2020 ANNUAL REPORT

SURINAAMSE BROUWERIJ

PART OF THE HEINEKEN COMPANY

CONTENTS

A PROUD HISTORY

The roots of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. lie in the Dutch province of Zeeland, where brothers Piet and Arthur Dumoleyn made the decision in around 1950 to continue their beer-brewing activities in Suriname.

Suriname, which was a Dutch colony at the time, did not have its own brewery. The brewery was officially opened in October 1955 by His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard (later the Queen's Consort). At the end of December 1955, the company produced the first Parbo BIER.

One shareholder right from the start was the Amstel brewery, which was then acquired by HEINEKEN in 1968.

The Surinamese beer was of excellent quality right from the start, as it is evidenced by the award of the Prix d'Excellence in 1958 during the World Beer Fair in Ghent, Belgium. Quality has always played an important role in the company's strategy, and still does to this day.

Hence, Surinaamse Brouwerij was one of the first breweries in South and North America to achieve both the ISO and the HACCP certificate. Nowadays Surinaamse Brouwerij strives to produce and sell beer that meets international standards.

The strategy is aimed at achieving profitable and sustainable growth in order to strengthen the position of the business. Surinaamse Brouwerij is thereby seeking an optimum return for the shareholders, consistent satisfaction amongst customers and consumers, optimum welfare for employees and socially responsible business practices and engagement.

Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. brews, produces, sells and distributes Parbo Bier, Parbo Chiller, Parbo Radler 2.0% and Parbo Radler 0.0% for the Surinamese market. Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. also exports Parbo Bier, Parbo Chiller and Parbo Radler 2.0% to a selection of countries. The company imports and distributes the products Heineken®, Desperados, Strongbow, Vitamalt, Climax and Royal Club in Suriname through its subsidiary.

FOREWORD FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Highly valued Shareholders,

First of all, I hope you and your loved-ones are doing well and healthy. I would also like to thank you for your patience and understanding that unfortunately we were unable to organize an Annual General Meeting for the 2019 financial year due to the Covid-19 situation, which did not allow us to gather together in a safe and responsible manner.

2020 will go down in the books worldwide as a year in which we were rocked by a Covid-19 pandemic like most of us had never experienced before and that threw the whole society back. In addition, in Suriname we also had to deal with the worst macro-economic crisis in recent decades and we have been very negatively impacted by the extreme Foreign Exchange devaluation and hyperinflation.

Nevertheless we have been able to deliver a solid operational performance due to tight price and cost management whilst maintaining volume. However, due to the extremely severe macro-economic circumstances and the collapse of the SRD, we unfortunately have to report an exceptional loss as some of our foreign currency liabilities are heavily impacted by this devaluation.

A HIGHLIGHT WAS THE CELEBRATION OF OUR 65TH ANNIVERSARY, OUR BIGI YARI!

Nevertheless, we remain confident that the loss in 2020 will remain an exception and that our future outlook is positive and sustainable.

In addition, I am proud that as a leading company in Suriname, we are one of the first companies to fully implement the IFRS accounting standard which makes us fully compliant with the Surinamese law.

Our parent company HEINEKEN has also had a challenging year and several changes have taken place, such as the arrival of the new CEO Dolf van de Brink and the introduction of the long-term strategy Evergreen, which has been integrated in 2021 by the Company.

Despite these setbacks, I am proud of how the Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. has managed to get through this. While we were continuously navigating through these crises, we were also able to achieve results and progress and build a sustainable future for our beautiful company. A highlight was the celebration of our 65th anniversary, our "bigi yari"!

We have pursued our good 2 GREAT 2 ambition full of positive energy and made progress on all strategic pillars.

Grow the core, Innovate for more: Despite all the lockdowns, curfews, closed on-trade and the greatly reduced purchasing power, we managed to keep our volume stable, a very nice achievement that says a lot about the strength of our brands and people. We have also built on our innovations with some very encouraging results such as double digit growth on our Royal Club portfolio, among others.

Employer of Choice: our ambition is to retain, develop and attract the best people. Properly rewarding and training our people is essential and I am proud that we have seen very high employee satisfaction scores in this challenging year. We have also started the construction of our beautiful head office, which will be completed at the end of 2021.

With this we also show that we want to continue investing in the future of Suriname. We have also tried to give back a lot to society, for example by entering into a partnership with Su4SU and donating face shields and hand sanitizers.

Go Digital: after the implementation of our new ERP system BASE Heilite, which I informed you about last year, we now see that we can work more efficiently and make much more substantiated data-driven decisions. We also work less and less with paper and our processes are increasingly automated, which ensures a more efficient and smarter way of working.

End-to-End efficiency: last year we made a number of major catching up efforts in the area of processes surrounding our production and planning. For example, this resulted in lower costs due to lower stocks and less energy and water consumption. This also enables us to make better use of our capacity. We will continue to focus on reducing costs through efficiency gains so that we can continue to invest in people, facilities and i nnovation. Especially given the macro-economic developments and the impact of the depreciation of the SRD due to our dependence on imports of raw materials and packaging materials, it is of the utmost importance to keep costs in control.

Leading in Sustainability: we have taken the lead to do something about the waste problem in Suriname. We cleaned the city with a large group of colleagues for a few days and were the first company in Suriname to start installing separate bins for glass waste. With this we want to use all glass waste as circularly as possible!

In summary, the Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. has not stood still in 2020 despite all the challenges and has continued to build towards a sustainable future. I am extremely proud of all our employees who have once again made a difference with their passion and perseverance.

I would also like to thank our other stakeholders such as our customers, consumers, suppliers, Supervisory Board and regional partners for their support and trust in the Surinaamse brouwerij N.V.

Even though 2021 will be yet another turbulent year, I am convinced that with our strong foundation, we are well equipped to deal with this. A number of great innovations are planned, the new headoffice will be completed and we will continue to play a leading role in the field of sustainability and digitization in Suriname. As the pride of Suriname, we are obliged to continue to invest in our people and our country Suriname!

Cheers and Stay Safe,

Reinoud Ottervanger
Managing Director
Paramaribo, August 3, 2021

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FINANCIAL RESULTS

General
Next to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has rocked the globe and impacted life and business, the financial year 2020 has been a challenging year for Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. driven by the macroeconomic circumstances and the COVID-19 developments. The rating agencies Fitch Ratings and Moody's have revised Suriname's creditworthiness downwards in 2020 and the first quarter of 2021. These developments in combination with the currency crisis, forced the Central Bank of Suriname to adjust exchange rates, which has led to the Surinamese dollar (SRD) being significantly devalued from SRD 7.52 to SRD 14.29 for the US dollar (USD), on September 22, 2020. The spot exchange rates for the Euro (€) increased from SRD 9.00 in January 2020 to SRD 21.50 in December 2020. The average annual inflation rate increased from 4.4% in 2019 to 34.9% in 2020 impacting the purchasing power of the consumers significantly.

These extremely severe macro-economic circumstances in Suriname have led to an operationally solid performance due to price and cost management whilst maintaining volume. However, due to the devaluation of the SRD we unfortunately have to report an exceptional loss as some of our foreign currency liabilities (e.g. loans for Sranan Biri acquisition and brew house construction and plant investment) are heavily impacted by this devaluation. These investments were absolutely needed to guarantee a sustainable future of Surinaamse Brouwerij and the extreme devaluation of the SRD could not be expected at the time.

Nevertheless, we remain confident that the loss in 2020 will remain an exception and that our future outlook will be positive and sustainable.

In addition, we are proud that as a leading company in Suriname we are one of the first companies to fully implement the IFRS accounting standard which makes us fully compliant with the Surinamese law.

Financial results
The net revenue increase of SRD 190 million (46%) is attributable to implemented sales price increases, a positive shift in the sales mix and an increase in Parbo Bier volumes exported to French Guiana.

The total costs of raw and packaging materials, imported finished products and services increased by SRD 86 million (44%), whereof costs of materials and imported products increased by SRD 59 million (45%) and services by SRD 27 million (42%). The 94% increase in average spot rate drove the increase in costs in SRD. In 2020 we have reduced our costs by SRD 7 million through our savings program.

Personnel costs increased by SRD 17 million (29%) in relation to an increase in salary-related costs by SRD 8.1 million as a result of the awarded salary increase of 28% on average and the impact of increased exchange rate on expatriate costs. The increase of SRD 3.4 million in other compensation and benefits is driven by a one-off payment awarded to the total staff and our retirees due to the special year. In 2020, due to the uncertainty because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the variable part of the remuneration of SRD 13 million was put on hold for one year.

Depreciation decreased with 9%, partly due to the adjustment of the lifespan of the Brew House from 15 years to 30 years.

Compared to 2019, the operating profit increased with 73% to SRD 217 million. The revaluation of the intercompany loans and the bank overdraft in total € 15.2 million has resulted in an increase of net foreign exchange losses of SRD 200 million. After tax, the abovementioned resulted in a net loss of SRD 11.4 million.

Investments
Due to the uncertainty of the development and impact of COVID-19, investments planned for 2020 have been reduced from €6.5 million to €2.5 million by postponing the rebuilding of our Head office at the Brewery to 2021.

In 2020 we have invested in operating more safely in the production environment, expanded our warehouse, finalised the newly built Supply Chain office, returnable bottles, and sub-zero refrigerators.

Outlook 2021
Given the deterioration of the COVID-19 situation and the measures announced by the Government of Suriname in their Recovery Plan aiming of stabilisation of the economy, it is expected that 2021 will be again a challenging year. Nevertheless, we are confident that we can turn the loss into profit amidst navigating through the crisis, we aim on building a sustainable future.

FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED KEY FIGURES

In euros	2020	2019 - restated	2019	2018	2017	2016
Balance sheet total	**26,471,286**	50,707,144	42,034,653	36,097,733	33,377,122	28,681,143
Revenue	**37,188,093**	49,630,735	49,630,735	43,474,543	41,432,105	40,713,681
Net profit	**(697,847)**	8,685,068	9,309,245	9,283,003	7,785,116	6,972,932
Cash dividend	**-**	9,304,761	9,330,332	9,202,949	7,055,037	7,015,196
Pay-out ratio as % of net profit	**0%**	107%	100%	99%	91%	101%
Cash dividend per ordinary SRD 5.00 share	**(0.00)**	97.64	98.39	110.11	74.37	73.95
Number of issued and paid-in ordinary shares	**95,300**	95,300	94,860	94,860	94,860	94,860
Net result per SRD 5.00 share	**(7.32)**	91.13	98.14	97.86	82.07	73.51
Share price at year-end	**218.08**	382.36	382.36	315.81	316.77	387.43
Share price/earnings per share	**(29.8)**	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	5.3
EUR exchange rate (SRD/EUR)						
Year-end	**21.500**	8.392	8.392	8.600	9.000	7.920
Average	**16.278**	8.369	8.369	8.882	8.524	6.969
USD exchange rate (SRD/USD)						
Year-end	**17.650**	7.471	7.471	7.530	7.520	7.500
Average	**14.290**	7.475	7.475	7.529	7.564	6.311

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Reinoud Ottervanger
Managing Director

Managing Director of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. since September 2019. Joined HEINEKEN in the Netherlands in 2007 and has held various positions in HEINEKEN in the Netherlands and HEINEKEN International as Trade Marketing Manager, Brand Manager and Senior Brand Manager for Amstel and Heineken. In the past three years Reinoud has worked in Vietnam as Marketing Manager Heineken®, Cider, International Brands and Innovation.

Nele Vanbeneden
Supply Chain Manager

Supply Chain Manager of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. since November 2019. Joined HEINEKEN International in 2010 where she held various positions in the departments Global Research & Innovation and Global Supply Chain. Since 2014 Nele has worked as production manager in the local HEINEKEN Breweries in Myanmar and Haïti, where she was involved in, among other things, the construction and commissioning of a new brewery, capacity expansions, the development of competences of the brewery teams and the improvement of production efficiency.

Zohrina Ramdjan - Habieb
Finance Manager

Finance Manager at Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. since May 2008. Joined Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. in 2002 as Internal Financial Controller. Before joining HEINEKEN she worked as an associate auditor with Ernst & Young Accountants.

Fayzal Abdoelrazak
Commercial Manager

Joined Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. in 2012 as Global Information Services Manager. Switched per end 2014 to the Commercial Department, where he first transformed the department in his position as Sales Manager and in October 2017, he accepted the position of Commercial Manager. Before joining HEINEKEN, he worked on various projects as a Business Developer in both the Netherlands and Suriname. Held various management positions with listed companies in the Netherlands (USG People, KPN, TPG).

Fee Stallmann – von Maltzahn
Human Resource Manager

Human Resource Manager of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. since March 2019. Joined HEINEKEN International and held various positions related to legal affairs and HR. Prior to her career at HEINEKEN she worked as a lawyer specialized in corporate law and employment law at Loyens en Loeff N.V. in Amsterdam.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Martin Loor

Retired from De Surinaamsche Bank N.V. in 2017, where he had worked since 1998, most recently in the role of Financial Director. Prior to his career with DSB he held management positions with companies including the Surinamese branch of British American Tobacco Company, Volkskrediet-bank in Suriname and Société des Bois Tropicaux in French Guyana.
His activities now involve consultancy on financial and economic matters.

Albert Ramdin

Following his return to Suriname in 1993, Albert Ramdin served in various roles within the civil service, after which he worked as Marketing Manager with British American Tobacco Suriname. Between 1997 and 2015 he held the following positions, amongst others: Ambassador for Suriname with the Organization of American States in Washington DC; Assistant Secretary General of the Caribbean Community in Georgetown, Guyana; Adviser to the Secretary General of the OAS; Assistant Secretary General of the OAS. Following his return to Suriname in 2015 he first worked as Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since April 2016 he has been a member of the Management Team of Newmont Suriname in the role of Senior Director External Relations. He also holds a host of advisory positions in regional and international organizations.

Note: the membership of the Supervisory Board has been terminated by Mr. Ramdin in July 2020 upon accepting the role of minister.

Hemmo Parson

Company lawyer at HEINEKEN head office in Amsterdam since 2003. Since July 2020 Legal Director Europe. He previously held the position of Legal Director Americas. Also member of the Supervisory Board of Grupa Zywiec (Poland) and Paulaner Brauerei Gruppe (Germany). Prior to his career with HEINEKEN he worked as an attorney with Allen & Overy LLP and Loef Claeys Verbeke in Amsterdam.

Nancy del Prado

Lawyer with 20 years of experience in the field of environment law and policy. In 1999 she started her career at the National Institute for Environment and Development, where she worked for eight years at the legal department. She subsequently worked at the Inter-American Development Bank for 2 years, where she was responsible for supervision of projects in the field of environmental management, energy, indigenous people and tourism. Since 2003 she works as a fulltime lecturer at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname where she lectures on Environmental Law and since 2009 she has worked as an independent consultant in the field of environmental law and management.

REPORT FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

In accordance with the provisions of article 17 paragraph 3 of the articles of association we are submitting the financial statements prepared by Management for approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The financial statements, for the first time being in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), have been audited by Lutchman & Co.. It has taken strenuous efforts to get it done, but adoption of IFRS means we maintain in conformity with laws and regulations. We recommend the approval of these financial statements together with the audit report from Lutchman & Co. N.V.

The consolidated result for the financial year 2020 is a loss of SRD 11,359,588. In principle, this can be attributed to the worsening exchange rates that significantly impacted on the large outstanding liabilities denominated in foreign exchange, which we entered into for strategic reasons as they allow us to favorably position our company for the future. Hence, as a direct consequence of the financial result we will propose not to declare a dividend in relation to this financial year. However, we are confident that from an operational perspective the company is profitable and that we can prove that.

Management is working hard to that effect. We are aware approval of the financial statements serves to discharge Management of responsibility for its management and the Supervisory Board of responsibility for its supervision.

Supervisory Board

In this financial year, our member Mr. A. Ramdin resigned from the Board to take up a position within the new government after the general elections held on May 25. Mr. Ramdin joined the Supervisory Board in 2017, and we would like to sincerely thank him for his commitment and contribution during the period that he served as a Board Member. According to the retirement roster drawn up by the Supervisory Board as stipulated in article 15 paragraph 2 of the articles of association, it was Mr. Loor's turn to retire and stand for re-election, but no General Meeting of Shareholders could be held in 2020 as direct result from government measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Meetings

The Supervisory Board convened on 15 May, 27 July, 7 October and 16 December 2020. The Managing Director and relevant staff were present at these meetings. The meeting in July was a virtual one, the others were a meld of various ways (partly physical, partly virtual). Various topics, brought up both by the Managing Director and Board, were discussed at these meetings. Significant time and attention went into discussing the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on the business, as well as the imposed government measures resulting from the pandemic, issues surrounding the organization of the Annual General Shareholder meeting in the light of the prevai-ling anti Covid-19 measures, the business strategy, the operating results, communication with the authorities concerning tax measures relating to the production of beer, the financial position, environmental issues and risk management. Attention was also paid to changing market conditions and how to respond to these. The board members actively participated in the discussions and the decision-making.

In addition to the meetings of the Board, the Supervisory Board also had discussions with Management about specific issues affecting the business, and in preparation for meetings of the Board.

Annual General Shareholders meeting 2019

It is rather unfortunate that this meeting could not be held in 2020 as a direct consequence of Covid-19 measures imposed by the government. Management and Supervisory Board have repeatedly discussed this matter and tried to ensure shareholders' interests were met as much as reasonably possible under the prevailing circumstances. First and foremost, the safety of our staff and our shareholders continues to have top priority. It was decided to pay a second 2019 interim-dividend to the extent of the full net profit for the year. Also, we stepped up direct communication with the shareholders informing them of the situation and of any progress. In this respect, four letters were sent to shareholders during the year.

Immediate future

Despite not having realized a profit over 2020, the Board remains optimistic on the immediate future and its perspectives. The recent investments in production facilities, and in a new office building launched on November 25, are all part of that strategy and will undoubtedly contribute to increased local production and in operational efficiencies. Thus, we are preparing ourselves for a better future and are looking forward to it.

Sustainable Business

The Supervisory Board is satisfied with the efforts made by Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. to guarantee a sustainable business. The Company is working hard to achieve the targets set for health, safety and environment as well as growing with the community. This all, amidst the Covid-19 pandemic demands constant monitoring and adjustments of policies to ensure welfare of all stakeholders.

Corporate governance

This area is rapidly evolving, including new developments regarding the functioning of Boards and Board members, and reporting on what they do and how. The Board is looking into these matters in order to ensure their oversight function remains prudent and in line with developments in the international field.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our gratitude for the efforts of Management, staff and employees; they kept working professionally in 2020 under difficult circumstances, coping with challenging market and other conditions for the better of the business. We are fully aware that as long as Covid-19 lasts, there is an increased pressure on all employees.

Mr. M. Loor (Chair)
Mr. H. Parson
Mrs. N. del Prado,

Paramaribo, August 3, 2021
Supervisory Board

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2020

INTRODUCTION

Even more than previous years, we are aware of our position in the Surinamese society and the responsibility that comes with it. Despite of all the challenges we have been confronted with in 2020, we have therefore continued our sustainability strategy focused on Brewing a Better Suriname. Through our sustainability strategy we aim to minimize our environmental footprint, while maximizing our contribution to society in a way that best suits the existing needs. Naturally, this year the focus was on the fight against COVID-19. In this context, we implemented a number of initiatives to do our part. We not only provided support to the community in general and the frontline healthcare workers in particular but also focused on increasing the awareness among our staff about COVID-19, making them feel appreciated and keeping them motivated in these challenging times.

Our sustainability strategy is inextricably linked to the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (UN) which are focused on the protection of the environment, ensuring prosperity and ending poverty. In anticipation of the nearing end of the implementation period of our current strategy, we have started working on the development of a new sustainability strategy for the period 2021-2030, setting new goals and priorities in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

EVERY DROP – PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES

Water is essential for the wellbeing of people and for different sectors. Water is also a very important natural resource for our sector, since approximately 90% of beer consists of water. In addition, water plays an important role in the supply chain from the moment we plant our raw materials such as hops and malt up until the point of cleaning our returnable bottles and plant equipment to ensure product safety.

Worldwide water resources are unevenly distributed in terms of time and space and are currently under large pressure due to human activities and natural phenomena. Compared to other countries, Suriname has a vast amount of clean and safe drinking water and clean fresh water sources. Nevertheless, in Suriname too, the quality and availability of the groundwater is under pressure as a result of intensified agriculture and large water abstractions. It is therefore important to increase the awareness of the importance of water resources nationwide to protect this valuable resource.

KEY INITIATIVES

Reduction of water use in production process

Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. has initiated a process aimed at the continuous improvement of the holistic approach of water waste. We annually develop strategic plans and regularly hold team meetings to monitor and, if necessary, adjust the activities that are implemented in this context. The worldwide target set by HEINEKEN by 2030 for the production of one hectoliter beer, is 2.9 per hectoliter water. For Surinaamse Brouwerij the target for 2021 is op 4.6 hectoliter water per hectoliter produced beer. We have made some modest progress in 2020 and used 4.81 hectoliter water compared to the use of 4.95 hectoliter water in 2019 for the production of one hectoliter beer.

Waste Management

When protecting our water resources, we also need to take into consideration the effective improvement of the quality of the water that is discharged. Since 2013 we have a wastewater treatment plant, that ensures that the wastewater generated in our production process is treated and cleaned in a responsible manner before it is discharged back to the environment. Initiatives in this context include PH buffering and micro screening to reduce the chemical substance and biological oxygen demand in our wastewater.

Initiatives in this context direct PH buffering (PH content of water that is discharged must be between PH 6 & PH 7), the aeration process of the water by means of oxygen to make the decomposition process of particles healthy and the sedimentation and discharge process of the water where all sludge is retained.

DROP THE C - REDUCE CO2 EMISSIONS

Being a part of an international concern, the sustainable reduction of the emission of CO2 is a priority in all departments of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. Against this backdrop, different management programs have been developed aimed at the reduction of energy use and the reduction of waste.

KEY INITIATIVES

Surinaamse Brouwerij is working towards the use of 100% renewable energy as well as zero waste to landfill by 2025. In line with the new sustainability targets we are also striving towards becoming 100% carbon neutral by 2030.

SOURCING SUSTAINABLY

As part of HEINKEN we adhere to our Supplier Code that provides standards with regard to integrity, rules of conduct, human rights and the environment in four simple steps. This Supplier Code is useful and important for both the supplier and Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V., because it provides a pertinent framework with all the rights and responsibilities for all parties involved.

The suppliers are informed about the standards they need to meet to ensure their collaboration with us can be continued and we are ensured that the standards set by HEINEKEN are complied with. The standards included in the Supplier Code are related to, among other things, product safety, quality assurance, water management and supply chain management. In 2020, all our suppliers had signed the suppliers code.

ADVOCATING RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTIONS

As a company that produces and sells alcohol, Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. takes its responsibility when it comes to the encouragement of responsible alcohol consumption. It is against this background that at least 10% of the budget of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. is used to increase awareness among customers and consumers about the importance of responsible alcohol consumption.

KEY INITIATIVES

Clear target group

We ensure that we use known symbols in our advertisements to make it clear that alcohol consumption is for persons aged 18 and up with the exclusion of pregnant women.

Responsible alcohol use among road users

With our HEINEKEN campaign, ‘When you drive, you never drink’ that was rolled out through billboards, social media and tv, we aim to increase the awareness in society about responsible alcohol consumption among road users. In this same context, we have provided a valuable contribution together with STIVASUR through the campaign ‘Bewust Onbeschonken Sturende Surinamer’ abbreviated the ‘BOSS’ campaign which means the ‘Consciously Sober Driving Surinamese Person’.

LONO portfolio

In the past years we have heavily invested in the LONO concept and expanded our portfolio with variations of beer containing less alcohol and beer containing 0% alcohol, including Radler 0.0%, the Royal Club soda line, Vitamalt and the energy drink Climax.

SAFETY & HEALTH

In 2020 we prioritized the health of our people. Almost immediately after the outbreak of COVID-19 in Suriname, we established a COVID-19 management team to safeguard the health and wellbeing of our staff. We also continued our regular approach for creating a culture of safety at the workplace, with attention for different aspects since health, safety and wellbeing risks vary in the brewing process per department and per phase in the company process. As a result of our efforts, we were able to look back on three consecutive years of an accident free workplace on 31 December 2020. Needless to say, this is an achievement we are quite proud of.

KEY INITIATIVES

Adjustment working method and work conditions following COVID-19
Where possible we allowed our staff to work from home, with the objective of limiting the contact among our employees to prevent the spread of the virus at the workplace. We also provided our staff with Personal Protective Equipment and designed the workplaces in a way that enabled them to maintain the required distance. We also adjusted the work activities for our most vulnerable employees.

Constant information provision to and encouragement of employees during the pandemic
Since 2020 was an especially challenging year for everyone, we thought it was important to continue to inform and motivate our staff as much as possible. We issued weekly newsletters, organized COVID-19 pulse check-ins and live talks with management. As a token of our appreciation we devoted special attention to our staff in different ways and opened a hotline for people in need of emotional support. The results of our annual employee satisfaction survey showed that our efforts had a very positive impact on employee engagement.

Healthy lifestyle
Usually, the encouragement and organization of joint physical activities is a large component of our annual program. Due to COVID-19 we were limited this year in our options to offer our staff opportunities for especially joint sport activities. We tried to compensate these limitations by focusing on increasing awareness about the importance of physical exercise, especially during the pandemic. Through our company app "Workplace" we organized different information sessions and shared articles about different options to continue with sport activities and maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Prevention of alcohol consumption
Cool @ Work is an information and prevention program for the consumption of alcohol at the workplace. This internal program that is used worldwide by HEINEKEN intends to increase safety and health at the workplace, promote responsible alcohol consumption and encourage engagement among employees.

Programs for management of health, safety and wellbeing
We use different programs aimed at the management of health, safety and wellbeing, based on local legislation, regulations and best practices and the worldwide procedure for health and safety at the workplace of HEINEKEN. These programs include, among others, the Safety Induction Program, Safety Training focused on Life Rules, training for the safe operation of production machines, Last Minute Risk Analysis, Behaviour Based Safety Program, Safety Walkthroughs in the field and on the shopfloor, Safety Observations, Daily Toolbox Meetings and different monitoring and reporting activities.

Risk Based Safety Strategy
In 2020 HEINEKEN launched a new safety strategy, consisting of the risk reducing programs Road Safety & Driving, Contractor Safety and Leadership Safety. The strategy is focused on the largest risks and requires the active involvement of all employees to achieve results in the form of significant improvement in the area of safety. In 2020 a Virtual Global Safety Day was organized by HEINEKEN where employees in leadership positions at all levels participated in the 'I am a Safety Leader' initiative. People in leadership positions at different levels were given the floor to talk about how they act as leaders in the when it comes to safety.

Contractor Safety
HEINEKEN sets safety standards worldwide to ensure the safety of contractors who work with us. The new Contractor Safety Program is a program that requires the participation of all contractors who work for Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V., so they are informed about the regulations and rules they need to comply with to ensure the safety of contractors both onsite and offsite the premises of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V.

Life Saving Rules
The HEINEKEN Life Saving Rules consist of 12 safety rules that apply to every employee of Heineken. These rules are supported by programs aimed at risk reduction and are essential to prevent serious and/or deadly accidents. It is obligated for every brewery to comply with these safety rules.

GROWING WITH COMMUNITIES

In 2020 the consequences of COVID – 19 were notable in almost every aspect in life. This year we provided our support to the Surinamese society by focusing on providing support in the fight against COVID-19. As a company it was important to provide support to the Surinamese society in general and the frontline healthcare workers in particular as well as to our employees.

As a part of HEINEKEN we are committed to compliance with our manifesto 'We are HEINEKEN'. As such we adhere to the HEINEKEN Code of Business Conduct which describes the principles our employees need to follow when acting for or on behalf Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. The values and behavior described in the manifesto include the commitment to conduct business with integrity and provide employees the proper channels to anonymously 'Speak Up' about any concerns with regard to suspected misconduct. In addition, HEINEKEN has added the promotion of Inclusion and Diversity to its priority areas. Under this priority area, Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. has focused on the active support of the LBTQ+ community and the encouragement of proper representation of women at all levels of management. In this context, Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. has appointed a local Inclusion and Diversity ambassador, who will be responsible for the development and implementation of the HEINEKEN inclusiveness practices and the optimal promotion of cultural diversity.

KEY INITIATIVES

Investing in communities

SU4SU Support Fund
The Suriname Trade & Business Association (VSB) established the SU4SU Support Fund in 2020 with the objective of providing support to local care institutions following the outbreak of COVID-19 in Suriname.

We have supported this initiative from the very start, not only through financial contributions, but also by contributing knowledge, expertise, human resources and materials.

My Safe Store
With the objective of preventing the spread of COVID-19 as much as possible, it is important to ensure safety and health. This especially applies to public spaces where many people are in contact with each other, such as in stores. Ensuring everyone's safety is important for store owners, but also for employees of suppliers responsible for restocking. In this context, 9 local companies in the food and beverage sector collaborated and developed the My Safe Store Campaign. The objective of this campaign was to provide store owners with information about the standards and the new working methods following COVID-19 through different channels and in different languages. The participating stores were provided a sticker, which was used to inform their customers that they took the necessary measures to maintain a safe store environment.

Production hand sanitizers
In 2020 we entered into a unique collaboration with Suriname Alcoholic Beverages (SAB) to produce a local alcohol and beer based hand sanitizer. The rationale behind this initiative was a shortage of hand sanitizers among different parts of society and especially the shortage in hospitals. Aware of the importance of hand sanitizers to prevent the transmission of COVID-19, we donated the self-produced hand sanitizers to different hospitals and provided the hand sanitizers to our employees.

Donation Face Shields
Similar to many other countries, Suriname was confronted with a lack of sufficient PPE, including face shields, which is indispensable in the fight against COVID-19. Surinaamse Brouwerij therefore produced face shields, using 3D print technology based on a design that is commonly used in hospitals and donated these to the frontline healthcare providers of the Academic Hospital Paramaribo.

Showing our support to frontline health care providers
Surinaamse Brouwerij provided several hospitals in Paramaribo with a sub-zero cooler which was stocked several times with our 0.0% alcohol products during the year with non-alcoholic beverages. We wanted to show the frontline health care providers our support by giving them the opportunity to enjoy a refreshing drink in their break or after a long workday.

In addition to providing our support to the community where possible, we also made efforts to devote extra attention to our employees to help protect them against COVID-19. As a part of a multinational we have benefitted from the experience, knowledge and expertise of associated companies, which enabled us to timely anticipate the consequences of the pandemic. From the start of the outbreak of COVID-19, we have granted our employees the opportunity to work from home, thus minimizing the contact among the employees and prevent the spread of COVID-19 on the work floor and introduced measures on the work floor that enabled them to keep the required distance.

2020
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Note	2020	2019 As restated
		SRD	SRD
Revenue	6	**605,349,953**	**415,359,618**
Other income	7	730,925	90,647
Total income		**606,080,878**	**415,450,265**
Raw materials, consumables and services	9	(280,173,217)	(194,457,458)
Personnel expenses	8	(74,750,579)	(58,072,192)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	10	(34,332,923)	(37,789,915)
Total other expenses		**(389,256,719)**	**(290,319,565)**
Profit from operations		**216,824,159**	**125,130,700**
Finance costs - net	11	(234,573,517)	(11,559,863)
Profit before income tax		**(17,749,358)**	**113,570,837**
Tax income/ (expense)	12	6,389,770	(40,885,501)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**(11,359,588)**	**72,685,336**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial loss on post-retirement obligations	24	(6,197,253)	494,960
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	12	2,231,011	(178,185)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(3,966,242)**	**316,775**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss)		**(15,325,830)**	**73,002,111**
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(8,667,366)	55,458,911
Non-controlling interests		(2,692,222)	17,226,425
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the Group year (note 22) (expressed in SRD per share)			
- basic and diluted	22	**(119)**	**763**

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019 As restated	January 1, 2019 As restated
		SRD	SRD	SRD
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	13	13,401,342	15,091,232	8,151,626
Property, plant and equipment	14	318,260,085	307,386,518	295,880,349
Deferred tax assets	12	57,437,668	5,065,253	9,999,672
		389,099,095	**327,543,003**	**314,031,647**
Current assets				
Inventories	15	77,751,828	30,180,819	28,944,759
Trade and other receivables	16	11,680,568	20,736,682	13,664,844
Due from related parties	23	3,585,858	1,500,543	644,270
Current tax assets	12	6,714,155	6,714,155	6,485,427
Cash and cash equivalents	17	80,301,144	38,859,147	30,293,031
		180,033,553	**97,991,346**	**80,032,331**
Total assets		**569,132,648**	**425,534,349**	**394,063,978**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	18	172,000,000	100,721,280	103,200,000
Post-retirement obligations	24	20,168,305	12,595,614	12,205,100
Deferred tax liabilities	12	23,032,175	27,749,420	31,371,514
Other non-current liabilities	19	397,519	809,190	1,228,453
		215,597,999	**141,875,504**	**148,005,067**
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	18	154,492,932	35,684,147	-
Trade and other payables	20	58,217,072	44,658,955	46,956,336
Dividend payables	20a	33,396,961	45,230,989	38,775,879
Returnable packaging deposits	3.9	10,416,151	9,774,702	7,426,553
Due to related parties	23	12,734,081	6,149,966	8,100,293
Current tax liabilities	12	17,509,546	20,826,598	16,011,447
		286,766,743	**162,325,357**	**117,270,508**
Total liabilities		**502,364,742**	**304,200,861**	**265,275,575**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020 *(CONTINUED)*

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019 As restated	January 1, 2019 As restated
EQUITY				
Share capital	21	476,500	476,500	476,500
Retained earnings	21a	66,291,406	120,856,988	128,311,903
Total equity		**66,767,906**	**121,333,488**	**128,788,403**
Total liabilities and equity		**569,132,648**	**425,534,349**	**394,063,978**

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by:

Managing Director
Reinoud Ottervanger

Chair of Supervisory Board
Martin Loor

Member of Supervisory Board
Hemmo Parson

Member of Supervisory Board
Nancy del Prado

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Note	2020	2019 As restated
		SRD	SRD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**(11,359,588)**	**72,685,336**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	10,14	32,643,034	36,816,755
Amortisation of intangible assets	10,13	1,689,889	973,160
Movements in non-current liabilities (excluding borrowings)		2,443,774	(3,650,841)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/ (losses)	18	218,473,490	(2,546,942)
Other non-cash items		(95,578,410)	(75,205,830)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**148,312,189**	**29,071,637**
Working capital adjustments:			
Movements in trade and other receivables		6,970,798	(8,156,839)
Movements in inventories		(47,571,009)	(1,236,060)
Movements in trade and other payables		79,064,047	120,592,772
Cash generated from operations		**186,776,025**	**140,271,512**
Interest paid on borrowings		(2,865,281)	(1,730,309)
Income taxes paid	12	(51,785,931)	(35,164,941)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**132,124,813**	**103,376,262**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(43,516,603)	(48,664,301)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(7,912,766)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	341,377
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(43,516,603)**	**(56,235,690)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	21	(38,580,229)	(74,326,759)
Proceeds/repayments borrowings	18	(8,944,594)	35,684,147
Net cash flow from financing activities		**(47,524,823)**	**(38,642,612)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 *(CONTINUED)*

	Note	2020	2019
		SRD	SRD
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**41,083,387**	**8,497,960**
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1,		38,859,147	30,293,031
Effects of exchange rate changes		358,610	68,156
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31,	17	**80,301,144**	**38,859,147**

Reference is made to note 26 regarding the notes on the statement of cash flows.

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	SRD	SRD	SRD
Balance at January 1, 2019 (as restated)	**476,500**	**128,311,903**	**128,788,403**
Comprehensive income:			
Profit for the year	-	72,685,336	72,685,336
Other comprehensive income	-	316,775	316,775
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**73,002,111**	**73,002,111**
Transactions with owners:			
Dividends	-	(80,457,026)	(80,457,026)
Balance at December 31, 2019 (as restated)	**476,500**	**120,856,988**	**121,333,488**
Comprehensive income:			
Profit for the year	-	(11,359,588)	(11,359,588)
Other comprehensive income	-	(3,966,242)	(3,966,242)
Total comprehensive income	-	(15,325,830)	(15,325,830)
Transactions with owners:			
Dividends		(39,239,752)	(39,239,752)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**476,500**	**66,291,406**	**66,767,906**

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(CONTINUED)

1. General information

Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. (the Company) is primarily involved in brewing, bottling and the distribution of PARBO Bier, PARBO Chiller, PARBO Radler and Sranan Biri. The Group also acts as distributor for a number of imported beers (such as HEINEKEN), ciders, malt beverages, carbonated drinks and energy drinks.

The Company was incorporated under the Commercial Code of Suriname. Amstel Brouwerij B.V. (the Parent), a company incorporated in the Netherlands owns 76.30% of the issued share capital of the Company. The ultimate controlling party of the group is Heineken Holding N.V.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Brouwerijweg 1, Paramaribo, Suriname. The main market of the Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. is in Suriname.

The shares of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. are listed on the Suriname Stock Exchange.

These consolidated financial statements comprise of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. and its subsidiaries (together referred as the Group).

The Company's subsidiaries and their principal activities are detailed below:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Principal activity	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company	
			2020	2019
			%	%
Parbo Centrale N.V.	Paramaribo, Suriname	Imports, purchases, sells and distributes beer and soft drinks.	100	100
Premium Beverage Suriname N.V.	Paramaribo, Suriname	Dormant company.	100	100

The Group does not have significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities.

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on Aug 3, 2021 and will be submitted for adoption to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on August 26, 2021.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRSs). The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as set out below and have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. Amounts are rounded to the nearest SRD, unless otherwise stated. Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the current year presentation (see Note 28).

In 2017, the Group's functional currency was deemed to be hyperinflationary for the first time after considering that the cumulative inflation rate over the previous three years has exceeded 100% and is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. The primary economic environment (Suriname) in which the Group operates (Suriname) experienced hyperinflation. Hyperinflationary accounting leads to the recognition of gains or losses due to net monetary item exposures, which resulted in a restatement on material non-monetary items and equity components. The general price index published by the Surinamese General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is applied in restating amounts to SRD at January 1, 2019 for the hyperinflation 2017.

The annual inflation rates were 25% (2015), 52% (2016) and 9% (2017). In 2018 the Surinamese economy ceased to be hyperinflationary (108%).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as a consolidation of the financial statements of the Group. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it has power over the investee, is exposed or has the right to variable returns from its involvement with that entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Control is generally obtained by ownership of more than 50% of the voting rights.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

On consolidation, intra balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra transactions, are eliminated.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are the Group its first annual consolidated financial statements prepared under accounting policies that comply with the IFRSs. For periods up to and including the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting principle (local GAAP). Reference is made to note 28 - Effects of adopting IFRS).

The transition date is January 1, 2019. The Group prepared its opening IFRS consolidated statement of financial position at that date in the current reporting period.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the IFRS, the Group has applied all of the mandatory exceptions and certain of the optional exemptions from full retrospective application of the IFRS

2.4 New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2020

Accounting policies have been adjusted accordingly, and impact of the policies is disclosed if relevant and material for the Group. The impact of the standards has not been significant. Any current or future impact is also expected to be minimal, however where applicable to the Group, further information is applicable in the appropriate disclosure notes.

2.5 New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective for years ending December 31, 2020

The following standards and amendments will become effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

- Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use
- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture
- Amendments to IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 & IAS 39 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

The Group has not yet evaluated the full extent of the impact that the standards will have on its consolidated financial statements. The Group does not intend to early adopt these standards. The Group intends to adopt these standards if applicable when they become effective.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

2.6 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

2.7 Basis of presentation

The consolidated statement of financial position is presented in both current and non-current distinction.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- It is primarily held for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability of at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred assets and liabilities are non-current.

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Assets and liabilities acquired as part of a business combination are included in investing activities (net of cash acquired). Dividends paid to shareholders are included in financing activities. Dividends received are classified as operating activities, as well as interest paid.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are summarised in note 3 and are applied consistently by the Group.

2.8 Functional currency

(a) Functional currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (‘the functional currency’). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Suriname dollar (SRD), which is the Group’s functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances in foreign currencies/ functional currencies

At initial recognition, transactions occurring in currencies other than the functional currency are translated to the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

2.8 Functional currency (continued)
Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are held at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined, while non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The resulting exchange differences from the translation of monetary items and non-monetary items held at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded to income, are recognized in the profit or loss.

The per year-end closing exchange rates for the financial years were as follows:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	1/1/2019
United States dollar ($/USD) 1.00	SRD 17.65	SRD 7.47	SRD 7.53
European dollar (€/ EUR) 1.00	SRD 21.50	SRD 8.39	SRD 8.60

When consideration is paid or received in advance, date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the transaction related assets, expense if income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary assets or non- monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments if receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payments or receipts of advance consideration.

2.9 Operating activities
The operating activities of the Group are reported in a consistent manner with the internal reporting provided to the Board of directors, which is Group's chief operating decision-maker. The operating activities are organised in one single reportable segment.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Revenue
The majority of the revenue is generated by the sale and delivery of products to customers. The product portfolio of the Group mainly consists of beer. Products are own-produced finished goods from brewing activities.

The customer group can be split between on-trade customers like cafés, bars and restaurants and off-trade customers like retailers and wholesalers.

Revenue is recognized when control over products has transferred, and the Group fulfilled its performance obligation to the customer. For the majority of the sales, control is transferred either at delivery of the products or upon pickup by the customer from the Company's premises. Revenue recognized is based on the price specified in the contract, net of returns, discounts, sales taxes and excise taxes collected on behalf of third parties.

3.2 Other income
Other income is recognized in profit or loss when control over the sold asset is transferred to the buyer and a performance obligation is satisfied. The amount recognized as other income equals the proceeds obtained from the buyer minus the carrying value of the sold asset.

3.3 Other expenses
Expenses are recognized based on accrual accounting. This means that expenses are recognized when the product is received, or the service is provided regardless of when cash outflow takes place.

Personnel expenses are recognized when the related service is provided. For more details on accounting policies related to post-retirements obligations and share-based payments refer to note 3.11 and 19 respectively.

3.4 Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of goods consists of costs of purchase (including taxes, transport and handling) net of trade discounts received and costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition excluding borrowing cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable variable selling expenses.

3.5 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets
The Group's financial assets are its trade and other receivables and amounts due from related parties. Trade receivables are initially measured at their transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Due to their short-term nature, the financial assets approximate their fair value.

Impairment of trade and other receivables
The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for the financial assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Group assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics, they have been grouped based on the days past due. Refer to note 16 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

Due to the uncertainty relating to the depth and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its related impact on the customers, more judgement is required in the calculation of expected credit losses compared to previous years. As part of these assessments, the Group has incorporated all reasonable and supportable information available such as whether there has been a breach or deterioration of payments terms, a request for extended payment terms or a request for waived payment terms.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities
The financial liabilities include borrowings and trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Due to their short-term nature, trade and other payables approximate their fair value.

All interest-related charges reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in transit and deposits held at call with banks. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position. Due to their short-term nature cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Intangible assets
The intangible assets comprise the acquired brand name Sranan Biri and computer software. These intangibles are recognized at cost and amortised over the estimated useful life.

Amortisation
Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives from the date they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Brand name "Sranan Biri"	15 years
- Computer software	3 - 7 years

The amortisation method and useful lives are reassessed annually. Changes in useful lives or residual value are recognized prospectively.

Derecognition of intangible assets
Intangible assets are derecognized when disposed or sold. Gains on sale of intangible assets are presented in profit or loss as other income (refer to note 7); losses on sale are included in amortisation.

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets
Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGU).

Due to the uncertainty of the depth and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the resurgence of the virus, limitations on operations and adverse effects on disposable income, projecting future cash flows for cash generating units (CGUs) for 2020 involves a higher degree of judgement compared to previous years. The Group therefore prepared multiple recovery scenarios for the impairment trigger testing with regard to the short-term impact (e.g., short-term impact on sales volumes and revenue) and the longer-term impact of COVID-19 (e.g., the recovery of sales volumes to pre-COVID-19 levels). Based on the multiple recovery scenarios, no event of an impairment indicator exists.

3.9 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)

Owned assets
PP&E are recognized at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes all costs directly attributable to the purchase of an asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes all directly attributable costs to make the asset ready for its intended use.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) (continued)

Spare parts that meet the definition of PP&E are capitalized and accounted for accordingly. If spare parts do not meet the recognition criteria of PP&E, they are either carried in inventory or consumed and recorded in profit or loss.

Returnable packaging materials
Returnable packaging in circulation is recorded as PP&E and a corresponding liability is recorded in respect of the obligation to repay the customers' deposits. The classification mainly depends on whether ownership is transferred and if the company has the legal or constructive obligation to buy back the materials. specifically, the returnable packaging materials, the estimated useful life depends on the loss of the materials in the market as well as on Company's sites. Deposits paid by customers for returnable items are reported in the current liabilities.

Returnable packaging deposit liability
In certain markets, Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. has the legal or constructive obligation to take back the materials from the market. A deposit value is generally charged upon sale of the finished product, which is reimbursed when the empty returnable packaging material is returned.

Subsequent costs
Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it is probable that the expenditures will lead to future economic benefits and can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

For the contractual commitments on ordered PP&E refer to note 25.

Depreciation and impairment
Land is not depreciated. No depreciation is also provided on capital projects in progress until the assets involved have been completed and are put into use. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual value over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Buildings	15 – 40 years
- Plant and machinery	5 – 30 years
- Furniture & office equipment	3 – 15 years
- Returnable packaging	4 – 8 years
- Vehicles	3 - 5 years

The depreciation method and useful lives are reassessed annually. Changes in useful lives are recognized prospectively. If a property, plant or equipment consists of several components with significantly different useful lives, the individual elements are depreciated in accordance with their individual service potential.

Depreciation and impairment
The Group reviews whether indicators for impairment exist on CGU level. When an indicator of impairment exists, assets are tested for impairment. Impairment losses on assets, other than goodwill, recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication of a reversal.

Derecognition of PP&E
PP&E is derecognized when it is scrapped or sold. Gain on sale of PP&E are presented in statement of comprehensive income as other income (refer to note 7); losses on sale are included in depreciation expense.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recorded on an accruals basis over the period it becomes due.

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.

3.11 Employee benefits

Pension obligations
The Group has a defined contribution plan. The plans are generally funded through payments to an insurance company, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay covered employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation levels.

Post-retirement defined benefit plan
The post-retirement defined benefit plan relates to medical care for retirees and the funeral benefit plan. Both are calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates derived from the interest rates available in the local market on long term low risk investments, i.e., the term deposit with the longest tenure available through local commercial banks that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

The current and past service cost of the defined benefit plan are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under employee benefit expense.

The interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in the statement of comprehensive income within the finance costs.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in full immediately to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The plan exposes the group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, longevity risk, and inflation risk. The plan is unfunded hence no assets are taken into account in valuation of the plan.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.11 Employee benefits (continued)

Short term employee benefits
The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

3.12 Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

3.13 Trade and other payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Other payables are recognized in the period in which the related money, goods or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the Group is established. These are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest.

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. Otherwise, those are presented as non-current liabilities.

3.14 Share capital
Ordinary and preference shares are classified as equity.

3.15 Dividend distribution
Dividends are recognized as a current liability in the period in which they are declared.

3.16 Taxation
Income taxes comprise of current and deferred tax. Current tax is based on the result for the year adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Group management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which the applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.16 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is a tax payable or receivable in the future and is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates (substantively) enacted, at year-end.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilised.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the profit or loss unless the item to which the tax results was recognized outside profit or loss being other comprehensive income or equity. The tax associated with such an item is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity respectively

The principal temporary timing differences arise from depreciation and hyperinflation accounting on property, plant and equipment.

3.17 Related party relationships and transactions
Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between, and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

3.18 Subsequent events
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed when material to the financial statements, if any.

3.19 Earnings per share
The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for the weighted average number of own shares held in the year.

Diluted EPS is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding, adjusted for the weighted average number for the effects (if any) of all dilutive potential shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

3.20 Going Concern
The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. At the date of these financial statements the Group continues to meet its obligations as they fall due and therefore continues to apply the going concern basis of application.

4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires Group management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the measurement of the reported assets and liabilities and other information, such as contingent assets and liabilities and the recognition of income and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, actual results may differ from the estimates.

4.1 Significant management judgement
The following are the judgements made by management in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements. These are continuously monitored for any factors that would lead to a different decision. Any changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Closing exchange rate
Management used for determination of the closing exchange rate the rate at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date. Basically, this is the spot exchange rate at which the Company had access to at the end of the reporting period.

Assessment of the recoverability of past tax losses
Group management's projections are performed to support the assumption that it is probable that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income to utilise these deferred tax assets. This judgement is performed annually and based on budgets and business plans for the coming years, including planned commercial initiatives and the impact of COVID-19.

Change in accounting estimate
For the brewery house, a total amount of approximately SRD 1.9 million was depreciated on a straight-line basis from December 2018 until 2019. In the current reporting period 2020, management concluded that the remaining useful life for the brewery house is 29 years. The brewery house was depreciated for 1 year until January 1, 2020. The net book value as of January 1, 2020 amounts to SRD 17.1 million. The change in estimate is not retrospectively adjusted in prior reporting periods. The depreciation in 2020 and future years is approximately SRD 0.6 million.

4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions *(continued)*

4.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about estimates and assumptions that may have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Useful lives of depreciable assets (note 14)
Estimates are required to determine the (remaining) useful lives of fixed assets. Useful lives are determined based on an asset's age, the frequency of its use, repair and maintenance policy, technology changes in production and expected restructuring.

The Group estimates the expected residual value per asset item. The residual value is the higher of the expected sales price (based on recent market transactions of similar sold items) and its material scrap value. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment.

The Group believes that straight-line depreciation most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Returnable packaging materials (note 14)
The main accounting estimate relating to returnable packaging materials is determining the returnable packaging materials in the market and the expected return thereof. This is based on circulation times and losses of returnable packaging materials in the market.

Post-employment benefit plans (note 24)
Group management's estimate of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses (refer to note 24).

Recognition and estimate of deferred tax (Note 12)
The Company is subject to income tax and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income tax and other taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain at the time a liability must be recorded. The Company recognized deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimates *(continued)*

4.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties (continued)

Restatement for hyperinflation (note 28)
The restatement of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the application of certain procedures as well as judgment. The Group applies the Consumer Price Index (CPI), published by the General Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Suriname for calculation of restatement of financial statements for inflation in accordance with requirements of IFRS as CPI represents the best available general price index that records changes in general purchasing power.

The restated cost or cost less depreciation of non-monetary assets and liabilities is determined by applying to its historical cost and accumulated depreciation the change in general price index from the month of acquisition (average monthly CPI is used) to the end of the reporting period.

The Group's opening statement of financial position as at January 1, 2019 in relation to non-monetary items (non-monetary assets and equity) measured at historical cost was restated to record the effect of inflation from the date the assets were acquired, and the liabilities were incurred or assumed, as well as respective effect on deferred tax until the end of the reporting period.

The restatements were calculated using the conversion factors derived from the Consumer Price Index (CPI), published by the General Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Suriname. The CPIs for the five years ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

CPI Index
2014 : 62.6
2015 : 78.4
2016 : 119.4
2017 : 130.5
2018 : 137.6

The historical exchange rate for the SRD against the USD (as quoted by the Central Bank of Suriname) for the five years ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

2014: 3.35 SRD = 1 USD	4.15 SRD = 1 EUR
2015: 4.04 SRD = 1 USD	4.40 SRD = 1 EUR
2016: 7.45 SRD = 1 USD	7.86 SRD = 1 EUR
2017: 7.52 SRD = 1 USD	8.85 SRD = 1 EUR
2018: 7.52 SRD = 1 USD	8.52 SRD = 1 EUR

5. Financial risk management

In the normal course of business, the Group is exposed to the following financial risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk.
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these consolidated financial statements.

5.1 Financial risk factors
The Group is exposed through its operations to a variety of financial risk: market risks (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out management under policies approved by the board of directors. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks. The board reviews its risk management policies to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

There have been no substantive changes in the Group's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

5.2 Credit risk
Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge an obligation.
The amount of the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is indicated by the carrying amount of its financial assets.

Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that may represent a concentration in the Group's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

Credit risk arises principally in cash in banks, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only those with good financial condition are accepted. The Group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

5. Financial risk management *(continued)*

5.2 Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables
The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognizing lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component.

In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for sales over the past period as well as the corresponding historical credit losses during that period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forwarding looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding. However, given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the reporting period (refer to note 16).

Cash and cash equivalents
A significant amount of cash is held with the following institutions (note 17):

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Finabank N.V.	25,923,273	8,134,863
Hakrinbank N.V.	18,905,365	4,095,958
BNP Paribas S.A.	16,836,385	7,503,868
De Surinaamsche Bank N.V.	13,124,758	14,374,303
Other banks	5,511,363	3,371,659
Cash in transit	-	1,378,496
	80,301,144	38,859,147

Cash at banks can be broken down into the following currencies:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Bank accounts SRD	30,644,924	22,534,343
Bank accounts USD	27,558,597	7,926,409
Bank accounts EUR	22,097,623	7,019,899
	80,301,144	37,480,651

5. Financial risk management *(continued)*

5.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Group attempts to maintain flexibility in funding by maintaining availability from the realisation of assets derived from trading activities and credit facilities from its related parties. Management monitors the liquidity position on the basis of expected future cash flows.

The table below shows the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.
All balances are due within 12 months and approximates its carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is insignificant.

	Less than 1 year SRD	Between 1 and 2 years SRD	Between 2 and 5 years SRD
At December31, 2020			
Borrowings (note 18)	154,492,932	172,000,000	-
Due to related parties (note 23)	12,734,081	-	-
Trade and other payables (note 20)	58,217,072	-	-
Refundable packaging deposits (note 3.9)	10,416,151	-	-
Dividends payable (note 20a)	33,396,961	-	-
Current tax liabilities (note 12)	17,509,546	-	-
	286,766,743	172,000,000	-

	Less than 1 year SRD	Between 1 and 2 years SRD	Between 2 and 5 years SRD
At December31, 2019			
Borrowings (note 18)	35,684,147	33,573,760	67,147,520
Due to related parties (note 23)	6,149,966	-	-
Trade and other payables (note 20a)	45,658,955	-	-
Refundable packaging deposits (note 3.9)	9,774,702	-	-
Dividends payable (note 20a)	45,230,989		
Current tax liabilities (note 12)	20,826,598	-	-
	162,325,357	33,573,760	67,147,520

5. Financial risk management *(continued)*

5.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

Capital risk management
The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain optimal capital to reducing the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital.

Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. A forementioned ratio measures company's financial leverage demonstrating the degree to which its operations are funded by equity capital versus debt financing.

During 2020, the Group's borrowings exceeded total cash. Accordingly, net debt is positive for purposes of the gearing ratio calculation. The gearing ratios as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are shown below.

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Total borrowings (note 18)	326,492,932	136,405,427
Less: cash and cash equivalent (note 17)	(80,301,144)	(38,859,147)
Net debt	246,191,788	97,546,280
Total equity	66,767,906	121,333,488
Total capital	312,959,694	218,879,768
Gearing ratio	**78.7%**	**44.6%**

5. Financial risk management *(continued)*

5.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities
Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market value if one exists. There were no changes to the company's strategy as to capital management during the year.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and due to and from related parties approximates their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these items.

The Group holds one (1) share in Torarica Holding N.V. measured at fair value (SRD 86). The fair value of this equity instrument does not have a material impact on the financial position or the comprehensive income.

There are no other financial instruments measured at fair value.

5.4 Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, will adversely affect the Group's income or the value of its financial instruments.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the financial markets became very volatile. The objective of our market risk management was to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable boundaries.

Foreign exchange risk
In managing foreign currency risk, the Group aims to ensure the availability of foreign currencies and to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange rates and the availability of foreign currencies will have an impact on profit.

During 2020 the Group faced a great challenge to source its foreign currency due to a structural shortage at the Central Bank of Suriname and the commercial banks. Consequently, the Group is dependent on the secondary market for its foreign currency obligations. Effective from September 22, 2020, the Central Bank of Suriname depreciated the value of the Surinamese dollar from 7.52 SRD to 14.29 SRD, implicating 90% devaluation.

5. Financial risk management *(continued)*

5.4 Market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk (continued)
The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
United States dollar (USD)	3,019,868	2,732,742	27,558,597	7,926,408
European dollar (EUR)	358,936,475	145,242,656	22,097,623	8,433,085

The sensitivity analysis below shows the impact on equity and profit of a 10% weakening of the SRD against the USD or the EUR. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. A ten per cent strengthening of the SRD against these currencies would have an
opposite effect of equal amount.

	USD impact		EUR impact	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Equity	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss)	2,453,873	519,367	(33,683,885)	(13,680,957)

The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency has increased during 2020 mainly due to the great volatility in the value and depreciation of the Surinamese dollar. The sensitivity is regarded as being representative of the position throughout the year.

Interest risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates affect the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument. The most significant interest rate risk for the Group relates to borrowings. The Group opts for a mix of fixed and variable interest rate financial instruments like bank loans and bank overdrafts. Currently, Group's interest rate position is more weighted towards fixed than floating.

By managing interest rate risk, management aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on earnings. Over the longer term however, permanent changes in interest rates will have an impact on profit.

5. Financial risk management *(continued)*

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk – profile
At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	258,000,000	100,721,280
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	68,492,932	35,684,147

The sensitivity analysis below shows the impact on equity and profit if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant. In case of 100 basis points lower, the effects are equal but with an opposite effect.

	100 basis points higher		100 basis points lower	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Equity	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss)	3,264,929	1,364,054	3,264,929	1,364,054

Commodity price risk
Commodity price risk is the risk that changes in the prices of commodities will affect the Group's cost. The objective of commodity price risk management is to manage and control commodity risk exposures within acceptable parameters. The main commodity exposure relates to the purchase of aluminium cans, glass bottles, malt and utilities.

Commodity price risk is in principle mitigated by negotiating fixed prices in supplier contracts with various contract durations. The negotiations with suppliers are conducted on the level of HEINEKEN Group.

6. Revenues

Disaggregation
The Group has disaggregated revenue into various categories in the following table, which intending to depict how the nature, segmentation and amount.

December 31, 2020	Premium SRD	Economy SRD	Mainstream SRD	Total SRD
Primary geographic markets				
Domestic	245,290,686	8,392,210	341,116,922	594,799,818
Export	1,637,175		8,912,960	10,550,135
Total Revenue	246,927,861	8,392,210	350,029,882	605,349,953
Contract counterparties				
On-trade customers	12,737,685	241,700	20,669,113	33,648,498
Off-trade customers	234,190,176	8,150,510	329,360,769	571,701,455
Total Revenue	246,927,861	8,392,210	350,029,882	605,349,953
Timing of transfer of goods and services				
Point in time delivery to customer premises including bill and hold	246,927,861	8,392,210	350,029,882	605,349,953
Point in time delivery to port of departure	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	246,927,861	8,392,210	350,029,882	605,349,953

6. Revenues (continued)

December 31, 2019	Premium SRD	Economy SRD	Mainstream SRD	Total SRD
Primary geographic markets				
Domestic	182,372,373	4,815,453	222,861,961	410,049,787
Export	808,004		4,501,827	5,309,831
Total Revenue	183,180,377	4,815,453	227,363,788	415,359,618
Contract counterparties				
On-trade customers	13,015,957	342,164	16,155,427	29,513,548
Off-trade customers	170,164,420	4,473,289	211,208,361	385,846,070
Total Revenue	183,180,377	4,815,453	227,363,788	415,359,618
Timing of transfer of goods and services				
Point in time delivery to customer premises including bill and hold	183,180,377	4,815,453	227,363,788	415,359,618
Point in time delivery to port of departure	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	183,180,377	4,815,453	227,363,788	415,359,618

No single customer contributed 10 per cent or more to the Group's revenue in either 2020 or 2019.

7. Other income

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	730,925	90,647
	730,925	90,647

Other income is gain from disposal of company cars.

8. Employee benefits

Employee benefit expenses (including directors) comprises of:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Salaries, holiday allowance and bonuses	36,045,007	27,930,340
Expatriate employee benefits	14,766,172	8,685,064
Other allowance/benefit	10,307,911	6,854,462
Contribution pension plan	5,932,123	4,153,818
Agency personnel	2,046,663	5,545,232
Medical fees	1,702,534	1,458,172
Defined benefit scheme cost (note 24)	554,837	163,107
Other personnel expenses	3,395,332	3,281,997
	74,750,579	58,072,192

	2020	2019
Average number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees	179	180

9. Raw materials, consumables and services

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Raw materials	28,138,890	17,562,458
Packaging materials	33,775,460	26,909,722
Goods for resale	132,548,952	92,044,939
Inventory movements	(3,288,729)	(4,488,789)
Marketing and selling expenses	6,788,315	11,426,340
Energy and water	7,186,572	8,226,520
Repair and maintenance	15,376,810	6,273,284
Other expenses	59,646,947	36,502,984
	280,173,217	194,457,458

The increase in raw and packaging materials and goods for resale is mostly related to the increase in exchange rates during the year, balanced of with a saving of SRD 2.9 million realized by modifying the recipe of brew and bright beer.

Inventory movements
The inventory movements indicates higher volume production vis-a-vis volume sales during the year hence increase in company's inventory.

Energy and water

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Electricity	2,050,696	2,326,220
Crude oil	1,871,997	2,454,460
Water	1,326,657	1,817,411
Fuel expenses vehicles and machineries	1,178,366	1,090,065
Other	758,856	538,364
	7,186,572	8,226,520

The decrease in utilities cost is mainly driven by lower production volumes (brewing volumes decrease with 20% in comparison with reporting period 2019).

9. Raw materials, consumables and services (continued)

Repair and maintenance
The increase in repair and maintenance cost is not only driven by the increased exchange rate, but also related to prioritizing preventive maintenance resulting in efficiency improvements within the production departments.

Other expenses

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Global/ regional IT charges	16,057,925	6,381,082
Group service fees	10,768,879	5,854,990
Storage and demurrage expenses	8,453,116	2,438,920
Production cleaning supplies and other materials	8,049,428	2,257,302
Distribution expenses	3,221,236	2,598,696
Security fees	2,407,872	1,455,261
Automation and telecommunication expenses	2,102,151	2,180,939
Insurance expenses	1,913,894	1,390,540
Bank charges	1,541,842	1,457,954
Contributions and donations	742,887	389,637
Services by third parties (incl. consultants and legal services)	685,567	5,369,439
Addition/ Release packaging liability	666,365	1,415,356
Travel	497,097	1,467,060
Laboratory costs	499,299	383,523
Meetings and conferences	360,797	264,709
Other expenses	1,678,592	1,197,576
	59,646,947	36,502,984

The other expenses if cost occur in foreign currency increased due to the increase of the exchange rate balanced of by less travel expenses and a one off in 2019 related to the implementation of Heilite (ERP system).

10. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Property, plant and equipment (refer to note 14)	32,643,034	36,816,755
Intangible assets (refer to note 13)	1,689,889	973,160
	34,332,923	37,789,915

11. Finance costs – net

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Interest income	(38,429)	(32,972)
Interest expenses	3,154,762	1,732,431
Interest post-retirement obligation (note 24)	1,682,906	1,510,252
Net foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	229,774,278	8,350,152
Finance costs – net	234,573,517	11,559,863

The severe macro-economic circumstances in 2020 have led to a significant devaluation of the SRD which unfortunately resulted in an exceptional loss of SRD 219 million as our main current and non-current liabilities (€ 16.7 millions) are nominated in euro.

12. Income tax expenses

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(17,749,358)	113,570,837
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	(6,197,253)	494,960
Total profit (loss) before tax	(23,946,611)	114,065,797
Taxable fiscal (temporary) differences	13,103,462	10,061,378
Taxable income/ (loss)	(10,843,149)	124,127,175

The taxation according to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is calculated below:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Current tax recognized in profit or loss	6,389,770	(40,885,501)
Current tax recognized to the other comprehensive income	2,231,011	(178,185)
Total current tax	8,620,781	(41,063,686)
Movement in provision for deferred taxes	(4,717,246)	3,622,096
Current tax 36.0% of the Taxable (income) /loss	3,903,535	(44,685,782)

The applicable tax rate is 36% (2019: 36%) and equal to the nominal tax rate.

12. Income tax expenses *(continued)*

Current tax assets

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Current tax assets, January 1	6,714,155	6,485,427
Reclassification to current tax assets	-	228,728
Current tax assets, December 31	6,714,155	6,714,155

Deferred tax assets

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Deferred tax assets, January 1	5,065,253	9,999,672
(Charged)/credited to statement of comprehensive income	52,372,415	1,279,947
Utilisation of unused tax losses		(5,985,638)
Reclassification to current tax assets		(228,728)
Deferred tax assets, December 31	57,437,668	5,065,253

12. Income tax expenses (continued)

Current tax liabilities

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Current tax liabilities, January 1	20,826,598	16,011,447
Current year's income tax	48,468,880	45,965,730
Payment provisional income tax current year	(30,608,011)	(10,375,342)
Payment provisional income tax prior years	(21,177,921)	(24,789,599)
Utilisation of unused tax losses	-	(5,985,638)
Current tax liabilities, December 31	17,509,546	20,826,598

Deferred tax assets

The Group has tax losses carried forward of SRD 159,549,078 as of December 31, 2020 (2019: SRD 14,018,078), out of which SRD SRD 9,866,183 expires in 2024.

Deferred tax liabilities

The deferred tax liabilities are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the nominal tax rate of 36.0%. The movements in deferred tax liabilities during the period are shown below.

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Deferred tax liabilities, January 1(as restated)	27,749,422	31,371,515
Additions for hyperinflation restatements)	(3,296,046)	(3,767,629)
Release for difference in useful estimated life	(1,421,201)	145,536
Deferred tax liabilities, December 31	23,032,175	27,749,422

The Group's deferred tax liabilities are detailed below:

Depreciation difference PP&E due to hyperinflation	23,032,175	26,328,219
Depreciation difference in useful life	-	1,421,201
	23,032,175	**27,749,420**

13. Intangible assets

	Sranan Biri SRD	Computer software SRD	Total SRD
At January 1, 2019 (as restated)			
Cost	9,781,701	3,241,816	13,023,517
Accumulated amortisation	(1,668,649)	(3,203,242)	(4,871,891)
Net book amount	8,113,052	38,574	8,151,626
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Opening net book amount	8,113,052	38,574	8,151,626
Additions	-	7,912,766	7,912,766
Amortisation expenses (note 10)	(684,481)	(288,679)	(973,160)
Closing net book amount	7,428,571	7,662,661	15,091,232
At December 31, 2019 (as restated)			
Cost	9,781,701	11,154,582	20,936,283
Accumulated amortisation	(2,353,130)	(3,491,921)	(5,845,051)
Net book amount	7,428,571	7,662,661	15,091,232
Year ended December 31, 2020			
Opening net book amount	7,428,571	7,662,661	15,091,232
Amortisation expenses (note 10)	(623,377)	(1,066,512)	(1,689,889)
Closing net book amount	6,805,194	6,596,148	13,401,342

The closing net book amount of Sranan Biri will be fully amortised in 10.5 years (2019: 11.5 years). The closing net book amount of computer software will be fully amortised in 6 years (2019: 7 years).

14. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT – PP&E

	Land & buildings	Plant & Machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture & office equipment	Returnable packaging	Projects in progress	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
At January 1, 2019 (as restated)							
Cost	88,681,531	175,491,011	19,087,390	33,389,755	47,834,092	22,212,834	386,696,613
Revaluation due to hyperinflation	28,948,364	96,042,214	5,840,022	11,639,702	10,145,694	-	152,615,996
Accumulated depreciation	(22,400,456)	(77,035,804)	(11,698,114)	(24,975,351)	(38,306,117)	-	(174,415,842)
Accumulated depreciation revalued	(6,686,881)	(45,320,395)	(1,928,123)	(8,447,039)	(6,633,979)	-	(69,016,417)
Net book amount	88,542,558	149,177,026	11,301,175	11,607,067	13,039,689	22,212,834	295,880,349
Year ended December 31, 2019							
Opening net book amount	88,542,558	149,177,026	11,301,175	11,607,067	13,039,689	22,212,834	295,880,349
Revaluation due to hyperinflation							
Additions						48,664,301	48,664,301
Transfers	5,655,961	5,136,612	5,968,836	2,725,973	4,500,546	(23,987,928)	-
Disposals	(1,496,847)	(3,477,200)	(1,022,951)	(4,794,638)	(18,413,479)		(29,205,115)
Write back on disposals	1,496,847	3,477,200	681,573	4,794,638	18,413,479		28,863,737
Depreciation (note 10)	(5,077,894)	(9,257,473)	(2,460,360)	(4,809,456)	(4,745,936)		(26,351,119)
Depreciation (note 10) revalued	(1,238,902)	(5,874,888)	(1,209,235)	(1,018,401)	(1,124,210)		(10,465,636)
Closing net book amount	87,881,723	139,181,277	13,259,038	8,505,185	11,670,090	46,889,207	307,386,518
At December 31, 2019 (as restated)							
Cost	92,840,645	177,150,423	24,033,275	31,321,090	33,921,161	46,889,207	406,155,801
Revaluated cost	28,948,364	96,042,214	5,840,022	11,639,702	10,145,694		152,615,996
Accumulated depreciation	(25,981,503)	(82,816,077)	(13,476,901)	(24,990,169)	(24,638,576)	-	(171,903,226)
Accumulated depreciation revalued	(7,925,783)	(51,195,283)	(3,137,358)	(9,465,440)	(7,758,189)	-	(79,482,053)
Net book amount	87,881,723	139,181,277	13,259,038	8,505,183	11,670,090	46,889,207	307,386,518

	Land & buildings	Plant & Machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture & office equipment	Returnable packaging	Projects in progress	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Year ended December 31, 2020							
Opening net book amount	87,881,723	139,181,277	13,259,038	8,505,183	11,670,090	46,889,207	307,386,518
Additions	12,292,901	1,481,396	4,782,995	4,653,105	5,647,706	14,658,497	43,516,600
Transfers	20,469,684	2,197,647	-	3,707,785	-	(26,375,116)	-
Depreciation (note 10)	(3,280,603)	(7,921,454)	(3,761,619)	(4,069,737)	(4,453,941)	-	(23,487,354)
Depreciation revalued	(1,238,902)	(5,834,302)	(852,209)	(895,682)	(334,584)	-	(9,155,679)
Closing net book amount	116,124,803	129,104,564	13,428,205	11,900,654	12,529,271	35,172,588	318,260,085
At December 31, 2020							
Cost	125,603,233	180,829,466	28,816,269	39,681,978	39,568,867	35,172,588	449,672,400
Revaluated cost	28,948,364	96,042,214	5,840,022	11,639,702	10,145,693	-	152,615,995
Accumulated depreciation	(29,262,108)	(90,737,531)	(17,238,520)	(29,059,905)	(29,092,517)	-	(195,390,581)
Accumulated depreciation revalued	(9,164,685)	(57,029,585)	(3,989,566)	(10,361,121)	(8,092,772)	-	(88,637,729)
Net book amount	116,124,803	129,104,564	13,428,205	11,900,654	12,529,271	35,172,588	318,260,085

14. Property, plant & equipment – PP&E (continued)
As of January 1, 2019, the land and building of "Stichting Super Trans-Atlantic" (Foundation) is recognized as PP&E since the Foundation has transferred the economic ownership to the Group. The Group controls the Foundation.

The total amount of this land and building is SRD 29,399,785. The Group does not hold the legal title of this land and building.

The transfer of assets from "projects in progress" to the class "land and buildings" pertains to the Supply Chain office, the warehouses and the chemical area of the Group.

None of the PP&E is pledged as security for liabilities.

15. Inventories
Inventories include raw and packaging materials, work in progress, spare parts, goods for resale and finished products.

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Raw materials	9,403,708	2,236,782
Packaging materials	26,898,982	4,976,570
Product bought in for resale	22,434,406	9,883,363
Work in progress	2,649,091	1,265,488
Finish products	6,281,332	117,387
Spare parts and Other inventories	10,084,309	6,270,239
Prepayment on stock	-	5,430,990
Total inventories	77,751,828	30,180,819

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was SRD 191,174,573 (2019: SRD 132,028,330) (see note 9).

Increase in inventories is mainly driven by an increased safety stock due to the impact of COVID-19 for malt, cans, can ends, spare parts and the depreciation of the local currency resulted in increased SRD cost prices. Other inventories amounting to SRD 3 million mainly pertains to cleaning products and chemicals.

None of the inventories are pledged as security for liabilities.

16. Trade and other receivables

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Trade receivables	6,290,183	8,604,564
Allowance for expected credit losses	(886,443)	(1,876,447)
Trade receivable - net	5,403,740	6,728,117
Other receivables	968,293	1,987,300
Prepayments	5,308,535	12,021,265
	11,680,568	20,736,682

As of December 31, 2020, trade receivables amounting to SRD 4,892,807 (2019 SRD 5,991,674) were fully performing. The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about debtor default rates.

As of December 31, 2020, trade impairment and expected credit loss amount to SRD 510,933 (2019 SRD 736,443) were past due but not impaired. These relate to several independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
31 – 90 days	-	-
Over 90 days	510,933	736,443
	510,933	736,443

As of December 31, 2020, trade impairment and expected credit loss amount to SRD 886,443 (2019: SRD 1,876,447) were impaired and provided for. The Group applies expected loss model in computing provisions for impairment of receivables. The aging of these receivables is as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
1 – 4 months	-	259,340
5 – 12 months	-	116,243
Over 12 months	886,443	1,500,864
	886,443	1,876,447

16. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Trade impairment and expected credit loss amount to: The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in 'Raw materials, consumables and services' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Cash at banks	80,270,434	37,392,531
Cash in transit	30,710	1,466,616
	80,301,144	38,859,147

The cash and cash equivalents are at free disposal of the Group.

18. Borrowings

Non-current

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Loan payable to related party (note 23)	172,000,000	100,721,280

Current

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Bank overdrafts	68,492,932	35,684,147
Loan payable to related party (note 23)	86,000,000	-
	154,492,932	35,684,147

Loans payable to related party
Loan I is received from Heineken International B.V. on July 4, 2016 (effective date) with a principal amount of EUR 4 million and matures on July 5, 2021 and bears a fixed rate of 1.75%.

Interest is payable from the effective date of the loan until the maturity date. It is expected that the Company will pay the loan within 5 months after maturity date. The loan is not secured.

18. Borrowings (continued)

The purpose of Loan I is to finance the purchase of the assets relating to the brewery "Sranan Biri" from the Transatlantic Group of Companies".

Loan II is received from Heineken International B.V. on September 1, 2017 (effective date) with a principal amount of EUR 8 million and matures until September 1, 2022 and bears a fixed rate of 1.80%. Interest is payable from the effective date of the loan until the maturity date. The loan will be repaid in full on maturity date. The loan is not secured.

The purpose of Loan II is mainly to finance the replacement of the brewhouse and the supply chain office.
In 2020, finance costs relating to both loans payable to related party amount to SRD 2,191,511 (2019: SRD 1,759,317).

Bank overdrafts
The Group participates in the HEINEKEN's group current account facility with BNP Paribas in Amsterdam with an allocated limit of EUR 8.5 million, which consists of both an EUR and USD facility. In 2020 the limit is increased from EUR 4.5 million to EUR 8.5 million. The Group does not provide any collaterals nor guarantees for this facility.

The foreign currency profile of the borrowings is as follows:

	2020	2019
Loans payable to related party in EUR	12,000,000	12,000,000
Bank overdrafts in EUR	3,185,717	4,247,873
Total borrowings in EUR	15,185,717	16,247,873

19. Other non-current liabilities

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Long-term incentive plan (LTIP) accruals	397,519	809,190

LTIP accruals pertains to a HEINEKEN internal incentive programme that is designed to reward senior managers for long-term term performance by conditionally awarding performance shares.

20. Trade and other payables

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Trade payables	43,485,603	33,343,392
Excise duties and sales tax payable	10,571,467	515,272
Personnel payable	2,722,858	9,452,838
Accrued liabilities and other	1,437,144	1,347,453
	58,217,072	44,658,955

The excise duties and sales tax payable increased compared to last year is mainly driven by the outstanding payment of December 2020, which were paid in January 2021.

Personnel payable decreased due to the decision taken to cease the individual performance incentive for one year, driven by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The accrued liabilities and other mainly include accruals for utility, security and insurance payments.

20a. Dividend payables

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Amstel Brouwerij B.V.	27,712,445	36,649,191
Dividend payables to third parties	5,684,516	8,581,798
	33,396,961	45,230,989

21. Share capital

Company's authorised share capital	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
476,060 ordinary shares, SRD 5 par	2,380,300	2,380,300
44 preference shares, SRD 50 par	2,200	2,200
Total Company's authorised share capital	2,382,500	2,382,500

Issued and fully paid	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
94,860 ordinary shares, SRD 5 par	474,300	474,300
44 preference shares, SRD 50 par	2,200	2,200
Total issued and fully paid share capital	476,500	476,500

21a. Retained earnings and dividends

The retained earnings are as follow:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Beginning Balance, as at 1 January (Restated)	120,856,988	128,311,903
Profit for the year	(11,359,588)	72,685,336
Reclassification of amounts accumulated in fair value reserve on disposal of equity instruments designated as FVOCI		
Final dividends declared in respect of the previous year	-	(41,669,926)
Interim dividends declared in respect of the current year	-	(38,787,100)
Interim dividends declared in respect of the previous year	(39,239,752)	-
Actuarial loss on post-employment benefit obligations, net of taxation	(3,966,242)	316,775
Ending Balance, as at 31 December	66,291,406	120,856,988

21. Share capital (continued)

21b. Dividends

In 2020, the Company declared a second interim dividend of SRD 39,239,752 (SRD 412 per qualifying share) to shareholders instead of the final dividend with respect to the year ended December 31, 2019. The net loss realized in 2020 resulted to the decision taken that the Company will not declare dividend to shareholders with respect to year ended December 31, 2020.

In 2019, the Company declared a final dividend of SRD 41,669,926 (SRD 437 per qualifying share) to shareholders with respect to the year ended December 31, 2018 and an interim dividend of SRD 38,810,950 (SRD 407 per qualifying share) to shareholders with respect to the year ended December 31, 2019.

Total dividend payments amounted to SRD 38,580,229 in 2020 (2019 – SRD 74,326,759). Dividends are recognized for in equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the year of its declaration.

22. Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share (EPS) for the period ended December 31, 2020 is based on the net profit/(loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Company of SRD (11,359,588) (2019: SRD 72,685,336) divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (basic and diluted) during of 94,840 (2019: 94,840).

23. Related parties balances and transactions

In the normal course of business, the Group transacts with companies which are considered related parties.

Related parties and relationships are as follows:

Related parties	Relationship
Amstel Brouwerij B.V.	Parent company
Parbo Centrale N.V.	Subsidiary
Premium Beverages Suriname N.V.	Subsidiary
Heineken International B.V.	Under common control
Heineken Supply Chain B.V.	Under common control
Heineken Americas Inc.	Under common control
Heineken Global Procurement B.V.	Under common control
Heineken Brouwerijen B.V.	Under common control
Heineken Netherlands Supply B.V.	Under common control
Heineken Antilles Guyana (FWI)	Under common control
Windward Leeward Brewery Ltd.	Under common control

23. Related parties balances and transactions (continued)

Significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Sales	10,550,135	5,309,831
Dividends (note 21)	27,712,449	56,786,978
Purchases	62,091,658	41,719,782
IT services	11,301,061	16,221,289
Other fees -technical support	3,578,279	3,969,527
Charged expat expenses	11,372,392	4,326,193
Management fees	7,190,599	1,789,070
Interest	2,191,511	1,716,605

Short-term advances from related parties are reimbursed at the original amount advanced. Related parties did not grant or receive guarantees in relation to short-term advances. Transactions with related parties were carried out on commercial terms and conditions and at market prices.

Year-end balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, are as follows:

Due from related parties	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Heineken Americas Inc.	131,946	-
Heineken Supply Chain B.V.	381,148	-
Cervecerias Baru, Panama	87,432	87,432
Heineken International B.V.	1,832,474	-
HBBV Tech Mat Cid 6300	92,483	-
Heineken Antilles Guyane	1,060,375	1,413,111
	3,585,858	1,500,543

23. Related parties balances and transactions *(continued)*

For 2020, no impairment is recognized relating to the related party transactions or balances (Idem for 2019). The Group has not given nor received any guarantee during 2020 or 2019 regarding related party balances or transactions.

Due to related parties	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Heineken Brouwerijen BV	10,076,505	4,596,377
Heineken Supply Chain BV	724,802	22,912
Global Procurement	791,996	68,708
Vrumona	635,576	156,531
Cervecerias Baru Panama	55,452	-
Heineken International BV	449,750	1,239,386
Heineken Americas Inc.	-	66,052
	12,734,081	6,149,966

The balance of loan and interest payable due to related party as of December 31 is as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Loan and interest payable from related party (note 18)		
Principal loan (Heineken International B.V.)	258,000,000	100,721,280
Interest (Heineken International B.V.)	1,755,915	661,555
	259,755,915	101,382,835

Key management personnel compensation
Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Group, including the directors and Supervisory board of the Group.

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Salaries and wages	9,634,490	8,103,837
Other benefits	4,623,411	4,292,427
Total	14,257,901	12,396,264

24. Post-retirement obligations

The present value of the post-retirement benefit obligations recognized in the statement of financial position is determined as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Retiree medical plan	17,501,175	11,211,423
Funeral grant plan	2,667,130	1,384,191
	20,168,305	12,595,614

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining calculating the present value of the post-retirement obligations includes:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Discount rate	12.00%	14.00%
Price inflation rate	15.08%	13.07%
Estimated yearly medical expenses	15.08%	13.07%

The applied survival rates are based on the observed mortality in the period Kring of Actuarissen in Suriname (KRIAS) 2010-2013 for men and women. The current longevities underlying the values of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date are as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Longevity at age 60 for current pensioners (in years)		
Females	21.48	21.48
Males	18.20	18.20
Longevity at age 60 for current members aged 45 (in years)		
Females	34.29	34.29
Males	29.73	29.73

24. Post-retirement obligations *(continued)*

The movement in the **retiree medical plan** during the year is as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Beginning balance, January 1	11,211,423	10,814,133
Service cost – current (note 8)	481,077	430,350
Service cost - past (note 8)	-	(305,097)
Interest cost (income) (note 11)	1,492,269	1,332,855
Included in profit or loss	1,973,346	1,458,108
Remeasurement loss (gain)		
Actuarial loss (gain) from		
Demographic assumptions	(1,668,450)	-
Financial assumptions	7,187,002	(254,964)
Adjustments (experience)	(384,841)	(58,052)
Included in other comprehensive income	5,133,711	(313,016)
Benefits paid	(817,305)	(747,802)
Ending balance, December 31	17,501,175	11,211,423

The sensitivities of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are as shown below:

	2020		2019	
	Increase in assumption SRD	Decrease in assumption SRD	Increase in assumption SRD	Decrease in assumption SRD
Discount rate (0.25% movement)	(540,603)	569,362	(83,728)	87,891
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(1,054,292)	1.169,480	(163,541)	180,215
Price inflation rate (0.1% movement)	217,933	(213,951)	111,944	(110,167)
Age correction mortality rate -1 year (improved survival rate)	928,110	-	431,696	-

On December 31, 2020, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12.8 years (2019: 10.1 years).

24. Post-retirement obligations *(continued)*

The movement in the funeral benefit plan during the year is as follows:

	2020 SRD	2019 SRD
Beginning balance, January 1	1,384,191	1,390,967
Service cost – current (note 8)	73,761	37,864
Service cost - past (note 8)	-	-
Interest cost (income) (note 11)	190,637	177,397
Included in profit or loss	264,398	215,261
Remeasurement loss (gain)		
Actuarial loss (gain) from		
Demographic assumptions	11,255	-
Financial assumptions	1,194,620	(40,766)
Adjustments (experience)	(142,334)	(141,178)
Included in other comprehensive income	1,063,541	(181,944)
Benefits paid	(45,000)	(40,093)
Ending balance, December 31	2,667,130	1,384,191

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are as shown below:

	2020		2019	
	Increase in assumption SRD	Decrease in assumption SRD	Increase in assumption SRD	Decrease in assumption SRD
Discount rate (0.25% movement)	(114.373)	122.295	(43.037)	45.458
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(221.439)	253.191	(83.811)	93.512
Price inflation rate (0.1% movement)	46.590	(45.470)	(18.016)	17.654
Age correction mortality rate -1 year (improved survival rate)	32.730	-	(12.274)	-

On December 31, 2020, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 18.0 years (2019: 12.9 years)

25. Off-balance sheet commitments

Off-balance sheet commitments as shown below are reported on an undiscounted basis.

	Total 2020	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Total 2019
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Property, plant and equipment ordered	800,794	800,794	-	-	172,390
Inventory commitments	87,000,000	70,000,000	17,000,000	-	41,000,000
Off-balance sheet obligations	87,800,794	70,800,794	17,000,000	-	41,172,390

Inventory off-balance sheet obligations include malt and can contracts.

26. Notes to the cash flow statement

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between operating, investing, and financing activities. Payments and receipts of inventory, employees and other suppliers for goods and services are included as cash flow from operating activities. Operating activities are also inclusive of those taxes, duties, fines and other fees or penalties made to the government, payment of interest and all other cash receipts and payments that are not investing nor financing activities.

Cash flows from investing activities includes disbursements at the time of purchase or soon before or after purchase to acquire property, plant, and equipment and other productive assets, including interest capitalized as part of the cost of those assets. Generally, only advance payments, the down payment, or other amounts paid at the time of purchase or soon before or after purchase of property, plant, and equipment and other productive assets are investing cash outflows. Payments or cash received related to business acquisitions or divestitures, respectively, are included in cash flows from investing activities. Received dividends (income) are investing activities.

Cash outflows for financing activities includes repayments of amounts borrowed inclusive of directly related debt incurred for investing activities. Payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, including third-party costs, premiums paid, and other fees paid to lenders that are directly related to the debt prepayment or debt extinguishment, excluding accrued interest, are also included in cash flows for financing activities. Dividend payments are considered as financing activities.

27. Subsequent events

International health crisis (COVID-19)
The COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases. Measures taken by various governments to prevent the spread of the virus have affected economic activities. The group has taken a number of measures to monitor and mitigate the effects of COVID-19, such as safety and health measures for our people (such as social distancing and working from home) and securing the supply of materials that are essential to our production process.

At this stage, the impact on our business and results is insignificant. Based on our experience to date, we expect this to remain the case. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice accordingly; we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our people.

Foreign Exchange Control Act ('Wet Controle Valutaverkeer en Transactiekantoren')
Under this Act, the Group is obligated to repatriate to Suriname 100% of its export revenue and deposit 30% on the foreign currency account of Central Bank of Suriname. For importation of goods the Group should source its foreign currency through the Central Bank of Suriname

Depreciation Suriname Dollar
On September 22, 2020 the Suriname Dollar (SRD) is depreciated. The official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Suriname was amended into 1 USD = 14.29 SRD (previous: 7.52 SRD). From June 7, 2021 the Central Bank of Suriname adopted a flexible exchange rate regime and depreciated the SRD to 21.50, per USD. Based on the guidance in IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' for assessing whether a particular jurisdiction's economy is hyperinflationary, it is expected that Suriname's economy is hyperinflationary in 2021 with three-year cumulative inflation rates exceeding 100%.

New tax measures effective as of February 1, 2021

The Suriname parliament approved the law proposals to increase the tax rates for the Suriname Corporate Income Tax, Turnover Tax, Wage Tax and Personal Income Tax. The following measures are effective as per February 1, 2021 and expire on January 1, 2022:

- The **Corporate Income Tax** rate of 36% remains applicable for taxable profits up to SRD 150,000. The rate will be increased to 46% for taxable profits in excess of the SRD 150,000.
- The **Wage Tax and Personal Income Tax** rate and income tax brackets are amended as per February 1, 2021 and these changes will also expire January 1, 2022. With the so-called solidarity levy, individuals with an annual income in excess of the SRD 150,000 will be taxed 10% additionally.
- The **Turnover Tax** due on the import of goods will be increased from 10% to 12%.

Import exemption for raw materials and capital goods as of July 2021
Raw materials or capital goods may be wholly or partially exempted of import duties under certain circumstances. The new policy aims to only allow for this exemption in case its utilised for actual production activities and activities aimed at export.

Group management has determined that the aforementioned events, after the reporting date are non-adjusting subsequent events.

28. Effects of adopting IFRS

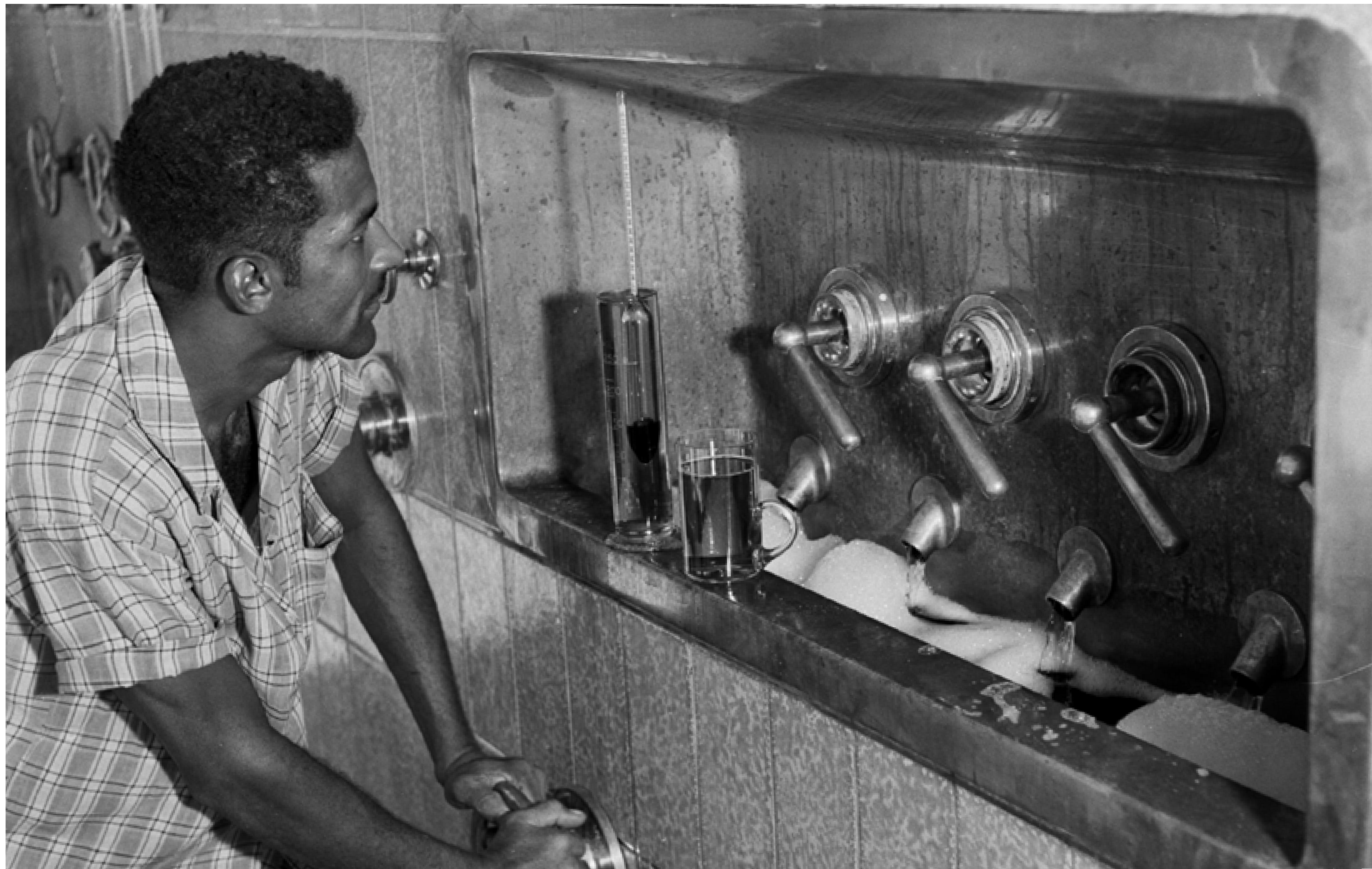
The following reconciliations show the effect on the Group's equity of the transition from the Group's previous GAAP to the IFRS on January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019, and the Group's profit for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Consolidated statement of financial position January 1, 2019

	Notes	January 1, 2019	IFRS	Hyper inflation	January 1, 2019
		As originally presented	restatements	restatements	As restated
		SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets		8,151,626	-	-	8,151,626
Property, plant and equipment	28c	212,280,771	-	83,599,578	295,880,349
Deferred tax assets	28 a,b	9,499,541	500,131		9,999,672
		229,931,938	500,131	83,599,578	314,031,647
Current assets					
Inventories	28b	26,297,934	2,646,825	-	28,944,759
Trade and other receivables	28b	16,311,669	(2,646,825)	-	13,664,844
Due from related parties		644,270	-	-	644,270
Current tax assets		6,485,427	-	-	6,485,427
Cash and cash equivalents		30,293,031	-	-	30,293,031
Total assets		309,964,269	500,131	83,599,578	394,063,978
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings		103,200,000	-	-	103,200,000
Post-retirement obligations	28a	10,814,133	1,390,967	-	12,205,100
Long-term incentive plan		1,228,453	-	-	1,228,453
Deferred tax liabilities	28c	1,275,666	-	30,095,848	31,371,514
		116,518,252	1,390,967	30,095,848	148,005,067
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables		46,956,336	-	-	46,956,336
Due to related parties		8,100,293	-	-	8,100,293
Dividend payable		38,775,879	-	-	38,775,879
Returnable packaging deposits		7,426,553	-	-	7,426,553
Current tax liabilities	28a	16,127,265	(115,818)	-	16,011,447
Total liabilities		233,904,578	1,275,149	30,095,848	265,275,575

Consolidated statement of financial position January 1, 2019 *(continued)*

	Notes	January 1, 2019	IFRS	Hyper inflation	January 1, 2019
		As originally presented	restatements	restatements	As restated
		SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
EQUITY					
Share capital		476,500			476,500
Retained earnings	28a-c	75,583,191	(775,018)	53,503,730	128,311,903
Total equity		76,059,691	(775,018)	53,503,730	128,788,403
Total liabilities and equity		309,964,269	500,131	83,599,578	394,063,978



28. Effects of adopting IFRS *(continued)*

Consolidated statement of financial position December 31, 2019

	Notes	December 31, 2019	IFRS	Hyper inflation	December 31, 2019
		As originally presented	restatements	restatements	As restated
		SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets		15,091,232			15,091,232
Property, plant and equipment	28c	234,252,576	-	73,133,942	307,386,518
Deferred tax assets	28a-c	5,461,691	(396,438)	-	5,065,253
		254,805,499	(-396,438)	73,133,942	327,543,003
Current assets					
Inventories	28b	24,749,829	5,430,990	-	30,180,819
Trade and other receivables	28b	26,167,672	(5,430,990)	-	20,736,682
Due from related parties		1,500,543	-	-	1,500,543
Current tax assets		6,714,155	-	-	6,714,155
Cash and cash equivalents		38,859,147	-	-	38,859,147
Total assets		352,796,845	-396,438	73,133,942	425,534,349
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings		100,721,280	-	-	100,721,280
Post-retirement obligations	28a	11,211,423	1,384,191	-	12,595,614
Long-term incentive plan		809,190	-	-	809,190
Deferred tax liabilities		1,421,201	-	26,328,219	27,749,420
	28c	114,163,094	1,384,191	26,328,219	141,875,504
Current liabilities					
Borrowings		35,684,147	-	-	35,684,147
Trade and other payables		44,658,955	-	-	44,658,955
Dividend payables		45,230,989	-	-	45,230,989
Returnable packaging deposits		9,774,702	-	-	9,774,702
Due to related parties		6,149,966	-	-	6,149,966
Current tax liabilities	28a	20,944,204	(117,606)	-	20,826,596
Total liabilities		276,606,057	1,266,585	26,328,219	304,200,861
EQUITY					
Share capital		476,500			476,500
Retained earnings	28a-c	75,714,288	(1,663,023)	46,805,723	120,856,985
Total equity		76,190,788	(1,663,023)	46,805,723	121,333,488
Total liabilities and equity		352,796,845	(396,438)	73,133,942	425,534,349

28. Effects of adopting IFRS *(continued)*

	Notes	December 31, 2019	IFRS	Hyper inflation	December 31, 2019
		As originally presented	restatements	restatements	As restated
		SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Revenue		415,359,618	-	-	415,359,618
Other income		90,647	-	-	90,647
Total income		415,450,265	-	-	415,450,265
Expenses					
Raw materials, consumables and services		(194,457,458)	-	-	(194,457,458)
Personnel expenses	28a	(58,074,421)	2,229	-	(58,072,192)
Depreciation and amortisation	28c	(27,324,279)	-	(10,465,636)	(37,789,915)
Total expenses		(279,856,158)	2,229	(10,465,636)	(290,319,565)
Profit from operations		135,594,107	2,229	(10,465,636)	125,130,700
Finance costs – net	28b	(13,861,185)	2,301,322		(11,559,863)
Profit before income tax		121,732,922	2,303,551	(10,465,636)	113,570,837
Income tax expense		(43,823,852)	(829,278)	3,767,629	(40,885,501)
Profit for the year		77,909,070	1,474,273	(6,698,007)	72,685,336
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on employee benefits		181,944	-	313,015	494,960
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	28a	(65,500)	-	(112,685)	(178,185)
Other comprehensive income for the year		116,444	-	200,330	316,775
Total comprehensive income		78,025,514	1,674,604	(6,698,007)	73,002,111

28. Effects of adopting IFRS *(continued)*
Explanation of transition to IFRS

IFRS Adjustments

(a) Post-retirement obligations
The Company has several constructive obligations regarding the employees and pensioners. This adjustment reflects the recognition of the funeral benefit plan.

(b) Reclassifications
1. Prepayments attributable to Inventory or Property, plant and equipment were reclassified from other receivables to the aforementioned appropriate accounts.
2. Exchange rate differences (gain or loss), arising from intercompany loans have been reclassified from Equity to the Profit and Loss (Other net finance expenses).

(c) Hyperinflation restatements
In 2017, the Company's functional currency was deemed to be hyperinflationary for the first time after considering that the cumulative inflation rate over the previous three years has exceeded 100% and is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. The primary economic environment (Suriname) in which the entity operates (Suriname) experienced hyperinflation. Hyperinflationary accounting leads to the recognition of gains or losses due to net monetary item exposures, which resulted in a restatement on material non-monetary items and equity components. The general price index published by the General Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Suriname (ABS) is applied in restating amounts to SRD at January 1, 2019 for the hyperinflation 2017.

(d) Statement of cash flows
A number of changes have been made to the presentation of the Company's statement of cash flows as part of the IFRS conversion procedures.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	2020	2019
		As restated
	SRD	SRD
Revenue	232,491,414	131,012,683
Other income	500,000	90,647
Total income	**232,991,414**	**131,103,330**
Raw materials, consumables and services	(102,517,471)	(74,524,479)
Personnel expenses	(36,961,423)	(29,845,774)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(28,903,822)	(32,427,208)
Total other expenses	**(168,382,716)**	**(136,797,461)**
Profit/ (loss) from operations	**64,608,698**	**(5,694,131)**
Finance costs – net	(218,201,746)	(7,225,084)
Loss before income tax and share of results in Subsidiary	**(153,593,048)**	**(12,919,215)**
Income tax	55,293,498	4,650,918
Loss before share of result in subsidiary	**(98,299,550)**	**(8,268,297)**
Share of result in subsidiary	85,482,989	80,940,882
Profit/ (loss) for the year from continuing operations	(12,816,561)	72,672,585
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on post-retirement obligations	(3,920,733)	514,884
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	1,411,463	(185,359)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	**(2,509,270)**	**329,526**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	**(15,325,830)**	**73,002,111**
Earnings (loss) per share for profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Company year expressed in SRD per share		
- basic and diluted	(135)	763

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Notes	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
			As Restated	As Restated
		SRD	SRD	SRD
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets		13,401,342	15,091,232	8,151,626
Property, plant and equipment		303,427,192	292,520,103	282,719,365
Investments	29	7,027,915	36,964,952	76,567,747
Deferred tax assets		57,437,668	5,065,253	9,999,672
		381,294,117	**349,641,540**	**377,438,410**
Current assets		54,907,389	17,654,094	19,469,817
Inventories		4,497,672	10,374,938	3,572,586
Trade and other receivables		25,892,650	1,500,543	9,852,449
Due from related parties		6,714,155	6,714,155	6,485,427
Current tax assets		54,361,357	23,554,416	15,617,046
Cash and cash equivalents		**146,373,223**	**59,798,146**	**54,997,325**
Total assets		**527,667,340**	**409,439,686**	**432,435,735**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Borrowings		154,492,932	35,684,147	-
Trade and other payables		48,619,626	34,472,697	43,576,649
Dividend payables		33,396,961	45,230,989	38,775,882
Returnable packaging deposits		10,441,067	9,774,702	7,537,551
Due to related parties		5,336,886	25,502,315	64,170,970
Income tax payable		-	-	5,985,638
		252,287,472	**150,664,850**	**160,046,690**
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		172,000,000	100,721,280	103,200,000
Post-retirement obligations		13,784,099	9,147,985	9,223,685
Deferred tax liabilities		22,430,344	26,762,893	29,948,504
Other non-current liabilities		397,519	809,190	1,228,453
		208,611,962	**137,441,348**	**143,600,642**
Total liabilities		**460,899,434**	**288,106,198**	**303,647,332**

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020 *(CONTINUED)*

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
		As Restated	As Restated
	SRD	SRD	SRD
EQUITY			
Share capital	476,500	476,500	476,500
Retained earnings	66,291,406	120,856,988	128,311,903
Total equity	**66,767,906**	**121,333,488**	**128,788,403**
Total liabilities and equity	**527,667,340**	**409,439,686**	**432,435,735**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Paramaribo, August 3, 2021

Managing Director
Reinoud Ottervanger

Chair of Supervisory Board
Martin Loor

Member of Supervisory Board
Hemmo Parson

Member of Supervisory Board
Nancy del Prado

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. Investments

	Parbo Centrale N.V. SRD	Premium Beverage Suriname N.V. SRD	Securities SRD	Total SRD
At January 1, 2019 (as restated)	76,567,741	5	1	76,567,747
Additions	-	-	-	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries	80,953,634	-	-	80,953,634
Dividend	(120,543,677)	-	-	(120,543,677)
Disposals	(12,752)	-	-	(12,752)
At December 31, 2019 (as restated)	36,964,946	5	1	36,964,952
Additions	-	-	-	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries	86,939,958	-	-	86,939,958
Dividend	(115,420,026)	-	-	(115,420,026)
Disposals	(1,456,969)	-	-	(1,456,969)
At December 31, 2020	7,027,909	5	1	7,027,915

Interest in subsidiaries
Set out below are details of the subsidiaries held directly by the Company.

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Principal activity	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company 2020	2019
			%	%
Parbo Centrale N.V.	Paramaribo, Suriname	Imports, purchases, sells and distributes beer and soft drinks.	100	100
Premium Beverage Suriname N.V.	Paramaribo, Suriname	Dormant company.	100	100

OTHER

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SURINAAMSE BROUWERIJ N.V. PARAMARIBO, SURINAME

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Our opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. ("the Group"), based in Paramaribo. The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements and the Company financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, and of its result and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

The financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated and company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 and 2019;
- The following consolidated and company statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019; the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and
- The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

Emphasis of Matters
We draw attention to Note 2 Basis of preparation which sets out the first-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are its first annual financial statements prepared under accounting policies that comply with the IFRSs.

The differences with previously adopted generally accepted accounting principles and the related impact are disclosed in Note 28 Effects of adopting IFRS. As part of our audit of the financial statements, we reviewed the adjustments of adopting IFRS. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied.

Furthermore, we draw attention to Note 27 Subsequent events which sets out the following:
- International health crisis (COVID-19)
- Foreign Exchange Control Act ('Wet Controle Valutaverkeer en Transactiekantoren')
- Depreciation Suriname Dollar
- New tax measures effective as at February 1, 2021
- Import exemption for raw materials and capital goods as of July 2021.

Group Management has determined that the aforementioned events, after the reporting date are non-adjusting subsequent events.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other Matter
The financial statements 2019 are still to be approved and adopted by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on the other information included in the 2020 Annual Report
Management and Supervisory Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in the 2020 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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 procedures performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, Management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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;
- obtaining 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 Group's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management;
- concluding 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 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising, and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Paramaribo, August 3, 2021

Lutchman & Co N.V.

On their behalf,
Signed by drs. M.R.A. Lutchman CA, RA

COLOFON

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