SUN Interbrew Plc

Annual Report
and Separate Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Contents

Board of Directors and other officers

Board of Directors

Nand Lal Khemka - Director (Chairman of the Board)
Denis Khrenov - Director and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")
Alexander Balakhnov - Director and Chief Legal Officer and member of the Audit Committee and Nominations and Remuneration Committee ("CLO")
Olesia Sheppard - Director and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")
Shiv Vikram Khemka - Director
Uday Harsh Khemka - Director
Timur Miretskyy - Director
Dmytro Shpakov - Director
Inter Jura CY (Directors) Limited – Director and member of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Inter Jura CY (Management) Limited - Director

Company Secretary

Inter Jura CY (Services) Ltd
1 Lampousa Street
CY-1095 Nicosia
Cyprus

Registered office

1 Lampousa Street
CY-1095 Nicosia
Cyprus

Declaration of Directors and other responsible officers of the Company for the preparation of the Financial Statements

In accordance with Section 9 sub-sections (3 (c)) and (7) of the Transparency Requirements (Securities for Trading on Regulated Markets) Law 2007 as amended ("the Law") we, the members of the Board of Directors and the other responsible persons for the financial statements of SUN Interbrew Plc (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2015, we confirm that, to the best of our knowledge:

(a) the annual financial statements of the Company which are presented on pages 18 to 43:

(i) have been prepared in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, Sub-section (4) of the Law, and

(ii) give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the profit or loss of SUN Interbrew Plc and

(b) the Board of Directors' report provides a fair view of the developments and the performance of the business as well as the financial position of the Company together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties that its facing.

Members of the Board of Directors

Name and surname	**Signature**
Nand Lal Khemka - Chairman	
Shiv Vikram Khemka – Director	
Uday Harsh Khemka – Director	
Denis Khrenov – Director and Chief Executive Officer	
Dmytro Shpakov – Director	
Alexander Balakhnov – Director and Chief Legal Officer	
Inter Jura CY (Directors) Limited – Director	
Inter Jura CY (Management) Limited – Director	
Olesia Sheppard – Director and Chief Financial Officer	
Timur Miretskyy - Director	

Responsible for the preparation of the financial statements

Name and surname	**Position**	**Signature**
Olesia Sheppard	Chief Financial Officer	

Report of the Board of Directors

1 The Board of Directors presents its report together with the audited parent company financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

2 The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from the last year, are to act as a holding and investments company for specific businesses belonging to the controlling shareholder of the Company and the provision of loans within the Group.

Review of developments, position and performance of the Company's business

3 The loss of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015 was € 232,304,618 (2014: loss € 639,534,109). On 31 December 2015 the total assets of the Company were € 618,691,718 (2014: € 779,424,457) and the net assets were € 547,015,607 (2014: net assets € 779,320,225). The financial position, development and performance of the Company as presented in these financial statements are as expected given the market conditions in Ukraine and Russia.

Principal risks and uncertainties

4 The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in Notes 2, 17 and 18 of the financial statements.

Future developments of the Company

5 The Board of Directors does not expect any significant changes or developments in the operations, financial position and performance of the Company in the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

6 The Company's results for the year are set out on page 19. The loss for the year is carried forward. The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of dividend on the basis of the 2015 results. The Board of Directors may at a later stage consider the payment of interim dividends out of retained earnings, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law and the Articles of Association of the Company.

Share capital

7 The authorized share capital which amounts to GBP1,552,786 is divided into 125,278,614 class A shares of GBP0.01 each and 30,000,000 class B shares of GBP0.01 each.

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Share capital (continued)

8 The current number of issued shares is 116,628,930 including A class shares (non-voting) of 88,832,710 and B class shares (voting) of 27,796,220. The titles issued by the Company and their ISIN number are as follows:

	ISIN
144A Class A GDR	US86677C1045
Regulation S EURO Class A GDR	US86677C4015
Regulation S Class A GDR	US86677C3025
144A Class B GDR	US86677C2035
Regulation S Class B GDR	US86677C7083
Class A share	GB0057139940
Class B share	GB0049659120

9 The shares/GDRs are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and its GDRs are admitted to trading on the over-the-counter markets ("Freiverkehr") of the Berlin Stock Exchange, Stuttgart Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

10 The Class A shares have no right of conversion or redemption. The special rights, restrictions and provisions applicable to the Class A shares are as follows:

- The dividends on the Class A shares in any year shall be paid in an amount not less than and in equal priority to the dividend payable to the holders of Class B shares.
- On winding up of the Company, the surplus assets available for distribution shall be distributed proportionately among the holders of the Class A shares and the holders of Class B shares according to the amounts of their respective holdings of such shares in the Company.
- The holders of the Class A shares have a right to receive notice of and to attend any shareholder meeting of the Company, but do not have a right to vote at shareholders' meetings, other than at class meetings of the holders of Class A shares, which are necessary in respect of certain matters affecting the rights of the holders of Class A shares.

11 Class B shares have no restrictions on voting rights.

12 There was a change in shareholders' structure in 2015.

As of 31 December 2015 the Company, which is beneficially owned by Anheuser-Busch InBev, had the following shareholders' structure.

#	Name	A	B	Total	%
1	Interbrew International B.V.	-	1	1	0.0000
2	Worldoor Limited	73,014,380	12,285,318	85,299,698	73.1377
3	Hancock Venture Partners Inc.	30,545	30,545	61,090	0.0524
4	Bank of New York (Nominees) Limited - London	745,384	-	745,384	0.6391
5	Bank of New York (Nominees) Limited - New York	15,042,401	15,480,356	30,522,757	26.1708
		88,832,710	27,796,220	116,628,930	100.0000

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Share capital (continued)

As of 22 March 2016 Worldoor Limited transferred one class A share to Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV and one class A share to InBev Belgium SA/NV.

As of 29 March 2016 Worldoor Limited transferred one class A share to Brandbrew S.A. This structure remained unchanged as of five days before the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

Shareholders' structure as of 31 December 2014 was as follows:

#	Name	A	B	Total	%
1	InBev S.A.	2,859,843	2,765,718	5,625,561	4.8235
2	InBev Belgium N.V./S.A.	-	1	1	0.0000
3	Brandbrew S.A.	-	1	1	0.0000
4	Interbrew International B.V.	-	1	1	0.0000
5	Worldoor Limited	70,154,537	9,519,598	79,674,135	68.3142
6	Hancock Venture Partners Inc.	30,545	30,545	61,090	0.0524
7	Bank of New York (Nominees) Limited - London	745,384	-	745,384	0.6391
8	Bank of New York (Nominees) Limited - New York	15,042,401	15,480,356	30,522,757	26.1708
		88,832,710	27,796,220	116,628,930	100.0000

13 It is noted that for a valid transfer of shares to take place, the name of the transferee must be entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

Board of Directors

14 The members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2015 and at the date of this report are shown on page 3. All of them were members of the Board throughout the year 2015.

15 There being no requirement in the Company's Articles of Association for retirement of Directors by rotation, all the Directors remain in office.

Directors' interests in the Company's share capital

16 Directors have no direct or indirect shareholding in the Company's share capital (including their spouse, children and companies in which they hold directly or indirectly at least 20% of the shares with voting rights in a general meeting) both at the end of the financial year and 30 days before the notice for the AGM or 5 days before the date the financial statements are approved by the board of directors.

Events subsequent to the reporting date

17 Other than as disclosed in Note 18 and 22 to financial statements, there were no material events subsequent to the reporting date, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Branches

18 The Company did not operate through any branches during the year.

Report of the Board of Directors (continued)

Independent Auditors

19 The Board of Directors has decided to propose to the next Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company a resolution for the change of the Independent Auditors of the Company from PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited to Deloitte Limited from the 2016 Financial Year, and for the authorization of the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration. The decision to change the independent auditors follows similar decisions taken across the whole group of Anheuser-Busch Inbev, which is the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party.

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law").

Paragraphs 5(a) – (c) of the Directive – Corporate Governance

20 The Company is voluntarily subject to the provisions of the Corporate Governance Charter, adopted by the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 12 August 2012, which is available to the public on the Company's website: www.suninterbrew.com. The Company's corporate governance charter has been adopted but has not yet been implemented.

21 The Company is not required to comply with the provisions of the corporate governance code of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, although, the Corporate Governance Charter it applies, is generally based on the "Ten Principles of Corporate Governance" of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Company has voluntarily applied corporate governance practices, mentioned in the Corporate Governance Charter. The Articles of Association of the Company further provide for the powers, duties and procedures of the Directors, and are also available on the Company's website, as cited above.

Paragraph 5(d) of the Directive – description of the main features of the issuers' internal control and risk management systems in relation to the composition, preparation and drafting of the periodic information of Part II of the Law

22 The periodic information referred to in Part II of the Law, comprises of the annual financial report, the half-yearly financial report, the first and second semester interim management statements, and the indicative results. Issuers whose titles are admitted to trading on a regulated market are obliged to prepare and disclose such information in accordance with the provisions and the time schedules stipulated in Part II of the Law. Moreover, and as stipulated in Part II of the Law, the financial reports of the Company and of the Group are prepared based on the applicable International Accounting Standards, the Law, as well as the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 113 in order to provide a true and fair picture of the financial affairs of the Company and the Group, respectively.

23 The Secretary, the professional advisers of the Company along with the Board of Directors, through the use of adequate control procedures and risk management, ensure the lawful drafting, preparation, compilation and publication of the required periodic information.

24 The Compliance Officers of the Company in relation to the obligations of the Law, ensure the timely publication of the necessary periodic information, and that this information includes the information required by the Law. This information is disclosed in accordance with the manner and time schedules set out in the Law and the relevant Transparency Directives. Finally, it should be noted that, pursuant to the Law, the Annual Financial Reports of the Group and the Company are audited by the External Auditors of the Company, PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law and the applicable International Accounting Standards.

Par. 5(e) of the Directive: Significant shareholders holding the Company's share capital

25 See paragraphs 7 to 13 above, under "Share Capital".

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") (continued)

Par. 5(f) – (g) of the Directive: types of shares and attached rights

26 See paragraphs 7 to 13 above under "Share Capital" regarding special rights attributed to classes of shares.

Par. 5(h) of the Directive: Rules governing the appointment and replacement of Board Members and the amendment of the Articles of Association

27 According to the Article 76 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the minimum number of directors shall be two and the maximum number shall be fifteen. Directors are appointed either by the general meeting of shareholders or by the board of directors. Pursuant to Articles 98 – 101 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Company at a general meeting may appoint any person to be a director and to determine the period for which such person is to hold office. Further, the Company may, by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given in accordance with Section 136 of the Cypriot Companies Law, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office.

28 In accordance with the provisions of the Cypriot Companies Law, the Company may, by special resolution, amend its Articles of Association. A special resolution may be approved by a majority of not less than three quarters of the shareholders present which are entitled to vote at a general meeting, for which a suitable notification of at least twenty one days has been given, determining the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.

Par. 5(i) of the Directive: the powers of the members of the Board of Directors

Competences of the Board

29 The powers and duties of the Directors are stated in Articles 83 – 96 of the Articles of Association of the Company and the Corporate Governance Charter.

30 According to the above, the Board is vested with the broadest powers to perform all acts necessary or useful for accomplishing the Company's purposes. All powers not expressly reserved by law to the general meeting of shareholders fall in the competencies of the Board.

31 The Board provides effective support for and control of the activities of the executive management of the Company.

32 The Board of Directors, subject to approval by the Company's shareholders, can cause the issue or buy-back of Company's shares. The issue of any new shares is further subject to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the prevailing law and the principle of fair treatment to all existing shareholders.

Functioning of the Board

33 The Board meets upon call by the Chairman. A meeting of the Board must be convened if any director so requires.

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") (continued)

Par. 5(i) of the Directive: the powers of the members of the Board of Directors (continued)

34 Any director may act at any meeting of the Board by appointing any person (other than a person disqualified by law from being a director of a company) as an alternate director to attend and vote in its place. A quorum of the Board may be fixed by the directors, and unless so fixed at any other number, shall be four. Decisions are taken by the affirmative votes of a majority of the votes cast.

Conflicts of Interest

35 The rules governing the handling of conflict of interests are set out in the Articles of Association.

Chairmanship

36 The Board chooses from among its members a Chairman and/or deputy chairman and/or vice-chairman. The Board also chooses a secretary who need not be a director who will be responsible for keeping the minutes of the meetings of the Board and of the shareholders.

37 The Chairman, or in his absence the deputy chairman, or in his absence, the vice-chairman, presides at all meetings of shareholders and of the Board, but in his absence the Board will appoint another director as chairman pro tempore by vote of the majority of directors present at such meeting.

Existence and nature of the internal control and risk management system

38 The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's internal control systems and for monitoring their effectiveness. The Company's senior management (including, among others the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Chief Legal Officer ("CLO")) are responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the internal control systems which are subject to periodic review. The Board monitors the ongoing process by which critical risks to the business are identified, evaluated and managed. Management is responsible for reviewing and monitoring the financial risks to the Company and for considering the risks in the Company's businesses. Similarly, management also monitors risks associated with information technology, human resource management and regulatory compliance.

Evaluation of the Board

39 The Board regularly carries out an evaluation of its performance and its relationship with the Senior Management of the Company.

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") (continued)

<u>Par. 5(i) of the Directive: the powers of the members of the Board of Directors</u> (continued)

Senior Management

The Board of Directors has delegated the daily management of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), who is assisted by a Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and a Chief Legal Officer ("CLO").

Remuneration policy for Board Members and Senior Managers

40 The total amount of remuneration granted directly or indirectly by the Company to the members of its Board and to the CEO, CFO and CLO is fully described in Note 19 to the financial statements.

41 Compensation of Senior Management is determined by the Board after consultation of the Remuneration Committee. The members of the Board receive Board fees. The Board fees are determined by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders upon a recommendation from the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

42 Variable and non-variable components of the remuneration and links between remuneration and performance are reviewed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The variable element of remuneration for the Senior Management is determined by the Board of Directors. Performance plans are based on success criteria which are agreed by the Board of Directors. The plans are reviewed during the year; the remuneration is based on the achievement of these performance criteria. The remuneration of the Board of Directors and the key management is disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

Contracts with Directors and related parties

43 Other than the transactions and the balances with related parties referred to in Note 19 of the financial statements, there were no other significant contracts with the Company at 31 December 2015 in which the Directors or their related persons had a material interest. Related parties include the spouse, minor children and companies in which Directors hold directly or indirectly at least 20% of the voting rights in a general meeting.

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") (continued)

Par. 5(i) of the Directive: the powers of the members of the Board of Directors (continued)

Delegation of Director's powers to committees

44 The Directors have the power to delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such directors or other persons as they think fit.

45 In order to carry out its work more effectively the Board has appointed a nomination and remuneration committee (the "Nomination and Remuneration Committee") and an audit committee (the "Audit Committee").

46 These committees handle business within their respective areas and present recommendations and reports on which the Board may base its decisions and actions. All members of the Board have the same responsibility for all decisions taken irrespective of whether the issue in question has been reviewed by such a committee or not.

Par 5(j) of the Directive

47 Non-Applicable.

Par 5(k) of the Directive: the composition and operation of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of the Company and their committees

48 The composition of and operation of the Board of Directors, was stated in pg. 3 of this Report, and above, under the heading "Par 5(i) of the Directive: the powers of the members of the Board of Directors".

49 The composition, operation and internal regulation of the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors are stated below.

General rules regarding both committees

50 A quorum shall be three committee members present or represented by alternate committee members. All decisions by the committees require a simple majority of votes. In case of ballot the Chairman of the committee has a casting vote.

51 Each committee regularly evaluates its own composition, organization and effectiveness as a collective body and makes recommendations to the Board for any necessary adjustments in its internal regulations and, where necessary, take appropriate steps to improve its performance.

52 The committees of the Board should perform their tasks within the framework of the regulations that they have been given and ensure that they report regularly on their activity and on the results of their work to the Board.

53 Each committee of the Board may seek expert assistance in obtaining the necessary information for the proper fulfilment of their duties. The Company should provide each committee with the financial resources it needs for this purpose.

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") (continued)

<u>Par 5(k) of the Directive: the composition and operation of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of the Company and their committees (continued)</u>

(a) Regulations for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

(i) Role

54 The Responsibility of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee includes issues regarding appointment and remuneration of directors and appointment and salaries, pension plans, bonus programs and other employments terms of the CEO, CFO, CLO and other senior management. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall in particular:

- submit proposals to the Board regarding the appointment and remuneration of directors and Senior Management and ensure that its proposals are in accordance with the remuneration policy adopted by the Company;

- discuss with the CEO the performance of the other members of Senior Management at least once a year based on evaluation criteria clearly defined. The CEO should not be present at the discussion of his own evaluation;

- ensure that the remuneration of non-executive directors is proportional to their responsibilities and the time devoted to their functions;

- assisting the Board in the selection of directors. It considers all proposals submitted by the shareholders, the Board or the Senior Management recommending suitable candidates to the Board and assisting the Board in making for every position to be filled an evaluation of the existing and required skills, knowledge and experience required for the position. On the basis of this evaluation the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will assist the Board in drawing up a description of the role together with the skills, knowledge and experience required.

(ii) Composition

55 The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is composed exclusively of two directors of which one is independent. The Chairman of the Board or another non-executive director chairs the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

(iii) Working rules

56 The Nomination and Remuneration Committee should meet as often as it considers necessary, but at least once a year. After each meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, its chairman should make a report to the Board. The chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ensures that minutes of meetings are prepared.

Report of the Board of Directors (Continued)

Statement on Corporate governance pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Directive DI190-2007-04 of 2012 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the contents of the Annual Financial Report (the "Directive") and of the Law providing for Transparency Requirements (Securities Admitted to Trading on a Regulated Market) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") (continued)

<u>Par 5(k) of the Directive: the composition and operation of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of the Company and their committees</u> (continued)

(b) Regulations for the Audit Committee

(i) Role

57 The Audit Committee assists the Board in the selection of the independent auditor to be proposed for appointment to the shareholders vote. The Audit Committee assumes also the function of prime entry point of the auditor to the Company on any audit aspects of the financials and of the internal control and risk evaluation procedures. The Audit Committee assists the Board on specific risks analysis and descriptions as well as on risk control systems to be implemented.

(ii) Composition

58 The Audit Committee is composed exclusively of two directors of which one is independent. The Chairman of the Board or another non-executive director chairs the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

(iii) Working rules

59 The Audit Committee should meet as often as it considers necessary. After each meeting of the Audit Committee, its chairman should report to the Board of the Company. The chairman of the Audit Committee ensures that minutes of meetings are prepared.

By Order of the Board

Denis Khrenov
Chief Executive Officer

27 April 2016

Independent auditor's report
To the Members of SUN Interbrew Plc

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of parent company SUN Interbrew Plc (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board of Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of parent company SUN Interbrew Plc as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Emphasis of matter

We draw your attention to Note 18 to the financial statements. The operations of the Company, and those of other entities operating in Ukraine, have been affected and may continue to be affected for the foreseeable future, by the continuing uncertainties in Ukraine. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on other legal requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 and 2013, we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from examination of these books.

- The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so required.

- In our opinion, the information given in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the financial statements.

According to the requirements of the Directive OD190-2007-04 of the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission, we report that a statement of corporate governance code has been made for the information relating to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (f) and (g) of Article 5 of the said Directive and it forms a special part of the report of the Board of Directors.

Other matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 34 of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 and 2013 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

We have reported separately on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Yiangos Kaponides
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Limassol, 27 April 2016

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2015

Expressed in EUR	Note	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	10	602,309,355	561,332,903
Total non-current assets		**602,309,355**	**561,332,903**
Current assets			
Loans receivable	11	-	128,855,567
Other receivables	12	49,815	19,815
Current tax assets		144,314	142,816
Cash and cash equivalents	13	16,188,234	89,073,356
Total current assets		**16,382,363**	**218,091,554**
Total assets		**618,691,718**	**779,424,457**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	14	1,808,651	1,808,651
Share premium	14	357,932,250	357,932,250
Retained earnings		187,274,706	419,579,324
Total equity		**547,015,607**	**779,320,225**
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	16	71,613,426	-
Trade and other payables	15	62,685	104,232
Total current liabilities		**71,676,111**	**104,232**
Total liabilities		**71,676,111**	**104,232**
Total equity and liabilities		**618,691,718**	**779,424,457**

On 27 April 2016 the Board of Directors of SUN Interbrew Plc authorized these financial statements for issue.

Olesia Sheppard
Director and Chief Financial Officer

Denis Khrenov,
Director and Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 22 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015

Expressed in EUR	Note	**2015**	**2014**
Dividend income	19 (b)	-	1,217,656
Impairment losses	5	(235,702,131)	(640,634,968)
Administrative expenses	6	(82,194)	(146,464)
Other income		-	9,815
Loss from operating activities		**(235,784,325)**	**(639,553,961)**
Finance income, net	8	3,479,707	23,362
Loss before tax		**(232,304,618)**	**(639,530,599)**
Income tax expense	9	-	(3,510)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		**(232,304,618)**	**(639,534,109)**
Losses per share			
Basic and diluted losses per share (EUR)	21	(1,992)	(5,483)
Weighted average number of shares		116,628,930	116,628,930

The notes on pages 22 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015

Expressed in EUR	Share capital	Share premium [1]	Retained earnings [2]	Total
Balance at 1 January 2014	**1,808,651**	**357,932,250**	**1,059,113,433**	**1,418,854,334**
Comprehensive income				
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for 2014	-	-	(639,534,109)	(639,534,109)
Balance at 31 December 2014	**1,808,651**	**357,932,250**	**419,579,324**	**779,320,225**
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for 2015	-	-	(232,304,618)	(232,304,618)
Balance at 31 December 2015	**1,808,651**	**357,932,250**	**187,274,706**	**547,015,607**

(1) Share premium is not available for distribution in the form of dividend.

(2) Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, by the end of the two years after the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, will be deemed to have distributed this amount as dividend. Special contribution for defence at 15% will be payable on such deemed dividend to the extent that the shareholders for deemed dividend distribution purposes at the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer, are Cyprus tax residents. Special contribution for defence rate increased to 17% in respect of profits of year of assessment 2009 and to 20% in respect of profits of years of assessment 2010 and 2011 and is reduced back to 17% in respect of profits of years of assessment 2012 onwards. The amount of this deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend paid out of the profits of the relevant year by the end of the period of two years from the end of the year of assessment to which the profits refer. This special contribution for defence is paid by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

The notes on pages 22 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Expressed in EUR	Note	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(232,304,618)	(639,534,109)
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	5, 10	235,702,131	640,634,968
Interest income	8	(18,811)	(33,437)
Interest expense	8	447,169	10,075
Income tax expense	9	(1,500)	3,510
Cash from operating activities before changes in working capital		**3,824,371**	**1,081,008**
Change in other receivables		(30,000)	(19,815)
Change in trade and other payables		(41,545)	(10,891)
Net cash from operating activities before income taxes paid		**3,752,826**	**(30,706)**
Income tax paid		-	(32,360)
Net cash from operating activities		**3,752,826**	**1,017,942**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions/contributions to investments in subsidiaries	10	(276,678,583)	-
Loan repayments received from related parties	19 (d)	128,855,567	-
Interest received		18,811	11,856
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(147,804,205)**	**11,856**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(259,982)	(10,075)
Proceeds from loans from related parties	19 (e)	63,538,300	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**63,278,318**	**(10,075)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts		**(80,773,060)**	1,019,723
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of year		89,073,356	88,053,633
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts		757,396	-
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at end of year	13	**9,057,692**	**89,073,356**

The notes on pages 22 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

Country of incorporation

SUN Interbrew Plc (the "Company") is domiciled in Cyprus since 1 December 2010 and was registered as a public limited liability company in accordance with the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The Company's registered office is 1 Lampousa Street, 1095 Nicosia, Cyprus. Before 1 December 2010 the Company, was registered under the name "SUN Interbrew Limited" and, was incorporated in Jersey, the Channel Islands. The Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred as the "Group". The Group is headed by Anheuser-Busch Inbev (the "Shareholder Group").

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are to act as a holding and investments company for specific businesses belonging to the controlling shareholder of the Company and the provision of loans within the Group. The Group's operations are primary located in the Russian Federation and secondarily in Ukraine.

The Business Environment which affects the Company is disclosed in Note 18.

2. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU), and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

As of the date of the authorization of the financial statements, all International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective as of 1 January 2015 and relevant to the Company have been adopted by the EU through the endorsement procedure established by the European Commission, with the exception of certain provisions of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" relating to portfolio hedge accounting.

The Board of Directors of the Company believes that the financial statements present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the 'Framework for preparation and presentation of financial statements' (Framework). The application of IFRSs, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.

These financial statements are prepared for the year ending 31 December 2015 as separate financial statements. The Company has prepared these separate financial statements to comply with the Cyprus Transparency Requirements (securities for Trading on Regulated Markets) of 2007 as amended (the "Law") and the Cyprus Income Tax Laws and Regulations.

Financial statements as required by International Accounting Standard IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" have been prepared and are available from the registered office of the Company at 1 Lampousa Street, 1095, Nicosia, Cyprus. In the financial statements, subsidiary undertakings, which are those companies over which the Company has control, meaning has power over the subsidiary, exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and the ability to use its power over the subsidiary to affect the amount of its returns, have been fully consolidated.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Statement of compliance (continued)

Users of these separate financial statements should read them together with the Group's consolidated financial statements as at end of the year ended 31 December 2015, in order to obtain full information on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group as a whole.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency and the currency in which these financial statements are presented is Euro ("EUR"). Management considers that EUR reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in Note 18 (Business environment) of the financial statements.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Initial recognition of related party transactions
In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. IAS 39 requires initial recognition of financial instruments based on their fair values. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analyses.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company follows the guidance of IAS 36 in determining when an investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgment, the Company determines whether the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of the investment is based on fair value less costs to sell.

The Company used Level 3 inputs of fair value hierarchy as no observable market data is available in active markets.

The Company carried out a test of the estimated recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries, where indications for impairment were present, and compared to its carrying value and an impairment charge was deemed necessary for the year ended 31 December 2015 of EUR 235,702,131 (2014: EUR 640,634,968).

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Key assumptions used in discounted cash flow projections

In relation to the investment in SUN InBev Russia and Interbrew YNTR Holding the following assumptions were made:

(i) The first year is based on management best estimates of the free cash flow outlook for the next year;

(ii) In the second to fourth year, free cash flows are based on the strategic plan as approved by the Shareholder Group. The strategic plan is prepared by country and is based on external sources in respect of macro-economic assumptions, industry, inflation and foreign exchange rates, past experiences and planned initiatives which will impact market share, revenue, variable and fixed costs, capital expenditure and working capital assumptions.

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

(iv) Cash flows after the first ten-year period are extrapolated generally using expected annual long term consumer price indices ("CPI"), based on external sources, in order to calculate the terminal value, considering sensitivities on this metric.

(v) Projections are made in the functional currency of each business unit and discounted at the unit's weighted average cost of capital and comprised of approximately 13,32% (2014: 15,74%) for Russia and 34,80% (2014: 28,11%) for Ukraine.

No impairment testing was conducted for the remaining subsidiaries.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

The impairment test is sensitive to changes in EBITDA growth rates and discount rates. The discount rates used are post-tax, and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant investment. If the revised estimated post-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows of the Russian business and Ukrainian businesses had been 1% lower than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the investment would be increased by EUR 8,401 thousand. If the revised estimated perpetual growth rate applied to the discounted cash flows of the Russian business and Ukrainian businesses had been 1% lower than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the investment would be decreased by EUR 64,679 thousand.

3. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Revenue recognition

(a) Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(b) Finance income
Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and foreign currency gains. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising in retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in profit or loss within “Finance income/cost – net”.

Financial instruments

Non -derivative financial assets
Non-derivative financial instruments comprise loans receivable, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: cash and cash equivalents, loans receivable and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except from maturities greater than twelve months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables, loans receivable and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade payables
Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liability
A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable. Financial liabilities would include, for instance, debt issued by the Company, trade payables, etc.

Financila liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortised cost.

Share capital

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Preference share capital
Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Company’s option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity upon approval by the Company’s shareholders.

Preference share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

Repurchase of share capital
When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/from retained earnings.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse exchanges in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Company, the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, foreign currency losses and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis in profit or loss.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is also recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income, respectively.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised 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 utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) data for its ordinary and preference shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary and preference shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary and preference shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary and preference shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary and preference shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary and preference shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised 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 determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has control; meaning has power over the subsidiary, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and the ability to use its power over the subsidiary to affect the amount of its returns. In its parent company financial statements, the Company carries investments in subsidiaries at cost less any impairment.

For subsidiaries which are acquired as a result of reorganisation of the group structure in a manner that satisfies the following criteria:

(a) the new parent obtains control of the original parent by issuing equity instruments in exchange for existing equity instruments of the original parent;

(b) the assets and liabilities of the new group and the original group are the same immediately before and after the reorganisation; and

(c) the owners of the original parent before the reorganisation have the same absolute and relative interests in the net assets of the original group and the new group immediately before and after the reorganisation,

the Company measures cost at the carrying amount of its share of the equity items shown in the separate financial statements of the original parent at the date of the reorganization. The difference between this investment cost and the legally issued share capital and share premium of the Company is recorded in other reserves.

The Company recognises income from investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company receives distributions from accumulated profits of the subsidiaries arising after the date of acquisition. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognised as a reduction of the cost of investment.

Transactions with equity holders

The Company enters into transactions with its shareholders. When consistent with the nature of the transaction (i.e. when these transactions are not at arm’s length prices), the Company’s accounting policy is to recognise any gains or losses with equity holders, directly through equity and consider these transactions as the receipt of additional capital contribution or the distribution of dividends. Similar transactions with non-equity holders, or parties which are not under the control of the parent company, are recognised through the income statement in accordance with IAS 39, Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The Company believes that this policy provides a fair representation of the Company’s activities.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2015. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

The following amended standards became effective for the Company from 1 January 2015, but did not have any material impact on the Company.

- Amendments to IAS 19 – "Defined benefit plans: Employee contributions" (issued in November 2013 and effective for annual periods beginning 1 July 2014).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 (issued in December 2013 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013 (issued in December 2013 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted.

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" (amended in July 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued on 28 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- IFRS 16 "Leases" (issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses – Amendments to IAS 12 (issued in January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

The following other new pronouncements are not expected to have any material impact on the Company when adopted:

- IFRS 14, Regulatory deferral accounts (issued in January 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations - Amendments to IFRS 11 (issued on 6 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation - Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 (issued on 12 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Agriculture: Bearer plants - Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 (issued on 30 June 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016).
- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements - Amendments to IAS 27 (issued on 12 August 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2016).
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 (issued on 25 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Disclosure Initiative Amendments to IAS 1 (issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2016).

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs (continued)

- Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (issued in December 2014 and effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2016).
- Disclosure Initiative – Amendments to IAS 7 (issued on 29 January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these financial reporting standards in the future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

4. Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and for disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Other receivables

The fair value of other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes. The fair value of other receivables approximates their carrying amount at the balance sheet date. The fair value is within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Loans to related parties

The fair value of loans to related parties, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. The fair value of loans to related parties approximates their carrying amount. The fair value is within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

5. Impairment losses

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries (Note 2)	(235,702,131)	(640,634,968)
	(235,702,131)	**(640,634,968)**

6. Administrative and other expenses

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Audit fees	32,264	93,728
Other expenses	49,930	52,736
	82,194	**146,464**

Audit fees include in 2015 in amount of €32,264 (2014: €41,500) charged by the Company's statutory audit firm. Audit fees include an amount of €5,807 (2014: €1,830) for tax services charged by the Company's statutory audit firm.

7. Dividends per share

The Board of Directors may at a later stage consider the payment of interim dividends out of retained earnings, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Laws and the Articles of Association of the Company.

On 28 August 2013 the Board of Directors approved the payment of interim dividends of EUR0.98 for each issued and fully paid Class A share and for each issued and fully paid Class B share, amounting to EUR114,236,484. The dividends were fully paid on 31 October 2013. No dividends were announced and paid in 2014 and 2015.

8. Finance income/(costs)

'000 EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Recognised in profit or loss		
Interest income on loans and receivables	-	21,581
Net foreign exchange gain	4,666,865	-
Interest income on bank deposits	18,811	11,855
Finance income	**4,685,676**	**33,437**
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	(185,784)	-
Net foreign exchange loss	(758,800)	-
Interest expense on bank overdrafts	(261,385)	-
Other	-	(10,075)
Finance costs	**(1,205,969)**	**(10,075)**
Finance income,net	**3,479,707**	**23,362**

9. Income tax expense

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	-	3,510

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Loss before tax	(232,304,618)	(639,534,109)
Tax calculated at the applicable corporation tax rate of 12,5%	(29,038,077)	(79,941,764)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	29,524,319	79,945,274
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(488,508)	-
Tax effect of tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	2,266	-
Income tax charge	**-**	**3,510**

9. Income tax expense (continued)

The Company is subject to income tax on taxable profits at the rate of 12,5% as from 1 January 2013.

As from tax year 2012 brought forward losses of only five years may be utilised. Up to 31 December 2008, under certain conditions interest may be subject to special contribution for defence at the rate of 10%. In such cases 50% of the same interest will be exempt from income tax thus having an effective tax rate burden of approximately 15%.

From 1 January 2009 onwards, under certain conditions, interest may be exempt from income tax and be subject only to special contribution for defence at the rate of 10%; increased to 15% as from 31 August 2011, and to 30% as from 29 April 2013.

In certain cases dividends received from abroad may be subject to special contribution for defence at the rate of 15%; increased to 17% as from 31 August 2011; increased to 20% as from 1 January 2012; reduced to 17% as from 1 January 2014. In certain cases dividends received from 1 January 2012 onwards from other Cyprus tax resident companies may also be subject to special contribution for defence.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

10. Investments in subsidiaries

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Opening balance	561,332,903	1,201,967,871
Additions	276,678,583	-
Impairment	(235,702,131)	(640,634,968)
Closing balance	**602,309,355**	**561,332,903**

The Company's interests in its subsidiaries, all of which are unlisted, were as follows:

Name	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal activities**	**% interest held 2015**	**% interest held 2014**
SB Management Services Ltd	Cyprus	Dormant	100%	100%
SUN Breweries CIS	Cyprus	Investment and consulting services	100%	100%
SUN Interbrew Finance	Russia	Dormant	100%	100%
SUN InBev Russia *	Russia	Manufacturing, marketing and distribution of beer and soft drinks	91,46%*	91,46%*
Bevmar GmbH	Germany	Investment holding	100%	100%
Interbrew RSR Holding B.V.	Netherlands	Dormant	100%	100%
Interbrew YNTR Holding	Netherlands	Investment and consulting services	100%	-**
Abberton Consultant Ltd	Cyprus	Investment and consulting services	100%	-**
Devize Investments	Cyprus	Investment services	100%	-**

*The Company holds directly 91,46% of SUN InBev Russia and indirectly 2,09% through Bevmar GmbH which was acquired in 2013. The increase in shareholding in SUN InBev Russia in 2014 represents the registration of the increase in the share capital of the subsidiary SUN InBev Russia. The contribution for the share capital increase was made in 2012, however the change became effective in 2014.

10. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

** In 2015 the Company purchased the following share participations from ABI CEE Holdings (Luxembourg), indirect subsidiary, for a total consideration of EUR 31,375,000:

(i) 100% of its shares in Interbrew YNTR Holding (Netherlands);

(ii) 100% of its shares in Abberton Consultant Ltd (Cyprus); and,

(iii) 100% of its shares in Devize Investments (Cyprus).

During 2015, the Company contributed an amount of EUR 245,752,026 as additional investment in SUN Inbev Russia.

During 2015, the Company recognised an impairment loss of EUR 235 million (2014: 622 million) in relation to the direct investment in SUN InBev Russia. The recoverable amount of the subsidiary was based on fair value less costs to sell. Fair value was estimated using discounted cash flows. For more details of the assumptions used in the discounted cash flow projections refer to Note 2.

During 2014, the Company also recognised an impairment loss of EUR18 million in relation to the investment in Bevmar GmbH (underlying investment is 2,09% in SUN InBev Russia).

11. Loan receivable

Expressed in Euros	2015	2014
Current:		
Loan receivable (Note 19 (d))	-	128,855,567
	-	**128,855,567**

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans, which are measured at amortized cost. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, credit risk and liquidity risk, see Note 17.

All loan counterparts are related parties and are companies within the Group, as follows:

				2015		2014	
Expressed in Euros	**Currency**	**Nominal interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**
Related parties:							
Cobrew	EUR	1m EURIBOR-0,2%	on demand	-	-	128,855,567	128,855,567
				-	-	**128,855,567**	**128,855,567**

All of the above loans are unsecured.
All amounts receivable are current and expected to be recoverable in full.

None of the loans receivable are past due or considered as impaired and no provision for impairment had been made.

The Company believes that nominal amount included in the financial statements is not materially different from fair value.

All the carrying amounts of the Company's loans receivables are denominated in EUR.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above.

12. Other receivables

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Current		
Other receivables from related parties (Note 19 (c))	49,815	19,815
	49,815	**19,815**

All amounts receivable are current and expected to be recoverable in full. No amounts receivable are past due or considered as impaired and no provision for impairment had been made. The Company believes that nominal amount included in the financial statements is not materially different from fair value.

All the carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables are denominated in EUR.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Cash at bank	16,188,234	89,073,356
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**16,188,234**	**89,073,356**

The Company has used overdraft facilities during the year in amount of €7 130 542.

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Cash and cash equivalents	16,188,234	89,073,356
less: bank overdrafts	(7,130,542)	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement	**9,057,692**	**89,073,356**

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2015	**2014**
Euro - functional and presentation currency	-	89,073,356
USD	8,033,012	
RUB	8,155,222	
	16,188,234	**89,073,356**

14. Share capital and share premium

Number of shares unless otherwise stated	**Non-redeemable preference shares (Class A)**		**Ordinary shares (Class B)**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Authorised shares	125,278,614	125,278,614	30,000,000	30,000,000
Par value	GBP 0.01	GBP 0.01	GBP 0.01	GBP 0.01
On issue at 1 January	88,832,710	88,832,710	27,796,220	27,796,220
On issue at 31 December, fully paid	**88,832,710**	**88,832,710**	**27,796,220**	**27,796,220**

14. Share capital and share premium (continued)

Ordinary shares

All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets, except that preference shareholders participate only to the extent of the face value of the shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Non-redeemable preference shares

Preference shares have no right of conversion or redemption. The special rights, restrictions and provisions applicable to the preference shares are as follows:

- The dividends on the preference shares in any year shall be paid in an amount not less than and in equal priority to the dividend payable to the ordinary shareholders in such year;
- On winding up of the Company, the surplus assets available for distribution to its members shall be distributed proportionately amongst the holders of the preference share and the ordinary shares according to the amounts of their respective holdings of such shares in the Company;
- The holders of the preference shares do not have right to vote in shareholders' meeting, except for the matters affecting the rights of the holders of preference shares, including "change of control" transaction as defined in the "Article of Association" of the Company.

Share premium

Share premium is a difference between the fair value of the consideration receivable for the issue of shares and the nominal value of shares. Share premium account can only be resorted to limited purposes, which do not include the distribution of dividends and is otherwise subject to the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law on reduction of share capital.

Distributable reserves

The amounts available for distribution to the Company's shareholders in the form of dividends are the distributable reserves of the Company.

15. Trade and other payables

Expressed in Euros

	2015	**2014**
Other payables to third parties	62,685	104,232
	62,685	**104,232**

The fair value of trade and other payables which are due within one year approximates their carrying amount at the balance sheet date.

16. Loans and borrowings

Expressed in Euros	2015	2014
Bank overdraft	7,130,542	-
Current loans from entities under common control Note 19 (e)	64,482,884	-
	71,613,426	**-**

Bank overdraft is denominated in EUR with no fixed maturity date. Interest rate stays in spread 1.68% - 7%. The loan from related party denominated in USD with interest rate LIBOR+2% and is repayable in 2016.

17. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's income and cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's loan receivable from related party was fully repaid in 2015.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As at 31 December 2015, the Company doesn't have any fixed rate instruments.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

At 31 December 2015, if interest rates on US dollar-denominated interest bearing borrowings and EUR - denominated overdraft had been 0,5% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been EUR 66,291 (2014: EUR NIL) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures from loans advanced to related parties, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

Substantially all such outstanding receivables are from the companies within the Group. Thus the Company’s management does not consider credit risk is significant. During 2015, loans receivable due from related parties amounting to EUR 128,855,567 were fully repaid.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company has established minimum counterparty credit ratings and enters into transactions only with financial institutions of investment grade. The Company monitors counterparty credit exposures closely and reviews any downgrade in credit rating immediately.

The bank balances are with one bank and the loans receivable are from a related party which were fully repaid during 2015 (Note 19 (d)). No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

Liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

EUR	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
At 31 December 2015				
Trade and other payables	62,685	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	71,613,426			
	71,676,111	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2014				
Trade and other payables	104,232	-	-	-
	104,232	**-**	**-**	**-**

Capital risk management

The Company is continuously optimizing its capital structure targeting to maximize shareholder value which keeping the desired financial flexibility to execute the strategic projects. The Company manages its capital based on its debt to equity ratio.

18. Business environment

Russian business environment

The Company has invested in subsidiaries that are exposed to the economic and financial markets of the Russian Federation (the primary location of the subsidiaries's operations), which display characteristics of an emerging market.

Its economy is particularly sensitive to oil and gas prices. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue to develop and are subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations. During 2015 the Russian economy was negatively impacted by a decline in oil prices, ongoing political tension in the region and international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals, all of which contributed to the country's economic recession characterised by a decline in gross domestic product. The financial markets continue to be volatile and are characterised by frequent significant price movements and increased trading spreads.

Russia's credit rating was downgraded to below investment grade. This operating environment has a significant impact on the subsidiary's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the subsidiary's operations.

However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

18. Business environment (continued)

As a result during 2015:

- the Central Bank of Russian Federation ("CBRF") exchange rate fluctuated between RUB 49,18 and RUB 72,88 per USD;
- the CBRF key refinancing interest rate decreased from 17.0% p.a. to 11.0% p.a.;
- the Russia Trading System ("RTS") stock exchange index ranged between 724 and 1082;
- Russia's long-term credit rating was downgraded by Fitch Ratings in 2015 to BBB-, whilst Standard & Poor's cut it to BB+ and Moody's Investors Service at Ba1.
- access to international financial markets to raise funding was limited for certain entities

These events may have a further significant impact on the company's future operations and financial position, the effect of which is difficult to predict. The future economic and regulatory situation and its impact on the company's operations may differ from management's current expectations.

Ukrainian business and political environment

The Company's subsidiaries have also operations in Ukraine. The recent political and economic instability in Ukraine has continued in 2015 and has led to a deterioration of State finances, volatility of financial markets, illiquidity on capital markets, higher inflation and a depreciation of the national currency against major foreign currencies.

In March 2014 various events in Crimea led to the accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation. Further, in 2014 armed separatist forces obtained control over parts of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions in eastern Ukraine. The relationships between Ukraine and the Russian Federation worsened and remained strained. On 1 January 2016, the agreement on the free trade area between Ukraine and the EU came into force. The Russian government reacted to this event by implementing a trading embargo on many key Ukrainian export products. In response, the Ukrainian government implemented similar countermeasures against Russian products.

As at 31 December 2015 the official exchange rate of Hryvnia against US dollar was UAH 24.00 per USD 1 (31 December 2014: UAH 15.77 per USD 1). To constrain further devaluation of Hryvnia the National Bank of Ukraine has imposed a number of restrictions on operations with foreign currency including: a temporary ban on payment of dividends in foreign currency; a temporary ban on early repayment of debts to non-residents; mandatory sale of 75% of revenue in foreign currency and other restrictions on cash and non-cash operations. The central bank of Ukraine prolonged these restrictions several times during 2015 and the current restrictions are effective until 8 June 2016.

Devaluation of the national currency created pressure on consumer price index. The official inflation rate in Ukraine for 2015 reached 43.3%.

On 11 March 2015 the IMF Executive Board approved a four-year Extended Fund Facility ("EFF") programme for Ukraine exceeding USD 17 billion. During 2015 Ukraine obtained first and second tranches in accordance with the programme in the amount of USD 5 billion and USD 1.7 billion, respectively. In October 2015, Ukraine reached an agreement with the majority of its creditors for restructuring of part of the national external debt in the amount of USD 15 billion. The restructuring pushes out maturities of restructured debt to 2019-2027, fixing annual interest rate at the level of 7.75% and includes exchange of 20% of the debt into GDP warrants at par value of USD 2.9 billion. There remains a significant portion of debt for which a restructuring has not been agreed to.

After reaching the above restructuring agreement on external debt with the majority of its creditors, the credit rating of Ukraine has improved. Further disbursements of IMF tranches depend on the implementation of Ukrainian government reforms, and other economic, legal and political factors.

The final resolution and the ongoing effects of the political and economic situation are difficult to predict but they may have further severe effects on the Ukrainian economy and the Company's business.

19. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Worldoor Limited, incorporated in Cyprus, which effectively owns 73.14% of the Company's shares. 26.81% are also effectively controlled by other related companies within the Shareholder Group. The Company's ultimate controlling party is AB InBev.

Related parties represent entities under common control and/or ownership.

Related parties may enter into transactions, which unrelated parties may not and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

The remuneration of the Directors for the year amounted EUR 166 thousand (2014: EUR 636 thousand). In addition, during 2015 there were no an exit compensation provided to the members of the board that resigned (2014: no an exit compensation provided).

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(a) Contribution to investments in subsidiaries

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Investments in subsidiaries:		
Additions/contributions (Note 10)	276,678,583	-
	276,678,583	**-**

During 2015, the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Interbrew YNTR Holding, Abberton Consultant Ltd. and Devize Investments (Cyprus) from a related party (Note 10).

(b) Dividend Income

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Dividend income from:		
Subsidiary	-	1,217,656
	-	**1,217,656**

(c) Year-end balances

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Receivable from related parties:		
Related party	49,815	19,815
	49 815	**19,815**

19. Related party transactions (continued)

(d) Loans to related parties

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Loans to companies under common control:		
At the beginning of the year	128,855,567	128,833,986
Loans advanced during year	-	-
Interest charged	-	21,581
Loans repaid during year	(128,855,567)	-
Interest paid	-	
At the end of the year (Note 11)	**-**	**128,855,567**

The loan was repaid in full in November 2015.

(e) Loans from related parties

Expressed in EUR	**2015**	**2014**
Loans from companies under common control:		
Loans advanced during the year	(63,538,300)	-
Interest charged	(185 784)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(758,800)	-
At the end of the year (Note 16)	**(64,482,884)**	**-**

The loan from related party is denominated in USD with interest rate LIBOR 3 months +2% and is repayable in 2016.

(f) Interest income and interest expense

	2015	**2014**
Expressed in EUR		
Interest income:		
Companies under common control	-	21,581
Interest expense:		
Companies under common control	(185,784)	-

20. Financial instruments by category

Expressed in Euros	**2015**	**2014**
Loans and receivables		
Loans receivable	-	128,855,567
Trade and other receivables	49,815	19,815
Cash and cash equivalents	16,188,234	89,073,356
	16,238,049	**217,948,738**

20. Financial instruments by category (continued)

Expressed in Euros	2015	2014
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	62,685	104,232
Bank overdraft	7,130,542	-
Current loans from entities under common control	64,482,884	-
	71,676,111	**104,232**

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary and to preference shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and preference shares outstanding respectively during the year. The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2015	Loss (Numerator) EUR	Shares (Denominator)	Per share-amount EUR
Basic and diluted EPS			
Attributable to holders of class "A" participating shares	(176,939,365)	88,832,710	(1,992)
Attributable to holders of class "B" participating shares	(55,365,253)	27,796,220	(1,992)
Total attributable to participating shares	(232,304,618)	116,628,930	(1,992)

2014	Loss (Numerator) EUR	Shares (Denominator)	Per share-amount EUR
Basic and diluted EPS			
Attributable to holders of class "A" participating shares	(487,113,686)	88,832,710	(5,483)
Attributable to holders of class "B" participating shares	(152,420,423)	27,796,220	(5,483)
Total attributable to participating shares	**(639,534,109)**	**116,628,930**	**(5,483)**

22. Events after the balance sheet date

The following exchange rates were noted as of 18 April 2016 and during the period between 1 January 2016 and 18 April 2016:

	Average rate		**Exchange rate as of the date**	
	Period 1 January 2016 until 18 April 2016	**Year ended 31 December 2015**	**18 April 2016**	**31 December 2015**
RUB for EUR	81.5940	67.9915	74.3405	79.6972
UAH for EUR	28.5925	24.1905	28.7460	26.2231

There were no other material post balance sheet events, which have a bearing on the understanding of the separate financial statements.

23. Going concern basis

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In making this judgement management considered the Company's financial position, current intentions, profitability of operations and access to financial resources, and analysed the impact of the recent financial crisis and instability in Russia and Ukraine on future operations of the Company.

The Company received confirmation of financial support from Anheuser-Busch InBev (the "Parent") that will enable it to continue in operation for at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in Notes 2, 17 and 18 of the financial statements.

After considering all the uncertainties and the Parent's support confirmation the management has a reasonable expectation that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary resolution and for this reason believes it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts and that there is no material uncertainty in this respect.

Independent auditor's report on pages 16 to 17.