Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2017 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	996 888 193
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	SOLERA BEVERAGE GROUP HOLDING AS
Forretningsadresse:	Karenlyst Allè 10 0278 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Geir Torum
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	17.04.2018

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2017: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert

År 2016: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2017

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 05.10.2019

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Annen driftsinntekt	9,11	9 974 000	9 438 000
Sum inntekter		**9 974 000**	**9 438 000**
Kostnader			
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	1	299 000	342 000
Annen driftskostnad	10	24 352 000	20 646 000
Sum kostnader		**24 651 000**	**20 988 000**
Driftsresultat		**-14 677 000**	**-11 550 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Inntekt på investering i datterselskap og tilknyttet selskap		60 093 000	39 437 000
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern		18 659 000	21 878 000
Annen renteinntekt		885 000	977 000
Annen finansinntekt		5 898 000	4 280 000
Sum finansinntekter		**85 535 000**	**66 572 000**
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern		11 200 000	11 528 000
Annen rentekostnad		27 259 000	31 896 000
Annen finanskostnad		6 870 000	9 490 000
Sum finanskostnader		**45 329 000**	**52 914 000**
Netto finans		**40 206 000**	**13 658 000**
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		**25 529 000**	**2 108 000**
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat		-549 000	536 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		**26 078 000**	**1 572 000**
Årsresultat		**26 078 000**	**1 572 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføring til/fra fond		26 078 000	1 572 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**26 078 000**	**1 572 000**

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	8	626 000	78 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		**626 000**	**78 000**
Varige driftsmidler			
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy, kontormaskiner og lignende	1	28 000	308 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**28 000**	**308 000**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	2	681 602 000	681 602 000
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	3,4	110 310 000	170 255 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**791 912 000**	**851 857 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**792 566 000**	**852 243 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	3,4	2 894 000	43 000
Andre fordringer		3 204 000	131 000
Konsernfordringer	4	32 093 000	39 437 000
Sum fordringer		**38 191 000**	**39 611 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**38 191 000**	**39 611 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**830 757 000**	**891 854 000**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	6,7	2 329 000	2 305 000

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
Beholdning av egne aksjer	6,7	-58 000	-13 000
Overkurs	6	230 598 000	228 204 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**232 869 000**	**230 496 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital	6	17 215 000	-2 483 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**17 215 000**	**-2 483 000**
Sum egenkapital		**250 084 000**	**228 013 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	3	389 570 000	428 139 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**389 570 000**	**428 139 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**389 570 000**	**428 139 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	5	20 957 000	293 780 000
Leverandørgjeld	4	2 803 000	2 501 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	4,5	162 778 000	202 876 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		4 565 000	947 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**191 103 000**	**500 104 000**
Sum gjeld		**580 673 000**	**928 243 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**830 757 000**	**1 156 256 000**

Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt		1 676 090 000	1 641 533 000
Annen driftsinntekt		4 725 000	4 592 000
Sum inntekter	5	**1 680 815 000**	**1 646 125 000**
Kostnader			
Varekostnad		1 292 256 000	1 275 003 000
Lønnskostnad	7	159 068 000	149 434 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	9,10	4 747 000	4 854 000
Andre driftskostnader	6	160 090 000	156 861 000
Andre gevinster og tap	8	-4 319 000	6 262 000
Sum kostnader		**1 611 842 000**	**1 592 414 000**
Driftsresultat		**68 973 000**	**53 711 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen finansinntekt		8 228 000	8 617 000
Sum finansinntekter		**8 228 000**	**8 617 000**
Annen finanskostnad		37 541 000	43 570 000
Sum finanskostnader		**37 541 000**	**43 570 000**
Netto finans		**-29 313 000**	**-34 953 000**
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		**39 660 000**	**18 758 000**
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	12	9 698 000	4 643 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		**29 962 000**	**14 115 000**
Årsresultat		**29 962 000**	**14 115 000**
Andre resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak		6 331 000	-16 690 000
Totalresultat		**36 293 000**	**-2 575 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital		36 293 000	-2 575 000

Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**36 293 000**	**-2 575 000**

Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Konsesjoner, patenter, lisenser, varemerker og lignende rettigheter	5,9	4 889 000	8 045 000
Utsatt skattefordel	14	9 692 000	9 649 000
Goodwill	5,9	776 439 000	774 180 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		**791 020 000**	**791 874 000**
Varige driftsmidler			
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy, kontormaskiner og lignende	5,10	2 273 000	2 593 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**2 273 000**	**2 593 000**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investeringer i aksjer og andeler	17	0	32 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**0**	**32 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**793 293 000**	**794 499 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Varer	15	196 812 000	180 378 000
Sum varer		**196 812 000**	**180 378 000**
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	16	448 373 000	439 037 000
Andre fordringer	17	6 098 000	2 141 000
Forskuddsbetalinger	18	24 757 000	20 417 000
Fordring skatt		667 000	291 000
Sum fordringer		**479 895 000**	**461 886 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	19	6 423 000	10 291 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**6 423 000**	**10 291 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**683 130 000**	**652 555 000**

Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
SUM EIENDELER		**1 476 423 000**	**1 447 054 000**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	20	2 329 000	2 305 000
Beholdning av egne aksjer	20	-58 000	-13 000
Overkurs	20	230 598 000	228 204 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**232 869 000**	**230 496 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital	20	191 061 000	161 146 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**191 061 000**	**161 146 000**
Sum egenkapital		**423 930 000**	**391 642 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Pensjonsforpliktelser	22	1 186 000	1 294 000
Utsatt skatt	14	11 956 000	11 222 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		**13 142 000**	**12 516 000**
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	17,21	345 176 000	385 949 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**345 176 000**	**385 949 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**358 318 000**	**398 465 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	21	45 995 000	42 597 000
Kassekreditt		20 957 000	29 378 000
Leverandørgjeld		271 285 000	242 486 000
Betalbar skatt		7 269 000	2 684 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	23	256 086 000	269 279 000
Andre påløpte kostnader	24	92 583 000	70 523 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**694 175 000**	**656 947 000**

Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2017	2016
Sum gjeld		**1 052 493 000**	**1 055 412 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**1 476 423 000**	**1 447 054 000**
POSTER UTENOM BALANSEN			
Garantistillelser	26	4 918 000	4 925 000
Pantstillelser	26	715 992 000	688 185 000

Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Rune Tystad	22.10.2013	04.11.2013
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
977 59 464	Curt Erik Göran Olsson	2013/830306

SOLERA BEVERAGE GROUP HOLDING AS
Postboks 246 Skøyen
0213 OSLO

Dispensasjon fra kravet om utarbeidelse av årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Solera Beverage Group Holding AS, org.nr. 996 888 193

Vi viser til deres brev av 30. august 2011 hvor dere søker om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Solera Beverage Group Holding AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Solera Beverage Group Holding AS tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd.

Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Bakgrunn
Solera Beverage Group Holding AS eies 77,14% av Capman Buyout IX Fund A LP. Resterende aksjer eies av ulike norske og utenlandske aksjeselskaper som igjen eies av ledende ansatte i Solera konsernet. Selskapet sitt styre består av norske og svenske statsborgere. Samtlige styremedlemmer har imidlertid svært gode engelskkunnskaper. Konsernet har etablert virksomhet i Norge, Sverige og Finland, og med bakgrunn i dette er konsernets arbeidsspråk engelsk. Dette reflekteres blant annet gjennom månedlig finansiell rapportering samt kommunikasjon på tvers av selskapene i konsern. Brukerne av årsregnskapet til selskapet er i all hovedsak selskapets eiere samt konsernets leverandører. Konsernets leverandører er i all hovedsak internasjonale vinprodusenter og kommunikasjonsspråket med leverandørene foregår engelsk. Den norske versjonen utarbeides kun for å tilfredsstille regnskapsloven.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering
Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "*årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk.*"

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

> *Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan*

Postadresse	Besøksadresse:	Sentralbord
Postboks 9200 Grønland	Se www.skatteetaten.no	800 80 000
0134 Oslo	Org.nr: 996250318	Telefaks
skatteetaten.no/sendepost		22 17 08 60

foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at selskapet har utenlandsk morselskap og at eierkretsen er begrenset. Videre er det vektlagt at arbeidsspråket er engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Torstein Kinden Helleland
Seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Rune Tystad

ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017

SOLERA BEVERAGE GROUP HOLDING AS
Corporate Identity Number 996 888 193

SOLERA
BEVERAGE GROUP
Drinks for every moment

GROUP

SOLERA BEVERAGE GROUP HOLDING AS

Board of Directors' Report

Solera Beverage Group in brief

Solera is one of the leading beverage importers and distributors in the Nordic region. The company acts as an importer and distributor of primarily wine to the three Nordic alcoholic retail monopolies as well as Duty Free trade, hotels, restaurants and catering (HORECA). In addition, Solera sells and distributes beer, cider, mineral water and soft drinks, primarily to the retail market in Norway where Solera also has a logistics services.

Since 2002, Solera has enjoyed rapid and planned growth, successfully representing a growing number of major international brands. Today, Solera is a leading player in the Nordic wine distribution market and has a turnover of 1 681 mkr. Solera is a Norwegian company with subsidiaries in Norway, Sweden and Finland, and employs a total of 151 (139) people across Norway, Sweden and Finland.

The Nordic beverage market is expected to develop favourably during the following years and Solera is well positioned to capitalize on this growth.

Important events in 2017

Solera has during the year successfully marketed the product portfolio, won new listings at the monopolies and attracted new producers which has contributed to an increase in net sales of 2%.

In 2017 substantial currency fluctuations have impacted our business. During the year the Norwegian krona weakened against the most important currency, Euro as well as SEK and strengthened to US Dollar. The Swedish krona weakened against the EUR but strengthened to US Dollar.

In 2017 Ole Petter Wie entered the position as CEO for Solera Beverage Group.

Financial statements

The board of directors believes that the annual financial statements provide a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and result for the year of Solera Beverage Group Holding AS and the Solera Group. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by EU.

Profit and loss

Operating revenue for 2017 amounted to 1 681 mkr, compared to 1 646 mkr for 2016, which represents an increase of 2 percent. The stable revenue reflects the mixed market development within the segments in which Solera operates.

Summary covering five years

KEY FIGURES	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Amount in million NOK (mkr)					
Revenue	1 681	1 646	1 561	1 432	1 339
Operating profit/loss excluding depreciation, amortisation and impairment	74	59	70	70	135
Operating margin, %	4,4%	3,6%	4,5%	4,9%	10,1%
Balance sheet total	1 476	1 447	1 501	1 413	1 406
Equity	424	392	396	366	375
Equity/assets ratio, %	28,7%	27,1%	26,4%	25,9%	26,7%
Average number of employees	151	139	134	141	131

The operating margin for 2017 was 4,4 percent, compared to 3,6 percent in 2016. The reasons to the increase were improvement of currency exchange rates and portfolio-mix.

The average number of employees increased from 139 in 2016 to 151 in 2017.

The Group's net financial costs decreased from 35 mkr in 2016 to 29 mkr in 2017.

The Group's pre-tax profit increased from 19 mkr in 2016 to 40 mkr in 2017.

The Group's net profit for the year increased from 14 mkr in 2016 to 30 mkr in 2017.

Cash flow
Cash flow from operating activities was 46.6 mkr in 2017 (16.3 mkr).

The net cash flow from investing activities in 2017 amounted to -1.1 mkr (-1.4 mkr).

The net cash flow from financing activities amounted to -52,4 mkr (-20.8 mkr).

The group expects to generate sufficient cash to finance the operation in the foreseeable future. A positive cash generation is expected in 2018 as a result of improved working capital development and improved profitability.

Balance sheet and liquidity
Total assets at 31 December 2017 amounted to 1 476 mkr (1 447 mkr). At the same time equity amounted to 424 mkr (392 mkr) and the equity ratio was 28,7 percent (27,1 percent).

Inventories increased by 17 mkr during 2017 and amounted to 197 mkr at the end of the year (180 mkr). Accounts receivable amounted to 448 mkr at the end of 2017 (439 mkr). Overdue receivables are low and credit losses have been small during 2017.

At 31 December 2017, the Group's interest-bearing debt was 412 mkr (458 mkr) The debt is related to borrowings from credit institutions.

Net cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft facilities amounted to 6 mkr at the balance sheet date (10 mkr). At this time, board of directors and management find the group's liquidity situation satisfactory and expect it to improve further.

Net profit (loss) of the parent company
The parent company recorded a profit of 26 078 kkr for 2017 (1 572 kkr).

The board of directors proposes the following allocation for Solera Beverage Group Holding AS:

Transferred to other equity: 26 078 kkr

Going concern
There have been no events to date in 2018 that significantly affect the result for 2017 or valuation of the Group's assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The board confirms that the conditions for the going concern assumption have been satisfied and that the financial statements for 2017 have been prepared on the basis of this assumption.
On 22 January 2018 Solera Beverage Group acquired 100% of the issued shares in Sommelier AS and Vinkilden AS. The acquisition is expected to increase the group's market share and reduce cost through economies of scales. The financial effects of this transaction have not been recognized at 31 December 2017. The operating results and assets and liabilities of the acquired companies will be consolidated from 22 January 2018.

Quality assurance
Solera measures quality in all processes. A continuous quality improvement is achieved through training and the implementation of our own in-house wine laboratory in Sweden, which was implemented to ensure that our products always are in line with the highest quality standards. Solera is striving to achieve a superior quality and thereby create a competitive advantage relative to our competitors.

Financial market risk
Solera's business exposes the Group to financial risks. The Group's procedures for risk management are designed to minimise possible negative effects caused by the Group's financial arrangements. The Group is affected by exchange rate fluctuations as a significant share of the goods are bought in foreign currency, while the units' sales and operating costs are incurred in the units' local currency. To reduce currency risk for the Swedish and Norwegian operations, the group buys forward contracts to a certain extent.

Credit risk arises from accounts receivables. The bulk of the Group's account receivable are towards the three Nordic alcohol retail monopolies which gives the Group a low credit risk. Solera has not experienced significant bad debt costs.

Liquidity consists of cash, cash equivalents and the group has an overdraft facility that cover expected liquidity fluctuations during the year. The board considers the group's liquidity to be sufficient.

ESG – Environmental, Social and Governance factors within Solera Beverage Group

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Solera Beverage Group's sustainability work is set out to minimize potential negative impacts of the operations and to benefit from the possibilities afforded by sustainable business operations. We also place great emphasis on creating a healthy, safe and equal workplace at all time. We promote a variety of initiatives across the Nordics to achieve good working conditions, improved social and environmental performance. Most initiatives fall under the umbrella of our Corporate Social Responsibility program.

We define CSR/ESG i.e. Corporate Social Responsibility as Sustainable Development. Our CSR/ESG Actions are defined within three different areas; 1 Business growth, 2 Social Accountability and 3 Environmental focus.

Business growth
At the very core is our business, without a successful, predictable and sustainable business we cannot invest in and become a more sustainable organization. We shall continue to grow with social and environmental consciousness.

Social accountability
Solera Beverage Group supports BSCI in all aspects, in order to ensure responsible work conditions with our partners and suppliers around the globe.
We are also aware that we as a major actor in the beverage industry have an obligation to promote responsible alcohol consumption. Solera encourage and support activities originating from the three Nordic alcohol retail monopolies.

Environmental focus
Raw material production as well as manufacturing and transporting our products have an impact on our environment. Solera works with various certifications and labels in order to decrease environmental impact and improve sustainability. We are committed to increase the volumes of Organic wines as well as environmentally sound logistics solutions and light weight bottles.

Our internal work across the Nordics, raising CSR awareness within our organization through workshops lectures and conferences will continue in 2018.

SOCIAL FACTORS

The sick leave level 2017 was 1.8 percent compared to 1.7 percent in 2016. There were no serious work-related accidents in 2017.

Solera strives to be an attractive employer for people with different backgrounds, irrespective of ethnic origin, gender, religion or age. We would like diversity to be a positive part of our culture which is defined in Solera's Equality Policy. By December 31, 2017 we had a staff ratio of 57 percent men and 43 percent women. Salary and other terms and conditions are based on the concept of equal pay for equal work. The company supports all employees to have a balance between work and family life.

GOVERNANCE FACTORS

Norway, Sweden and Finland
Since January 2011, Solera Beverage Group is in full compliance with The Nordic Alcohol Monopolies' Code of Conduct – which stipulates the CSR requirements on the Nordic monopolies' supply chain.

Solera Beverage Group has a transparent business- and management model. All financial data is reported in accordance with existing local legislation.

Outlook

Solera operates in Norway, Sweden and Finland, mainly through the established alcohol retail monopolies. There is strong political and popular support for the monopoly structure which assures stable sales development over time. The wine market in Norway, Sweden and Finland, of approximately 400 million liters, has flattened out to an annual growth of 0-2 percent. Meanwhile Solera is expanding both in product lines (beer, spirits, non-alcoholic beverages) and in Sales channels (hotel, restaurants, catering and FMCG).

Solera continues several operational improvement programs from previous year, and launches additional programs to yield a positive contribution to the profitability going forward. The improvement programs are mainly focusing on driving long term growth, profitability and efficiency.

The board emphasizes that every assessment of future conditions necessarily involves an element of uncertainty.

Oslo 17.04.2018

Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Carl Johan Kristian Pålsson Chairman of the board	Johan Kullander Member of the board	Johan Bjarke Member of the board
Stefan Norberg Member of the board	Göran Hesseborn Member of the board	Hanna Ideström Member of the board
	Ole Petter Wie General Manager	

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)	Note	2017	2016
Sales		1 676 090	1 641 533
Other operating income		4 725	4 592
Net revenue	5	**1 680 815**	**1 646 125**
Operating expenses			
Cost of goods sold		-1 292 256	-1 275 003
Other operating expenses	6	-160 090	-156 861
Personnel expenses	7	-159 068	-149 434
Other gains and losses	8	4 319	-6 262
Depreciation and amortization	9,10	-4 747	-4 854
Total operating expenses		**-1 611 842**	**-1 592 414**
Operating profit/loss		**68 973**	**53 711**
Financial income		8 228	8 617
Financial expenses		-37 541	-43 570
Result from financial items	11	**-29 313**	**-34 953**
Result before taxes		**39 660**	**18 758**
Income tax expenses	12	-9 698	-4 643
Profit/loss for the year		**29 962**	**14 115**
Profit attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		29 962	14 115

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**2017**	**2016**
Net profit/loss for the year	**29 962**	**14 115**
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Currency translation differences	6 331	-16 690
Other comprehensive income for the year, net after tax	**6 331**	**-16 690**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**36 293**	**-2 575**
Attributable to:		
- Owners of the parent	36 293	-2 575
Total comprehensive income for the year	36 293	-2 575

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)	Note	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	5,9	776 439	774 180
Other intangible assets	5,9	4 889	8 045
Tangible fixed assets	5,10	2 273	2 593
Deferred income tax assets	14	9 692	9 649
Investments in shares	17	0	32
Total fixed assets	17	**793 293**	**794 499**
Current assets			
Inventories	15	196 812	180 378
Accounts receivable	16	448 373	439 037
Income tax receivables		667	291
Other receivables	17	6 098	2 141
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	18	24 757	20 417
Cash and cash equivalents	19	6 423	10 291
Total current assets	17	**683 130**	**652 555**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1 476 423**	**1 447 054**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, cont.

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)	Note	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable the Parent Company's shareholders			
Share capital	20	2 329	2 305
Own shares	20	-58	-13
Share premium reserve	20	230 598	228 204
Retained earnings incl. net profit for the year		191 061	161 146
Total equity		**423 930**	**391 642**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings from credit institutions	17, 21	345 176	385 949
Deferred tax liability	14	11 956	11 222
Pension obligations	22	1 186	1 294
Total non-current liabilities		**358 318**	**398 465**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings from credit institutions	21	45 995	42 597
Bank overdraft facilities		20 957	29 378
Accounts payable		271 285	242 486
Current income tax liabilities		7 269	2 684
Other liabilities	23	256 086	269 279
Accrued expenses	24	92 583	70 523
Total current liabilities	17	**694 175**	**656 947**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1 476 423**	**1 447 054**

Oslo 17.04.2018

Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Carl Johan Kristian Pålsson
Chairman of the board

Johan Kullander
Member of the board

Johan Bjarke
Member of the board

Stefan Norberg
Member of the board

Göran Hesseborn
Member of the board

Hanna Ideström
Member of the board

Ole Petter Wie
General Manager

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Own shares	Profit/loss brought forward	Total equity
Equity, 1 January 2016	**2 305**	**228 204**	–	**165 071**	**395 580**
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	14 115	14 115
Issue expenses	–	–	–	-32	-32
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	-16 690	-16 690
Purchase own shares*	–	–	-13	-1 318	-1 331
Equity, 31 December 2016	**2 305**	**228 204**	**-13**	**161 146**	**391 642**

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Own shares	Profit/loss brought forward	Total equity
Equity, 1 January 2017	**2 305**	**228 204**	**-13**	**161 146**	**391 642**
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	29 962	29 962
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	6 331	6 331
Share capital increase	24	2 394	–	–	2 418
Purchase own shares*	–	–	-45	-6 378	-6 423
Equity, 31 December 2017	**2 329**	**230 598**	**-58**	**191 061**	**423 930**

* The purchase price for redeemed shares 2017 from former employees was 6 423 kkr.

The shares have a quotient value of NOK 1 per share. Each share entitles the holder to one vote. All registered shares as per the reporting date are fully paid.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)	Note	2017	2016
Cash flow from operating activities			
Result before taxes		39 660	18 758
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow			
- Reversal of depreciation and amortisation	9,10	4 747	4 854
- Other items, not affecting cash		-8 378	4 465
Tax paid		-4 804	2 120
Changes in working capital			
Increase/decrease in inventories		-10 064	-227
Increase/decrease in accounts receivable		3 307	-14 923
Increase/decrease in other current receivables		-7 322	7 902
Increase/decrease in accounts payable		19 716	-17 793
Increase/decrease in other current liabilities		9 697	11 157
Cash flow from operating activities		**46 559**	**16 313**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Divestment of shares		33	-
Investments in intangible fixed assets	9	-290	-728
Investments in tangible fixed assets	10	-802	-684
Cash flow from investing activities		**-1 059**	**-1 412**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		-40 000	-48 810
Change bank overdraft facilities		-8 421	29 378
Purchase own shares		-6 423	-1 331
Share capital increase		2 418	-
Issue expenses		-	-32
Cash flow from financing activities	21	**-52 426**	**-20 795**
Cash flow for the period		**-6 926**	**-5 894**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		10 291	26 827
Translation differences in cash and cash equivalents		3 058	-10 642
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19	**6 423**	**10 291**

NOTES

Note 1 General information

The Parent Company, Solera Beverage Group Holding AS, has registered office in Oslo, Norway. The address of the office is Karenslyst Allé 10, 0278 Oslo, Norway. The subsidiaries are specified in Note 13.

Solera is one of the leading beverage importers and distributors in the Nordic region. The company acts as an importer and distributor of primarily wine to the three Nordic alcohol retail monopolies as well as Duty Free trade, hotels, restaurants and catering (HORECA). In addition, Solera sells and distributes beer, cider and spirits to the monopolies. Beer, cider, mineral water and soft drinks are distributed to the retail market primarily in Norway where Solera also has a logistics operation.

All amounts are reported in thousands of Norwegian kroner (kkr), unless stated otherwise.

Note 2 Summary of important accounting principles

2.1 Basis of the preparation of the reports

The consolidated financial statements of Solera Beverage Group Holding AS have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) and interpretations by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS as approved by the European Union (EU).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with historical costs.

The preparation of financial statements in conjunction with IFRS requires the application of certain important estimates for accounting purposes. Furthermore, it is required that management undertakes assessments as regards the application of the Group's accounting policies. Areas involving a high degree of assessment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are referred to in Note 4.

New and amended standards adopted by the group
The group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2017:

- Net debt reconciliation - Requirements to explain changes in the liabilities for which cash flows have been, or will be classified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows. – Amendments to IAS 7

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

The group does not expect the new guidance to have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets. There will be no impact on the group's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the group does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and have not been changed. The group does not expect any impacts from the derecognition rules. The group does not expect a significant impact for hedge accounting. The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, contract assets under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. The group does not expect significant effects from the new impairment model. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are not expected to change the nature and extent of the group's disclosures significantly.

The standard is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The IASB's new standard for the recognition of revenue will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts.

From 1 January 2018 the group has implemented the new standard, based on a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. At the transition to the new standard, 1 January 2018, there were no implementation effects on the group's accounts.

Solera Beverage Group's revenue originates from sales of goods to the Nordic Alcohol retail monopolies, HORECA and FMCG. Solera also provides accounting and logistics services. Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of a good or service transfers to a customer.

IFRS 16 Leases
IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.

The standard will primarily affect the accounting for the group's operating leases. The group has not yet determined to what extent these commitments will result in the recognition of an asset and a liability for future payments and how this will affect the group's profit and classification of cash flows. Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low-value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under IFRS 16.

The standard is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. The group has not yet decided on implementation method. The group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

Consolidated accounts
Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method is used for the reporting of the Group's business combinations. The purchase price for the acquisition of a subsidiary consists of the fair value of the transferred assets, liabilities and the shares issued by the Group. The purchase price also includes the fair value of any assets or liabilities, arising as a result of an agreement on a conditional purchase price. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value at acquisition date. For each acquisition, the Group determines whether any non-controlling influence in the acquired company is reported at fair value or whether the acquisition is reported as the proportionate share of the holding in the acquired company's net assets.

The amount by which the purchase price, any non-controlling influence and the fair value at acquisition date of the previous shareholding exceeds the fair value of the Group's share of identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the amount is less than the fair value of the acquired assets, in the event of so-called "bargain purchase", the difference is reported directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated, but are assessed as an indicator of impairment loss on the transferred asset.

Associated companies
The Group has no joint ventures or associated companies.

2.2 Translation of foreign currency

Functional currency and reporting currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Norwegian kroner (NOK), which is the Parent Company's functional and reporting currency.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are reported in the income statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses referring to loans and borrowings are reported in net financial income/expenses, while other foreign exchange gains and losses are reported as other gains and losses included in the operating expenses.

Group companies
The results and financial position of all Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) having a functional currency different from the reporting currency are translated into the reporting currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet in question.
(b) Income and expenses for respective income statement are translated at the average exchange rate for the year.
(c) Translation differences are recognised as other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Translation differences are recognised as other comprehensive income. Legacy goodwill from business combinations prior to the implementation of IFRS is, however, expressed in the functional currency of the parent.

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the acquired subsidiary's identifiable net assets at date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries are included in intangible assets.

Individually reported goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the remaining book value of goodwill relating to the sold entity.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Computer software and R&D
Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis to their residual value over their expected useful life, which is 3-5 years.

R&D is amortised on a straight-line basis to their residual value over their expected useful life, which is 5 years.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets primarily embrace computers and other equipment. These are reported at book value, historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments. Acquisition value includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's book value or are reported as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and when the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The book values of any portion of the assets which have been replaced are de-recognised. All other forms of repair and maintenance are reported as expenses in the income statement during the period in which they incur.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their acquisition value to their residual values over their estimated useful lifetimes, as follows:

Computers	3 years
Other equipment	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lifetimes are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. An asset's book value is immediately written down to its recoverable amount if that asset's book value is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are recognised in the income statement as the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets having an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. At present, this refers solely to goodwill for the Group.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is reported in the amount by which the asset's book value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and its 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). Tangible and intangible assets which have been impaired are reviewed at each reporting date for possible reversal of the impairment.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Group classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the following categories: loans and receivables and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets or liabilities were acquired.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are not quoted in an active market. These amounts are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are reported in the balance sheet as accounts receivable, other receivables, accrued income and financial assets, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents are also included in this category.

Other financial liabilities
The borrowings of the Group (including the items borrowings from credit institutions and other borrowings) and accounts payable are classified as other financial liabilities. Refer to the description of accounting policies in sections 2.12 and 2.13, below.

General principles
Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are reported on trade date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset or liability. Financial assets and liabilities are initially reported at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value via profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value via profit or loss are initially reported at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are de-recognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments has expired or has been transferred and the Group has transferred, substantially, all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are de-recognised in the balance sheet when the commitment in the agreement has been fulfilled or otherwise extinguished.

Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are reported at accrued acquisition value using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is objective evidence that there is a need for impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets. A need for impairment of financial asset or group of financial assets exists as a consequence of one or more events occurring after the initial reporting of the asset and of this event having an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be estimated reliably.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of acquisition value and net realisable value. Acquisition value is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of goods for resale comprises the cost of acquisition of the goods. This cost excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. The required provision for obsolescence has been made on the basis of individual assessment.

2.8 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are reported initially at fair value, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties on behalf of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30-90 days overdue, depending on the client's geographical location) are considered indications that the account receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's book value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Both losses regarding accounts receivable and recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are reported in the income statement as other external costs.

The book value of accounts receivable, after any impairment, is presumed to correspond to their fair value, as this item is of a short-term nature.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and deposits in bank accounts. Bank overdrafts are reported as borrowings among current liabilities.

2.10 Share capital

The share capital comprises the number of shares multiplied by their nominal value, and are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are reported in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.11 Accounts payable

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

2.12 Borrowing

Borrowings (borrowings from credit institutions and other long-term payables) are initially reported at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is reported in the income statement over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

All borrowing costs (interest expenses and transaction costs) are reported in the income statement in the period to which they refer.

2.13 Current tax and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at balance sheet date in the countries in which the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to circumstances in which the applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Management establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is reported, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their book values in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial reporting of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination which, at the time of the transaction, impacts neither reported or fiscal results. The deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted, or substantially enacted, at balance sheet date and which are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or when the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are reported to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is calculated on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.14 Remuneration to employees

Pension commitments
The Group companies have various pension schemes. These schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies, mainly defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is one under which the group pays fixed contribution to a separate legal entity. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are reported as employee benefit expenses when they fall due. Prepaid contributions are reported as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future contribution can accrue to the Group.

The liability reported in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is based on actual yearly payment and expected lifetime. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by the Group.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group reports termination benefits when the Group is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

Profit sharing and bonus plans
The Group reports a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Group reports a provision where statutorily obliged, or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are reported when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not reported for future operating losses.

Obligations falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received, or to be received, for the sale of goods and services within the Group. The Group recognises revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company. Sales in income statement are net after alcohol tax.

Sales of goods
The Group operates a distributor of primarily wine to the three Nordic alcohol retail monopolies. Sales of goods are recognised when a Group entity has delivered products to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Gross sales are including alcohol taxes, while net revenue excludes the alcohol taxes.

Sales of services
The Group sells services to other importers and distributers of beverages. For sales of services, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction and assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

2.17 Leasing

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Group bears all the material economic risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as financial leases. Financial leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The amount of each lease payment is allocated between amortisation of the liability and financial expenses, to achieve the equivalent to a fixed interest rate for the reported outstanding liability. The corresponding payment obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest component of the financial expense is reported in the income statement over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Property, plant and equipment acquired under financial leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

The leases within the Group primarily refer to the fleet of company cars and rent of premises, which is reported as operational leasing.

2.18 Dividend payments

Possible dividend payments to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.19 Definitions of key ratios applied in the "Summary covering several years" in the Directors' report

Definition *Equity/assets ratio*:	Equity as a percentage of total assets.
Definition *Operating margin, %*:	Operating profit/loss, depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets as a percentage of net revenue.
EBITDA	Operating profit before depreciation and amortisation.

Note 3 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk/financing risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets, and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance due to financial risks.

Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk
The Group is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates since a significant share of the Group's goods are bought in foreign currency, mainly EUR and USD, while the units' sales and operating costs are in the units' local currency.

For 2017 if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 1 percent against the EURO with all variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been 6.5 mkr (2016: 6.0 mkr) higher/lower. For 2017 if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 1 percent against the US dollar with all variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been 0.7 mkr (2016: 0.9 mkr) higher/lower.

(ii) Interest rate risks
The Group´s interest risk arises mainly from borrowings. Interest on the Group´s interest-bearing debt is charged at the relevant market rate - NIBOR plus agreed interest margin of 3.25%. At December 31, if the interest rate on the borrowings had been 1 percentage points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been 4.1 mkr (2016: 4.3 mkr) lower/higher

For further information, refer to Note 21 Borrowing.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from accounts receivables. The majority of the Group's accounts receivable are towards the three Nordic alcohol retail monopolies which gives a low credit risk.

Liquidity risk/Financing risk

Per 31 December 2017, the Group had accessible liquidity of 79 mkr. Liquidity consists of cash and cash equivalents of 6 mkr, and unutilised revolving facilities of 73 mkr. The aim of the capital structure is to secure the Group's ability to continue its operations, in order to continue generating returns to its shareholders and to provide benefit for other stakeholders.

Periods to maturity of financial liabilities including interest shown in kkr:

Dec 31, 2017	Less than one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Total
Borrowings from credit institutions	60 915	357 992	–	418 907
Bank overdraft facilities	20 957	–	–	20 957
Trade and other payables	619 954	–	–	619 954
Total financial liabilities	**701 826**	**357 992**	–	**1 059 818**

Dec 31, 2016	Less than one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Total
Borrowings from credit institutions	60 719	420 388	–	481 107
Bank overdraft facilities	29 378	–	–	29 378
Trade and other payables	582 288	–	–	582 288
Total financial liabilities	**672 385**	**420 388**	–	**1 092 773**

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefit for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Bank covenants are followed up by management monthly.

Note 4 Critical estimates and assessments in applying the Group's accounting principles

Estimates and assessments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events deemed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group undertakes estimates and assumptions concerning future developments. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal actual results. The estimates and assumptions entailing a significant risk of a material adjustment to the book values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

Estimated impairment of goodwill
In accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 2.5, Impairment of non-financial assets, the Group conducts annual tests to determine whether the value of reported goodwill has suffered any impairment. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the application of estimates. The book value of goodwill as per balance sheet date, specified according to cash-generating unit, is presented in Note 9.

In conjunction with impairment testing of goodwill, no impairment requirement has been identified. See Note 9 for more information.

Valuation of loss carry-forward
The Group conducts annual tests as to whether deferred tax assets on fiscal loss carry-forwards have suffered any impairment. In addition, the Group investigates the possibility of capitalising new deferred tax assets with regards to the year's fiscal loss carry-forwards, should this be applicable. Deferred tax assets are reported only in those cases in which it is probable that future tax surpluses will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Book values for deferred tax assets for each respective balance sheet date are presented in Note 14.

Note 5 Geographical distribution of net revenue and fixed assets

The net revenue is distributed on the following geographical markets:

2017	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Other	Total
Gross revenue, products	1 553 225	1 018 601	442 302	27 490	3 041 618
Gross revenue, services	58 176	46	68	1 962	60 252
Taxes and charges	-770 563	-443 654	-206 838	–	-1 421 055
Net revenue	**840 838**	**574 993**	**235 532**	**29 452**	**1 680 815**

2016	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Other	Total
Gross revenue, products	1 577 050	1 030 828	457 554	17 770	3 083 202
Gross revenue, services	50 653	837	76	7 482	59 048
Taxes and charges	-812 770	-470 685	-212 670	–	-1 496 125
Net revenue	**814 933**	**560 980**	**244 960**	**25 252**	**1 646 125**

Gross revenue to major customers	2017	2016
Vinmonopolet	1 088 920	1 170 604
Systembolaget	892 143	927 910
Alko	425 894	433 708
Total gross revenue to major customers	**2 406 957**	**2 532 222**

Fixed assets are distributed on the following geographical markets:

	2017	2016
Norway	342 425	342 449
Sweden	364 583	367 811
Finland	76 593	74 558
Total	**783 601**	**784 818**

Included in assets under geographical markets are all tangible and intangible fixed assets. Deferred income tax assets are not included.

Note 6 **Auditor´s fees**

	2017	2016
Statutory audit	-1 570	-1 245
Other audit related services	-63	-161
Tax consultancy	-278	-119
Other services	-20	-43
Total	**-1 931**	**-1 568**

Note 7 **Remuneration to employees and disclosure regarding personnel**

Salaries and other benefits	**2017**	**2016**
CEO		
Fixed salary *	-3 048	-2 356
Other benefits	-544	-
Key management **		
Fixed salary	-12 247	-9 737
Variable remuneration	-38	-170
Other benefits	-551	-479
Other employees	-104 990	-101 614
Total salaries and other benefits	**-121 418**	**-114 356**

Social security costs	**2017**	**2016**
CEO	-1 050	-883
Key management **	-2 391	-1 764
Other employees	-19 433	-19 218
Total security costs	**-22 874**	**-21 865**

Pension costs	**2017**	**2016**
CEO	-608	-589
Key management **	-1 388	-754
Other employees	-8 652	-8 603
Total pension costs	**-10 648**	**-9 946**
Other personnel costs	-4 128	-3 267
Total personnel costs	**-159 068**	**-149 434**

* Resignation of former CEO caused non-recurring cost referred to twelve months compensation during 2017.

** Nordic management team

The CEO may under certain circumstances have the right to receive twelve months post-employment compensation. There is no other post-employment remuneration or employment protection beyond a normal notice period.

During 2017 the total fees to the Board amounted to 0,5 mkr (0,0) mkr.

There are no loans or other guarantees given to management.

Note 7 Remuneration to employees and disclosure regarding personnel, cont.

Average number of employees

	2017 Average number of employees	Of whom men	2016 Average number of employees	Of whom men
Norway	86	57%	79	57%
Sweden	47	61%	41	76%
Finland	18	50%	19	53%
Total	**151**	**57%**	**139**	**62%**

Average number of employees is calculated using Full-time employees.

Gender distribution of Board members and other senior executives

	2017 Number on balance sheet date	Of whom men	2016 Number on balance sheet date	Of whom men
Members of the Board	6	83%	7	100%
CEO and other senior management	7	86%	7	86%
Total	**13**	**85%**	**14**	**93%**

Note 8 Other gains and losses

Other gains	**2017**	**2016**
Exchange rate differences	23 227	12 260
Total other gains	**23 227**	**12 260**

Other losses	**2017**	**2016**
Exchange rate differences	-18 908	-18 522
Total other losses	**-18 908**	**-18 522**

Total other gains and losses	**4 319**	**-6 262**

Note 9 Intangible assets

Dec 31, 2017	Trademarks	Goodwill	R&D*	Software*	Total
Opening acquisition value	1 319	774 180	7 560	16 667	799 726
Acquisitions	–	–	–	290	290
Sales/disposals	-1 342	–	–	–	-1 342
Reclassifications	–	–	721	-131	590
Exchange rate differences	23	2 259	315	378	2 975
Closing accumulated acquisition value	–	776 439	8 596	17 204	802 239
Opening depreciation	-1 319	–	-2 743	-13 439	-17 501
Sales/disposals	1 342	–	–	–	1 342
Depreciation for the year	–	–	-1 541	-1 999	-3 540
Reclassifications	–	–	-721	–	-721
Exchange rate differences	-23	–	-167	-301	-491
Closing accumulated depreciation	**–**	**–**	**-5 172**	**-15 739**	**-20 911**
Closing book value	**–**	**776 439**	**3 424**	**1 465**	**781 328**

Dec 31, 2016	Trademarks	Goodwill	R&D*	Software*	Total
Opening acquisition value	4 091	775 568	11 374	17 172	808 205
Acquisitions	–	–	473	255	728
Sales/disposals	-2 342	–	-3 249	–	-5 591
Exchange rate differences	-430	-1 388	-1 038	-760	-3 616
Closing accumulated acquisition value	1 319	774 180	7 560	16 667	799 726
Opening depreciation	-4 091	–	-5 032	-11 579	-20 702
Sales/disposals	2 342	–	3 249	–	5 591
Depreciation for the year	–	–	-1 537	-2 230	-3 767
Exchange rate differences	430	–	577	370	1 377
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-1 319**	**–**	**-2 743**	**-13 439**	**-17 501**
Closing book value	**–**	**774 180**	**4 817**	**3 228**	**782 225**

* R&D refers to the website for the group.

* Software refers to the accounting system (IFS) and the group accounting system (Aaro).

Expected useful life is 5 years for R&D and 3-5 years for Software.

Note 9 Intangible assets, cont.

The Group´s cash-generating units are identified by business area and by country.

Allocation of carrying amount of goodwill by business area and by country:

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Norway	340 160	340 160
Sweden	358 143	358 143
Finland	76 211	74 104
Other	1 925	1 773
Total	776 439	774 180

The group's cash-generating units are identified by country. Financial budgets are established using countries as the lowest budget level.

Testing for impairment requirement for goodwill:

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Goodwill, opening balance	774 180	775 568
Exchange rate effects	2 259	-1 388
Goodwill, closing balance	776 439	774 180

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on estimates of the value in use, for which the recoverable amount is determined as the fair value less selling expenses. In those cases where the recoverable amount is comprised of the value in use, calculations have been based on estimated future cash flows after tax, based on financial budgets for 2018 approved by board and estimate by the management covering the years 2019-2022.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated applying the estimated growth rates shown below. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term growth rates of the market in which the CGU in question operates.

Significant assumptions applied in calculating value in use:

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Growth rate beyond the budget period	2%	2%
Discount rate *	4.06% - 5.94%	3.6% - 6.0%

* Discount rate after tax applied when calculating present value of estimated future cash flows.

These assumptions have been applied to analyze each CGU. The discount rates used are specified after-tax and reflect specific risks within the various segments. At December 31, the discount rates could have been maximum 19 percent (19 percent) for Norway, 8 percent (8 percent) for Sweden and 14 percent (6 percent) for Finland, before any impairment of goodwill was required. A decrease in growth rate with 1% will not affect any impairment of goodwill.

Management deems that the book value will not be impacted by any reasonable, possible change in the assumptions on which the cash generating units' recoverable amounts are based, in the book values exceeding the recoverable amounts.

Note 10 Tangible fixed assets

Dec 31, 2017	Equipment & Tools	Other tangible assets	Total
Opening acquisition cost	7 445	991	8 436
Acquisitions	205	597	802
Reclassifications	–	249	249
Exchange rate differences	259	68	327
Closing accumulated acquisition cost	**7 909**	**1 905**	**9 814**
Opening depreciation	-5 083	-760	-5 843
Depreciation for the year	-1 054	-153	-1 207
Reclassifications	–	-249	-249
Exchange rate differences	-179	-63	-242
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-6 316**	**-1 225**	**-7 541**
Closing book value	**1 593**	**680**	**2 273**

Dec 31, 2016	Equipment & Tools	Other tangible assets	Total
Opening acquisition cost	7 745	892	8 637
Acquisitions	537	147	684
Sales/disposals	-340	–	-340
Exchange rate differences	-497	-48	-545
Closing accumulated acquisition cost	**7 445**	**991**	**8 436**
Opening depreciation	-4 635	-760	-5 395
Sales/disposals	340	–	340
Depreciation for the year	-1 040	-47	-1 087
Exchange rate differences	252	47	299
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-5 083**	**-760**	**-5 843**
Closing book value	**2 362**	**231**	**2 593**

Expected useful life is 3-5 years for all tangible assets.

The Group leases cars and office equipment under cancellable/non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leasing cost for 2017 was 19 673 kkr (18 803 kkr). The group has no financial leases.

Operating lease commitments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Leases that expire:	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Lease payments this year	19 673	18 803
Within 1 year	15 476	18 664
Within 2-5 years	25 543	16 604
Total	**41 019**	**35 268**

Note 11 **Financial income and financial expenses**

	2017	2016
Financial income		
Exchange rate gains	6 635	4 704
Interest income	1 532	2 160
Other financial income	61	1 753
Total financial income	**8 228**	**8 617**
Financial expenses		
Exchange rate losses	-5 634	-5 840
Interest expenses		
- borrowing	-24 202	-25 516
- other interest expenses	-3 825	-7 431
Other financial expense	-3 880	-4 783
Total financial expenses	**-37 541**	**-43 570**
Net result from financial items	**-29 313**	**-34 953**

Note 12 Income tax

	2017	2016
Current tax	-9 303	-4 577
Deferred tax (Note 14)	-142	179
Change in tax rate	-253	-245
Income tax expense	**-9 698**	**-4 643**

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the domestic tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

	2017	2016
Profit before tax	39 660	18 758
Tax according to tax rate Norway	-9 518	-4 690
Tax effect of tax rate outside Norway	484	675
Non-deductible expenses	-1 151	-886
Tax exempt income	74	65
Increase in tax losses without corresponding capitalization of deferred tax	717	
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses		304
Change in tax rate	-253	-245
Interest tax allocation reserve	-25	
Adjustment from prior year	–	216
Other	-26	-82
Total income tax expenses	**-9 698**	**-4 643**

The income tax expense is calculated using the domestic tax rate. The tax rate is 24 percent in Norway, 22 percent in Sweden and 20 percent in Finland.

Management deems that the Group will use all tax losses carryforward before they expire.

The tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Before tax	Tax (charge) credit	After tax	Before tax	Tax (charge) credit	After tax
Currency translation differences	6 331	–	6 331	-16 690	–	-16 690
Other comprehensive income	6 331	–	6 331	-16 690	–	-16 690

Note 13 Shares in subsidiaries

The parent company has shares in the following companies, directly and indirectly:

Name	Corporate identity number	Registered office	Number of shares	% of Shares	Voting right
Bacchus Wines AS	917 631 204	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Best Cellars AS	983 155 480	Oslo	10 000	100%	100%
Bottleneck Holding AS	987 422 696	Oslo	100 000	100%	100%
Craft Drinks AS	917 631 220	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Cuveco AS	983 795 455	Oslo	100	100%	100%
Einar A Engelstad AS	984 601 603	Oslo	100 000	100%	100%
Engelstad Spirits AS	813 439 212	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Eurowine AS	981 079 329	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Multibev AS	992 193 425	Oslo	100	100%	100%
Orbis Wines AS 2)	916 803 842	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Solera Beverage Group AS	912 759 024	Oslo	60 000	100%	100%
Solera Norge AS	984 595 212	Oslo	4 000 000	100%	100%
Solera Uteliv AS	991 507 043	Oslo	100 000	100%	100%
Stenberg & Blom AS	984 601 565	Oslo	100 000	100%	100%
Top Cellars Wine Import AS	917 631 212	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Urban Beverages AS	989 859 625	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Winehouse Norway AS 1)	917 631 247	Oslo	1 000	100%	100%
Cuveco AB 3)	556847-0586	Stockholm	1 000	100%	100%
Five Eyes AB	556792-1829	Stockholm	1 000	100%	100%
Mondo Wine Sweden AB	556677-0516	Stockholm	1 000	100%	100%
Multibev AB	556643-2034	Stockholm	100	100%	100%
Prime Wine Sweden AB	556610-8741	Stockholm	1 177	100%	100%
Solera Sverige AB	556730-4596	Stockholm	1 500	100%	100%
Urban Beverages AB	556744-8476	Stockholm	100 000	100%	100%
Vinnet AB	556813-6427	Stockholm	1 000	100%	100%
Oy Chris-Wine Finland Ab	1597647-9	Helsinki	1 000	100%	100%
Quantum Beverages Oy	2298171-9	Helsinki	1 000	100%	100%
Solera Cabernet Wines Oy	2494851-7	Helsinki	1 000	100%	100%
Solera Chardonnay Wines Oy	2494883-2	Helsinki	1 000	100%	100%
Solera Finland Oy	1749615-3	Helsinki	368	100%	100%
Solera Riesling Wines Oy	2492195-5	Helsinki	1 000	100%	100%
Stella Wines Oy	2034385-2	Helsinki	8 000	100%	100%
Urban Beverages Oy 4)	1773172-3	Helsinki	120	100%	100%
Zengo Import Ab	2284712-2	Jomala	100	100%	100%
Tistron Wine Group Ab	2374713-1	Mariehamn	2 000	100%	100%

1) Former Comus Drinks AS
2) Former Rufi Norway AS
3) Former Vinaren AB
4) Former V.A.L. - Vinagenten Ab

The Danish company The WineMan Aps was liquidated in January 2017.

Note 14 Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognised net when the Group has a legal right to net deferred tax assets against deferred tax in the balance sheet and if the deferred tax is payable to the same tax authority.

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Deferred tax asset:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	9 692	9 649
Deferred tax liability:		
Deferred tax liability to be recovered after more than 12 months	11 956	11 222
Deferred tax liability (net)	**2 264**	**1 573**

Change in carrying amount of deferred tax liability:

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Opening balance	1 573	2 451
Profit and loss account	142	-179
Change in tax rate	253	245
Translation differences	296	-944
Closing balance	2 264	1 573

Changes in deferred tax assets and deferred tax (with offsetting in same tax regime)

Deferred tax liabilities	Untaxed reserves	Total
At January 1, 2016	**13 276**	**13 276**
Profit/(loss) for the period	-861	-861
Other comprehensive incom	–	0
Change in tax rate	–	0
Translation differences	-1 193	-1 193
At December 31, 2016	**11 222**	**11 222**
Profit/(loss) for the period	156	156
Change in tax rate	–	0
Translation differences	578	578
At December 31, 2017	**11 956**	**11 956**

Deferred tax asset	Intangible and tangible fixed assets	Pension obligations	Provisions	Tax losses carry forward	Other	Total
At January 1, 2016	435,0	350,0	1 248,0	4 893,0	3 899,0	10 825,0
Profit/(loss) for the period	-150,0	-26,0	-366,0	-847,0	707,0	-682,0
Change in tax rate	-10,0	-13,0	-37,0	–	-185,0	-245,0
Translation differences	–	–	–	-249,0	–	-249,0
At December 31, 2016	275,0	311,0	845,0	3 797,0	4 421,0	9 649,0
Profit/(loss) for the period	-33,0	-26,0	-43,0	-204,0	320,0	14,0
Change in tax rate	-10,0	-12,0	-34,0	–	-197,0	-253,0
Translation differences	–	–	–	282,0	–	282,0
At December 31, 2016	232,0	273,0	768,0	3 875,0	4 544,0	9 692,0

Deferred tax assets related to tax loss carried forward is recognised in the balance sheet to the extent that it is probable that the Group can apply this against future taxable profit.

Note 14 Deferred income tax, cont.

In Finland, there are restrictions of ten years on the right to carry the tax loss forward. For Norway and Sweden there are no restrictions.

Expire dates for the tax losses carry forwards in Finland (kkr):

2018	2 772
2019	3 139
2020	1 697
2021	1 516
2022	3 798
2023	451
2024	793
2025	3 147
2026	0
2027	689

In Finland an amount of 3 316 kkr is not recognized as tax loss carry forward as it is not in line with local regulations. This would have increased the deferred income tax by 662 kkr (662 kkr).

Note 15 Inventory

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Inventory at acquisition value	200 833	185 271
Obsolete inventory	-4 021	-4 893
Inventory at net realizable value	**196 812**	**180 378**

The inventory contains of finished goods.

	2017	2016
Cost related to write-down of inventory	-3 804	-8 066

Note 16 Accounts receivable

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Accounts receivable	449 596	439 971
Less provision for impairment of accounts receivable	-1 223	-934
Trade receivables - net	**448 373**	**439 037**

Accounts receivable distributed by currency	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
NOK	218 173	234 210
SEK	132 877	119 740
EUR	96 706	84 193
Other currencys	617	894
	448 373	**439 037**

Change in the provisions for accounts receivable	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Opening value	-934	-1 572
Provision for doubtful debts	-457	-54
Receivables allowance during the year as non-collectable	52	269
Reversed, unutilised provisions	142	369
Exchange rate differences	-26	54
Closing value	**-1 223**	**-934**

Analysis of credit risk exposure	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Trade receivable not overdue	432 242	431 964
Overdue:		
up to 30 days	9 326	4 502
30 to 90 days	2 322	926
more than 90 days	5 706	2 579
Total overdue	17 354	8 007
Written off	-1 223	-934
Trade receivables - net value	**448 373**	**439 037**

The fair values of the Group's accounts receivable correspond to the book values. As of balance sheet date, accounts receivable totaling 16 131 kkr (7 073 kkr) have matured, but no impairment is required. These amounts refer to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

Amounts reported in the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering further cash and cash equivalents. The maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable at reporting date is comprised of the book values of these items.

Note 17 Financial instruments by category

	Loans and accounts receivable	Total
Dec 31, 2017		
Assets in the balance sheet		
Accounts receivable - trade	448 373	**448 373**
Other receivables	6 098	**6 098**
Cash and cash equivalents	6 423	**6 423**
Total	**460 894**	**460 894**

	Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Total
Dec 31, 2017		
Liabilities in the balance sheet		
Current borrowing	45 995	**45 995**
Non -Current borrowing	345 176	**345 176**
Bank overdraft facilities	20 957	**20 957**
Accounts payable - trade	271 285	**271 285**
Accrued expenses	92 583	**92 583**
Total	**775 996**	**775 996**

	Loans and accounts receivable	Total
Dec 31, 2016		
Assets in the balance sheet		
Financial assets	32	**32**
Accounts receivable - trade	439 037	**439 037**
Other receivables	2 141	**2 141**
Cash and cash equivalents	10 291	**10 291**
Total	**451 501**	**451 501**

	Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Total
Dec 31, 2016		
Liabilities in the balance sheet		
Current borrowing	42 597	**42 597**
Non -Current borrowing	385 949	**385 949**
Bank overdraft facilities	29 378	**29 378**
Accounts payable - trade	242 486	**242 486**
Accrued expenses	70 523	**70 523**
Total	**770 933**	**770 933**

Note 18 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

Prepaid expenses and accrued income are distributed on the following currencies.

Dec 31, 2017	NOK	SEK	EUR	Total
Prepaid rent	1 629	1 866	–	3 495
Prepaid leasing expenses	297	76	–	373
Prepaid insurance expenses	656	84	–	740
Prepaid marketing costs	1 916	227	–	2 143
Accrued income from customers	–	5 114	–	5 114
Prepaid Kick-back and marketing contribution	2 184	4 334	1 703	8 221
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	2 388	1 672	611	4 671
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	**9 070**	**13 373**	**2 314**	**24 757**

Dec 31, 2016	NOK	SEK	EUR	Total
Prepaid rent	1 763	1 557	–	3 320
Prepaid leasing expenses	212	40	–	252
Prepaid insurance expenses	683	57	518	1 258
Prepaid marketing costs	2 154	273	–	2 427
Accrued income from customers	–	3 116	–	3 116
Prepaid Kick-back and marketing contribution	2 371	1 495	2 199	6 065
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	789	2 778	412	3 979
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	**7 972**	**9 316**	**3 129**	**20 417**

All values are presented in kNOK.

Note 19 Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Cash and bank	2 616	5 112
Restricted cash *	3 807	5 179
Bank overdraft facility	–	–
Net cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft facilities	**6 423**	**10 291**

* Restricted cash refers mainly to withholding tax in Norway.

Note 20 Share capital and other contributed capital

	Number of shares (thousands)	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Total
Opening balance - January 1, 2016	2 305	2 305	228 204	230 509
Closing balance - Dec 31, 2016	2 305	2 305	228 204	230 509
New share issue	24	24	2 394	2 418
Closing balance - Dec 31, 2017	2 329	2 329	230 598	232 927

The company´s share capital at 31 December 2017 comprised 2 329 270 shares with a nominal value of NOK 1 each.

Each share carries one vote. There were 32 shareholders at 31 December 2017.

List of major shareholders at	A shares	B shares	Total shares	Ownership
CapMan Buyout IX Fund A L.P.	1 140 659	691 413	1 832 072	78,7%
Jafema AS*	60 000	–	60 000	2,6%
Solera Beverage Group Holding AS	33 000	25 448	58 448	2,5%
Dal-Systems Ltd*	33 621	13 162	46 783	2,0%
Maneq 2011 AB	23 279	14 110	37 389	1,6%
Johan Kullander	22 414	8 775	31 189	1,3%
Skirner Invest Ltd*	22 414	8 775	31 189	1,3%
Zegato AS *	30 000	0	30 000	1,3%
Reward Invest AS	18 200	–	18 200	0,8%
Jochum Wilén	13 000	–	13 000	0,6%
Dag Kjetil Lillelien	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Kristin T. Fredriksen	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Lars Erik Berg	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Michelle Vik	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Millivar Consulting AB*	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Mona Stephansen	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Steinar Karlsen	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Stein-Erik Treverket	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Tormod Wahl	10 000	–	10 000	0,4%
Total	**1 486 587**	**761 683**	**2 248 270**	**96,5%**
Other owners	81 000	–	81 000	3,5%
Total number of shares	**1 567 587**	**761 683**	**2 329 270**	**100,0%**

* Jafema AS is owned 100% by Stefan Norberg, member of the board
* Dal-Systems Ltd is owned with a share of 33% by Johan Kullander, member of the board, and with a share of 33% by Johan Bjarke, member of the board, through Skirner Invest Ltd
* Skirner Invest Ltd is owned 100% by Johan Bjarke, member of the board
* Zegato AS is owned 100% by Ole Petter Wie, CEO
* Millivar Consulting AB is owned 100% by Göran Hessebom, member of the board

At any distribution from the company, and at sale of all shares, the class B shareholders have a priority right to an amount corresponding to a yearly accumulated yield of 13 percent of paid in capital on the class B shares (nominal value and share premium) and paid in capital on the class B shares.

When the company's class B shareholders have received the amount set out in the paragraph above, the company's class B shares shall not give right to any additional distributions from the company, or payment at sale of all shares, exceeding the amount set out.

Otherwise, the shares of the company have equal rights.

Note 21 Borrowings

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Long-term		
Liabilities to credit institutions	345 000	390 000
Setup fee	-1 425	-4 051
Accrued interest	1 601	–
	345 176	**385 949**
Current		
Liabilities to credit institutions	45 000	40 000
Setup fee	-2 138	-1 425
Accrued interest	3 133	4 022
	45 995	**42 597**
Total borrowing	**391 171**	**428 546**

The Group´s total borrowings are in NOK. The interest rate is NIBOR + 3.25 percent.

At year-end 2017 and 2016 no covenants were in breach. The new bank agreement was signed in June 2016. For 2017 covenants were adjusted according to agreement.

Periods to maturity of borrowings:	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
6 months or less	24 208	23 310
6 - 12 months	21 787	19 287
1-5 years	345 176	385 949
	391 171	**428 546**

The Group has the following bank overdraft facility:	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Floating interest range		
- more than one year	94 000	94 000

Net debt reconciliation	Dec 31, 2017
Cash & cash equivalents	6 423
Borrowings repayable within one year (including overdraft)	-66 952
Borrowings - repayable after one year	-345 176
Net debt	**-405 705**
Cash & liquid investements	6 423
Gross debt - fixed interest rates	-318 128
Gross debt - variable interest rates	-94 000
Net debt	**-405 705**

	Other Assets	Liabilitites from financing activities		
	Cash & Cash eq.	Borrow. due within 1 year	Borrow. due after 1 year	Total
Net debt as at 1 January 2017	10 291	-71 975	-385 949	-447 633
Cash Flows	-6 926	5 023	40 773	38 870
Foreign exchange adjustments	3 058			3 058
Other non-cash movements	–	–	–	0
Net debt as at 31 December 2017	**6 423**	**-66 952**	**-345 176**	**-405 705**

Note 22 Pension obligations

There is a pension obligation within the Group, in which one (one) person have the right to a lifelong pension. The calculated pension obligation is based on actual yearly payment and expected lifetime.

As per December 31, 2017 the pension obligation is 1 186 kkr (1 294 kkr).

Further disclosure information is considered as immaterial.

Note 23 Other liabilities

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Alcohol taxes	131 067	150 650
Other fees to local authorites	124 503	113 477
Other short term liabilities	516	5 152
Total other liabilities	**256 086**	**269 279**

Note 24 Accrued expenses

	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Personnel expenses	33 631	31 901
Insurance	–	27
Legal expenses	–	214
Audit expenses	469	531
Interest	–	10
Marketing contribution	29 163	28 547
Marketing expenses	7 273	2 081
Logistic expenses	2 660	1 788
Other accrued expenses	18 675	4 933
Other prepaid income	712	491
Total accrued expenses	**92 583**	**70 523**

Note 25 Transactions with related parties

We have defined the Company's management, the Board of Directors in the parent company, the owners of the companies and all subsidiaries included in the Group as related parties. Shares in subsidiaries and transactions between companies in the Group are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements and, therefore, no detailed explanation is provided regarding these amounts.

For a description of salaries and other remuneration to senior executives - see Note 7 Remuneration to employees.

There have not been any other transactions with related parties during 2017 or 2016.

Note 26 **Pledged assets and contingent liabilities**

Pledged assets	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Restricted funds	4 174	5 179
Pledged assets referred to tax and customs	11 881	11 060
Floating charges	52 479	49 938
Accounts receivable *	448 373	439 037
Inventories *	196 812	180 378
Equipment *	2 273	2 593
	715 992	**688 185**

Contingent liabilities	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Bank guarantees	4 918	4 925
	4 918	**4 925**

* Book value is presented above and maximum amount is 800 000 kkr for each class of assets.

Note 27 **Events after reporting period**

On 22 January 2018 Solera Beverage Group acquired 100% of the issued shares in Sommelier AS and Vinkilden AS. The acquisition is expected to increase the group's market share and reduce cost through economies of scales. The financial effects of this transaction have not been recognized at 31 December 2017. The operating results and assets and liabilities of the acquired companies will be consolidated from 22 January 2018.

Income statement Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)

	Note	2017	2016
Operating income and operating expenses			
Other operating income	9, 11	9 974	9 438
Operating Income		9 974	9 438
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	-299	-342
Other operating expenses	10	-24 352	-20 646
Operating expenses		**-24 651**	**-20 988**
Operating profit		**-14 677**	**-11 550**
Financial income and expenses			
Income from subsidiaries and other group entities		60 093	39 437
Interest income from group entities		18 659	21 878
Other interest income		886	977
Other financial income		5 898	4 280
Interest expense to group entities		-11 200	-11 528
Other Interest expenses		-27 259	-31 896
Other financial expenses		-6 870	-9 490
Net financial income and expenses		**40 206**	**13 658**
Operating result before tax		25 529	2 108
Tax on ordinary result	8	549	-536
Operating result after tax		**26 078**	**1 572**
Annual net profit	6	**26 078**	**1 572**
Brought forward			
To other equity		26 078	1 572
Net brought forward		**26 078**	**1 572**

Balance sheet Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)

	Note	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets			
Deferred tax asset	8	626	78
Total intangible assets		**626**	**78**
Tangible fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1	28	308
Total tangible fixed assets		**28**	**308**
Financial fixed assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	2	681 602	681 602
Loans to group companies	3, 4	110 310	170 255
Total financial fixed assets		**791 912**	**851 857**
Total fixed assets		**792 567**	**852 243**
Current assets			
Accounts receivables	3, 4	2 894	43
Intercompany receivables	4	32 093	39 437
Other receivables		3 203	131
Total debtors		**38 191**	**39 611**
Cash and bank deposits	5	-	-
Total current assets		**38 191**	**39 611**
Total assets		**830 757**	**891 854**

Balance sheet Solera Beverage Group Holding AS, cont

	Note	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Equity and liabilities			
Restricted equity			
Share capital	6, 7	2 329	2 305
Own shares	6, 7	-58	-13
Share premium reserve	6	230 598	228 204
Total restricted equity		**232 868**	**230 496**
Retained earnings			
Other equity	6	17 215	-2 483
Total retained earnings		**17 215**	**-2 483**
Total equity		**250 083**	**228 013**
Other long-term liabilities			
Liabilities to financial institutions	3	389 570	428 139
Total of other long term liabilities		**389 570**	**428 139**
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to financial institutions	5	20 957	29 378
Trade creditors	4	2 803	2 501
Intercompany liabilities	4, 5	162 778	202 876
Other short term liabilities		4 565	947
Total short term liabilities		**191 103**	**235 702**
Total liabilities		**580 674**	**663 841**
Total equity and liabilities		**830 757**	**891 854**

Oslo 17.04.2018

Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Carl Johan Kristian Pålsson
Chairman of the board

Johan Kullander
Member of the board

Johan Bjarke
Member of the board

Stefan Norberg
Member of the board

Göran Hesseborn
Member of the board

Hanna Ideström
Member of the board

Ole Petter Wie
General Manager

Cash flow statement Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Solera Beverage Group Holding AS
Cash flow statement
Amounts in thousands NOK (kkr)

	2017	2016
Cash flow from operations		
Profit before income taxes	25 529	2 108
Depreciation	299	342
Change in trade debtors	-2 851	1 496
Change in trade creditors	302	636
Change in other provisions	9 321	3 084
Net cash flow from operations	**32 600**	**7 666**
Cash flow from investments		
(Issue)/repayment of loans to group companies	59 945	-6 267
Purchase of fixed assets	-19	-
Netto kontantstrøm fra investeringsaktiviteter	**59 926**	**-6 267**
Cash flow from financing		
Loans to group companies	-40 098	-4 702
Change in bank overdraft	-8 421	29 378
Repayment of long term loans	-40 000	-48 810
Share capital increase	2 418	-
Purchase of own shares	-6 425	-1 331
Net cash flow from financing	**-92 526**	**-25 465**
Exchange gains / (losses) on cash and cash equivalents		
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	-24 068
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-	24 068
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	-	-

Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in compliance with the Accounting Act and accounting principles generally accepted in Norway.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the Accounting Act requires the use of estimates. The application of the company's accounting principles also require management to apply assessments. Areas which to a great extent contain such assessments, a high degree of complexity, or areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant for the financial statements, are described in the notes.

Classification of balance sheet items

Assets intended for long term ownership or use have been classified as fixed assets. Assets relating to the trading cycle have been classified as current assets. Other receivables are classified as current assets if they are to be repaid within one year after the transaction date. Similar criteria apply to liabilities. First year's instalment on long term liabilities and long term receivables are, however, not classified as short term liabilities and current assets.

Purchase costs

The purchase cost of assets includes the cost price for the asset, adjusted for bonuses, discounts and other rebates received, and purchase costs (freight, customs fees, public fees which are non-refundable and any other direct purchase costs). Purchases in foreign currencies are reflected in the balance sheet at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

For fixed assets and intangible assets purchase cost also includes direct expenses to prepare the asset for use, such as expenses for testing of the asset.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are reflected in the balance sheet and depreciated to residual value over the asset's expected useful life on a straight-line basis. If changes in the depreciation plan occur the effect is distributed over the remaining depreciation period. Direct maintenance of an asset is expensed under operating expenses as and when it is incurred. Additions or improvements are added to the asset's cost price and depreciated together with the asset. The split between maintenance and additions/improvements is calculated in proportion to the asset's condition at the acquisition date.

Leased assets are reflected in the balances sheet as assets if the leasing contract is considered a financial lease.

Investments in other companies

Except for short term investments in listed shares, the cost method is applied to investments in other companies. The cost price is increased when funds are added through capital increases or when group contributions are made to subsidiaries. Dividends received are initially taken to income. Dividends exceeding the portion of retained equity after the purchase are reflected as a reduction in purchase cost. Dividend/group contribution from subsidiaries are reflected in the same year as the subsidiary makes a provision for the amount. Dividend from other companies are reflected as financial income when it has been approved.

Asset impairments

Impairment tests are carried out if there is indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. The test is performed on the lowest level of fixed assets at which independent cashflows can be identified. If the carrying amount is higher than both the fair value less cost to sell and recoverable amount (net present value of future use/ownership), the asset is written down to the highest of fair value less cost to sell and the recoverable amount.

Previous impairment charges, except writedown of goodwill, are reversed in later periods if the conditions causing the write-down are no longer present.

Debtors

Trade debtors are recognised in the balance sheet after provision for bad debts. The bad debts provision is made on basis of an individual assessment of each debtor and an additional provision is made for other debtors to cover expected losses. Significant financial problems at the customers, the likelihood that the customer will become bankrupt or experience financial restructuring and postponements and insufficient payments, are considered indicators that the debtors should be written down.

Other debtors, both current and long term, are recognised at the lower of nominal and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the present value of estimated future payments. When the effect of a writedown is insignificant for accounting purposes this is, however, not carried out. Provisions for bad debts are valued the same way as for trade debtors.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses relating to sales and purchases in foreign currencies are recognised as operating income and cost of goods sold.

Liabilities

Liabilities, with the exception of certain liability provisions, are recognised in the balance sheet at nominal amount.

Taxes

The tax charge in the income statement includes both payable taxes for the period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at relevant tax rates on the basis of the temporary differences which exist between accounting and tax values, and any carryforward losses for tax purposes at the year-end. Tax enhancing or tax reducing temporary differences, which are reversed or may be reversed in the same period, have been eliminated. The disclosure of deferred tax benefits on net tax reducing differences which have not been eliminated, and carryforward losses, is based on estimated future earnings. Deferred tax and tax benefits which may be shown in the balance sheet are presented net. Tax reduction on group contributions given and tax on group contribution received, booked as a reduction of cost price or taken directly to equity, are booked directly against tax in the balance sheet (offset against payable taxes if the group contribution has affected payable taxes, and offset against deferred taxes if the group contribution has affected deferred taxes).

Deferred tax is reflected at nominal value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, and other short term investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk can be converted into known cash amounts, with due date less than three months from purchase date.

Notes

Note 1 Fixed assets

Fixed assets	IT-System	Sum
Purchase cost pr. 01.01.	1 711	1 711
Additions	19	19
Disposals	-	-
Purchase cost pr. 31.12.	1 730	1 730
Accumulated depreciation 31.12.	1 702	1 702
Net book value pr. 31.12.	**28**	**28**
Depreciation in the year	299	299

Estimated useful life	5 year
Depreciation plan	Straight line

Note 2 Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are booked according to the cost method.

Subsidiaries	Location	Ownership/ voting right	Equity last year (100%)	Result last year (100%)	Balance sheet value
Solera Beverage Group AS	Oslo	100%	686 767	2 931	681 602
Balance sheet value 31.12.					**681 602**

Tier- subsidiaries	Location	Ownership/ voting right	Equity last year (100%)	Result last year (100%)	Balance sheet value
Solera AS*	Oslo	100%	101 490	2 265	443 101
Solera Sverige AB**	Stockholm	100%	5 274	0	243 856
Five Eyes AB	Stockholm	100%	3 601	633	4 362
Solera Finland OY***	Helsinki	100%	482	-672	26 898
Balance sheet value 31.12.					**718 218**

*Solera AS owns 100 % of the companies Einar A. Engelstad AS, Stenberg & Blom AS, Best Cellars AS, Bottleneck Holding AS, Urban Beverages AS, Eurowine AS, Solera Uteliv AS, Cuveco AS, Engelstad Spirits AS, Multibev AS, Winehouse Norway AS (former Comus Drinks AS), Bacchus Wines AS, Craft Drinks AS, Top Cellars Wine Import AS, Orbis Wines AS (former Rufi Norway AS) and Multibev AB.

**Solera Sverige AB owns 100 % of the companies Cuveco AB (former Vinaren AB), Vinnet AB, PrimeWine Sweden AB, MondoWine Sweden AB and Urban Beverages AB.

***Solera Finland OY owns 100 % of the companies Stella Wines Oy, Quantum Beverages Oy, Solera Cabernet Wines Oy, Solera Chardonnay Wines Oy, Solera Riesling Wines Oy, Oy Chris-Wine Finland Ab and Tistron Wine Group Ab. Tistron Wine Goup Ab owns 100 % of Urban Bevarges Oy (former V.A.L - Vinagenten Ab) and Zengo Import Ab.

Note 3 Debtor and liabilities

Trade debtors	2017	2016
Trade debtors at nominal value	2 894	43
Bad debts provision	0	0
Trade debtors in the balance sheet	**2 894**	**43**

Debtors which fall due later than one year	2017	2016
Loans to group companies	110 310	170 255
Total	**110 310**	**170 255**

Long term liabilities which fall due between 1-5 year	2017	2016
Liabilities to credit institution	389 570	428 139
Total	**389 570**	**428 139**

At year-end 2017 and 2016 no covenants were in breach. The new bank agreement was signed in June 2016. For 2017 covenants were adjusted according to agreement.

Note 4 Balance with group companies

	Long term debtors		Short term debtors		Trade debtors	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Group companies	110 310	170 255	32 093	39 437	2 894	43
Total	**110 310**	**170 255**	**32 093**	**39 437**	**2 894**	**43**

	Other short term liabilities		Trade creditors	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Group companies	162 778	202 876	1 796	2 398
Total	**162 778**	**202 876**	**1 796**	**2 398**

Note 5 Bank

Subsidiaries and tier-subsidiaries deposit and usage of the company's bank overdraft facilities are booked as a balance against Solera Beverage Group Holding AS. The balances are included in other short-term liabilities to group companies.

Note 6 Shareholders' equity

Equity changes in the year	Share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Other equity	Total
Equity 01.01.	2 305	228 204	-13	-2 483	228 013
Purchase own shares	-	-	-45	-6 380	-6 425
Share capital increase	24	2 394	-	-	2 418
Profit for the year	-	-	-	26 078	26 078
Equity 31.12.	**2 329**	**230 598**	**-58**	**17 215**	**250 083**

Note 7 Share capital and shareholder information

The company has its registered office in Karenslyst Allé 10, 0278 Oslo.

The share capital consists of	Number of shares	Nominal value	Book value
A shares	1 567 587	1	1 567 587
B shares	761 683	1	761 683
Total	**2 329 270**	**1**	**2 329 270**

The A-shares have all rights.

At any distribution from the company, and at sale of all shares, the class B shareholders have a priority to an amount corresponding to a yearly accumulated yield of 13 percent of paid in capital on the class B shares (nominal value and share premium) and paid in capital on the class B shares.

When the company's class B shareholders have received the amount set out in the paragraph above, the company's class B shall not give right to any additional distributions from the company, or payment at sale of all share, exceeding the amount set out.

Otherwise the shares of the company have equal rights.

Note 7 Share capital and shareholder information, cont

List of major shareholders at 31.12.17	A shares	B shares	Total shares	Ownership
Capman Buyout IX Fund A L.P	1 140 659	691 413	1 832 072	78,7 %
Jafema AS*	60 000	-	60 000	2,6 %
Solera Beverage Group Holding AS	33 000	25 448	58 448	2,5 %
Dal-Systems LTD*	33 621	13 162	46 783	2,0 %
Maneq 2011 AB	23 279	14 110	37 389	1,6 %
Johan Kullander	22 414	8 775	31 189	1,3 %
Skirner Invest LTD*	22 414	8 775	31 189	1,3 %
Zegato AS*	30 000	-	30 000	1,3 %
Reward Invest AS	18 200	-	18 200	0,8 %
Jochum Wilèn	13 000	-	13 000	0,6 %
Dag Kjetil Lillelien	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Kristin T. Fredriksen	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Lars Erik Berg	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Michelle Vik	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Millivar Consulting AB*	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Mona Stephansen	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Steinar Karlsen	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Stein-Erik Treverket	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Tormod Wahl	10 000	-	10 000	0,4 %
Total	1 486 587	761 683	2 248 270	96,5 %
Other owners	81 000	-	81 000	3,5 %
Total number of shares	**1 567 587**	**761 683**	**2 329 270**	**100,0 %**

* Dal-Systems LTD is owned with a share of 33 % by member of the board Hans Johan Kullander and with a share of 33 % by member of the board Johan Fredrik B. Bjarke
* Jafema AS is owned 100 % by member of the board Jan Stefan Hammernes Norberg
* Skirner Invest LTD is owned 100 % by member of the board Johan Fredrik B. Bjarke
* Zegato AS is owned 100 % by Ole Petter Wie, CEO
* Millivar Consulting AB is owned 100 % by Göran Hesseborn, member of the board

Note 8 Taxes

Calculation of deferred tax/deferred tax benefit	2017	2016
Temporary differences		
Fixed assets	-272	-173
Other differences	-2 452	-150
Net temporary differences	-2 724	-323
Tax losses carried forward	-	-
Basis for deferred tax	-2 724	-323
Deferred tax	-626	-78
Deferred tax in the balance sheet	-626	-78

Basis for income tax expense, changes in deferred tax and tax payable	2017	2016
Result before taxes	25 529	2 108
Permanent differences	-60 023	-39 415
Basis for the tax expense for the year	-34 494	-37 307
Change in temporary differences	2 401	-2 131
Basis for payable taxes in the income statement	-32 093	-39 438
+/- Group contributions received/given	32 093	39 438
Taxable income (basis for payable taxes in the balance sheet)	-	-

Components of the income tax expense	2017	2016
Payable tax on this year's result	-	-
Adjustment in respect of priors	-	-
Total payable tax	-	-
Change in deferred tax	-576	533
Change in deferred tax due to change in tax rate	27	3
Tax expense	-549	536
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Result before taxes	25 529	2 108
Permanent differences	-60 023	-39 415
Basis for tax expense in the financial statement	-34 494	-37 307
Calculated tax	-8 279	-9 327
Tax impact group contributions received	7 702	9 860
Change in tax rate	27	3
Tax expense	-549	536

Payable taxes in the balance sheet	2017	2016
Payable tax in the tax charge	-	-
Payable tax in the balance sheet	-	-

Note 9 Operating income

	2017	2016
Management fee	9 974	9 438
Total	9 974	9 438

Note 10 Payroll expenses, number of employees, remunerations, loans to employees, etc

The company has no employees as at 31.12.2017

Remuneration to executives	General manager (until 30.09.17)	General manager (from 01.10.17)	Board
Salaries/board fee	2 298	1 294	462
Pension expenses	598	10	-
Other remuneration	867	183	-

Costs related to General Manager is recharged internally.

No loans/securities have been granted to the general manager, Board chairman or other related parties.

Expensed audit fee (excl. VAT)	2017	2016
Statutory audit (incl. technical assistance with financial statements)	349	273
Other assurance services	29	0
Tax advisory fee (incl. technical assistance with tax return)	77	63
Other assistance	12	9
Total audit fees	467	345

Note 11 Transactions with related parties

Remuneration to executives is disclosed in note 10, and balance with group companies is disclosed in note 4.

Related-party transactions:	2017	2016
a) Sales of goods and services		
- Subsidiaries		
Sales of services:	9 974	9 438

Note 12 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Pledged assets	2017	2016
Shares in subsidiaries	681 602	681 602
Loans to subsidiaries	110 310	170 255
	851 857	845 590

Contingent liabilities	2017	2016
-	-	-

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To the General Meeting of Solera Beverage Group Holding AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solera Beverage Group Holding AS. The financial statements comprise:

- The financial statements of the parent company, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, and the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- The financial statements of the group, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 and income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion:

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations.
- The accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the parent company as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.
- The accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 and the Group as required by laws and regulations, 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.

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Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap

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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information 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 the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including fair presentation of the financial statements of the parent company in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the parent company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The financial statements of the group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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. We 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 and the Group'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 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 or the Group'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 or the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements *(ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the Company and the Group's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Oslo, 17 April 2018
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Gorm D. Nymark
State Authorised Public Accountant