Pivovary LOBKOWICZ

Half Year Report 2014

Content

Content

About

Pivovary Lobkowicz Group a.s. („PLG“ or the “Company”) and its group (the “Group“) is the Czech no. 4 brewing group by local sales and no. 5 by total production. It consists of seven regional breweries (Protivín, Uherský Brod, Jihlava, Rychtář, Klášter, Vysoký Chlumec and Černá Hora) located throughout Bohemia and Moravia which are centrally managed. The start of some of the breweries dates back to the Middle Ages and the oldest brewery was founded as early as in 1298. The breweries Protivín and Vysoký Chlumec were owned by the most significant aristocratic families in the country. The Group produces a wide portfolio of beers that differ from each other by the large spectrum of their taste. In addition, soft drinks and table waters are also produced. Group currently offers 70 beer brands. Apart from traditional beer such as pale ales lagers, it offers a range of beer specialties – from semi-dark and higher-alcohol-content beers to dark lagers and non-alcoholic beer.

As of 30 June 2014, the Group had 648 employees.

Following the IPO in the Prime Market of the Prague Stock Exchange in May 2014, the biggest shareholder of the Company is Palace Capital with a 53.83 % stake and 20.62 % of shares are free float.

Key figures of the First Half of 2014

(in million of CZK, prepared according to IFRS)

Financials (CZK million)	***Six months to June 30***		
	2014	**2013**	**% change**
Revenues	577.7	557.7	3.6%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	121.2	93	30.3%
Operating Profit	28.9	26.4	9.4%
Net Profit for the Period	(20.5)	(18.6)	(10.4%)
Net Profit for the Period attributable to Equity Holders	(26)	(24.7)	(5.3%)
Ratios			
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	21.0%	16.7%	4.3 pp
Operating Profit Margin	5.0%	4.7%	0.3 pp
CAPEX as % of Revenues	8.8%	17.4%	(8.6 pp)
Segments			
Beer Revenues	551.1	520.8	5.8%
Beer off trade	*183.0*	*161.6*	*13.2%*
Beer on trade	*368.1*	*359.2*	*2.5%*
Other revenues	26.6	36.9	(27.9%)
Malt	*11.0*	*21.7*	*(49.4%)*
Soft drinks	*15.6*	*14.8*	*5.4%*
Spirits	*0.0*	*0.4*	*(93.2%)*
	As at June 30, 2014	**As at June 30, 2013**	
No. of Shares	11,687,501	12,500	na
Total Assets	2,038,606	2,012,643	1.3%
Total Equity	1,362,518	(759,582)	na
Total Borrowings	331,141	2,093,840	(84.2%)
Net Debt/ (Net Cash)	195,478	2,049,718	(90.5%)
CAPEX	51	97	(47.4%)
Number of Employees	676	669	1.0%

[1]*Adjusted by one-off asset sale and IPO costs*

Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

The 2014 was a milestone year in Pivovary Lobkowicz´s history. After several of years of heavy investment activity, acquisitions of local breweries and their integration into centrally managed Group, Pivovary Lobkowicz became the only brewing company currently listed on the Prime market of Prague stock exchange. I am proud to announce now, that Pivovary Lobkowicz proved that its investment case is highly compelling as the IPO attracted number of new institutional and mainly retail investors across whole Europe. Since the IPO, the share price of Pivovary Lobkowicz Group has been rising as one of the few recently listed companies, earning trust of our new shareholders. We believe that our retail shareholders are also very familiar with our beer products and by buying our beers, they contribute to the value of the shares they own.

A transformation from a privately owned company to publicly traded and regulated entity brings many challenges and requires adoption of new internal processes, policies and corporate structures. Prior, during and after the IPO we have thus adopted number of internal procedures and structures to comply with corporate governance standards and requirements. The Board Directors of PLG is committed to ensure that strategies and business initiatives taken will be carried out effectively, to the highest ethical standards and with a clear goal to increase shareholder's value.

I am thus very satisfied with Pivovary Lobkowicz´s financial and business performance in the first half of 2014 which proved our strong position in the Czech beer market, growth in key market segments and solid profitability. Through the year, PLG successfully acquired number of new customers in off trade beer segment away from competition with a support of mobile application MIBSALE - a tool for market opportunities mapping and efficient management of human and investment resources which was launched in January this year.

Looking ahead, the rest of the year will be a period with many challenges. Apart from the continuous and permanent focus on organic growth and operational efficiency, we need to make sure that key strategic projects of PLG will be delivered in line with anticipated time plan and budget. The Board of Directors is committed to make such decisions and activities with the ultimate aim to bring value and wealth to all stakeholders.

Business is not only about figures but also about people who stand behind. On behalf of the management, I would like to thank you to the shareholders, management and employees of Pivovary Lobkowicz Group for their achievements and daily effort. We look forward to the next challenges and mutual cooperation in the upcoming periods.

Yours sincerely,

Zdeněk Radil

Chairman of the Board of Directors of Pivovary Lobkowicz, a.s.

August 27th, 2014

BUSINESS AND MARKETS

The Group's key activity is the operation of regional small and medium-sized breweries and sale of production on the Czech market and abroad. The Group operates seven regional breweries (Protivín, Uherský Brod, Jihlava, Rychtář, Klášter, Vysoký Chlumec and Černá Hora) located throughout Bohemia and Moravia which are centrally managed.

Production

The Group offers customers a wide portfolio of beer brands, differentiated by type, taste and price, and an assortment of soft drinks and table water. Currently, the brand portfolio comprises 70 beer brands, which is unique on the Czech market, as well as 10 soft drink brands and two mixed drinks brands based on beer ("radler"/ "shandy").

Besides traditional beer types such as light beers and lagers, the Group offers numerous special beer types ranging from semi-dark beers, dark beers, strong beers, yeast beers, unfiltered beers, wheat beers, various ales, bock-type beers, flavoured beers or radlers to non-alcoholic beers.

Soft drinks produced by the Group include eight flavoured soft drinks and two kinds of water. Fructose and stevia are used for sweetening all the flavoured soft drinks; they also all contain hops extract.

The Group focuses on using traditional recipes and finest ingredients in the production process.

Beers produced by the Group:

		Protivín	Rychtář	Klášter	Uherský Brod	Jihlava	Vysoký Chlumec	Černá Hora
Premium	**Premium lager**	Lobkowicz Premium						
	Premium dark lager	Merlin						
	Premium non-alcoholic	Lobkowicz Premium Nealko						
Light beers		Schwarzenberg	Rychtář Klasik, Rychtář Standard	Klášter	Perun	Šenkovní 10	Princ Max X.	Tas
Lagers		Schwarzenberg, Platan 11, Platan Premium	Rychtář Premium	Klášter Ležák 11, Klášter Premium	Patriot, Premium	Ježek 11	Vévoda	Páter, Ležák
Non-alcoholic beers		Platan Nealko						Forman světlý, Forman polotmavý
Special beers	**Light special beers**	Prácheňská Perla	Rychtář Speciál		Comenius	Jihlavský Grand, Telčský Zachariáš		Kvasar
	Semi-dark and dark beers	Protivínský Granát					Démon	Granát, Klášterní, Kern
	Yeast and unfiltered beers	Platan kvasnicový	Rychtář Natur	Klášter kvasnicový	Patriot nefiltrovaný	Ježek kvasnicový		Páter nefiltrovaný, Sklepní
	Wheat beers					Jihlavský Alt Bier	Chlumecký Vít	Velen
	Flavoured beers						Borůvka (blueberry), Fruit Ale	Borůvka (blueberry)
	"World beers"			Klášterní XIX. Bock	Kounic (Wiener lager), Sváteční kouřový ležák (Rauchbier)		Chlumecký Pale Ale, Chlumecký Amber Ale	
Radlers ("*Refresh*" brand)								lime & orange, cranberry & grapefruit
Special occasion beers		numerous brands						

Source: PLG

Production inputs

Key material inputs for beer brewing are malt, hops and water. The raw material represented mostly malt in the amount of approx. CZK 137 million, hops in the amount of approx. CZK 25 million and packaging material in the amount of approx. CZK 62 million. Approximately 90% of malt used is Czech malt purchased from a 50% owned subsidiary, namely Moravamalt. For malting, Moravamalt uses barley exclusively purchased from Czech farmers. Special malts such as caramel malt, Bavarian malt and other malts are purchased from international producers.

The second most important material input is hops – mostly Saaz hops, purchased based on long-term purchasing contracts valid until 2020, with selected breweries. Total costs of hops account for around CZK 30 million annually. The third important material input is water, supplied mostly from own resources of the Group's breweries. Energy – electricity and gas – are the fourth important production input of the Group. They are centrally purchased based on one-year contracts.

Packaging inputs

The Group uses standard reusable packaging materials – kegs, beer crates and bottles (NRW standard bottles widely used in Europe). They are centrally purchased on an if-needed basis. Lobkowicz Premium brand is the only brand in the Group's portfolio using non-standard bottles.

Disposable packaging elements such as labels, bottle stoppers and cardboards are also important packaging materials in terms of costs.

Logistics

Logistics services are centrally purchased from external providers with the exception of distribution to public houses and restaurants in Rychtář and Černá Hora regions, where the Group operates 15 own trucks. Externally purchased logistics services account for approx. CZK 100 million annually.

The Group has seven own distribution centres located in the premises of its breweries. In addition, the Group leases distribution centres in Prague (distribution point for Prague and Central Bohemia regions) and Olomouc (distribution point for Olomouc and Northern Moravia regions) and external warehouses in Jihlava and Uherský Brod. Two additional distribution centres with no warehouse are located in Ostrava and Karlovy Vary, serviced via selected wholesale partners. In total, the Group utilises eleven distribution centres and two external warehouses.

Sales

The Group's sales are principally divided into two categories – the more profitable on-trade segment, serving public houses and restaurants (mainly sales of draught drinks) and the off trade segment, serving retailers (bottled drinks).

In line with market development, the Group is experiencing a slight shift from the on-trade segment to the off-trade segment. The Group is able to maintain a significantly higher share of on-trade sales on total sales than market average.

In the first half of 2014, on-trade sales accounted for 52% of total domestic beer sales of the Group, including private labels. Excluding private label production, the Group realised 62% sales in the on-trade segment in the first half of 2014.

Export

In the first half of 2014, beer exports accounted to 21.4% of total beer revenues or CZK 118 million which is an increase of 17.8% compared to the same period in 2013. The Group's key export customers are German retail chains Norma and Lidl (PL, RO, HR, HU, BG), and Slovak customers, altogether making up more than 73% of the total exports in the first half of 2014.

CZECH BREWING MARKET

Czech beer production has reached 19.3 million hl in 2013[2]. Business Monitor International's Czech Republic Food and Drink Report Q2 2014 forecast the Czech beer production to remain nearly flat until 2018.

Czech beer market is dominated by the "Big 4" brewing companies, consisting of Plzeňský Prazdroj, owned by SABMiller, Staropramen owned by Molson Coors, Heineken CZ, and state owned Budějovický Budvar. The Big 4 is estimated to have a 75-80% market share of total Czech beer production. The Group estimates its market share of total beer production in the Czech Republic at approx. 4.4%.

According to ČSPS, the Czech beer market consists of about 50 large and medium-sized industrial breweries and more than 200 micro-breweries (annual production of up to 10 thousands of hl), which together produce almost 400 local brands, some with traditions extending back hundreds of years. According to Hospodářské noviny, in 2014, about 50 new micro-breweries are estimated to be opened and their total number is expected to increase from current 215 to 350 by 2015.

The Czech beer market as a whole is saturated and stable. The average beer consumption per capita fell from around 160 litres annually in 2000-2007 to around 145 litres annually from 2010 onwards, mainly due to the global economic downturn. Nevertheless, Czechs are still the number 1 beer consumers worldwide. As consumption is stable with no decline prospects, increasing the share of premium brands is seen as a key growth driver with substantial potential on the domestic market, forcing breweries to increasingly invest in their premium brands. Until recently, the Czech beer market focused almost exclusively on production of traditional light Pilsner type beers. Currently, there is a clear shift in customer preferences towards regional lagers, higher degree and special beers, including traditional Czech beers in unfiltered or yeast variants.

Another trend observed on the Czech market is shift from on-trade segment towards off-trade segment, caused partly by increase in price difference between draught and bottled beer and higher price sensitivity of consumers in times of economic crisis.

COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE FIRST HALF 2014

Revenues

In the first half of 2014 the Company recorded total consolidated revenues in the amount of CZK 577.7 million, which is 3.6% more yoy. The revenue growth was significantly impacted by revenues from beer sales which increased 5.8% yoy and amounted to CZK 551.1 million both off-trade (up 13.2% yoy or CZK 183 million) and on-trade (up 2.5% or CZK 368.1 million. The revenue increase was driven by higher sales volume as well as by higher price per hectolitre sold. The annual growth in off-trade relates to sales in carrier boxes and cardboards, primarily to retail chain Lidl.

Revenue growth in the profitable off-trade market was driven mainly by sales of Lobkowicz and Klášter brands, which also improved its price per hectolitre sold. Also Rychtář brand managed to increase its revenues and sales volume after some time of stagnation. At the same time, there has been a shift from the consumption of 10^0 to 11^0 and 12^0 beers. 12^0 beers significantly improved revenues per hectolitre supported by targeted price policy and by a continuous expansion of Lobkowicz premium brand.

The revenue increase of the 12^0 beers on-trade was 7.8% in the first half of 2014 compared with the first half of 2013 at the same price level retained.

In the first half of 2014, the Company´s sales team fully focused on building the premium segment and revenue growth. Those two parameters have been one of the main KPI´s for the sales performance evaluation. The achievement of the KPI´s has been proven by higher sales of 12^0 beers and higher revenues per one hectolitre in this segment.

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[2] *ČSPS Report on the State of Czech Brewing and Malting 2013*

Based on management decision and a preparatory phase from last year, in January 2014 the company launched an implementation of mobile application MIBSALE - a tool for market opportunities mapping and efficient management of human and investment resources. As a result, the Company completed acquisitions in key „A class“ customers (public houses and restaurants) away from the competition in several regions in the second quarter of 2014 and for the second half of 2014, further acquisitions are planned based on data from MIBSALE application.

In the first half of 2014, the Company managed to launch a program of „draught beer quality“ in its selected outlets, targeted to improved its recognition as a quality process guarantor in draught beer offer. This process is a long term business priority and targeted competitive outlets require it.

In the first half of 2014, the revenues from sale of soft drinks on-trade increased by 5.4% to CZK 15.6 million, again driven both by higher sales volumes and by higher sales price.

The intra-company sales of malt produced by Moravamalt went up due to the closure of malthouse in Protivín Brewery which has been purchasing Czech malt exclusively from Moravamalt since the second half of 2013. As a result of that, the malt revenues on a consolidated based declined.

In the item Changes in inventory and assets in progress there was a significant decline of the work in progress as of 30 June 2014, compared with 30 June 2013. Also, less of beer tap equipment and point of sale materials were included in to the Company´s assets than last year.

Costs

In the first half of 2014, total consolidated operating cost including depreciation and amortization reached CZK 679 million, a 5.0% more compared with the same period last year. Raw materials, consumables and services amounted to CZK 373.9 million, down2.9% yoy. The comparison of the half year reports on a consolidated basis shows a decline of material and services consumption given by the closure of malthouse in Protivín Brewery and by halting of barley purchasing (which was replaced the deliveries of malt from Moravamalt excluded on a consolidated basis). In addition, it was impacted by repayment of leases and a lower rents since Pivovary Lobkowicz terminated office rent in Modřice and relocated to newly refurbish premises in Černá Hora Brewery.

In the first half of 2014, the total staff costs amounted to CZK 141 million, down by 0.6% yoy. The lower staff costs resulted from malthouse closure in Protivín Brewery and a launch of a new boiler house where less staff was required.

In the first half of 2014, the Other operating costs reached CZK 76.6 million but were significantly impacted by the receivable write-off as stated below. The depreciation and amortization amounted to CZK 76.9 million in the first half of 2014..

EBITDA

In the first half of 2014, Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) reached CZK 113.3 million. If adjusted by one-off asset sale and IPO costs, then the adjusted Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) recorded in the first six months of 2014 was CZK 121.2 million and went up 30.3% compared with the same period last year. The extraordinary expenses related to IPO amounted to nearly CZK 8 million. They were primarily costs for legal and notary services.

The first half 2013 EBITDA before adjustment was impacted by one-off revenues from sale of packaging material in the amount of CZK 25 million, which are included in the item Other income in the current reporting period. In the first half of 2014, the major event impacting the item Other income was the sale of receivable in the amount of CZK 54.5 million which has no impact on profits since it was mitigated by the receivable write-off in the amount of CZK 66.7 million (item Other operating costs) and by a release of its reserve included in Amortization, depreciation and impairments.

Amortization, depreciation and impairments

In the first six months of 2014, the total consolidated depreciation, amortization and impairments amounted to CZK 76,9 million and went down by 23,9 % if compared with the same period last year. The item was primarily impacted by the release of reserve for receivable sale and also a reserve for unused stock in Jihlava Brewery. The additional significant impact was a residual price of sold material in 2013, mainly tap equipment and bottles.

Operating Profit - EBIT

In the first six months of 2014, the operating profit reached CZK 28.9 million, up 9.4% yoy driven by a better operating performance in the sales and cost management.

Net Finance Expenses

In the first half of 2014, net finance expenses were CZK 49.4 million and increased 10.6% yoy, primarily related to one-off IPO expenses. Due to a capitalization of shareholder loans, the Company expects the finance costs to decline in the upcoming periods.

Net profit/loss

In the first half of 2014, the Company recorded a net consolidated loss of CZK 20.5 million, 10.4% more than in the same period last year. After the minorities, the Net Loss for the Period Attributable to Equity Holders was CZK 26 million, a 5.3% more than in the first half of 2013. This result was impacted by the high finance expenses.

Major balance sheet changes

The major change in the balance was the increase of the share capital due to the capialization of shareholders´ loans, in the opposite, there was a decline of the debt in liabilities. Also, the item Cash and cash equivalents increased to CZK 135.7 million, up more than 224% yoy.

CAPEX and investments

In the first six months, the total investments amounted to CZK 51 million, which is 47.4% less than in the first half of 2013. The most significant item were investments into production which declined by 55.9% yoy and amounted to CZK 26 million in the first half of 2014. The decline was given by important investment in 2013, primarily by investment into the boiler house and cooling system in Protivín Brewery. Regarding the packaging material, there has been a major decline of investment activity due to the delay of delivery of new carrier boxes. With respect to beer taps equipment and point of sale material, there was a higher utilization of existing stock and therefore lower purchases were realized compared with the previous period.

2014 Outlook

In the rest of the year 2014, the Group will continue to focus on sales performance in terms of higher volume and higher revenues per hectolitre sold. Acquisition of A-class customers (pubs and restaurants) away from the competition outlets remains a high priority in the upcoming periods with the use of the IPO proceeds. Export strategy should take advantage of highly positive perception of Czech beers abroad by strengthening long-term cooperation with existing foreign distributors and acquiring new distributors, while a specific projects with foreign partners are already in pipeline.

In addition, the Company shall further focus on sales of higher margin premium beers and special beers. The aim is to be able to meet the changing customer requirements and promptly react to market trends, introduction of new beer types while maintaining economies.

PLG has an option to purchase a remaining 30% stake in Rychtář, where it currently holds 70%. The Company expects to exercise this option in 2H. 2014. With respect to new acquisitions, new opportunities will be closely monitored and evaluated on-case-by-case basis with an ultimate goal to be integrated in centralised management system of the Group.

PLG does not intend to significantly increase its indebtedness in the upcoming period and sees its optimal leverage around 3.0x net debt to EBITDA.

RISKS RELATING TO THE GROUP'S BUSINESS

(a) The financial strength of the Group is small compared with competitors

The Group's competitors in the domestic brewing industry include companies that are part of supranational brewing groups. These firms have significantly greater economic strength than the Issuer, and it is possible that in a more competitive market PLG will not be able to continue to compete effectively.

(b) The Group depends on certain key suppliers

Regarding several ingredients (hops, malt), energies (electricity, natural gas) or packages (bottles, cans etc.), the Group relies on single on limited number of suppliers and as such is exposed to the risk that these suppliers could be unable to deliver products or material or energies in the required quality or in the require quantities to fulfil the Group's orders and/or may increase the price. The Group cannot predict the future availability or prices of the products, materials or energies required for its products.

Any shortage of, change in price of, or supply disruptions to, any of energy, the raw and/or packaging materials may lead to delays or reductions in the Group's production, additional costs, contractual penalties, reduction of orders by unsatisfied customers or the loss of certain customers or may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

(c) The Group's business may suffer from low diversification of customers / Concentration risk

The Group's operating performance depends on the ability to attract and retain customers. In the on-trade segment, the number of costumers is large and their concentration is minimal. As a result, decision of any costumer to terminate the cooperation with the Group will not have a significant impact on the Group's ability to generate revenues. On the other hand, there are several key customers in the off-trade segment which may have substantial negative impact on the Group's revenues and financial performance should they decide to terminate the cooperation with the Group.

(d) The Group's success depends on retaining key personnel

The Group's success depends substantially upon the efforts and abilities of key individuals and the Group's ability to retain such staff. The executive management team has significant experience in the international brewing industry and fast moving consumer goods and has made an important contribution to the Group's growth and success. The loss of their skills could have an adverse effect on the Group's operations. Competition for highly skilled individuals is intensive. The Group may not be successful in attracting and retaining such individuals in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's prospects, operations and financial condition. The loss of certain individuals in non-managerial positions may also have a materially adverse effect on the Group's business where such individuals possess specialised knowledge which cannot be easily replaced.

(e) The Group relies on the strength of its brands

The Group's revenues largely depend on the strength of the Group's brands. The Group's brands are, along with its people, its most valuable assets and one of the key elements in the Group's growth strategy. Anything that adversely affects consumer and stakeholder confidence in its brands could have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations. Also, if Group fails to ensure the relevance and attractiveness of its brands and the enhancement of brand marketing, this could also have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

A reputation of PLG and its brands, sales and revenues can be damaged by a product recall, product liability and/or general safety, health and environmental issues, including the discovery of contaminants in the Group's beverage products, or unethical or irresponsible behaviour by the Group or its employees. Additionally, poor quality or integrity of Group's products may result in health hazards, reputational damage, lower volumes and financial claims. Any damage to Group's brands or reputation could have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations, even if the negative publicity is factually inaccurate or unfounded.

(f) The Group may be impacted by changes in the availability or price of raw materials, packaging and other input costs

The supply and price of raw material used to produce the Group's products, primarily malted barley, hops, water, sugar and packaging materials, can be affected by a number of factors beyond its control, including the level of crop production around the world, export demand, government regulations and legislation affecting agriculture, adverse weather conditions, currency fluctuations, economic factors affecting growth decisions, plant diseases and pests.

If the Group cannot pass on raw materials prices or increase in packaging costs to customers, or if sales volumes decrease as a result of higher prices, the Group's sales and/or profits may decrease, which could adversely affect Group's businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates

The Group operates internationally; its reporting currency is the Czech crown (CZK). However, certain receivables to and payables are denominated in foreign currency. Except for supplies to Lidl and to Slovakia (which are CZK denominated), exports are denominated in EUR. The most important EUR denominated purchases are hops, electricity, some packaging materials and special malts purchases. Consequently, significant fluctuations in exchange rates between CZK and foreign currencies and vice versa may have impact on the turnover derived from its activities, as well as on the asset and liability elements denominated in foreign currency.

Significant fluctuations in foreign currency could have a material adverse effect on PLG's business, financial conditions or results of operations.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its floating rate indebtedness

The Group is partly financed by floating rate debt. The interest rate of the most significant loans (in the amount of approximately CZK 545 million) provided to the Group references PRIBOR interest rate. As the reference interest rate on these debts can fluctuate, the Group is exposed to interest rate risk. Higher interest rates may result in higher interest costs which could adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

The terms of the Group's financing arrangements may limit its commercial and financial flexibility

The Group's commercial and financial flexibility is restricted by certain restrictive covenants under the terms of the facility agreements. Specifically, such covenants could have important consequences for the Group's business and operations, including, but not limited to: (i) making it more difficult to satisfy obligations with respect to debts and liabilities; (ii) requiring the Group to dedicate a part of cash flow from operations to debt repayments; (iii) increasing the Group's vulnerability to a downturn in business or general economic or industry conditions; (iv) limiting the Group's flexibility in planning for or reacting to competition or changes in its business and industry; (v) limiting the Group's ability to pursue strategic acquisitions or exploiting certain business opportunities or other growth projects; and (vi) limiting the Group's ability to borrow additional funds or raise equity capital in the future.

Any breaches of the restrictions or covenants contained in any of the Group's outstanding borrowings in the future may result in acceleration of the repayment of such existing or future indebtedness prior to maturity, which may have a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to service other liabilities and consequently may lead to its insolvency.

In addition, the Group may be able to incur substantial additional debt in the future, including indebtedness in connection with any future acquisition. If new debt is added to the current debt levels, the risks described above could intensify.

The Group may be unsuccessful in fulfilling its acquisition strategy

In the past the Group has invested in or acquired other companies and businesses. The Group may also make acquisitions of or investments in, businesses that it believes could expand its distribution channels. Even if the Group were to announce an acquisition, it may not be able to complete it. Additionally, any future acquisition or substantial investment would present a number of risks, including: (i) that the Group may not be able to identify suitable targets or acquire businesses on favourable terms, (ii) that the price it pays for such an investment may not reflect the real value of the target; (iii) legal, financial, antitrust and other risks in connection with such an acquisition or investment; (iv) potential or current, known or unknown liabilities arising from the acquisition or investment that could adversely affect the Group's financial risk profile and (vi) difficulty in realizing the potential financial or strategic benefits of the transaction.

The risks could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition or results of operation.

The Group's export to foreign markets may be complicated by uncertain political situation, unsuccessful enforcement of contracts and volatile tax and customs rules

The Group also exports its products to a number of foreign countries. Currently, most of the Group's products are exported to the Slovak Republic and Germany. The Group intends to penetrate new markets and increase its presence in some other foreign markets, for instance Russia, China, India, Scandinavia, Baltic countries, USA etc. The Group has no or only limited experience with market conditions on this new markets and the Group might not be able to fulfil its export strategy. In addition, some of the new export countries amount to emerging markets and are associated with higher economic and political risk (for instance, Russia, China or India).

There is also greater uncertainty in connection with compliance with contractual conditions and the possibilities of successful enforcement of contract terms in litigation before local courts. The payment behaviour of customers in these countries and general law enforcement are often less satisfactory than in the Czech Republic. Export to these countries is also exposed to the risk of changes in customs terms and imposition of non-tariff import barriers to protect local producers.

The Group is exposed to the credit risk of its customers and suppliers

The Group is subject to the risk of non-collectability of payments and to the risk of default if customers or other business associates fail to meet their contractual obligations (in particular, their payment obligations), or fail to fully perform them, or do not perform them in time. This risk of non-collectability and default may also pertain to defaults by a particular category of customers or other business associates or due to a general increase in bad debt which exceeds the norm.

The ability or willingness of the Group's business associates to pay their bills payable could substantially deteriorate and measures to limit risk (such as monitoring customers' credit standing, monitoring payment receipts, accounts receivable management and credit default insurance) could turn out to be insufficient.

The Group's suppliers may also experience financial difficulties, which could result in the Group having problems sourcing the materials it uses in producing its products. In such a scenario, the Group may encounter difficulties and might not be able to manufacture its products for customers in a timely fashion.

Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition or results of operation.

The Group's operations may be disrupted if it is unable to enter into or maintain distribution or any other agreements on favourable terms or at all

Some distribution and other agreements are generally concluded for a fixed term and terminable upon a short notice period. All contracts with Czech retail chains are concluded for a one-year period and a risk exists that these chains would demand unacceptable conditions for the Group when renegotiating such contracts, especially in terms of price. Any failure to renew agreements with third-parties on terms acceptable to the Group, the termination of these agreements or a dispute with a third party contractors could result in disruption of the Group's normal distribution channels, incurrence of breakage costs and loss of sales or customers. The Group may not be able to satisfactorily replace any of its third-party contractors on a timely basis or at all, which could disrupt its operations in the relevant market. In addition, the Group relies on the performance of its distributors and other third party contractors and their operations may be adversely affected by poor performance, misconduct or fraud on the part of them. Any consolidation among distributors or any other contractors may also impact the Group's ability to renegotiate distribution agreements on favourable terms, if at all, which could adversely affect the Group's competitive position and operations in the market.

Changes in distribution channels in the Czech Republic may have an adverse effect on the Group's business and its profitability

On the Czech brewing market, there has been a shift in beer consumption from catering establishments to the household. This phenomenon causes a decrease in sales of keg beer in favour of bottled beer that is sold in retail stores. Profit margins in retail stores are typically smaller than in the case of catering establishments. The continuing trend changes in the distribution channels in favour of sales in retail stores could adversely affect the financial situation of PLG.

General credit risk

Credit risk is a risk where the borrower or counterparty may not be able or incline to fail to comply with the contractual terms, which adversely affect the price of shares.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS

Changes in the tax legislation or the interpretation of tax legislation could cause the Group's obligation to pay additional taxes

Any change in tax legislation or its interpretation could increase the Group's tax burden or additional obligation to pay taxes by the Group. Current tax law and practice in the Czech Republic may change. Such changes could adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Uncertain legal environment in the Czech Republic resulting from a new civil law legislation

In the Czech Republic the new Civil Code, Companies Act and other related legislation were recently adopted which regulate a considerable area of legal relationships. PLG may be unable, due to a lack of judicial decision-making experience, to predict results of some of its legal actions.

The Civil Code now protects the use of a name of a natural person in the same way as a company name. A natural person after which the Issuer is named may require that its name can no longer be used for such a purpose, irrespective of any previous agreements if the demand of the natural person is justified or due to substantial change of circumstances or on any other reasonable grounds. Such act could adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

The Group may not be able to protect its intellectual property rights

The Group owns and holds licences trademarks (for, among other things, its product and brand names and packaging) and other intellectual property rights that are important to its business and competitive position. The Group has invested considerable effort in protecting its brands, including the registration of trademarks. The Group cannot ensure that third parties will not infringe on or misappropriate these rights by, for example, imitating the Group's products, asserting rights in, or ownership of, the Group's trademarks or other intellectual property rights or in trademarks that are similar to trademarks that the Group owns and licences. If the Group is unable to protect its intellectual property, any infringement or misappropriation could have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations and/or its ability to develop its business. Applications filed by the Group in respect of new trademarks or patents may not be granted.

The Group's insurance coverage may not be sufficient

The Group carries various forms of business and liability insurance. However, the group does not have insurance coverage for all of the risks and liabilities it assumes in connection with its business. Some types of risks, such as risk of 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 for such risks. 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 Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

RISKS RELATING TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Political, economic and regulatory changes could negatively impact the Group

The Group operates primarily in the Czech Republic and other European jurisdictions. The economic, regulatory and administrative situation in each of these countries is developing continuously, mainly as a result of economic transformation and accession or application to the EU. The Group has no or limited influence on these changes. Changes and developments in economic, regulatory, administrative or other policies in the country where the Group operates, over which it has no control, could significantly affect the Group's business, prospects, financial conditions and results of operations in a manner that could not be predicted.

The Group's results are dependent on general economic conditions over which it has no control. General economic conditions such as employment rates and disposable income in the countries in which the Group operates can have an impact on its revenues. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that adverse general economic conditions in those countries in which the Group operates will not have adverse effects on the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

RISKS RELATING TO BREWING INDUSTRY

The growth in competition in the brewing industry

Over the last years, beer consumption in the Czech market showed a decline or stagnation, which may result in a more competitive approach between brewing groups and possibly leading to a decrease in the market share or profit margin of the Group. This process could be further worsened by import of cheap beer from abroad, which the local producers will not be able to compete with in terms of price. The above factors could adversely affect the financial performance of the Group.

Negative societal perceptions of alcohol could lead to both a decrease in PLG equity and sales of the Group's products

In recent years, there has been increased media, social and political criticism directed at the alcoholic beverage industry. An increasingly negative perception in society towards alcohol could prompt legislators to implement restrictive measures such as limitations on advertising, distribution and sales and increased tax and may cause consumption trends to shift away from beer to non-alcoholic beverages. Such measures and a potential change in consumption trends could lead to a decrease in brand equity and sales of Group's products, which, in turn, could adversely affects the Group's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Decreases in beer consumption in favour of other beverage categories could have an adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and/or results of operations

The Group is exposed to mature markets where the attractiveness of the beer category is challenged by other drink categories and could lower demand for beer as a result of consumption trends shifting in favour of other beverages, especially in favour of wine including wine spritzer, "radler" type beers, ciders and fruit flavoured / mixed drinks with low alcohol content. In addition, the Group competes with alternative beverages, based on factors over which it has little or no control and that may result in fluctuations in demand for Group's products. Such factors include variation and perceptions in health consciousness, changes in the prevailing economic conditions, changes in the demographic make-up of target consumers, changing social trends and attitudes to alcoholic beverages and a shift in beverage preferences of consumers. In these markets, the on-trade channel (i.e., restaurants, hotels, bars and cafeterias) is also under pressure, which may exert negative pricing pressure on the Group's products in response to such on-trade channel pressure. Any decrease in the demand for the Group's beer in favour of alternative beverages or decreases in the Group's product pricing margins on the basis of factors over which the Group has little or no control could adversely affects PLG's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Seasonal consumption cycles may adversely affect demand for the Group's products

Demand for the Group's products may be affected by seasonal consumption cycles and adverse weather conditions. The Issuer experiences the strongest demand for its products when temperatures rise and particularly during the summer months. Adverse weather conditions, such as unseasonably cool or wet weather in the spring and summer or spring months, can adversely affect sales volumes.

The Group is exposed to litigation risk

Companies in the alcoholic beverage industry are, from time to time, exposed to litigation relating to alcohol advertising, alcohol abuse programmes or health and societal consequences from the excessive consumption of alcohol and to litigation related to product liability issues, including the discovery of contaminants in beverage products. Further, increasing restrictions over alcoholic beverages increases the risk of non-compliance, which increases the likelihood of litigation claims. Additionally, more supervision by regulators and the growing litigation claim culture of the general public may potentially increase the impact of non-compliance and the risks of litigation, both financially and on the business reputation of the Group. Any such litigation could adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

STRATEGY

The Group's key strength is the ability to offer uniquely wide product portfolio consisting of various beer types and a limited number of soft drinks. Due to the relatively smaller production capacity of the Group's individual breweries compared to the large international breweries, PLG is able to promptly react to market trends and customer requirements and introduce new beer types and brands, maintaining reasonable economies of scale in such moves. Another strong point of the Group's business is the regional footprint of its breweries, which together with increasing customer loyalty, contributes to increased sales in the respective regions and allowing the Group to offer numerous uncommon beers in other regions at the same time.

The Group has undertaken numerous performance improvement measures such as centralisation of purchasing and management of certain activities. Nowadays, the Group is able to efficiently operate multiple breweries.

Premium Segment Growth

The Group's strategy is to maintain its flexibility and wide range and to capitalise on changing customer preferences and demand, shifting towards regional and special beers. Ability to promptly react to market trends and to introduce new beer types while maintaining economies is perceived as very important by the Group. Focus on promotion and sale of such beers and also on premium segment is believed to have a positive impact on the Group's financial performance.

On-Trade Segment Growth

The Group intends to focus on its domestic market by further penetrating the more profitable on-trade segment (public houses and restaurants, as elaborated on below), supported by increasing popularity of various beer types within its broad product portfolio.

Exports Growth

Capitalisation on positive perception of Czech beers abroad by strengthening long-term cooperation with existing foreign distributors of the Group's products as well as acquiring new export customers is another pillar of the Group's strategy. Concrete projects with foreign partners are already being realised.

Brewery Acquisition

The Group is considering acquisition of a middle-size brewery in 2014 and analyzes various opportunities. However, no binding documentation has been signed and the potential acquisition depends on many factors, it is subject to future negotiations and, thus, it is not certain yet.

The potentially acquired brewery would then be integrated in the Group's centralised management system. Further acquisitions of breweries would be considered and evaluated on a case by case basis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

The Board of Directors is a statutory body of PLG, manages the day-to-day activities of the Group and acts on behalf of the Group. The Board of Directors adopts resolutions as a collective body on all corporate affairs unless entrusted to the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board. The Board of Directors is composed of three members elected and removed by the Supervisory Board: the chairman of the Board of Directors, the vice-chairman of the Board of Directors and one member of the Board of Directors.

The Board Directors of PLG currently comprises:

Name	Position	Office Term in 1H 2014	Business Address
Zdeněk Radil	Chairman of the Board	1 January 2014 – 30 June 2014	Hvězdova 1716/2b, 140 78, Prague 4, CZ
Eva Kropová	Vice Chairman of the Board	1 January 2014 – 30 June 2014	Hvězdova 1716/2b, 140 78, Prague 4, CZ
Otakar Binder	Member of the Board	1 January 2014 – 30 June 2014	Nám. U Pivovaru 3, 679 21, Černá Hora, CZ

Zdeněk Radil

Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO

Mr Radil has served as the chairman of the Board for the past 9 years. His previous work experience includes institutions and companies such as the Czech National Bank (1996-1998), SPT Telecom (1998-2000), Alcatel (2000-2002), Deloitte & Touche (2002-2004), Telefónica O2 (2004-2008) and BGS (2008). Mr Radil is a graduate of the University of Economics Prague (1999) and Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Law (2002). He commenced studies of the Executive MBA programme (EMBA Global) in 2013.

Eva Kropová

Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors

Ms Kropová joined the Group as a vice-chairman of the Board in 2008. Her previous work experience includes Třinecké železárny (1978-1990), Třinec revenue authority (1991-1995) and auditor, investor and tax adviser (since 1995). Ms Kropová is a graduate of the VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava and the Bank Institute / College of Banking.

Otakar Binder

Member of the Board of Directors and Chief Sales Officer

Mr Binder has served as a member of the Board since 2008 for the past 6 years. He is a graduate of the Mendel University in Brno (1973). Since then he held various position in sales and development in Fruta Brno, between 1990 and 1992 as General Manager. In Coca Cola Amatil he served as regional director (1992-1995). In Plzeňský Prazdroj he held post of a commercial and marketing director, executive directors for the Czech Republic (1995 -2000) and between 2000 and 2008 he was sales director of SABMiller responsible for Czech and Slovak Republic.

SUPERVISORY BOARD AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

The Supervisory Board is a supervisory body of the Group, oversees the exercise of the powers of the Board and business activities of the Group. The Supervisory Board is obligated to request information from the auditors of the Group for its supervisory activities and to cooperate with such auditors. In performing its duties, the Supervisory Board is required to take into account the interests of the PLG's business. The Supervisory Board is composed of three members elected and removed by the General Meeting: the chairman of the Supervisory Board and the two members of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board of the Issuer currently comprises:

Name	Position	Office Term in 1H 2014	Business Address
Martin Burda	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	1 January 2014 – 30 June 2014	Hvězdova 1716/2b, 140 78, Prague 4, CZ
Petr Bič	Member of the Supervisory Board	1 January 2014 – 30 June 2014	Hvězdova 1716/2b, 140 78, Prague 4, CZ
Grzegorz Hóta	Member of the Supervisory Board	1 January 2014 – 30 June 2014	Hvězdova 1716/2b, 140 78, Prague 4, CZ

Martin Burda

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Mr Burda joined the Issuer and served as a chairman of the Supervisory Board of PLG since 2008. He dedicated his professional career to private investments and entrepreneurship. He was a shareholder in Pega (2000-2006), Pivovar Svijany and Pivovar Rohozec (2007-2010) and currently he holds shares in Lázně Luhačovice (since 1999), Léčebné Lázně Jáchymov (since 2000), and Motorpal (since 2007). Martin Burda is a graduate of the Polish Gymnasium in Český Těšín.

Petr Bič

Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr Bič joined the group in 2008. His previous work experience includes coordinator position in AXA Assistance (2001-2006), Palace Capital (since 2004), Motorpal where he held position of company's deputy (2007-2009), member of the supervisory board (2007) and the board of directors member (since 2007), Lázně Luhačovice as a supervisory board member (since 2007), Pivovar Černá Hora as a supervisory board member (since 2007) and Léčebné lázně Jáchymov as a supervisory board member (since 2010). He is a graduate of the University of Economics in Prague and obtained certificate in Business Administration from Martin College in Sydney, Australia (2001).

Grzegorz Hóta

Member of the Supervisory Board

Mr Hóta became a member of the Supervisory Board in 2008. His previous work experience includes a share dealer position in Rendital, s.r.o. (1996-1997), trading with publicly listed shares on its own account (since 1997) and various projects comprising M&A transactions (since 2000). Mr Hóta is a graduate of the University of Economics in Prague.

OTHER INFORMATION

None of the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board has any potential conflicts of interests between their duties to PLG and their private interests or other duties, other than stated below:

Mr Radil is one of PLG's shareholders. Ms Kropová is one of PLG's shareholders. Mr Burda is the sole shareholder of the Palace Capital, a.s. which is a controlling shareholder which provided PLG with a loan agreement. Mr Hóta owns a 95% share in FOSSTON a.s. which is a 100 % shareholder of the GO solar s.r.o. GO solar s.r.o. is one of the PLG's shareholders which provided PLG with a loan.

There are no family relationships between any of the Board, Supervisory Board members and Senior Managers.

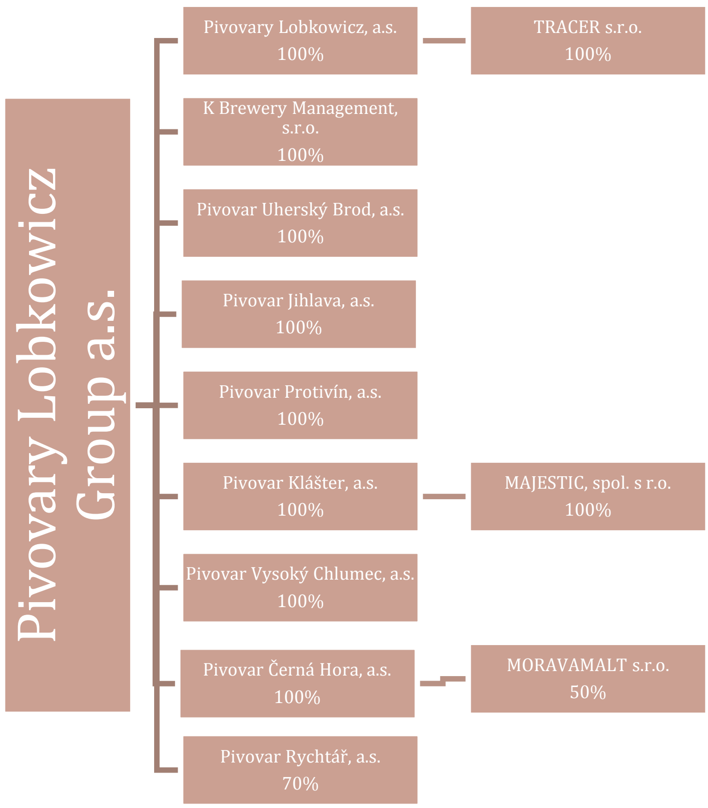
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

The Group is firmly committed to the highest standards of corporate governance and maintaining an effective framework for the control and management of the Group's business. Accordingly, many of the corporate governance practices and principles expected of listed companies are already well-established within the Group and the Issuer complies with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Codex which lies on principles of OECD.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

As of the date of the Half Year Report the Issuer is the sole owner or co-owner of nine principal companies (the subsidiaries) identified below (PLG and the subsidiaries jointly as the Group). PLG controls the subsidiaries through the ownership interests in them. In addition, most of the subsidiaries are controlled by K Brewery Management, s.r.o. based on control agreements (in Czech, "ovládací smlouva").

The chart below presents the Group structure:



There were no changes to the organizational structure in the first half of 2014.

SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE AS OF 30 JUNE 2014

Palace Capital, a.s.	53,83 %
GO Solar s.r.o.	25,53 %
Management	0.02 %
Other free float	20,62 %

Source: Company Data

The sole shareholder of the Palace Capital, a.s. is Mr Martin Burda. The sole shareholder of the Go solar s.r.o. is FOSSTON a.s. and the controlling shareholder of FOSSTON a.s. is Mr Gregorz Hóta.

As at 30 June 2014, Mrs Eva Kropová held 0.01 % of the share capital and voting rights and Mr Zdeněk Radil held 0.01 % stake of the share capital and voting rights. Before the IPO, Mr Zdeněk Radil agreed to buy such amount of the shares to become the 3% shareholder of PLG. However, this transaction has not been settled to date.

SHARE INFORMATION

As of 30 June 2014, the issued and paid-up share capital of PLG amounted to CZK 1,870,000 and is divided into 11,687,501 shares with a nominal value of CZK 160 each. All of the shares are ordinary registered shares, are fully paid up and rank pari passu with each other and there is no other class of shares authorized. All shares have been issued under the Czech law. All shares have one vote and carry equal dividend rights.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING OF PIVOVARY LOBKOWICZ GROUP A.S.

Public trading of shares of PLG on the Prime Market of the Prague Stock Exchange started on 28 May 2014. The shares are traded on the Prague Stock Exchange under ISIN CZ0005124420, with a ticker "PLG".

IPO comprised a public offering in the Czech Republic and Austria and an international offering by way of a private placement to eligible investors in reliance on regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933.

The offering price for both retail and institutional investors was set at CZK 160 per share and a final number of offered shares was 2,300,000, all of them were newly issued shares. Current shareholders decided to keep the shares which they initially intended to sell in the IPO. Total stake sold to investors in the IPO was 20,62 %.

Majority of IPO investors came from the Czech Republic, Austria, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia. Erste Group Bank AG acted as the Lead Manager and Sole Bookrunner of the offering, and Česká spořitelna, a.s. acted as the Domestic Lead Manager in the Czech Republic.

In connection with the offering, all shareholder loans have been capitalized and the PLG's equity has been increased by approx. CZK 1,868,000,160.

PLG intends to use the net proceeds from the sale as follows:

- Distribution network - PLG intends to spend approx. CZK 200 million on the acquisition of new restaurants and public houses. PLG currently observes high demand for the Group's products from restaurant and pub owners.

- Market consolidation – PLG considers an acquisition of a brewery with annual production of between 80 to 100 thousands hectolitres of beer.

- Export growth- PLG intends to invest in further growth of export of its products to key export markets in Russia / Commonwealth of Independent States and Slovakia.

DIVIDEND POLICY

No dividends have been paid prior to the year 2014. PLG does not plan to pay any dividends for the years 2014 and 2015, as all the free cash flow shall be used for further expansion of distribution network and potential acquisitions of breweries, as the case may be.

STATUTORY DECLARATION

With all due care and to the best of our knowledge, the consolidate half year report provides a true and fair view of the financial situation, business activity and results of operations of Pivovary Lobkowicz Group a.s. and its consolidated group for the half year period ending 30 June 2014, as well as of the prospects for future development in the financial situation, business activity, and results of operations of Pivovary Lobkowicz Group a.s. and its consolidated group.

ZDENĚK RADIL
Chairman of the Board of Directors
of Pivovary Lobkowicz, a.s.

Prague 27 August, 2014

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

Unaudited financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of CZK)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (CZK thous.)	**30 June 2013 Unaudited**	**30 June 2014 Unaudited**	**% change**
Revenue	**557 692**	**577 693**	3,6%
Other income	**37 583**	**59 893**	**59,4%**
Changes in inventory and assets in progress	**69 427**	**61 286**	**-11,7%**
Raw materials, consumables and services	-385 059	-373 886	-2,9%
Personnel expenses	-141 823	-141 036	-0,6%
Taxes and fees	-1 781	-1 530	-14,1%
Amortization, depreciation and impairments	-101 051	-76 918	-23,9%
Other operating costs	-8 571	-76 595	793,7%
Total expenses	**-638 285**	**-669 965**	**5,0%**
Results from operating activities	**26 417**	**28 907**	**9,4%**
Interest income	3 335	4 482	34,4%
Interest expenses	-45 477	-42 602	-6,3%
Other finance income/(expenses)	-2 487	-11 258	352,7%
Net finance expenses	**-44 630**	**-49 378**	**10,6%**
Loss before income tax	**-18 212**	**-20 471**	**12,4%**
Income tax expense	-376	-45	-88,1%
Loss of current accounting period	**-18 588**	**-20 516**	**10,4%**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	6 113	5 491	-10,2%
Net loss of the period (attributable to equity holders)	**-24 701**	**-26 007**	**5,3%**

EBITDA Calculation			
Results from operating activities	**26 417**	**28 907**	**9,4%**
Ordinary amortization, depreciations and impairments	91 308	84 375	-7,6%
normative EBITDA	**117 725**	**113 282**	**-3,8%**
IPO costs		7 799	
Result from sale of assets	-24 732	77	
recurrent EBITDA	**92 993**	**121 157**	**30,3%**

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

Unaudited financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of CZK)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CZK thous.)	**31.12.2013 Unaudited**	**30.6.2014 Unaudited**
Assets		
Property, plant & equipment	937 611	906 024
Goodwill and other intangible assets	301 305	291 023
Other investments and receivables	69 305	51 687
Deferred tax assets	12 493	11 681
Total non-current assets	**1 320 714**	**1 260 416**
Inventories	184 781	208 897
Trade and other receivables	378 386	342 634
Prepayments and accrued income	84 640	90 995
Cash and cash equivalents	44 122	135 664
Total current assets	**691 929**	**778 190**
Total assets	**2 012 643**	**2 038 606**
Equity		
Share capital	2 000	1 870 000
Share premium	0	0
Reserves and other equity operations	-204 287	60 147
Accumulated losses from previous years	-550 618	-611 345
Net Loss of the period	-73 781	-26 007
Equity attribuable to equity holders	**-826 686**	**1 292 795**
Non-controlling interests	67 103	69 723
Total equity	**-759 583**	**1 362 518**
Liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	1 805 022	254 301
Deferred tax liabilities	34 283	28 477
Other liabilities	1 792	10 438
Total non-current liabilities	**1 841 097**	**293 215**
Borrowings and overdrafts	288 818	76 841
Provisions	14 555	21 811
Trade and other payables	551 960	219 223
Tax liabilities	75 399	64 634
Accrued expenses	397	363
Total current liabilities	**931 129**	**382 872**
Total liabilities	**2 772 226**	**676 088**
Total equity and liabilities	**2 012 643**	**2 038 606**

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

Unaudited financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of CZK)

	31 December 2012	30 June 2013 Unaudited	31 December 2013	30 June 2014 Unaudited
Equity Without Minority	**-560 209**	**-585 544**	**-826 686**	**1 292 795**
Registered Capital	**2 000**	**2 000**	**2 000**	**1 870 000**
Changes in Registered Capital	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Capital Funds	**-24 627**	**-18 324**	**-213 118**	**69 821**
Reserve Funds, Indivisible Fund and Other Funds from Profit	**6 491**	**11 936**	**8 831**	**-9 674**
Profit or Loss from Previous Years	**-481 347**	**-556 455**	**-550 618**	**-611 345**
Profit or Loss of the Period Without Minority Interests	**-62 726**	**-24 701**	**-73 781**	**-26 007**
			0	
Minority Equity	**120 861**	**121 868**	**67 103**	**69 723**
Minority Registered Capital	**46 051**	**46 051**	**6 051**	**6 051**
Minority Capital Funds	**27**	**27**	**0**	**0**
Other Minority Funds including Retained Earnings and Accumulated Losses	**66 874**	**69 677**	**56 991**	**58 181**
Minority Profit or Loss of the Period	**7 909**	**6 113**	**4 061**	**5 491**
			0	
TOTAL EQUITY	**-439 348**	**-463 676**	**-759 583**	**1 362 518**

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

Unaudited financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of CZK)

	30 June 2013 Unaudited	30 June 2014 Unaudited
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	**57 876**	**44 122**
Operating activities:		
Loss before income tax	-24 702	-26 007
Non cash adjustments	88 976	104 619
Depreceations and amortizations except for residual value of assets sold	91 308	84 375
Impairments and change in provisions	-39 857	-8 634
Results from sale of non-current assets	-360	-76
Interests	42 142	38 120
Other non-cash operations and adjustments	-4 257	-9 166
Cash flow from operating activities before tax, changes in working capital and extraordinary items	**64 274**	**78 612**
Trade receivables and accrued income	-106 168	-31 404
Trade payables and accrued expenses	-40 047	-343 536
Inventories	26 050	21 631
Interests paid	-45 477	-42 602
Interests received	3 335	4 482
Tax paid on operating activities	-8 153	4 502
Extraordinary accounting activities	-1 073	-1 102
Net cash flow from operating activities	**-107 260**	**-309 417**
Investing activities:		
Purchase of non-current assets	-115 062	-28 729
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	360	0
Cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries or its parts	0	0
Net cash flow from investing activities	**-114 702**	**-28 729**
Financial activities:		
Non-current liabilities and short-term funding	205 928	429 688
Net cash flow from financial activities	**205 928**	**429 688**
Net increase or decrease in cash flow	**-16 034**	**91 542**
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	**41 842**	**135 664**

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. These statements are unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 anf IFRS.

Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as the fair value of the consideration transferred less the net recognized amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Differences arising from acquisitions of non-controlling interests after the acquisition date are not recognized as goodwill and are settled in equity.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests

No goodwill is recognized as a result of acquisitions of non-controlling interests.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power, directly orindirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been reviewed to ensure consistency of policies adopted for consolidated accounts.

Other forms of investment

No other forms of investment requiring adoption of particular accounting policies, such as Special Purpose Entities, associates, joint ventures or others, are identified.

Loss of control

Should the control be lost, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any noncontrolling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognized in profit or loss.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into CZK, which is the functional currency of the Group. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency on basis of fix exchange rate published by the Czech National Bank.

Foreign operations

There are no foreign operations identified.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs.

Derivative financial instruments
The Group might use derivatives in the ordinary course of business in order to manage market risks. Generally this concerns the effects of foreign currency, interest rate or commodity price fluctuations in profit or loss. Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, with attribuable transaction costs recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge are recognizedin profit or loss. The hedged item also is stated at fair value in respect of the risk being hedged.

Share capital

Shares
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.
No share capital repurchase is identified.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

Property, plants and equipment are measured at cost less government grants received, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the initial purchase price increased with expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset (like transports and non-recoverable taxes).
The cost of self-constructed asset includes the cost of materials and direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.
Major components having different useful lives are accounted for as separate items. Returnable kegs and other returnable packing material (except for returnable bottles) and promotional items are recorded within owned assets and a corresponding liability is recorded in respect of the obligation to repay the customers' deposits. Deposits paid by customers for returnable items are reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position within current liabilities.

Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Property, plants and equipment, acquired by way of finance lease, is initially recognized at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. 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. Other leases are operating leases and are not recognized in Group's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss 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.

Depreciation of property, plants and equipment

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an infinite life. Depreciation on other property, plants and equipment is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of respective items. Assets under construction are not depreciated. Leased assets are depreciated over their useful lives (it is generally assumed that the right of ownership is transferred to the lessee after the end of the leasing period).
The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:
• Buildings 30 – 50 years
• Plant and equipment 15 – 50 years
• Other fixed assets 5 – 25 years

The depreciation methods, residual value as well as the useful lives are reassessed, and adjusted If appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Gains and losses on sale of property, plants and equipment

Net gains or losses on sale of items of property, plants and equipment are presented in profit or loss as difference between revenues from sale of fixed assets and materials (other income) and net book value of fixed assets and materials sold (amortization, depreciation and impairments).

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of controlling interests of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over Group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Goodwill on acquisitions of controlling interests of subsidiaries is included in 'intangible assets'.
In respect of transferring of accounts from CZ GAAP to IFRS with transition date as at 1 January 2011, goodwill on acquisitions of controlling interests of subsidiaries prior to this opening date is included on the basis of deemed cost, being the amount recorded under CZ GAAP. Recorded goodwill arising from acquisitions of noncontrolling interests from 10 February 2010 is settled in equity. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to individual cashgenerating units (CGUs) for the purpose of impairment testing. Should the negative goodwill be identified, it is directly recognized in profit or loss as other income.

Brands

Brands acquired are capitalized if they meet the definition of an intangible asset. Brands are amortized on an individual basis over the estimated useful life of each respective brand. In this respect, long term strategic brands and other brands are distinguished.

Customer-related and contract-based intangibles

Customer-related and contract-based intangibles are capitalized if they meet the definition of an intangibleasset. Customer-related, contract-based intangibles are amortized over the remaining useful life of the customer relationships or the period of the contractual arrangements.

Software, research and development and other intangible assets
Purchased software is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Expenditure on internally developed software is capitalized when the expenditure qualifies as development activities, otherwise it is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.
Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products, software and processes. Development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization.
Expenditure on internally generated goodwill is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset less its residual value. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, other than goodwill, from the date they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows:
• Strategic Brands 30 – 50 years
• Other brands 6 - 15 years
• Customer-related and contract-based intangibles 6 – 15 years
• Software 3 – 7 years
Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on sale

Net gains or losses on sale of intangible assets are presented in profit or loss as difference between revenues from sale of fixed assets and materials (other income) and net book value of fixed assets and materials sold (amortization, depreciation and impairments).

Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost formula and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Finished products and work in progress

Finished products and work in progress are measured at manufacturing cost based on weighted averages and takes into account the production stage reached. Costs include an appropriate share of direct production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Other inventories and spare parts

The cost of other inventories is based on weighted averages. Spare parts are valued at the lower of cost andnet realizable value. Value reductions and usage of parts are charged to profit or loss. Spare parts that are acquired as part of an equipment purchase and only to be used in connection with this specific equipment are initially capitalized and depreciated as part of the equipment. Returnable bottles are recorded within inventories. Deposits paid by customers are registered as other income. Once bottles are returned, a credit note is accounted to decrease other income.

Impairment
Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value. All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures to be expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as part of the net finance expenses. Provisions consist mainly of surety and guarantees, litigation and claims.

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans and borrowings for which the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, are classified as long-term liabilities.

Revenue and other income

Revenues

Revenues from merchandise and own products in the ordinary course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales tax, excise duties, returns, customer discounts and other sales-related discounts. Revenue from the sale of products is recognized in profit or loss when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of products can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing management involvement with the products. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized. Revenues from services and other revenues are proceeds from rental income, pub management services and technical services to third parties, net of sales tax. Rental income, pub management, services and technical services are recognized in profit or loss when the services have been delivered.

Other income

Other income are revenues from sale of plant, property and equipment, intangible assets and (interests in) subsidiaries, net of sales tax. They are recognized in profit or loss when ownership has been transferred to the buyer.

Changes in inventory and assets in progress

Changes in inventory and assets in progress are capitalized costs of production for sale or capitalized costs of assets under construction for Company´s use.

Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Finance lease payments

Minimum lease payments under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value when it is reasonably assured that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Interest income, interest expenses and other net finance income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized as they accrue in profit or loss, using the effective interest method unless collectability is in doubt. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Other net finance income and expenses are recognized in profit or loss. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis in the other net finance income and expenses.

Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is the expected income tax payable or receivable in respect of taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longerprobable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in balance sheet items that have notresulted in cash flows such as translation differences, fair value changes, equity-settled share-based payments and other non-cash items, have been eliminated for the purpose of preparing this statement.

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Shareholder Loans and Receivables

In previous years, PLG was financed by loans and credit facilities provided by some of the Shareholders or companies related to such Shareholders.

The entire intragroup indebtedness of PLG has been capitalized into PLG's capital or contributed into PLG's own capital within the procedure of the increase of the registered capital of PLG and Initial Primary Offering in May 2014, as described above.

As of the date of this Half Year Report, there are no outstanding loans or other receivables with related parties.

Agency agreements

The Group's subsidiary Pivovary Lobkowicz, a.s. provides financial, business, administrative, IT, tax, marketing, production and other management services to the Group under number of agency agreements dated from 2009 to 2010 for the following Group's subsidiaries:

(i) Pivovar Uherský Brod, a.s., agency agreement dated 1 March 2009;

(ii) Pivovar Jihlava, a.s., agency agreement dated 1 March 2009;

(iii) Pivovar Protivín, a.s., agency agreement dated 1 March 2009;

(iv) Pivovar Klášter, a.s., agency agreement dated 1 March 2009;

(v) Pivovar Rychtář s.r.o., agency agreement dated 1 March 2009;

(vi) Pivovar Vysoký Chlumec, a.s., agency agreement dated 1 March 2009; and

(vii) Pivovar Černá Hora, a.s., agency agreement dated 1 April 2010.

Fees for services provided under these agency agreements are set on a standard basis.

Post Balance Sheet Events

On 30 July 2014, PLG made public the information that a due diligence has been conducted by a potential buyer - a fund managed by Enterprise Investors with an aim to acquire an equity stake in PLG.

According to PLG's information, the potential buyer has temporary exclusivity for negotiations with the shareholders. It is, however, not clear whether the transaction will be closed and whether there will be a change in the PLG's shareholding structure.

Information about the Company

Pivovary Lobkowicz Group a.s. is a joint-stock company established and existing under the laws of the Czech Republic, with its registered office at Prague 4, Hvězdova 1716/2b, postal code 140 78, Identification number: 272 58 611, registered in the Commercial Register maintained by the Municipal Court in Prague, File B, Insert 10035. PLG operates under the Czech act no. 90/2012 Coll., on corporate entities, as amended (the Companies Act) and the regulation established hereunder.

PLG is a holding company and its subject of business includes production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1-3 of the Czech act no. 455/1991 Coll., on trade licence business, as amended. PLG controls the Group whose key activity is the operation of regional small and medium-sized breweries and sale of beer and non-alcoholic drinks.

Information on significant Group companies:

BUSINESS NAME	SCOPE OF BUSINESS	REGISTRATION	ID NUMBER	LEGAL FORM	REGISTERED OFFICE
Pivovary Lobkowicz Group a.s.	- production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Municipal Court in Prague, File B, Insert 10035	272 58 611	A joint-stock company	Prague 4, Hvězdova 1716/2b, postal code 140 78, Czech Republic
Pivovary Lobkowicz, a.s.	- production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Municipal Court in Prague, File B, Insert 14838	284 89 411	A joint-stock company	Prague 4, Hvězdova 1716/2b, postal code 140 78, Czech Republic
K Brewery Management s.r.o.	- production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Municipal Court in Prague, File C, Insert 145383	284 89 993	A limited liability company	Prague 4, Hvězdova 1716/2b, postal code 140 78, Czech Republic
Pivovar Uherský Brod, a.s.	- catering and accommodation - brewing and malting - production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act - motor road vehicle transport – cargo domestic operated by the vehicles with maximum permitted weight up to the 3,5 tonne - motor road vehicle transport – cargo domestic operated by the vehicles with maximum permitted weight over the 3,5 tonne	Regional Court in Brno, File B, Insert 1548	607 42 917	A joint-stock company	Uherský Brod, Neradice 369, postal code 688 16, Czech Republic
Pivovary Jihlava, a.s.	- catering and accommodation - brewing and malting, - production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Regional Court in Brno, File B, Insert 1276	499 73 711	A joint-stock company	Jihlava, Vrchlického 2, postal code 586 01, Czech Republic
Pivovar Protivín, a.s.	- purchase of goods for further sale - brewing and malting	Regional Court in České Budějovice, File B, Insert 1990	260 25 248	A joint-stock company	Protivín, Pivovar 168, postal code 398 11, Czech Republic
Pivovar Klášter, a.s.	- brewing and malting - catering and accommodation - production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Municipal Court in Prague, File B, Insert 4844	251 46 297	A joint-stock company	Klášter Hradiště nad Jizerou 16, postal code 294 15, Czech Republic
Pivovar Vysoký Chlumec, a.s.	- brewing and malting - production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Municipal Court in Prague, File B, Insert 15277	463 53 224	A joint-stock company	Vysoký Chlumec 29, postal code 262 52, Czech Republic
Pivovar Černá Hora, a.s.	- brewing and malting - production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act - catering and accommodation - manufacture and treatment of fermentation spirit, consumer spirit, spirits and other alcoholic beverages (except for beer, fruit distillates, other distillates and mead and other fruit distillates obtained by grower distillation)	Regional Court in Brno, File B, Insert 5599	282 82 876	A joint-stock company	Černá Hora, nám. U Pivovaru 3, postal code 679 21, Czech Republic
Pivovar Rychtář, a.s.	- brewing and malting - motor road vehicle cargo transport - business, financial, organisational, and economic consulting - wholesale - specialized retail sale	Regional Court in Hradec Králové, File B, Insert 2967	474 55 110	A joint-stock company	Hlinsko v Čechách, Resslova 260, postal code 539 01, Czech Republic
MORAVAMALT s.r.o.	- brewing and malting, - production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 – 3 of the Trade Licensing Act	Regional Court in Ostrava, File C, Insert 3624	465 81 413	a limited liability company	Brodek u Přerova, Tovární 162, postal code 751 03, Czech Republic

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