

Import/Craft Beer 101

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What is Beer?

- century's old process of converting sugared water to fermented liquid
- some of the oldest recipes ever found have been beer recipes
- beer was a necessity in ancient times
 - poor water quality
 - social and medical contributions

What's in a Beer?

- BARLEY the body & soul of beer
- YEAST the life of beer
- HOPS the spice of beer
- WATER the integrity & purity of beer
- ADJUNCTS Additive grains like rice or corn, fruit or spices



Barley – "Body & Soul"

Barley malt gives beer:

- NATURAL enzymes to covert starch to sugar needed for fermentation
- MALTY sweet flavor
- COLOR
- FOAMY head

Two row & six row barley malt are used in the brewing process.

Variety of barley malts helps determine the color, texture and flavor of beer.



Yeast – "Life of Beer"

Yeast is the catalyst of change:

- one cell micro-organism
- produces carbon dioxide and alcohol

Two types of yeast are used to produce beer:

- ALE top fermenting
- LAGER bottom fermenting

There are literally thousands of brewers yeast that create a variety beer styles.

Hops – "Spice of Beer"

Hop flowers are used to:

- MICROBIAL STABILIZATION hops have antiseptic qualities
- HOP AROMA fruity flowery characteristics
- BITTERNESS balances malt sweetness
- FOAM STABILIZATION enhances head properties

There are two primary hop styles:

- Aroma Hops Saaz, Fuggle & Hallertua
- Bitter Hops Brewer's Gold & Unique

Hops are grown around the world between the 35th and 55th degrees of latitude and harvested in fall.



Water – "Integrity & Purity"

Water's role in beer:

- water makes up 92% of beer
- through filtration or boiling; impurities, aromas
 & flavor differences can be mitigated

Water styles can effect flavor:

- hard water helps add crisp cleaness
- soft water adds smoothness



Adjuncts – "The Wild Card"

Adjuncts add to beer:

- adjuncts are added to change the flavor, character or profile of beer.
- used to supplement main starch source to provide better foam retention, color or aroma

Adjuncts fall into two categories:

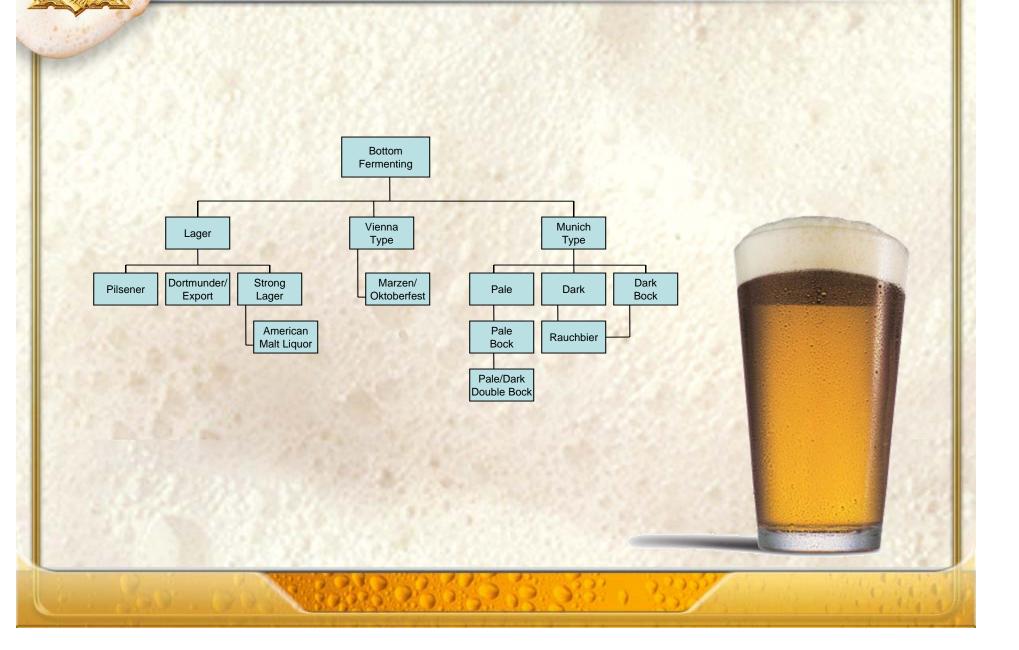
- Grains:
 - corn, rice, wheat, oats or rye
- Specialty Ingredients:
 - sweets honey or maple
 - fruits raspberry, cherry or cranberry
 - spices cinnamon, coriander or clove



What is a Lager?

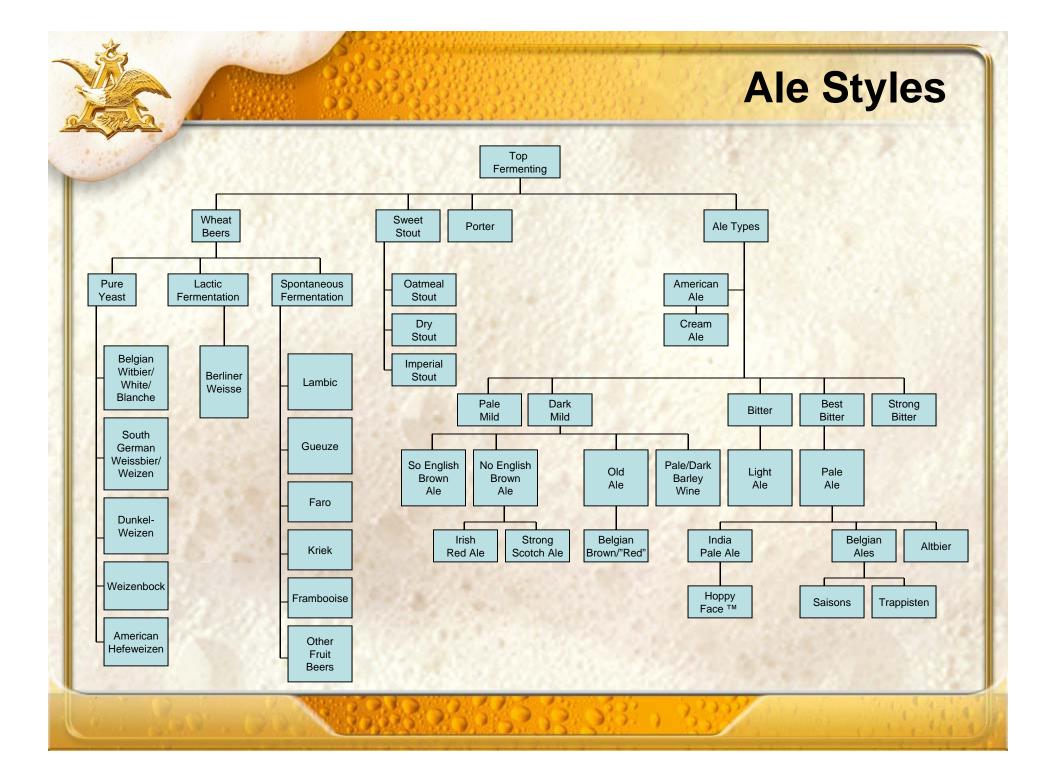
- lager means "to store"
- bottom fermenting yeasts
- ferment at lower temperatures (50°)
- lagered close to freezing for several weeks
- characterized by a crisp-tasting, lighter body and less-fruity aroma – rounded, smooth beer
- over last 150 years or so lagers have become the predominate beers

Lager Styles



What is an Ale?

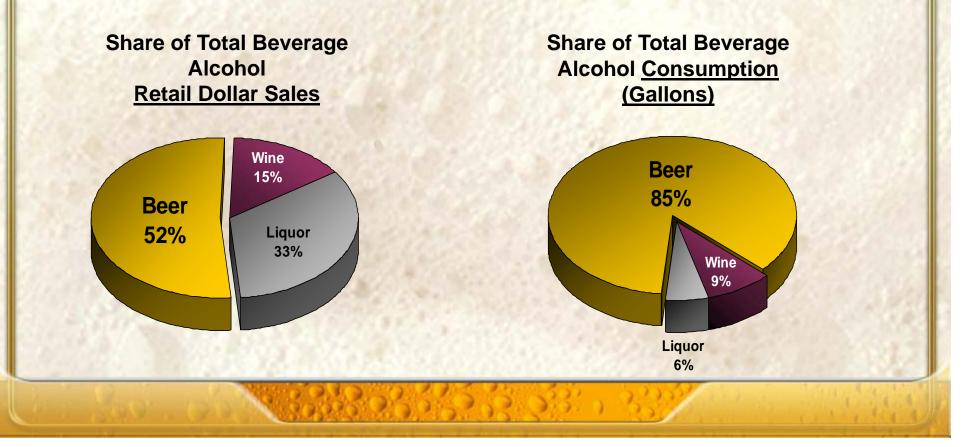
- ale is synonymous for beer
- top fermenting yeasts
- ferment at higher temperatures (64° 72°)
- ferments less fully and less discriminately
- characterized by more-fruity flavors & aromas with a malty, full bodied flavor
- prior to the 1800's ales were almost universal



Why Beer?

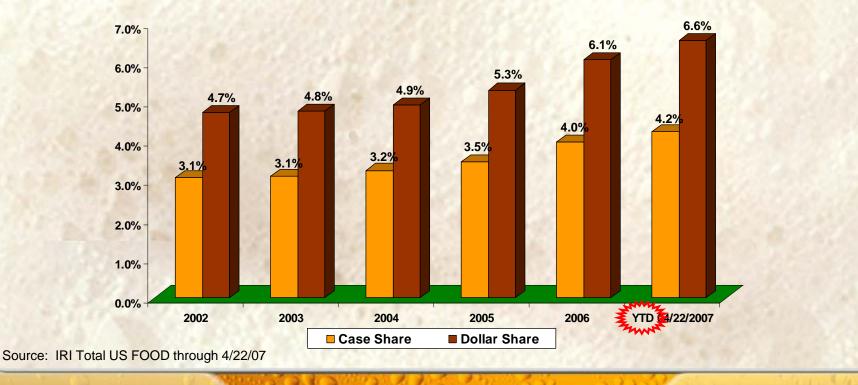
• Beer is a \$91.6 billion dollar category and accounts for over half of beverage alcohol dollar sales.

• Beer has a 52% share of alcohol retail dollar sales and is 85% of alcohol consumption.



Micro & Craft Category Growth

• whether Ale, Stout, Marzen, Porter, Lager or Wheat.... Micro / Craft Beers' Share of the Beer Category Growing



MICRO / CRAFT BEER - SHARE OF BEER CATEGORY

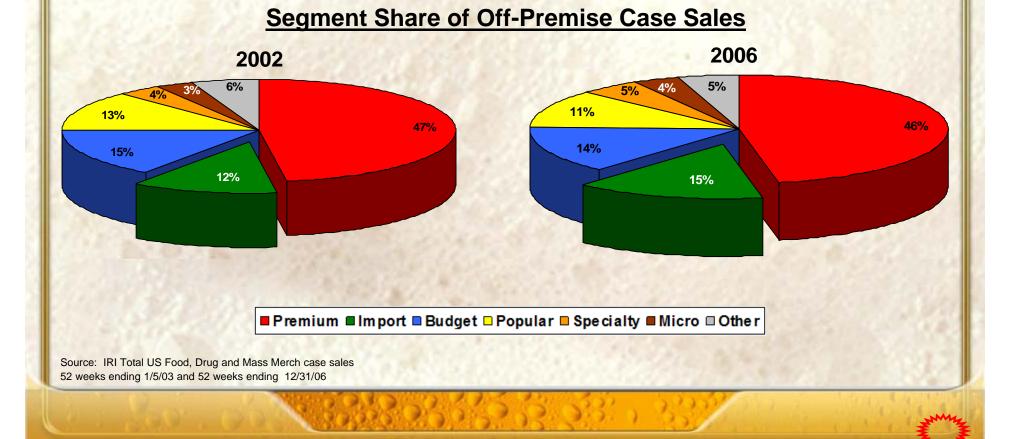
Why Craft Beers?

- Micro and Craft Beers add interest and variety to your beer portfolio.
- Although small, the category is growing in sales and share of total beer volume.
- Segment is fragmented with over 900 brands to choose from...select carefully.
- Anheuser-Busch distributes many top selling / high growth micro / craft beers to help you get the most from your valuable retail space.

Import Category Growth

 Import segment off-premise case sales have grown by nearly 12 million cases in 5 years!

Import share of total beer category has grown 3% in 5 years!



What is a "Specialty/Craft" Beer?

- all Malt Brewing Process
 - no "filler" adjuncts to lighten beer
- tend to be non-pasteurized, using additional filtration for clarity if desired
- small Batch Production
 - tend to produce beer in smaller vessels
 - regional based
 - between 15,000 and 2 million BE's

What's the Difference?

- Imports = brewer supplied products for outside USA
 - import Companies or holding/distribution companies
 - Crown Imports, Heineken USA, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
- Craft /Specialty beers = regional / national Brewers
 - independent or regional distribution networks
 - Sam Adams, Leinenkugel's, Redhook
- Micro beers = Local/Regional Brewers
 - independent distribution networks or self distribution
 - Summit, Surly, Flat Earth Brewing. Co.

Why Import & Specialties?

- changing Consumers
 - boomer market
 - "gen X'ers" coming of age
 - discretionary income
- evolving marketplace
 - consumers are demanding broader selection, unique and interesting products
- profitability
 - higher perceived value
 - higher margins / profit generators



Opportunities for you?

- profit generators
 - higher margins
- incremental sales
 - added ring totals
 - impulse purchases
- selection
 - value add for your consumers
 - point of difference from competition
 - become more of a destination



How should I do this?

- selection
 - commitment to the category
- pricing
 - be competitive but these are profit generators
- sampling
 - awareness builders
 - brewery sponsored / funded programs
- employee focus
 - education
 - dedicated people



Opportunity Selling?

Food Pairings

- beer is an excellent complement to food
 - Amber Ales wild game, meats & cheeses
 - Hefeweizens salads, summer fair
 - IPA spicy foods (Mexican or Asian)
 - Porters deserts
- cooking with beer
 - secret ingredient
 - adds depth and flavor
 - versatility

2001 – A Space Odyssey

- Heat cool temperatures
- Air oxidation
- Light low light conditions

Bottle Beer – Do's & Don'ts

Always pour bottle beer into a glass

- drinking from the bottle traps carbonation and flavor which can leave you feeling bloated
- pouring into a glass releases carbonation, flavor and aroma of the beer
- pour beer down the center of glass to release carbonation and flavor
- pouring down the side of the glass minimizes foam and traps carbonation leaving the beer flat looking and gassy tasting.

What Next?

- Here's to Beer!
 - <u>http://herestobeer.com</u> website
- The Beer Connoisseur
 - on-line training program
 - internet based
 - self-directed
- Your local wholesaler
 - resources & educational information
- Responsibility Matters





How about a beer?

Thank you.