheuser-Busch or their respective subsidiaries, in each case not held on behalf of third parties, and shares held by stockholders who had perfected and not withdrawn a demand for statutory appraisal rights, if any), was converted into the right to receive USD 70.00 in cash, without interest and less any applicable withholding tax and (iii) each outstanding share of Pestalozzi Acquisition Corp. common stock was converted into shares of the surviving corporation. Anheuser-Busch became the surviving corporation in the merger and continues to do business as Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. following the merger, while Pestalozzi ceased to exist. As a result, upon completion of the merger, Anheuser-Busch became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV.

Post-Closing Agreements under Merger Agreement

Under the Merger Agreement, we agreed that, effective upon the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement:

Anheuser-Busch's headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri would be the surviving corporation's headquarters, our headquarters for North America (excluding Cuba) and the global home of the flagship Budweiser brand;

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The current name of Anheuser-Busch would be the name of the surviving corporation, and the name of InBev SA/NV would be Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV ; and

We would, after consultation with the former Board of Directors of Anheuser-Busch, nominate and cause to be elected up to two current or former directors of Anheuser-Busch to our Board, each such director to be confirmed for a three-year term at our first annual general meeting following the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. Our Board was accordingly enlarged to 13 members through the addition of the former Anheuser-Busch President and Chief Executive Officer, August A. Busch IV on 29 September 2008.

We agreed, following the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, to:

Cause the surviving corporation to preserve Anheuser-Busch's heritage and continue to support philanthropic and charitable causes in St. Louis and other communities in which Anheuser-Busch operates, including Grant's Farm and the Clydesdales operations;

Confirm the surviving corporation's good faith commitment that it will not close any of Anheuser-Busch's current 12 breweries located in the United States, provided there are no new or increased federal or state excise taxes or other unforeseen extraordinary events which negatively impact Anheuser-Busch's business;

Reaffirm our commitment to the three-tier distribution system in the United States and agree to work with Anheuser-Busch's existing wholesaler panel to strengthen the relationship between the surviving corporation and its wholesalers; and

Honor Anheuser-Busch's obligations under the Naming Rights and Sponsorship Agreement, dated 3 August 2004, as amended, between Busch Media Group, Inc., as authorized agent for Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated and Cardinals Ballpark, LLC relating to Busch Stadium.

Although we have not attempted to quantify these post-closing obligations under the Merger Agreement in monetary terms due to their nature, we do not expect such obligations to be material in relation to our business going forward.

Indemnification

Under the Merger Agreement, following the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger, we and the surviving corporation of the merger are required to indemnify, defend and hold harmless each present and former director and officer of Anheuser-Busch or any of its subsidiaries and any fiduciary under any Anheuser-Busch benefit plan and promptly advance expenses as incurred against (i) any costs or expenses (including attorneys' fees and disbursements), (ii) judgments, (iii) fines, (iv) losses, (v) claims, (vi) damages or (vii) liabilities, incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation (whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative) arising out of or pertaining to the fact that the indemnified party is or was:

An officer, director, employee or fiduciary of Anheuser-Busch or any of its subsidiaries; or

A fiduciary under any Anheuser-Busch benefit plan, whether any such claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation is or was asserted or claimed prior to, at or after the effective time of the merger (including with respect to any acts or omissions in connection with the Merger Agreement and the transactions and actions contemplated thereby), to the fullest extent permitted under the law of the State of Delaware and Anheuser-Busch's certificate of incorporation or bylaws and any indemnification agreement in effect on the date of the Merger Agreement.

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Prior to the merger, each of Anheuser-Busch's directors and executive officers was party to an indemnification agreement with Anheuser-Busch which provided indemnitees with, among other things, certain indemnification and advancement rights in third-party proceedings, proceedings by or in the right of Anheuser-Busch, proceedings in which the indemnitee is wholly or partly successful, and for an indemnitee's expenses incurred as a witness in a proceeding by reason of his or her corporate status. In the event of a potential change of control of Anheuser-Busch, each of the directors and executive officers had the right to request that Anheuser-Busch fund a trust in an amount sufficient to satisfy any and all expenses reasonably anticipated at the time of request to be incurred in connection with investigating, preparing for and defending any claim relating to an indemnifiable event, and any and all judgments, fines, penalties and settlement amounts of any and all claims relating to an indemnifiable event from time to time actually paid or claimed, reasonably anticipated or proposed to be paid.

Employee Benefits

From and after the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger, we agreed under the Merger Agreement to, and to cause the surviving corporation to honor, in accordance with their terms, all Anheuser-Busch benefit plans. In addition, we agreed to pay, or cause to be paid, the annual bonuses for the 2008 calendar year to employees of Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries who remained employed through 31 December 2008 or who are involuntarily terminated without cause, between the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger and 31 December 2008 (other than employees who are given a notice of termination prior to the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger), based on their performance for the 2008 year in accordance with Anheuser-Busch's practices and policies in effect on the date of the Merger Agreement.

We agreed to provide, until 31 December 2009, employees of Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries at the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger with compensation and benefits that were not less favorable in the aggregate than the compensation and benefits provided to such employees immediately prior to the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger.

We agreed to take into account service rendered by employees of Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries prior to the consummation of the Anheuser-Busch merger for vesting and eligibility purposes (but not accrual purposes) under employee benefit plans of the surviving corporation and its subsidiaries, to the same extent as such service was taken into account under the corresponding benefit plans of Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries for those purposes. Employees were not subject to any pre-existing condition limitation under any health plan of the surviving corporation or its subsidiaries for any condition for which they would have been entitled to coverage under the corresponding benefit plan of Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries in which they participated prior to the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger. We gave such employees credit under such plans for co-payments made and deductibles satisfied prior to the date of the Merger Agreement.

We agreed to pay, until 31 December 2009, severance benefits to non-union employees of Anheuser-Busch and its subsidiaries who are involuntarily terminated without cause after the Anheuser-Busch acquisition (other than those employees who were given a notice of termination prior to the effective time of the Anheuser-Busch merger) that were not less favorable than the severance benefits payable under Anheuser-Busch's severance pay program as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition

The total amount of funds that was required to consummate the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, including for the payment of USD 52.5 billion to shareholders of Anheuser-Busch, refinancing certain Anheuser-Busch indebtedness, payment of all transaction charges, fees and expenses and the amount of fees and expenses and accrued but unpaid interest to be paid on Anheuser-Busch's outstanding indebtedness, was determined to be approximately USD 54.8 billion. We put in place certain short- and long-term senior and bridge financing commitments in the amount of USD 54.8 billion for this purpose. We drew USD 53.8 billion upon these short- and long-term senior and bridge financing commitments to enable us to consummate the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

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In connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we entered into the following definitive short- and long-term financing arrangements:

USD 45 billion 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, dated as of 12 July 2008 as amended as of 23 July 2008, 21 August 2008 and 3 September 2008, for InBev and Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. (previously known as InBev Worldwide S.à.r.l), arranged by Banco Santander, S.A., Barclays Capital, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, Fortis Bank SA/NV, ING Bank N.V., J.P. Morgan PLC, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. and The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, as Mandated Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners, and Fortis Bank SA/NV, acting as Agent and Issuing Bank; and

USD 5.6 billion bridge facility agreement, dated as of 12 July 2008 as amended and increased to USD 9.8 billion pursuant to a supplemental agreement dated 23 July 2008 and as further amended as of 3 September 2008 for InBev, arranged by Banco Santander, S.A., BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, Fortis Bank SA/NV, ING Bank N.V., J.P. Morgan PLC and The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, as Mandated Lead Arrangers and Fortis Bank SA/NV, acting as Agent.

As described under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Net Debt and Equity, as of 6 April 2010, we repaid all of the debt we incurred under the bridge facility agreement and the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement through the cash proceeds of a combination of equity and debt offerings and certain pre-hedging transactions, cash from operations and the net proceeds of asset dispositions.

The following table sets forth the sources and uses of funds in connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition:

Sources of funds	<i>USD billion (except number of shares)</i>		Uses of funds
Facility A bridge to debt capital markets issuance ⁽¹⁾	12.0	Offer price for Anheuser-Busch shares	70
Facility B bridge to disposal ⁽²⁾	7.0	Number of shares (fully diluted) (millions)	750
Facility C three-year bullet bank loan ⁽³⁾	13.0	Equity value	52.5
Facility D and Revolving Credit Facility five-year bullet bank loan ⁽⁴⁾	12.0	Anheuser-Busch debt to be refinanced ⁽⁶⁾	0.0
Bridge Facility bridge to equity ⁽⁵⁾	9.8	Fees and Transaction Costs ⁽⁷⁾	1.3
5-year Revolving Credit Facility (undrawn)	1.0	Additional Liquidity	1.0
Total Sources of Funds	54.8	Fees and transaction costs	54.8

Notes:

- (1) Facility A was fully repaid as of 27 October 2009. We prepaid USD 1.468 billion of Facility A using the net proceeds of the January 2009 Notes offering, USD 4.160 billion of Facility A using the net proceeds of the Euro Medium-Term Notes offerings, USD 2.977 billion of Facility A using the net proceeds of the May 2009 Notes, USD 1.030 billion of Facility A using the net proceeds of the September 2009 Brazilian Notes offering, USD 1.349 billion of Facility A using the net proceeds of the October 2009 Notes offering and USD 1.016 billion of Facility A using the net proceeds of certain assets and businesses dispositions.
- (2) Facility B was fully repaid as of 3 August 2009. We prepaid USD 3.5 billion of Facility B using the net proceeds from the January 2009 Notes offering, USD 2.225 million of Facility B using the net proceeds of certain asset and business dispositions and USD 1.275 billion of Facility B using cash flow from operations.
- (3) Facility C was fully repaid as of 6 April 2010. We prepaid USD 4.107 billion of Facility C using the net proceeds of the sale of the October 2009 Notes, USD 3.726 billion of Facility C using the net proceeds of certain assets and businesses dispositions, USD 1.097 billion of Facility C using cash flow from operations, USD 0.718 billion of Facility C using proceeds from the drawdown of our EUR 2.5 billion facility, USD 2.880 billion of Facility C using proceeds from the drawdown of our 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and USD 0.472 billion of Facility C using proceeds from the drawdown of certain

other long-term debt facilities.

- (4) Facility D was fully repaid as of 6 April 2010. We prepaid USD 1.6 billion of Facility D using the proceeds from the drawdown of our EUR 2.5 billion facility, USD 3.230 billion of Facility D using the net proceeds of the sale of the Old Notes and USD 7.170 billion of Facility D using proceeds from the drawdown of our 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement.

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- (5) The Bridge Facility has been fully repaid from funds raised in connection with the rights offering and cash proceeds received by us from hedging the foreign exchange rate between the euro and the U.S. dollar in connection with the rights offering.
- (6) The financing obtained by us was based on the assumption that USD 1.0 billion of Anheuser-Busch debt may have needed to have been refinanced. Because such refinancing was not required, we retained USD 1.0 billion in available liquidity under the Revolving Credit Facility.
- (7) The fees and transaction costs include certain arrangement fees and underwriting commissions, as well as other costs and expenses related to the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and the debt and equity financing arrangements put in place for financing the Anheuser-Busch acquisition.

2008 Senior Facilities Agreement

Overview

The 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement made the following five senior facilities available to us and our subsidiary, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc., for the purpose of funding the Anheuser-Busch acquisition and certain related purposes or, in the case of the Revolving Credit Facility described in (v) below, for other additional purposes: (i) **Facility A**, a 364-day term loan facility for up to USD 12 billion principal amount, (ii) **Facility B**, a 364-day term loan facility for up to USD 7 billion principal amount, (iii) **Facility C**, a three-year term loan facility for up to USD 13 billion principal amount, (iv) **Facility D**, a five-year term loan facility for up to USD 12 billion principal amount, and (v) **2008 Revolving Credit Facility**, a five-year multicurrency revolving credit facility for up to USD 1 billion principal amount.

As of 6 April 2010 we had fully repaid all outstanding indebtedness under our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. See Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Net Debt and Equity.

The 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement contained customary representations and warranties, covenants and events of default. Among other things, an event of default is triggered if either a default or an event of default occurs under any of our or our subsidiaries' financial indebtedness, or if there was actual or threatened litigation or other action regarding the Anheuser-Busch acquisition transaction documents that may reasonably cause a material adverse effect on us. These provisions were included in the agreement in consideration of the market conditions at the time, the size of the loans and their intended use in financing the Anheuser-Busch acquisition. The obligations of the borrowers under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement were jointly and severally guaranteed by certain guarantors. We were required to procure that, following the closing of the Anheuser-Busch merger, Anheuser-Busch and certain of our key subsidiaries accede as guarantors to the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement within certain periods of time after the first utilization of the 2008 senior facilities.

Repayment

Mandatory prepayments were required to be made under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement in certain circumstances, including (i) in the event that a person or a group of persons acting in concert (other than any existing shareholder(s) of the Stichting) acquires control of us, in which case individual lenders are accorded rights to require prepayment in full of their respective portions of the outstanding utilizations and (ii) out of the net proceeds received by us or our subsidiaries from funds raised in any public or private loan or debt capital markets, funds raised in the equity capital markets or funds raised from asset disposals, subject in each case to specific exceptions.

Under the terms of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, prepayments of Facility A, Facility B, Facility C and Facility D were applied as follows:

Voluntary prepayments and the net cash proceeds from funds raised in the equity capital markets that were required to be used for prepayments of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement were applied first in prepayment of Facility B until it was repaid in full, then of such others of Facility A, Facility C and Facility D as we may select until all were repaid in full, and then of the Revolving Credit Facility;

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Net cash proceeds from funds raised in any public or private loan or debt capital markets that were required to be used for prepayments were applied first in prepayment of Facility A, second in prepayment (at our discretion) of Facility C and/or Facility D, would have been applied third in prepayment of Facility B, and lastly towards the Revolving Credit Facility (subject to certain exceptions); and

Net cash proceeds from asset disposals were applied first in prepayment of Facility B and then of Facility A, such that the aggregate amount of disposal proceeds applied in prepayment of Facility B and Facility A was not less than USD 7 billion. We have completed our formal divestiture program following from the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, exceeding our target of USD 7 billion, with approximately USD 9.4 billion of asset disposals of which approximately USD 7.4 billion were realized cash proceeds. See *General Overview History and Development of the Company* for further information. Any cash proceeds from future asset disposals may now be applied at our discretion towards any other financial indebtedness of us or our subsidiaries.

Facility A was fully repaid as of 27 October 2009, Facility B was fully repaid as of 3 August 2009 and Facilities C and D were fully repaid as of 6 April 2010.

During the 4th quarter of 2009, we used the proceeds from certain asset disposals and from the October 2009 Notes Offering to prepay part of our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These prepayments and the repayment of debt outstanding under our EUR 2.5 billion facility resulted in USD 474 million of hedging losses on interest rate swaps hedging the re-paid part of the facilities that became ineffective and USD 145 million accelerated accretion expense resulting from the early repayment of the facilities.

On 6 April 2010, we fully repaid our 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. See *Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement*. As a direct consequence of these transactions, exceptional net finance cost in 2010 will include incremental non-cash accretion expenses of approximately USD 186 million, in addition to a one-time negative mark-to-market adjustment estimated to be approximately USD 390 million in 2010, as the interest rate swaps hedging on USD 7.15 billion of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement will no longer be effective. While the accretion expense is a non-cash item, the cash equivalent of the negative mark-to-market adjustment will be spread over 2010 and 2011.

Refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement

On 26 February 2010, we entered into USD 17.2 billion of senior credit agreements, including the USD 13 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, enabling us to fully refinance the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. These facilities extend our debt maturities while building additional liquidity, thus enhancing our credit profile as evidenced by the improved terms under the facilities, which do not include financial covenants and mandatory prepayment provisions (except in the context of change in control). On 6 April 2010 we drew USD 10,050 million under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement and fully repaid the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which has been terminated. In addition to the USD 13 billion 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement described in *2010 Senior Facilities Agreement*, we entered into two term facilities totaling USD 4.2 billion which were cancelled on 31 March 2010 before being drawn.

2010 Senior Facilities Agreement

The 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement made the following two senior facilities available to us and our subsidiary, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc.: (i) **2010 Term Facility**, a three-year term loan facility for up to USD 5 billion principal amount available to be drawn in USD, and (ii) **2010 Revolving Facility**, a five-year multicurrency revolving credit facility for up to USD 8 billion principal amount. The 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement is filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form F-4.

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On 6 April 2010, we drew USD 10.05 billion under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement which was used to repay USD 2.88 billion of the Facility C loan and USD 7.17 million of the Facility D loan under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement, which is described under Business Description Material Contracts Financing the Anheuser-Busch Acquisition. We used the net proceeds of our April 2010 Euro Medium-Term Notes offering of approximately USD 950 million to repay a portion the 2010 Revolving Facility. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Acquisition of Anheuser-Busch Euro Medium-Term Notes Offerings. As of the date of this prospectus, USD 4.43 billion remains available to be drawn under the 2010 Revolving Facility.

The 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, covenants and events of default. Among other things, an event of default is triggered if either a default or an event of default occurs under any of our or our subsidiaries' financial indebtedness. The obligations of the borrowers under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement will be jointly and severally guaranteed by Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., Brantbrew and Cobrew.

Initial draw-downs under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement were applied towards refinancing the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement. After the initial draw-downs, borrowings under the 2010 Revolving Facility, which may be drawn-down or utilized by way of letters of credit, may be applied towards the general corporate and working capital purposes of us and our subsidiaries.

The availability of funds under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement was subject to the satisfaction of a customary set of initial conditions precedent. In addition, prior to the initial drawdown, all available facilities under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement were notified for cancellation. All proceeds from the initial drawdown on 6 April 2010 under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement were applied towards repayment of the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement and, immediately after such date, all outstanding amounts under the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement were repaid. In addition to these conditions precedent, all utilizations, both initial and subsequent, also generally require satisfaction of further conditions precedent, including that no event of default or (in the case of any utilization that does not constitute a rollover loan, that is, a revolving credit facility loan for purposes of refinancing a maturing revolving credit facility loan or satisfying a claim in respect of a letter of credit and meeting specified conditions) potential event of default is continuing or would result from the proposed utilization and that certain repeating representation and warranties made by each borrower or guarantor remain true in all material respects.

We borrow under each 2010 senior facility at an interest rate equal to LIBOR (or EURIBOR for euro-denominated loans), plus mandatory costs (if any), plus a margin of 1.175% per annum on the 2010 Term Facility and 0.975% per annum on the 2010 Revolving Facility, based upon the ratings assigned by rating agencies to our long-term debt as of the date of this prospectus. These margins may change to the extent that the ratings assigned to our long-term debt are modified, ranging between 0.55% per annum and 2.65% per annum. A commitment fee of 35% of the applicable margin is applied to any undrawn but available funds under the 2010 Revolving Facility. In addition a utilization fee of up to 0.3% per annum is payable, dependent on the amount drawn under the 2010 Revolving Facility.

Mandatory prepayments are required to be made under the 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement in circumstances where a person or a group of persons acting in concert (other than any existing shareholder(s) of the Stichting or any persons or group of persons acting in concert with such person) acquires control of us, in which case individual lenders are accorded rights to require prepayment in full of their respective portions of the outstanding utilizations.

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DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Administrative, Management, Supervisory Bodies and Senior Management Structure

Our management structure is a one-tier governance structure composed of our Board, a Chief Executive Officer responsible for our day-to-day management and an executive board of management chaired by our Chief Executive Officer.

Board of Directors

Role and Responsibilities, Composition, Structure and Organization

The role and responsibilities of our Board, its composition, structure and organization are described in detail in our corporate governance charter (**Corporate Governance Charter**) which is available on our website: http://www.ab-inbev.com/go/corporate_governance/corporate_governance_charter.

Our Board may be composed of a maximum of 14 members. There are currently 13 directors, all of whom are non-executives.

Pursuant to a shareholders agreement in which certain of our key shareholders agree to hold certain of their interests in us through Stichting Anheuser-Busch InBev, a foundation organized under the laws of the Netherlands (the **Stichting**), the holder of the class B Stichting certificates and the holder of the class A Stichting certificates each have the right to nominate four of our directors (see **Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions** **Major Shareholders**). The Stichting board of directors (which consists of eight directors, four of whom are appointed by the holder of the class B certificates and four of whom are appointed by the holder of the class A certificates) nominates four to six directors to our Board who are independent of shareholders, based on recommendations of our Compensation and Nominating Committee.

As a consequence, our Board is currently composed of four members nominated by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. (which represents Interbrew's founding Belgian families and holds the class A Stichting certificates), four members nominated by BRC S.à.R.L. (which represents the Brazilian families that were previously the controlling shareholders of AmBev and holds the class B Stichting certificates), four independent directors and August A. Busch IV. The independent directors are recommended by our Compensation and Nominating Committee, nominated by the Stichting board and are subsequently elected by our shareholders meeting (at which the Stichting, together with its related parties, has the majority of the votes). Our Board was enlarged to 13 members through the addition of the former Anheuser-Busch President and Chief Executive Officer, August A. Busch IV, on 29 September 2008, and we may further enlarge it to 14 members.

Directors are appointed for a maximum term of four years. The upper age limit for the directors is 70, although exceptions can be made in special circumstances.

Independent directors on our Board are required to meet the following requirements of independence pursuant to our current Corporate Governance Charter. Such requirements are derived from but not fully identical to the requirements of Belgian company law (when legally required, we shall apply the criteria of independence provided by Belgian company law). Based on the provisions of the new Belgian Corporate Governance Code of March 2009 and the Belgian Company Code, the requirements of independence contained in our Corporate Governance Charter are the following:

the director is not an executive or managing director of us or an associated company, and has not been in such a position for the previous five years;

the director has not served for more than three successive terms as a non-executive director on our board, nor for a total term of more than twelve years;

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the director is not an employee of us or an associated company and has not been in such a position for the previous three years;

the director does not receive significant additional remuneration or benefits from us or an associated company apart from a fee received as non-executive director;

the director is not the representative of a controlling shareholder or a shareholder with a shareholding of more than 10%, or a director or executive officer of such a shareholder;

the director does not have or has not had within the financial reported year, a significant business relationship with us or an associated company, either directly or as a partner, shareholder, director or senior employee of a body that has such a relationship;

the director is not or has not been within the last three years, a partner or an employee of our external auditor or the external auditor of an associated company; and

the director is not a close family member of an executive or managing director or of persons in the situations described above. When an independent director has served on the Board for three terms, any proposal to renew his mandate as independent director must expressly indicate why the Board considers that his independence as a director is preserved.

Independent directors on our Board who serve on our Audit Committee are also required to meet the criteria for independence set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act of 1934.

The appointment and renewal of all of our directors is based on a recommendation of the Compensation and Nominating Committee, and is subject to approval by our shareholders' meeting.

Our Board is our ultimate decision-making body, except for the powers reserved to our shareholders' meeting by law, or as specified in the articles of association.

Our Board meets as frequently as our interests require. In addition, special meetings of our Board may be called and held at any time upon the call of either the chairman of our Board or at least two directors. Board meetings are based on a detailed agenda specifying the topics for decision and those for information. Board decisions are made by a simple majority of the votes cast.

The composition of our Board is currently as follows:

Name	Principal function	Nature of directorship	Initially appointed	Term expires
August A. Busch IV	Director	Non-executive	2008	2011
Jean-Luc Dehaene	Independent director	Non-executive	2001	2011
Stéfan Descheemaeker	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class A Stichting certificates	2008	2011
Peter Harf	Independent director	Non-executive, Chairman of our Board	2002	2011
Marcel Herrmann Telles	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class B Stichting certificates	2004	2014
Jorge Paulo Lemann	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class B Stichting certificates	2004	2014

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Name	Principal function	Nature of directorship	Initially appointed	Term expires
Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class A Stichting certificates	1990	2011
Grégoire de Spoelberch	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class A Stichting certificates	2007	2014
Kees J. Storm	I n d e p e n d e n t director	Non-executive	2002	2011
Roberto Moses Thompson Motta	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class B Stichting certificates	2004	2014
Alexandre Van Damme	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class A Stichting certificates	1992	2014
Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira	Director	Non-executive, nominated by the holders of class B Stichting certificates	2004	2014
Mark Winkelman	I n d e p e n d e n t director	Non-executive	2004	2014

The business address for all of our directors is: Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

Mr. Busch IV has held a variety of positions in Anheuser-Busch management, brewing, operations and marketing. He was born in 1964 and is a U.S. citizen. He holds an MBA from St. Louis University, a brewmaster's degree from the International Brewing Institute in Berlin and graduated magna cum laude with a bachelor's degree in finance from St. Louis University. He holds an honorary doctorate of business administration from Webster University.

Mr. Dehaene is an independent Board member. Born in 1940, he has served on the Board since 2001. He is an eminent Belgian politician and member of the European Parliament. He is also Chairman of the board of Dexia (Belgium) and a board member of Umicore, Thrombogenics and Lotus Bakeries (Belgium).

Mr. Descheemaeker is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., the holder of the class A Stichting certificates). Born in 1960, Mr. Descheemaeker joined Interbrew in 1996. He began his professional career with the Belgian Ministry of Finance, from where he moved on to Banque Paribas. A Belgian citizen, Mr. Descheemaeker holds a degree in Commercial Engineering from Solvay Business School, Brussels. At Interbrew he led Business Development and External Growth Strategy from 1996 to 2004. He was appointed Zone President U.S. & Latin America in September 2003. In January 2005 Mr. Descheemaeker became Zone President Central & Eastern Europe. In December 2005 his responsibilities shifted to the Western European Zone and he was also appointed a member of the Convergence Committee. In January 2009, Mr. Descheemaeker was appointed Chief Financial Officer of Delhaize Group.

Mr. Harf is an independent Board member (Chairman). Born in 1946, he is a German citizen and Chairman of Coty, a global cosmetics group. He is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Joh. A. Benckiser SE and Deputy Chairman of the Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, the world's number one producer of household cleaning products.

Mr. Herrmann Telles is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by BRC S.à.R.L., the holder of the class B Stichting certificates). Born in 1950, he has been a member of the board of directors of AmBev since 2000. Mr. Telles has a degree in economics from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, and attended the Owners/Presidents Management Program at Harvard Business School. In addition to holding a seat at the Advisory board of Itau/Unibanco, he is also a board member of Fundação Estudar, provider of scholarships for Brazilians, and a member of the Harvard Business School's board of Dean's Advisors.

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Mr. Lemann is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by BRC S.à.R.L., the holder of the class B Stichting certificates). Born in Brazil in 1939, he graduated from Harvard University, A.B. 1961. He founded and was senior partner of Banco de Investimentos Garantia S.A. in Brazil from 1971 to June 1998, when it was sold to Credit Suisse First Boston. Until early 2005 he was a director of The Gillette Company in Boston, Swiss Re in Zurich, Chairman of the Latin American Advisory Committee of the NYSE and director of Lojas Americanas, a Brazilian retailer. He resigned from these boards to concentrate on his beer investments with us. In 2004 Mr. Lemann aligned his AmBev beer interests with those of Interbrew of Belgium to help create InBev. He is also a board member of Fundação Estudar, provider of scholarships for Brazilians and a member of Harvard Business School's board of Dean's Advisors.

Mr. de Pret Roose de Calesberg is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., the holder of the class A Stichting certificates). Born in 1944, he graduated as a commercial engineer from the University of Leuven (Belgium) and has been one of our directors since 1990. He first joined the board of Brasseries Artois S.A. as *Commissaire* in the late seventies. From 1972 until 1978 Mr. de Pret served as Corporate Account Manager at Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and from 1978 until 1981 he was Treasurer at the Cockerill-Sambre steel company (Belgium). Between 1981 and 1990 he held various finance positions with UCB (Belgium), first as Treasurer, and then as Chief Financial Manager and member of the executive Committee. In 1990 Mr. de Pret joined Société Générale de Belgique as the Corporate Finance Officer. From 1991 to 2000 he was a member of the executive Committee of Union Minière (the company now known as Umicore) (Belgium), as well as Corporate Vice-President Finance, and in 1992 he became Chief Financial Officer. Today, Mr. de Pret holds several board and committee mandates: Delhaize Group (board and audit committee), Umicore (board and audit committee), Sibelco (board and audit committee), L'Intégrale (board and finance committee), Euronext (supervisory board and audit committee), Lesaffre & Cie (board and finance committee) and Sébastien Holding (chairman of the board).

Mr. de Spoelberch is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., the holder of the class A Stichting certificates). Born in 1966, he is a Belgian citizen and an active private equity shareholder. Recent activities include shared Chief Executive Officer responsibilities for Lunch Garden, the leading Belgian self-service restaurant chain. He is a member of the boards of several family-owned companies, such as Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., Verlinvest, Orpar (Remy Cointreau) and Cobehold (Cobepa). He holds an MBA from INSEAD, Fontainebleau, France.

Mr. Storm is an independent Board member. Born in 1942, he is a Dutch citizen and is the retired chairman of the executive board of directors of AEGON, a life insurance group. He is also chairman of the supervisory board of KLM, the airline carrier of the Netherlands, vice-chairman of the supervisory board of PON Holdings, a member of the supervisory board of AEGON and a member of the board of directors of Baxter Intl (member of the audit committee) and Unilever (chairman of the audit committee).

Mr. Thompson Motta is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by BRC S.à.R.L., the holder of the class B Stichting certificates). Born in 1957, Mr. Thompson Motta is a founder and board member of GP Investments Ltd. (Bermuda) and is also a board member of Lojas Americanas S.A. and São Carlos Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. He holds a degree in mechanical engineering from Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, and an MBA from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Van Damme is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., the holder of the class A Stichting certificates). Born in 1962, he held various operational positions within the AB InBev Group until 1991, including Head of Corporate Planning and Strategy. He has managed several private venture holding companies and currently is a director of Patri S.A. (Luxembourg). Mr. Van Damme holds a degree in Business Administration from the University of Brussels (Belgium).

Mr. da Veiga Sicupira is a representative of the main shareholders (nominated by BRC S.à.R.L., the holder of the class B Stichting certificates). Born in 1948, he has been Chairman of Lojas Americanas since

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1981, where he served as chief executive officer until 1992. He has been a member of the Board of Dean's Advisors of Harvard Business School since 1998.

Mr. Winkelman is an independent Board member. Born in 1946, he is a citizen of the Netherlands. He served as a Management Committee member of Goldman, Sachs & Co. from 1988 to 1994, where he is now a Senior Director. He holds a degree in Economics from the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, and an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is a trustee. Before joining Goldman, Sachs & Co. in 1978, he served at the World Bank for four years as a senior investment officer.

General Information on the Directors

In relation to each of the members of our Board, other than as set out below, we are not aware of (i) any convictions in relation to fraudulent offences in the last five years, (ii) any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations of any entities in which such members held any office, directorships, or partner or senior management positions in the last five years, or (iii) any official public incrimination and/or sanctions of such members by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies), or disqualification by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any issuer for at least the previous five years. For details of certain formal regulatory inquiries by the CVM, the Brazilian Securities Commission, against Messrs. Lemann, Telles and Sicupira and the settlements relating thereto, see Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings AmBev and its Subsidiaries CVM.

No member of our Board has a family relationship with any other member of our Board or any member of our executive board of management.

Over the five years preceding the date of this prospectus, the members of our Board hold or have held the following main directorships (apart from directorships they have held with us and our subsidiaries) or memberships of administrative, management or supervisory bodies and/or partnerships:

Name	Current	Past
August A. Busch IV	Grupo Modelo	Fedex Corp.
Jean-Luc Dehaene	Umicore, Lotus Bakeries, Thrombogenics, Koning Boudewijn Stichting/Fondation Roi Baudouin and Dexia Bank SA/NV	Telindus and Domo
Stéfan Descheemaeker	Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., the Stichting and Delhaize Group	
Peter Harf	Reckitt Benckiser, Coty, Labelux, DKMS Deutsche Knochenmarkspenderdatei and DKMS Americas	Brunswick
Marcel Herrmann Telles	3G Capital, Inc., Instituto de Desenvolvimento Gerencial INDG, Fundação Estudar, Instituto Social Maria Telles, the Stichting and Harvard Business School's Board of Dean's Advisors	Lojas Americanas S.A., São Carlos Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., Editora Abril S.A. GP Investimentos and Instituto Veris IBMEC São Paulo
Jorge Paulo Lemann	Harvard Business School's Board of Dean's Advisors 3G Capital, Inc., Fundação Estudar, Fundação Lemann, the Stichting and Instituto Veris IBMEC São Paulo	Lojas Americanas S.A., São Carlos Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., GP Investimentos, The Gillette Company, Swiss Re, DaimlerChrysler (International Advisory Board), NYSE (Latin American Advisory Board)

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Name	Current	Past
Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg	Delhaize Group, Umicore, UCB, Sibelco, L Intégrale Caisse Commune d Assurances, Lesaffre & Cie, the Stichting, Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., Rayvax Société d Investissement NV/SA, Sébastien Holding S.A., Multifin S.A., IMCC S.A., Immobilière d Haltinne S.A., Solières Conseil S.A., Amélie-Fin S.A., Adrien Invest S.C.R.L., Coqueray S.A., Euronext B.V., Comprendre et Parler ASBL and Fondation InBev Baillet-Latour ASBL	
Grégoire de Spoelberch	Agemar S.A., Wernelin S.A., Fiprolux S.A., Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., the Stichting, G.D.S. Consult, Cobehold, Compagnie Benelux Participations, Vervodev, Wesparc, Groupe Josi ⁽¹⁾ , Financière Stockel ⁽¹⁾ , Immobilière du Canal ⁽¹⁾ , Lunch Garden Services ⁽¹⁾ , Lunch Garden ⁽¹⁾ , Lunch Garden Management ⁽¹⁾ , Lunch Garden Finance ⁽¹⁾ , Lunch Garden Concepts ⁽¹⁾ , HEC Partners ⁽¹⁾ , Q.C.C. ⁽¹⁾ , A.V.G. Catering Equipment ⁽¹⁾ , Immo Drijvers-Stevens ⁽¹⁾ , Elpo-Cuisinex Wholesale ⁽¹⁾ , Verlinvest ⁽¹⁾ and Midi Developpement ⁽¹⁾	Atanor ⁽¹⁾ , Amantelia ⁽¹⁾ and Demeter Finance ⁽¹⁾
Kees J. Storm	Unilever N.V., Unilever Plc, Baxter International Inc., Pon Holdings B.V., AEGON N.V. and Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.	Royal Wessanen N.V. and Laurus N.V.
Roberto Moses Thompson Motta	São Carlos Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., Lojas Americanas S.A., B2W Companhia Global do Varejo, 3G Capital, Inc., the Stichting and GP Investment Limited	Mcom Wireless Ltda. and LPDS Participações S.A.
Alexandre Van Damme	Royal Sporting Club Anderlecht, the Stichting and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A.	
Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira	B2W Companhia Global do Varejo, São Carlos Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., Lojas Americanas S.A., 3G Capital, Inc., Instituto de Desenvolvimento Gerencial INDG, Movimento Brasil Competitivo MBC, Fundação Estudar, Fundação Brava, the Stichting, Instituto Veris IBMEC São Paulo, Instituto Empreender Endeavor Brasil, and Harvard Business School s Board of Dean s Advisors	ALL América Latina Logística S.A. and GP Investimentos
Mark Winkelman	Goldman, Sachs & Co. and University of Pennsylvania	Select Reinsurance, Ltd. and J.C. Flowers & Co.

Note:

(1) As permanent representative.

Table of Contents**Chief Executive Officer and Senior Management*****Role and Responsibilities, Composition, Structure and Organization***

Our Chief Executive Officer is responsible for our day-to-day management. He has direct responsibility for our operations and oversees the organization and efficient day-to-day management of our subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures. Our Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the execution and management of the outcome of all of our Board decisions.

He is appointed and removed by our Board and reports directly to it.

Our Chief Executive Officer leads an executive board of management which comprises the Chief Executive Officer, six global functional heads and six geographic business zone presidents.

The other members of executive board of management work with our Chief Executive Officer to enable our Chief Executive Officer to properly perform his duties of daily management.

Although exceptions can be made in special circumstances, the upper age limit for the members of our executive board of management is 65, unless their employment contract provides otherwise.

Our executive board of management currently consists of the following members:

Name	Function
Carlos Brito	Chief Executive Officer
Felipe Dutra	Chief Financial Officer
Claudio Braz Ferro	Chief Supply Officer
Chris Burggraeve	Chief Marketing Officer
Sabine Chalmers	Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer
Claudio Garcia	Chief People and Technology Officer
Tony Milikin	Chief Procurement Officer
Jo Van Biesbroeck	Zone President Western Europe and Chief Strategy Officer
Miguel Patricio	Zone President Asia Pacific
Francisco Sá	Zone President Central & Eastern Europe
Bernardo Pinto Paiva	Zone President Latin America South
João Castro Neves	Zone President Latin America North
Luiz Fernando Edmond	Zone President North America

The business address for all of these executives is: Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

Carlos Brito is our Chief Executive Officer. Born in 1960, Mr. Brito joined AmBev in 1989. His prior companies were Shell Oil and Daimler Benz. A Brazilian citizen, Mr. Brito holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and an MBA from Stanford University. At AmBev, he held various positions in Finance, Operations and Sales, before being appointed Chief Executive Officer of AmBev in January 2004. Prior to his appointment as our Chief Executive Officer in December 2005, Mr. Brito was nominated Zone President North America when InBev was formed in August 2004.

Felipe Dutra is our Chief Financial Officer. Born in 1965, Mr. Dutra joined AmBev in 1990 from Aracruz Cellulose. A Brazilian citizen, Mr. Dutra holds a Major in Economics from Candido Mendes and an MBA in Controlling from the University of São Paulo. At AmBev, he held various positions in Treasury and Finance before being appointed General Manager of AmBev's subsidiary, Fratelli Vita. In 1999 Mr. Dutra was appointed AmBev's Chief Financial Officer; in January 2005 he became our Chief Financial Officer.

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Claudio Braz Ferro is our Chief Supply Officer. Born in 1955, Mr. Braz Ferro joined AmBev in 1977. A Brazilian citizen, he holds a degree in industrial chemistry from the Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil and he also studied brewing science at the Catholic University of Leuven/Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium. At AmBev Mr. Braz Ferro held several key positions, including plant manager of the Skol brewery and industrial director of Brahma operations in Brazil. Mr. Braz Ferro also played a key role in structuring the supply organization when Brahma and Antarctica combined to form AmBev in 2000. He was appointed our Chief Supply Officer on 1 January 2007.

Chris Burggraeve is our Chief Marketing Officer. A Belgian citizen, Mr. Burggraeve holds a degree in Applied Economics (International Business) from the Catholic University of Leuven, as well as a Masters in European Economics from the Centre Européen Universitaire in Nancy, France, and a TRIUM Global MBA (offered jointly by London School of Economics, NYU Stern and HEC Paris). Born in 1964, Mr. Burggraeve joined us as of November 2007 after over 12 years with The Coca-Cola Company, where he held a number of senior Marketing and General Management roles in various geographies across Europe and Eurasia, including most recently as Group Marketing Director for their European Union Group. Previously he worked for Procter & Gamble Benelux in Brand Management and Innovation. He began his career in consulting and technology start-up companies.

Sabine Chalmers is our Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer. Born in 1965, Mrs. Chalmers joined us in December 2004 from Diageo plc, where she held a number of senior legal positions in various geographies since 1993, including as General Counsel for Diageo North America. Prior to Diageo, Mrs. Chalmers was an associate at the law firm of Lovells in London, specializing in mergers and acquisitions and in commercial property transactions. A German citizen, Mrs. Chalmers holds an LL.B. from the London School of Economics. She is qualified as a solicitor in England and is a member of the New York State Bar. She is responsible for all leadership and expertise with regard to all legal aspects of the operations and structure of the AB InBev Group and acts as secretary to our Board.

Claudio Garcia is our Chief People and Technology Officer. Born in 1968, Mr. Garcia joined AmBev as a trainee in 1991 after receiving a degree in Economics from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. A Brazilian citizen, Mr. Garcia held various positions in Finance and Operations before being appointed IT and Shared Services Director in 2002. Mr. Garcia took the position of our Chief Information & Services Officer in January 2005. In September 2006 Mr. Garcia was appointed Chief People and Technology Officer.

Tony Milikin is our Chief Procurement Officer. Born in 1961, Mr. Milikin joined us in May 2009 from MeadWestvaco, where he was Vice President, Supply Chain and Chief Purchasing Officer, based in Richmond, Virginia, since 2004. Mr. Milikin is a U.S. citizen. Prior to joining MeadWestvaco, Mr. Milikin held various purchasing and supply chain positions including Vice-President Purchasing and Supply Management for Sealy, Inc.; Senior Director, Purchasing, Transportation & Distribution for Monsanto; and Manager, Direct Material Sourcing for Alcon Laboratories. Mr. Milikin holds an undergraduate finance degree from the University of Florida and an MBA in Marketing from Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Milikin was appointed Chief Procurement Officer in May 2009.

Jo Van Biesbroeck is our Zone President Western Europe and Chief Strategy Officer. Born in 1956, Mr. Van Biesbroeck joined Interbrew in 1978 after receiving a degree in Economics from the University of Leuven. A Belgian citizen, Mr. Van Biesbroeck's career at Interbrew has included various positions in Controlling and Finance. He became Senior Vice President Corporate Strategy in 2003; in December 2004, Mr. Van Biesbroeck was appointed Chief Strategy & Business Development Officer; and in May 2006, he took up the position of Chief Strategy and Sales Officer. He was appointed Zone President Western Europe in January 2010.

Miguel Patricio is the Zone President Asia Pacific. Born in 1966, Mr. Patricio joined AmBev in 1998. His prior companies included Philip Morris, The Coca-Cola Company in the United States and Johnson & Johnson in Brazil, Central America and the United States. A Portuguese citizen, Mr. Patricio holds a degree in Business Administration from the São Paulo Business School. At AmBev Mr. Patricio was Vice President

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Marketing, before being appointed Vice President Marketing North America in 2005. Subsequently he took the position of Business Unit President for Belgium and Luxembourg and Zone President North America in January 2006. He was appointed Zone President Asia Pacific in January 2008.

Francisco Sá is the Zone President Central & Eastern Europe. Born in 1965, Mr. Sá joined AmBev in 1998. A Brazilian citizen, Mr. Sá holds a degree in Civil Engineering from UFBA and an MBA from UC Berkeley (USA). At AmBev he held senior roles including Direct Distribution Manager, Regional Sales Director and, since 2005, VP Soft Drinks for Latin America North (LAN). Mr. Sá was appointed Zone President Central & Eastern Europe in January 2008.

Bernardo Pinto Paiva is the Zone President Latin America South. Born in 1968, Mr. Pinto Paiva joined AmBev in 1991 as a management trainee. A Brazilian citizen, Mr. Pinto Paiva holds a degree in Engineering from UFRJ and an MBA from PUC, Rio de Janeiro. At AmBev he held leadership positions in Sales, as Head of Sales, but also in Supply, Distribution and Finance. Mr. Pinto Paiva was appointed Zone President North America in January 2008 and Zone President Latin America South on 8 October 2008 (effective upon closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition).

João Castro Neves is the Zone President Latin America North and AmBev's Chief Executive Officer. Born in 1967, Mr. Castro Neves joined AmBev in 1996. A Brazilian citizen, he holds a degree in engineering from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro and an MBA from the University of Illinois. Mr. Castro Neves held positions in various departments such as Mergers and Acquisitions, Treasury, Investor Relations, Business Development, Technology and Shared Services. Mr. Castro Neves was AmBev's Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Officer before being appointed Zone President Latin America South on 1 January 2007 and Zone President Latin America North and AmBev's Chief Executive Officer on 8 October 2008 (effective upon closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition).

Luiz Fernando Edmond is the Zone President North America. Born in 1966, Mr. Edmond joined AmBev in 1990 after starting his professional career with Banco Nacional in Brazil. A Brazilian citizen, Mr. Edmond holds a degree in Production Engineering from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. At AmBev he held various positions in the Commercial area, in Operations and in Distribution. He was appointed our Zone President Latin America in January 2005 and Zone President North America on 8 October 2008 (effective upon closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition).

Another key employee, David A. Peacock (who is not one of our directors nor a member of our executive board of management) was appointed as the President of Anheuser-Busch on 8 October 2008, having previously served as Vice President of Marketing of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and Chief Executive Officer of Wholesaler Equity Development Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anheuser-Busch. Mr. Peacock began working with Anheuser-Busch in 1992 and has held positions in corporate planning, brand management, corporate media and retail sales promotion.

General Information on the Members of the Executive Board of Management

In relation to each of the members of the executive board of management, other than as set out below, we are not aware of (i) any convictions in relation to fraudulent offences in the last five years, (ii) any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations of any entities in which such members held any office, directorships, or partner or senior management positions in the last five years, or (iii) any official public incrimination and/or sanctions of such members by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies), or disqualification by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of an issuer or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any issuer for at least the previous five years.

In May 2008, Mr. Dutra received a warning from the Administrative Appeal Council for the National Financial System of Brazil. A warning, which is the lightest sanction available under applicable Brazilian law, represents the conclusion by the Administrative Appeal Council that, in its view, a breach has occurred. No fine,

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or any other consequence, attaches to a warning, other than being deemed a repetitive offender in the event of another breach in the future (and, as such, being then potentially exposed to heavier sanctions than would normally be associated with such other breach). The warning relates to the reporting in the 2000 financial year financial statements of Polar (Industrias de Bebidas Antarctica Polar S.A., a Brazilian company that became a subsidiary of AmBev in 1999) of (i) the net balance (immaterial to AmBev and to Polar) of certain inter-company loans of Polar, and (ii) restatements and other adjustments required by the new statutory auditors of Polar after it became a subsidiary of AmBev to conform with AmBev's accounting practices that increased the amount of certain reserves of Polar. Mr. Dutra, who had been appointed as an officer of Polar a few months before the relevant financial statement reporting has expressed his intention to challenge the warning in a court of law. For details of certain formal regulatory inquiries by the CVM, the Brazilian Securities Commission, against Mr. Dutra and the settlements relating thereto, see Business Description Legal and Arbitration Proceedings AmBev and its Subsidiaries CVM.

No member of our executive board of management has any conflicts of interests between any duties he/she owes to us and any private interests and/or other duties.

No member of our executive board of management has a family relationship with any director or member of executive management.

Over the five years preceding the date of this prospectus, the members of the executive board of management have held the following main directorships (apart from directorships they have held with us and our subsidiaries) or memberships of administrative, management or supervisory bodies and/or partnerships:

Name	Current	Past
Carlos Brito	Director of Fundação Antonio e Helena Zerrenner	
Felipe Dutra		
Claudio Braz Ferro		
Chris Burggraeve	Executive Committee Member of World Federation of Advertisers	Operating partner in The Dellacorte Group LLC
Sabine Chalmers	Director of the Association of Corporate Counsel (ACC)	
Claudio Garcia		
Tony Milikin		Director of the Institute of Supply Management and Director of Supply Chain Council
Jo Van Biesbroeck	Director of Inno.com NV	
Miguel Patricio		
Francisco Sá		
Bernardo Pinto Paiva		
João Castro Neves		
Luiz Fernando Edmond		

COMPENSATION

Introduction

Our compensation system has been designed and approved to help motivate high performance. The goal is to deliver market-leading compensation, driven by both company and individual performance, and alignment with shareholders' interests by encouraging ownership of our shares. Our focus is on annual and long-term variable pay, rather than on base salary or fees.

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Share-Based Payment Plans

We currently have three primary share-based payment plans, namely our long-term incentive warrant plan (**LTI Warrant Plan**), established in 1999, our share-based compensation plan (**Share-Based Compensation Plan**), established in 2006 (and amended as from 2010) and our discretionary long-term incentive stock option plan (**LTI Stock Option Plan**), established in 2009.

In addition, from time to time, we make exceptional grants to our employees and employees of our subsidiaries or grants of shares or options under plans established by us or by certain of our subsidiaries.

LTI Warrant Plan

Since 1999, we have regularly issued warrants (*droits de souscription/warrants*, or rights to subscribe for newly issued shares) under our LTI Warrant Plan for the benefit of our directors and, until 2006, for the benefit of members of our executive board of management and other senior employees. Since 2007, members of our executive board of management and other employees are no longer eligible to receive warrants under the LTI Warrant Plan, but instead receive a portion of their compensation in the form of shares and options granted under our Share-Based Compensation Plan and LTI Stock-Option Plan. See [Share-Based Compensation Plan](#) and [LTI Stock-Option Plan](#) below. Only our directors continue to be eligible to receive a portion of their compensation in the form of LTI warrants. Such grants are made annually at our shareholders meeting on a discretionary basis upon recommendation of our Compensation and Nominating Committee. See [Board Practices](#) [Information about Our Committees](#) [The Compensation and Nominating Committee](#) .

Each LTI warrant gives its holder the right to subscribe for one newly issued share. Shares subscribed for upon the exercise of LTI warrants are ordinary registered Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV shares. Holders of such shares have the same rights as any other registered shareholder. The exercise price of LTI warrants is equal to the average price of our shares on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels during the 30 days preceding their issue date. LTI warrants granted in the years prior to 2007 (except for 2003) have a duration of 10 years. From 2007 onwards (and in 2003) LTI warrants have a duration of 5 years. LTI warrants are subject to a vesting period ranging from one to three years. Except as a result of the death of the holder, LTI warrants may not be transferred. Forfeiture of a warrant occurs in certain circumstances when the holder leaves our employment.

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The table below provides an overview of all of the warrants outstanding under our LTI as at 30 April 2010:

LTI Plan	Issue date of warrants	Expiry date of warrants	Number of warrants granted ⁽¹⁾ <i>(in millions)</i>	Number of warrants outstanding		Number of warrants outstanding	
				Exercise price <i>Unadjusted⁽²⁾ (in millions)</i>	Exercise price <i>(in EUR)</i>	Exercise price <i>As adjusted as a result of rights offering⁽³⁾ (in millions)</i>	Exercise price <i>(in EUR)</i>
1	29 June 1999	28 June 2009	1.301	0	14.23	0	8.90
2	26 October 1999	25 October 2009	0.046	0	13.76	-	-
3	25 April 2000	24 April 2010	2.425	0	11.64	0	7.28
4	31 October 2000	30 October 2010	0.397	0	25.02	0.004	15.64
5	13 March 2001	12 March 2011	1.186	0	30.23	0.150	18.90
6	23 April 2001	22 April 2011	0.343	0.032	29.74	0.053	18.59
7	4 September 2001	3 September 2011	0.053	0	28.69	0	17.94
8	11 December 2001	10 December 2011	1.919	0.048	28.87	0.336	18.05
9	13 June 2002	12 June 2012	0.245	0.040	32.70	0.028	20.44
10	10 December 2002	9 December 2012	3.464	0.074	21.83	0.213	13.65
11	29 April 2003	28 April 2008	0.066	0	19.51	-	-
12	27 April 2004	26 April 2014	3.881	0.132	23.02	0.521	14.39
13	26 April 2005	25 April 2015	2.544	0.140	27.08	0.648	16.93
14	25 April 2006	24 April 2016	0.688	0.124	38.70	0.234	24.20
15	24 April 2007	23 April 2012	0.120	0.120	55.41	-	-
16	29 April 2008	28 April 2013	0.120	0.120	58.31	-	-
17	28 April 2009	27 April 2014	1.199 ⁽⁴⁾	1.200	21.72	-	-
18	27 April 2010	26 April 2015	0.215	0.215	37.51	-	-
Total			20.210	2.246		2.187	

Notes:

- (1) The number of warrants granted reflects the number of warrants originally granted under the LTI plan, plus the number of additional warrants granted to holders of those warrants as a result of adjustment resulting from our rights offering in December 2008, as described in more detail below. The number of warrants remaining outstanding from such grants, and their respective exercise prices, are shown separately in the table based on whether or not the relevant warrants were adjusted in connection with our rights offering in December 2008.
- (2) Entries in the unadjusted columns reflect the number of warrants outstanding, and the exercise price of such warrants, in each case that were not adjusted as a result of our rights offering in December 2008, as described in more detail below.
- (3) Entries in the adjusted columns reflect the adjusted number of warrants outstanding, and the adjusted exercise price of such warrants as a result of our rights offering in December 2008, as described in more detail below.
- (4) 984,203 of the 1,199,203 warrants granted on 28 April 2009 were granted to persons whose outstanding warrants were not adjusted as a result of our rights offering in December 2008 to compensate such persons for the effects of this non-adjustment as described in more detail below.

As of 30 April 2010, the total number of warrants granted under the LTI plans, including the additional warrants granted to compensate for the effects of the December 2008 rights offering, is 20.210 million. As of 30 April 2010, of the 4.433 million outstanding warrants, 2.900 million were vested.

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The LTI terms and conditions provide that, in the event that a corporate change decided by us and having an impact on our capital has an unfavorable effect on the exercise price of the LTI warrants, their exercise price and/or the number of our shares to which they give rights will be adjusted to protect the interests of their holders. Our rights offering in December 2008 constituted such a corporate change and triggered an adjustment. Pursuant to the LTI terms and conditions, we determined that the most appropriate manner to account for the impact of the rights offering on the unexercised warrants was to apply the ratio method as set out in the NYSE Euronext Liffe's Harmonised Corporate Action Policy, pursuant to which both the number of warrants and

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their exercise price were adjusted on the basis of a (P-E)/P ratio where E represented the theoretical value of the December 2008 rights and P represented the closing price of our shares on Euronext Brussels on the day immediately preceding the beginning of the relevant rights subscription period. The unexercised warrants were adjusted on 17 December 2008, the day after the closing of the rights offering. Based on the above ratio method, we used an adjustment ratio of 0.6252. The adjusted exercise price of the warrants equals the original exercise price multiplied by the adjustment ratio. The adjusted number of warrants equals the original number of warrants divided by the adjustment ratio. In total, 1,615,453 new warrants were granted pursuant to the adjustment.

The adjustment was not applied to warrants owned by persons that were directors at the time the warrants were granted. In order to compensate such persons, an additional 984,203 warrants were granted under the LTI grant on 28 April 2009, as authorized by our 2009 shareholders meeting. 471,702 warrants out of these 984,203 warrants were granted to our current directors. The table above reflects the adjusted exercise price and adjusted number of warrants.

For additional information on the LTI warrants held by members of our Board of Directors and members of our executive board of management, see Compensation of Directors and Executives.

Share-Based Compensation Plan

Since 2006, members of our executive board of management and certain other senior employees are granted variable compensation under our Share-Based Compensation Plan. As of 6 March 2010, the general structure of the compensation under the plan has been modified.

Share-Based Compensation Plan through 2009

Pursuant to the Share-Based Compensation Plan through 2009, half of each eligible employee's variable compensation was settled in our shares. These shares must be held for three years (that is, the shares are fully owned by the employee from the date of grant but are subject to a lock-up of three years and failure to comply with the lock-up results in forfeiture of any matching options granted under the plan as described below). These shares are valued at their market price at the time of grant.

Through 2009, pursuant to the Share-Based Compensation Plan, eligible employees could elect to receive the other half of their variable compensation in cash or invest all or half of it in our shares. These shares must be held for five years. If an eligible employee voluntarily agreed to defer receiving part of their variable compensation by electing to invest in such shares, they would receive matching options (that is, rights to acquire existing shares) that will become vested after five years, provided that certain pre-defined financial targets are met or exceeded. These targets will be met if our return on invested capital less our weighted average cost of capital over a period of three to five years exceeds certain pre-agreed thresholds. The number of matching options received was determined based on the proportion of the remaining 50% of the eligible employee's variable compensation that he invested in such shares. For instance, if an eligible employee invested all of the remaining 50% of his variable compensation in our shares, he received a number of options equal to 4.6 times the number of shares he purchased, based on the gross amount of the variable compensation invested. If the eligible employee instead chooses to receive 25% of his total variable compensation in cash and invests the remaining 25% in our shares, he would receive a number of options equal to 2.3 times the number of shares he purchased, based on the gross amount of the variable compensation invested.

The shares granted and purchased under the Share-Based Compensation Plan through 2009 were ordinary registered Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV shares. Holders of such shares have the same rights as any other registered shareholder, subject, however, to a three-year or five-year lock-up period, as described above.

In addition, the shares granted and purchased under the Share-Based Compensation Plan through 2009 are:

entitled to dividends paid as from the date of granting; and

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granted and purchased at market price at the time of granting. Nevertheless, our Board of Directors could, at its sole discretion, grant a discount on the market price.

The matching options granted under the Share-Based Compensation Plan have the following features:

the exercise price is set equal to the market price of our shares at the time of granting;

options have a maximum life of 10 years and an exercise period that starts after five years, subject to financial performance conditions to be met at the end of the second, third or fourth year following the granting;

upon exercise, each option entitles the option holder to subscribe to one share;

upon exercise, holders of options may be entitled to receive from us a cash payment equal to the dividends we have declared since the options were granted; and

specific restrictions or forfeiture provisions apply in case of termination of service.

The table below gives an overview of the matching options that were granted under the Share-Based Compensation Plan that were outstanding as at 30 April 2010:

Issue Date	Number of shares granted <i>(in millions)</i>	Number of matching options granted⁽³⁾ <i>(in millions)</i>	Number of matching options outstanding <i>(in millions)</i>	Exercise price <i>(in EUR)</i>	Expiry date of options
27 April 2006	0.28	0.98	0.694	24.78	26 April 2016
2 April 2007 ⁽¹⁾	0.44	1.42	1.129	33.59	1 April 2017
3 March 2008	0.42	1.66	1.356	34.34	2 March 2018
6 March 2009	0.16	0.40	0.332	20.49	5 March 2019
14 August 2009	1.10	3.76	3.635	27.06	13 August 2019
1 December 2009 ⁽²⁾	-	0.23	0.233	33.24	26 April 2016
1 December 2009 ⁽²⁾	-	0.38	0.386	33.24	1 April 2017
1 December 2009 ⁽²⁾	-	0.45	0.456	33.24	2 March 2018
1 December 2009 ⁽²⁾	-	0.02	0.024	33.24	5 March 2019
5 March 2010	0.28	0.72	0.716	36.52	4 March 2020
Total	2.68	10.01	8.962		

Notes:

(1) Certain matching options granted in April 2007 have an exercise price of EUR 33.79.

(2) Further to the establishment of our New York functional support office, we have established a dividend waiver program which aims at encouraging the international mobility of executives while complying with all legal and tax obligations. According to this program, where

applicable, the dividend protection feature of the outstanding matching options owned by executives who moved to the United States, has been cancelled. In order to compensate for the economic loss which results from this cancellation, a number of new matching options has been granted to these executives with a value equal to this economic loss. The new options have a strike price equal to the share price on the day preceding the grant date of the options. All other terms and conditions, in particular with respect to vesting, exercise limitations and forfeiture rules of the new options are identical to the outstanding matching options for which the dividend protection feature was cancelled. The table above includes the new options.

- (3) The Share-Based Compensation Plan terms and conditions provide that, in the event that a corporate change decided by us and having an impact on our capital has an unfavorable effect on the exercise price of the matching options, the exercise price and/or number of our shares to which the options relate will be adjusted to protect the interests of the option holders. Our December 2008 rights offering constituted such a corporate change and triggered an adjustment.

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Pursuant to the Share-Based Compensation Plan terms and conditions, the unexercised matching options were adjusted in the same manner as the unexercised LTI warrants (see Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan above), and 1.37 million new matching options were granted in 2008 in connection with this adjustment. The table above reflects the adjusted exercise price and number of options. As of 30 April 2010, of the 8.962 million outstanding matching options, none were vested.

Share-Based Compensation Plan from 2010

As from 5 March 2010, we have modified the structure of the Share-Based Compensation Plan for certain executives, including members of our executive board of management and other senior management in our general headquarters. These executives will receive their variable compensation in cash but will have the choice to invest some or all of the value of their variable compensation in our shares with a five-year vesting period, referred to as voluntary shares. We will match such voluntary investment by granting three matching shares for each voluntary share invested, up to a limited total percentage of each executive's variable compensation. The percentage of the variable compensation that is entitled to get matching shares varies depending on the position of the executive. Members of our executive board of management currently may take up to a maximum of 60% of their variable compensation with matching shares. The current maximum for executives below the executive board of management is 40% or less. From 1 January 2011, the new plan structure will apply to all other senior management.

Voluntary shares are:

our existing ordinary shares;

entitled to dividends paid as from the date of granting;

subject to a lock-up period of five years; and

granted at market price or at market price minus a discount at the discretion of our Board of Directors. For the first six months of 2010, the discount is set at 10%; voluntary shares corresponding to the discount are subject to specific restrictions or forfeiture provisions in case of termination of service.

Matching shares will be vested after five years. In case of termination of service before the vesting date, special forfeiture rules will apply.

The table below gives an overview of the shares and matching shares that were granted under the new Share-Based Compensation Plan that were outstanding as at 30 April 2010:

Issue Date	Number of shares granted (in millions)	Number of matching shares granted (in millions)	Number of matching shares outstanding (in millions)	Vesting date of matching shares
5 March 2010 <i>LTI Stock Option Plan</i>	0.21	0.74	0.74	6 March 2015

As from 1 July 2009, senior employees are eligible for a discretionary annual long-term incentive to be paid out in LTI stock options (or, in future, similar share-based instrument), depending on management's assessment of the employee's performance and future potential.

LTI stock options have the following features:

An exercise price that is set equal to the market price of our share at the time of granting;

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A maximum lifetime of 10 years and an exercise period that starts after five years;

Upon exercise, each LTI stock option entitles the option holder to one share; and

The LTI stock options cliff vest after 5 years. Inexercisable options will forfeit in case of termination of service before the end of the 5-year vesting period, and other forfeiture rules will also apply in case of termination of service.

The table below gives an overview of the LTI stock options that have been granted under the LTI Stock Option Plan outstanding as of 30 April 2010:

Issue Date	Number of LTI stock options granted <i>(in millions)</i>	Number of LTI stock options outstanding <i>(in millions)</i>	Exercise price <i>(in EUR)</i>	Expiry date of options
18 December 2009	1.58	1.58	35.90	17 December 2019

AmBev Exchange of Share-Ownership Program

The combination with AmBev provided us with a unique opportunity to share best practices within our group and from time to time involves the transfer of certain members of AmBev's senior management to us. As a result, the Board approved a Program that allows for the exchange by these managers of their AmBev shares for our shares. Under the Program, AmBev shares can be exchanged for our shares based on the average share price of both the AmBev and our shares on the date the exchange is requested. A discount of 16.66% is granted in exchange for a five-year lock-up period for the shares and provided that the manager remains in service during this period.

Under the Program, members of our executive board of management exchanged 0.74 million AmBev shares for 1.56 million of our shares in 2009.

In total, members of our senior management exchanged 1.0 million AmBev shares for a total of 2.1 million of our shares in 2009 (0.9 million in 2008 and 1.8 million in 2007). The fair value of these transactions amounted to approximately USD 11 million in 2009 (USD 11 million for 2008 and USD 25 million for 2007).

Anheuser-Busch Exceptional Options and Share Grants

In April 2009, we granted approximately 5.9 million options to employees of Anheuser-Busch. Each option will give the grantee the right to purchase one of our existing shares. The exercise price of each option is EUR 23.00 which corresponds to the fair market value of our shares at the time the options were granted. The options will expire on 31 October 2013. One third of the options became exercisable on 1 November 2009, the second third of the options will become exercisable on 1 November 2010 and the last third of the options will become exercisable on 1 November 2011. Special forfeiture rules apply in case of termination of employment. As of 1 March 2010, 415,741 options had been exercised.

In April 2009, we sold approximately 0.6 million of our existing outstanding shares to approximately 110 executives of Anheuser-Busch. The shares were sold at their fair market value, less a discount of 16.66% in exchange for a five-year lock-up period applying to such shares. The discount is only granted if the executive remains in service until the end of the lock-up period.

In December 2009, approximately 3 million options were granted to employees of Anheuser-Busch. Each option gives the grantee the right to purchase one of our existing shares. The exercise price of each option is EUR 35.705 which corresponds to the fair market value of our shares at the time the options were granted. The options will expire on 31 October 2019. They will become exercisable on 1 November 2014. Special forfeiture rules apply in case of termination of employment.

Table of Contents***2008 Exceptional Grant and Exchange Program***

In order to reinforce our high-performance culture, shortly after the completion of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we granted 28,412,642 stock options to approximately 40 executives of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Anheuser-Busch and AmBev, including our Chief Executive Officer and the other members of our executive board of management at that time. This grant was confirmed by our 2009 annual shareholders' meeting in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Belgian Corporate Governance Code. The fair value of the options was approximately USD 333 million.

One half of the stock options (Series A) have a duration of 10 years as from granting and vest on 1 January 2014. The other half of the stock options (Series B) have a duration of 15 years as from granting and vest on 1 January 2019. The exercise of the stock options is subject, among other things, to the condition that we meet a performance test. This performance test will be met if our net debt/EBITDA, as defined (adjusted for exceptional items) ratio falls below 2.5 before 31 December 2013. For our definition of EBITDA, as defined, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations - Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 - EBITDA, as defined. Except as a result of death of the holder, the stock options may not be transferred.

Our Chief Executive Officer was granted 3,253,358 options and the other members of our executive board of management were granted an aggregate of 9,326,286 options under the exceptional grant. The exercise price of the options is EUR 10.32 or EUR 10.50, which corresponds to the fair market value of the shares at the time of the option grants, as adjusted for the rights offering that took place in December 2008.

Further to the establishment of our New York functional support office, our Board of Directors approved an exchange program which aims at encouraging the international mobility of executives while complying with all legal and tax obligations. Under this exchange program the vesting and transferability restrictions of the Series A options granted under the 2008 Exceptional Grant were released for executives who moved to the United States. These executives were then offered the possibility to exchange their Series A options against a number of our shares that remain locked up until 31 December 2018. In total, members of our senior management exchanged approximately 4.1 million Series A options for a total of 2.6 million of our shares in 2009.

In addition, for executives who moved to the United States, the dividend protection feature of the options that were not exchanged has been cancelled. In order to compensate for the economic loss that results from such cancellation, a number of new options were granted to compensate these executives. The new options have a strike price equal to the share price on the day preceding the grant date. All other terms and conditions, in particular with respect to vesting, exercise limitations and forfeiture rules of the new options are identical to the outstanding options for which the dividend protection feature was cancelled. In total 0.8 million new Series A options and 3.8 million new Series B options were granted on 1 December 2009. The new options have an exercise price of EUR 33.24.

2009 Exceptional Grant and Exchange Program

Under authorization of our 2009 annual shareholders' meeting we offered, on 30 April 2009, approximately 4.9 million options to approximately 50 executives of the AB InBev Group, none of whom are members of our executive board of management. Each option will give the grantee the right to purchase one of our existing shares. The exercise price of each option was set at EUR 21.94, which corresponds to the fair value of our shares at the time of granting. The options have a duration of 10 years as from granting and will become exercisable on 1 January 2014. The exercise of the options is subject, among other things, to the condition that we meet a performance test. This performance test will be met if our net debt/EBITDA, as defined (adjusted for exceptional items) ratio falls below 2.5 before 31 December 2013. For our definition of EBITDA, as defined, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of

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Operations Year Ended 31 December 2009 Compared to Year Ended 31 December 2008 EBITDA, as defined . Specific forfeiture rules will apply in the case of employment termination. The fair value of the offered options was USD 70 million.

Under the exchange program (see 2008 Exceptional Grant), the vesting and transferability restrictions of the options granted under the 2009 Exceptional Grant were released for executives who moved to the United States. These executives were then offered the possibility to exchange their options against a number of our shares that remain locked-up until 31 December 2018. In total, members of our senior management exchanged approximately 0.4 million options for a total of 0.2 million of our shares in 2009.

Fair Value of Our Warrants and Options

The fair value of the warrants and options under all of the plans and other grants detailed above is estimated at the relevant grant date, using a binomial Hull model, modified to reflect the IFRS 2 Share-based Payment requirement that assumptions about forfeiture before the end of the vesting period cannot impact the fair value of the option.

We expense the fair value of the warrants and options over the vesting period. When granted, the LTI warrants granted in 2009 in respect of 2008 had a fair value of approximately USD 16 million and the Share-Based Compensation Plan matching options granted in 2009 in respect of 2008 had a fair value of approximately USD 5.8 million and matching options representing fair value of approximately USD 55.7 million in relation to the bonus of first half 2009. When granted, the LTI warrants granted in 2008 in respect of 2007 had a fair value of approximately USD 3 million and the Share-Based Compensation Plan matching options granted in 2008 in respect of 2007 had a fair value of approximately USD 36 million.

The weighted average fair value of all of the warrants and options under all of the plans and other grants detailed above and the assumptions used in applying the option pricing model for the grants made in 2007, 2008 and 2009 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2009	2008 ⁽³⁾	2007 ⁽³⁾
	<i>(Amounts in U.S. dollars)⁽¹⁾</i>		
Weighted average fair value of warrants and options granted	13.99	38.17	31.15
Share price ⁽²⁾	29.03	90.58	77.59
Average exercise price	21.62	86.62	72.53
Expected volatility	32%	24%	20%
Expected dividends	0.85%	0.16%	0.16%
Risk-free interest rate	3.49%	4.47%	4.47%

Notes:

(1) Amounts converted into USD at the closing rate of the period.

(2) 2009 share price based on the weighted average price of our shares on Euronext Brussels in the acceptance period for the various warrant and options grants. In 2009, the periods ran from 6 March 2009 to 28 July 2009. The 2008 share price based on the average price of our shares on Euronext Brussels in the period between 3 March 2008 and 30 April 2008; 2007 share price based on the average price of our shares on Euronext Brussels in the period between 2 April 2007 and 30 May 2007.

(3) Not adjusted for the NYSE Euronext ratio method as applied after the rights issue of 17 December 2008 (adjustment factor 0.6252). Since the acceptance period of the warrants and options is two months, the fair value was determined as the average of the fair values calculated on a weekly basis during the two-month offer period.

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Expected volatility is based on historical volatility calculated using 1,220 days of historical data. In the determination of the expected volatility, we excluded the volatility measured during the period 15 July 2008 until 30 April 2009, in view of the extreme market conditions experienced during that period. The binomial Hull model assumes that all employees would immediately exercise their warrants and options if our share price is 2.5 times above the exercise price. As a result, no single expected option life applies.

The aggregate total number of our options and warrants outstanding under all the plans and other grants described above has developed as follows:

Million Options and Warrants	Year ended 31 December		
	2009	2008 ⁽²⁾	2007 ⁽²⁾
Options and warrants outstanding at start of period	8.8	6.3	7.6
Options and warrants issued during the period ⁽¹⁾	50.3	1.1	1.0
Options and warrants exercised during the period	(6.6)	(1.2)	(1.6)
Options and warrants forfeited during the period	(1.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)
Additional options and warrants granted during the period as a result of the December 2008 rights issue	-	3.0	-
Options and warrants outstanding at end of period	50.8	8.8	6.3

Notes:

(1) Comprises 1,199,203 warrants granted to directors under the LTI plan (see Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan), 1,459,622 matching options granted to members of the executive board of management and senior employees under the share-based compensation plan (see Share-Based Compensation Plan), 5,927,886 exceptional options granted to former Anheuser-Busch employees (see Anheuser-Busch Exceptional Options and Share Grants), 5,732,542 options granted under the dividend waiver program (see Share-Based Compensation Plan and Anheuser-Busch Exceptional Options and Share Grants), 4,908,000 options granted under the 2009 exceptional grant (see 2009 Exceptional Grant) and 28,412,642 options granted under the 2008 exceptional grant (see 2008 Exceptional Grant).

(2) Not adjusted for the NYSE Euronext ratio method as applied after the rights issue of 17 December 2008 (adjustment factor 0.6252). The weighted average exercise price of our outstanding options and warrants is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(Amounts in U.S. dollars)⁽¹⁾</i>		
Warrants and options outstanding at start of period	34.42	46.50	35.48
Granted during the period (pre-December 2008 rights issue)	24.78	76.92	79.38
Granted during the period (adjustment factor)	-	32.87	-
Forfeited during the period	27.48	56.63	45.00
Exercised during the period	18.94	32.76	35.52
Outstanding at the end of the period	27.37	34.42	46.50
Exercisable at the end of the period	31.16	23.66	36.39

Note:

(1) Amounts converted into USD at the closing rate of the period.

Table of Contents***AmBev Option Program***

Under an equivalent 5-year cliff vesting plan (that is, options become fully exercisable after 5 years and do not vest progressively over time), AmBev issued 1.6 million options during 2009 for which the fair value amounted to approximately USD 114 million and 0.8 million options during the second quarter of 2008 for which the fair value amounted to approximately USD 35 million. During the second half of 2007, AmBev performed a reverse stock split in the ratio of 100:1. Consequently, the 2007 figures in the table below have been restated to reflect the impact of this adjustment. The fair value of the options and assumptions used in applying a binomial option pricing model for the grants made by AmBev in 2009, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(Amounts in U.S. dollars)⁽¹⁾</i>		
Fair value of options granted	52.01	44.51	25.03
Share price	76.95	71.48	61.83
Exercise price	74.70	71.48	61.83
Expected volatility	45%	33%	26%
Risk-free interest rate	12.64%	12.50%	10.60%

Note:

(1) Amounts converted into USD at the closing rate of the period.

Compensation of Directors and Executives

Unless otherwise specified, all compensation amounts in this section are gross of tax.

Board of Directors

Our directors receive fixed compensation in the form of annual fees and supplemental fees for physical attendance at Board committee meetings or supplemental Board meetings, and variable compensation in the form of LTI warrants. Our Compensation & Nominating Committee recommends the level of remuneration for directors, including the Chairman of the Board. These recommendations are subject to approval by our Board and, subsequently, by our shareholders at the annual general meeting. The Compensation & Nominating Committee benchmarks directors' compensation against peer companies to ensure that it is competitive. In addition, the Board sets and revises, from time to time, the rules and level of compensation for directors carrying out a special mandate or sitting on one or more of the Board committees and the rules for reimbursement of directors' business-related out-of-pocket expenses. See [Board Practices](#) [Information about Our Committees](#) [The Compensation and Nominating Committee](#).

Board compensation in 2009

In 2009, the base annual fee for our directors was EUR 67,000 (USD 92,900) based on attendance at 10 Board meetings. The base supplement for each additional physical Board meeting or for each Committee meeting attended was EUR 1,500 (USD 2,080). Since 1999, we have also regularly issued warrants under the LTI warrant plan for the benefit of our Board members. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan](#) for a description of the LTI warrant plan. In 2009, the base grant amounted to 15,000 LTI warrants.

The fees and warrants received by the Chairman of our Board in 2009 were double the respective base amounts. The Chairman of the Audit Committee was granted fees and warrants in 2009 which were 30% higher than the respective base amounts. All other directors received the base amount of fees and warrants. We do not provide pensions, medical benefits or other benefit Programs to directors.

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The table below provides an overview of the fixed and variable compensation that our directors received in 2009.

Name	Number of Board meetings attended	Annual fee for Board meetings (EUR)	Fees for Committee meetings (EUR)	Total fee ⁽¹⁾ (EUR)	Number of warrants granted under LTI 17 ⁽²⁾	Number of rights-offering compensatory warrants granted ⁽³⁾
August Busch IV	7	67,000	0	67,000	15,000	-
Jean-Luc Dehaene	10	67,000	12,000	79,000	15,000	70,928
Stéfan Descheemaeker	9	67,000	3,000	70,000	15,000	-
Peter Harf ⁽¹⁾	9	134,000	28,500	177,500	30,000	32,274
Jorge Paulo Lemann	9	67,000	4,500	71,500	15,000	28,343
Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg	10	67,000	21,000	88,000	15,000	55,365
Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira	10	67,000	15,000	82,000	15,000	28,343
Grégoire de Spoelberch ⁽¹⁾	10	67,000	15,000	99,500	15,000	5,395
Kees J. Storm	10	87,100	27,000	114,100	20,000	60,660
Marcel Herrmann Telles ⁽¹⁾	10	67,000	27,000	109,000	15,000	28,343
Roberto Moses Thompson Motta	9	67,000	3,000	70,000	15,000	28,343
Alexandre Van Damme	10	67,000	13,500	80,500	15,000	55,365
Mark Winkelman	9	67,000	4,500	71,500	15,000	28,343
All directors as group	-	958,100	174,000	1,179,600	215,000	421,702

Notes:

- (1) In addition to fees received for committee meetings, Mr. Spoelberch received EUR 17,500 and Mr. Harf and Mr. Telles each received EUR 15,000 in connection with services performed with respect to the integration of Anheuser-Busch and InBev.
- (2) Warrants were granted under the LTI warrant plan in April 2009. See [Share-Based Payment Plans Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan](#). The warrants have an exercise price of 21.72 euro per share, have a term of 5 years and vest over a 3-year period.
- (3) These warrants are part of the 984,203 warrants that were granted on 28 April 2009 to compensate for warrants that were not adjusted to take account of the effects of our December 2008 rights offering. See [Share-based Payment Plans Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan](#) for more details.

Board compensation in 2010

Our annual shareholders meeting of 27 April 2010 approved the grant of an aggregate number of 215,000 LTI warrants to our directors. Each of our directors was granted 15,000 LTI warrants. Our Chairman was granted 30,000 LTI warrants and the Chairman of the Audit Committee was granted 20,000 LTI warrants. The warrants have an exercise price of EUR 37.51, have a term of 5 years and vest over a 3-year period.

Table of Contents**Warrants and options held by directors**

The table below sets forth, for each of our current directors, the number of LTI warrants they owned as of 1 May 2010:

	LTI 18	LTI 17	Rights- Offering Comp ⁽¹⁾	LTI 16	LTI 15	LTI 14	LTI 13	LTI 12	LTI 10	LTI 9	LTI 8	Total options
	27	28	28	29	24	25	26	27	10	13	11	
Grant date	April 2010	April 2009	April 2009	April 2008	April 2007	April 2006	April 2005	April 2004	Dec. 2002	June 2002	Dec. 2001	
Expiry date	26 April 2015	27 April 2014	27 April 2014	28 April 2013	23 April 2012	24 April 2016	25 April 2015	26 April 2014	9 Dec. 2012	12 June 2012	10 Dec. 2011	
August Busch IV	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Jean-Luc Dehaene	15,000	15,000	70,928	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	11,016	11,016	0	8,100	166,693
Peter Harf	30,000	30,000	32,274	18,000	18,000	8,269	9,364	0	0	0	0	145,907
Marcel Herrmann Telles	15,000	15,000	28,343	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	0	0	0	0	93,976
Jorge Paulo Lemann	15,000	15,000	28,343	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	0	0	0	0	93,976
Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg	15,000	15,000	55,365	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	11,016	0	8,100	0	140,114
Grégoire de Spoelberch	15,000	15,000	5,395	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,395
Kees J. Storm	20,000	20,000	60,660	11,700	11,700	8,269	9,364	11,016	11,016	0	0	163,725
Roberto Moses Thompson Motta	15,000	15,000	28,343	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	0	0	0	0	93,976
Alexandre Van Damme	15,000	15,000	55,365	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	11,016	0	8,100	0	140,114
Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira	15,000	15,000	28,343	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	0	0	0	0	93,976
Mark Winkelman	15,000	15,000	28,343	9,000	9,000	8,269	9,364	0	0	0	0	93,976
Strike price (EUR)	37.51	21.72	21.72	58.31	55.41	38.70	27.08	23.02	21.83	32.70	28.87	

Note:

- (1) These warrants are part of the 984,203 warrants that were granted on 28 April 2009 to compensate for warrants that were not adjusted to take account of the effects of our December 2008 rights offering. See [Share-based Payment Plans Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan](#) for more details.

Stéfan Descheemaeker left our executive board of management and was appointed a non-executive director on 29 April 2008. In his former role as a member of our executive board of management, Mr. Descheemaeker received both LTI warrants and matching options under the Share-Based Compensation Plan. As he was not a director when he received the warrants and options in the table below, the amount and strike price of his LTI warrants and options received under the Share-Based Compensation Plan were adjusted as described in [Share-Based Payment Plans](#). The table below sets forth, for Mr. Descheemaeker, the number of LTI warrants and matching options he owned as of 1 May 2010:

Plan	Issue date	Expiry date	Number outstanding	Exercise price (in EUR)
LTI 6 ⁽¹⁾	23 April 2001	22 April 2011	31,030	18.59
LTI 8 ⁽¹⁾	11 December 2001	10 December 2011	55,982	18.05
LTI 9 ⁽¹⁾	13 June 2002	12 June 2012	27,991	20.44
LTI 13 ⁽¹⁾	26 April 2005	25 April 2016	80,577	16.93
Matching Options 2006 ⁽²⁾	27 April 2006	26 April 2013	54,909	24.78
LTI 17 ⁽¹⁾	28 April 2009	27 April 2014	15,000	21.72
LTI 18 ⁽¹⁾	27 April 2010	26 April 2015	15,000	37.51
Total			280,489	

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Notes:

(1) Warrants granted under the LTI. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [Long-Term Incentive Warrant Plan](#).(2) Matching options granted under the Share-Based Compensation Plan. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [Share-Based Compensation Plan](#).**Board share ownership**

The table below sets forth the number of our shares owned by our directors as at 1 March 2010:

Name	Number of our shares held ⁽¹⁾	% of our outstanding shares
August A. Busch IV	31,000	<1%
Jean-Luc Dehaene	261	<1%
Stéfan Descheemaeker	422,515	<1%
Peter Harf	527,880	<1%
Marcel Herrmann Telles	0	0%
Jorge Paulo Lemann	0	0%
Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg	31,200	<1%
Grégoire de Spoelberch	600,000	<1%
Kees J. Storm	0	0%
Roberto Moses Thompson Motta	0	0%
Alexandre Van Damme	66	<1%
Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira	0	0%
Mark Winkelman	50,000	0%

Note:

(1) Under the rules of the SEC, certain of our directors may also be deemed to own beneficially shares held by certain of our major shareholders: the Stichting, Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., and BRC S.à.R.L. See [Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions](#) [Major Shareholders](#).**Executive Board of Management¹**

The main elements of our executive remuneration are (i) base salary, (ii) variable compensation, (iii) stock-options, (iv) post-employment benefits and (v) other compensation.

Our executive compensation and reward programs are overseen by our Compensation and Nominating Committee. It submits recommendations on the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer to the Board for approval. Upon the recommendation of our Chief Executive Officer, the Compensation and Nominating Committee also submits recommendations on the compensation of the other members of our executive board of management to our Board for approval. Such submissions to our Board include recommendations on the annual

¹ Figures in this section may differ from the figures in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the following reasons: (i) figures in this section are figures gross of tax, while figures in the notes to our consolidated financial statements are reported as cost for the Company ; (ii) the split short-term employee benefits vs. share-based compensation in the notes to our consolidated financial statements does not correspond to the split fixed salary vs. variable pay in this section. Short-term employee benefits in the notes to our consolidated financial

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statements include the base salary and 50% of the bonus. Share-based compensation includes 50% of the bonus (portion paid in shares) and certain non-cash elements, such as the fair value of the options granted, which is based on financial pricing models; and (iii) the scope for the reporting is different as the figures in the notes to our consolidated financial statements also contain the remuneration of executives who left during the year, while figures in this section only contain the remuneration of executives who were in service at the end of the reporting year.

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targets and corresponding variable compensation scheme. The Compensation and Nominating Committee also approves our targets and individual annual targets, target achievement and corresponding annual and long-term incentives of members of our executive board of management. See C. Board Practices Information about Our Committees The Compensation and Nominating Committee. The remuneration policy and any schemes that grant shares or rights to acquire shares are submitted to our annual shareholders meeting for approval.

Our compensation system is designed to support our high-performance culture and the creation of long-term sustainable value for our shareholders. The goal of the system is to reward executives with market-leading compensation, which is conditional upon both company and individual performance, and ensures alignment with shareholders' interests by strongly encouraging executive ownership of shares in the company.

Through our Share-Based Compensation Plan, executives who demonstrate personal financial commitment to us by investing (all or part of) their annual variable compensation in our shares will be rewarded with the potential for significantly higher long-term compensation.

Base Salary

In order to ensure alignment with market practice, base salaries are reviewed against benchmarks on an annual basis. These benchmarks are collated by independent providers, in relevant industries and geographies. For benchmarking, fast moving consumer goods companies are used when available. If such data are not available for a given level or market, the category for all companies/general industry market is used. Our executives' base salaries are intended to be aligned to mid-market levels for the appropriate market. Mid-market means that for a similar job in the market, 50% of companies in that market pay more and 50% of companies pay less. Executives' total compensation is intended to be aligned to the 3rd quartile.

In 2009, our Chief Executive Officer earned a fixed salary of EUR 1.08 million (USD 1.49 million). The other members of our executive board of management earned an aggregate base salary of EUR 6.25 million (USD 8.66 million).

Variable Compensation Annual incentive

The variable compensation element of remuneration for members of our executive board of management is designed to encourage executives to drive our short- and long-term performance. We believe that our company and business zone targets are challenging, and relate to more than one year to ensure high levels of sustained performance. Below a specified threshold, no variable compensation is earned, as was the case for the majority of members of our executive board of management in 2008, but for really outstanding performance, the variable compensation could be at upper quartile level of the appropriate reference market. However, even if company or entity targets are achieved, individual payments are dependent on each executive's achievement of individual performance targets.

Variable compensation is generally paid annually in arrears after publication of our full-year results. In 2009, in order to align the organization against the delivery of specific targets following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, the Board decided to apply semi-annual targets which result in a semi-annual payment of 50% of the annual incentive. For 2010, variable compensation will again be paid annually in arrears after publication of our full-year results.

First half year 2009

For the first half year of 2009, our Chief Executive Officer earned EUR 3.01 million (USD 4.17 million) in variable compensation. The other members of our executive board of management earned aggregate variable compensation of EUR 18.02 million (USD 24.99 million).

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The amount of variable compensation was based on our performance in the first half of 2009 and the performance of the executives compared to their individual targets. The variable compensation was paid in August 2009.

The following table sets forth information regarding the number of our shares acquired and matching options granted in August 2009 (variable compensation awarded for performance in the first half year of 2009) to our Chief Executive Officer and the other members of our executive board of management under the Share-Based Compensation Plan. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [Share-Based Compensation Plan](#). The matching options were granted on 14 August 2009, have an exercise price of EUR 27.06, become exercisable after five years, on 14 August 2014, subject to financial performance conditions to be met at the end of the second, third or fourth year following the granting:

Name	Our Shares acquired	Matching options granted
Carlos Brito CEO	83,019	368,827
Alain Beyens ⁽¹⁾	13,808	-
Chris Burggraeve	20,155	151,861
Sabine Chalmers	12,792	68,734
Felipe Dutra	28,392	126,139
Claudio Braz Ferro	40,793	181,235
Tony Milikin ⁽²⁾	-	-
Claudio Garcia	35,226	156,502
Miguel Patricio	46,618	140,106
Jo Van Biesbroeck	24,054	122,600
Francisco Sá	46,618	140,106
João Castro Neves	-	-
Luiz Fernando Edmond	61,747	274,325
Bernardo Pinto Paiva	-	-

Notes:

(1) Alain Beyens left our executive board of management in December 2009.

(2) Tony Milikin joined our executive board of management in May 2009.

Second half year 2009

For the second half year of 2009, our Chief Executive Officer earned EUR 3.13 (USD 4.35 million) million in variable compensation. The other members of our executive board of management earned aggregate variable compensation of EUR 9.11 million (USD 12.63 million).

The amount of variable compensation was based on the company performance in the second half year of 2009 and the performance of the executives compared to their individual targets. The variable compensation was paid in March 2010 according to the new payment mechanics. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [Share-Based Compensation Plan](#).

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The following table sets forth information regarding the number of our shares acquired and matching shares granted in March 2010 (variable compensation awarded for performance in the second half year of 2009) to our Chief Executive Officer and the other members of our executive board of management under the Share-Based Compensation Plan. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [Share-Based Compensation Plan](#). The matching shares will vest after five years, on 5 March 2015:

Name	Our Shares acquired	Matching shares granted
Carlos Brito CEO	61,766	179,858
Alain Beyens ⁽¹⁾	-	-
Chris Burggraeve	7,372	43,511
Sabine Chalmers	8,928	31,533
Felipe Dutra	21,660	63,071
Claudio Braz Ferro	16,238	47,284
Tony Milikin ⁽²⁾	9,256	28,824
Claudio Garcia	6,985	33,185
Miguel Patricio	-	-
Jo Van Biesbroeck	-	-
Francisco Sá	11,195	32,601
João Castro Neves	-	-
Luiz Fernando Edmond	22,008	64,088
Bernardo Pinto Paiva	-	-

Notes:

(1) Alain Beyens left our executive board of management in December 2009.

(2) Tony Milikin joined our executive board of management in May 2009.

Long-Term Incentive Stock Options

The following table sets forth information regarding the number of stock options granted in 2009 under the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Stock-Option Plan to our Chief Executive Officer and the other members of our executive board of management. See [Share-Based Payment Plans](#) [LTI Stock-Option Plan](#) above.

The options were granted on 18 December 2009, have an exercise price of EUR 35.90 and become exercisable after five years, on 18 December 2014:

Name	Long-Term Incentive options granted
Carlos Brito CEO	190,984
Alain Beyens ⁽¹⁾	-
Chris Burggraeve ⁽²⁾	29,609
Sabine Chalmers	26,648
Felipe Dutra	53,297
Claudio Braz Ferro	23,687
Tony Milikin	17,765
Claudio Garcia	17,765
Miguel Patricio	29,609
Jo Van Biesbroeck ⁽²⁾	17,765

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Francisco Sá	23,687
João Castro Neves	53,297
Luiz Fernando Edmond	79,946
Bernardo Pinto Paiva	44,414

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Notes:

- (1) Alain Beyens left our executive board of management in December 2009.

- (2) Chris Burggraeve was granted an additional 391,532 options and Jo Van Biesbroeck was granted an additional 213,531 options. These additional options were granted to compensate for the loss that results from the reduction of the number of options that were granted to them under the November 2008 Exceptional Grant. Such reduction was applied in November 2008 based on the analysis of the consequences of the Belgian tax regime for stock options. To the extent that we no longer consider this analysis as relevant, the reduction of the number of options granted under the November 2008 Exceptional Grant has been compensated with a number of additional Long-Term Incentive stock options with the same economic value.

Incentive programs for encouraging global mobility of executives moving to the United States

In November 2009, our Chief Executive Officer, Carlos Brito exchanged 1,626,679 Series A Options granted under the November 2008 Exceptional Grant for 1,014,814 shares. Other members of our executive board of management who moved to the United States exchanged 1,554,381 Series A Options granted under the November 2008 Exceptional Grant for 1,018,200 shares. The exchange was based on the average of the highest and lowest share price on the day of the exchange. The shares that were acquired are locked until 31 December 2018. See *Share-Based Payment Plan 2008 Exceptional Grant* and *Share-Based Payment Plan 2009 Exceptional Grant* above.

In 2009 our Chief Executive Officer was granted 1,330,188 new options under the dividend waiver program and the members of our executive board of management who moved to the United States were granted in aggregate 2,428,043 new options under the dividend waiver program in relation to options granted under the *Share-Based Compensation Plan* in 2006, 2007 and 2008 and options granted under the November 2008 Exceptional Grant and the November 2009 Exceptional Grant. The options were granted on 1 December 2009 and have a strike price of 33.24 euro, which was the closing share price on 30 November 2009. All other terms and conditions of the options are identical to the outstanding options for which the dividend protection was cancelled. See *Share-Based Payment Plan* above. The grant of these new options does not result in the grant of any additional economic benefit to the executives concerned.

Post-Employment Benefits

We sponsor various post-employment benefit plans worldwide. These include pension plans, both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans, and other post-employment benefits. See note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009 for further details on our employee benefits.

Defined contribution plans. For defined contribution plans, we pay contributions to publicly or privately administered pension funds or insurance contracts. Once the contributions have been paid, we have no further payment obligation. The regular contribution expenses constitute an expense for the year in which they are due. For 2009, our defined contribution expenses amounted to USD 43 million compared to USD 17 million for 2008.

Defined benefit plans. We contribute to 66 defined benefit plans, of which 50 are retirement plans and 16 are medical cost plans. Most plans provide benefits related to pay and years of service. In 2009, the deficit under our defined benefit plans decreased to USD 2,583 million. We expect to contribute approximately USD 280 million to our defined benefit plans in 2010.

Our executives participate in our pension schemes in either Belgium or their home country. These schemes are in line with predominant market practices in the respective geographic environments.

Our Chief Executive Officer participates in a defined contribution plan. Our annual contribution to his plan amounts to approximately USD 0.21 million. The total amount we had set aside to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for members of our executive board of management in the aggregate as of

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31 December 2009 was USD 2 million, as compared to USD 3 million as of 31 December 2008. See note 33 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Other Compensation

We also provide executives with life and medical insurance and perquisites and other benefits that are competitive with market practice in the markets where such executives are employed. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer, for a limited period of time, enjoys certain expatriate perquisites such as a housing allowance in accordance with local market practice.

Employment Agreements and Termination Arrangements

Terms of hiring of our executive board of management are included in individual employment agreements. Executives are also required to comply with our policies and codes such as the Code of Business Conduct and Code of Dealing and are subject to exclusivity, confidentiality and non-compete obligations.

The employment agreement typically provides that the executive's eligibility for payment of variable compensation is determined exclusively on the basis of the achievement of corporate and individual targets to be set by us. The specific conditions and modalities of the variable compensation are fixed by us in a separate plan.

Termination arrangements are in line with legal requirements and/or jurisprudential practice. The termination arrangements for the executive board of management typically provide for a termination indemnity of 12 months of remuneration including variable compensation in case of termination without cause. The variable compensation for purposes of the termination indemnity shall be calculated as the average of the variable compensation paid to the executive for the last two years of employment prior to the year of termination. In addition, if we decide to impose upon the executive a non-compete restriction of twelve months, the executive shall be entitled to receive an additional remuneration of six months.

Carlos Brito was appointed to serve as our Chief Executive Officer starting as of 1 March 2006. In the event of termination of his employment other than on the grounds of serious cause, he is entitled to a termination indemnity of 12 months of remuneration including variable compensation as described above. There is no claw-back provision in case of misstated financial statements.

Warrants and Options owned by Executives

The table below sets forth the number of LTI warrants and matching options owned by the members of our executive board of management in aggregate as of 1 May 2010 under the LTI Warrant Plans, LTI Stock-Option Plan, the Share-Based Compensation Plans and the 2008 Exceptional Grant. Since 2006, LTI warrants were no longer granted to our executive board of management. See Share-Based Payment Plans above.

Program	Warrants and Options held in aggregate by our executive board of management	Strike price (EUR)	Grant date	Expiry date
LTI Warrant Plan 5	32,470	18.90	13 March 2001	12 March 2011
LTI Warrant Plan 8	55,982	18.05	11 December 2001	10 December 2011
LTI Warrant Plan 12 ⁽¹⁾	143,955	14.39	27 April 2004	26 April 2014
LTI Warrant Plan 13	95,170	16.93	26 April 2005	25 April 2015
LTI Stock-Option Plan 2009	1,098,060	35.90	18 December 2009	17 December 2019
Matching options 2009	1,730,435	27.06	14 August 2009	13 August 2019
Matching options 2009	80,765	20.49	6 March 2009	5 March 2019
Matching options 2008	634,033	34.34	3 March 2008	2 March 2018
Matching options 2008 Dividend Waiver 09 ⁽²⁾	317,635	33.24	1 December 2009	2 March 2018

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Program	Warrants and Options held in aggregate by our executive board of management	Strike price (EUR)	Grant date	Expiry date
November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series A ⁽³⁾	1,915,865	10.32	25 November 2008	24 November 2018
November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series A	903,710	10.50	25 November 2008	24 November 2018
November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series A Dividend Waiver 09 ⁽²⁾	355,280	33.24	1 December 2009	24 November 2018
November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series B	903,710	10.50	25 November 2008	24 November 2023
November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series B ⁽³⁾	5,096,925	10.32	25 November 2008	24 November 2023
November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series B Dividend Waiver 09 ⁽²⁾	2,589,811	33.24	1 December 2009	24 November 2023
Matching options 2007	513,598	33.59	2 April 2007	1 April 2017
Matching options 2007 Dividend Waiver 09 ⁽²⁾	317,713	33.24	1 December 2009	1 April 2017
Matching options 2006 ⁽³⁾	305,927	24.78	27 April 2006	26 April 2016
Matching options 2006 Dividend Waiver 09 ⁽²⁾	177,792	33.24	1 December 2009	23 April 2016

Notes:

(1) In October 2009, Sabine Chalmers exercised 51,184 warrants of the LTI 12 series.

(2) Options granted under the dividend waiver program. See Share-Based Payment Plans.

(3) As a result of the departure of Mr. Alain Beyens as from 31 December 2009, on that date 289,187 options were forfeited from the November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series A, 289,187 options were forfeited from the November 2008 Exceptional Grant Options Series B and 9,211 options were forfeited from the Matching options 2006.

Executive Share Ownership

The table below sets forth the number of our shares owned by the members of the executive board of management as at 1 March 2010:

Name	Number of our shares held	% of our outstanding shares
Carlos Brito	(*)	(*)
Sabine Chalmers	(*)	(*)
Jo Van Biesbroeck	(*)	(*)
Felipe Dutra	(*)	(*)
Claudio Garcia	(*)	(*)
Claudio Ferro	(*)	(*)
Chris Burggraeve	(*)	(*)
Tony Milikin	(*)	(*)
Miguel Patricio	(*)	(*)
Francisco Sá	(*)	(*)
João Castro Neves	(*)	(*)
Luiz Fernando Edmond	(*)	(*)
Bernardo Pinto Paiva	(*)	(*)

Note:

(*) Each member of our executive board of management owns less than 1% of our outstanding shares as of 1 March 2010.

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In connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we and Anheuser-Busch agreed to establish an employee retention program providing integration bonuses and severance benefits for certain key employees of Anheuser-Busch. This program became effective as of the closing of the acquisition.

Integration Bonus

Approximately 60 key employees of Anheuser-Busch (including Anheuser-Busch's executive officers at the time of the Anheuser-Busch merger other than Mr. Busch IV, who terminated his employment with Anheuser-Busch upon the occurrence of the merger) were eligible to receive an additional bonus for 2008 equal to 40% of the target bonus otherwise payable to that employee under the pre-existing Anheuser-Busch bonus programs. In addition, approximately 300 key employees of Anheuser-Busch (including Anheuser-Busch's executive officers, other than Mr. Busch IV) were eligible to receive a bonus for 2009 of 110% of the employee's 2009 target bonus award. The amount of the additional bonus depended upon the extent of achievement of projected savings under Anheuser-Busch's Blue Ocean program in each respective year.

Enhanced Severance

The retention plan also provided that the same group of approximately 360 employees (including Anheuser-Busch's executive officers at the time of the Anheuser-Busch merger, other than Mr. Busch IV) are eligible for enhanced severance benefits payable upon an involuntary or constructive termination of employment within two years following the closing of the merger. These severance benefits range from 15 months of base salary to 2 times the sum of base salary and target bonus and include continuation of medical, insurance and welfare benefits ranging from 15 to 24 months (in each case, depending on the particular employee category). The retention plan provided that approximately 60 of these employees (including Anheuser-Busch's executive officers at the time of the merger, other than Mr. Busch IV) are, if necessary, eligible for a modified gross-up payment on amounts that are subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the United States Internal Revenue Code but only if the total value of all parachute payments to the individual exceeds 110% of the individual's safe harbor amount. The enhanced severance program also contained customary restrictive obligations, including an agreement not to compete with Anheuser-Busch for a period ranging from 12 to 24 months. Constructive termination includes a material reduction of compensation, a material reduction in duties and responsibilities from those in effect immediately prior to closing of the merger and relocation of more than 50 miles.

BOARD PRACTICES***General***

Our directors are appointed by our shareholders' meeting, which sets their remuneration and term of mandate. Their appointment is published in the Belgian Official Gazette (*Moniteur belge*). No service contract is concluded between us and our directors with respect to their Board mandate. Our Board also may request a director to carry out a special mandate or assignment. In such case a special contract may be entered into between us and the respective director. For details of the current directors' terms of office, see *Directors and Senior Management Board of Directors*. We do not provide pensions, medical benefits or other benefit programs to directors.

August A. Busch IV Consulting Agreement

In connection with the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Busch IV which became effective as of the closing of the Anheuser-Busch merger and will continue until 31 December 2014. In his role as consultant, Mr. Busch IV will, at the request of our Chief Executive Officer, provide advice to us on Anheuser-Busch new products and new business opportunities; review Anheuser-Busch marketing programs; meet with retailers, wholesalers and key advertisers of Anheuser-Busch; attend North

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American media events; provide advice with respect to Anheuser-Busch's relationship with charitable organizations and the communities in which it operates; and provide advice on the taste, profile, and characteristics of the Anheuser-Busch malt-beverage products. See [Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions](#) [Consulting Agreement](#).

Information about Our Committees

General

Our Board is assisted by three main committees: the Audit Committee, the Finance Committee and the Compensation and Nominating Committee.

The existence of the Committees does not affect the responsibility of our Board. Board committees meet to prepare matters for consideration by our Board. By exception to this principle, (i) the Compensation and Nominating Committee may make decisions on individual compensation packages, other than with respect to our Chief Executive Officer and our executive board of management (which are submitted to our Board for approval), and on performance against targets and (ii) the Finance Committee may make decisions on matters specifically delegated to it under our Corporate Governance Charter, in each case without having to refer to an additional Board decision. Each of our Committees operates under typical rules for such committees under Belgian law, including the requirement that a majority of the members must be present for quorum and decisions are taken by a majority of members present.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's Chairman and a majority of the Committee members are appointed by the Board from among the independent directors. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is not the Chairman of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Financial Officer are invited to the meetings of the Audit Committee.

The current members of the Audit Committee are Jean-Luc Dehaene, Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg, Peter Harf and Kees J. Storm (Chairman). Each member of our Audit Committee is currently an independent director under Belgian law (see [Directors and Senior Management Board of Directors Role and Responsibilities, Composition, Structure and Organization](#)) and under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, except Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg. We plan to have each member of our Audit Committee be an independent director as required under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act by 15 September 2010, one year from the effective date of our initial registration statement on Form 20-F. There is no minimum size for the Audit Committee.

Our board of directors has determined that Kees J. Storm is an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F under the Exchange Act.

The Audit Committee assists our Board in its responsibility for oversight of (i) the integrity of our financial statements, (ii) our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (iii) the statutory auditors' qualification and independence and (iv) the performance of the statutory auditors and our internal audit function. The Audit Committee is entitled to review information on any point it wishes to verify, and is authorized to acquire such information from any of our employees. It is also authorized to obtain independent advice, including legal advice, if this is necessary for an inquiry into any matter under its responsibility. It is entitled to call on the resources that will be needed for this task. It is entitled to receive reports directly from the statutory auditor, including reports with recommendations on how to improve our control processes.

The Audit Committee holds as many meetings as necessary with a minimum of four a year.

The Finance Committee

The Finance Committee consists of at least three but no more than six members appointed by the Board. The Board appoints a Chairman and if deemed appropriate, a Vice-Chairman from among the Finance

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Committee members. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are invited *ex officio* to the Finance Committee meetings unless specifically decided otherwise. Other employees are invited on an *ad hoc* basis as deemed useful.

The current members of the Finance Committee are Stéfán Descheemaeker, Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg (Chairman), Jorge Paulo Lemann, Roberto Moses Thompson Motta and Mark Winkelman.

The Finance Committee meets at least four times a year and as often as deemed necessary by its Chairman or at least two of its members.

The Finance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in the areas of corporate finance, risk management, corporate controls, mergers and acquisitions, tax and legal, pension plans, financial communication and stock market policies and all other related areas as deemed appropriate.

The Compensation and Nominating Committee

The Compensation and Nominating Committee Chairman and committee members are appointed by the Board from among the directors, including at least one member from among the independent directors. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief People and Technology Officer are invited to attend the meetings of the Compensation and Nominating Committee.

The current members of the Compensation and Nominating Committee are Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira, Grégoire de Spoelberch, Peter Harf, Marcel Herrmann Telles (Chairman) and Alexandre Van Damme. There is no minimum size for the Compensation and Nominating Committee.

The Compensation and Nominating Committee makes recommendations to the Board and assists with all of the Board's decisions on the compensation and management of people. The main objectives of the Compensation and Nominating Committee are to ensure that: i) we have exceptional people who occupy appropriate positions and who are incentivized to achieve, and are compensated for, exceptional performance; ii) we focus our compensation policy on meritocracy with a view to aligning the interests of our employees with the interests of all of our shareholders; iii) we develop successors for all key positions; iv) we nurture a culture of ownership, simplicity, efficiency, high ethical standards and the permanent quest to improve results; and v) individual goals are established to align the interests of all of our employees with our goals and objectives as set by the Board.

The Compensation and Nominating Committee meets every two months.

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2009, we employed approximately 116,000 people.

Overview of Employees per Zone

The table below sets out the number of full-time employees at the end of each relevant period in our business zones.

	As of 31 December		
	2009	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007
North America	19,597	21,871	5,662
Latin America North	28,460	28,517	25,998
Latin America South	7,780	7,554	7,290
Western Europe	7,551	8,965	11,481
Central & Eastern Europe	10,588	16,054	13,509
Asia Pacific	40,859	41,588	24,056
Global Export & Holding Companies	1,654	12,050	694
Total	116,489	136,599	88,690

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Note:

(1) The increase in the number of employees in North America and Asia Pacific between 2007 and 2008 was primarily due to the addition of Anheuser-Busch employees.

Employee Compensation and Benefits

To support our culture that recognizes and values results, we offer employees competitive salaries benchmarked to fixed mid-market local salaries, combined with variable incentive schemes based on individual performance and performance of the business entity in which they work. Senior employees above a certain level are eligible for the Share-Based Compensation Plan. See Compensation Share-Based Payment Plans Share-Based Compensation Plan and Compensation Compensation of Directors and Executives Executive Board of Management. Depending on local practices, we offer employees and their family members pension plans, life insurance, medical, dental and optical insurance, death in service insurance, illness and disability insurance. Some of our countries have tuition reimbursement plans and employee assistance programs.

Labor Unions

Many of our hourly employees across our business zones are represented by unions. Generally, relationships between us and the unions that represent our employees are good. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business We are exposed to labor strikes and disputes that could lead to a negative impact on our costs and production level.

In Western Europe, collective bargaining occurs at the national level in Belgium and the Netherlands, and at the local level in all other countries. The degree of membership in unions varies from country to country, with a low proportion of membership in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and a high proportion of membership in Belgium and Germany.

In the United States, a majority of our hourly employees at breweries are represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Our collective bargaining agreements covering employees at all 12 U.S. breweries include annual wage increases and run through 28 February 2014.

In Canada, since the beginning of 2009, we have not had any labor disruptions. Four collective agreements were negotiated, three with 7 year terms and one other with a 3 year term. Five collective bargaining agreements covering sales, office and quality control in Quebec expired in December 2009. These units are operating under extension agreements and negotiations are expected to begin shortly.

In Brazil, all of our employees are represented by labor unions, but less than 10% are actually members of those unions. The number of administrative and distribution employees who are members of labor unions is not significant. Our collective bargaining agreements are negotiated separately for each facility or distribution center and have a term of one year. We usually enter into new collective bargaining agreements on or prior to the expiration of the existing agreements.

Table of Contents**MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS****Shareholding Structure**

The following table shows our shareholding structure based on the notifications made to the Belgian Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission (the **CBFA**) and to us on the date specified below by the shareholders specified below in accordance with Article 14 of the Belgian Law of 2 May 2007 on the disclosure of significant shareholdings in listed companies.

The first seven entities mentioned in the table act in concert (see **Shareholders Arrangements**) and hold 856,624,539 of our shares, representing 53.43% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of 18 September 2009, the date of the most recent notification.

All of our shares have the same voting rights.

Major shareholders	Number of our shares held	% of the voting rights attached to our outstanding shares held	Date of notification of interest
Stichting Anheuser-Busch InBev, a <i>stichting</i> incorporated under Dutch law ⁽¹⁾	722,339,815 ⁽²⁾	45.05%	18 September 2009
Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., a company incorporated under Luxembourg law affiliated to the Stichting that it jointly controls with BRC S.à.R.L. ⁽³⁾	114,160,320	7.12%	18 September 2009
Rayvax Société d Investissement NV/SA, a company incorporated under Belgian law	10	< 0.01%	18 September 2009
Fonds Voorzitter Verhelst SPRL, a company with a social purpose incorporated under Belgian law	7,147,665	0.45%	18 September 2009
Fonds InBev-Baillet Latour SPRL, a company with a social purpose incorporated under Belgian law	5,485,415	0.34%	18 September 2009
BRC S.à.R.L., a company incorporated under Luxembourg law, affiliated to the Stichting that it jointly controls with Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	7,006,520	0.44%	18 September 2009
Sébastien Holding NV/SA, a company incorporated under Belgian law, affiliated to Rayvax Société d Investissement NV/SA, its parent company	484,794	0.03%	18 September 2009
Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV	11,114,722	0.69%	18 September 2009
Brandbrew S.A., a company incorporated under Luxembourg law and a subsidiary of Anheuser-Busch InBev	8,747,814	0.55%	18 September 2009
Capital Research and Management Company	83,562,037	5.21%	7 January 2010
Janus Capital Management LLC	46,872,867	2.92%	23 March 2010
Fidelity Management & Research LLC	48,561,873	3.03%	16 September 2009

Notes:

(1) See section **Controlling Shareholder**. By virtue of their responsibilities as directors of the Stichting, Stéfan Descheemaeker, Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg, Grégoire de Spoelberch, Alexandre Van Damme, Marcel Herrmann Telles, Jorge Paulo Lemann, Roberto Moses Thompson Motta and Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira may be deemed, under the rules of the SEC, to be beneficial owners of our ordinary shares held by the Stichting. However, each of these individuals disclaims such beneficial ownership in such capacity.

(2) See section **Shareholders Arrangements**.

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- (3) By virtue of their responsibilities as directors of Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., Stéfan Descheemaeker, Arnoud de Pret Roose de Calesberg, Grégoire de Spoelberch and Alexandre Van Damme may be deemed, under the rules of the SEC, to be beneficial owners of our ordinary shares held by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. However, each of these individuals disclaims such beneficial ownership in such capacity.
- (4) Marcel Herrmann Telles, Jorge Paulo Lemann and Carlos Alberto da Veiga Sicupira have disclosed to us that they control BRC S.à.R.L and as a result, under the rules of the SEC, they are deemed to be beneficial owners of our ordinary shares held by BRC S.à.R.L. By virtue of his responsibility as a director of BRC S.à.R.L, Roberto Moses Thompson Motta may also be deemed, under the rules of the SEC, to be the beneficial owner of our ordinary shares held by BRC S.à.R.L. However, Roberto Moses Thompson Motta disclaims such beneficial ownership in such capacity.

In the past three years, the only significant change of which we have been notified in the percentage ownership of our shares by our major shareholders described above was as a result of our December 2008 rights offering. In their last disclosure to the CBFA prior to the December 2008 rights offering, on 1 September 2008, the first seven entities in the table above, who act in concert, held 391,112,307 of our shares, representing 63.49% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of such date. The Stichting similarly notified us that it held 321,712,000 of our shares, representing 52.22% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of such date.

U.S. Resident Shareholders

As a number of our shares are held in dematerialized form, we are not aware of the identity of all our shareholders. As of 31 December 2009, we had 7,271,698 registered shares held by 158 U.S. resident shareholders, representing 0.45% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of such date. In addition, Fidelity Management and Research LLC, a U.S. resident holder, notified us on 16 September 2009 that it held 48,561,873 ordinary shares, representing 3.03% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of such date, Capital Research and Management Company LLC, a U.S. resident holder, notified us on 7 January 2010 that it held 83,562,037 ordinary shares, representing 5.21% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of such date, and Janus Capital Management LLC, also a U.S. resident holder, notified us on 23 March 2010 that it held 46,872,867 ordinary shares, representing 2.92% of the voting rights attached to our shares outstanding as of such date. As of 31 December 2009, we also had 15,968,515 ADRs outstanding, each representing one ordinary share, which are held by one U.S. resident holder.

Controlling Shareholder

Our controlling shareholder is the Stichting, a foundation (*stichting*) organized under the laws of the Netherlands which represents an important part of the interests of the founding Belgian families of Interbrew (mainly represented by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A.) and the interests of the Brazilian families which were previously the controlling shareholders of AmBev (represented by BRC S.à.R.L).

As of 18 September 2009, the date of its most recent notification, the Stichting owned 722,339,815 of our shares, which represented a 45.05% voting interest in us based on the number of our shares outstanding as of 18 September 2009. The Stichting and certain other entities acting in concert with it (see *Shareholders Arrangements* below) held, in the aggregate, 53.43% of our shares based on the number of our shares outstanding on 18 September 2009. Based on the information disclosed in our Schedule 13G filed on 12 February 2010, the Stichting and certain other entities acting in concert with it (see *Shareholders Arrangements* below) held, in the aggregate, 849,524,667 of our shares, which represented 52.95% of our shares based on the number of our shares outstanding on 1 March 2010. The Stichting is governed by its bylaws and its conditions of administration.

Shareholders Arrangements

In connection with the combination of Interbrew with AmBev in 2004, BRC S.à.R.L, Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., Rayvax Société d Investissement NV/SA and the Stichting entered into a shareholders agreement on 2 March 2004 which provides for BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. to hold their

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interests in us through the Stichting (except for approximately 114 million of our shares that are held directly by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. and approximately 7 million of our shares that are held directly by BRC S.à.R.L as of 18 September 2009 (see Shareholding Structure)) and addresses, among other things, certain matters relating to the governance and management of the Stichting and Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV as well as the transfer of the Stichting certificates. As of 18 September 2009, BRC S.à.R.L held 357,988,615 class B Stichting certificates (indirectly representing 357,988,615 of our shares) and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. held 364,351,200 class A Stichting certificates (indirectly representing 364,351,200 of our shares). The shareholders agreement was amended and restated on 9 September 2009 and has been filed as Exhibit 9.1 to the Form F-4.

Pursuant to the terms of the shareholders agreement, BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. jointly and equally exercise control over the Stichting and those of our shares held by the Stichting. Among other things, BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. have agreed that the Stichting will be managed by an eight-member board of directors and that each of BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. will have the right to appoint four directors to the Stichting board of directors. At least seven of the eight Stichting directors must be present in order to constitute a quorum of the Stichting board, and any action to be taken by the Stichting board of directors will, subject to certain qualified majority conditions, require the approval of a majority of the directors present, including at least two directors appointed by BRC S.à.R.L and two appointed by Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. Subject to certain exceptions, all decisions of the Stichting with respect to our shares held by it, including how such shares will be voted at our shareholders meetings, will be made by the Stichting board of directors.

The shareholders agreement requires the Stichting board of directors to meet prior to each of our shareholders meetings to determine how those of our shares held by the Stichting will be voted.

The shareholders agreement as amended provides for restrictions on the ability of BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. to transfer their Stichting certificates (and consequently their shares in us held through the Stichting).

In addition, the shareholders agreement requires Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A., BRC S.à.R.L and their permitted transferees under the shareholders agreement whose shares in us are not held through the Stichting to vote their shares in us in the same manner as our shares held by the Stichting and to effect any transfers of their shares in us in an orderly manner of disposal that does not disrupt the market for our shares and in accordance with any conditions established by us to ensure such orderly disposal. In addition, under the shareholders agreement, Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. and BRC S.à.R.L agree not to acquire any shares of AmBev s capital stock, subject to limited exceptions.

Pursuant to the shareholders agreement, the Stichting board of directors proposes the nomination of eight directors to our shareholders meeting, among which each of BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. have the right to nominate four directors. In addition, the Stichting board of directors proposes the nomination of four to six directors to our Board who are independent of shareholders.

The shareholders agreement will remain in effect for an initial term of 20 years starting from 27 August 2004. Thereafter, it will be automatically renewed for successive terms of 10 years each unless, not later than two years prior to the expiration of the initial or any successive 10-year term, either BRC S.à.R.L or Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. notifies the other of its intention to terminate the shareholders agreement.

In addition, the Stichting has entered into a voting agreement with Fonds InBev-Baillet Latour SPRL and Fonds Voorzitter Verhelst SPRL, a copy of which has been filed as Exhibit 9.2 to the Form F-4. This agreement provides for consultations between the three bodies before any of our shareholders meetings to decide how they will exercise the voting rights attached to our shares. Under this voting agreement, consensus is required for all items that are submitted to the approval of any of our shareholders meetings. If the parties fail to reach a consensus, the Fonds InBev-Baillet Latour SPRL and Fonds Voorzitter Verhelst SPRL will vote their shares in the same manner as the Stichting. This agreement will expire on 16 October 2016, but is renewable.

Table of Contents**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****Material Transactions*****AB InBev Group and Consolidated Entities***

We engage in various transactions with affiliated entities which form part of the consolidated AB InBev Group. These transactions include: (i) the purchase and sale of raw material with affiliated entities, (ii) entering into distribution, cross-licensing, and other agreements with affiliated entities, (iii) intercompany loans and guarantees, with affiliated entities, (iv) import agreements with affiliated entities, such as the import agreement under which Anheuser-Busch imports our European brands into the United States and (v) royalty agreements with affiliated entities, such as our royalty agreement with one of our United Kingdom subsidiaries related to the production and sale of our Stella Artois brand in the United Kingdom. Such transactions between Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and our subsidiaries are not disclosed in our consolidated financial statements as related party transactions because they are eliminated on consolidation. A list of our principal subsidiaries is shown in note 36 AB InBev Companies to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of our interest in the entity. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are discussed further below.

Where these are eliminated on consolidation, transactions between Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and our subsidiaries are not disclosed in our consolidated financial statements as related party transactions. A list of our principal subsidiaries is shown in note 36 AB InBev Companies to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009.

Transactions with Directors and Executive Board of Management Members (Key Management Personnel)

Total compensation of our directors and executive board of management included in our income statement for 2009 set out below can be detailed as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2009	
	Directors	Executive Board Management
	<i>(USD millions)</i>	
Short-term employee benefits	4	54
Post-employment benefits	-	2
Share-based payments	4	51
Exceptional IFRS 2 adjustment	-	45
Total	8	152

In addition to short-term employee benefits (primarily salaries), our executive board of management members are entitled to post-employment benefits. More particularly, members of the executive board of management participate in the pension plan of their respective country. See also note 25 Employee benefits and note 33 Related parties to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009. In addition, key management personnel are eligible for our Share-Based Payment Plan and/or our exchange of share ownership program. See also Directors, Senior Management and Employees Compensation and note 26 Share-based payments to our audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008, and for the three years ended 31 December 2009. The exceptional IFRS adjustment relates to accelerated share-based payment expense in accordance with IFRS 2, following the change in vesting conditions on certain share-based payment plans.

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Directors' compensations consist mainly of directors' fees (*tantièmes*). Key management personnel were not engaged in any transactions with the Company and did not have any significant outstanding balances with the Company.

Loans to directors

Under the terms of our Corporate Governance Charter, we are prohibited from making loans to our directors or members of our executive board of management. In 1996, before he was a member of our Board, a 10 million Belgian franc (USD 344,993) loan was granted by us to Stéfán Descheemaeker, bearing no interest. The loan was part of the compensation package awarded to Mr. Descheemaeker when he joined us as Vice-President Industrial Strategy and Partnerships. The repayment schedule for the loan is 10 annual payments of EUR 24,789 (USD 34,499) from 2001. The maximum amount outstanding in the last three financial years was EUR 123,947 (USD 172,497) in 2007. As of the date of this prospectus, approximately EUR 50,000 (USD 72,030) is still outstanding.

Consulting Agreement

In connection with the Anheuser-Busch merger, we and Mr. Busch IV entered into a consulting agreement which became effective as of the closing of the Anheuser-Busch merger and will continue until 31 December 2014, substantially on the terms described below. In his role as consultant, Mr. Busch IV will, at the request of our Chief Executive Officer, provide advice to us on Anheuser-Busch new products and new business opportunities; review Anheuser-Busch marketing programs; meet with retailers, wholesalers and key advertisers of Anheuser-Busch; attend North American media events; provide advice with respect to Anheuser-Busch's relationship with charitable organizations and the communities in which it operates; and provide advice on the taste, profile and characteristics of the Anheuser-Busch malt-beverage products.

Under the terms of the consulting agreement, as contemplated, at the time of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, Mr. Busch IV received a lump sum cash payment equal to USD 10,350,000, less any applicable withholding. During the term of the consulting agreement, Mr. Busch IV will be paid a fee of approximately USD 120,000 per month. In addition, Mr. Busch IV will be provided with an appropriate office in St. Louis, Missouri, administrative support and certain employee benefits that are materially similar to those provided to full-time salaried employees of Anheuser-Busch. He is also to be provided with personal security services through 31 December 2011 (in St. Louis, Missouri) in accordance with Anheuser-Busch's past practices including an income tax gross-up and with complimentary tickets to Anheuser-Busch sponsored events. Mr. Busch IV is also eligible for a gross-up payment (estimated to be approximately USD 11.1 million) under Section 280G of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, on various change in control payments and benefits to which he is entitled in connection with the Anheuser-Busch merger. Such Code Section 280G gross-up payments are payments which, after the imposition of certain taxes, will equal the excise tax imposed on such change of control payments and benefits to which Mr. Busch IV is entitled.

Mr. Busch IV is subject to restrictive covenants relating to non-competition and non-solicitation of employees and customers which are in effect for the duration of the consulting agreement and a confidentiality covenant. The parties are subject to a mutual non-disparagement covenant.

If terminated by reason of a notice given by Mr. Busch IV, he would no longer be entitled to any rights, payments or benefits under the consulting agreement (with the exception of accrued but unpaid consulting fees, business expense reimbursements, any Code Section 280G gross-up payment, indemnification by us, and continued office and administrative support for 90 days following termination of the agreement) and the non-compete and non-solicitation restrictive covenants would survive for two years following termination of the consulting agreement (but not beyond 31 December 2013). If terminated by reason of a notice given by us for any reason other than for cause, Mr. Busch IV would continue to have all rights (including the right to payments and benefits) provided for in the consulting agreement and will continue to be bound by the non-compete and non-solicitation restrictive covenants through 31 December 2013.

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Mr. Busch IV will generally be indemnified by us from and against all claims arising from the performance of his duties as a consultant for the term of the consulting agreement. In addition, we and Mr. Busch IV have executed a mutual release of claims regarding all pre-closing matters.

Jointly Controlled Entities

We report our interests in jointly controlled entities using the line-by-line reporting format for proportionate consolidation. Significant interests we hold in joint ventures include two distribution entities in Canada and three entities in Brazil. None of these joint ventures are material to us. Aggregate amounts of our interests in such entities are as follows:

	As of 31 December 2009 <i>(USD million)</i>
Non-current assets	76
Current assets	42
Non-current liabilities	131
Current liabilities	84
Result from operations	-
Profit attributable to equity holders	-

Transactions with Associates

Our transactions with associates were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2009 <i>(USD million)</i>
Revenue	45
Non-current assets	-
Current assets	9
Current liabilities	22

Revenue from associates primarily consists of sales to distributors in which we have a non-controlling interest.

Indemnification Agreement

In the context of the U.S. Department of Justice's antitrust review of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, we entered into an indemnification agreement with AmBev on 13 November 2008, pursuant to which we agreed to indemnify AmBev under certain circumstances arising from the perpetual license of Labatt branded beer to KPS Capital Partners, LP for consumption in the United States and the interim supply of Labatt branded beer to KPS Capital Partners, LP for consumption in the United States.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER, THE PARENT GUARANTOR AND THE SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS

THE ISSUER

The Issuer, under the name of InBev Worldwide S.à.r.l., was incorporated on 9 July 2008 as a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) under the Luxembourg Companies Act. On 19 November 2008, the Issuer was domesticated as a corporation in the State of Delaware in accordance with Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law and, in connection with such domestication, changed its name to Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. The Issuer's registered office is located at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

Business Overview

Principal Activities

The Issuer acts as a financing vehicle of the AB InBev Group and the holding company of Anheuser-Busch.

Principal Markets

The Issuer does not intend to apply to list the New Notes on any securities exchange.

The Issuer is part of the AB InBev Group. For a description of the organisational structure of the AB InBev Group, please refer to Business Description Organisational Structure .

Board of Directors

The business and affairs of the Issuer are managed by or under the direction of its Board of Directors. The number of directors that comprise the Issuer's Board of Directors will be determined only by the Issuer's Board of Directors. The Issuer's Board of Directors currently consists of the following three directors, who also hold the offices parenthetically indicated after his or her name: David A. Peacock (President and Chief Executive Officer), Luiz F. Edmond and Gary L. Rutledge (Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary). Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Issuer's Board of Directors, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if the number of directors that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting of the Issuer's Board of Directors or of such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing.

Sole Shareholder

InBev Services B.V., a private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*) (incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands, having its registered office at Ceresstraat 1, 4811 CA Breda, The Netherlands, and its corporate seat (*statutaire zetel*) in Breda, The Netherlands, and registered with the Chamber of Commerce for Zuidwest-Nederland under the number 20142556) holds 2,620 shares in the Issuer, which represent 100% of the share capital of the Issuer.

Share Capital

The Issuer's issued share capital at the date of this prospectus is USD 2,620 represented by 2,620 shares of common stock, par value USD 1.00 per share. The Issuer has no other classes of shares. The share capital is fully paid up in cash. The Issuer has no notes cum warrants, nor convertible notes outstanding.

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The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders, including the election of directors, and do not have cumulative voting rights. Directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors. In all other matters, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter shall be the act of the stockholders.

Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws

Pursuant to its certificate of incorporation, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. was formed for the purpose of engaging in any lawful act or activities for which corporations may be organized under the State of Delaware. Copies of the certificate of incorporation and the bylaws of Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. are attached as Exhibits 3.2 and 3.3 to the Form F-4, respectively. A summary of the Issuer's certificate of incorporation and by-laws is as follows:

Meetings of Stockholders; Action by Written Consent

An annual meeting of stockholders shall be held for the election of directors at such date, time and place as may be designated by the Issuer's Board of Directors. Any other proper business may be transacted at the annual meeting. Special meetings of stockholders may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board, if any, the Vice Chairman of the Board, if any, the President or the Board itself. Any action required to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent in writing is obtained by the holders of stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize such action at a meeting.

Amendments

The by-laws may be amended or repealed, and new by-laws adopted, by the Issuer's Board of Directors, but the stockholders entitled to vote may adopt additional by-laws and may amend or repeal any by-law whether or not adopted by them.

Other Information

The first accounting year of the Issuer started on 9 July 2008 (the date of the Issuer's incorporation) and ended on 31 December 2008.

The Issuer acquired Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. on 18 November 2008.

PARENT GUARANTOR

We are a public limited liability company incorporated in the form of a *société anonyme/naamloze vennootschap* under Belgian law (register of legal entities number 0417.497.106). Our registered office is located at Grand-Place/Grote Markt 1, 1000 Brussels, Belgium, and our headquarters are located at Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium. We were incorporated on 2 August 1977 and our financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Corporate Purpose

According to Article 4 of our articles of association, our corporate purpose is:

To produce and deal in all kinds of beers, drinks, foodstuffs and ancillary products, fabricate, process and deal in all by-products and accessories, of whatsoever origin or form, of its industry and trade, and to design, construct or produce part or all of the facilities for the manufacture of the aforementioned products;

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To purchase, construct, convert, sell, let, sublet, lease, license and exploit in any form whatsoever all real property and real property rights and all businesses, goodwill, movable property and movable property rights connected with our business;

To acquire and manage investments, shares and interests in companies or undertakings having objects similar or related to, or likely to promote the attainment of, any of the foregoing objects, and in financing companies; to finance such companies or undertakings by means of loans, guarantees or in any other manner whatsoever; and to take part in the management of the aforesaid companies through membership of our Board governing body; and

To carry out all administrative, technical, commercial and financial work and studies for the account of undertakings in which it holds an interest or on behalf of third parties.

We may, within the limits of our corporate purpose, engage in all civil, commercial, financial and industrial operations and transactions connected with our corporate purpose either within or outside Belgium. We may take interests by way of asset contribution, merger, subscription, equity investment, financial support or otherwise in all companies, undertakings or associations having a corporate purpose similar or related to or likely to promote the furtherance of our corporate purpose.

Board of Directors

Belgian law does not regulate specifically the ability of directors to borrow money from Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV.

Our Corporate Governance Charter prohibits us from making loans to directors, whether for the purpose of exercising options or for any other purpose (except for routine advances for business-related expenses in accordance with our rules for reimbursement of expenses). See [Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions](#) [Material Transactions](#) [Transactions with Directors and Executive Board of Management Members \(Key Management Personnel\)](#) [Loans to directors](#).

Article 523 of the Belgian Companies Code provides that if one of our directors directly or indirectly has a personal financial interest that conflicts with a decision or transaction that falls within the powers of our Board, the director concerned must inform our other directors before our Board makes any decision on such transaction. The statutory auditor must also be notified. The director may not participate in the deliberation nor vote on the conflicting decision or transaction. An excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of our Board that sets forth the financial impact of the matter on us and justifies the decision of our Board must be published in our annual report. The statutory auditors' report to the annual accounts must contain a description of the financial impact on us of each of the decisions of our Board where director conflicts arise.

We are relying on a provision in the NYSE Listed Company Manual that allows us to follow Belgian corporate law and the Belgian Corporate Governance Code with regard to certain aspects of corporate governance. This allows us to continue following certain corporate governance practices that differ in significant respects from the corporate governance requirements applicable to U.S. companies listed on NYSE.

For further information regarding the provisions of our articles of association as applied to our Board, see [Directors, Senior Management and Employees](#) [Directors and Senior Management](#) [Board of Directors](#) and [Directors, Senior Management and Employees](#) [Board Practices](#).

Form and Transferability of Our Shares

Our shares can take the form of registered shares, bearer shares or dematerialized shares.

On 1 January 2008, bearer shares booked into a securities account were automatically converted into dematerialized shares. As from 1 January 2008, bearer shares not yet booked into a securities account have been automatically converted into dematerialized shares as from the time they are booked into a securities account.

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Furthermore, holders of bearer shares that would not have been subject to this automatic conversion (that is, bearer shares not held in book-entry form) must request, in accordance with the modalities provided by the Belgian Law of 14 December 2005 concerning the suppression of bearer securities, at the latest by 31 December 2013, that such shares be converted into registered or dematerialized shares.

In the event that the conversion of the shares is not requested by the above date, the shares will be automatically converted into dematerialized shares and recorded in our name, with all rights attached to such shares being suspended until their proved owner comes forward and requests that such shares be recorded in his own name. In addition, the Belgian Law of 14 December 2005 provides that, as of 1 January 2015, securities listed on a stock exchange and whose owner remains unknown must be sold by us on a stock exchange in accordance with the modalities provided by such law. We must then deposit (i) the proceeds or (ii) if the securities are not sold before 30 November 2015 at latest, these non-sold securities, with the Belgian Caisse des dépôts et consignations/Deposito-en Consignatiekas, where such proceeds or securities respectively may be claimed by their beneficiaries, subject to certain administrative fines being payable by claimants.

All of our shares are fully paid-up and freely transferable.

Exchange Controls

There are no Belgian exchange control regulations that would affect the remittance of dividends to non-resident holders of our shares. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Transfers from Subsidiaries for a discussion of various restrictions applicable to transfers of funds by our subsidiaries.

Share Capital

Our issued share capital at the date of this prospectus is EUR 1,235,683,411.34 represented by 1,604,443,542 shares of common stock. We have no other classes of shares.

Changes to Our Share Capital

In principle, changes to our share capital are decided by our shareholders. Our shareholders' meeting may at any time decide to increase or decrease our share capital. Such resolution must satisfy the quorum and majority requirements that apply to an amendment of the articles of association, as described below in Description of the Rights and Benefits Attached to Our Shares Right to Attend and Vote at Our Shareholders Meeting Votes, quorum and majority requirements.

Share Capital Increases by Our Board of Directors

Subject to the same quorum and majority requirements, our shareholders' meeting may authorize our Board, within certain limits, to increase our share capital without any further approval of our shareholders. This is the so-called authorized capital. This authorization needs to be limited in time (that is, it can only be granted for a renewable period of maximum five years) and in scope (that is, the authorized capital may not exceed the amount of the registered share capital at the time of the authorization).

At our extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on 28 April 2009, our shareholders authorized our Board, for a period of five years from the date of publication of the changes to the articles of association decided by our shareholders' meeting on 28 April 2009, to increase our share capital, in one or more transactions, by a number of shares representing no more than 3% of the total number of shares issued and outstanding on 28 April 2009 (which was, 1,602,862,013). In accordance with Article 603, indent 1, of the Belgian Companies Code, such increase may not result in the share capital being increased by an amount exceeding the amount of share capital on such date. As at the date of this prospectus, the authorized capital had not been used.

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In addition, our Board is expressly authorized, in the event of a public takeover bid being made in relation to our securities, to increase our share capital, within the limits mentioned above, under the conditions set out in Article 607 of the Belgian Companies Code. This authorization is granted for a period of three years from 24 April 2007. If our Board decides to increase our share capital pursuant to this authorization, the amount of this increase will be deducted from the remaining authorized capital.

Preference Rights

In the event of a share capital increase for cash by way of the issue of new shares, or in the event of an issue of convertible bonds or warrants, our existing shareholders have a preferential right to subscribe, pro rata, to the new shares, convertible bonds or warrants. Our Board may decide that preference rights which were not exercised, or were only partly exercised, by any shareholders shall accrue proportionally to the other shareholders who have already exercised their preference rights, and shall fix the practical terms for such subscription.

Our shareholders' meeting, acting in accordance with Article 596 of the Belgian Companies Code and in our interests, may restrict or cancel the preference rights. In the case of a share capital increase pursuant to the authorized capital, our Board may likewise restrict or cancel the preference rights, including in favor of one or more specific persons other than our employees or one of our subsidiaries.

Purchases and Sales of Our Own Shares

We may only acquire our own shares pursuant to a decision by our shareholders' meeting taken under the conditions of quorum and majority provided for in the Belgian Companies Code. Such a decision requires a quorum of shareholders holding an aggregate of at least 50% of the share capital and approval by a qualified majority of at least 80% of the share capital present or represented. If there is no quorum, a second meeting must be convened. At the second meeting, no quorum is required, but the relevant resolution must be approved by a qualified majority of at least 80% of the share capital present or represented.

Our shareholders' meeting of 28 April 2009 delegated authority to our Board, for a period of five years from such a date, to acquire our shares up to the maximum number allowed under Article 620, §1, 2° of the Belgian Companies Code and for a consideration that may not be less than 10% below the lowest closing price in the last 20 stock exchange days preceding the transaction and not more than 10% above the highest closing price in the last 20 stock exchange days preceding the transaction.

There are no outstanding buy-back programs of our shares.

On 12 November 2009 immediately after the closure of Euronext Brussels, we purchased 8,300,000 of our shares over the counter from our fully owned subsidiary Brandbrew S.A. The purchase price was equal to the closing price of the shares on Euronext Brussels on 12 November 2009, which was EUR 32.59 per share.

The following table sets forth certain information related to purchases made by the AB InBev Group of our shares or ADSs:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased <i>(number of shares)</i>	Average Price Paid per Share <i>(USD)</i>	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs <i>(number of shares)</i>	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs <i>(USD million)</i>
January 2009	208	(1)	-	-
August 2009	329	(1)	-	-
September 2009	3,093	(1)	-	-
November 2009	8,300,000	48.27	-	-
December 2009	658	(1)	-	-
Total	8,304,288	48.27 (1)	-	-

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Note:

- (1) Under certain of our share-based compensation plans, shares are granted to employees at a discount. See Directors, Senior Management and Employees Compensation Share-Based Payment Plans AmBev Exchange of Share-Ownership Program and Anheuser-Busch Exceptional Options & Share Grants. The discount is granted in the form of additional shares, and if such employees leave the AB InBev Group prior to the end of the applicable vesting period, we take back the shares representing the discount. Technically, all of the discount shares are repurchased from the employee by our subsidiary, Brandbrew, for an aggregate price of EUR 1.

Memorandum and Articles of Association and Other Share Information

A copy of our articles of association dated 27 April 2010 has been filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form F-4.

Description of the Rights and Benefits Attached to Our Shares

Right to Attend and Vote at Our Shareholders Meeting

Annual Shareholders Meeting

Our annual shareholders meeting shall be held on the last Tuesday of April of each year, at 11:00 a.m., or at any other time, in one of the municipalities (communes/gemeenten) of the Region of Brussels, in Leuven or in Liège, at the place mentioned in the notice. If this date is a legal holiday, the meeting is held on the next business day (excluding Saturday) at the same time. Our annual shareholders meeting in 2010 was held on 27 April 2010.

Special and Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings

Our Board or the statutory auditor (or the liquidators, if appropriate) may, whenever our interests so require, convene a special or extraordinary shareholders meeting. Such shareholders meeting must also be convened every time one or more of our shareholders holding at least one-fifth of our share capital so demand.

Notices convening our shareholders meeting

Notices of our shareholders meetings contain the agenda of the meeting and our Board's recommendations on the matters to be voted upon.

Notices for our shareholders meeting are given in the form of announcements placed at least 24 days prior to the meeting in at least one Belgian newspaper and in the Belgian State Gazette (Moniteur belge/Belgisch Staatsblad).

Notices are sent 15 days prior to the date of our shareholders meeting to the holders of our registered shares, holders of our registered warrants and to our directors and our statutory auditor.

Notices of all our shareholders meetings and all related documents, such as specific Board and auditor's reports, are also published on our website, <http://www.ab-inbev.com/corporategovernance>.

Admission to meetings

All holders of our shares are entitled to attend our shareholders meeting, take part in the deliberations and, within the limits prescribed by the Belgian Companies Code, to vote.

Holders of our physical bearer shares wishing to attend our shareholders meeting must first convert such shares into registered or dematerialized shares. They must then comply with the formalities described below (depending on whether they have elected to convert their physical bearer shares into dematerialized or registered shares).

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Holders of our dematerialized shares must deposit, with a branch of BNP Fortis Bank in Belgium at least three business days prior to the meeting, a certificate of non-transferability until and including the day of our shareholders meeting issued by an authorized account holder or by the clearing organization approved in accordance with Article 468 of the Belgian Companies Code, with an indication of the number of shares so blocked.

Holders of our registered shares must express, no later than three business days prior to the meeting, their intention to attend the meeting and the number of shares in respect of which they intend to exercise voting rights.

Any shareholder may attend our shareholders meetings in person or be represented by a proxy, who need not be a shareholder. All proxies must be in writing in accordance with the form prescribed by us and must be received by us no later than the date determined by our Board.

Votes, quorum and majority requirements

Each of our shares is entitled to one vote except for shares owned by us, or by any of our direct subsidiaries, the voting rights of which are suspended. The shares held by our principal shareholders do not entitle such shareholders to different voting rights.

Shareholders are allowed to vote in person, by proxy or by mail. Votes by mail must be cast using the form prepared by us and must be received by us no later than the date upon which our shareholders must deposit their shares.

Generally, there is no quorum requirement for our shareholders meetings and decisions are taken by a simple majority vote of shares present or represented.

Resolutions relating to amendments of the articles of association or the merger or division of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV are subject to special quorum and majority requirements. Specifically, any resolution on these matters requires the presence in person or by proxy of shareholders holding an aggregate of at least 50% of the issued share capital, and the approval of at least 75% of the share capital present or represented at the meeting. If a quorum is not present, a second meeting must be convened. At the second meeting, the quorum requirement does not apply. However, the special majority requirement continues to apply.

Any modification of our corporate purpose or legal form requires a quorum of shareholders holding an aggregate of at least 50% of the share capital and approval by a qualified majority of at least 80% of the share capital present or represented. If there is no quorum, a second meeting must be convened. At the second meeting, no quorum is required, but the relevant resolution must be approved by a qualified majority of at least 80% of the share capital present or represented.

Our extraordinary shareholders meeting of 25 April 2006 approved an amendment to our articles of association. As a consequence, the following matters are now within the exclusive jurisdiction of our shareholders meetings and shall be adopted by the approval of at least 75% of the shares attending or represented at the meeting, regardless of the number of shares attending or represented:

Any decision to apply for the delisting of our securities from any stock market;

Any acquisition or disposal of assets by us for an amount exceeding one third of our consolidated total assets as reported in our most recent audited financial statements.

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As a result of the amendment approved by our extraordinary shareholders' meeting of 25 April 2006, the following matters are also within the jurisdiction of our shareholders' meeting and shall be adopted with a positive vote of 75% of the shares attending or represented at the meeting, regardless of the number of shares attending or represented, if and only if any four of our directors request that the matter be submitted to our shareholders' meeting:

Any matter relating to our dividend payout policy (except that the actual amount of any dividend remains subject to approval by our shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Belgian Companies Code).

The following matters shall be within the jurisdiction of our shareholders' meeting and shall be adopted with a positive vote of 50% plus one of the shares attending or represented at the meeting, regardless of the number of shares attending or represented, if and only if any four of our directors request that the matter be submitted to our shareholders' meeting:

The approval of the individual to whom our Board proposes to delegate authority for our day-to-day management and appoint as Chief Executive Officer, and the ratification of any decision by our Board to dismiss such individual;

Any modification of executive remuneration and incentive compensation policy;

The ratification of any transaction of ours or one of our direct or indirect subsidiaries with a controlling shareholder of us or with a legal or natural person affiliated to or associated with such controlling shareholder within the meaning of Articles 11 and 12 of the Belgian Companies Code, it being understood that, for the purposes of this provision of the articles of association, our direct or indirect subsidiaries are not considered as affiliated to or associated with our controlling shareholders;

Any modification of our target capital structure and the maximum level of net debt.

Dividends

The Belgian Companies Code provides that dividends can only be paid up to an amount equal to the excess of our shareholders' equity over the sum of (i) paid up or called up share capital and (ii) reserves not available for distribution pursuant to law or the articles of association.

The annual dividends are approved by our shareholders' meetings and are paid on the dates and at the places determined by our Board. Our Board may pay an interim dividend in accordance with the provisions of the Belgian Companies Code.

Our current dividend policy is to declare a dividend representing in aggregate at least 25% of our consolidated profit attributable to our equity holders, excluding exceptional items, such as restructuring charges, gains or losses on business disposals and impairment charges, subject to applicable legal provisions relating to distributable profit. In accordance with our intention to deleverage after the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition, the dividends we have paid in the first two years after the closing of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition were materially lower than the EUR 2.44 (USD 3.67) dividend for 2007 set out below, and consequently were lower than the 25% threshold referred to above.

Any matter relating to our dividend payout policy (except that the actual amount of any dividend remains subject to approval at our shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Belgian Companies Code) is within the jurisdiction of our shareholders' meetings and shall be adopted with a positive vote of at least 75% of the shares attending or represented at the meeting, regardless of the number of shares attending or represented, if and only if any four of our directors request that the matter be submitted at our shareholders' meeting.

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The annual dividends are approved by our annual shareholders meeting and are paid on the dates and at the places appointed by our Board. Our Board may pay an interim dividend in accordance with the provisions of the Belgian Companies Code.

The table below summarizes the dividends paid by us in the most recent financial years.

Financial year	Number of our shares outstanding at end of relevant financial year	Gross amount of dividend per Share (in EUR)	Gross amount of dividend per Share (in USD)	Payment date
2009	1,604,301,123	0.38	0.55	3 May 2010
2008	1,602,427,569	0.28	0.35	5 May 2009
2007	615,043,509	2.44	3.67	30 April 2008
2006	613,441,281	0.72	0.95	25 April 2007
2005	609,913,289	0.48	0.57	26 April 2006

Appointment of Directors

Pursuant to a shareholders agreement (see Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders) BRC S.à.R.L and Eugénie Patri Sébastien S.A. each have the right to nominate four directors. The Stichting board of directors nominates four to six directors who are independent of shareholders.

Liquidation Rights

We can only be dissolved by a shareholders resolution passed with a majority of at least 75% of the votes cast at an extraordinary shareholders meeting where at least 50% of the share capital is present or represented.

In the event of the dissolution and liquidation of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, the assets remaining after payment of all debts and liquidation expenses shall be distributed to the holders of our shares, each receiving a sum proportional to the number of our shares held by them.

Disclosure of Significant Shareholdings

In addition to any shareholder notification thresholds under applicable legislation (which notification is required at 5%, 10%, 15% and so on in five-percentage point increments), our articles of association require holders of our shares to disclose the number of our shares held if their shareholding exceeds or falls below 3% of our outstanding shares with voting rights. For details of our major shareholders see Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders.

Mandatory Bid

Belgium implemented the Thirteenth Company Law Directive (European Directive 2004/25/EC of April 21, 2004) by the Belgian Law of 1 April 2007 on public takeover bids (the Takeover Law) and the Belgian Royal Decree of 27 April 2007 on public takeover bids (the Takeover Royal Decree). Pursuant to the Takeover Law, a mandatory bid will need to be launched on all our shares (and our other securities giving access to voting rights) if a person, as a result of its own acquisition or the acquisition by persons acting in concert with it or by persons acting for their account, directly or indirectly holds more than 30% of our shares (directly and/or through ADSs).

Public takeover bids on shares and other securities giving access to voting rights (such as, warrants or any convertible bonds) are subject to supervision by the CBFA. Public takeover bids must be made for all of our shares, as well as for all our other securities giving access to voting rights. Prior to making a bid, a bidder must publish a prospectus, approved by the CBFA prior to publication.

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In accordance with Article 74 of the Takeover Law, our controlling shareholder (the Stichting) and the six entities acting in concert with it (as set out in Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholding Structure) have filed with us and the CBFA the disclosures set forth by the Takeover Law and are therefore exempt from the obligation to launch a takeover bid on our shares and other securities giving access to voting rights.

Change in Parent Guarantor s Certifying Accountant

In accordance with Belgian Company Law, Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler (**KPMG**) Réviseurs d Entreprises SCCRL/Bedrijfsrevisoren BCVBA, our former auditor, was appointed on April 24, 2007 as our statutory auditor for a term of three years covering the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2009, we invited auditing firms to submit engagement proposals for their services for the next three-year period following the expiration of KPMG s statutory audit mandate, covering the years ending December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Based on the proposals received, our Audit Committee recommended to our shareholders the selection and appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Bedrijfsrevisoren BCVBA. On 27 April 2010, our shareholders approved the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Bedrijfsrevisoren BCVBA as our statutory auditor for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, thereby replacing KPMG as our auditor as of such date.

KPMG s report on our financial statements for each of the past three years did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, nor was it qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles. Our decision to replace our former auditor was not due to any disagreement between us and our former auditor on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreement, if not resolved to the satisfaction of KPMG, would have caused it to make a reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with its audit reports for such years.

KPMG has reviewed our disclosure in the preceding two paragraphs and has issued a letter, enclosed as Exhibit 16.1, agreeing with our disclosure.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Bedrijfsrevisoren BCVBA, our new auditor, prior to its engagement and since 1 January 2008, did not advise us regarding the application of accounting principles to any specified transaction, completed or proposed, nor did PricewaterhouseCoopers Bedrijfsrevisoren BCVBA advise us on the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements.

SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS

Cobrew NV/SA

Cobrew NV/SA (**Cobrew**) is a finance vehicle for the Parent Guarantor. Cobrew was incorporated on 21 May 1986 as a public limited liability company (*société anonyme / naamloze vennootschap*) under Belgian law. The articles of association were published in the Annex of the Belgian State Gazette under number 860617 55/56 on 17 June 1986. Its registered office is located at Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven in Belgium.

The articles of association were amended on 9 April 1987, on 29 September 1988, on 20 September 1990, on 31 December 1990, on 28 February 1991, on 25 September 1991, on 27 March 1995, on 29 June 1995, 5 November 1997, on 10 August 1998, on 26 October 1998, on 28 February 2000, on 13 September 2000, on 5 December 2000, on 12 January 2001, on 31 May 2001, on 5 February 2002, on 15 December 2004, on 19 May 2006, on 13 June 2006 and on 6 May 2010. A copy of the articles of association of Cobrew NV/SA is filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the Form F-4.

Cobrew is established for an unlimited period. Cobrew is registered with the Register for Legal Entities under number 0428.975.372.

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The business activities of Cobrew are publicity, providing and collecting of information, insurance and reinsurance, scientific research, relations with national and international authorities, centralization of bookkeeping, administration, information technology and general services, centralization of financial transactions and covering of risks resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates, financial management, invoicing, re-invoicing and factoring, finance lease of movable and immovable property, market studies, management and legal studies, fiscal advice, audits as well as all activities of a preparatory or auxiliary nature for the companies of the group. Within the framework of its objects, Cobrew can acquire, manufacture, hire and let out all movable and immovable goods and, in general, perform all civil, commercial, industrial and financial transactions, including the operation of all intellectual rights and all industrial and commercial properties relating to them.

The business address for all directors is Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium.

No conflicts of interests exist between any duties to Cobrew of its directors and their private interests.

Under Belgian company law, there is currently no legal corporate governance regime that Cobrew must comply with.

Cobrew's issued share capital at the date of this prospectus is EUR 7,498,625,685.13 represented by 3,024,867 ordinary shares of common stock without par value per share. The share capital is fully paid up in cash. The shares numbered 1 to 873,102 and 1,371,490 to 3,024,867 are class A shares; the shares numbered 873,103 to 1,371,489 are class B shares. Cobrew has no notes cum warrants or convertible notes outstanding.

Cobrew is one of our 100%-owned indirect subsidiaries.

The accounting year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

In accordance with Article 113 of the Belgian Companies Code, Cobrew is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated accounts and a consolidated management report.

The results of Cobrew are consolidated within our financial statements. Our consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Grand Place 1, Brussels, Belgium.

BrandBrew S.A.

BrandBrew S.A. (**Brandbrew**) is a finance vehicle for the Parent Guarantor and also owns several of our brands. Brandbrew was incorporated on 15 May 2000 as a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) under the Luxembourg Companies Act. Its registered office is located at 5 Parc d'Activité Syrdall, L-5365 Munsbach, Luxembourg.

The articles of association of Brandbrew were last amended on 26 September 2000, 15 February 2002 and 25 July 2007. A copy of the articles of association of BrandBrew S.A. is filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the Form F-4.

Brandbrew is established for an unlimited period. Brandbrew is registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B-75696.

The business objectives of Brandbrew are to undertake, in Luxembourg and abroad, financing operations by granting loans to companies which are part of the AB InBev Group. These loans will be refinanced by financial means and instruments such as, inter alia but not limited to, loans from shareholders or group companies or bank loans.

For the purpose of this description, the address of the Board of Directors is 5 Parc d'Activité Syrdall, L-5365 Munsbach, Luxembourg.

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No conflicts of interest exist between any duties to Brandbrew of its directors and their private interests.

However, functional conflicts of interest may exist for the directors of Brandbrew due to the roles held by these persons in other of our members.

Under Luxembourg company law, there is currently no legal corporate governance regime (other than ordinary corporate governance) that Brandbrew must comply with.

BrandBrew is one of our 100%-owned indirect subsidiaries.

Brandbrew's issued and authorized share capital at 31 December 2008 was 717,576,000 represented by 7,175,760 ordinary shares without a nominal value. Brandbrew has no other classes of shares. The share capital is fully paid up in cash. Brandbrew has no notes cum warrants or convertible notes outstanding.

The accounting year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

In accordance with one of our resolutions, Brandbrew is exempted from the requirement to prepare consolidated accounts and a consolidated management report.

The results of Brandbrew are consolidated within our financial statements. Our consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Grand Place 1, Brussels, Belgium.

Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. (**Anheuser-Busch**) is a Delaware corporation that was organized in 1979 as a holding company of Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated, a Missouri corporation whose origins date back to 1875. Its original certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on 21 February 1979. Its registered office is located at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

The certificate of incorporation was restated on 10 May 1999, and a Certificate of Designation was filed on 13 January 2005. The certificate of incorporation was amended on 27 April 2006, and again on 18 November 2008 pursuant to the Certificate of Merger of Pestalozzi Acquisition Corp, a Delaware corporation, with and into Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., a Delaware corporation, dated 18 November 2008. Copies of the certificate of incorporation and the bylaws of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. are filed as Exhibits 3.5 and 3.6 to the Form F-4, respectively.

Pursuant to its certificate of incorporation, Anheuser-Busch was formed for the purpose of engaging in any lawful act or activities for which corporations may be organized under the State of Delaware.

Following the Anheuser-Busch acquisition in November 2008, Anheuser-Busch is our holding company for various business operations, including, brewing operations within the United States, a major manufacturer of aluminum cans and one of the largest recyclers of aluminum cans in the United States by weight.

The business address for all directors is One Busch Place, St. Louis, Missouri 63118.

No conflicts of interests exist between any duties to Anheuser-Busch of its directors and their private interests.

Anheuser-Busch complies with the laws and regulations of the State of Delaware regarding corporate governance.

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Anheuser-Busch's issued share capital at the date of this prospectus is USD 1 represented by 100 ordinary shares of common stock par value USD 0.01 per share. Anheuser-Busch has no other classes of shares. The share capital is fully paid up in cash. Anheuser-Busch has no notes cum warrants or convertible notes outstanding.

Anheuser-Busch is one of our 100%-owned indirect subsidiaries.

The accounting year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

The results of Anheuser-Busch are consolidated within our financial statements. Our consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, Grand Place 1, Brussels, Belgium.

Table of Contents**THE EXCHANGE OFFERS**

The following summary of the Registration Rights Agreement and letter of transmittal is not complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by, all of the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement and the letter of transmittal, each of which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is part. We urge you to read the entire Registration Rights Agreement carefully.

Purpose and Effect of Exchange Offers

On 29 March 2010, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. issued \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% notes due 2013, \$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% notes due 2015 and \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% notes due 2020 (the **Fixed Rate Old Notes**) in a private offering and on 26 March 2010, Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. issued \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate notes due 2013 (the **Floating Rate Old Notes**) in a private offering, each of which are, subject to certain limitations, irrevocably guaranteed by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and the Subsidiary Guarantors (the Fixed Rate Old Notes and the Floating Rate Old Notes together, the **Old Notes**). We are offering to exchange the outstanding Old Notes of each series for our \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 2.500% notes due 2013, \$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.625% notes due 2015, \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 5.000% notes due 2020 and \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate notes due 2013, each of which are, subject to certain limitations, irrevocably guaranteed by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and the Subsidiary Guarantors, which have been registered under the Securities Act (the **New Notes**). Each offer to exchange Old Notes of a series for New Notes of the corresponding series is referred to as an **Exchange Offer** and, collectively, such offers are referred to as the **Exchange Offers**.

The Floating Rate Old Notes were purchased by the Initial Purchasers (the **Initial Purchasers**) set forth in Schedule 1 to the Purchase Agreement dated 24 March 2010, among the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor and the Initial Purchasers, on 26 March 2010 and the Fixed Rate Old Notes were purchased by the Initial Purchasers on 29 March 2010, in each case for resale to qualified institutional buyers in compliance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act and outside of the United States to non-U.S. persons in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. In connection with the sale of the Old Notes, the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Initial Purchasers entered into a Registration Rights Agreement, dated 26 March 2010 (the **Registration Rights Agreement**).

Registration Rights

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement. This description does not restate that agreement in its entirety. We urge you to read the Registration Rights Agreement in its entirety because it, and not this description, defines your registration rights as holders of the Old Notes. See Available Information.

Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Issuer and the Guarantors have agreed to file with the SEC the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We have agreed in the Registration Rights Agreement to use commercially reasonable efforts to amend and supplement this prospectus in order to allow broker-dealers receiving New Notes in exchange for Old Notes in connection with the Exchange Offers and other persons, if any, with similar prospectus delivery requirements to use this prospectus in connection with the resale of New Notes for a period commencing on the day the Exchange Offers are consummated and continuing for 90 days (or such shorter period during which such broker-dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus).

The Issuer and the Guarantors have agreed pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement that they will, subject to certain exceptions:

1. by 22 October 2010, 210 days after the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes, use their commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC the Form F-4, or some other registration statement (the **Exchange Offer Registration Statement**) with respect to a registered offer to exchange Old Notes for New Notes;

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2. use their commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Exchange Offer Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act by 21 December 2010, 270 days after the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes;
3. use their commercially reasonable efforts to keep the Exchange Offer Registration Statement effective until the closing of the Exchange Offers;
4. use their commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Exchange Offers, if they have been commenced, to be consummated not later than 20 January 2011, 300 days after the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes;
5. as soon as practicable upon the effectiveness of the Exchange Offer Registration Statement, commence the Exchange Offers; and
6. keep the Exchange Offers open for a period of not less than 20 business days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date notice of the Exchange Offers is mailed to the holders of the Old Notes.

In the event that:

1. any change in law, SEC rules or regulations or applicable interpretations thereof of the staff of the SEC, the Issuer determines that it is not permitted to effect the Exchange Offers; or
2. for any other reason the Issuer does not consummate the Exchange Offers by 20 January 2011, 300 days of the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes; or
3. upon the written request of any Initial Purchaser holding Old Notes that are not eligible to be exchanged for New Notes in the Exchange Offers and held by it following the consummation of the Exchange Offers; or
4. upon notice by any holder of Old Notes other than an Initial Purchaser given to the Issuer in writing during the period during which the Exchange Offers are open that (A) due to a change in law or SEC policy it is not entitled to participate in the Exchange Offers, (B) due to a change in law or SEC policy it may not resell the New Notes acquired by it in the Exchange Offers to the public without delivering a prospectus and this prospectus is not appropriate or available for such resales by such holder or (C) it is a broker-dealer and owns Old Notes acquired directly from the Issuer or an affiliate of the Issuer;

then, the Issuer and the Guarantors will, subject to certain exceptions,

1. as promptly as practicable, use their commercially reasonable efforts to file a shelf registration statement (the **Shelf Registration Statement**) covering resales of the Old Notes on or prior to the 30th day after such filing obligation arises (but in no case earlier than 22 October 2010, 210 days following the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes);
2. use their commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Shelf Registration Statement to be declared effective as promptly as practicable after filing and, in any event, on or prior to the 90th calendar day after such filing obligation arises (but in no case earlier than 21 December 2010, 270 days following the issue date of the Floating Rate Old Notes); and
3. use their commercially reasonable efforts to keep the Shelf Registration Statement continuously effective until the earliest of:

- (a) one year from the date the filing obligation arises; and
- (b) the time when all Old Notes registered thereunder are disposed of in accordance therewith, or cease to be outstanding.

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The Issuer will, in the event that a Shelf Registration Statement is filed, among other things, provide to each holder for whom such Shelf Registration Statement was filed copies of the prospectus which is a part of the Shelf Registration Statement, notify each holder when the Shelf Registration Statement has become effective and take certain other actions as are required to permit unrestricted resales of the Old Notes, as the case may be. In certain circumstances, the Issuer may suspend its obligations for up to two periods of up to 45 consecutive days (except for the consecutive 45-day period immediately prior to the maturity of the Old Notes), but not more than an aggregate of 60 days during any 365-day period, in relation to the Shelf Registration Statement if the Issuer's Board of Directors determines in good faith that there is a valid purpose for the suspension, subject to the provisions described below relating to Registration Defaults. A holder selling such Old Notes pursuant to the Shelf Registration Statement generally would be required to be named as a selling security holder in the related prospectus and to deliver a prospectus to purchasers, will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with such sales and will be bound by the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement that are applicable to such holder (including certain indemnification obligations).

Interest Penalty

If any of the following events occur (each such event a **Registration Default**), the Issuer will pay additional cash interest on the applicable Old Notes, subject to certain exceptions, from and including the date on which any such Registration Default shall occur to but excluding the date on which all Registration Defaults have been cured if:

1. the Issuer fails to file the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part on or prior to 22 October 2010, the 210th calendar day following the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes;
2. the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to 21 December 2010, the 270th calendar day following the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes;
3. the Exchange Offers are not consummated on or prior to 20 January 2011, the 300th calendar day following the issue date for the Floating Rate Old Notes; or
4. the Shelf Registration Statement is not declared effective within the time frame specified above.

If a Registration Default exists, the interest rate on the Old Notes will increase by 0.25% per annum, with respect to the first 90-day period (or portion thereof) while a Registration Default is continuing immediately following the occurrence of such Registration Default. Such interest rate will increase by an additional 0.25% per annum at the beginning of each subsequent 90-day period (or portion thereof) while a Registration Default is continuing until all Registration Defaults have been cured, up to a maximum rate of additional interest of 1.00% per annum.

If a Shelf Registration Statement is declared effective but becomes unusable for any reason, and the aggregate number of days in any consecutive 12-month period for which the Shelf Registration Statement is not usable exceeds 30 days in the aggregate, then the interest rate borne by the Old Notes subject to the Shelf Registration Statement will be increased by 0.25% per annum of the principal amount of the Old Notes for the first 30-day period (or portion thereof) beginning on the 31st such day that such Shelf Registration Statement ceases to be usable, which rate shall be increased by an additional 0.25% per annum at the beginning of each subsequent 30-day period; provided that the maximum aggregate increase in the interest rate as a result of a Shelf Registration Statement being unusable (inclusive of any interest that accrues on such Old Notes in connection with a Registration Default) will in no event exceed 1.00% per annum. Upon the Shelf Registration Statement once again becoming usable, the interest rate borne by the Old Notes registered thereon will be reduced to the original interest rate.

All accrued additional cash interest will be paid by the Issuer on the next scheduled interest payment date to The Depository Trust Corporation (**DTC**) or its nominee by wire transfer of immediately available funds.

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All references in the Indenture, in any context, to any interest or other amount payable on or with respect to the Old Notes shall be deemed to include any additional interest payable pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, as described above.

Terms of the Exchange Offers

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal, for each \$1,000 principal amount of Old Notes properly surrendered and not withdrawn before the expiration date of the applicable Exchange Offer, we will issue \$1,000 principal amount of New Notes of the corresponding series. Holders may tender some or all of their Old Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. In addition, untendered portions of Old Notes must be in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The Exchange Offers are not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of Old Notes being tendered.

The form and terms of the New Notes will be the same as the form and terms of the Old Notes except that:

the New Notes will have a different CUSIP number from the Old Notes;

the New Notes will be registered under the Securities Act and, therefore, the global securities representing the New Notes will not bear legends restricting the transfer of interests in the New Notes;

the New Notes will not be subject to the registration rights relating to the Old Notes; and

the New Notes will not benefit from payment of additional interest in the cases described above.

The New Notes will evidence the same indebtedness as the Old Notes they replace, and will be issued under, and be entitled to the benefits of, the Indenture (as defined below). As a result, each series of Old Notes and the equivalent series of New Notes will be treated as a single series of notes under the Indenture for the purposes of voting and consenting to any matters affecting such series.

No interest will be paid on either the New Notes or the Old Notes at the time of the exchange. The New Notes will accrue interest from and including the last interest payment date on which interest has been paid on the Old Notes or, if no interest has been paid on the Old Notes, from the date of original issue of the Old Notes. Accordingly, the holders of Old Notes that are accepted for exchange will not receive accrued but unpaid interest on Old Notes at the time of tender. Rather, that interest will be payable on the New Notes delivered in exchange for the Old Notes on the first interest payment date after the expiration date of the Exchange Offers.

Under existing SEC interpretations, the New Notes would generally be freely transferable after the Exchange Offers without further registration under the Securities Act, except that broker-dealers receiving the New Notes in the Exchange Offers will be subject to a prospectus delivery requirement with respect to their resale. This view is based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC in interpretative letters issued to other issuers in exchange offers like this one. We have not, however, asked the SEC to consider these particular Exchange Offers in the context of an interpretative letter. Therefore, the SEC might not treat it in the same way it has treated other exchange offers in the past. You will be relying on the interpretative letters that the SEC has issued to third parties in circumstances that we believe are similar to ours. Based on these interpretative letters, the following conditions must be met in order to receive freely transferable New Notes:

you must not be a broker-dealer that acquired the Old Notes from us or in market-making transactions or other trading activities;

you must acquire the New Notes in the ordinary course of your business;

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you must not be participating, and do not intend to participate, and have no arrangements or understandings with any person to participate in, the distribution of the New Notes within the meaning of the Securities Act; and

you must not be an affiliate of ours, as defined under Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

By tendering your Old Notes as described in Procedures for Tendering , you will be representing to us that you satisfy all of the above listed conditions. If you do not satisfy all of the above listed conditions:

you cannot rely on the position of the SEC set forth in the interpretative letters referred to above; and

you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a resale of the New Notes.

For a full list of the representations that each tendering holder of Old Notes must make in order to participate in one or more of the Exchange Offers, see Representations on Tendering Old Notes .

The SEC considers broker-dealers that acquired Old Notes directly from us, but not as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, to be making a distribution of the New Notes if they participate in the Exchange Offers. Consequently, these broker-dealers must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a resale of the New Notes.

A broker-dealer that has bought Old Notes for market-making or other trading activities must comply with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in order to resell any New Notes it receives for its own account in the Exchange Offers. The SEC has taken the position that broker-dealers may use this prospectus to fulfill their prospectus delivery requirements with respect to the New Notes. We have agreed in the Registration Rights Agreement to make available a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale of the New Notes for a period of up to 90 days following the consummation of the relevant Exchange Offer (or for such shorter period of time during which such broker-dealer is required by law to deliver a prospectus).

In addition, the Exchange Offers are made to all holders of Old Notes other than to any such holder in the European Economic Area to whom the Exchange Offers cannot be made without requiring the production of a prospectus for purposes of the Directive 2003/71/EC (which condition may be certified or validated by way of representations from such holders).

Unless you are required to do so because you are a broker-dealer, you may not use this prospectus for an offer to resell, resale or other retransfer of New Notes. We are not making these Exchange Offers to, nor will we accept tenders for exchange from, holders of Old Notes in any jurisdiction in which the Exchange Offers or the acceptance of it would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of that jurisdiction.

Holders of Old Notes do not have appraisal or dissenters' rights under state law or under the Indenture in connection with the Exchange Offers. We intend to conduct the Exchange Offers in accordance with the applicable requirements of Regulation 14E under the Exchange Act.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments

The expiration date for each Exchange Offer is 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2010, unless we extend the expiration date with respect to any Exchange Offer. We may extend the expiration date of one or more of the Exchange Offers in our sole discretion. If we so extend the expiration date, the term expiration date shall mean the latest date and time to which we extend each Exchange Offer.

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With respect to each Exchange Offer, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion:

to, prior to the applicable expiration date, delay accepting any Old Notes;

to extend the Exchange Offer; or

to amend the terms of the Exchange Offer in any way we determine.

We will give oral notice promptly followed by written notice of any delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent. In addition, we will give, as promptly as practicable, oral or written notice regarding any delay in acceptance, extension or termination of the Exchange Offer to the registered holders of Old Notes. If we amend the Exchange Offer in a manner that we determine to constitute a material change, or if we waive a material condition, we will (i) promptly disclose the amendment or waiver in a manner reasonably calculated to inform the holders of the applicable series of Old Notes of the amendment or waiver and (ii) extend the Exchange Offer if necessary so that at least five business days remain in the Exchange Offer following notice of the material change, or as otherwise required by law.

We intend to make public announcements of any delay in acceptance, extension, termination, amendment or waiver regarding an Exchange Offer prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date for such Exchange Offer.

Procedures for Tendering

Except in limited circumstances, only a DTC participant listed on a DTC securities position listing with respect to the Old Notes may tender Old Notes in the Exchange Offers. To tender Old Notes in the Exchange Offers:

you must instruct DTC and a DTC participant by completing the form [Instructions to Registered Holder From Beneficial Owner](#) accompanying this prospectus of your intention whether or not you wish to tender your Old Notes for New Notes; and

DTC participants in turn need to follow the procedures for book-entry transfer as set forth below under [Book-Entry Transfer](#) and in the letter of transmittal.

By tendering, you will make the representations described below under [Representations on Tendering Old Notes](#). In addition, each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its account in the Exchange Offers, where the Old Notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities (other than Old Notes acquired directly from either Issuer or its affiliates), must acknowledge in the letter of transmittal that it will comply with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the New Notes. The letters of transmittal states that, by complying with its obligations, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. See [Plan of Distribution](#). The tender by a holder of Old Notes will constitute an agreement between that holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal.

The method of delivery of an agent's message and all other required documents, as described under [Book-Entry Transfer](#), to the exchange agent is at the election and risk of the tendering holder of Old Notes. Instead of delivery by mail, we recommend that holders use an overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure timely delivery to the exchange agent prior to the expiration date. Delivery of documents to DTC in accordance with its procedures does not constitute delivery to the exchange agent.

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We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, including time of receipt, and acceptance and withdrawal of tendered Old Notes, and our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all Old Notes not properly tendered or any Old Notes whose acceptance by us would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defects, irregularities or conditions of tender as to any particular Old Notes either before or after the expiration date. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the Exchange Offers, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. The exchange agent shall have no duty, responsibility or liability with respect to any of such matters. Unless waived, holders must cure any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of Old Notes within a period we determine. Although we intend to request the exchange agent to notify holders of defects or irregularities relating to tenders of Old Notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will have any duty or incur any liability for failure to give this notification. We will not consider tenders of Old Notes to have been made until these defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. The exchange agent will return any Old Notes that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived to the tendering holders, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, promptly following the expiration date.

Book-Entry Transfer

We understand that the exchange agent will make a request promptly after the date of this prospectus to establish accounts with respect to the Old Notes at DTC for the purpose of facilitating the Exchange Offers. Any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system may make book-entry delivery of Old Notes by causing DTC to transfer such Old Notes into the exchange agent's DTC account in accordance with DTC's electronic Automated Tender Offer Program procedures for such transfer. The exchange of New Notes for tendered Old Notes will only be made after timely:

confirmation of book-entry transfer of the Old Notes into the exchange agent's account; and

receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message and all other required documents specified in the letter of transmittal. The confirmation, agent's message and any other required documents must be received at the exchange agent's address listed below under Exchange Agent on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the applicable Exchange Offer.

As indicated above, delivery of documents to DTC in accordance with its procedures does not constitute delivery to the exchange agent.

The term agent's message means a message, transmitted by DTC and received by the exchange agent and forming part of the confirmation of a book-entry transfer, which states that DTC has received an express acknowledgment from a participant in DTC tendering Old Notes stating:

the aggregate principal amount of Old Notes which have been tendered by the participant;

that such participant has received an appropriate letter of transmittal and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal and the terms of the Exchange Offers; and

that we may enforce such agreement against the participant.

Delivery of an agent's message will also constitute an acknowledgment from the tendering DTC participant that the representations contained in the letter of transmittal and described below under Representations on Tendering Old Notes are true and correct.

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Representations on Tendering Old Notes

By surrendering Old Notes in the Exchange Offers, you will be representing, among other things, that:

you are acquiring the New Notes issued in the Exchange Offers in the ordinary course of your business;

if you are not a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act, you are not participating in or intend to participate in the distribution of the New Notes, and you do not intend to engage in and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the New Notes to be issued in the Exchange Offers;

if you are a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act, you did not purchase the Old Notes to be exchanged in the Exchange Offers from the Issuer or any of its affiliates, you will acquire the New Notes for your own account in exchange for Old Notes that you acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, and you will comply with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale of the New Notes, and you cannot rely on the position of the SEC's staff in their interpretative letters and, in the European Economic Area, you will not make any offer or sale which will require the Issuer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of Directive 2003/71/EC (the **Prospectus Directive**);

you are not prohibited by any law or policy from participating in the Exchange Offers;

you are not an affiliate of ours, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, or if you are such an affiliate, you will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable;

if you are located in a member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive:

- a) you are a legal entity authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities, or
- b) you are a legal entity which has two or more of: (i) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (ii) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000; and (iii) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts,

and you will not make any offer which will require the Issuer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive;

you are not located or resident in the United Kingdom or, if you are located or resident in the United Kingdom, you are a person falling within the definition of investment professionals (as defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the **Order**)) or within Article 43(2) of the Order, or to whom this prospectus may lawfully be communicated in accordance with the Order; and

you are not acting on behalf of someone who cannot truthfully and completely make such representations.

Withdrawal of Tenders

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Your tender of Old Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers is irrevocable except as otherwise provided in this section. You may withdraw tenders of Old Notes at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

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For a withdrawal to be effective for DTC participants, holders must comply with their respective standard operating procedures for electronic tenders and the exchange agent must receive an electronic notice of withdrawal from DTC prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

Any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with the withdrawn Old Notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of DTC. We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, for such withdrawal notices, and our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. Any Old Notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of the Exchange Offers and no New Notes will be issued with respect to them unless the Old Notes so withdrawn are validly re-tendered. Any Old Notes which have been tendered but which are withdrawn or not accepted for exchange will be returned to the holder without cost to such holder promptly after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the Exchange Offers. Properly withdrawn Old Notes may be re-tendered by following the procedures described above under Procedures For Tendering at any time prior to the applicable expiration date.

Exchange Agent

We have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as exchange agent in connection with the Exchange Offers. In such capacity, the exchange agent has no fiduciary duties to the holders of the Old Notes or the holders of the New Notes and will be acting solely on the basis of our directions. Holders of Old Notes should direct questions or requests for assistance with respect to the procedure for tendering or withdrawing tenders and requests for additional copies of this prospectus or the letter of transmittal to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

By Mail, Hand Delivery or Overnight Courier:
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation

Corporate Trust Operations

Reorganization Unit

101 Barclay Street 7 East
Attention: Carolle Montreuil
Telephone: (212) 815-5920

By Facsimile Transmission:
(212) 298-1915

Attention: Carolle Montreuil

Confirm by telephone:
(212) 815-5920

Fees and Expenses

The expense of soliciting tenders pursuant to the Exchange Offers will be borne by us.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the Exchange Offers and we will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or other persons soliciting acceptances of the Exchange Offers. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse it for its related reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. We may also pay brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in forwarding copies of this prospectus, letters of transmittal and related documents to the beneficial owners of the Old Notes and in handling or forwarding tenders for exchange.

Holders who tender their Old Notes for exchange will not be obligated to pay any transfer taxes. If, however, a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of Old Notes in connection with the Exchange Offers, then the tendering holder must pay the amount of any transfer taxes due, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other persons. If the tendering holder does not submit satisfactory evidence of payment of these taxes or exemption from them with the letter of transmittal, the amount of these transfer taxes will be billed directly to the tendering holder.

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Consequences of Failure to Properly Tender Old Notes in the Exchange

We will issue the New Notes in exchange for Old Notes under the Exchange Offers only after timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of the Old Notes into the exchange agent's account and timely receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message and all other required documents specified in the letter of transmittal. Therefore, holders of the Old Notes desiring to tender Old Notes in exchange for New Notes should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities of tenders of Old Notes for exchange or waive any such defects or irregularities.

Old Notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but not accepted by us will, following completion of the Exchange Offers, continue to be subject to the existing restrictions upon transfer under the Securities Act. In addition, any such Old Notes not exchanged for New Notes will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest, but will not retain any rights under the Registration Rights Agreement (except as set forth therein with respect to the Initial Purchasers and certain broker-dealers).

Participation in the Exchange Offers is voluntary. In the event the Exchange Offers are completed, we will not be required to register the remaining Old Notes. Remaining Old Notes will continue to be subject to the following restrictions on transfer:

holders may resell Old Notes only if an exemption from registration is available or, outside the United States, to non-U.S. persons in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S under the Securities Act; and

the remaining Old Notes will bear a legend restricting transfer in the absence of registration or an exemption.

To the extent that Old Notes are tendered and accepted in connection with the Exchange Offers, any trading market for remaining Old Notes could be adversely affected.

Neither we nor our board of directors or similar body make any recommendation to holders of Old Notes as to whether to tender or refrain from tendering all or any portion of their Old Notes pursuant to the Exchange Offers. Moreover, no one has been authorized to make any such recommendation. Holders of Old Notes must make their own decision whether to tender pursuant to the Exchange Offers and, if so, the aggregate amount of Old Notes to tender, after reading this prospectus and the letter of transmittal and consulting with their advisors, if any, based on their own financial position and requirements.

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW NOTES**

The 2.500% notes due 2013 (the **2013 Notes**), the 3.625% notes due 2015 (the **2015 Notes**), the 5.000% notes due 2020 (the **2020 Notes** and, together with the 2013 Notes and the 2015 Notes, the **Fixed Rate New Notes**) and the floating rate notes due 2013 (the **Floating Rate New Notes** and together with the Fixed Rate New Notes, the **New Notes** and each separately a **New Note**) will be issued, as were the Old Notes, under an Indenture dated 16 October 2009 (as amended and supplemented, the **Indenture**) among Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide Inc. (the **Issuer**), Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV (the **Parent Guarantor**), each of the subsidiary guarantors listed under **Guarantees** below (the **Subsidiary Guarantors** and, together with the Parent Guarantor, the **Guarantors**) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, principal paying agent, transfer agent and registrar (the **Trustee**). The following summaries of certain provisions of the New Notes and the Indenture do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the New Notes and the Indenture, including the definitions of certain terms contained therein. The Indenture is by its terms subject to and governed by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. The Indenture and the relevant Supplemental Indentures thereto are filed as Exhibits 4.1 through 4.6 to the Form F-4.

New Notes and Old Notes Will Represent Same Debt

The New Notes of each series will be issued solely in exchange for an equal principal amount of Old Notes of the same series pursuant to the Exchange Offers. The New Notes will evidence the same debt as the Old Notes and both classes of notes will be entitled to the benefits of the Indenture and treated as a single series of debt securities. The terms of the New Notes will be the same in all material respects as the Old Notes except that (i) the New Notes will be registered under the Securities Act, and therefore, will not bear legends restricting the transfer thereof and (ii) the New Notes will not be subject to the registration rights, under the Registration Rights Agreement, relating to the Old Notes.

General***Floating Rate New Notes***

The Floating Rate New Notes will be initially limited to \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount and will mature on March 26, 2013. The Floating Rate New Notes will be the direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Issuer. The Floating Rate New Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally with all other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Issuer. The Floating Rate New Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per year equal to 3-month U.S. dollar London Interbank Offered Rate (**LIBOR**), reset quarterly, plus 0.73% (the **spread**), as described below, from March 26, 2010, payable quarterly in arrears on March 26, June 26, September 26 and December 26 of each year, commencing on June 26, 2010, subject to the Business Day Convention (as defined below), and until full repayment of the outstanding principal of the Floating Rate New Notes. Interest will be payable to the Holders of record at the close of business on March 11, June 11, September 11 and December 11, immediately preceding such interest payment date, whether or not such day is a Business Day (as defined below). The interest rate on the Floating Rate New Notes will be subject to adjustment upon certain rating events as described under **Interest Rate Adjustment Based on Rating Events**. The Floating Rate New Notes will be repaid at maturity at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof. The Floating Rate New Notes may be redeemed at any time prior to maturity in the circumstances described under **Optional Tax Redemption**. The Floating Rate New Notes will be issued in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The Floating Rate New Notes do not provide for any sinking fund.

The interest rate on the Floating Rate New Notes for the first Interest Period (as defined below) will be the 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, as determined on March 24, 2010, plus 0.73%. Thereafter, the interest rate on the Floating Rate New Notes for any Interest Period will be 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, as determined on the applicable Interest Determination Date (as defined below), plus 0.73%. The interest rate on the Floating Rate

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New Notes will be reset quarterly on each Interest Reset Date (as defined below). For each Interest Period, interest on the Floating Rate New Notes will be calculated on the basis of the actual number of days in the interest period divided by 360.

The Calculation Agent (as defined below) will determine 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR in accordance with the following provisions: With respect to any Interest Determination Date, 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR will be the rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having a maturity of three months commencing on the Interest Reset Date that appears on the designated LIBOR page as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on that Interest Determination Date. If no rate appears, 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, in respect of that Interest Determination Date, will be determined as follows: the Calculation Agent will request the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks in the London interbank market, as selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us), to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation for deposits in U.S. dollars for the period of three months, commencing on the Interest Reset Date, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on that Interest Determination Date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time. If at least two quotations are provided, then 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR on that Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of those quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, then 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR on the Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date by three major banks in The City of New York selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks, having a three-month maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time; provided, however, that if the banks selected by the Calculation Agent are not providing quotations in the manner described by this sentence, 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR determined as of that Interest Determination Date will be 3-month U.S. dollar LIBOR in effect on that Interest Determination Date. The designated LIBOR page is the Reuters screen LIBOR01, or any successor service for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for U.S. dollars. The Reuters screen LIBOR01 is the display designated as the Reuters screen LIBOR01, or such other page as may replace the Reuters screen LIBOR01 on that service or such other service or services as may be denominated by the British Bankers' Association for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits. All calculations made by the Calculation Agent for the purposes of calculating the Interest Rate on the notes shall be conclusive and binding on the Holders, the Initial Purchasers and the Trustee, absent manifest error.

Business Day means any day other than a day on which commercial banks or foreign exchange markets are permitted or required to be closed in New York City, London or Brussels.

Business Day Convention means that if any interest payment date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, that Interest Payment Date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day unless that Business Day is in the next succeeding calendar month, in which case the interest payment date will be the immediately preceding Business Day.

Calculation Agent means The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.

Interest Determination Date means, for each particular interest reset date, the second London Business Day (as defined below) preceding such Interest Reset Date.

Interest Period means the period beginning on, and including, an interest payment date and ending on, but not including, the following interest payment date; provided that the first Interest Period will begin on March 26, 2010, and will end on, but not include, the first interest payment date.

Interest Reset Date means, for each Interest Period other than the first Interest Period, the first day of such Interest Period, subject to the Business Day Convention.

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London Business Day means any week day on which banking or trust institutions in London are not authorized generally or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

If the date of maturity of interest on or principal of the Floating Rate New Notes or the date fixed for redemption of any Floating Rate New Note is not a Business Day, then payment of interest or principal need not be made on such date, but may be made on the next succeeding Business Day unless that Business Day is in the next succeeding calendar month, in which case such payment will be the immediately preceding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on the date of maturity of the date fixed for redemption, and no interest shall accrue as a result of the delayed payment.

Fixed Rate New Notes

The 2013 Notes will be initially limited to \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount and will mature on March 26, 2013, the 2015 Notes will be initially limited to \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount and will mature on April 15, 2015 and the 2020 Notes will initially be limited to \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount and will mature on April 15, 2020. The Fixed Rate New Notes will be the direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Issuer. The Fixed Rate New Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally with all other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Issuer. The Fixed Rate New Notes will bear interest at the respective rates per annum shown on the front cover of this prospectus from March 29, 2010, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 26 and September 26 of each year, commencing on September 26, 2010, in respect of the 2013 Notes, and on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on October 15, 2010, in respect of the 2015 Notes and the 2020 Notes, and until full repayment of the outstanding principal of the Fixed Rate New Notes. Interest will be payable to the Holders of record at the close of business on March 11 and September 11, in respect of the 2013 Notes, and April 1 and October 1, in respect of the 2015 Notes and 2020 Notes, immediately preceding such interest payment date, whether or not such day is a Business Day (as defined above). Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The interest rate on the Fixed Rate New Notes will be subject to adjustment upon certain rating events as described under **Interest Rate Adjustment Based on Rating Events**. The Fixed Rate New Notes will be repaid at maturity at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof. Each series of Fixed Rate New Notes may be redeemed at any time prior to maturity in the circumstances described under **Optional Redemption** and **Optional Tax Redemption**. The Fixed Rate New Notes will be issued in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The Fixed Rate New Notes do not provide for any sinking fund.

If the date of maturity of interest on or principal of the Fixed Rate New Notes or the date fixed for redemption of any Fixed Rate New Note is not a Business Day, then payment of interest or principal need not be made on such date, but may be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on the date of maturity or the date fixed for redemption, and no interest shall accrue as a result of the delayed payment.

Guarantees

Each New Note will benefit from an unconditional, full and irrevocable guarantee by the Parent Guarantor. Each of the following companies, which are subsidiaries of the Parent Guarantor, will, along with the Parent Guarantor, jointly and severally guarantee the New Notes on a full, unconditional and irrevocable basis:

BrandBrew S.A.;

Cobrew NV/SA; and

Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.

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Each guarantee to be provided is referred to as a **Guarantee** and collectively, the **Guarantees**; the subsidiaries of the Parent Guarantor providing Guarantees are referred to as the **Subsidiary Guarantors** and the Parent Guarantor and Subsidiary Guarantors collectively are referred to as the **Guarantors**.

All such Guarantees are set forth in the Indenture, or a supplement thereto. The Guarantees provided by several of the Guarantors will be subject to certain limitations set forth below under **Guarantee Limitations**.

Under the Guarantees, the Guarantors will guarantee to each Holder the due and punctual payment of any principal, accrued and unpaid interest (and all Additional Amounts, if any) due under the New Notes in accordance with the Indenture. Each Guarantor will also pay Additional Amounts (if any) in respect of payments under its Guarantee. The Guarantees will be the full, direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantors. The Guarantees will rank *pari passu* among themselves, without any preference of one over the other by reason of priority of date of issue or otherwise, and at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantors from time to time outstanding.

Each of the Guarantors other than the Parent Guarantor shall be entitled to terminate its Guarantee, and the Trustee shall execute a release and termination agreement effecting such termination, in the event that at the time its Guarantee of the New Notes is terminated, (i) the relevant Guarantor is released from its guarantee of the Issuer's 2010 Senior Facilities Agreement, or is no longer a guarantor under that facility and (ii) the aggregate amount of indebtedness for borrowed money for which the relevant Guarantor is an obligor (as a guarantor or borrower) does not exceed 10% of the consolidated gross assets of the Parent Guarantor as reflected in the balance sheet included in its most recent publicly released interim or annual consolidated financial statements. For purposes of this clause, the amount of a Guarantor's indebtedness for borrowed money shall not include (A) the New Notes (or the Old Notes, January 2009 Notes, the May 2009 Notes or October 2009 Notes), (B) any other debt the terms of which permit the termination of the Guarantor's guarantee of such debt under similar circumstances, as long as such Guarantor's obligations in respect of such other debt are terminated at substantially the same time as its guarantee of the New Notes, and (C) any debt that is being refinanced at substantially the same time that the Guarantee of the New Notes is being released, *provided* that any obligations of the Guarantor in respect of the debt that is incurred in the refinancing shall be included in the calculation of the Guarantor's indebtedness for borrowed money.

In addition, Brandbrew, whose guarantee is subject to certain limitations described below shall be entitled to terminate its Guarantee, and the Trustee shall execute a release and termination agreement effecting such termination, with respect to any or all series of the notes issued under the Indenture, in the event that Brandbrew determines that under the rules, regulations or interpretations of the SEC it would be required to include its financial statements in any registration statement filed with the SEC with respect to any series of notes or guarantees issued under the Indenture or in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the SEC (by reason of such limitations or otherwise). Furthermore, Brandbrew will be entitled to amend or modify by execution of an indenture supplemental to the Indenture the terms of its Guarantee or the limitations applicable to its Guarantee, as set forth below, in any respect reasonably deemed necessary by Brandbrew to meet the requirements of Rule 3-10 under Regulation S-X under the Securities Act (or any successor or similar regulation or exemption) in order for financial statements of such Subsidiary Guarantor not to be required to be included in any registration statement or in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Supplemental Information on Subsidiary Guarantors

BrandBrew S.A., whose Guarantees are subject to the limitations described below under **Guarantee Limitations**, accounted for approximately 1% of the total consolidated EBITDA, as defined of AB InBev Group for the year ended 31 December 2009 and approximately 1% of the total consolidated debt of AB InBev Group as of 31 December 2009.

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Guarantee Limitations

BrandBrew S.A.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Guarantee provided by BrandBrew S.A., the maximum aggregate liability of BrandBrew S.A. under its Guarantee and as a guarantor of the Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities (excluding its Guarantee) shall not exceed an amount equal to the aggregate of (without double counting):

- (1) the aggregate amount of all moneys received by BrandBrew S.A. and the Brandbrew Subsidiaries as a borrower or issuer under the Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities;
- (2) the aggregate amount of all outstanding intercompany loans made to BrandBrew S.A. and the Brandbrew Subsidiaries by other members of the AB InBev Group which have been directly or indirectly funded using the proceeds of borrowings under the Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities; and
- (3) an amount equal to 100% of the greater of:
 - a. the sum of BrandBrew S.A.'s own capital (*capitaux propres*) and its subordinated debt (*dettes subordonnées*) (other than any subordinated debt already accounted for under (B) above) (both as referred to in article 34 of the Law of 2002) as reflected in BrandBrew S.A.'s most recent annual accounts approved by the competent organ of BrandBrew S.A. (as audited by its *réviseur d'entreprises* (external auditor), if required by law); and
 - b. the sum of BrandBrew S.A.'s own capital (i) and its subordinated debt (*dettes subordonnées*) (both as referred to in article 34 of the Law of 2002) as reflected in its filed annual accounts available as of the date of its Guarantee.

For the avoidance of doubt, the limitation on the Guarantee provided by BrandBrew S.A. shall not apply to any Guarantee by BrandBrew S.A. of any obligations owed by the Brandbrew Subsidiaries under the Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities.

In addition to the limitation referred to above in respect of the Guarantee provided by BrandBrew S.A., the obligations and liabilities of Brandbrew S.A. under the Guarantee provided by BrandBrew S.A. and under any of the Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities shall not include any obligation which, if incurred, would constitute a breach of the provisions on financial assistance as defined by article 49-6 of the Luxembourg Law on Commercial Companies dated 10 August 1915, as amended, to the extent such or an equivalent provision is applicable to Brandbrew S.A.

Brandbrew Guaranteed Facilities means: (i) the 2,500,000,000 syndicated credit facility agreement dated 8 December 2005 among the Parent Guarantor, Fortis Bank and others; (ii) the 150,000,000 facility agreement dated 13 May 2008 between the Parent Guarantor, Cobrew NV/SA and BNP Paribas as lender; (iii) the 150,000,000 facility agreement dated 20 June 2008 between, among others, the Parent Guarantor, Cobrew and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc as lender; (iv) the Existing Target Debt; (v) the USD 850,000,000 note purchase and guarantee agreement dated 22 October 2003 and entered into between, among others, the Parent Guarantor as issuer, Cobrew and Brandbrew; (vi) any notes issued by BrandBrew S.A. or the Parent Guarantor under the Programme; (vii) the 2008 Senior Facilities Agreement; (viii) the January 2009 Notes; (ix) the May 2009 Notes; (x) the October 2009 Notes; (xi) the 2010 Facilities Agreement; (xii) the Old Notes; and (xiii) the New Notes, or any refinancing (in whole or part) of any of the above items for the same or a lower amount.

Brandbrew Subsidiaries means each entity of which BrandBrew S.A. has direct or indirect control or owns directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting share capital or similar right of ownership; and control for this purpose means the power to direct the management and the policies of the entity whether through the ownership of voting capital, by contract or otherwise.

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Existing Target Debt means the following notes, debentures and bonds of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.: (i) 6.450% Debentures due 1 September 2037; (ii) 5.50% Notes due 15 January 2018; (iii) 9.0% Debentures due 1 December 2009; (iv) 6.75% Debentures due 15 December 2027; (v) 6.50% Debentures due 1 January 2028; (vi) 5.75% Notes due 1 April 2010; (vii) 7.50% Notes due 15 March 2012; (viii) 7.55% Debentures due 1 October 2030; (ix) 6.80% Debentures due 15 January 2031; (x) 6.00% Notes due 15 April 2011; (xi) 6.80% Debentures due 20 August 2032; (xii) 5.625% Notes due 1 October 2010; (xiii) 6.00% Debentures due 1 November 2041; (xiv) 6.50% Debentures due 1 May 2042; (xv) 6.50% Debentures due 1 February 2043; (xvi) 4.375% Notes due 15 January 2013; (xvii) 5.95% Debentures due 15 January 2033; (xviii) 4.625% Notes due 1 February 2015; (xix) 4.50% Notes due 1 April 2018; (xx) 5.35% Notes due 15 May 2023; (xxi) 4.95% Notes due 15 January 2014; (xxii) 5.05% Notes due 15 October 2016; (xxiii) 5.00% Notes due 1 March 2019; (xxiv) 4.70% Notes due 15 April 2012; (xxv) 5.00% Notes due 15 January 2015; (xxvi) 5.491% Notes due 15 November 2017; (xxvii) 5.75% Debentures due 1 April 2036; (xxviii) 5.60% Notes due 1 March 2017; (xxix) Notes issued on 1 December 1989 by the Development Authority of Cartersville*; (xxx) Notes issued on 1 November 1990 by the Development Authority of Cartersville*; (xxxi) Notes issued on 1 May 1991 by The Industrial Development Authority of the City of St. Louis, Missouri*; (xxxii) Notes issued on 1 April 1997 by the Industrial Development Authority of the County of James City, Virginia*; (xxxiii) Notes issued on 1 April 1997 by the Development Authority of Cartersville*; (xxxiv) Notes issued on 1 August 1999 by the Ohio Water Development Agency*; (xxxv) Notes issued on 1 December 1999 by The Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency*; (xxxvi) Notes issued on 1 July 2000 by the Ohio Water Development Agency*; (xxxvii) Notes issued on 1 November 2001 by the Ohio Water Development Agency*; (xxxviii) Notes issued on 1 March 2002 by the Development Authority of Cartersville*; (xxxix) Notes issued on 1 April 2002 by the Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority*; (xl) Notes issued on 1 October 2002 by the City of Jonesboro, Arkansas*; (xli) Notes issued on 1 July 2006 by The Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency*; (xlii) Notes issued on 1 February 2007 by The Business Finance Authority of the State of New Hampshire*; (xliii) Notes issued on 1 February 2007 by the Jacksonville Economic Development Commission*; (xliv) Notes issued on 1 February 2007 by the City of Fort Collins, Colorado*; (xlv) Notes issued on 1 February 2007 by The Industrial Development Authority of the City of St. Louis, Missouri*; (xlvi) Notes issued on 1 February 2007 by the California Statewide Communities Development Authority*; (xlvii) Notes issued on 31 May 2007 by the New Jersey Economic Development Authority*; (xlviii) Notes issued on 1 August 2007 by the Development Authority of Cartersville*; and (xlix) Notes issued on 1 September 2007 by the California Enterprise Development Authority*.

* Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. has subsequently become the principal debtor in respect of the notes listed in sub-paragraphs (xxix) to (xlix).

Programme means the Euro Medium-Term Note Programme established by Brandbrew S.A. and Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, as issuers, in January 2009 and subsequently recommenced on 24 February 2010.

Optional Redemption

The Issuer may, at its option, redeem any series of Fixed Rate New Notes as a whole or in part at any time upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

100% of the aggregate principal amount of the Fixed Rate New Notes to be redeemed; and

as determined by the Independent Investment Banker (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Fixed Rate New Notes to be redeemed (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 15 basis points in the case of the 2013 Notes and 20 basis points in the case of the 2015 Notes and the 2020 Notes;

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plus, in each case described above, accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed to (but excluding) such redemption date.

Treasury Rate means, with respect to any redemption date:

the yield, under the heading which represents the average for the immediately preceding week, appearing in the most recently published statistical release designated H.15(519) or any successor publication which is published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and which establishes yields on actively traded U.S. treasury securities adjusted to constant maturity under the caption Treasury constant maturities Nominal, for the maturity corresponding to the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue (if no maturity is within three months before or after the remaining term of the related Fixed Rate New Notes, yields for the two published maturities most closely corresponding to the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue will be determined and the Treasury Rate will be interpolated or extrapolated from such yields on a straight-line basis, rounding to the nearest month); or

if such release (or any successor release) is not published during the week preceding the calculation date or does not contain such yields, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue, calculated using a price for such Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the related Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date.

The Treasury Rate will be calculated on the third Business Day preceding such redemption date.

Comparable Treasury Issue means the U.S. Treasury security (not inflation-indexed) selected by an Independent Investment Banker as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Fixed Rate New Notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of such Fixed Rate New Notes.

Comparable Treasury Price means, with respect to a redemption date, (i) the average of five Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the Independent Investment Banker obtains fewer than five such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations.

Independent Investment Banker means Banc of America Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., or Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as specified by the Issuer, or if all of these firms are unwilling or unable to serve in that capacity, an independent investment banking institution of national standing in the United States appointed by the Issuer.

Reference Treasury Dealer means (i) Banc of America Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and their respective successors, *provided, however*, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in The City of New York (a **Primary Treasury Dealer**), the Issuer will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer and (ii) any three other Primary Treasury Dealers selected by the Issuer after consultation with an Independent Investment Banker.

Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by the Independent Investment Banker, of the bid and asked prices for the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the Independent Investment Banker at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third Business Day preceding such redemption date.

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Unless the Issuer (and/or the Guarantors) defaults on payment of the redemption price, from and after the redemption date interest will cease to accrue on the New Notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On the redemption date, the Issuer will deposit with the Trustee or with one or more paying agents (or, if the Issuer is acting as its own paying agent, set aside, segregate and hold in trust as provided in the Indenture) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the New Notes to be redeemed on such date. If fewer than all of the New Notes of any series are to be redeemed, the Trustee will select, not more than 60 days prior to the redemption date, the particular New Notes of such series or portions thereof for redemption from the New Notes of that series not previously called for redemption, on a pro rata basis across such series, or by such method as the Trustee deems fair and appropriate.

Optional Tax Redemption

Each series of New Notes may be redeemed at any time, at the Issuer's or the Parent Guarantor's option, as a whole, but not in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the New Notes of such series then outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed (and all Additional Amounts, if any) to (but excluding) the redemption date, if (i) any change in, or amendment to, the laws, treaties, regulations or rulings of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined below) or in the interpretation, application or administration of any such laws, treaties, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction) which becomes effective on or after the issue date (any such change or amendment, a **Change in Tax Law**), the Issuer (or if a payment were then due under a Guarantee, the relevant Guarantor) would be required to pay Additional Amounts, with respect to such series of New Notes and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer (or the relevant Guarantor) taking reasonable measures available to it. Additional Amounts are payable by the Issuer under the circumstances described below under **Additional Amounts**; *provided, however*, that any series of New Notes may not be redeemed to the extent such Additional Amounts arise solely as a result of the Issuer assigning its obligations under such New Notes to a Substitute Issuer, unless this assignment to a Substitute Issuer is undertaken as part of a plan of merger by Parent Guarantor.

Prior to the mailing of any notice of redemption pursuant to the foregoing, the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor will deliver to the Trustee an opinion of independent tax counsel of recognized standing to the effect that the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor is or would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts as a result of a Change in Tax Law.

No notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor would be obligated to pay Additional Amounts if a payment in respect of the New Notes were then due.

The foregoing provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any successor person, after such successor person becomes a party to the Indenture.

Holders' Option to Require Repayment Upon a Change in Control

The following provisions (the **Change in Control Clause**) will not be effective unless and until they are approved by a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders of the Parent Guarantor. The Parent Guarantor will procure that a resolution to approve the Change in Control Clause is put to shareholders of the Parent Guarantor at the first annual general meeting after 1 May 2010, and at each successive annual general meeting of the Parent Guarantor thereafter until such a resolution is passed and, immediately following approval of such a resolution, will file a copy thereof with the Clerk of the Commercial Court of Brussels (*greffe du tribunal de commerce/griffie van de rechtbank van koophandel*). The Parent Guarantor will notify the Trustee promptly after the shareholder meeting of the results of the vote on the proposed resolution.

If the general meeting of shareholders of the Parent Guarantor has not approved a Change in Control Clause substantially in the form described below by the date that is 18 months following the initial issue date of the Fixed Rate New Notes or Floating Rate New Notes, as applicable, the interest rate or spread, as applicable,

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relating to such series of New Notes will increase by 0.25% with effect from the next following day until the date that the Parent Guarantor notifies the Trustee that a Change in Control Clause benefiting Holders substantially in the form described below has been approved (or unless and until such approval is no longer required in order for the Change in Control Clause to be effective), following which the interest rate or spread, as applicable, relating to such series of New Notes will decrease by the same amount.

In the event that (a) a Change of Control occurs, and (b) within the Change of Control Period, a Ratings Downgrade in respect of that Change of Control occurs with respect to a series of New Notes (an **Early Redemption Event**):

- (i) the Issuer will (A) within 30 days after becoming aware of the Early Redemption Event, provide written notice thereof to the Holders of the New Notes of such series, and (B) determine and provide written notice of the effective date for the purposes of early repayment (the **Effective Date**). The Effective Date must be a Business Day not less than 60 and not more than 90 days after the giving of the notice regarding the Early Redemption Event pursuant to subparagraph (i)(A); and
- (ii) any Holder of the New Notes of such series may, by submitting a redemption notice (the **Early Redemption Notice**), demand from the Issuer repayment as of the Effective Date of any (in integral multiples of \$1,000 provided that the unredeemed portion must be in principal amount of at least \$2,000) or all of its New Notes which have not otherwise been declared due for early redemption, at a repurchase price in cash of 101% of their principal amount plus interest accrued until (but excluding) the Effective Date (and all Additional Amounts, if any).

Any Early Redemption Notice shall be made in writing in English and shall be delivered by hand, registered mail or facsimile transmission to the Trustee not less than 30 days prior to the Effective Date at its specified office. The Early Redemption Notice must be accompanied by evidence showing that the relevant Holder is the Holder of the relevant New Note(s) at the time the Early Redemption Notice is delivered. Such evidence may be provided in the form of a certificate issued by any custodian or in any other suitable manner. Early Redemption Notices shall be irrevocable.

The Issuer will not be required to redeem the New Notes under this clause following an Early Redemption Event if a third party makes an offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements for an offer made by the Issuer and such third party purchases all the New Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under its offer. The Issuer will also not be required to redeem the New Notes of a particular series under this clause if it has exercised its right to redeem the New Notes of such series in full as described above or has defeased the New Notes as described below.

A **Change of Control** means any person or group of persons acting in concert (in each case other than Stichting Anheuser-Busch InBev or any existing direct or indirect certificate holder or certificate holders of Stichting Anheuser-Busch InBev) gaining Control of the Parent Guarantor; *provided* that a change of control shall not be deemed to have occurred if all or substantially all of the shareholders of the relevant person or group of persons are, or immediately prior to the event which would otherwise have constituted a change of control were, the shareholders of the Parent Guarantor with the same (or substantially the same) pro rata interests in the share capital of the relevant person or group of persons as such shareholders have, or as the case may be, had, in the share capital of the Parent Guarantor.

Acting in concert means a group of persons who, pursuant to an agreement or understanding (whether formal or informal), actively cooperate, through the acquisition directly or indirectly of shares in the Parent Guarantor by any of them, either directly or indirectly, to obtain Control of the Parent Guarantor. Stichting Anheuser-Busch InBev means the company incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands under registered number 34144185 with registered address at Hofplein 20, 3032AC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and its successors.

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Change of Control Announcement for these purposes means the public announcement by the Parent Guarantor or any actual purchaser relating to a Change of Control.

The **Change of Control Period** shall commence on the date of the Change of Control Announcement, but not later than on the date of the Change of Control, and shall end 60 days after the Change of Control (which period shall be extended with respect to a rating agency so long as the rating of the relevant New Notes is under publicly announced consideration for possible downgrade by that rating agency, such extension not to exceed 60 days after the public announcement of such consideration).

Control in relation to any entity means either the direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the share capital or similar rights of ownership of the entity or the power to direct the management and the policies of the entity whether through the ownership of share capital, contract or otherwise.

A **Ratings Downgrade** shall occur if any two solicited credit ratings for the Parent Guarantor's long-term unsecured debt fall below investment grade or if all three Rating Agencies (as defined below) cease to assign (other than temporarily) a credit rating to the Parent Guarantor. A credit rating below investment grade shall mean, in relation to Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a rating of BB+ or below, in relation to Moody's Investor Services Inc., a rating of Ba1 or below, in relation to Fitch, Inc. a rating of BB+ or below and, where another nationally recognized statistical rating agency has been designated by the Parent Guarantor, a comparable rating. A Ratings Downgrade shall not occur with respect to a particular Rating Agency in respect of a Change of Control unless the Rating Agency downgrading the Parent Guarantor announces or publicly confirms or informs the Parent Guarantor in writing at its request that the downgrade was the result, in whole or in part, of the applicable Change of Control. If one or more Rating Agencies issues an improved credit rating for the Parent Guarantor prior to the Effective Date so that the circumstances giving rise to the Ratings Downgrade terminate, then the Ratings Downgrade shall be deemed not to have occurred and the Holders shall have no right to demand redemption of their New Notes under this clause.

Rating Agencies shall mean each of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc., Fitch, Inc., or Moody's Investors Services, Inc., their respective successors, or any other nationally recognized statistical rating agency designated by the Parent Guarantor.

If, as a result of this clause, Holders submit Early Redemption Notices in respect of at least 85% of the aggregate principal amount of a series of the New Notes and Old Notes outstanding, the Issuer will have the ability by notice to the Trustee to redeem the entire outstanding principal amount of such series of New Notes and Old Notes on the Effective Date at the same price as for the New Notes and Old Notes being redeemed under this clause. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall be given to the Trustee no later than 15 days prior to the Effective Date. Notice of such redemption shall be given by the Issuer to the Holders of the New Notes and Old Notes of the relevant series in accordance with the Indenture, or at the Issuer's request, by the Trustee, in each case as soon as practicable after receipt by the Trustee of the foregoing notice from the Issuer.

Interest Rate Adjustment Based on Rating Events

The interest rate payable on a series of New Notes will be subject to adjustment from time to time if any of the three Rating Agencies downgrades (or subsequently upgrades) its rating assigned to that series of New Notes and Old Notes, as set forth below.

If the debt rating on a series of New Notes and Old Notes from any one or more of the three Ratings Agencies is decreased to a rating set forth in the table below, the interest rate on that series of Fixed Rate New Notes or the spread on the Floating Rate New Notes, as applicable will increase from the interest rate or spread, respectively, otherwise payable on the original issue date by the sum of the rates set forth in the table below opposite that rating level (calculated per agency), *provided* that, at no time shall the interest rate or spread, as applicable, on any series increase by more than 2.00%, irrespective of ratings, from the original interest rate or

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spread, as applicable, effective as of the date of issuance of such notes; *provided, further* that only the two lowest ratings assigned to a series of New Notes and Old Notes will be taken into account for purposes of any interest rate adjustment.

S&P/Fitch	Moody's	Adjustment from Original Interest Rate/Spread (per Rating Agency)
BB+	Ba1	.25%
BB	Ba2	.50%
BB-	Ba3	.75%
B+	B1	1.00%
B	B2	1.25%
B-	B3	1.50%
CCC+	Caa	1.75%
CCC	Ca	2.00%

If at any time the interest rate or spread, as applicable, on a series of New Notes and Old Notes has been increased as a result of a ratings downgrade by a Rating Agency and such Rating Agency subsequently increases its rating of that series to any of the ratings set forth in the table above, the interest rate or spread, as applicable, on that series will be decreased to the interest rate or spread, as applicable, otherwise payable on that series on the date of the issuance of such notes plus the sum of the applicable interest rates set forth opposite the ratings in the table above. If any of the Rating Agencies subsequently increases its rating of a series of New Notes and Old Notes to better than BB+/Ba1 or its equivalent, the adjustment from the original interest rate or spread, as applicable, attributable to that Rating Agency shall no longer apply, and unless one or more other Rating Agencies rates that series BB+/Ba1 or lower, the interest rate or spread, as applicable, shall revert to the interest rate or spread, as applicable, payable on that series at the date of their issuance.

If at any time during the term of the New Notes, its series is rated A-/A3 or above by any two of the Rating Agencies, the provisions described under this Interest Rate Adjustment Based on Ratings Event section will cease to apply to such series and the effective interest rate or spread, as applicable, on such series at original issuance will remain in effect until the maturity or redemption of that series.

Any interest rate or spread increase or decrease described above will take effect from the first Business Day of the interest period during which a rating change requiring an adjustment in the interest rate occurs. If any Rating Agency changes its rating of a series more than once during any particular interest period, the last such change to occur will control in the event of a conflict. For purposes of this section, the term interest period shall mean the period from and including an interest payment date to and excluding the next succeeding interest payment date, or in connection with the first interest period, the period from and including the issue date of relevant notes to and excluding the first interest payment date.

Modifications and Amendment

The Issuer, the Guarantors and the Trustee may execute agreements adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of the Indenture or of any supplemental agreement or modifying in any manner the rights of the Holders under the New Notes or the Guarantees only with the consent of the Holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding (irrespective of series) that would be affected by the proposed modification or amendment; *provided* that no such agreement shall (a) change the maturity of the principal of, or any installment of interest on, any New Note, or reduce the principal amount or the interest thereof, or extend the time of payment of any installment of interest thereon, or change the currency of payment of principal of, or interest on, any New Note, or change the Issuer's

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or a Guarantor's obligation to pay Additional Amounts, impair or affect the right of any Holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or after the due date thereof (or in the case of redemption on or after the redemption date) or change in any manner adverse to the interests of the Holders the terms and provisions of the Guarantees in respect of the due and punctual payment of principal amount of the New Notes then outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest (and all Additional Amounts, if any) without the consent of the Holder of each New Note so affected; or (b) reduce the aforesaid percentage of notes, the consent of the Holders of which is required for any such agreement, without the consent of all of the Holders of the affected series of the notes then outstanding. To the extent that any changes directly affect fewer than all the series of the notes issued under the Indenture, only the consent of the Holders of notes of the relevant series (in the respective percentages set forth above) will be required.

The Issuer, the Guarantors and the Trustee may, without the consent of the Holders, from time to time execute agreements or amendments or enter into an indenture or indentures supplemental thereto (including in respect of one series of notes only) for one or more of the following purposes:

to convey, transfer, assign, mortgage or pledge any property or assets to the Trustee or another person as security for the New Notes;

to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer or any Guarantors, or successive successions, and the assumption by the successor person of the covenants of the Issuer or any of the Guarantors, pursuant to the Indenture and the New Notes;

to evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment of a successor or successors to the Trustee in any of its capacities and to add to or change any of the provisions of the Indenture to facilitate the administration of the trusts created thereunder by more than one trustee;

to add to the covenants of the Issuer or the Guarantors, for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of the notes issued under the Indenture, or to surrender any rights or powers conferred on the Issuer or the Guarantors in the Indenture;

to add any additional events of default for the benefit of the Holders of all or any series of New Notes (and if such additional events of default are to be for the benefit of less than all series of Holders, stating that such additional events of default are expressly being included solely for the benefit of such series);

to add to, change or eliminate any of the provisions of the Indenture in respect of one or more series of New Notes, provided that any such addition, change or elimination (A) shall neither (i) apply to any New Note of any series created prior to the execution of such supplemental indenture and entitled to the benefit of such provision nor (ii) modify the rights of the Holder of any such New Note with respect to such provision or (B) shall become effective only when there is no such New Note outstanding;

to modify the restrictions on and procedures for, resale and other transfers of the New Notes pursuant to law, regulation or practice relating to the resale or transfer of restricted securities generally;

to provide for the issuance and terms of any particular series of securities, the rights and obligations of the Guarantors and the holders of the securities of such series, the form or forms of the securities of such series and such other matters in connection therewith as the Issuer and the Guarantors shall consider appropriate, including, without limitation, provisions for (a) additional or different covenants, restrictions or conditions applicable to such series, (b) additional or different events of default in respect of such series, (c) a longer or shorter period of grace and/or notice in respect of

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any provision applicable to such series than is otherwise provided, (d) immediate enforcement of any event of default in respect of such series or (e) limitations upon the remedies available in respect of any events of default in respect of such series or upon the rights of the holders of securities of such series to waive any such event of default;

(a) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision contained in the Indenture, any series of New Notes or the Guarantees, or in any supplemental agreement, which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision contained therein or in any supplemental agreement, (b) to eliminate any conflict between the terms hereof and the Trust Indenture Act or (c) to make such other provision in regard to matters or questions arising under the Indenture or under any supplemental agreement as the Issuer may deem necessary or desirable and which will not adversely affect the interests of the Holders to which such provision relates in any material respect;

to reopen the New Notes of any series and create and issue additional New Notes having identical terms and conditions as the New Notes of such series (or in all respects except for the issue date, issue price, first interest accrual date and first interest payment date) so that the additional notes are consolidated and form a single series with the outstanding New Notes and any outstanding Old Notes;

to add any Subsidiary of the Parent Guarantor as a Guarantor with respect to any series of notes, subject to applicable regulatory or contractual limitations relating to such subsidiary's Guarantee;

to provide for the release and termination of any Subsidiary Guarantor's Guarantee in the circumstances described under Guarantees above;

to provide for any amendment, modification or alteration of any Subsidiary Guarantor's Guarantee and the limitations applicable thereto in the circumstances described under Guarantees above; or

to make any other change that does not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders of the series of notes affected thereby.

Certain Covenants

Limitation on Liens

So long as any of the New Notes remains outstanding, the Parent Guarantor will not, nor will it permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, create, assume, guarantee or suffer to exist any mortgage, pledge, security interest or lien (an **Encumbrance**) on any of its Principal Plants or on any capital stock of any Restricted Subsidiary without effectively providing that the New Notes (together with, if the Parent Guarantor shall so determine, any other indebtedness of the Parent Guarantor then existing or thereafter created ranking equally with the New Notes and any other indebtedness of such Restricted Subsidiary then existing or thereafter created) shall be secured by the security for such secured indebtedness equally and ratably therewith, *provided, however*, the above limitation does not apply to:

- (a) purchase money liens, so long as such liens attach only to the assets so acquired and improvements thereon;
- (b) Encumbrances existing at the time of acquisition of property (including through merger or consolidation) or securing indebtedness the proceeds of which are used to pay or reimburse the Parent Guarantor or a Restricted Subsidiary for the cost of such property (provided such indebtedness is incurred within 180 days after such acquisition);

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- (c) Encumbrances on property of a Restricted Subsidiary existing at the time it becomes a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (d) Encumbrances to secure the cost of development or construction of property, or improvements thereon, *provided* that the recourse of the creditors in respect of such indebtedness is limited to such property and improvements;
- (e) Encumbrances in connection with the acquisition or construction of Principal Plants or additions thereto financed by tax-exempt securities;
- (f) Encumbrances securing indebtedness owing to the Parent Guarantor or a Restricted Subsidiary by a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (g) Encumbrances existing at the date of the Indenture;
- (h) Encumbrances required in connection with state or local governmental programs which provide financial or tax benefits, *provided* the obligations secured are in lieu of or reduce an obligation that would have been secured by an Encumbrance permitted under the Indenture;
- (i) any Encumbrance arising by operation of law and not securing amounts more than ninety (90) days overdue or otherwise being contested in good faith;
- (j) judgment Encumbrances not giving rise to an event of default;
- (k) any Encumbrance incurred or deposits made in the ordinary course of business, including, but not limited to, (i) any mechanics , materialmen s, carriers , workmen s, vendors or other like Encumbrances, (ii) any Encumbrances securing amounts in connection with workers compensation, unemployment insurance and other types of social security, and (iii) any easements, rights-of-way, restrictions and other similar charges;
- (l) any Encumbrance upon specific items of inventory or other goods and proceeds of the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary securing the Parent Guarantor s or any such Restricted Subsidiary s obligations in respect of bankers acceptances issued or created for the account of such person to facilitate the purchase, shipment or storage of such inventory or other goods;
- (m) any Encumbrance incurred or deposits made securing the performance of tenders, bids, leases, statutory obligations, surety and appeal bonds, government contracts, performance and return-of-money bonds and other obligations of like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- (n) any Encumbrance on any Principal Plant of the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary in favor of the Federal Government of the United States or the government of any State thereof, or the government of the United Kingdom, or any state in the European Union, or any instrumentality of any of them, securing the obligations of the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to any contract or payments owed to such entity pursuant to applicable laws, rules, regulations or statutes;
- (o) any Encumbrance securing taxes or assessments or other applicable governmental charges or levies;

- (p) extensions, renewals or replacements of the Encumbrances referred to in clauses (a) through (o), *provided* that the amount of indebtedness secured by such extension, renewal or replacement shall not exceed the principal amount of indebtedness being extended, renewed or replaced, together with

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the amount of any premiums, fees, costs and expenses associated with such extension, renewal or replacement, nor shall the pledge, mortgage or lien be extended to any additional Principal Plant unless otherwise permitted under this covenant;

(q) as permitted under the provisions described in the following two paragraphs herein; and

(r) in connection with sale-leaseback transactions permitted under the Indenture.

Notwithstanding the provisions described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary may, without ratably securing the New Notes, create, assume, guarantee or suffer to exist any indebtedness which would otherwise be subject to such restrictions, and renew, extend or replace such indebtedness, *provided* that the aggregate amount of such indebtedness, when added to the fair market value of property transferred in certain sale and leaseback transactions permitted by the Indenture as described below under Sale-Leaseback Financings (computed without duplication of amount) does not at the time exceed 15% of Net-Tangible Assets.

If the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary merges or consolidates with, or purchases all or substantially all of the assets of, another corporation, or the Parent Guarantor sells all or substantially all of its assets to another corporation, and if such other corporation has outstanding obligations secured by an Encumbrance which, by reason of an after-acquired property clause or similar provision, would extend to any Principal Plant owned by the Parent Guarantor or such Restricted Subsidiary immediately prior thereto, the Parent Guarantor or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, will in such event be deemed to have created an Encumbrance, within the prohibition of the covenant described above, unless (a) such merger or consolidation involving a Restricted Subsidiary constitutes a disposition by the Parent Guarantor of its interest in the Restricted Subsidiary or (b) (i) at or prior to the effective date of such merger, consolidation, sale or purchase, such Encumbrance shall be released of record or otherwise satisfied to the extent it would extend to such Principal Plant, (ii) prior thereto, the Parent Guarantor or such Restricted Subsidiary shall have created, as security for the New Notes (and, if the Parent Guarantor shall so determine, as security for any other indebtedness of the Parent Guarantor then existing or thereafter created ranking equally with the New Notes and any other indebtedness of such Restricted Subsidiary then existing or thereafter created), a valid Encumbrance which will rank equally and ratably with the Encumbrances of such other corporation on such Principal Plant of the Parent Guarantor or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, or (iii) such Encumbrance is otherwise permitted or complies with the Covenant described above.

In each instance referred to in the preceding paragraphs where the Parent Guarantor is obligated to provide security for the New Notes (except, for certain issues of indebtedness, in the case of transactions relating to stock of a Restricted Subsidiary), the Parent Guarantor would be required to provide comparable security for other outstanding indebtedness under the indentures and other agreements relating thereto.

Sale-Leaseback Transactions Relating to Principal Plants

(a) Except to the extent permitted under paragraph (c) below, and except for any transaction involving a lease for a temporary period, not to exceed three years, by the end of which it is intended that the use of the leased property by the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary will be discontinued and except for any transaction with a state or local authority that is required in connection with any program, law, statute or regulation that provides financial or tax benefits not available without such transaction, the Parent Guarantor shall not sell any Principal Plant as an entirety, or any substantial portion thereof, with the intention of taking back a lease of such property and the Parent Guarantor will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to sell to anyone other than the Parent Guarantor or a Restricted Subsidiary any Principal Plant as an entirety, or any substantial portion thereof, with the intention of taking back a lease of such property unless:

(i) the net proceeds of such sale (including any purchase money mortgages received in connection with such sale) are at least equal to the fair market value (as determined by an officer of the Parent Guarantor) of such property and

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- (ii) subject to paragraph (d) below, the Parent Guarantor shall, within 120 days after the transfer of title to such property (or, if the Parent Guarantor holds the net proceeds described below in cash or cash equivalents, within two years)
 - (A) purchase, and surrender to the Trustee for retirement as provided in this covenant, a principal amount of New Notes equal to the net proceeds derived from such sale (including the amount of any such purchase money mortgages), or
 - (B) repay other *pari passu* indebtedness of the Parent Guarantor or any Restricted Subsidiary in an amount equal to such net proceeds, or
 - (C) expend an amount equal to such net proceeds for the expansion, construction or acquisition of a Principal Plant, or
 - (D) effect a combination of such purchases, repayments and plant expenditures in an amount equal to such net proceeds.

- (b) At or prior to the date 120 days after a transfer of title to a Principal Plant which shall be subject to the requirements of this covenant, the Parent Guarantor shall furnish to the Trustee:
 - (i) an Officers Certificate stating that paragraph (a) of this covenant has been complied with and setting forth in detail the manner of such compliance, which certificate shall contain information as to
 - (A) the amount of New Notes theretofore redeemed and the amount of New Notes theretofore purchased by the Parent Guarantor and cancelled by the Trustee and the amount of New Notes purchased by the Parent Guarantor and then being surrendered to the Trustee for cancellation,
 - (B) the amount thereof previously credited under paragraph (d) below,
 - (C) the amount thereof which it then elects to have credited on its obligation under paragraph (d) below, and
 - (D) any amount of other indebtedness which the Parent Guarantor has repaid or will repay and of the expenditures which the Parent Guarantor has made or will make in compliance with its obligation under paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) a deposit with the Trustee for cancellation of the New Notes then being surrendered as set forth in such certificate.

- (c) Notwithstanding the restriction of paragraph (a) above, the Parent Guarantor and any one or more Restricted Subsidiaries may transfer property in sale-leaseback transactions which would otherwise be subject to such restriction if the aggregate amount of the fair market value of the property so transferred and not reacquired at such time, when added to the aggregate principal amount of indebtedness for borrowed money permitted by the last paragraph of the covenant described under Limitation on Liens which shall be outstanding at the time (computed without duplication of the value of property transferred as provided in this paragraph (c)), does not at the time exceed 15% of Net Tangible Assets.

- (d) The Parent Guarantor, at its option, shall be entitled to a credit, in respect of its obligation to purchase and retire New Notes under this covenant, for the principal amount of any New Notes deposited with the Trustee for the purpose and also for the principal amount of (i) any New Notes theretofore

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redeemed at the option of the Parent Guarantor and (ii) any New Notes previously purchased by the Parent Guarantor and cancelled by the Trustee, and in each case not theretofore applied as a credit under this paragraph (d) or as part of a sinking fund arrangement for the New Notes.

- (e) For purposes of this covenant, the amount or the principal amount of New Notes which are issued with original issue discount shall be the principal amount of such New Notes that on the date of the purchase or redemption of such New Notes referred to in this covenant could be declared to be due and payable pursuant to the Indenture.

Events of Default

The occurrence and continuance of one or more of the following events will constitute an **Event of Default** under the Indenture and under each series of New Notes and Old Notes:

- (a) *payment default* (i) the Issuer or a Guarantor fails to pay interest within 30 days from the relevant due date, or (ii) the Issuer or a Guarantor fails to pay the principal (or premium, if any) due on the New Notes or the Old Notes at maturity; *provided* that to the extent any such failure to pay principal or premium is caused by a technical or administrative error, delay in processing payments or events beyond the control of the Issuer or Guarantors, no Event of Default shall occur for three days following such failure to pay; *provided further* that, in the case of a redemption payment, no Event of Default shall occur for 30 days following a failure to make such payment;
- (b) *breach of other material obligations* the Issuer or a Guarantor defaults in the performance or observance of any of its other material obligations under or in respect of the New Notes or the Old Notes of a series or the Indenture and such default remains unremedied for 90 days after a written notice has been given to the Issuer and the Parent Guarantor by the Trustee or to the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor and the Trustee by the Holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding New Notes and Old Notes of the applicable series affected thereby, specifying such default or breach and requiring it to be remedied and stating that such notice is a **Notice of Default** under the New Notes and Old Notes of such series;
- (c) *cross-acceleration* any obligation for the payment or repayment of borrowed money having an aggregate outstanding principal amount of at least 100,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) of the Issuer or a Guarantor becomes due and payable prior to its stated maturity by reason of a default and is not paid within 30 days;
- (d) *bankruptcy or insolvency* a court of competent jurisdiction commences bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings against the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor or a Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary under the applicable laws of their respective jurisdictions of incorporation, or the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor or a Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary applies for or institutes such proceedings or offers or makes an assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally, or a third party institutes bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings against the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor or a Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary and such proceedings are not discharged or stayed within 90 days;
- (e) *impossibility due to government action* any governmental order, decree or enactment shall be made in or by Belgium or the jurisdiction of incorporation of a Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary whereby the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor, or such Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary is prevented from observing and performing in full its obligations as set forth in the terms and conditions of the New Notes and the Guarantees, respectively, and this situation is not cured within 90 days; or
- (f) *invalidity of the Guarantees* the Guarantees provided by the Parent Guarantor or a Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary cease to be valid and legally binding for any reason whatsoever or the

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Parent Guarantor or a Guarantor that is a Significant Subsidiary seeks to deny or disaffirm its obligations under the Guarantee. If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing with respect to the New Notes and the Old Notes of any series, then in each and every case, unless the principal of all of the New Notes and the Old Notes of such series shall already have become due and payable (in which case no action is required for the acceleration of the New Notes and the Old Notes of such series), the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of New Notes and the Old Notes of such series then outstanding, by written notice to the Issuer, the Parent Guarantor and the Trustee as provided in the Indenture, may declare the entire principal of all the New Notes and the Old Notes of such series, and the interest accrued thereon, to be due and payable immediately, *provided, however*, that if an Event of Default specified in paragraph (d) above with respect to any series of the New Notes and the Old Notes at the time outstanding occurs, the principal amount of that series shall automatically, and without any declaration or other action on the part of the Trustee or any Holder, become immediately due and payable. Under certain circumstances, the Holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of a series of New Notes and the Old Notes then outstanding may, by written notice to the Issuer and the Trustee as provided in the Indenture, waive all defaults and rescind and annul such declaration and its consequences, but no such waiver or rescission and annulment shall extend to or shall affect any subsequent default or shall impair any right consequent thereon.

Substitution of the Issuer or Guarantor; Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

In all cases subject to the provisions described above under Holders Option to Require Repayment upon a Change in Control, (i) the Issuer or a Guarantor, without the consent of the Holders of any of the New Notes, may consolidate with or merge into, or sell, transfer, lease or convey all or substantially all of their respective assets to, any corporation and (ii) the Issuer may at any time substitute for the Issuer either a Guarantor or any Affiliate (as defined below) of a Guarantor as principal debtor under the New Notes (a **Substitute Issuer**); *provided that*:

- (a) the Substitute Issuer or any other successor company shall expressly assume the Issuer's or such Guarantor's respective obligations under the New Notes or the Guarantees, as the case may be, and the Indenture;
- (b) any other successor company is organized under the laws of a member country of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
- (c) the Issuer is not in default of any payments due under the New Notes and immediately before and after giving effect to such consolidation, merger, sale, transfer, lease or conveyance, no Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (d) in the case of a Substitute Issuer:
 - (i) the obligations of the Substitute Issuer arising under or in connection with the New Notes and the Indenture are fully, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the Parent Guarantor and each Subsidiary Guarantor (if any) on the same terms as existed immediately prior to such substitution under the Guarantees given by such Guarantors;
 - (ii) the Parent Guarantor, the Issuer and the Substitute Issuer jointly and severally indemnify each Holder for any income tax or other tax (if any) recognized by such Holder solely as a result of the substitution of the Substitute Issuer (and not as a result of any transfer by such Holder);
 - (iii) each stock exchange on which the New Notes are listed shall have confirmed that, following the proposed substitution of the Substitute Issuer, such New Notes will continue to be listed on such stock exchange; and

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- (iv) each rating agency that rates the New Notes shall have confirmed that, following the proposed substitution of the Substitute Issuer, such New Notes will continue to have the same or better rating as immediately prior to such substitution; and

- (e) written notice of such transaction shall be promptly provided to the Holders.

For purposes of the foregoing, **Affiliate** shall mean, with respect to any specified person, any other person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified person.

Upon the effectiveness of any substitution, all of the foregoing provisions will apply *mutatis mutandis*, and references elsewhere herein to the Issuer or a Guarantor will, where the context so requires, be deemed to be or include references, to any successor company.

Discharge and Defeasance

Discharge of Indenture

The Indenture provides that the Issuer and the Guarantors will be discharged from any and all obligations in respect of the Indenture (except for certain obligations to register the transfer of New Notes, replace stolen, lost or mutilated New Notes, make payments of principal and interest and maintain paying agencies) if:

- the Issuer or the Guarantors have paid or caused to be paid in full the principal of and interest on all New Notes outstanding thereunder;

- the Issuer or the Guarantors shall have delivered to the Trustee for cancellation all New Notes outstanding theretofore authenticated; or

- all New Notes not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation (i) have become due and payable, (ii) will become due and payable in accordance with their terms within one year or (iii) are to be, or have been, called for redemption as described under **Optional Redemption** or **Optional Tax Redemption** within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the Trustee for the giving of notice of redemption, and, in any such case, the Issuer or the Guarantors shall have irrevocably deposited with the Trustee as trust funds in irrevocable trust, specifically pledged as security for, and dedicated solely to, the benefit of the Holders of such New Notes, (a) cash in U.S. dollars in an amount, or (b) U.S. Government Obligations (as defined below) which through the payment of interest thereon and principal thereof in accordance with their terms will provide not later than the due date of any payment, cash in U.S. dollars in an amount, or (c) any combination of (a) and (b), sufficient to pay all the principal of, and interest (and Additional Amounts, if any) on, all such New Notes not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation on the dates such payments are due in accordance with the terms of the Notes and all other amounts payable under the Indenture by the Issuer.

U.S. Government Obligations means securities which are (i) direct obligations of the U.S. government or (ii) obligations of a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government, the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government, which, in either case, are full faith and credit obligations of the U.S. government payable in U.S. dollars and are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof.

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Covenant Defeasance

The Indenture also provides that the Issuer and the Guarantors need not comply with certain covenants of the Indenture (including those described under **Certain Covenants Limitation on Liens**), and the Guarantors shall be released from their obligations under the Guarantees, if:

the Issuer (or the Guarantors) irrevocably deposit with the Trustee as trust funds in irrevocable trust, specifically pledged as security for, and dedicated solely to, the benefit of the holders of such New Notes, (i) cash in U.S. dollars in an amount, or (ii) U.S. government obligations which through the payment of interest thereon and principal thereof in accordance with their terms will provide not later than one day before the due date of any payment cash in U.S. dollars in an amount, or (iii) any combination of (i) and (ii), sufficient to pay all the principal of, and interest on, the New Notes then outstanding on the dates such payments are due in accordance with the terms of the New Notes;

certain events of default, or events which with notice or lapse of time or both would become such an event of default, shall not have occurred and be continuing on the date of such deposit;

the Issuer, or the Guarantors, as the case may be, deliver to the Trustee an opinion of tax counsel of recognized standing with respect to U.S. federal income tax matters to the effect that the beneficial owners of the New Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the exercise of such Covenant Defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would be the case if such Covenant Defeasance had not occurred;

the Issuer, or the Guarantors, as the case may be, deliver to the Trustee an opinion of tax counsel of recognized standing in its jurisdiction of incorporation to the effect that such deposit and related Covenant Defeasance will not cause the Holders, other than Holders who are or who are deemed to be residents of such jurisdiction of incorporation or use or hold or are deemed to use or hold their New Notes in carrying on a business in such jurisdiction of incorporation, to recognize income, gain or loss for income tax purposes in such jurisdiction of incorporation, and to the effect that payments out of the trust fund will be free and exempt from any and all withholding and other income taxes of whatever nature of such jurisdiction of incorporation or political subdivision thereof or therein having power to tax, except in the case of New Notes beneficially owned (i) by a person who is or is deemed to be a resident of such jurisdiction of incorporation or (ii) by a person who uses or holds or is deemed to use or hold such New Notes in carrying on a business in such jurisdiction of incorporation; and

the Issuer, or the Guarantors, as the case may be, deliver to the Trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of legal counsel of recognized standing, each stating that all conditions precedent provided for relating to such Covenant Defeasance have been complied with.

The effecting of these arrangements is also known as **Covenant Defeasance**.

Additional Amounts

To the extent that any Guarantor is required to make payments in respect of the New Notes, such Guarantor will make all payments in respect of the New Notes without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by way of withholding or deduction at source by or on behalf of any jurisdiction in which such Guarantor is incorporated, organized or otherwise tax resident or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax (the **Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction**) unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In such event, such Guarantor will pay to the Holders such additional amounts (the **Additional Amounts**) as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holders, after such withholding or deduction, shall equal the

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respective amounts of principal and interest which would otherwise have been receivable in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such Additional Amounts shall be payable on account of any taxes or duties which:

- (a) are payable by any person acting as custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Guarantor from payment of principal or interest made by it;
- (b) are payable by reason of the Holder or beneficial owner having, or having had, some personal or business connection with such Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction and not merely by reason of the fact that payments in respect of the New Notes or the Guarantees are, or for purposes of taxation are deemed to be, derived from sources in, or are secured in the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction;
- (c) are imposed or withheld by reason of the failure of the Holder or beneficial owner to provide certification, information, documents or other evidence concerning the nationality, residence or identity of the Holder and beneficial owner or to make any valid or timely declaration or similar claim or satisfy any other reporting requirements relating to such matters, whether required or imposed by statute, treaty, regulation or administrative practice, as a precondition to exemption from, or a reduction in the rate of withholding or deduction of, such taxes;
- (d) consist of any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, excise, transfer, personal property or similar taxes;
- (e) are imposed on or with respect to any payment by the applicable Guarantors to the registered Holder if such Holder is a fiduciary or partnership or any person other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent that taxes would not have been imposed on such payment had such registered Holder been the sole beneficial owner of such New Note;
- (f) are deducted or withheld pursuant to (i) any European Union directive or regulation concerning the taxation of interest income; (ii) any international treaty or understanding relating to such taxation and to which the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction or the European Union is a party, or (iii) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with, such directive, regulation, treaty or understanding;
- (g) are payable by reason of a change in law or practice that becomes effective more than 30 days after the relevant payment of principal or interest becomes due, or is duly provided for and written notice thereof is provided to the Holders, whichever occurs later;
- (h) are payable because any New Note was presented to a particular paying agent for payment if the New Note could have been presented to another paying agent without any such withholding or deduction; or
- (i) are payable for any combination of (a) through (h) above.

References to principal or interest in respect of the New Notes shall be deemed to include any Additional Amounts, which may be payable as set forth in the Indenture.

The preceding covenant regarding Additional Amounts will not apply to any Guarantor at any time when such Guarantor is incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States; *provided, however*, that such covenant will apply to the Issuer at any time when it is incorporated in a jurisdiction outside the United States.

Indemnification of Judgment Currency

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To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the Issuer and each of the Guarantors will indemnify each Holder against any loss incurred by such Holder as a result of any judgment or order being given or made for any amount due under any New Note or Guarantee and such judgment or order being expressed and paid in a

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currency (the **Judgment Currency**), which is other than U.S. dollars and as a result of any variation between (i) the rate of exchange at which the U.S. dollar is converted into the Judgment Currency for the purposes of such judgment or order and (ii) the spot rate of exchange in The City of New York at which the Holder on the date of payment of such judgment is able to purchase U.S. dollars with the amount of the Judgment Currency actually received by such Holder. This indemnification will constitute a separate and independent obligation of the Issuer or each of the Guarantors, as the case may be, and will continue in full force and effect notwithstanding any such judgment or order as aforesaid. The term **spot rate of exchange** includes any premiums and costs of exchange payable in connection with the purchase of, or conversion into, U.S. dollars.

Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction

The Indenture, the New Notes and the Guarantees will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

The Issuer and the Guarantors have irrevocably submitted to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of any U.S. state or federal court in the Borough of Manhattan in The City of New York, New York with respect to any legal suit, action or proceeding arising out of or based upon the Indenture, the New Notes or the Guarantees.

Regarding the Trustee, Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

For a description of the duties and the immunities and rights of any Trustee, paying agent, transfer agent or registrar under the Indenture, reference is made to the Indenture, and the obligations of any Trustee, paying agent, transfer agent and registrar to the Holder are subject to such immunities and rights.

Definitions

Net Tangible Assets means the total assets of the Parent Guarantor and its Restricted Subsidiaries (including, with respect to the Parent Guarantor, its net investment in subsidiaries that are not Restricted Subsidiaries) after deducting therefrom (a) all current liabilities (excluding any thereof constituting debt by reason of being renewable or extendable) and (b) all goodwill, trade names, trademarks, patents, unamortized debt discount and expense, organization and developmental expenses and other like segregated intangibles, all as computed by the Parent Guarantor in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied by the Parent Guarantor as of a date within 90 days of the date as of which the determination is being made; provided, that any items constituting deferred income taxes, deferred investment tax credit or other similar items shall not be taken into account as a liability or as a deduction from or adjustment to total assets.

Principal Plant means (a) any brewery, or any manufacturing, processing or packaging plant, now owned or hereafter acquired by the Parent Guarantor or any Subsidiary, but shall not include (i) any brewery or manufacturing, processing or packaging plant which the Parent Guarantor shall by board resolution have determined is not of material importance to the total business conducted by the Parent Guarantor and its Subsidiaries, (ii) any plant which the Parent Guarantor shall by board resolution have determined is used primarily for transportation, marketing or warehousing (any such determination to be effective as of the date specified in the applicable board resolution) or (iii) at the option of the Parent Guarantor, any plant that (A) does not constitute part of the brewing operations of the Parent Guarantor and its Subsidiaries and (B) has a net book value, as reflected on the balance sheet contained in the Parent Guarantor's financial statements of not more than \$100,000,000, and (b) any other facility owned by the Parent Guarantor or any of its Subsidiaries that the Parent Guarantor shall, by board resolution, designate as a Principal Plant. Following any determination, designation or election referred to herein that a brewery or plant shall not be included as a Principal Plant, the Parent Guarantor may, at its option, by board resolution, elect that such facility subsequently be included as a Principal Plant.

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Restricted Subsidiary means (a) any Subsidiary which owns or operates a Principal Plant, (b) any other subsidiary which the Parent Guarantor, by board resolution, shall elect to be treated as a Restricted Subsidiary, until such time as the Parent Guarantor may, by further board resolution, elect that such Subsidiary shall no longer be a Restricted Subsidiary, successive such elections being permitted without restriction, and (c) the Issuer and the Subsidiary Guarantors; *provided* that each of Companhia de Bebidas das Américas AmBev and Grupo Modelo S.A.B. de C.V. shall not be Restricted Subsidiaries until and unless the Parent Guarantor owns, directly or indirectly, 100% of the equity interests in such company. Any such election will be effective as of the date specified in the applicable board resolution.

Significant Subsidiary means any Subsidiary (i) the consolidated revenue of which represents 10% or more of the consolidated revenue of the Parent Guarantor, (ii) the consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of which represents 10% or more of the consolidated EBITDA of the Parent Guarantor or (iii) the consolidated gross assets of which represent 10% or more of the consolidated gross assets of the Parent Guarantor, in each case as reflected in the most recent annual audited financial statements of the Parent Guarantor, *provided* that (A) in the case of a Subsidiary acquired by the Parent Guarantor during or after the financial year shown in the most recent annual audited financial statements of the Parent Guarantor, such calculation shall be made on the basis of the contribution of the Subsidiary considered on a pro-forma basis as if it had been acquired at the beginning of the relevant period, with the pro-forma calculation (including any adjustments) being made by the Parent Guarantor acting in good faith and (B) EBITDA shall be calculated by the Parent Guarantor in substantially the same manner as it is calculated for the amounts shown in the Summary Financial Information included in this prospectus, adjusted for exceptional items.

Subsidiary means any corporation of which more than 50% of the issued and outstanding stock entitled to vote for the election of directors (otherwise than by reason of default in dividends) is at the time owned directly or indirectly by the Parent Guarantor or a Subsidiary or Subsidiaries or by the Parent Guarantor and a Subsidiary or Subsidiaries.

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SUMMARY OF MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion summarises the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Exchange Offers. It applies to you only if you tender your Old Notes for New Notes in one or more of the Exchange Offers. This section is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, and published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect and subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH YOUR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PARTICIPATING IN THE EXCHANGE OFFERS.

Treatment of the Exchange

The exchange of the Old Notes for the New Notes should not be a taxable event for United States federal income tax purposes, and you therefore should not recognize gain or loss as a result of this exchange. Accordingly, for United States federal income tax purposes, your tax basis in the New Notes should equal your basis in your Old Notes, your holding period in the New Notes should include your holding period in your exchanged Old Notes, and payments of interest, premium and principal on the New Notes should be treated in the same manner as such payments were treated with respect to the Old Notes.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

These Exchange Offers do not constitute an invitation to participate in the Exchange Offers in any jurisdiction in which, or to any person to or from whom, it is unlawful to make such invitation or for there to be such participation under applicable securities laws. The distribution of this prospectus in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this prospectus comes are required by the Issuer to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions.

If you want to participate in the Exchange Offers, you must represent and agree, among other things, that:

you are acquiring the New Notes issued in the Exchange Offers in the ordinary course of your business;

if you are not a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act, you are not participating in or intend to participate in the distribution of the New Notes, and you do not intend to engage in and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the New Notes to be issued in the Exchange Offers;

if you are a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act, you did not purchase the Old Notes to be exchanged in the Exchange Offers from the Issuer or any of its affiliates, you will acquire the New Notes for your own account in exchange for Old Notes that you acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, and you will comply with the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale of the New Notes, and you cannot rely on the position of the SEC's staff in their interpretative letters and, in the European Economic Area, you will not make any offer or sale which will require the Issuer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive;

you are not prohibited by any law or policy from participating in the Exchange Offers;

you are not an affiliate of ours, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, or if you are such an affiliate, you will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable;

if you are located in a member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive:

- c) you are a legal entity authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities; or
- d) you are a legal entity which has two or more of: (i) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (ii) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000; and (iii) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in your last annual or consolidated accounts,

and you will not make any offer which will require the Issuer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive;

you are not located or resident in the United Kingdom or, if you are located or resident in the United Kingdom, you are a person falling within the definition of investment professionals (as defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the "Order") or within Article 43(2) of the Order, or to whom this prospectus may lawfully be communicated in accordance with the Order; and

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you are not acting on behalf of someone who cannot truthfully and completely make such representations.

If you fail to satisfy any of these conditions, you cannot rely on the position of the SEC set forth in the interpretative letters referred to above under The Exchange Offers Terms of the Exchange Offers and you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a resale of the New Notes.

Each broker-dealer that receives New Notes for its own account pursuant to the Exchange Offers must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such New Notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of New Notes received in exchange for Old Notes where such New Notes were acquired as a result of market making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed in the Registration Rights Agreement that we will allow broker-dealers to use this prospectus in connection with the resale of such New Notes, for a period commencing on the day the relevant Exchange Offer is consummated and continuing for 90 days (or such shorter period during which participating broker-dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus).

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of New Notes by broker-dealers. New Notes received by broker-dealers for their own account pursuant to the Exchange Offers may be sold from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, through the writing of options on the New Notes or a combination of such methods of resale, at market prices prevailing at the time of resale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or negotiated prices. Any such resale may be made directly to purchasers or to or through brokers or dealers who may receive compensation in the form of commissions or concessions from any such broker-dealer or the purchasers of any such New Notes. Any broker-dealer that resells New Notes that were received by it for its own account pursuant to the Exchange Offers and any broker or dealer that participates in a distribution of such New Notes may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any profit on any such resale of New Notes and any commission or concessions received by any such persons may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act. The letter of transmittal states that, by acknowledging that it will deliver and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act.

For a period of 90 days after the expiration date, we will send additional copies of this prospectus and any amendment or supplement to this prospectus to any broker-dealer that requests such documents in the letter of transmittal. Any such requests should be directed to the Exchange Agent.

We have agreed in the Registration Rights Agreement to pay all expenses incident to the Exchange Offers other than commissions or concessions of any brokers or dealers and will indemnify the holders of the securities, (including any broker-dealers) against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

By accepting an Exchange Offer, each broker-dealer that receives New Notes in the Exchange Offers agrees that it will stop using this prospectus if it receives notice from us of any event which makes any statement in this prospectus false in any material respect or which requires any changes in this prospectus in order to make the statements true.

We are delivering copies of this prospectus in electronic form through the facilities of DTC. You may obtain paper copies of the prospectus by contacting the exchange agent at its address specified on the inside back cover of this prospectus. By participating in an Exchange Offer, you will (unless you have requested paper delivery of documents) be consenting to electronic delivery of these documents.

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VALIDITY OF THE NEW NOTES AND THE GUARANTEES

The validity of the New Notes and of the Guarantees, except for the authorization of the Guarantees issued by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, BrandBrew S.A. and Cobrew NV/SA will be passed upon for us by Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, New York, New York. The authorization of the Guarantees issued by Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV, BrandBrew S.A. and Cobrew NV/SA will be passed upon for us by Linklaters, LLP.

EXPERTS

Our financial statements as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 and for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2009 included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the audit reports of Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler (**KPMG**) Réviseurs d Entreprises SCCRL/Bedrijfsrevisoren BCVBA, independent registered public accounting firm, and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firms as experts in auditing and accounting. KPMG (Avenue du Bourget/Bourgetlaan 40, 1130 Brussels, Belgium) is a member of the Institut des Réviseurs d Entreprises/Instituut der Bedrijfsrevisoren. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (800 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63101) is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The audited financial statements of the Anheuser-Busch U.S. Beer and Packaging reporting entities as of and for the year ended 31 December 2009 and the audited financial statement of Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc. as of 31 December 2008, not separately presented in this prospectus, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report thereon appears herein. Such financial statements, to the extent they have been included in our financial statements, have been so included in reliance on the reports of such independent registered public accounting firm given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The audited financial statements of Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc. as of 31 December 2007 and 2006 and for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2007 included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

Consents to the inclusion in this prospectus of such reports by KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have been filed as Exhibits 23.1 and 23.2 to the Form F-4, respectively.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements are attached hereto starting on page F-1 of this prospectus. The audit reports of KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firms, are included herein immediately preceding the audited consolidated financial statements.

Also included are audited financial statements and schedules of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. for the year ended 31 December 2007 and the unaudited nine-month period ended 30 September 2008 starting on page AF-1 of this prospectus. The audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, is included herein immediately preceding the audited Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. financial statements.

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AB INBEV GROUP ACTUAL HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV :

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the combined financial statements of the Anheuser-Busch US Beer and Packaging reporting entities, wholly owned subsidiaries, which statements reflect total assets constituting 60.1 percent at December 31, 2009 and total revenues constituting 40.8 percent in 2009, of the related consolidated 2009 totals. We also did not audit the consolidated balance sheet of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, which balance sheet reflects total assets constituting 15.3 percent at December 31, 2008, of the related consolidated 2008 totals. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for respectively the Anheuser-Busch US Beer and Packaging reporting entities and Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren Réviseurs d Entreprises

Statutory auditor

represented by

/s/ Jos Briers

Révisieur d Entreprises/Bedrijfsrevisor

Brussels, BELGIUM

April 14, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the balance sheet. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the balance sheet referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

St. Louis, MO

June 26, 2009

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV:

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheets of the Anheuser-Busch US Beer and Packaging reporting entities as of December 31, 2009, and the related combined statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended (not presented herein). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the accompanying combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Anheuser-Busch US Beer and Packaging reporting entities at December 31, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

St. Louis, MO

April 14, 2010

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For the year ended 31 December

Million US dollar	Notes	2009	2008	2007 ¹
Revenue		36 758	23 507	19 735
Cost of sales		(17 198)	(10 336)	(8 118)
Gross profit		19 560	13 171	11 617
Distribution expenses		(2 671)	(2 725)	(2 343)
Sales and marketing expenses		(4 992)	(3 510)	(2 919)
Administrative expenses		(2 310)	(1 478)	(1 354)
Other operating income/(expenses)	7	661	440	360
Restructuring (including impairment losses)	8	(153)	(457)	(59)
Fair value adjustments	8	(67)	(43)	-
Business and asset disposal (including impairment losses)	8	1 541	(38)	537
Disputes	8	-	(20)	33
Profit from operations		11 569	5 340	5 872
Finance cost	11	(4 920)	(1 888)	(975)
Finance income	11	501	288	157
Net finance cost		(4 419)	(1 600)	(818)
Share of result of associates	16	513	60	1
Profit before tax		7 663	3 800	5 055
Income tax expense	12	(1 786)	(674)	(888)
Profit		5 877	3 126	4 167
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of AB InBev		4 613	1 927	3 005
Non-controlling interest		1 264	1 199	1 162
Basic earnings per share	23	2.91	1.93	3.08
Diluted earnings per share	23	2.90	1.93	3.06

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December

Million US dollar	2009	2008	2007
Profit	5 877	3 126	4 167
Other comprehensive income:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (gains/(losses))	2 468	(4 212)	2 055
Cash flow hedges			
Recognized in equity	729	(2 311)	3
Removed from equity and included in profit or loss	478	(22)	33
Removed from equity and included in the initial cost of inventories	(37)	25	(13)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	134	(372)	45
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	3 772	(6 892)	2 123
Total comprehensive income	9 649	(3 766)	6 290
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of AB InBev	8 168	(4 690)	5 065
Non-controlling interest	1 481	924	1 225

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

¹ 2007 Basic and diluted earnings per share restated in accordance with IAS 33 (refer to note 23 *Changes in Equity and Earnings per share*)

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Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December			2008	
Million US dollar	Notes	2009	Adjusted ¹	Reported ²
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	13	16 461	19 671	19 674
Goodwill	14	52 125	50 244	49 556
Intangible assets	15	23 165	23 637	23 673
Investments in associates	16	6 744	6 871	6 868
Investment securities	17	277	239	239
Deferred tax assets	18	949	932	932
Employee benefits	25	10	8	8
Trade and other receivables	20	1 941	1 315	1 334
		101 672	102 917	102 284
Current assets				
Investment securities	17	55	270	270
Inventories	19	2 354	2 868	2 903
Income tax receivable		590	580	580
Trade and other receivables	20	4 099	4 126	4 136
Cash and cash equivalents	21	3 689	2 936	2 936
Assets held for sale	22	66	51	51
		10 853	10 831	10 876
Total assets		112 525	113 748	113 160
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Issued capital	23	1 732	1 730	1 730
Share premium		17 515	17 477	17 477
Reserves		623	(3 247)	(3 247)
Retained earnings		10 448	6 482	6 482
Equity attributable to equity holders of AB InBev		30 318	22 442	22 442
Non-controlling interest		2 853	1 989	1 989
		33 171	24 431	24 431
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	24	47 049	48 039	48 025
Employee benefits	25	2 611	2 983	3 009
Deferred tax liabilities	18	12 495	12 569	12 076
Trade and other payables	28	1 979	1 763	1 688
Provisions	27	966	796	796
		65 100	66 150	65 594
Current liabilities				
Bank overdrafts	21	28	765	765
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	24	2 015	11 301	11 301
Income tax payable		526	405	405
Trade and other payables	28	11 377	10 238	10 206
Provisions	27	308	458	458
		14 254	23 167	23 135
Total equity and liabilities		112 525	113 748	113 160

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

¹ 2008 as reported, adjusted to reflect the opening balance sheet adjustments following the completion of the purchase price allocation of the Anheuser-Busch acquisition as required by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* §45, which requires retrospective application of post-acquisition adjustments (refer Note 6 *Acquisitions*)

and disposals of subsidiaries).

² 2008 amounts reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation in line with the adoption of the *Improvements to IFRSs (2008)*.

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Million US dollar	Attributable to equity holders of AB InBev										Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share-based payment reserves	Treasury shares	Translation reserves	Hedging reserves	Actuarial gains/losses	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Share premium	Issued capital		
As per 01 January 2007	86	(44)	2 912	63	(340)	(13)	4 177	16 149	558	8 750	1 159	17 308
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 005	3 005	-	-	1 162	4 164
Other comprehensive income												
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (gains/(losses))	-	-	1 985	-	-	-	-	1 985	-	-	70	2 055
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	(4)	23
Actuarial gains/losses	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48	-	-	(3)	45
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1 985	27	48	-	3 005	5 065	-	-	1 225	6 290
Shares issued	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	53
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(571)	-	-	(400)	(971)
Share-based payments	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	4	35
Treasury shares	-	-	(659)	-	-	-	-	(666)	-	(7)	(3)	(669)
Scope changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	(71)	(75)
Other	-	-	-	(4)	(1)	-	10	-	-	(5)	(22)	(22)
As per 31 December 2007	117	(703)	4 893	89	(292)	(25)	6 617	20 057	559	8 802	1 892	21 949

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Million US dollar	Attributable to equity holders of AB InBev											Total equity	
	Share- based Treasury	Issued capital	Share premium	based shares	payment reserves	Translation reserves	Hedging reserves	Actuarial gains/ losses	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non- controlling interest		Total
As per 1 January 2008		559	8 802	(703)	117	4 893	89	(292)	(25)	6 617	20 057	1 892	21 949
Profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 927	1 927	1 199	3 126
Other comprehensive income													
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (gains/(losses))		-	-	-	-	(3 866)	-	-	-	-	(3 866)	(346)	(4 212)
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	-	-	(2 331)	-	-	-	(2 331)	23	(2 308)
Actuarial gains/losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	(420)	-	-	(420)	48	(372)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(3 866)	(2 331)	(420)	-	1 927	(4 690)	924	(3 766)
Shares issued		1 171	8 675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 846	-	9 846
Transaction cost capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(117)	(117)	-	(117)
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2 010)	(2 010)	(618)	(2 628)
Share-based payments		-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12
Treasury shares		-	-	(294)	-	-	-	-	(421)	-	(715)	(1)	(716)
Scope changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	(214)	(149)
As per 31 December 2008		1 730	17 477	(997)	123	1 027	(2 242)	(712)	(446)	6 482	22 442	1 989	24 431

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Million US dollar	Attributable to equity holders of AB InBev Share-										Total equity	
	Issued capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	based payment reserves	Translation reserves	Hedging reserves	Actuarial gains/ losses	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		Non- controlling interest
As per 1 January 2009	1 730	17 477	(997)	123	1 027	(2 242)	(712)	(446)	6 482	22 442	1 989	24 431
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 613	4 613	1 264	5 877
Other comprehensive income												
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (gains/(losses))	-	-	-	-	2 216	-	-	-	-	2 216	252	2 468
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	1 190	-	-	-	1 190	(20)	1 170
Actuarial gains/losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	(16)	149	(15)	134
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2 216	1 190	165	-	4 597	8 168	1 481	9 649
Shares issued	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(669)	(669)	(722)	(1 391)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	145	10	155
Treasury shares	-	-	338	-	-	-	-	(184)	-	154	(3)	151
Scope changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)	11	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	87	134
As per 31 December 2009	1 732	17 515	(659)	268	3 243	(1 052)	(547)	(630)	10 448	30 318	2 853	33 171

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December

Million US dollar	2009	2008 ¹	2007 ¹
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit	5 877	3 126	4 167
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2 818	1 912	1 408
Impairment losses on receivables, inventories and other assets	167	149	67
Additions/(reversals) in provisions and employee benefits	188	572	186
Net finance cost	4 419	1 600	818
Loss/(gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(189)	(56)	(59)
Loss/(gain) on sale of subsidiaries, associates and assets held for sale	(1 555)	(33)	(500)
Equity-settled share-based payment expense	208	63	72
Income tax expense	1 786	674	888
Other non-cash items included in the profit	24	(12)	41
Share of result of associates	(513)	(60)	(1)
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital and use of provisions	13 230	7 935	7 087
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	149	201	(23)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	301	(388)	(94)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	337	364	487
Pension contributions and use of provisions	(548)	(490)	(496)
Cash generated from operations	13 469	7 622	6 961
Interest paid	(2 908)	(975)	(852)
Interest received	132	126	60
Dividends received	-	1	1
Income tax paid	(1 569)	(1 241)	(613)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	9 124	5 533	5 557
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets	327	228	193
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	877	76	86
Proceeds from sale of associates	936	13	-
Sale of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of	5 232	47	577
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(608)	(51 626)	(260)
Purchase of non-controlling interest	(38)	(853)	(1 576)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets	(1 713)	(2 652)	(2 162)
Net proceeds/(acquisition) of other assets	227	(114)	(82)
Net repayments/(payments) of loans granted	29	3	(1)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	5 269	(54 878)	(3 225)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from the issue of share capital	76	9 764	115
Net purchase of treasury shares	-	(797)	(821)
Proceeds from borrowings	27 834	56 425	8 950
Payments on borrowings	(39 627)	(11 953)	(8 449)
Cash net finance costs other than interests	(62)	(632)	(60)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(4)	(6)	(10)
Dividends paid	(1 313)	(2 922)	(1 052)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(13 096)	49 879	(1 327)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1 297	534	1 005
Cash and cash equivalents less bank overdrafts at beginning of year	2 171	1 831	705
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	193	(194)	121
Cash and cash equivalents less bank overdrafts at end of year	3 661	2 171	1 831

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

¹ Reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation

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Table of Contents**Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)****1. CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Anheuser-Busch InBev is a publicly traded company (Euronext: ABI) based in Leuven, Belgium, with an American Depositary Receipt secondary listing on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: BUD). It is the leading global brewer and one of the world's top five consumer products companies. A true consumer-centric, sales driven organization, AB InBev manages a portfolio of well over 200 brands that includes global flagship brands Budweiser®, Stella Artois® and Beck's®, fast growing multi-country brands like Leffe® and Hoegaarden®, and strong local champions such as Bud Light®, Skol®, Brahma®, Quilmes®, Michelob®, Harbin®, Sedrin®, Klinskoye®, Sibirskaya Korona®, Chernigivske®, and Jupiler®, among others. In addition, the company owns a 50 percent equity interest in the operating subsidiary of Grupo Modelo, Mexico's leading brewer and owner of the global Corona® brand. AB InBev's dedication to heritage and quality is rooted in brewing traditions that originate from the Den Hoorn brewery in Leuven, Belgium, dating back to 1366 and the pioneering spirit of the Anheuser & Co brewery, which traces its origins back to 1852 in St. Louis, USA. Geographically diversified with a balanced exposure to developed and developing markets, AB InBev leverages the collective strengths of its approximately 116 000 employees based in operations in over 23 countries across the world. The company strives to be the Best Beer Company in a Better World. In 2009, AB InBev realized 36.8 billion US dollar revenue.

The consolidated financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2009 comprise the company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as AB InBev or the company) and the company's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on 12 April 2010.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the European Union up to 31 December 2009 (collectively IFRS). AB InBev did not apply any European carve-outs from IFRS. AB InBev has not applied early any new IFRS requirements that are not yet effective in 2009.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(A) BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT**

Depending on the applicable IFRS requirements, the measurement basis used in preparing the financial statements is cost, net realizable value, fair value or recoverable amount. Whenever IFRS provides an option between cost and another measurement basis (e.g. systematic re-measurement), the cost approach is applied.

(B) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Effective 1 January 2009, the company changed the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements from the euro to the US dollar, reflecting the post-Anheuser-Busch acquisition profile of the company's revenue and cash flows, which are now primarily generated in US dollars and US dollar-linked currencies. AB InBev believes that this change provides greater alignment of the presentation currency with AB InBev's most significant operating currency and underlying financial performance. Unless otherwise specified, all financial information included in these financial statements have been stated in US dollars and has been rounded to the nearest million. The functional currency of the parent company is the euro.

(C) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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Table of Contents**Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)**

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(D) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries are those companies in which AB InBev, directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than half of the voting rights or, otherwise, has control, directly or indirectly, over the operations so as to govern the financial and operating policies in order to obtain benefits from the companies' activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. Control is presumed to exist where AB InBev owns, directly or indirectly, more than one half of the voting rights (which does not always equate to economic ownership), unless it can be demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities AB InBev has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions. Jointly controlled entities are consolidated using the proportionate method of consolidation.

Associates are undertakings in which AB InBev has significant influence over the financial and operating policies, but which it does not control. This is generally evidenced by ownership of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. In certain instances, the company may hold directly and indirectly an ownership interest of 50% or more in an entity, yet not have effective control. In these instances, such investments are accounted for as associates. Associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When AB InBev's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that AB InBev has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

The financial statements of the company's subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between group companies have been eliminated.

Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of AB InBev's interest in the entity. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

A listing of the company's most important subsidiaries and associates is set out in Note 36 *AB InBev companies*.

(E) SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2009.

IAS 1 (revised) *Presentation of financial statements*

The revised standard prohibits the presentation of items of income and expenses (that is non-owner changes in equity) in the statement of changes in equity, requiring non-owner changes in equity to be presented separately from owner changes in equity. All non-owner changes in equity are required to be shown in a performance statement.

Entities can choose whether to present one performance statement (the statement of comprehensive income) or two statements (the income statement and statement of comprehensive income).

AB InBev has elected to present two statements: an income statement and a statement of comprehensive income. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the revised disclosure requirements.

Improvements to IFRSs (2008)

Effective 1 January 2009, AB InBev adopted the improvements to IFRSs (2008), which is a collection of minor improvements to existing standards.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

In line with these improvements financial assets and liabilities classified as held for trading in accordance with IAS 39 (derivatives) have been split in current and in non-current assets and liabilities. Also the presentation of the comparative 2008 amounts was adapted in this sense.

The application of other improvements had no material impact on AB InBev's financial results or financial position.

Amended IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

Effective 1 January 2009, AB InBev adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the balance sheet at fair value, this requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- (i) Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);

- (ii) Inputs other than quoted market prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2);

(iii) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The application of this amendment had no impact on AB InBev's financial results or financial position. Please refer to Note 29 *Risks arising from financial instruments* for additional disclosures.

IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*

Effective from 1 January 2009 onwards, this standard replaces IAS 14 *Segment Reporting*. It requires AB InBev's external segment reporting to be based on its internal reporting to its chief operating decision maker, which makes decisions on the allocation of resources and assesses the performance of the reportable segments. The application of this new standard did not have an effect on how AB InBev presents its segments.

For more details on the basis on which the segment information is prepared and reconciled to the amounts presented in the income statement and balance sheet, refer to Note 5 *Segment reporting* in the financial statements of this report.

IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* amended

In March 2007, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*. The main change from the previous version is the removal of the option of immediately recognizing as an expense borrowing costs that relate to assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale. The cost of an asset will in future include all costs incurred in getting it ready for use or sale. The company prospectively adopted the amendment as of 1 January 2009 with no material effect on its financial result or financial position.

IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* amended

In January 2008, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*. The amendment clarifies that vesting conditions are service conditions and performance conditions only. Other features of a share-based payment are not vesting conditions. It also specifies that all cancellations, whether by the entity or by other parties, should receive the same accounting treatment. The company adopted the amendment as of 1 January 2009 with no material effect on its financial result or financial position.

IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programs*

In June 2007, the IFRIC issued IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programs*. IFRIC 13 addresses how companies, that grant their customers loyalty award credits (often called points) when buying goods or services, should account for their obligation to provide free or discounted goods or

services if and when the customers redeem the points. Customers are implicitly paying for the points they receive when they buy other goods or services. Some revenue should be allocated to the points. Therefore, IFRIC 13 requires companies to estimate the value of the points to the customer and defer this amount of revenue as a liability until they have fulfilled their obligations to supply awards. AB InBev adopted the interpretation as of 1 January 2009 with no material effect on its financial result or financial position.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

In July 2008, the IFRIC issued IFRIC 16 *Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation*. IFRIC 16 provides guidance on:

identifying the foreign currency risks that qualify as a hedged risk in the hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation;

where, within a group, hedging instruments that are hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation can be held to qualify for hedge accounting; and

how an entity should determine the amounts to be reclassified from equity to profit or loss for both the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

IFRIC 16 concludes that the presentation currency does not create an exposure to which an entity may apply hedge accounting. Consequently, a parent entity may designate as a hedged risk only the foreign exchange differences arising from a difference between its own functional currency and that of its foreign operation. In addition, the hedging instrument(s) may be held by any entity or entities within the group. While IAS 39 must be applied to determine the amount that needs to be reclassified to profit or loss from the foreign currency translation reserve in respect of the hedging instrument, IAS 21 must be applied in respect of the hedged item. The interpretation is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after October 1, 2008. It does not have a material effect on the company's financial result or financial position.

**(F) FOREIGN CURRENCIES
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the balance sheet date rate. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to US dollar at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

TRANSLATION OF THE RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to US dollar at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income statements of foreign operations, excluding foreign entities in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to US dollar at exchange rates for the year approximating the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The components of shareholders' equity are translated at historical rates. Exchange differences arising from the translation of shareholders' equity to US dollar at year-end exchange rates are taken to comprehensive income (translation reserves).

In hyperinflationary economies, re-measurement of the local currency denominated non-monetary assets, liabilities, income statement accounts as well as equity accounts is made by applying a general price index. These re-measured accounts are used for conversion into US dollar at the closing exchange rate. For subsidiaries and associated companies in countries with hyperinflation where a general price index method is not yet stabilized and does not provide reliable results, the balance sheet and income statement are re-measured into US dollar as if it was the operation's functional currency. As of 30 November 2009 the economy in Venezuela has been assessed to be highly inflationary and AB InBev has applied the price index from Venezuela's central bank to report its Venezuelan operations by year-end 2009. The impact is not material to the company's financial results nor financial position.

Table of Contents**Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)****EXCHANGE RATES**

The most important exchange rates that have been used in preparing the financial statements are:

	Closing rate		
	2009	2008	2007
1 US dollar equals:			
Argentinean peso	3.796702	3.449805	3.151000
Brazilian real	1.741198	2.337001	1.771299
Canadian dollar	1.050117	1.221383	0.981524
Chinese yuan	6.826993	6.823021	7.304166
Euro	0.694155	0.718546	0.679302
Pound sterling	0.616479	0.684415	0.498166
Russian ruble	30.117797	29.776885	24.409860
Ukrainian hryvnia	7.947278	7.800109	5.040043

	Average rate		
	2009	2008	2007
1 US dollar equals:			
Argentinean peso	3.726834	3.116907	3.122898
Brazilian real	2.015192	1.778974	1.949520
Canadian dollar	1.147982	1.047465	1.071595
Chinese yuan	6.863060	7.007161	7.600559
Euro	0.721191	0.676163	0.731189
Pound sterling	0.643458	0.533130	0.500259
Russian ruble	31.833634	24.626252	25.583940
Ukrainian hryvnia	7.743168	5.158557	5.035529

**(G) INTANGIBLE ASSETS
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities, whereby research findings are applied to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes, is capitalized if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the company has sufficient resources to complete development. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Other development expenditure is recognized in the income statement as an expense as incurred. Capitalized development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortization (see below) and impairment losses (refer accounting policy P).

Amortization related to research and development intangible assets is included within the cost of sales if production related and in sales and marketing if related to commercial activities.

As from 1 January 2009 and in line with Revised IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*, AB InBev changed its accounting policy and capitalizes borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets as part of the cost of such assets. AB InBev applies the revised IAS 23 to qualifying assets for which capitalization of borrowing cost commences on or after the effective date of the standard.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS

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A supply right is the right for AB InBev to supply a customer and the commitment by the customer to purchase from AB InBev. A distribution right is the right to sell specified products in a certain territory.

Acquired customer relationships in a business combination are initially recognized at fair value as supply rights to the extent that they arise from contractual rights. If the IFRS recognition criteria are not met, these relationships are subsumed under goodwill.

Acquired distribution rights are measured initially at cost or fair value when obtained through a business combination.

Amortization related to supply and distribution rights is included within sales and marketing expenses.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

BRANDS

If part of the consideration paid in a business combination relates to trademarks, trade names, formulas, recipes or technological expertise these intangible assets are considered as a group of complementary assets that is referred to as a brand for which one fair value is determined. Expenditure on internally generated brands is expensed as incurred.

SOFTWARE

Purchased software is measured at cost less accumulated amortization. Expenditure on internally developed software is capitalized when the expenditure qualifies as development activities; otherwise, it is recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Amortization related to software is included in cost of sales, distribution expenses, sales and marketing expenses or administrative expenses based on the activity the software supports.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets, acquired by the company, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization (see below) and impairment losses (refer accounting policy P).

SUBSEQUENT EXPENDITURE

Subsequent expenditure on capitalized intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

AMORTIZATION

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Licenses, brewing, supply and distribution rights are amortized over the period in which the rights exist. Brands are considered to have an indefinite life unless plans exist to discontinue the brand. Discontinuance of a brand can be either through sale or termination of marketing support. When AB InBev buys back distribution rights for its own products the life of these rights is considered indefinite, unless the company has a plan to discontinue the related brand or distribution. Software and capitalized development cost related to technology are amortized over 3 to 5 years.

Brands are deemed intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and, therefore, are not amortized but tested for impairment on an annual basis (refer accounting P).

GAINS AND LOSSES ON SALE

Net gains on sale of intangible assets are presented in the income statement as other operating income. Net losses on sale are included as other operating expenses. Net gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing managerial involvement with the intangible assets.

(H) BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The company applies the purchase method of accounting to account for acquisitions of businesses. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of the assets given, liabilities incurred, equity instruments issued and costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired or assumed are measured separately at their fair value as of the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

The allocation of fair values to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is based on various assumptions requiring management judgment.

(I) GOODWILL

Goodwill is determined as the excess of the cost of an acquisition over AB InBev's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate recognized at the date of acquisition. All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Business combinations entered into before 31 March 2004, were accounted for in accordance with IAS 22 *Business Combinations*. This means that acquired intangibles such as brands were subsumed under goodwill for those transactions. When AB InBev

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acquires non-controlling interests any difference between the cost of acquisition and the non-controlling interest's share of net assets acquired is taken to goodwill.

In conformity with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, goodwill is stated at cost and not amortized but tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indicator that the cash generating unit to which the goodwill has been allocated, may be impaired (refer accounting policy P).

Goodwill is expressed in the currency of the subsidiary or jointly controlled entity to which it relates (except for subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies) and is translated to US dollar using the year-end exchange rate.

In respect of associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate.

If AB InBev's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized exceeds the cost of the business combination such excess is recognized immediately in the income statement as required by IFRS 3.

Expenditure on internally generated goodwill is expensed as incurred.

(J) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (refer accounting policy P). Cost includes the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (e.g. non refundable tax, transport and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, if applicable). The cost of a self-constructed asset is determined using the same principles as for an acquired asset. The depreciation methods, residual value, as well as the useful lives are reassessed, and adjusted if appropriate annually.

As from 1 January 2009 and in line with Revised IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*, AB InBev changed its accounting policy and capitalizes borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets as part of the cost of such assets. AB InBev applies the revised IAS 23 to qualifying assets for which capitalization of borrowing cost commences on or after the effective date of the standard.

SUBSEQUENT EXPENDITURE

The company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are expensed as incurred.

DEPRECIATION

The depreciable amount is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Residual values, if not insignificant, are reassessed annually. Depreciation is calculated from the date the asset is available for use, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Industrial buildings	20 years
Other real estate properties	33 years
Production plant and equipment:	
Production equipment	15 years
Storage and packaging equipment	7 years

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Duo tanks	7 years
Handling and other equipment	5 years
Returnable packaging:	
Kegs	10 years
Crates	10 years
Bottles	5 years
Point of sale furniture and equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Information processing equipment	3 or 5 years

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

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

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

GAINS AND LOSSES ON SALE

Net gains on sale of items of property, plant and equipment are presented in the income statement as other operating income. Net losses on sale are presented as other operating expenses. Net gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing managerial involvement with the property, plant and equipment.

(K) ACCOUNTING FOR LEASES

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are recognized as assets and liabilities (interest-bearing loans and borrowings) at amounts equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. Amortization and impairment testing for depreciable leased assets, is the same as for depreciable assets that are owned (refer accounting policies J and P).

Lease payments are apportioned between the outstanding liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(L) INVESTMENTS

All investments are accounted for at trade date.

INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES

Investments in equity securities are undertakings in which AB InBev does not have significant influence or control. This is generally evidenced by ownership of less than 20% of the voting rights. Such investments are designated as available-for-sale financial assets which are at initial recognition measured at fair value unless the fair value cannot be reliably determined in which case they are measured at cost. Subsequent changes in fair value, except those related to impairment losses which are recognized in the income statement, are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

On disposal of an investment, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

INVESTMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES

Investments in debt securities classified as trading or as being available-for-sale are carried at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss respectively recognized in the income statement or directly in other comprehensive income. Fair value of these investments is determined as the quoted bid price at the balance sheet date. Impairment charges and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement.

Investments in debt securities classified as held to maturity are measured at amortized cost.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments held by the company are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, with any resulting gain or loss recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Impairment charges are recognized in the income statement.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(M) INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. The weighted average method is used in assigning the cost of inventories.

The cost of finished products and work in progress comprises raw materials, other production materials, direct labor, other direct cost and an allocation of fixed and variable overhead based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated completion and selling costs.

(N) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the balance sheet date.

An allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables is established if the collection of a receivable becomes doubtful. Such receivable becomes doubtful when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income, as are subsequent recoveries of previous impairments.

(O) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into cash. They are stated at face value, which approximates their fair value. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

(P) IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of financial assets, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, goodwill, intangible assets that are not yet available for use and intangibles with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or the related cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

CALCULATION OF RECOVERABLE AMOUNT

The recoverable amount of the company's investments in unquoted debt securities is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the debt securities' original effective interest rate. For equity and quoted debt securities the recoverable amount is their fair value.

The recoverable amount of other assets is determined as the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

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Impairment testing of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life is primarily based on a fair value approach applying multiples that reflect current market transactions to indicators that drive the profitability of the asset or the royalty stream that could be obtained from licensing the intangible asset to another party in an arm's length transaction.

For goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash generating units to which the goodwill belongs is based on a fair value approach. More specifically, a discounted free cash flow approach, based on current acquisition valuation models, is used.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. As regards the level of goodwill impairment testing, AB InBev's overall approach is to test goodwill for impairment at the business unit level (i.e. one level below the segments).

REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill or investments in equity securities is not reversed. Impairment losses on other assets are reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

**(Q) SHARE CAPITAL
REPURCHASE OF SHARE CAPITAL**

When AB InBev buys back its own shares, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity under treasury shares.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

SHARE ISSUANCE COSTS

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(R) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when (i) the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

RESTRUCTURING

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring has either commenced or has been announced publicly. Costs relating to the ongoing activities of the company are not provided for. The provision includes the benefit commitments in connection with early retirement and redundancy schemes.

ONEROUS CONTRACTS

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. Such provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

DISPUTES AND LITIGATIONS

A provision for disputes and litigation is recognized when it is more likely than not that the company will be required to make future payments as a result of past events, such items may include but are not limited to, several claims, suits and actions both initiated by third parties and

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initiated by AB InBev relating to antitrust laws, violations of distribution and license agreements, environmental matters, employment related disputes, claims from tax authorities, and alcohol industry litigation matters.

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Table of Contents**Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)****(S) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

Post-employment benefits include pensions, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical benefits. The company operates a number of defined benefit and defined contribution plans throughout the world, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee-managed funds. The pension plans are generally funded by payments from employees and the company, and, for defined benefit plans taking account of the recommendations of independent actuaries. AB InBev maintains funded and unfunded pension plans.

a) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the income statement when incurred. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which AB InBev pays fixed contributions into a fund. AB InBev has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

b) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. For defined benefit plans, the pension expenses are assessed separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method. The projected unit credit method considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the income statement so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries who carry out a full valuation of the plans at least every three years. The amounts charged to the income statement include current service cost, interest cost, the expected return on any plan assets, past service costs and the effect of any curtailments or settlements. The pension obligations recognized in the balance sheet are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates based on high quality corporate bond yields, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability, less any past service costs not yet recognized and the fair value of any plan assets. Past service costs result from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits. They are recognized as an expense over the average period that the benefits vest. Actuarial gains and losses comprise, for assets and liabilities, the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions on the plans' liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of comprehensive income.

Where the calculated amount of a defined benefit liability is negative (an asset), AB InBev recognizes such pension asset to the extent of any cumulative unrecognized past service costs plus any economic benefits available to AB InBev either from refunds or reductions in future contributions.

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS

Some AB InBev companies provide post-employment medical benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans.

TERMINATION BENEFITS

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized if the company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

BONUSES

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Bonuses received by company employees and management are based on pre-defined company and individual target achievement. The estimated amount of the bonus is recognized as an expense in the period the bonus is earned. To the extent that bonuses are settled in shares of the company, they are accounted for as share-based payments.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

(T) SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Different share and share option programs allow company senior management and members of the board to acquire shares of the company and some of its affiliates. AB InBev adopted IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* on 1 January 2005 to all awards granted after 7 November 2002 that had not yet vested at 1 January 2005. The fair value of the share options is estimated at grant date, using an option pricing model that is most appropriate for the respective option. Based on the expected number of options that will vest, the fair value of the options granted is expensed over the vesting period. When the options are exercised, equity is increased by the amount of the proceeds received.

(U) INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount being recognized in the income statement (in accretion expense) over the expected life of the instrument on an effective interest rate basis.

(V) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are stated at amortized cost.

(W) INCOME TAX

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax effect is also recognized directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

In accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* deferred taxes are provided using the so-called balance sheet liability method. This means that, taking into account the IAS 12 requirements, for all taxable and deductible differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet a deferred tax liability or asset is recognized. Under this method a provision for deferred taxes is also made for differences between the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination and their tax base. IAS 12 prescribes that no deferred taxes are recognized i) on initial recognition of goodwill, ii) at the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and iii) on differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using currently or substantively enacted tax rates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The company recognizes deferred tax assets, including assets arising from losses carried forward, to the extent that future probable taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. A deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Tax claims are recorded within provisions on the balance sheet (refer accounting policy R).

(X) INCOME RECOGNITION

Income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the income can be measured reliably.

Table of Contents**Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)****GOODS SOLD**

In relation to the sale of beverages and packaging, revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, and no significant uncertainties remain regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and discounts for cash payments.

ENTERTAINMENT REVENUE

Revenues at the theme parks are recognized upon admission to a park or when products are delivered to customers. For season pass and other multi-use admissions, AB InBev recognized a pro-rata portion of the revenue over the year based on the terms of the admission product. Entertainment revenue has been recognized up to 30 November 2009 after which date this business has been disposed (see also Note 6 *Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries*).

RENTAL AND ROYALTY INCOME

Rental income is recognized under other operating income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Royalties arising from the use by others of the company's resources are recognized in other operating income on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

A government grant is recognized in the balance sheet initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received and that the company will comply with the conditions attached to it. Grants that compensate the company for expenses incurred are recognized as other operating income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the company for the acquisition of an asset are presented by deducting them from the acquisition cost of the related asset in accordance with IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*.

FINANCE INCOME

Finance income comprises interest received or receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains, losses on currency hedging instruments offsetting currency gains, gains on hedging instruments that are not part of a hedge accounting relationship, gains on financial assets classified as trading as well as any gains from hedge ineffectiveness (refer accounting policy Z).

Interest income is recognized as it accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset) unless collectability is in doubt. Dividend income is recognized in the income statement on the date that the dividend is declared.

(Y) EXPENSES**FINANCE COSTS**

Finance costs comprise interest payable on borrowings, calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange losses, gains on currency hedging instruments offsetting currency losses, results on interest rate hedging instruments, losses on hedging instruments that are not part of a hedge accounting relationship, losses on financial assets classified as trading, impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets as well as any losses from hedge ineffectiveness (refer accounting policy Z).

All interest costs incurred in connection with borrowings or financial transactions are expensed as incurred as part of finance costs. Any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount of interest bearing loans and borrowings, such as transaction costs and fair value adjustments, are being recognized in the income statement (in accretion expense) over the expected life of the instrument on an effective interest

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rate basis (refer accounting policy U). The interest expense component of finance lease payments is also recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

As from 1 January 2009 and in line with Revised IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*, AB InBev changed its accounting policy and capitalizes borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets as part of the cost of such assets. AB InBev applies the revised IAS 23 to qualifying assets for which capitalization of borrowing cost commences on or after the effective date of the standard.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL COSTS AND SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research, advertising and promotional costs are expensed in the year in which these costs are incurred. Development costs and systems development costs are expensed in the year in which these costs are incurred if they do not meet the criteria for capitalization (refer accounting policy G).

PURCHASING, RECEIVING AND WAREHOUSING COSTS

Purchasing and receiving costs are included in the cost of sales, as well as the costs of storing and moving raw materials and packaging materials. The costs of storing finished products at the brewery as well as costs incurred for subsequent storage in distribution centers are included within distribution expenses.

(Z) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

AB InBev uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate the transactional impact of foreign currencies, interest rates and commodity prices on the company's performance. AB InBev's financial risk management policy prohibits the use of derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and the company does therefore not hold or issue any such instruments for such purposes. Derivative financial instruments that are economic hedges but that do not meet the strict IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* hedge accounting rules, however, are accounted for as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged or the liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is either the quoted market price or is calculated using pricing models taking into account current market rates. These pricing models also take into account the current creditworthiness of the counterparties.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are re-measured to their fair value at balance sheet date. Depending on whether cash flow or net investment hedge accounting is applied or not, any gain or loss is either recognized directly in other comprehensive income or in the income statement.

Cash flow, fair value or net investment hedge accounting is applied to all hedges that qualify for hedge accounting when the required hedge documentation is in place and when the hedge relation is determined to be effective.

CASH FLOW HEDGE ACCOUNTING

When a derivative financial instrument hedges the variability in cash flows of a recognized asset or liability, the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment or a highly probable forecasted transaction, the effective part of any resulting gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income (hedging reserves). When the firm commitment in foreign currency or the fo