
STAUNING WHISKY A/S

Stauningvej 38, DK-6900 Skjern

Annual Report for 2019

CVR-nr. 30 90 08 63

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 24/6 2020

Jens Aage Jerslev
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of STAUNING WHISKY A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Skjern, 24 June 2020

Executive Board

Lasse Svoldgaard Vesterby
Executive officer

Board of Directors

Jens Aage Jerslev
Chairman

Samantha Jane Reader

Helle Østegaard Kristiansen

Rasmus Palm Vestergaard

Martin Svoldgård Vesterby

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of STAUNING WHISKY A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of STAUNING WHISKY A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Herning, 24 June 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Skjøtt Sørensen

state authorised public accountant

mne26807

Company information

The Company	STAUNING WHISKY A/S Stauningvej 38 DK-6900 Skjern CVR No: 30 90 08 63 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Ringkøbing-Skjern
Board of Directors	Jens Aage Jerslev, Chairman Samantha Jane Reader Helle Østegaard Kristiansen Rasmus Palm Vestergaard Martin Svoldgård Vesterby
Executive board	Lasse Svoldgaard Vesterby
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Platanvej 4 7400 Herning

Management's review

Key activities

The Company's activity consists of producing whisky and running related business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 157,565, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 133,104,016.

Focus in 2019 have been on optimizing production, increasing production and focusing on international markets and attracting international attention. 2019 showed a positive development in production and an annual production above target. The financial performance for 2019 was positive but close to break even. This is satisfactory and better than budget.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

In 2020 the main focus will be on reducing the negative effect of COVID-19 and increasing sales and attracting international focus in the last part of 2020 as we see the world opening again.

Subsequent events

Reference is made to note 1 for subsequent events disclosures.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		11,838,748	8,781,895
Staff expenses	2	-8,229,761	-6,542,710
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	3	-3,318,951	-1,105,553
Other operating expenses		-110,391	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		179,645	1,133,632
Financial income		4,590	2,952
Financial expenses	4	-26,670	-6,429
Profit/loss before tax		157,565	1,130,155
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	0	-148,720
Net profit/loss for the year		157,565	981,435

Distribution of profit

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	157,565	981,435
	157,565	981,435

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Land and buildings		48,511,753	47,856,854
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		53,099,347	53,156,626
Property, plant and equipment	6	101,611,100	101,013,480
Fixed assets		101,611,100	101,013,480
Raw materials and consumables		2,385,498	1,314,286
Work in progress		24,130,062	14,654,672
Finished goods and goods for resale		1,225,070	478,634
Inventories		27,740,630	16,447,592
Trade receivables		593,325	664,105
Other receivables		83,782	90,063
Prepayments		3,144,016	3,710,425
Receivables		3,821,123	4,464,593
Cash at bank and in hand		5,957,736	7,455,854
Current assets		37,519,489	28,368,039
Assets		139,130,589	129,381,519

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		131,104,016	120,946,451
Equity	7	133,104,016	122,946,451
Other payables		283,905	0
Long-term debt		283,905	0
Credit institutions		50,594	8,683
Prepayments received from customers		2,523,140	2,153,905
Trade payables		1,805,845	2,850,929
Payables to group enterprises		549,671	532,033
Other payables		801,633	868,893
Deferred income		11,785	20,625
Short-term debt		5,742,668	6,435,068
Debt		6,026,573	6,435,068
Liabilities and equity		139,130,589	129,381,519
Subsequent events	1		
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Notes to the financial statement

1. Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. The implications of COVID-19 is a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

Due to the measures introduced by the Danish Government, the Company has had to discontinue several of its activities, which has obviously had, and will continue to have, a negative impact on the Company's revenue as well as net profit. Management has laid off several employees temporarily under the wage compensation scheme and is applying for compensation for the Company's fixed costs. At this time, it is not possible to calculate in figures the negative COVID-19 impact.

Apart from this, no events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
2. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	7,922,342	6,326,588
Pensions	190,345	126,525
Other social security expenses	117,074	89,597
	8,229,761	6,542,710
Average number of employees	15	12

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
3. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,318,951	1,105,553
	3,318,951	1,105,553
Which is specified as follows:		
Buildings	1,144,265	340,952
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2,174,686	764,601
	3,318,951	1,105,553

Notes to the financial statement

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
4. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	10,870	0
Other financial expenses	15,800	6,429
	<u>26,670</u>	<u>6,429</u>

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
5. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	0	0
Deferred tax for the year	0	148,720
	<u>0</u>	<u>148,720</u>

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	48,743,964	54,646,741
Additions for the year	1,895,364	2,227,798
Disposals for the year	-96,200	-250,306
Cost at 31 December	<u>50,543,128</u>	<u>56,624,233</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	887,110	1,490,115
Depreciation for the year	1,144,265	2,174,686
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	0	-139,915
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>2,031,375</u>	<u>3,524,886</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>48,511,753</u>	<u>53,099,347</u>

Notes to the financial statement

7. Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	2,000,000	119,987,913	121,987,913
Net effect of correction of material misstatements	0	958,538	958,538
Adjusted equity at 1 January	2,000,000	120,946,451	122,946,451
Contribution from group	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	157,565	157,565
Equity at 31 December	2,000,000	131,104,016	133,104,016
		2019	2018
		DKK	DKK

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	564,292	644,822
Between 1 and 5 years	1,735,668	1,735,668
After 5 years	184,410	748,702
	2,484,370	3,129,192

Obligation to designate buyer, operating leases. Expected residual value on expiry agreement	485,000	485,000
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Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Stauning Whisky Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the financial statement

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report for STAUNING WHISKY A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for companies in Class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year. Some reclassifications have been made of the comparatives in the balance sheet. These reclassifications do not affect profit, balance or equity.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK.

Correction of material misstatements

Incorrectly, the Company has not included depreciation of capital equipment in indirect costs in 2018 relating to the Company's production of whisky. Therefore, the Company's whisky production in progress was understated at the end of 2018. Comparative figures for 2018 have consequently been restated, resulting in an increase in the Company's profit before and after tax of DKK 959k as well as a corresponding increase in the balance sheet total and equity of DKK 959k at 31 December 2018.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the financial statement

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, change of inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the financial statement

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Stauning Whisky Holding ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Buildings	30 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tool and equipment	5-30 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 13,800 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning fees.

Notes to the financial statement

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.