ANNUAL REPORT | 2020

OPPORTUNITY
AHEAD

WITCO
A BETTER TOMORROW

OUR MISSION

To sustain our market leadership in Trinidad and Tobago and to be the number one manufacturing centre in the Caribbean.

OUR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

Our Business Principles cover the key issues that we believe underpin Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the unique characteristics of a tobacco business. Together, the three principles below form the basis on which we expect our business to be run in terms of responsibility.

1 The Principle of Mutual Benefit

This Principle is the basis on which we build relationships with our stakeholders. We are primarily in business to build long-term shareholder value and we believe the best way to do this is to seek to understand and take account of the needs of all our stakeholders.

2 The Principle of Good Corporate Conduct

This Principle is the basis on which our business should be managed. Business success brings with it an obligation to high standards of behaviour and integrity in everything we do and wherever we operate. These standards should not be compromised for the sake of results.

3 The Principle of Responsible Product Stewardship

This Principle is the basis on which we meet consumer demand for a legal product that is generally accepted as a cause of serious diseases. Therefore, our products and brands should be developed, manufactured and marketed in a responsible manner.

OUR ETHOS

We recently transformed the Guiding Principles at The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited to our ETHOS which forms the core of our culture and guides how we deliver our strategy.

We are BOLD

We dream big and share innovative ideas.

We make tough decisions quickly and are proudly held accountable for them.

We are resilient and fearless in beating the competition.

We are FAST

Speed matters. We set a clear direction and move fast.

We keep it simple and focus on outcomes.

We learn quickly and share learnings.

We are EMPOWERED

We set the context for our teams and trust their expertise.

We challenge each other. Once in agreement, we commit collectively.

We collaborate and hold each other accountable to deliver.

We are DIVERSE

We value different perspectives.

We build on each other's ideas, knowledge and experiences.

We challenge ourselves to be open-minded and to recognise unconscious bias.

We are RESPONSIBLE

We take action to reduce the health impact of our business.

We ensure the best quality products for our consumers, the best place to work for our people and the best results for our shareholders.

We act with integrity, never compromising our standards and ethics.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anthony E Phillip, Chairman
Laurent Meffre, Managing Director

Danielle F Chow
Diana Hernandez Gonzalez
Ranjit R Jeewan
Ingrid L-A Lashley
Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita
Isha P Reuben-Theodore
Arturo Rodriguez Lordmendez

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ingrid L-A Lashley, Chairman
Ranjit R Jeewan
Anthony E Phillip

COMPANY SECRETARY

Kathryn Anne Abdulla, Company Secretary
Rowan M Brathwaite, Asst. Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE

Corner Eastern Main Road & Mount D'Or Road
Champs Fleurs
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone No. (868) 662-2271/2
Facsimile No. (868) 663-5451
Email: west_indian_tobacco@bat.com
Website: www.westindiantobacco.com

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Trinidad & Tobago Central Depository
10th Floor Nicholas Tower
63-65 Independence Square
Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone No. (868) 625-5107
Facsimile No. (868) 623-0089
Email: Isamai@stockex.co.tt

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC

Fitzwilliam, Stone, Furness-Smith & Morgan
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Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone No. (868) 623-1618
Facsimile No. (868) 623-6524
Email: fitzstone@fitzwilliamstone.com

M. Hamel-Smith & Company
Eleven Albion
Corner Dere and Albion Streets
Port-of-Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone No. (868) 299-0981
Facsimile No. (868) 625-9177
Email: mhs@trinidadlaw.com

AUDITORS

KPMG
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Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Telephone No. (868) 623-1081
Email: kpmg@kpmg.co.tt

BANKERS

Citibank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited
12 Queen's Park East
Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Republic Bank Limited
59 Independence Square
Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited
56-58 Richmond Street
Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

TABLE OF **CONTENTS**

NOTICE of ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of THE WEST INDIAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED ("the Company") will be held in a virtual format via an online live webcast from the Company's Boardroom at the Company's compound at the Corner of Eastern Main Road and Mount D'Or Road, Champs Fleurs, Trinidad on Wednesday 28 April 2021 at 10:30 am for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a Final Dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
3. To re-elect Ms Ingrid L-A Lashley who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:7 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of her election until the close of the third Annual Meeting of the Company following her election or until her retirement in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5.
4. To re-elect Mr Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:7 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of his election until the close of the third Annual Meeting of the Company following his election or until his retirement in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5.
5. To re-elect Ms Diana Hernandez Gonzalez who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:7 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of her election until the close of the third Annual Meeting of the Company following her election or until her retirement in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5.
6. To re-elect Mr Anthony E Phillip, who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:2(g) of Bye-Law No. 1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:10 of Bye-Law No. 1 for a term from the date of his election until the close of the next Annual Meeting.
7. To re-elect Mr Ranjit R Jeewan, who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:2(g) of Bye-Law No. 1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:10 of Bye-Law No. 1 for a term from the date of his election until the close of the next Annual Meeting.

8. To reappoint Messrs KPMG as Auditors of the Company to hold office until the close of the next Annual Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Kabdulla

Kathryn Anne Abdulla
Company Secretary
Corner Eastern Main Road and Mount D'Or Road
Champs Fleurs
TRINIDAD

12 March 2021

NOTES:

1. No material service contracts were entered into between the Company and any of its Directors.
2. The Directors of the Company have not fixed a record date for the determination of shareholders who are entitled to receive notice of the Annual Meeting. In accordance with Section 111(a)(i) of the Companies Act, Ch. 81:01 the statutory record date applies. Only shareholders on record at the close of business on Thursday 11 March 2021, the date immediately preceding the date on which the Notice is given, are therefore entitled to receive Notice of the Annual Meeting.
3. A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Annual Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy or one or more alternate proxies to attend and act at the Meeting in the manner and to the extent authorised by the proxy and with the authority conferred by the proxy. A proxy need not be a shareholder. All Proxy Forms should be completed and deposited with the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the Annual Meeting.

NOTES Continued:

4. Shareholders and their duly appointed proxyholders who wish to attend, participate and vote at the meeting are asked to pre-register by Monday 26 April 2021 during the hours of 8:30am to 4:00pm by contacting the Company at WestIndianTobaccoAGM@bat.onmicrosoft.com. Shareholders are asked to please provide their full name and address as listed in the Shareholders Register, as well as their email address and a valid identification number to facilitate registration. The credentials to join the meeting will be provided on or before Wednesday 28 April 2021.

5. A shareholder who is a body corporate, may, in lieu of appointing a proxy, authorise an individual by resolution of its Directors or governing body to represent it at the Annual Meeting.

Anthony E Phillip
Chairman

Chairman's Report

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 resulted in widespread global economic and social upheaval. In 2020, Trinidad and Tobago's economy is reported to have declined by 6.9% as continued restrictions impacted domestic business and social activities. Despite these unprecedented economic conditions and the continuous challenges of the illicit cigarette trade, I am pleased to report that West Indian Tobacco delivered total Profit Before Tax of $588.1 million and Profit for the Year of $410.0 million. This is a decline of $8.2 million or 2.0% less than 2019.

Based on this performance, Directors had approved dividend payouts to date, of $0.78 per share and have recommended a final dividend of $0.76 per share, for 2020. This final dividend will be proposed for approval at the next Shareholders' Annual Meeting and would result in a total dividend payout of $1.54 per share.

At a regional level, economic growth was downgraded from 4% to 2.4% owing to the delayed resumption of travel and tourism activities. In Barbados, the economic outlook was altered significantly because of COVID-19, as the tourism sector contracted 16.2 % in the first half of 2020, reflecting a 17.9% reduction in long-stay arrivals. West Indian Tobacco's Contract Sales to our Associate Companies within the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) also declined.

The predicted devastating socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic could be felt for years to come. We are increasingly mindful of the pervasive global and regional challenges which could impact our business and we, also, look forward to possible opportunities that may lie ahead.

Domestically, the 2019/2020 budget estimates were premised on crude oil at US$60.00 per barrel and a natural gas price of US$3.00 per million British thermal units (mm Btu). Following the onset of COVID-19 and the collapse of energy prices, revenues were recalibrated for the 2020 Mid-Year Budget Review at average crude oil and natural gas prices of US$25.00 per barrel and US$1.80, respectively. Preliminary reports from the Central Bank indicate that economic activity within the non-energy sector will be thwarted because of the lingering effects of the restrictions associated with the COVID-19 response. WITCO will thus have to continue to monitor the economic environment and adapt accordingly while seeking to deliver its targets.

It is apparent that no Caribbean island or country has been spared the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, we see this as a unique opportunity to explore the possibilities of new product offerings as we seek to continue to satisfy our Consumers. We will, therefore, move forward in this challenging economic environment, with the utmost financial prudence, cost management, product innovation and strict adherence to Occupational Safety & Health and Public Health Rules and Regulations.

In March 2020, Jean-Pierre du Coudray resigned as Managing Director. I wish to thank Mr du Coudray for his valued stewardship of the Company during his tenure.

I would like to welcome Mr Laurent Meffre who was appointed Managing Director of the Company from April 1, 2020. Previous to his appointment, Mr Meffre served in several senior roles within the British American Tobacco Group, including Lagos, Nigeria as General Manager, where he had responsibility for 25 West African markets. Mr Meffre also held the position of Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the British American Tobacco entities in Ghana, Benin and Cameroon.

I take this opportunity to also welcome back Danielle Chow who was reappointed a Director, in August 2020. Her broad experience in the tobacco industry and focus on Corporate Governance would complement current expertise on the Board.

As your Chairman, I wish to extend sincere gratitude to the Shareholders, Directors, Management, Staff and all our Stakeholders for the confidence and commitment shown to our business.

My assurance in our Company's continued ability to deliver positive results is supported by our history of stability, strength, and support from all of you – our various Stakeholders, Business Partners, Suppliers and Staff. We stand ready to use the opportunities ahead to ensure our continued success.

Anthony E Phillip
Chairman

Laurent Meffre
Managing Director

Management Discussion & Analysis

Economic Overview

For the economy of Trinidad and Tobago, 2020 yielded a fiscal deficit of TT$16.7 billion (11% of GDP) as compared to the initial TT$5.3 billion estimate in October 2019. This was driven by a combination of declining energy prices and exports, increasing unemployment and related government expenditure due to lockdown measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The current fiscal budget presented in October 2020 projects a more realistic, albeit optimistic deficit of TT$8.6 billion (5.6% of GDP) for the upcoming 2021. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected a 2020 Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contraction of 5.6% and a projected increase of same to 2.6% in 2021.

A key change in the 2020/21 budget was an Excise duty increase of 20%. This increase places additional affordability challenges on the consumer and, by extension, the Company's ability to maintain and grow volumes in the domestic market.

Nevertheless, West Indian Tobacco continues to strategise in a manner that drives sustainability while seeking avenues to capitalise on any opportunity for growth. The 2021 outlook seems to present continued macroeconomic challenges, worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. We believe, however, that our strategies for continued innovation in our portfolio, with emphasis on improving our value proposition offerings, will ensure the Company is well-positioned to meet its 2021's challenges.

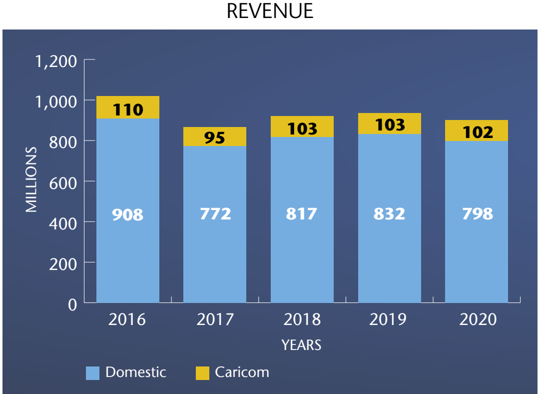
Performance and Strategy

Even in the face of the challenges posed by 2020, the Company remained committed to maintaining the focus on its key strategic imperatives – delivering a robust and dynamic portfolio grounded in innovation, maximising shareholder return and ensuring optimum productivity and efficiency throughout our operations. All driven by a winning organisational culture and a winning employee mindset focused on achieving positive and profitable Company results. We continue to assess our social, environmental and economic impact to ensure we remain a responsible corporate business partner, able to meet and exceed the expectations of our external stakeholders.

Revenues

Revenue for 2020 decreased by 3.8% or $35.4 million under the same period last year. This decrease is attributable to a reduction in the Company's Share of Sales in the domestic market.

REVENUE



The reduced revenue was driven primarily by the economic downturn coupled with the impact of COVID-19 measures as distribution of products in the domestic market was disrupted by the "stay at home" measures and the closure of entertainment channels. These factors have created a shift in consumer spending patterns supported by the growing list of suspected illicit trade and low-price offerings in the domestic market.

Cost of Sales and Overheads

Cost of Sales increased from $207.0 million to $211.0 million, an increase of 1.9% or $4.0 million against prior year. The increase is directly attributable to higher facilities costs associated with COVID-19 initiatives along with increased direct material costs. Included in Cost of Sales is royalties, which are calculated and paid on net turnover.

Overheads for the current year declined by 17.4% or $21.4 million against the same period last year, moving from $123.1 million to $101.7 million. The reduction was due primarily to cost-saving initiatives along with prudent cost management and savings driven by lower technical and accounting fees for 2020. Interest income also declined by $1.8 million due to lower interest rates offered on US$ investments.

Profit and Total Comprehensive Income

Profit Before Taxation of $588.1 million shows a decrease of 3.2% versus $607.8 million for 2019. Profit for the Year of $410.0 million decreased in comparison to 2019 by 2.0% or $8.2 million.

This year's performance reflects the many challenges faced in growing revenue in the difficult economic environment. Regardless of the decline in revenue, cost-savings initiatives were maximised with zero-based budget activation driving efficiencies at all levels of the organisation.

Total Comprehensive Income for the Year of $419.6 million decreased from prior year by 1.7% or $7.2 million which was positively impacted from an actuarial gain of $9.6 million following the remeasurement of retirement and post-employment benefit obligations. Earnings per share is $1.62 versus $1.65 for prior year, a decrease of 1.8% over prior year. Dividends per Share for 2020 will be $1.54 based on the financial results, once the Final Dividend is approved at the Annual Meeting.

EARNINGS/DIVIDEND PER ORDINARY SHARE

Note:
As a result of the 3:1 stock split which was effective November 28, 2019, the earnings and dividend per share for previous years has been restated for comparison purposes.

Cash Flows

Cash and Cash Equivalents increased by $147.9 million by the end of 2020 to $447.9 million, compared to prior year of $300.0 million. Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities increased by $31.9 million, as higher operating profit was offset by the increase in working capital changes. Dividend payout remained the single largest cash outflow for 2020, totalling $291.5 million.

Balance Sheet

Total Assets increased by $125.4 million to $808.8 million at the end of December 2020 due to an increase in Current Assets impacted by an increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents from $300.0 million to $447.9 million. The net assets per share were $2.28 as at the end of the financial year, compared to $1.79 in 2019.

TOTAL ASSETS

Transactions with Affiliates

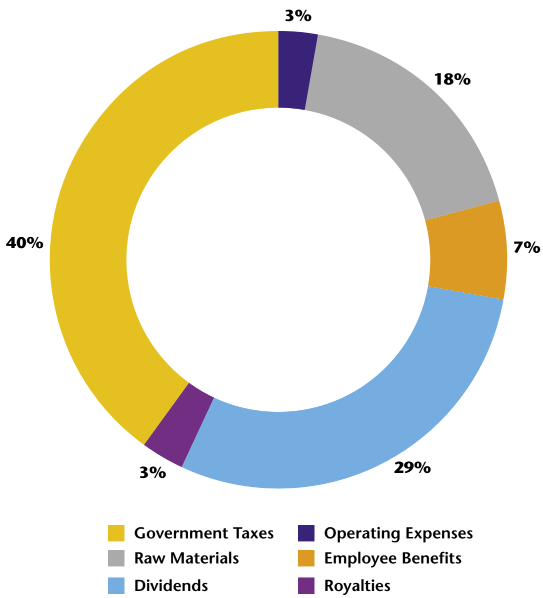
The Company is a subsidiary of British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited which holds 50.13% of the Issued Share Capital and whose ultimate parent company is British American

Tobacco p.l.c., a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The Company has several transactions and relationships with related parties as defined by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, all of which are undertaken in the normal course of business.

These transactions include the sale and purchase of manufactured cigarettes and raw materials and charges for Royalties, Services and Fees.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's principal accounting policies conform to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Developments related to these standards are actively monitored and all significant accounting policies are disclosed under Note 2 of the Notes to the Audited Financial Statements.

GROWTH

Consolidation and containment were the primary objectives in preserving the performance of our core brand portfolio in 2020. Even with many obstacles occurring due to the pandemic, the Company was able to enjoy a few bright spots during the year.

Broadway emerged as the most resilient brand in 2020 despite all challenges related to the COVID-19 lockdown, the resulting economic fallout and a 20% Excise increase in October. The brand recorded significant growth of 10% vs. the previous year and to date, much of its positive performance remains driven by its strong brand heritage commensurate with its consistent value for money perception.

Mt. d'or continues to be the market leader in the low-priced segment. The brand's performance continues to be driven by the equity built during the start of its migration to Rothmans and additionally, through innovative and aggressive tactical programmes targeting low-priced competition strongholds in the local market. In December, Mt. d'or embarked on the second phase of its transition to the Rothmans brand with yet another pack upgrade, which was well-received and accepted by customers and consumers. Despite the challenges faced in 2020, Mt. d'or has grown at an impressive compounded annual growth rate over the last five years of 25%. As Rothmans, the brand is expected to continue being a key strategic growth driver for the portfolio in the immediate future.

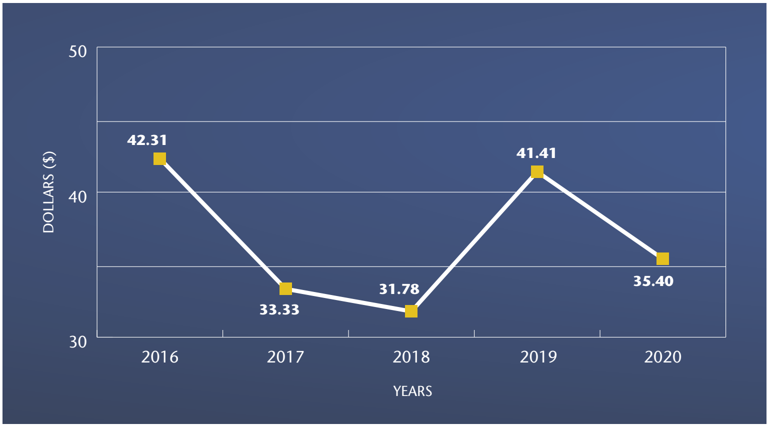
Before the start of the pandemic in Q1, the team was able to successfully relaunch the Dunhill Core brand portfolio under the Brand Code Visual Identity. The new look was well received across the trade and by core consumers.

Dunhill continues to be the standard-bearer for innovation for the local portfolio and further plans are in place for the brand family as we march forward into 2021. The restrictions in place for entertainment channels slowed the momentum for the brand in 2020, but as these restrictions are lifted, we expect the pace of volume and market share growth for the brand to resume. Additionally, in 2020 the team was successful in growing the overall numeric distribution for Dunhill Double Capsule by over 20%, which remains the market leader for the full capsule segment in Trinidad and Tobago.

Although the market faced declining economic conditions and the restrictions imposed to control the spread of the coronavirus, du Maurier continued to be the flagship brand for the Company. However, as our market conditions and consumer demands evolve, so too must the brand in order to remain contemporary. The team undertook extensive research in 2020 that will ultimately lead to the repositioning and rejuvenation of the du Maurier brand. 2021 will present a very exciting prospect for loyal consumers with the plans that will be executed.

The resilience, depth and dexterity of our distribution footprint and route to market capabilities served as a tremendous asset in navigating the challenges of 2020. Along with our Trade Marketing team, our distributors were very successful in pivoting their businesses to be able to continue supplying the market. Initiatives such as pre-sales, telesales, depot collections, as well as flexible operational procedures were instrumental in ensuring the availability of our brands. However, many of these initiatives would not have been possible without the support of our customers, who were also able to adapt their business model during difficult times to ensure priority for our WITCO brands. This is a testament to the strength of strong customer relationships and the fortitude of our distribution and route to market model.

SHARE PRICE



Note:
As a result of the 3:1 stock split which was effective November 28, 2019, the share price for previous years has been restated for comparison purposes.

Finally, it can never be overstated that all our achievements in 2020 to adapt and survive could not have been accomplished without strong leadership, strong teams and, ultimately, strong people. The mutual respect and winning desire of both our distributor sales teams and the WITCO trade teams can only be described as the reason behind our tenacity to overcome a historically unprecedented year.

PRODUCTIVITY

In 2020, we saw a positive result in almost all of Operations' key performance measures despite the COVID-19 pandemic challenges, as well as tough economic and social circumstances in the country and the world in general. The factory achieved drastic and sustainable improvements in many areas, particularly in Overall Equipment Efficiency (OEE), where we had 14% improvement vs 2019, ending 2020 at 50.1% efficiency, which is the highest the factory has ever achieved.

The Operations unit continued using Integrated Work Systems (IWS) tools as a major enabler for the improvement journey and our IWS Pillars will help solidify the needed capabilities across Operations' functions in 2021. The pillars are designed to build capability within the organisation through defined work processes and tools, as well as reduce the top financial losses identified. The systems have been designed to drive a learning environment and leverage 100% employee ownership in achieving the vision and objectives of the organisation.

As part of our 2021 strategy, we have created a five-year masterplan that will sustain the improvement in our results as well as be the engine for growth for the business.

SUSTAINABILITY

2020 will be remembered as a year like no other in history. It is the year when the world was humbled in ways never anticipated. If ever there was a test to our sustainability, it was the year 2020. In retrospect, we persevered and succeeded. We transformed our vision of the future with agility while displaying a steadfast commitment to our corporate values and the health and safety of our employees. It is a year where we rebranded, revised our tag line to A Better Tomorrow™ and introduced our Ethos – Bold, Fast, Empowered, Diverse, Responsible.

We continued to support Corporate Social Investment projects which redound to the benefit of the community and country in which we operate. Our participation in national-facing events by stakeholder bodies such as the various Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association contributed to the national conversation about recovery.

Sustainability demands that our current operations meet our present needs without compromising our ability to meet our future needs. As we focus on ensuring a continued sustainable business model, we will maintain the highest standards in all aspects of our business operations and continue to be a manufacturing company that operates with integrity. We continue to value our employees as a critical asset to our success, and settled our Collective Bargaining Negotiations in a timely manner. We continue to invest in technology and activities which recognise and harness the best results from employees' efforts.

We continue to deliver best-in-class products while always complying with the requirements of the wider economic, social and political, and regulatory framework. Supported by our suppliers and distributors who understand and appreciate our "ways of work" and continue to support us on our journey, we remain committed to satisfying our customer's needs.

WINNING ORGANISATION

We reflect with pride on the way our team at West Indian Tobacco was able to navigate the year that was 2020. With the changing working environment, spurred by the pandemic, we remain grateful to our teams for always rising to the challenge at hand. As an organisation, we appreciate the fact that our sound business model ensured that we were able to preserve jobs and employee benefits in full, despite the full shutdown of our operations.

The pandemic nonetheless offered us multiple new opportunities that we eagerly seized across the organisation. We rolled out a new and dynamic online learning platform, "The GRID", that is a one-stop shop for all learning opportunities and playlist tools across the commercial organisation. This platform sits upon our 70-20-10 learning philosophy which encourages learning on the job and learning from others as the most significant way of developing relevant competencies. We also launched an online onboarding platform for all new hires to absorb the true essence of our business even while not on site. We actively demonstrated that working remotely has a sustainable position in our Company and that we can deliver incredible results from anywhere. We will continue to stretch our teams in innovative ways into 2021 and beyond.

To keep outperforming, we needed to be simpler, faster and stronger. Our company strategy and the external environment continued to move very quickly, and we needed to stay ahead. As part of this strategy, we launched the Leadermeter – an online tool that focuses on key analytics of managing talent, that we will use to develop employees into 2021. The elements assessed in the Leadermeter are also aligned to our enhanced Leadership Capabilities and Ethos, providing us with clarity on the right focus areas to accelerate and leverage during times of transformation.

Lastly, amidst the ever-changing local labour relations climate, which was amplified because of the pandemic, we are particularly proud of the way we proactively and regularly engaged with our recognised majority union. Our relationship with the Union was collaborative and remained business-focused. Jointly, we continue to align, supporting each other in our drive towards productivity and sustainability. In December 2020, we completed our negotiations for the period 2020-2022 and the process was one of the swiftest negotiation closures in the Company's history. The new collective agreement ensures we adhere to the global standards in terms of our Environmental, Health and Safety standards and that our employee working conditions and benefits are competitive and comparable with best-in-class companies. Looking ahead, we will continue to build on the strength of our collective relationship to ensure the success of our factory and the long-standing commitment and leadership of the West Indian Tobacco team.

LOOKING AHEAD

The start of 2021 does not signal the end of the pandemic. In fact, it can be expected that many restrictions and protocols will remain in place for most of the year until there is a definitive resolution. Rest assured that the teams at West Indian Tobacco, and our distributors, remain immensely dedicated and have already established new ways of working to deliver 100% of our key performance indicators to ensure a positive return for our stakeholders.

The heart of our strategy for 2021 will continue to focus on the delivery of on-time portfolio transformation through innovation, focusing on recapturing lost market share in the low-priced segment and engagement with all key external stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the Company.

Market trends and consumer preferences have significantly changed within the overall tobacco industry in the last year, and our team is eager to continue gathering key learnings that will further influence our way or work to ensure the Company has the optimal business model to satisfy the needs of our local customers and consumers.

Our commitment to our stakeholders for 2021 remains to ensure a greater and expanded innovation pipeline adequate to protect the business from competition; a sharpening of our overall business model to become more agile in the market and robust training and development programmes to develop our teams. The Company is focused on recovering quickly in 2021 to resume its focus on growing shareholder value.

LAURENT MEFFRE
Managing Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholder,

We report to you on five critical areas of corporate governance and the foundations on which they are built, together with the Company's performance in these areas.

1. FRAMEWORK FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

The Company is headed by a Board of Directors which is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Company.

The roles and responsibilities of Directors are set out in the Company's Bye-Laws and are governed by the Companies Act Chapter 81.01. The Directors exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

In furtherance of this, at the April 2021 Annual Meeting:

- In accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No. 1 of the Company, Mesdames Ingrid Lashley and Diana Hernandez Gonzalez and Mr Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita will retire from the Board of Directors and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
- In accordance with paragraph 4.7:2(g) of Bye-Law No. 1 of the Company, Messrs Anthony E Phillip and Ranjit Jeewan will retire from the Board of Directors and being eligible, under paragraph 4.7:10 of Bye-Law No. 1, offer themselves for re-election.

2. COMPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE OF BOARD

The balance of independence and diversity of skill, knowledge, experience, perspectives and gender among the Directors allows for the Board to work effectively.

The Board of Directors currently comprises nine Directors. Of the nine Directors seven are Non-executive Directors and four are Independent Directors. The Board is diversified by nationality and gender and represents a strong team with a broad range of professional backgrounds and experience.

The Chairman is responsible for leading the Board to ensure effectiveness and robust shareholder engagement. Directors oversee the Company's strategy, review management's proposals, monitor performance and they bring an external and specialist perspective and challenge to management. Based on the strategy and policies approved by the Board, the Managing Director is responsible for overseeing the implementation of these strategies, which creates the framework for day-to-day operations.

Board of Directors

Anthony E Phillip
Chairman

Anthony E Phillip joined West Indian Tobacco in 1973 as a manager in its Production Department. He was appointed Production Manager and Director in 1984, after completing a secondment assignment to British American Tobacco Kenya Limited. He was appointed Managing Director in 1998 and following his retirement in 2006, he became Chairman in 2007. He was also Chairman and Managing Director of British American Tobacco (Malawi) Limited from 1994 to1998. Mr Philip currently serves on the Board of Directors of ANSA McAL Limited, Carib Brewery and Caribbean Development Company Limited.
Mr Phillip, who began his career as an Industrial Chemist at Caroni Limited, holds an Executive Masters degree in Business Administration from The University of the West Indies.

Laurent Meffre
Managing Director

Laurent Meffre was appointed Managing Director of West Indian Tobacco in April 2020. Mr Meffre has over 23 years of experience within the British American Tobacco (BAT) Group where he held several senior positions in companies across the continent of Africa. His prior appointment before joining the Company was in Lagos, Nigeria as General Manager with responsibility for 25 West African markets. Prior to his assignment to West Indian Tobacco, Mr Meffre also held the position of Chairman of the Boards of Directors of BAT Ghana, BAT Cameroon and BAT Benin. Mr Meffre holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Business Administration from Buckinghamshire College, England.

Diana Hernandez Gonzalez

Diana Hernandez Gonzalez was appointed a Director in January 2020. Ms Hernandez has over 15 years of experience in the BAT Group, having worked in Mexico, Canada, Colombia, the United Kingdom and Venezuela in the finance function. As of January 1, 2020, Ms Hernandez Gonzalez was appointed as the head of the finance function for BAT's Group interest in the Caribbean and Northern Latin America which includes Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Central America. She holds a degree in Finance Management from Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey in Mexico.

Ingrid L-A Lashley

Ingrid L-A Lashley was appointed a Director in August 2008 and the Chairman of the Audit Committee in March 2009. Having spent several years at the helm in banking and mortgage financing, Ms Lashley serves on the Board of Directors of state, publicly traded and private companies in various business sectors in Trinidad and Tobago. She also serves on the Disciplinary Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Ms Lashley is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, with a Masters' degree in Business Administration specialising in Accounting and Finance. She also carries the professional designations of Certified Management Accountant, Certified Public Accountant and Chartered Accountant.

Board of Directors Continued

Ranjit Jeewan

Ranjit Jeewan was appointed a Director in November 1986 and has been a member of the Board's Audit Committee since 1990. Mr Jeewan has worked in the tobacco industry since 1968 and headed the finance function of West Indian Tobacco for 16 years until his retirement in 2002. During this period, he was seconded on overseas assignments within the BAT Group to the United Kingdom and Singapore. Following his retirement, Mr Jeewan held Directorships in the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and the Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository. He also held the chairmanships in both of these companies.

Isha P Reuben-Theodore

Isha P Reuben-Theodore was appointed a Director in November 2014. Mrs Reuben-Theodore currently heads the finance function at West Indian Tobacco and has over 17 years of experience in the tobacco industry both locally and within the BAT Group within the Caribbean. She is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Company's pension plan. She is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants U.K. (FCCA), with over 20 years' experience in Financial Management and Financial Reporting, Accounting and Auditing. She holds memberships in the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean Corporate Governance Institute.

Arturo Rodriguez Lordmendez

Arturo Rodriguez Lordmendez was appointed a Director in February 2020. He brings with him over 25 years of experience within the BAT Group, having managed the operations function in various clusters in the continent of Africa, covering more than 30 countries. He was also responsible for the Strategy & Planning area of the BAT Group, Operations function, based in United Kingdom. He currently heads the Operations function for BAT Group's interest in the Caribbean, Canada and Northern Latin America. He holds a postgraduate degree in Business Administration and a postgraduate degree in Sciences from the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey in Mexico as well as a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from the Instituto Tecnológico de Victoria in Mexico.

Danielle F Chow

Danielle F Chow was appointed a Director in August 2020. She is an attorney at law and senior business executive, who has operated locally and within the wider Caribbean region at a strategic level. Her experience in the private sector has extended over the last 30 years, largely in multinational institutions and for the last five years, as part of a local independent constitutionally created Commission. She is also a director and audit committee member of a local publicly listed company. Mrs Chow worked in the tobacco industry for 20 years leading the legal, external affairs, human resources, security, and sustainability functions both locally and regionally. She holds a Bachelor of Laws from The University of the West Indies and a Legal Education Certificate from the Hugh Wooding Law School.

Board of Directors Continued

Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita

Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita was appointed a Director in November 2019. Mr Restrepo Piedrahita brings with him over 15 years of experience within the BAT group having worked in Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil in the legal and external affairs function. Mr Restrepo Piedrahita currently heads the legal and external affairs function for the BAT subsidiary in Colombia and is also responsible for the anti-illicit engagement efforts in the Caribbean and Northern Latin America. In a sabbatical taken between 2010 and 2018, Mr Restrepo Piedrahita held various positions in the Colombian government such as Presidential Security Advisor, Head of the Anti-drugs agency, and Inspector General for the national intelligence agency in Colombia. He holds a degree in Law from the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá, Colombia with a postgraduate degree in International Contracting Regime from the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá, Colombia and a further postgraduate degree in National Defense and Security from Escuela Superior de Guerra de Colombia in Bogotá, Colombia.

All Non-executive Directors receive an induction upon their appointment to the Board, which covers such matters as the operation of the Company, activities of the Board, the role of the Board and management, as well as the Board's governance policies and practices. In 2020, all Directors participated in formal corporate governance training facilitated by the Arthur Lok Jack Global School of Business.

Non-executive Directors are paid a retainer fee as well as an additional fee for attendance at Board and committee meetings. Executive Directors and Directors who are employees of British American Tobacco or any of its affiliates are not paid fees. All fees payable to Non-executive Directors are approved by the shareholders.

The Company's Board of Directors meets at least quarterly and attendance and participation at meetings of the Board are considered a critical part of the role of a Director. In 2020 eight Board meetings and four Audit Committee meetings were held.

3. LOYALTY AND INDEPENDENCE

The Directors act with integrity and in good faith and in the best interest of the Company ahead of all other interests.

The Chairmen of the Board and the Audit Committee are Independent Non-executive Directors. This balance of Non-executive-to-Executive Directors ensures that the Board is able to exercise independent judgement with sufficient management information to enable proper and objective assessment of issues. The Board is not aware of any relationships or circumstances affecting the Directors' independent judgement.

All Directors are candidates for re-election by shareholders at intervals of no more than three years, subject to continued satisfactory performance. Directors who have attained the age of 65 are candidates for re-election by the shareholders every year.

The Company's Standards of Business Conduct applies to all employees, managers and Directors and reflects the Company's commitment to act with high standards of integrity at all times. In accordance with the Company's policy and the Companies Act, all Directors are required to declare any material interest in any transaction or matter directly affecting the Company.

Interests of Directors, Senior Officers and Connected Persons

In accordance with the requirements of our Listing Agreement with The Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Limited ("the TTSE") and Rule 601 of the Rules of the TTSE, we record hereunder details of the beneficial interest of each director and senior officer, together with their connected persons, in the share capital of the Company as at the end of the Company's financial year 31 December 2020.

DIRECTORS	ORDINARY SHARES	NO. OF SHARES HELD BY CONNECTED PERSONS
Mr Anthony E Phillip	NIL	NIL
Mr Laurent Meffre	NIL	NIL
Mrs Danielle F. Chow	NIL	NIL
Ms Diana Hernandez Gonzalez	NIL	NIL
Mr Ranjit R Jeewan	54,000	NIL
Ms Ingrid L-A Lashley	NIL	NIL
Mr Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita	NIL	NIL
Mrs Isha P Reuben-Theodore	NIL	NIL
Mr Arturo Rodriguez Lordmendez	NIL	NIL

There are no other interests held by the Directors. There has been no change in the interests of Directors or connected persons to Directors between the end of the Company's financial year and 26 February 2021, the latter being a date not more than one month prior to the date of the notice convening the Company's Annual Meeting.

SENIOR OFFICERS	ORDINARY SHARES	NO. OF SHARES HELD BY CONNECTED PERSONS
Mr Laurent Meffre	NIL	NIL
Ms Kathryn Anne Abdulla	NIL	NIL
Mr Babatunde Akinola	NIL	NIL
Mrs Isha P Reuben-Theodore	NIL	NIL
Mr Alexander O Thomas	NIL	NIL

Disclosure of Interest of Directors and Officers in any material contracts with the Company (pursuant to Section 93(1)(a) of the Companies Act Ch. 81:01).

At no time during the current financial year has any Director or Officer been a party to a material contract with the Company, or was materially interested in a contract or in a party to a material contract which was significant in relation to the Company's business.

Disclosure of Directors and Officers who are Directors or Officers of Companies that are a party to material contracts with the Company (pursuant to Section 93(1)(b) of the Companies Act Ch. 81:01).

Messrs Laurent Meffre, Managing Director, and Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita, Non-executive Director, are a Directors of an affiliated company, Carreras Limited in Jamaica and Ms Diana Hernandez Gonzalez and Mr Arturo Rodriguez Lordmendez, Non-executive Directors are Directors of an affiliated Company, British American Tobacco Mexico SA in Mexico. Ms. Kathryn Abdulla, Company Secretary, is a director and the Chairman of an affiliated company, Demerara Tobacco Company Limited in Guyana.

4. RELATIONSHIP WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Board promotes constructive relationships with all shareholders that facilitate the exercise of their ownership rights and encourage their engagement with the Company.

The Board is committed to facilitating the ownership rights of all shareholders including minority shareholders.

Provision is made at Annual Meetings for shareholders to have the opportunity to engage with the Directors and management.

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST/LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

In accordance with the requirements of our Listing Agreement with the TTSE and Rule 601 of the Rules of the TTSE, we list below those shareholders with the 10 largest blocks of shares in the Company as at 26 February 2021.

SHAREHOLDING	TOTAL SHARES HELD
British American Tobacco Inv. Ltd.	126,682,956
National Insurance Board	22,764,198
National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited	13,646,136
Republic Bank Limited A/C 1162 01	8,964,006
Trintrust Limited A/C 1088	6,628,590
RBC Trust (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited – T585	4,534,538
RBTT Trust Limited- T964	3,837,177
Tatil Life Assurance Limited A/C C	3,006,870
Republic Bank Limited A/C 1367	2,607,078
Republic Bank Limited A/C 778	2,425,938

The Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository holds the legal interest in shares for and on behalf of several beneficial owners totalling 116,359,105 as at 26 February 2021.

5. ACCOUNTABILITY

The Board of Directors presents an accurate, balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance.

The Audit Committee meets at least four times a year, including immediately prior to the publication of the full year's audited financial statements and interim results of the Company. The Audit Committee monitors the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and reviews and when appropriate, makes recommendations to the Board on business risks, internal controls and compliance. The Committee also reviews the financial reporting and audit process, as the Company's risk management and internal control processes strike the balance between fostering entrepreneurship within the Company's business model while safeguarding shareholder investments and the Company's assets.

2020 Financial Highlights

	2020 $'000
Revenue	899,917
Cost of Sales	(211,020)
Gross Profit	688,897
Distribution Costs	(10,905)
Administrative Expenses	(75,537)
Other Operating Expenses	(15,241)
Operating Profit	587,214
Interest Income	862
Profit Before Taxation	588,076
Taxation	(178,055)
Profit for the Year	410,021
Other Comprehensive Income:	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	
Gain on revaluation of Land & Building – net of tax	
Remeasurement of retirement and post-employment benefit obligations – net of tax	9,552
Other Comprehensive Income – net of tax	9,552
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	419,573

Dividends:

Interim 1st	$0.00	per ordinary share	–
Interim 2nd	$0.39	per ordinary share paid on 24 August 2020	98,561
Interim 3rd	$0.39	per ordinary share paid on 23 November 2020	98,561
Proposed Final	$0.76	per ordinary share to be paid on 28 May 2021	192,067

The Audit Committee assesses the suitability and independence of external auditors and ensures recommendations made by internal and external auditors are implemented by management. Its members also ensure that the Company's financial statements, as audited by the independent auditors, comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and represent a true and fair view for the respective reporting period.

The Company's external auditing firm KPMG retires and has expressed willingness to be reappointed as auditors at the April 2021 Annual Meeting. KPMG is a licensed member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago and is eligible for re-appointment as auditors of the Company under the rules of the said institute.

Financial Calendar

REPORTS

Interim Financial Statements

• First Quarter ending 31 March 2021	April 2021
• Second Quarter ending 30 June 2021	August 2021
• Third Quarter ending 30 September 2021	November 2021

Proposed Dividend Payment Dates

(Payable in accordance with paragraph 16 of Bye-Law No. 1)

Final 2020	May 2021
First Interim 2021	June 2021
Second Interim 2021	September 2021
Third Interim 2021	November 2021
Final 2021	May 2022

By Order of the Board

KAbdulla

Kathryn Anne Abdulla
Company Secretary
12 March 2021

Management Teams

CORPORATE SERVICES

Laurent Meffre,
Managing Director

Kathryn Anne Abdulla

Isha Reuben-Theodore

Sheldon Dukharan

Amy Lazzari

Angelique Howell

Management Teams

CORPORATE SERVICES continued

Rowan Brathwaite

Andre de Gannes

Gervon Abraham

Petal Ettienne

Josiane Khan

Management Teams

MARKETING

Paula Aqui

Alexander Thomas

Imran Mohammed

Veer Lakhan-Joseph

Victoria Gopaulsingh

Management Teams

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Luke Gittens

Gina Ferguson-Spencer

Marlon Rattan

Sergio Fernandez Alvarez

Management Teams

MANUFACTURING

Solmer Thom

Babatunde Akinola

Hector Martinez

Liselle Walters

Taran Persad

Ryan Besai

Malissa Smith

Rajiv Singh

Timothy Droojansingh

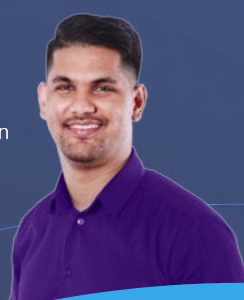
Management Teams

MANUFACTURING continued

Raewyn Maxime

Melissa Boodhoo

Brandon Bodden



Alicia Perryman

Report to Shareholders

The year 2020 will long be remembered for the unprecedented changes and opportunities it created for all facets of man's life on a global scale. The arrival of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus pandemic in the Caribbean compelled the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to enforce severe restrictions to businesses and citizens in order to control and prevent the spread.

This resulted in a prolonged suspension of our 117-year-old operations. During this time the business took the opportunity to develop a dynamic EHS COVID-19 Operating protocol to secure the safety and well-being of its employees and partners and at the same time ensure our readiness for resumption of business. We continued to meet with our valued stakeholders using the available technological platforms to provide frequent updates on business-critical events. Technology was also utilised to demonstrate our ability to resume operations in the shortest possible period.

EHS Opportunities

The Environmental Health and Safety Department was at the forefront of activities geared at the reopening of our Manufacturing Facility. This included using a dynamic multifunctional entry to exit approach to ensure the health and safety of our employees, contractors, and suppliers. Safety measures were continuously implemented to also ensure sanitisation and physical distancing occurred.

The plan was developed and implemented using local and international best practices and standards, and was rolled out initially to all employees. The plan involved the development of support systems such as procedures and signs, and communication via the WhatsApp messenger tool, notice boards, electronic notification screens, one-on-one sessions, company newsletters and videos. In addition, virtual meetings were held with suppliers to ensure compliance with the new preventative measures. Where face-to-face meetings were required additional safety and preventative measures were implemented (temperature checks, health questionnaires, physical distancing etc.). We embraced all available technology to ensure that staff and third parties were familiar with all safety protocols established, not only at the office, but while out on the market and at home.

Recognising the risk posed to factory workers, and even before legislative requirements were introduced, your Company implemented additional measures to ensure the safety and well-being of all our employees. Some of the initiatives implemented included staggered shifts and lunch breaks, use of mandatory safety masks and goggles, six feet distancing between employees, space markers on the floor and increased cleaning of high touch areas.

Additionally, the Company implemented routine department audits and COVID-19 behaviour checks as part of the behavioural-based safety system as a means of identifying the effectiveness of systems and areas for improvement and change.

In recognition of our moral imperative to protect the health and well-being of our employees, the Company facilitated a Drive Thru Flu Vaccination Clinic in October 2020 for all employees, their families and contractors. The Drive Thru Clinic made the flu vaccination process safe and stress free for everyone, while adhering to COVID-19 protocols. While the COVID-19 pandemic continues to present a huge risk, influenza is still a dangerous and deadly virus and preventing an additional strain on the healthcare system is important. The Company recognised that if there was a surge of influenza and COVID-19 hospitalisations, it would be disastrous for healthcare systems.

The Company's adoption of the "new normal" contributed to a safer workforce in our offices and factory which resulted in increased efficiency and improved protection of our most important asset – our employees.

Business Adaptation to Opportunities

The year started with the successful launch of an updated look for the Dunhill Brand family of products. This was well received by the trade and our consumers and Dunhill continues to be the flagbearer for innovation in our portfolio of product offers. Our well-established brand, du Maurier, continued to hold its own as a major contributor to the portfolio and during the year, extensive research was undertaken to ensure its best prospects for the future were explored. Broadway's resilience continued to place it as one of the staples of the portfolio while Mt. d'or continued to be a favourite and the market leader in its category.

The Company was pushed to rethink its strategies in an era of homebound consumers, social and physical distancing, and an unpredictable economic environment. While COVID-19 restrictions did slow our performance for a couple months in 2020, once the "stay at home" restrictions were lifted the team was prepared to leverage our distribution footprint and adjust our operating model to ensure maximised efficiency under the conditions of the "new normal". These experiences helped develop a team with the ability to pivot in the wake of uncertainty and embrace new priorities with creativity and innovation.

By working together, we believe our successful brands, supported by an agile manufacturing plant, will continue to be a beacon in the Caribbean. We look forward to the future, aware of the medium to long-term challenges as a result of the pandemic. Our strength continues to be our ability to understand our consumer needs in all circumstances and adapt to ensure their satisfaction.

Opportunities In Sustainability

Our sustainability agenda is at the heart of our strategic plans to build a long-term viable business. It recognises the importance of seizing the opportunities to contribute to the Company's fenceline and national communities. We believe that as a successful company we have a moral responsibility to embrace opportunities to make meaningful contributions where it can have the greatest impact. We continue to be proud of our longstanding association with the national instrument.

Our sustainability agenda has been revisited to reflect the changing external environment. Specifically, we are clear that reducing the health impact of our business is our principal focus area, as well as placing a greater emphasis on excellence in environmental management. At the same time, we remain committed to delivering a positive social impact and ensuring robust corporate governance.

The new Sustainability Agenda supports the Company's purpose to deliver A Better Tomorrow™ with a focus on consumers and harm reduction, underpinned by excellence across its Environmental, Social and Governance priorities. Together, this will drive long-term business sustainability and create shared value for consumers, society, employees and shareholders.

Opportunities Ahead

In May, West Indian Tobacco along with two other companies were the first manufacturers who were permitted to restart operations following a six-week total country lockdown. This resumption of our operations meant an undisrupted provision of product to our local consumers and regional customers as well as the inflow of much-needed foreign currency.

The Company's first Virtual Annual Meeting was successfully executed in August where the Executive and Management Teams were able to update our shareholders on various initiatives and the performance of the Company. This signalled the adoption of an effective tool to report to you our shareholders in a manner that respects the importance of ensuring safety for our shareholders, service providers, Directors and management.

As continued testimony to our commitment and value of our people, the Company was able to complete negotiations with the recognised union, the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Trade Union (SWWTU), for the period 2020 to 2022 and to finalise the Collective Bargaining Agreements for both hourly rated and monthly paid staff. Negotiations on the new collective bargaining period took only four meetings – between September and November 2020 and were one of the swiftest negotiation closures in the Company's history. These negotiations signify the commencement of new opportunities for engagement with the recognised union, working closer to ensure the mutual benefit of all stakeholders. The Company also took the opportunity to recognise the SWWTU President General Michael Annisette for his 30 years of service to the collective bargaining process and for a successful partnership with the Company.

New Logo, New Opportunities

Forging ahead in the market, we recognised the need for a new brand identity, reflecting changes in the world and our business. For decades, our previous leaf logo served the Company well as a strong symbol of a world-leading tobacco company.

We now embrace a clear corporate purpose – to build A Better Tomorrow™. Our purpose has evolved as we prepare to reduce the health impact by offering a greater choice of enjoyable and less risky products for our consumers.

Our new logo reflects the Company today and our journey ahead. It is central to our vision to shape a better tomorrow for our consumers, customers, shareholders, employees and society.

Our portfolio will seek ways to innovate and introduce new products to ensure the sustainability of our business, including, eventually, less risky non-tobacco nicotine products. As part of this new model, we will protect the health of persons while making potentially reduced-risk products appropriately available to reduce the harm associated with smoking.

We will continue to collaborate with our valued stakeholders to foster a well-regulated industry and offer new products to meet our consumer and customer needs. We surely believe that looking at opportunities in new ways will map our path and we look forward to creating A Better Tomorrow™. Thank you for your continued support and confidence in us.

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000	Change %
Revenue	899,917	935,365	-3.8%
Gross Profit	688,897	728,375	-5.4%
Total Expenses	(101,683)	(123,053)	-17.4%
Operating Profit	587,214	605,322	-3.0%
Interest Income	862	2,440	-64.7%
Profit Before Taxation	588,076	607,762	-3.2%
Taxation	(178,055)	(189,526)	-6.1%
Profit for the Year	410,021	418,236	-2.0%
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of retirement and post-employment benefit obligations - (net of tax)	9,552	8,537	11.9%
Other Comprehensive Income - (net of tax)	9,552	8,537	11.9%
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	419,573	426,773	-1.7%

OPPORTUNITY AHEAD

FIVE YEARS AT A GLANCE

	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2019 $'000	2020 $'000
Profit And Taxation					
Profit before taxation TT$	693,656	549,672	587,310	607,762	588,076
Taxation	178,161	169,454	182,214	189,526	178,055
Profit after taxation TT$	515,495	380,218	405,096	418,236	410,021
Dividends	495,331	371,498	387,505	395,927	389,189
Effective rate of taxation (%)	25.7	30.8	31.0	31.2	30.3
Balance Sheet					
Shareholders' equity	418,879	377,825	413,677	451,254	577,462
Deferred Income Tax Liability	30,565	33,641	37,465	40,281	39,568
Non-current liabilties	70,101	57,605	56,155	43,766	24,992
Current liabilities	121,921	135,288	165,544	148,087	166,801
Total Funds Employed	641,466	604,359	672,841	683,388	808,823
Property, plant and equipment	203,416	211,974	238,252	248,485	249,763
Deferred Income Tax Asset	25,301	20,671	19,354	13,294	8,488
Inventories	43,603	44,751	48,707	36,627	46,916
Cash at bank and in hand	269,483	234,655	284,870	300,018	447,921
Other current assets	99,663	92,308	81,658	84,964	55,735
Total Assets	641,466	604,359	672,841	683,388	808,823
Statistics					
Issued Share Capital ('000)	252,720	252,720	252,720	252,720	252,720
Earnings per ordinary share ($)	2.04	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.62
Dividends per ordinary share ($)	1.96	1.47	1.53	1.57	1.54
Net assets value per ordinary share($)	1.66	1.50	1.64	1.79	2.28
Share prices at 31 December ($)	42.31	33.33	31.78	41.41	35.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | 2020

OPPORTUNITY
AHEAD

WITCO
A BETTER TOMORROW

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Company's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date, or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Laurent Meffre	Isha Reuben-Theodore
Managing Director	Finance Manager/Director
March 15, 2021	March 15, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

A) Key audit matter – Measurement of retirement benefit obligation

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan scheme. The estimation of the retirement benefit obligation is based on significant assumptions and judgements that are disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements, small changes in these assumptions can have a material impact on the valuation of the retirement benefit obligation.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Key Audit Matters *(continued)*

A) Key audit matter – Measurement of retirement benefit obligation *(continued)*

The use of significant assumptions and judgments increases the risk that the estimate of the retirement benefit obligation can be materially misstated and required special audit consideration.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included:

- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls applicable to the development of the estimate of the retirement benefit obligation.
- Engaging our own actuarial specialists, to assess the methods, assumptions and judgments used to develop the estimate of the pensions and post-employment benefit obligation by:
  - Applying industry knowledge and experience to compare the methodology used against industry standard actuarial practice;
  - Assessing the appropriateness of the methodology adopted by reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards;
  - Challenging the mortality and discount rate assumptions utilised by comparing these to the actual mortality experience of the plan and relevant industry data; and
  - Evaluating the analysis of the movements in the retirement benefit obligation during the year, including consideration of whether the movements were in line with our expectations based on our knowledge of the Company and the industry in which it operates
- Assessing the reasonableness of the data used in the estimate by selecting a sample of the underlying data and agreeing the items back to the underlying source records.
- Reading the Company's accounting policies and disclosures and compared these with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

B) Key audit matter – Fair valuation of plan assets

Within the defined benefit pension plan are several bond valuations that are unquoted whereby there are no observable data to value these assets. For these positions, a reliable third-party price was not readily available and the fair value of these was determined using significant unobservable inputs as disclosed in Note 12 of the financial statements.

The valuation of the bonds using significant unobservable inputs requires judgement in determining the appropriate valuation methodology, data and assumptions where external pricing sources are not readily available. The effect of these matters has a potential range of reasonable outcomes greater than our materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included:

- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls to determine the fair value of the unquoted bonds.
- Engaging our own valuation specialist to challenge the Company's methods and assumptions by:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Key Audit Matters *(continued)*

B) Key audit matter – Fair valuation of plan assets (continued)

- Applying on our industry experience and external data sources to compare these with the methods and assumptions used by the Company;
- Independently pricing a sample of bonds and comparing the esults of our independent pricing to the fair value estimate developed by the Company; and
- Assessing the appropriateness of the methods and assumptions used to develop the fair value estimate by reference to the requirements of the accounting standards

• Reading the Company's accounting policies and disclosures and compared these with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

C) Key audit matter – Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when the control of products have been transferred to the customer. Indicators that the Company typically considers in determining transfer of control include legal title, physical possession and significant risks and rewards of ownership. Revenue is a key performance measure for the Company and a key driver of gross margin and profitability.

We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators for the Company and therefore there is an inherent risk of manipulation of the timing and recognition of revenue by management to meet performance expectations.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over the recognition of revenue;
- Involving our internal IT specialists to assist us in assessing the operating effectiveness of those IT controls which we considered to be critical to the recognition of revenue;
- Inspecting a sample of sales contracts with both domestic and foreign customers to understand the terms of the sales transactions in order to assess the Company's revenue recognition criteria with reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards;
- Inspecting a sample of journal entries affecting revenue raised during the financial year, which met certain risk-based criteria, enquiring of management the reasons for such entries and comparing the details of the entries with relevant underlying documentation; and
- Selecting a sample of sales transactions around the financial year end and assessing the timing of revenue recognition by comparing details of the sales with underlying documentation which included goods delivery notes and/ or shipping documents.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The 2020 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors report.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Other Information *(continued)*

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the 2020 Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *(continued)*

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Dushyant Sookram.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
March 15, 2021

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

	Notes	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	249,763	248,485
Deferred income tax asset	6	8,488	13,294
		258,251	261,779
Current assets			
Inventories	7	46,916	36,627
Trade and other receivables	9	50,818	79,893
Taxation recoverable		4,917	5,071
Cash and cash equivalents	10	447,921	300,018
		550,572	421,609
Total assets		808,823	683,388
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	42,120	42,120
Revaluation surplus	5(a)	59,886	60,836
Retained earnings		475,456	348,298
Total equity		577,462	451,254
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income tax liability	6	39,568	40,281
Retirement benefit obligation	12	18,902	37,161
Post-employment medical benefit obligation	12	5,232	3,652
Lease liabilities	22	858	2,953
		64,560	84,047
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	117,406	99,348
Due to parent company	19(d)	7,348	7,345
Dividends payable		40,648	38,816
Taxation payable		778	1,953
Lease liabilities	22	621	625
		166,801	148,087
Total liabilities		231,361	232,134
Total equity and liabilities		808,823	683,388

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 15, 2021, and signed on their behalf by:

Chairman

Managing Director

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

	Notes	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Revenue	14	899,917	935,365
Cost of sales	15	(211,020)	(206,990)
Gross profit		688,897	728,375
Expenses			
Distribution costs	15	(10,905)	(14,354)
Administrative expenses	15	(75,537)	(83,072)
Other operating expenses	15	(15,241)	(25,627)
Operating profit		587,214	605,322
Finance income		1,210	2,961
Finance cost	22	(348)	(521)
Net finance income		862	2,440
Profit before taxation		588,076	607,762
Income tax expense	16	(178,055)	(189,526)
Profit for the year		410,021	418,236
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of retirement and post-employment benefit obligations	12	13,646	12,196
Related tax	6	(4,094)	(3,659)
Other comprehensive income – net of tax		9,552	8,537
Total comprehensive income for the year		419,573	426,773
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	17/25	1.62	1.65

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

	Notes	Share Capital $'000	Revaluation Surplus $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Shareholders' Equity $'000
Year ended 31 December 2020					
Balance at January 1, 2020		42,120	60,836	348,298	451,254
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year		–	–	410,021	410,021
Other comprehensive income					
Re-measurement of retirement and post-employment benefit obligations – net of tax		–	–	9,552	9,552
Depreciation transfer on buildings – net of tax	5(a)	–	(950)	950	–
Transactions with owners					
Dividends	18	–	–	(293,365)	(293,365)
Balance at December 31, 2020		42,120	59,886	475,456	577,462
Year ended 31 December 2019					
Balance at January 1, 2019		42,120	61,786	309,771	413,677
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year		–	–	418,236	418,236
Other comprehensive income					
Re-measurement of retirement and post employment benefit obligations – net of tax		–	–	8,537	8,537
Depreciation transfer on buildings – net of tax		–	(950)	950	–
Transactions with owners					
Dividends	18	–	–	(390,873)	(390,873)
Write back of unclaimed dividends	18	–		1,677	1,677
Balance at December 31, 2019		42,120	60,836	348,298	451,254

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

	Notes	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		588,076	607,762
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	11,751	11,385
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		223	353
Net decrease in retirement and other post employment benefit obligations excluding actuarial losses		(3,033)	(2,517)
Interest income		(1,210)	(2,961)
Interest expense	22(iii)	348	521
Operating profit before working capital changes		596,155	614,543
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories		(10,289)	12,080
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		29,075	(5,424)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		18,058	(8,645)
Increase in due to parent company		3	3,592
Cash generated from operating activities		633,002	616,146
Tax refund received	22(iv)	–	1,905
Interest paid		(348)	(521)
Taxation paid		(179,076)	(195,879)
Net cash from operating activities		453,578	421,651
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(13,252)	(16,340)
Interest received		1,210	2,961
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,042)	(13,379)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid		(291,534)	(391,071)
Lease payment	22(iv)	(2,099)	(2,053)
Net cash used in financing activities		(293,633)	(393,124)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		147,903	15,148
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		300,018	284,870
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	10	447,921	300,018
Represented by:			
Cash at bank and in hand		447,921	300,018

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

1. General Information

The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited (the Company) is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Company is listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. The address of the registered office is Corner Eastern Main Road and Mount D'Or Road, Champs Fleurs, Trinidad, West Indies. It is a subsidiary of British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom. Its ultimate parent company is British American Tobacco p.l.c., a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The principal business activities of the Company are the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to meet the mandatory repayment terms of its current liabilities. The Company has recognised profits of $410,021,000 after tax for the year ended December 31, 2020, and as at that date, current assets exceed current liabilities by $383,771,000.

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 Company'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.

Changes in significant accounting policies

The Company has not had any changes in significant accounting policies for the twelve months ended December 31,2020. A number of new standards are effective from January 1, 2020 but do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(a) Basis of preparation *(continued)*

Changes in significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company

The following standards were new standards, amendments and interpretations requiring adoption by the Company for the first time for the financial year beginning on January 1, 2020.

- *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*
- *Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)*
- *Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)*
- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS9, IAS39 and IFRS7)*

These standards did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Forthcoming requirements:

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations are required to be applied for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and that are available for early adoption in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2020. These standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- *COVID-19 – Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)*
- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16.*
- *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (IAS 16)*
- *Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)*
- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)*
- *IFRS 17 Onerous Contracts – Cost to Fullfilling a Contract(Amendments to IAS 37)*
- *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(b) Foreign currency translation (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Managing Director and the local management team, who have been identified as the chief operating decision makers. This team is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and for making strategic decisions.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and buildings comprise mainly factory and offices and are shown at fair value based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost/valuation of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is recognised in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Freehold buildings:	50 years and 15 years on valuation
• Plant and machinery:	*20 years on cost*
• Furniture and equipment:	*3 to 10 years on cost*
• Motor vehicles:	*4 years on cost*

The assets' depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amounts and are recognised other operating expenses.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI. The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 *'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'*.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, nor for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(e) Current and deferred income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on property, plant and equipment, revaluations on buildings and provision for pensions and other post-retirement benefits.

(f) Impairment of Non-Derivative financial assets

The Company also recognises loss allowances for estimated credit losses ("ECL") on its receivables, which are disclosed as part of trade and other receivables.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

(g) Impairment of Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than biological assets, investment property, inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If such indicators exist, then the assets recoverable amount is estimated.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(g) Impairment of Non-financial assets *(continued)*

For impairment testing the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, allowance having been made for slow moving and obsolete items. Cost is determined on the following bases:

- Raw materials are valued at weighted average cost
- Inventories in process are valued at weighted raw materials cost, labour and production
- Finished goods comprise raw materials plus a portion of labour and production overheads based on normal operating capacity
- Supplies and sundries are valued at weighted average cost
- Goods in transit are valued at suppliers' invoice cost plus freight and insurance as applicable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition when they are originated with value initially measured at the transaction price.

- *Recognition and initial measurement*

  Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

  A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

- *Classification*

  On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost.

  Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

  A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

  - it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
  - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- *Derecognition*

  The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset

  The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value depending on the classification of the financial asset. The category 'trade and other receivables' would have been disclosed net of its expected credit loss as at that date with the Company's calculation of the credit loss allowance provided in Note 3 (b).

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(j) Financial Liabilities

Classification

Financial instruments that include a contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company are classified as a financial liability.

Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows or the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the considerations paid including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit and loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at amortized cost, less impairment losses. The policy effective January 1, 2018 is to recognise impairment under expected credit loss.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and are carried at amortized cost.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Long term employee benefits - Retirement benefit plans

The Company operates two retirement benefit plans, a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold enough assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The plans are generally funded through employer and employee contributions to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds.

(a) Defined benefit plan

Definition

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of its defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets (at bid price) are deducted. The Company determines the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/(asset).

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on bonds that have a credit rating of at least AA that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

Remeasurements

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest). The Company recognises them immediately in other comprehensive income and all other expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expenses in profit or loss.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligations is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(n) Employee benefits *(continued)*

(i) Long term employee benefits - Retirement benefit plans (contined)

(a) Defined benefit plan *(continued)*

Remeasurements (continued)

Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to profit or loss so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries who carry out a full valuation of the plan at least every three years (the last valuation was completed on November 30, 2018). Roll forward valuations, which are less detailed than full valuations are performed annually.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions and takes into account the adverse effect of any minimum funding requirements.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised past service costs. The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government securities.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

During 2011 the defined benefit plan was closed to new entrants.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(n) Employee benefits (continued)

(i) Long term employee benefits - Retirement benefit plans (contined)

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Plan covers all employees joining the Company as of September 2011 and comprises two deferred annuity schemes for each employee: an individual deferred annuity and a corporate deferred annuity. Employees as well as the Company will contribute to the plan for the specific purpose of providing income upon retirement. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due (Note 15(a)). Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. Under the terms of the plan, employees as well as the Company will contribute to a defined contribution plan for the specific purpose of providing income upon retirement.

(ii) Post-employment medical benefit obligation

The Company provides post-employment medical benefits for retirees. The entitlement to this benefit is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The method of accounting used to recognise the liability is similar to that for the defined benefit plan. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries. The main additional actuarial assumption is the long-term increase in health costs. The charge for the current year is recognised in profit or loss under employee benefit expense (Note 15(a)). Actuarial gains and losses arising are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary separation in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating employment of current employees according to a formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal.

(iv) Short term obligations

(a) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation. Liabilities for bonus plans are expected to be settled within 12 months.

(b) Vacation liability

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of service rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(o) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if -payment is due within one year or less. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. The following section provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers and the Company's revenue recognition.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company manufactures and sells cigarettes. Sales of goods are recognised when the Company has satisfied the performance obligation of passing control of its finished tobacco products over to its customers, which coincides with when the products leave its compound. At this point, the control of goods passes to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Revenue excludes duty, excise and other taxes related to sales in the period and is stated after deducting rebates, and returns.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Company.

(q) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. IFRS 16.

As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, along with one or more other lease or non-lease components, the Company accounts for each lease component separately from the non-lease components.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(q) Leases *(continued)*

As a Lessee *(continued)*

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- *fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;*
- *lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and*

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, to the extent that the right-of-use asset is reduced to nil, with any further adjustment required from the remeasurement being recorded in profit or loss.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment'.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for lease of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Refer to Note 22 for additional details.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(r) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Directors.

Additionally, the Company's Bye-Laws allow for the forfeiture of dividends unclaimed after a period of twelve (12) years. These unclaimed dividends are written back to the retained earnings in equity. Refer to Note 18 for additional details.

(s) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

3. Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out in line with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as market risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit of the BAT Group. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

(a) Market risk

This comprises foreign exchange risk, cash flow and fair value interest rate risk and price risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, Euro and British Pound (GBP). Foreign exchange risk arises when recognised financial assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

If the Trinidad and Tobago (TT) dollar depreciates/appreciates by 5% against the US dollar, Euro and British Pound with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been impacted as follows:

3. Financial Risk Management *(continued)*

Financial risk factors *(continued)*

(a) Market risk *(continued)*

	2020 Increase	2020 Decrease
Increase (decrease) in profit before taxation		
USD (5% movement)	7,528	(7,528)
GBP (5% movement)	(203)	203
EUR (5% movement)	(361)	361

	2019 Increase	2019 Decrease
Increase (decrease) in profit before taxation		
USD (5% movement)	7,539	(7,539)
GBP (5% movement)	(135)	135
EUR (5% movement)	(976)	976

An analysis of financial instruments by currency is shown in Note 8(a).

The following exchange rates have been applied in calculating the TT equivalent of the financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	Year end spot rate	
	2020	**2019**
USD Currency	6.776	6.769
GBP Currency	9.500	8.967
EUR Currency	8.031	7.598

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Company has no significant interest–bearing assets or liabilities, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as it has no financial interests or investments in equity securities or commodities.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

3. Financial Risk Management *(continued)*

Financial risk factors *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents as well as credit exposures to customers. The Company has a significant concentration of credit risk however, the Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Credit exposures arise from sales to distributors and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

The credit quality of customers, their financial position, past experience and other factors are taken into consideration in assessing credit risk and are regularly monitored through the use of credit terms. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by counterparties. From the reporting date to the date in which the accompanying statements were approved, the Company has collected all of its trade receivables.

Historical loss rates of default were determined and adjusted to reflect current and forwardlooking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the debtors to settle their payments when they become due. In developing and analysing the behaviours of the loss rates, the Company considers both internal data and external macroeconomic data.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company adjusted its forward-looking scenarios to consider additional worse case scenarios taking into consideration recent pronouncements by the IMF and other macroeconomic indicators. Resulting from this assessment, the expected credit loss was determined to not be significant especially given the aforementioned.

However, IFRS 9 ‘Financial instruments’, requires consideration of the possibility that a credit loss can occur. The Company has considered at a minimum to use a provision matrix where a fixed provision rate was applied of 0.05% of the invoice value of all external trade receivables in the current bucket. This rate will differ depending on the aging of these balances.

Cash and deposits are held with a number of reputable financial institutions, with transactional amounts varying between $176,630,476 and $442,628,647 (2019: $$285,000 and $289,400,000). The maximum limit with any one financial institution is $405,382,520 (2019: $271,600,000). Balances in excess of this limit were held temporarily for periods of no more than one week.

In 2020, the Company proactively reviewed its cash projections and credit exposures ensuring its cash management decisions were prudent and reflective of the uncertainties associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenging economic environment.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

3. Financial Risk Management *(continued)*

Financial risk factors *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and short-term funds and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within one year equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than one year
	$'000
At December 31, 2020	
Trade payables and accruals (Note 13)	48,133
Statutory liabilities (Note 13)	24,072
Amounts due to related parties/parent company	52,549
Lease liabilities (Note 22 (ii))	621
At December 31, 2019	
Trade payables and accruals (Note 13)	42,953
Statutory liabilities (Note 13)	29,202
Amounts due to related parties/parent company	34,538
Lease liabilities (Note 22 (ii))	625

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company's capital structure consists of equity and lease liabilities. There are no capital requirement imposed on the Company.

Fair value estimation

The carrying values of all financial instruments held as of the financial position date are assumed to approximate their fair values, as they are short term in nature.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Pensions and post-employment medical benefits

The present value of the pension and medical obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of long-term Government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Other key assumptions for pensions and medical obligations are based in part on current market conditions. These are described in Note 12.

(b) Income taxes

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. See Notes 6 and 16.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Freehold Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Capital Work In Progress	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Year ended December 31, 2020						
Cost						
Opening Balance	121,122	255,061	33,517	5,042	37,793	452,535
Additions	2,898	80	467	–	9,807	13,252
Disposals	(5)	(908)	(368)	(779)	–	(2,060)
Transfers	1,881	7,264	825	–	(9,970)	–
Closing Balance	125,896	261,497	34,441	4,263	37,630	463,727
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening Balance	(15,915)	(156,137)	(30,177)	(1,821)	–	(204,050)
Depreciation	(1,703)	(7,798)	(1,218)	(1,032)	–	(11,751)
Disposals	4	900	362	571	–	1,837
Closing Balance	(17,614)	(163,035)	(31,033)	(2,282)	–	(213,964)
Carrying Amount	**108,282**	**98,462**	**3,408**	**1,981**	**37,630**	**249,763**
Year ended December 31, 2019						
Cost						
Opening Balance	119,660	259,887	32,761	774	33,641	446,723
Recognition of right of use assets on initial application of IFRS16	1,363	–	–	4,268	–	5,631
Additions	251	6,305	11	–	9,773	16,340
Disposals	(184)	(15,975)	–	–	–	(16,159)
Transfers	32	4,844	745	–	(5,621)	–
Closing Balance	121,122	255,061	33,517	5,042	37,793	452,535
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening Balance	(14,091)	(164,628)	(28,978)	(774)	–	(208,471)
Depreciation	(1,862)	(7,277)	(1,199)	(1,047)	–	(11,385)
Disposals	38	15,768	–	–	–	15,806
Closing Balance	(15,915)	(156,137)	(30,177)	(1,821)	–	(204,050)
Carrying Amount	**105,207**	**98,924**	**3,340**	**3,221**	**37,793**	**248,485**
Carrying amounts						
At January 1, 2019	105,569	95,259	3,783	–	33,641	238,252
At December 31, 2019	**105,207**	**98,924**	**3,340**	**3,221**	**37,793**	**248,485**
At December 31, 2020	**108,282**	**98,462**	**3,408**	**1,981**	**37,630**	**249,763**

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

5. Property, Plant and Equipment *(continued)*

Capital work in progress consists of the costs to acquire plant and machinery for the upgrade of the Tobacco stem line, Cascaded X2 packer and overwrapper as well as the replacement of the factory roof. These projects are currently ongoing and expected to be completed by June 30, 2021.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
(a) Revaluation surplus		
At beginning of the year	60,836	61,786
Depreciation transfer on buildings - net of tax	(950)	(950)
Gain on revaluation – net of tax	–	–
At end of the year	59,886	60,836

The Company's freehold land and buildings evalued every year by Raymond & Pierre, Chartered Valuation Surveyors. The valuation surveyors used the Direct Capital Comparison Method and the Depreciated Replacement Cost Method to determine the values of land and buildings respectively. The valuation adjustment is made when the Fair Value differs significantly from its carrying value.

This basis of valuation was used due to the specialised nature of the properties, derived from the exigencies of the operations. The surplus thus arising was credited to revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity.

COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the economic climate of the country. Despite the aforementioned, property prices have not decreased in such a way that would caused a significant impact on the stated values of the Company's Freehold Land and Building asset class. Property prices would have to decline by more than 20% to have a significant impact on the financial statements. This is also consistent with observed trends in the country's inflation and interest rates over the period.

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

5. Property, Plant and Equipment *(continued)*

(a) Revaluation surplus *(continued)*

Fair value measurements as at December 31, 2020 using:

	Quoted prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1) $'000	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) $'000	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) $'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land	–	–	33,405
Buildings	–	–	74,878

	Fair Value Hierarchy $	Carrying amount as at January 1, 2020 $	Additions/ Transfers/ Disposals $	Depreciation/ Impairment/ Retirement $	Revalution Gain $	Carrying Amount Carried forward
Land	Level 3	33,405	–	–	–	33,405
Buildings	Level 3	71,802	4,774	(1,699)	–	74,877
		105,207	4,774	(1,699)	–	108,282

5. Property, Plant and Equipment *(continued)*

(a) Revaluation surplus *(continued)*

Fair value measurements as at December 31, 2019 using:

	Quoted prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1) $'000	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) $'000	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) $'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land	–	–	33,405
Buildings	–	–	71,802

	Fair Value Hierarchy $	Carrying amount as at January 1, 2019 $	Additions/ Transfers/ Disposals $	Depreciation/ Impairment/ Retirement $	Revaluation Gain $	Carrying Amount Carried forward
Land	Level 3	33,405	–	–	–	33,405
Buildings	Level 3	72,164	1,462	(1,824)	–	71,802
		105,569	1,462	(1,824)	–	105,207

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Transfers between levels 2 and 3

The Company's management annually reviews the latest valuations performed by the independent valuator for financial reporting purposes.

At each financial year end, the finance department:

- verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report;
- assesses property valuation movements when compared to the most recent valuation report;
- holds discussions with the independent valuator.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment *(continued)*

(a) Revaluation surplus *(continued)*

Transfers between levels 2 and 3: (continued)

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. Changes in Level 2 and 3 fair values are analysed at each reporting date. As part of this assessment, the team reviews the reasons for the fair value movements.

The main level 3 inputs used by the Company are derived and evaluated as follows:

Land:

The direct comparable method was used. In using this method, evidence of arm's length open market transactions of similar lands are analysed and the results applied to the subject lands after taking into consideration appropriate adjustments for location, size and other relevant factors.

Buildings:

Buildings are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method. Under this method the gross replacement cost of the buildings and other sites works are then estimated from which appropriate deductions are then made to allow for the age, condition and obsolescence (economic and functional) of the buildings in site works. The total net replacement cost is then added to the estimated value of the land.

Inputs considered in the valuation:

(i) Location and neighbourhood – The property easily lends itself to a wide pool of skilled and unskilled labour and facilitates easy access to main highways. The general neighbourhood is characterised by light industrial users.

(ii) Measurements and condition – The square footage of the site is taken into consideration in the valuation. Based on the valuation the buildings also appeared to be structurally sound and in fair to good decorative condition.

The inputs above have not varied significantly in the past, and as such the impact of movements in the variables are not considered significant.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

5. Property, Plant and Equipment *(continued)*

(b) *If the freehold land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:*

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Cost	37,618	32,844
Accumulated depreciation	(13,681)	(13,095)
Net book amount	23,937	19,749

(c) *Depreciation expense is included in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:*

	2020	2019
Amount included in cost of sales (Note 15)	9,010	8,678
Amount included in other operating expenses (Note 15)	2,741	2,707
	11,751	11,385

(d) *IFRS16 'Right of Use' assets:*

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets of $3,295,073 as at December 31, 2020 ($4,562,000 as at December 31, 2019) related to leased vehicles and warehouse connected to trade and merchandising activities. Refer to Note 2 (a) and Note 22 (i) for further details.

6. Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the statutory tax rate of 30%.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Deferred income tax asset		
- Retirement benefit obligation (Note 6(a))	7,359	12,639
- Post-retirement medical obligation	1,129	655
Deferred income tax asset	8,488	13,294
Deferred income tax liability		
- Revaluation on buildings	11,092	11,418
- Accelerated tax depreciation	28,476	28,863
Deferred income tax liability	39,568	40,281
Net deferred income tax liability	31,080	26,987

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

6. Deferred Income Tax *(continued)*

(a) The deferred income tax asset on retirement benefit obligation is attributable to the following:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Retirement benefit obligation, excluding deferred lumpsum contribution	7,021	11,148
Deferred lumpsum contribution	338	1,491
	7,359	12,639

(b) The movement in the net deferred income tax position in the statement of financial position is attributable to the following:

	Revaluation on Buildings $'000	Accelerated Tax Depreciation $'000	Retirement Benefit $'000	Post Retirement Medical $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2020					
Balance at beginning of year	11,418	28,863	(12,639)	(655)	26,987
(Credit) charge to profit or loss (Note 16)	(326)	(387)	584	128	(1)
Tax on actuarial gains recognised in OCI	–	–	4,696	(602)	4,094
Balance at end of year	11,092	28,476	(7,359)	(1,129)	31,080

	Revaluation on Buildings $'000	Accelerated Tax Depreciation $'000	Retirement Benefit $'000	Post Retirement Medical $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2019					
Balance at beginning of year	11,717	25,748	(18,397)	(957)	18,111
(Credit) charge to profit or loss (Note 16)	(299)	3,115	1,690	82	4,588
Tax on actuarial gains recognised in OCI	–	–	4,068	220	4,288
Balance at end of year	11,418	28,863	(12,639)	(655)	26,987

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

7. Inventories

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Raw materials	25,434	20,617
Goods in transit	4,647	4,177
Supplies and sundries	2,939	2,393
Finished goods	11,285	7,330
Inventories in process	2,611	2,110
	46,916	36,627

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in "cost of sales" amounted to $134,188,328 (2019: $148,151,850).

A provision was made against supplies and sundries in the amount of $9,764,014 (2019: $9,196,164 relating to spares.

8. Financial Instruments

a) *Financial instruments by category and currency*

	TTD $'000	USD $'000	Euro $'000	GBP $'000	Total $'000
As at December 31, 2020					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	20,970	–	–	–	20,970
Prepayments	7,856	–	–	–	7,856
Due from related parties	6,902	1,537	–	13,553	21,992
Cash and cash equivalents	283,149	164,772	–	–	447,921
	318,877	166,309	–	13,553	498,739
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables and accruals	38,521	6,934	1,232	1,446	48,133
Statutory liabilities	24,072	–	–	–	24,072
Lease liabilities	1,479	–	–	–	1,479
Due to related parties	21,589	8,810	2,834	11,968	45,201
Due to parent company	–	–	–	7,348	7,348
	85,661	15,744	4,066	20,762	126,233

8. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(a) Financial instruments by category and currency *(continued)*

	TTD	USD	Euro	GBP	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
As at December 31, 2019					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	45,565	–	–	–	45,565
Prepayments	10,116	–	–	–	10,116
Due from related parties	1,357	22,101	–	754	24,212
Cash and cash equivalents	146,325	153,693	–	–	300,018
	203,363	175,794	–	754	379,911
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables and accruals	22,446	5,933	2,700	11,874	42,953
Statutory liabilities	29,202	–	–	–	29,202
Lease Liabilities	3,578	–	–	–	3,578
Due to related parties	3,703	19,080	–	4,410	27,193
Due to parent company	3,347	–	–	3,998	7,345
	62,276	25,013	2,700	20,282	110,271

(b) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer, with major customers being given credit terms of Fifteen (15) days, with Contract Manufacture being Thirry (30) days, all of which have been received subsequent within the credit period, with no history of write off of bad debts off nor their balances credit-impaired at the reporting date. The Company's related party receivables constitute its contract manufacture customers, all of which reside within the Caribbean, specifically Jamaica, Guyana and Suriname.

8. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(b) Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

The Company's internal credit committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references. The credit limits as well as credit usage and payment history are reviewed monthly by the Company's credit committee. Any sales exceeding those credit limits or with any outstanding receivables require approval in keeping with the Company's delegation of authority and reported to the Credit Committee as well.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of one month for both its corporate and related party customers.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets mentioned below:

	Neither past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due But Not Impaired (> 30 days)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at December 31, 2020			
Trade receivables	20,866	104	20,970
Prepayments	7,856	-	7,856
Due from related parties	21,992	-	21,992
Cash at bank	447,921	-	447,921
	498,635	104	498,739
As at December 31, 2019			
Trade receivables	45,565	-	45,565
Prepayments	10,116	-	10,116
Due from related parties	24,212	-	24,212
Cash at bank	300,018	-	300,018
	379,911	-	379,911

The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

8. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(c) Credit quality of financial assets

Financial assets neither past due nor impaired are held with counterparties without an external credit rating. The credit quality of these can be assessed as follows:

- Trade receivables and due from related parties relate to existing customers (more than 6 months old) with minimal defaults in the past;
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable financial institutions. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures in keeping with IFRS 9. The expected credit loss in relation to cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2020 is not material.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
9. Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade receivables	20,970	45,565
Prepayments	7,856	10,116
Receivables from related parties: (Note 19)		
- trade	13,012	11,139
- other	8,980	13,073
	50,818	79,893
10. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	447,921	300,018
11. Share Capital		
Authorised		
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid		
252,720,000 ordinary shares of no par value	42,120	42,120

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Statement of Financial Position:		
Retirement benefit obligation	(18,902)	(37,161)
Post-employment medical benefit obligation	(5,232)	(3,652)
Liability in the statement of financial position	(24,134)	(40,813)

(i) Retirement benefits

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Fair value of plan assets	215,765	213,114
Present value of funded pension obligation	(234,197)	(249,792)
Deficit of funded plans	(18,432)	(36,678)
Present value of unfunded pension obligation	(470)	(483)
Liability in the statement of financial position	(18,902)	(37,161)
Net interest cost	1,883	2,655
Current service cost	3,114	3,622
Administration Expenses	453	–
Net pension expense (Note 12)	5,450	6,277
Remeasurements:		
From plan assets	(5,515)	422
From obligation - funded	21,225	13,185
From obligation - unfunded	(58)	(49)
Remeasurement of net asset	15,652	13,558
Reconciliation of movements in the statement of financial position:		
Net liability recognised as at January 1	(37,161)	(52,963)
Net pension expense	(5,450)	(6,277)
Remeasurement of net asset	15,652	13,558
Employer contributions	8,057	8,521
Net liability recognised as at December 31	(18,902)	(37,161)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations *(continued)*

Statement of Financial Position: *(continued)*

(i) Retirement benefits *(continued)*

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Changes in fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets as at January 1	213,114	203,492
Actual return on plan assets:		
- interest income	10,813	10,151
- remeasurement recognised in OCI	(5,515)	422
Company contributions	8,057	8,521
Employee contributions	1,342	1,550
Administration Expenses	(453)	–
Benefit payments	(11,591)	(11,022)
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31	215,767	213,114
Changes in present value of the obligation (funded and unfunded):		
Present value of obligation as at 1 January	(250,275)	(256,455)
Interest cost	(12,694)	(12,806)
Current service cost - employer	(3,114)	(3,622)
Current service cost - employee	(1,342)	(1,550)
Benefit payments	11,591	11,022
Remeasurement recognised in OCI:		
- financial assumption changes	17,388	23,646
- experience	3,779	(10,510)
Present value of obligation as at December 31	(234,667)	(250,275)

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Per Annum 2020 %	Per Annum 2019 %
Discount rate	5.60	5.10
Future salary increases	4.00	4.00
Future pension increases	3.00	3.00
Mortality	NISTT2012	NISTT2012

The change in discount rate assumption to 5.6% in 2020 is based on market trends and expectations for same within Trinidad & Tobago.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations *(continued)*

(i) Retirement benefits (continued)

Expected contributions to post employment benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2021 are $8,211,076.

Plan assets comprise the following:

		2020			2019	
		$'000	%		$'000	%
Equity investments						
Local	46,139	–		41,228	–	
Foreign	35,051	81,190	38	45,485	86,713	41
Debt instruments						
Local	69,935	–		65,276	–	
Foreign	39,751	109,686	51	35,994	101,270	48
Property						
Local	–	2,835	1	–	5,073	2
Other						
Local	11,673	–		13,927	–	
Foreign	10,381	22,054	10	6,131	20,058	9
		215,765	100		213,114	100

The expected return on plan assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the statement of financial position date. Expected returns on equity and property investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets. All Equity investments and approximately $8.4 million of local debt instruments have quoted prices in an active market. The remainder of debt insturments of approximately $101.2 million do not have prices quoted in an active market. The local properties and other plan assets, which consist of cash and mutual funds, are not quoted on an exchange.

(ii) Post employment medical benefit obligation

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	$'000	$'000
Unfunded post-retirement health care obligation	5,232	3,652
The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:		
Interest cost	179	150
Current service cost	52	26
Post-retirement health care expense	231	176

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations *(continued)*

(ii) Post employment medical benefit obligation *(continued)*

Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income:

	2020	2019
	$'000	$'000
From experience adjustments	(2,006)	(733)

Reconciliation of movements in statement of financial position:

	2020	2019
Net liability recognised as at January 1	(3,652)	(3,192)
Net expense	(231)	(176)
Remeasurement of net liability	(2,006)	(733)
Employer premiums for existing retirees/clinic cost	657	449
Net liability recognised as at December 31	(5,232)	(3,652)

Changes in present value of the obligation:

	2020	2019
Present value of obligation as at 1 January	(3,652)	(3,192)
Interest cost	(179)	(150)
Current service cost	(52)	(26)
Employer premiums for existing retirees/clinic cost	657	449
Remeasurement recognised in OCI:		
- experience	(2,006)	(733)
Present value of obligation as at December 31	(5,232)	(3,652)

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Discount rate	5.80	5.30
Premium/clinic cost escalation	4.00	3.50
% married	90	90
Retiree mortality table	NISTT2012	NISTT2012

Expected contributions to post employment medical benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2021 are $742,987. The change in discount rate for the IAS 19 valuation of Pension (5.6%) and Medical (5.8%) was based on an agreed upon recommendation between Management and the Company's actuaries wherein an extrapolation along the October 31 GOTT yield curve allowed for a range of 5.6% to 5.8% being consistent with the IAS 19 guidelines.

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations *(continued)*

(ii) Post employment medical benefit obligation *(continued)*

The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed medical cost trend rate is as follows:

	Increase	Decrease
	$'000	**$'000**
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost		
and interest cost	15	(11)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	582	(489)

(iii) Defined benefit pension plan

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan regulated by the Insurance Act, 2018 (as amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2020) of Trinidad and Tobago. This is a final salary pension plan which provides benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement. The pension payments are increased by 3% each year. The majority of benefit payments are from trustee administered funds; however, a small number of pension payments are met by the Company. Plan assets held in trust are governed by local regulations and practice. Responsibility for governance of the plan, including investment decisions lies jointly with the Company and the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees must be composed of representatives of the Company and plan participants in accordance with the plan's regulations.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 16.7 years.

The weighted average duration of the post-employment medical benefit obligation is 18.5 years.

In the case of the funded plan, the Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the pension schemes. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency.

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the pension obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. The Company does not use derivatives to manage its risk. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations *(continued)*

(iii) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

The Company has taken measures to reduce the pension plan deficit and to date there has been lumpsum injections totalling $31.4 Million during the period 2008 to 2012 with $9 Million also injected for the period 2019 to 2020. Based on the recommendation of the actuary, the Company continues its higher contributions, and with additional planned measures, anticipates the elimination of the deficit.

(iv) Sensitivity of assumptions

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	2020 Impact on defined benefit obligation (DBO)		
	Change in assumption	**Increase in assumption**	**Decrease in assumption**
Discount rate:	0.50%	Decrease DBO by 6.6%	Increase DBO by 7.4%
Salary growth rate:	0.50%	Increase DBO by 1.9%	Decrease DBO by 1.7%
Pension growth rate:	0.25%	Increase DBO by 2.4%	Decrease DBO by 2.3%

As at December 31, 2020, if the discount rate had been 0.5% higher or lower with all other variables held constant, the carrying amount of pension obligations would have been $15,470,000 lower or $17,383,000 higher (2019: $17,485,000 lower or $19,744,000 higher).

	Increase by 1 Year in Assumption	**Decrease by 1 Year in Assumption**
Life expectancy:	Increase by 3.1%	Decrease by 3.1%

	2019 Impact on defined benefit obligation (DBO)		
	Change in assumption	**Increase in assumption**	**Decrease in assumption**
Discount rate:	0.50%	Decrease DBO by 7.0%	Increase DBO by 7.9%
Salary growth rate:	0.50%	Increase DBO by 2.1%	Decrease DBO by 1.9%
Pension growth rate:	0.25%	Increase DBO by 2.5%	Decrease DBO by 2.4%

12. Pensions and Other Post Retirement Obligations *(continued)*

(iv) Sensitivity of assumptions *(continued)*

	Increase by 1 Year in Assumption	**Decrease by 1 Year in Assumption**
Life expectancy:	Increase by 3.2%	Decrease by 3.3%

The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

The defined benefit pension plan and post-employment medical plan are exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to Government bond yields (Trinidad and Tobago does not have a deep or liquid market in Government or corporate debt); if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The plan holds a portion of assets in equities (approximately 38% of plan assets), which are expected to outperform Government bonds in the long-term while providing volatility and risk in the short-term.

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in Government bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's bond holdings.

Inflation risk

Some of the Company's pension obligations are loosely linked to inflation to the extent that inflation influences salary increases, and higher inflation leads to higher salaries which in turn will lead to higher liabilities. The majority of the plan's assets are either unaffected by (fixed interest bonds) or loosely correlated with (equities) inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation can also increase the deficit.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
13. Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables and accruals	48,133	42,953
Statutory liabilities	24,072	29,202
Due to related parties (Note 19)		
- trade	37,851	10,606
- other	7,350	16,587
	117,406	99,348

14. Revenue

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Billings excluding VAT – including excise	1,124,032	1,165,106
Less excise	(224,115)	(229,741)
	899,917	935,365

The Company collects excise duty on behalf of the Comptroller of Customs and remits this excise duty to the Comptroller of Customs when a sale is made to a domestic distributor.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

15. Expenses by Function

	2020	2019
	$'000	$'000
Cost of sales		
- Raw materials and consumables	90,034	99,734
- Employee benefits	42,852	36,055
- Royalties	32,683	34,348
- Manufacturing overheads	36,441	28,175
- Depreciation	9,010	8,678
	211,020	**206,990**
Distribution costs		
- Brand support expenses	4,494	5,788
- Employee benefits	4,303	4,564
- Technical and advisory services	1,095	2,166
- Inventory write-off	123	391
- Other distributions costs	890	1,445
	10,905	**14,354**
Administrative expenses		
- Technical and advisory services	26,610	35,625
- Employee benefits	14,432	14,022
- IT expenses	10,355	11,300
- Travel and related expenses	1,197	2,354
- Professional Fees	1,575	2,689
- Other administrative expenses	21,368	17,082
	75,537	**83,072**
Other operating expenses		
- Selling expenses	3,742	10,229
- IT expenses	5,542	7,750
- Employee benefits	2,810	3,354
- Depreciation	2,741	2,382
- Other expenses	406	1,912
	15,241	**25,627**

(a) Employee benefit expense

	2020	2019
Wages and salaries and other termination benefits	43,820	45,680
Other benefits	19,431	12,296
Pension costs:		
- defined benefit plan (Note 12)	5,450	6,277
- defined contribution plan	850	850
Post-employment medical benefits (Note 12)	231	176
	69,782	65,279

Number of employees as at year end 195 (2019: 192).

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

16. Taxation

Corporation tax:		
- current year	177,455	184,357
- adjustment to prior year's estimates	601	581
Deferred income tax (Note 6)	(1)	4,588
	178,055	189,526

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from that calculated at the statutory tax rate applicable to profits of the Company as follows:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Profit before taxation	588,076	607,762
Tax calculated at 30%	176,423	182,329
Expenses not deductible for tax	1,049	6,643
Income/allowances not subject to tax	(18)	(27)
Corporation tax – adjustment to prior year's estimates	601	581
	178,055	189,526

17. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per ordinary share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2020	2019
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders ($'000)	410,021	418,236
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares ('000)	252,720	252,720
Basic and diluted earnings per share	$1.62	$1.65

18. Dividends Paid on Ordinary Shares

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Final dividend – prior year	128,887	123,833
First interim dividend	-	69,919
Second interim dividend	98,561	97,718
Third interim dividend	65,917	99,403
	293,365	390,873

18. Dividends Paid on Ordinary Shares *(continued)*

A final dividend in respect of 2020, of $0.76 cents per share (2019 of $0.51 cents per share) amounting to $192,067,200 (2019: $128,887,200) is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to be held on May 28, 2021. If approved, the total dividend for the year will be $1.54, 1.91% lower than the dividend distribution of $1.57 with respect to 2019.

The Company's Bye-Laws allow for the forfeiture of dividends unclaimed after a period of twelve (12) years. The Company undertook to conduct due diligence to ensure that any shareholder who is entitled to dividend payments receive same prior to its forfeiture. Unclaimed dividends of $1.7M for periods 2005, 2006 and 2007 were written back to the retained earnings in equity in 2019. The next review is scheduled to take place in 2021.

19. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Company is a subsidiary of British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited which owns 50.13% of the issued share capital. The remaining 49.87% of the shares are widely held. Its ultimate parent company is British American Tobacco p.l.c., a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
(a) Sale of goods and services		
Sale of goods - related parties	102,241	102,723
Recharge of services - related parties	23,782	18,039
(b) Purchases of goods and services		
Purchases of goods – related parties	52,133	50,682
Purchases of services – related parties	47,627	65,588
Purchases of services – parent company	35,879	37,059

The Company has several transactions and relationships with related parties as defined by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, all of which are undertaken in the normal course of business.

These transactions include the sale and purchase of manufactured cigarettes and raw materials and charges for Royalties, Services and Fees. The recharges of services include reimbursement for shared employee costs and writeoffs relating to contract manufacturing.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

19. Related Party Transactions and Balances *(continued)*

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
(c) Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	11,558	7,097
Post-retirement medical obligations	1	1
Post-retirement benefits	114	462
(d) Receivable from related parties (Note 9)	21,992	24,212
Payable to related parties (Note 13)	45,201	27,193
Payable to parent company	7,348	7,345

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sales transactions and are due 30 days after the end of the month in which the invoice is dated. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. No provisions are held against receivables from related parties (2019: NIL).

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions and are due 30 days after the end of the month in which the invoice is dated. The payables bear no interest.

20. Contingent Liabilities

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Customs and immigration bonds	16,930	16,937

These consist of bonds required to be kept by the Company in order to meet legal requirements with the government of Trinidad and Tobago. The probability of this bond being utilised is remote.

21. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

	2020	2019
Authorised and contracted for, and not provided for in the financial statements.	3,970	10,076

During 2020, the Company entered into several contracts to purchase property, plant and equipment and upgrade its existing plant and equipment tentatively to be performed in 2021.

22. IFRS 16 Leases as a Lessee

The Company leases vehicles and a warehouse, both connected to trade and merchandising activities. The leases for the vehicles are for a four year period. The lease for the warehouse is renewed and renegotiated every year with the foreseeable renewal period being 3 years as at December 31, 2020.

(i) Right-of-use assets

	Vehicle	Warehouse	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2020	**3,222**	**1,340**	**4,562**
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,032)	(27)	(1,059)
Disposals	(377)	–	(377)
Depreciation on Disposals	169	–	169
Balance as at December 31, 2020	**1,982**	**1,313**	**3,295**

(ii) Lease Liability

Balance as at January 1, 2020	**3,578**
Interest on lease liabilities	348
Principal payments	(2,447)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	**1,479**
Non-current (One to Four years)	858
Current (Less than one year)	621
Balance as at January 1, 2019	**5,631**
Interest on lease liabilities	521
Principal payments	(2,574)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**3,578**
Non-current (One to Four years)	2,953
Current (Less than one year)	625

(iii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	348	521
Depreciation expense on right of use assets	1,059	1,069

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	2020	2019
Total Cash Outflow for Leases	2,447	2,574

23. Segment Information

The Company is organised and managed on the basis of two geographic regions, namely the domestic market and the Caricom market. These are the reportable segments for the Company as they form the focus of the Company's internal reporting systems and are the basis used by the Managing Director and the local management team, as the chief operating decision makers, for assessing performance and allocating resources.

The Company is a single product business providing cigarettes. While the Company has clearly differentiated brands, segmentation among a wide portfolio of brands is not part of the regular internally reported financial information.

Primary reporting format – geographical segment

With the exception of the domestic market, no other individual country within the Caricom market contributes more than 10% of total revenue. Information is analysed by segment only where relevant and applicable. Where there is no logical allocation basis, items have been disclosed as unallocated. All the Company's non-current assets are located in Trinidad and Tobago. Revenues from two customers of the Company's Domestic segment represented approximately $796,000,000 (2019: $831,000,000) of the Company's total revenues. This consist of a 50% split between the two companies.

The segment results for the year are as follows:

	Domestic	CARICOM	Unallocated	Total
	TT$'000	TT$'000	TT$'000	TT$'000
Year ended 31 December 2020				
Revenue	797,676	102,241	–	899,917
Gross profit	674,163	14,734	–	688,897

	Domestic	CARICOM	Unallocated	Total
	TT$'000	TT$'000	TT$'000	TT$'000
Year ended 31 December 2019				
Revenue	832,642	102,723	–	935,365
Gross profit	716,077	12,298	–	728,375
Total Segment Assets				
December 31, 2020	59,387	38,347	711,089	808,823
December 31, 2019	85,969	30,551	566,868	683,388

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 *(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

24. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events occurring after December 31, 2020, in order to assess and determine the need for potential recognition or disclosure in these financial statements. Such events were evaluated through March 15, 2021, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, the Company has not determined any material items to be disclosed.

25. COVID-19

In March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Below were the impacts and how the Company responded for the year ending December 31, 2020.

- *Reductions in earnings, and productivity* – The Company was able to continue to sell to its main distributors who, were retailing to their customers that were deemed to be essential services by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The Company was able to effectively manage its expenditure during the government implemented restrictions ("restrictions") to mitigate the effect in the reduction in revenue as a result of COVID-19 . As such, there was a marginal decline in profitability as a result of the measures taken.
- *Delays in collections* – The entity was able to manage credit terms with its customers at during the restrictionsand still achieve its full collections subsequent to the year end.
- *Reduced hours of operations in facilities* – During the restrictions, the Company was one of the first factories to obtain approval to resume work during the restrictions which allowed minimal delay in production in the second quarter of 2020.
- *Delays in projects and planned business expansions, including those of customers* – There were no major projects planned for customers during the restrictions. All other, capital projects were delayed temporarily during the restrictions.
- *Capital market disruption* – There were no major capital market disruptions during the restrictions. before the closure of the borders to mitigate risk of stock outages.
- *Unavailability of Company personnel* – The Company arranged work from home measures for its administrative employees. Also for its factory workers, the Company was able to facilitate a safe working environment to continue production and at the same time continuing to keep its employees safe.
- *Reduced business and economic activity due to disruptions in tourism, sports, cultural and other leisure activities* – Though there was a closure of the entertainment channels during the restrictions, this was compensated by an increase in supermarket sales. As such, the distributors continued to purchase from the Company to service demand for the Company's products.

25. COVID-19 *(continued)*

The extent to which such events will impact the Company's operations will depend on future developments. As of the date of issue of these financial statements the Company did not experience significant adverse consequences as a result of COVID-19, whilst payments continued to be made by customers allowing the Company to continue meeting its obligations as and when they become due. Nonetheless, the ultimate future financial impact of COVID-19 on the entity cannot be accurately estimated as it depends on the evolution of the pandemic and the ability to find and administer a vaccine within a reasonable timeframe Because of the foregoing this has not impacted management's assessment of going concern for the Company.

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Management Proxy Circular

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE COMPANIES ACT, CH.81:01 S.144

1 **Name of Company:**
THE WEST INDIAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

Company No:
W.17(C)

2 **Particulars of Meeting:**
One Hundred and Sixteenth Annual Meeting of The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited to be held in a virtual format via an online live webcast from the Company's Boardroom at the Company's compound at the Corner of Eastern Main Road and Mount D'Or Road, Champs Fleurs, Trinidad on Wednesday 28 April 2021 at 10.30 a.m.

3 **Solicitation:**
It is intended to vote the Proxy hereby solicited by the Management of the Company (unless the Shareholder directs otherwise) in favour of all resolutions specified in the Proxy Form sent to the Shareholders with this Circular and, in the absence of a specific direction, in the discretion of the Proxy Holder in respect of any other resolution.

4 **Any Director's statement submitted pursuant to Section 76(2):**
No statement has been received from any Director pursuant to Section 76(2) of the Companies Act, Ch.81:01.

5 **Any Auditor's statement submitted pursuant to Section 171(1):**
No statement has been received from the Auditors of the Company pursuant to Section 171(1) of the Companies Act, Ch.81:01.

6 **Any Shareholder's proposal submitted pursuant to Sections 116(a) and 117(2):**
No proposal has been received from any Shareholder pursuant to Sections 116(a) and 117(2) of the Companies Act, Ch 81:01.

DATE	NAME AND TITLE	SIGNATURE
12 March 2021	Kathryn Anne Abdulla Company Secretary and Authorised Signatory	KAbdulla

Proxy Form

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THE COMPANIES ACT, CH. 81:01 s.143(1)

1 Name of Company: Company No:
THE WEST INDIAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED W.17 (C)

2 Particulars of Meeting:
One Hundred and Sixteenth Annual Meeting of The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited to be held in a virtual format via an online live webcast from the Company's Boardroom at the Company's compound at the Corner of Eastern Main Road and Mount D'Or Road, Champs Fleurs, Trinidad on Wednesday 28 April 2021 at 10.30 am.

3 I/We ____
(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

of ____

shareholder/s in the above Company appoint:

☐ the Chairman of the Meeting

or failing him

☐ ______________________ of ______________________

to be my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the above meeting and any adjournments thereof in the same manner, to the same extent and with the same powers as if I/we was/were present at the said meeting or such adjournment or adjournments thereof and in respect of the resolutions listed below to vote in accordance with my/our instructions.

Please indicate with an "x" in the spaces below and overleaf your instructions on how you wish your votes to be cast. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will exercise his/her discretion as to how he/she votes or whether he/she abstains from voting.

Please consider Notes 1 to 7 below for assistance to complete and deposit this Proxy Form.

Proxy Form (CONTINUED)

RESOLUTION		FOR	AGAINST
1	To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.		
2	To declare a Final Dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.		
3	To re-elect Ms Ingrid L-A Lashley who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:7 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of her election until the close of the third Annual Meeting of the Company following her election or until her retirement in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5.		
4	To re-elect Mr Juan Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:7 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of his election until the close of the third Annual Meeting of the Company following his election or until his retirement in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5.		
5	To re-elect Ms Diana Hernandez Gonzalez who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5 of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:7 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of her election until the close of the third Annual Meeting of the Company following her election or until her retirement in accordance with paragraph 4.7:5.		
6	To re-elect Mr Anthony E Phillip, who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:2(g) of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:10 of Bye-Law No. 1 for a term from the date of his election until the close of the next Annual Meeting.		
7	To re-elect Mr Ranjit R Jeewan, who retires in accordance with paragraph 4.7:2(g) of Bye-Law No.1 of the Company, as a Director of the Company in accordance with paragraph 4.7:10 of Bye-Law No.1 for a term from the date of his election until the close of the next Annual Meeting.		

Proxy Form (CONTINUED)

RESOLUTION		FOR	AGAINST
8	To reappoint Messrs KPMG as Auditors of the Company to hold office until the close of the next Annual Meeting.		

Signature/s of Shareholder/s ______________________________

____

Dated this ______________ *day of* ______________ *2021.*

Proxy Form (CONTINUED)

NOTES:

1 *A shareholder may appoint a proxy of his/her own choice. If such an appointment is made, delete the words "the Chairman of the Meeting" from the Proxy Form and insert the name and address of the person-appointed proxy in the space provided and initial the alteration.*

2 *If the appointor is a corporation, this Proxy Form must be under its common seal or under the hand of an officer of the corporation or attorney duly authorised in that behalf.*

3 *A shareholder who is a body corporate may, in lieu of appointing a proxy, authorise an individual by resolution of its Directors or governing body to represent it at this Annual Meeting.*

4 *In the case of joint shareholders, the names of all joint shareholders must be stated on the Proxy Form and all joint shareholders must sign the Proxy Form.*

5 *If the Proxy Form is returned without any indication as to how the person-appointed proxy shall vote, the proxy will exercise his/her discretion as to how he/she votes or whether he/she abstains from voting.*

6 *Shareholders and their duly appointed proxyholders who wish to attend, participate and vote at the meeting are asked to pre-register on or before Monday 26 April 2021 during the hours of 8:30am to 4:00pm by contacting the Company at WestIndianTobaccoAGM@bat.onmicrosoft.com. Shareholders are asked to please provide their full name and address as listed in the Shareholders Register, as well as their email address and a valid identification number to facilitate registration. The credentials to join the meeting will be provided on or before Wednesday 28 April 2021.*

7 *To be valid, this Proxy Form must be completed and deposited with the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company at the address below at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the Annual Meeting.*

Return to: *THE COMPANY SECRETARY*
THE WEST INDIAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED
CORNER EASTERN MAIN ROAD AND MOUNT D'OR ROAD
CHAMPS FLEURS
TRINIDAD, WEST INDIES
Email: kathryn_abdulla@bat.com
rowan_brathwaite@bat.com

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