



PHILIP MORRIS ČR

# ANNUAL REPORT

2020



# About us

We are Philip Morris ČR a.s., an affiliate of Philip Morris International Inc. (PMI).

We spearhead the transformation of the nicotine industry by providing adult smokers who would otherwise continue to smoke or use nicotine with innovative smoke-free alternatives that reduce or have the potential to reduce risk compared to smoking tobacco. In the Czech Republic and Slovakia, we distribute the heated-tobacco solution, *IQOS* devices with *HEETS* consumables, electronic cigarette *IQOS VEEV* and provide a variety of related accessories and services to adult nicotine users. We are also the largest manufacturer and distributor of smoking tobacco products.

We have been operating in the Czech Republic since 1992 and in Slovakia since 1993. We employ more than 1,200 colleagues across the two countries and are, based on the excellent working conditions and development opportunities, formally recognised as Top Employer for the past 7 years. Moreover, for demonstrating and actively supporting equal pay for men and women, we have been awarded the EQUAL-SALARY Certification as the first company in each market.

Philip Morris ČR a.s. is listed on the Prague Stock Exchange (Burza cenných papírů Praha) and has a 99% interest in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o., registered in the Slovak Republic.

Over the past 29 years, Philip Morris ČR a.s. has supported a wide range of local community and charitable projects, including the development of numerous social programs aimed at improving people's lives.

For more information, visit [www.philipmorris.cz](http://www.philipmorris.cz).

This version of the Annual Report of Philip Morris ČR a.s. prepared in PDF constitutes non-official version of the Annual Report. The official version of the Annual Report prepared in single electronic reporting format („ESEF“), which is the XHTML format, can be accessed at: <https://pmidotcom3-prd.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/default-source/czech-market/investors-relation/annual-meeting-2021/315700Inphnxcmlqc73-2020-12-31.zip>

In case of any discrepancies the official version of the Annual Report takes precedence over this non-official version of the Annual Report in PDF. Please note that this version of the Annual Report is a translation from the original which was prepared in the Czech language. The English version of this document has been prepared for information purposes only.

Smoke-free tobacco products  
represented at czech  
and / or slovak market  
in 2020:

HEETS

IQOS 3 DUO  
SIMPLY AMAZING

Corporate global  
electronic cigarette brands  
represented at czech  
market in 2020

VEEV

IQOS VEEV

Corporate global / regional  
/ local cigarette brands  
represented at czech and / or  
slovak market in 2020:

Marlboro

L&M  
OPEN FOR MORE

Chesterfield

PHILIPMORRIS

RGD

PETRA  
KLASIK

SPARTA

Start  
by

Chesterfield

# Consolidated highlights

## Consolidated highlights

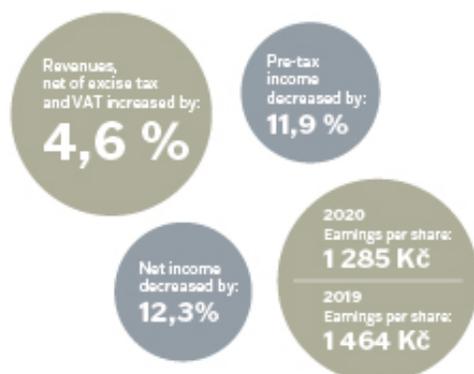
(in CZK million)

Period ended December 31	2020	2019	Change in %
Revenues, net of excise tax and VAT	17,883	17,092	4.6
Profit from operations	4,453	5,010	(11.1)
Pre-tax income	4,460	5,065	(11.9)
Net income	3,527	4,021	(12.3)
Earnings per share (CZK)	1,285	1,464	

## Shipments per Segment

(in billion units' equivalent)<sup>1</sup>

Period ended December 31	2020	2019	Change in %
Czech Republic	8.2	8.9	(7.7)
Slovakia	4.3	4.4	(0.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>(5.4)</b>



<sup>1</sup> Shipments include other tobacco products such as cigarillos, tobacco for make-your-own cigarettes (0.73 g is equivalent to 1 cigarette) and volume tobacco for make-your-own cigarettes (0.60 g is equivalent to 1 cigarette), as well as heated tobacco units HEETS, both in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.



# Introductory word



## **Dear Shareholders,**

You are reading the annual report balancing our company's activities in 2020, a year which was full of new and unforeseen events for all of us. A year that reminded us of the values we previously perceived to a large extent as natural and self-evident, whether it be health, the opportunity to meet each other, or travel. A year that taught us how to organize work from home, to communicate and work through digital technologies, and to find a new balance between the roles we play in our professional and personal lives. Unfortunately, the government measures implemented in reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic did not allow us to hold the general meeting of shareholders in the usual way. Thank you once again for the understanding, helpfulness, and cooperation you have all demonstrated during the correspondence form of the general meeting.

From the very beginning of this extraordinary situation in March of last year, my colleagues in management and I set our highest priority as ensuring our employees' health and safety, as well as that of their families, customers, and business partners. Most of our colleagues from the Prague headquarters have been primarily working from home for a year now, as well as those from the factory in Kutná Hora, if the nature of their work allows it. Strict hygiene rules govern our production premises and our own stores, and I am happy to say that they often go above and beyond the mandatory government measures. We are also managing the current situation thanks to the exceptional understanding, thoughtfulness, and discipline displayed by our colleagues, to whom we owe much over the last 12 months.

Speaking of our factory in Kutná Hora, I would like to emphasize that it has had an exceptionally successful year. I am delighted that we did not report any work-related accidents of our employees that would require their incapacity for work. I am also pleased with the record results that our production teams have managed to achieve in terms of quality and

production volumes and a substantial increase in efficiency without a single unplanned interruption of production. All my colleagues in Kutná Hora deserve my admiration, congratulations, and gratitude.

I also really appreciate how helpful a partner we have been in these challenging times for the communities where our employees live or where we do business. In the following pages, you will read about the extraordinary support that we, as a company, often based on the personal initiative of many of our employees, helped make the situation easier for those most in need.

I am grateful and proud of the extent of the assistance our colleagues have actively offered, as well as of the fact that we have received the 'Hero of the Fight against COVID-19' award.

Despite the extraordinary circumstances, I am happy to share with you the decent results of 2020.

Besides our achievements on the local level, I would like to highlight another success on the international level.

At the beginning of July, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted our most advanced smoke-free product, *IQOS*, the status of a modified risk tobacco product (MRTP). This is based on the scientific evidence that demonstrates that *IQOS* significantly reduces your body's exposure to harmful or potentially harmful chemicals.

This is only the second product and the first in its category to use such a designation. Although this decision applies exclusively to Philip Morris' business in the United States, it is a historic milestone for our entire company and a confirmation that our decision to embark on the path of investing in innovations and scientific research, which may lead to a smoke-free world, was the right one. The FDA's decision further builds on the emerging independent international scientific consensus that *IQOS* is a better choice than continuing to smoke. In addition to the FDA's conclusion that has considerable weight for professionals around the world, there is also growing recognition of the *IQOS* heated tobacco product in Europe by professional institutions, including the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), Public Health England (PHE), Committees on Toxicity, Carcinogenicity and Mutagenicity (COT), and others. As this is an important topic, we have devoted an entire chapter of this annual report to our scientific research and its conclusions.

The growing portfolio of smoke-free products with a positive impact on reducing the harm related to nicotine use also allows us to devote new energy to sustainable business.

Last year, for the first time, we published PMI's Integrated Report on Sustainability, and, at the same time, a localized report with details of our sustainable business in the Czech Republic. Respect for natural resources and for human rights, or an emphasis on diversity and inclusion as part of our corporate culture, are just some of the areas covered by this report.

Our ambition is to be a true leader in sustainable business and to show the way to our business partners and other companies on both the local and international scale.

All the above-mentioned achievements of last year are essential, and I am incredibly grateful for them. Personally, however, I appreciate the fact that we have again managed to increase the number of those who switched completely from conventional cigarettes to better alternatives thanks to our smoke-free products. Last year, the share of *IQOS* adult users reached the number of 417,000 in the Czech Republic and 212,000 in Slovakia - the number of users who completely

stopped smoking conventional cigarettes amounts to 430,000. I think this is a great result and confirmation that our vision of a 'Smoke-Free World' is achievable.

We are aware that we must constantly innovate our products and thus meet our customers' growing expectations. As we want to make it easier for other current adult smokers to arrive in the world of scientifically based smoke-free alternatives, we launched our first e-liquid product last year, namely, the electronic cigarette *IQOS VEEV*, with the European premiere of the product being on the Czech market.

The entire nicotine industry faces historical challenges and opportunities. On the one hand, there is a higher demand from adult smokers for less harmful alternatives to conventional cigarettes and a growing consensus among experts that smoke-free products are a promising way of reducing the societal harms resulting from nicotine use. On the other hand, other possibilities are presented by combining scientific knowledge and the development of new technologies.

*IQOS* is the world's most advanced device of all smoke-free alternatives available to date. Its benefits for reducing the harmful effects on health are supported by scientific evidence, the extent and depth of which are unprecedented throughout the entire segment. This allows us to define the future development of our entire industry. I am pleased to be a part of it all with my team.

I want to thank you, our shareholders, for this opportunity, for your trust and support, which gives us the determination and strength to continue dynamically paving our transformative journey. Last, but not least, I want to wish you and your loved ones good health and patience with the pandemic-related consequences we are all facing. I believe that we will all emerge stronger from this crisis, as well.



Andrea Gontkovičová  
Chairman of the Board of Directors  
Philip Morris ČR a.s.

# Science and research

## **Smoke-free Future**

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there will be more than 1 billion smokers worldwide by 2025<sup>2</sup>, which roughly corresponds to present day figures. Since smoking prevalence remains largely unchanged in a long term, there is a need to offer new effective solutions that can help deliver more ambitious public health goals. Philip Morris International therefore directs its efforts towards developing less harmful alternatives to cigarettes.

As a company, we had publicly declared that our goal is to convince all current adult smokers that would otherwise continue to smoke, to switch to smoke-free products. Our objective is to get at least 40 million adult smokers worldwide to do so by 2025.

## **Harm Reduction of Smoking**

The harm reduction is an internationally highly regarded concept in addiction treatment, premised on the minimalization of smoking related risk and harm. It has been scientifically substantiated that the primary cause of smoking related diseases is not nicotine, but the inhalation of harmful and potentially harmful constituents (HPHC) created as a result of the combustion process. The harm reduction concept is, thus, based on the elimination of the process.

## **Extensive Scientific Research**

Since 2008 Philip Morris International Inc. invested over 7 billion USD into the development, the scientific research and the capacity building of smoke-free products portfolio based on heating of tobacco or liquid. To this end, we employ more than 940 world-class engineers and experts that drive forward our research, including laboratory and clinical trials.

A robust and transparent science research is the cornerstone of the development and assessment of our smoke-free products. Our extensive research and assessment program draws from the universally recognized methods used by the pharmaceutical industry and follows the instructions of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for Modified Risk Tobacco Products.

Our clinical trials show both the potential of our smoke-free products to reduce exposure to harmful and potentially harmful constituents as well as to reduce risk of smoking related diseases. The assessment program includes post-market consumer perception and behavior studies conducted to verify whether consumers correctly understood the product communication and determine how will they use our products in a real life.

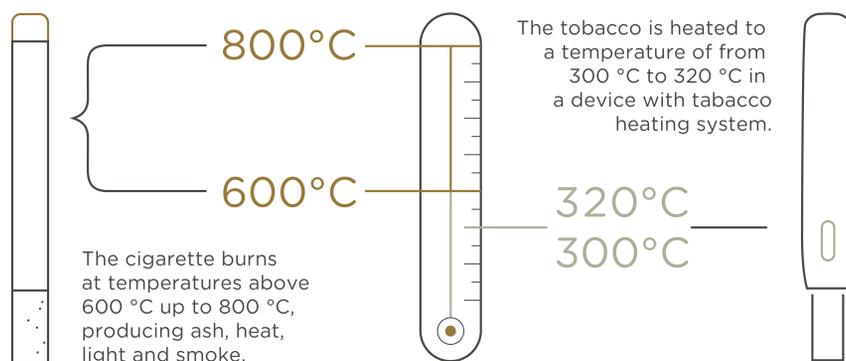
## **Combustion**

The tobacco combustion process creates large quantities of chemical constituents. Lighting a cigarette triggers a tobacco combustion process, creating smoke, containing thousands of chemical constituents. Combustion is a self-sustained process that continues as long as there is enough tobacco (fuel) and oxygen available.

---

<sup>2</sup> Bilano V, Gilmour S, Moffiet T, d'Espaignet ET, Stevens GA, Commar A, Tuyll F, Hudson I, Shibuya K. (2015) Global trends and projections for tobacco use, 1990–2025: an analysis of smoking indicators from the WHO Comprehensive Information Systems for Tobacco Control Lancet 385:966-76

When combusted, the temperature of the tip of a cigarette can reach up to 800 degrees Celsius. Such high temperatures lead to the creation of more than 6000 different chemical constituents<sup>3,4</sup>, many of which are harmful or potentially harmful. These harmful and potentially harmful constituents are derived from comprehensive lists created by international organizations and public institutions in the area of public health. These include the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Health Canada or World Health Organization. They are considered to be the probable causes of smoking related diseases such as lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

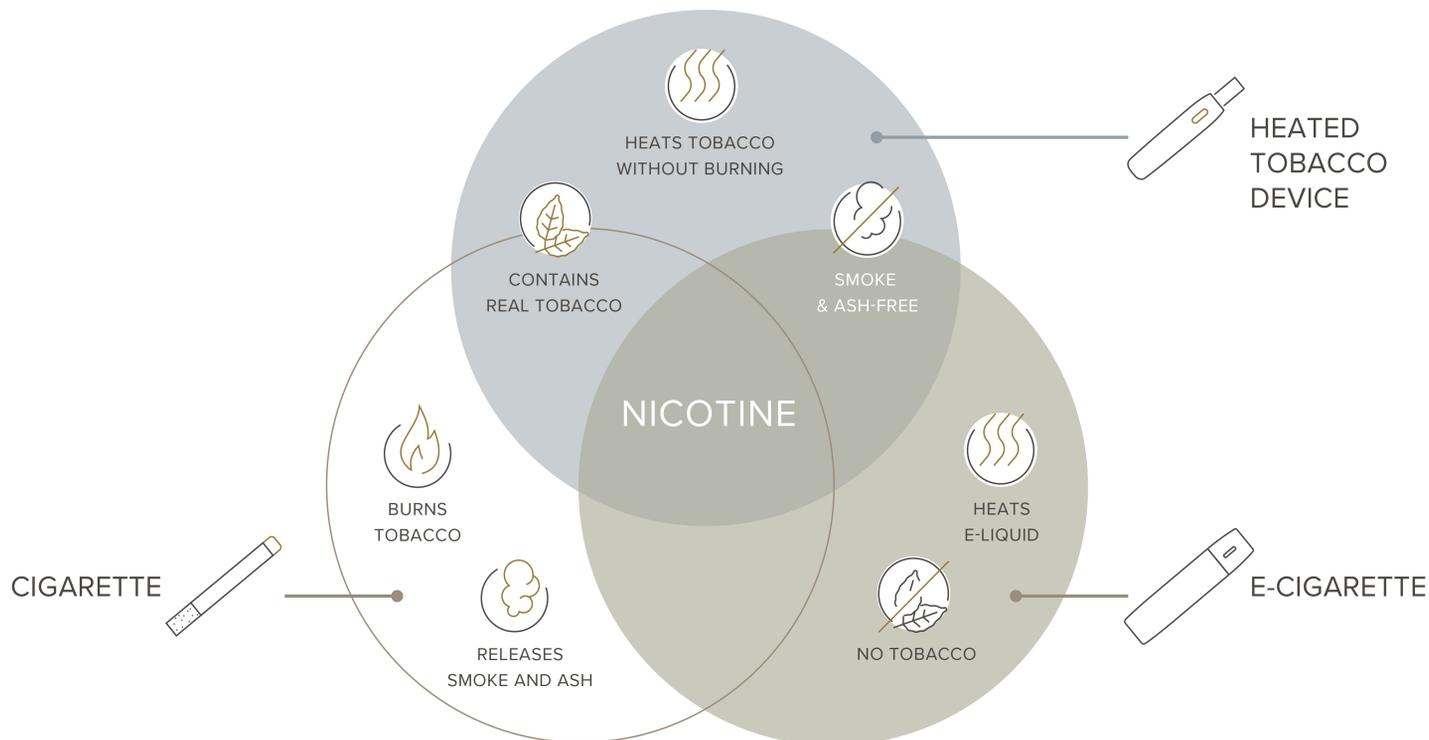


## Heating

We conduct a very precise temperature monitoring in our heated tobacco products. This is to ensure that the tobacco temperature does not reach a level of burning. By preventing combustion, we reduce or eliminate the formation of harmful or potentially harmful constituents. Heating the tobacco is necessary in order for it to release aroma and nicotine. The elimination of the combustion process and a subsequent significant reduction of harmful or potentially harmful constituents is the cornerstone of the development of smoke-free products. Our goal is not only to reduce or eliminate harmful or potentially harmful constituents, but to also offer a taste ritual and nicotine level comparable to cigarettes. This is to enable adult smokers who would otherwise continue to smoke to completely switch from cigarettes to smoke-free products.

<sup>3</sup> How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General. <https://www.pmiscience.com/cs/our-products/combustion#be439e85-2f88-696a-9e88-ff000043f5e9>.

<sup>4</sup> The Chemical Components of Tobacco and Tobacco Smoke, Second Edition. <https://www.pmiscience.com/cs/our-products/combustion#d07d9f85-2f88-696a-9e88-ff000043f5e9>.



## Nicotine

Nicotine containing products are addictive and therefore not risk-free. However, a long-term expert consensus prevails that nicotine is not the main cause smoking related diseases.<sup>5</sup> The majority of harmful effects of smoking is caused by chemical constituents formed as part of the tobacco combustion process.

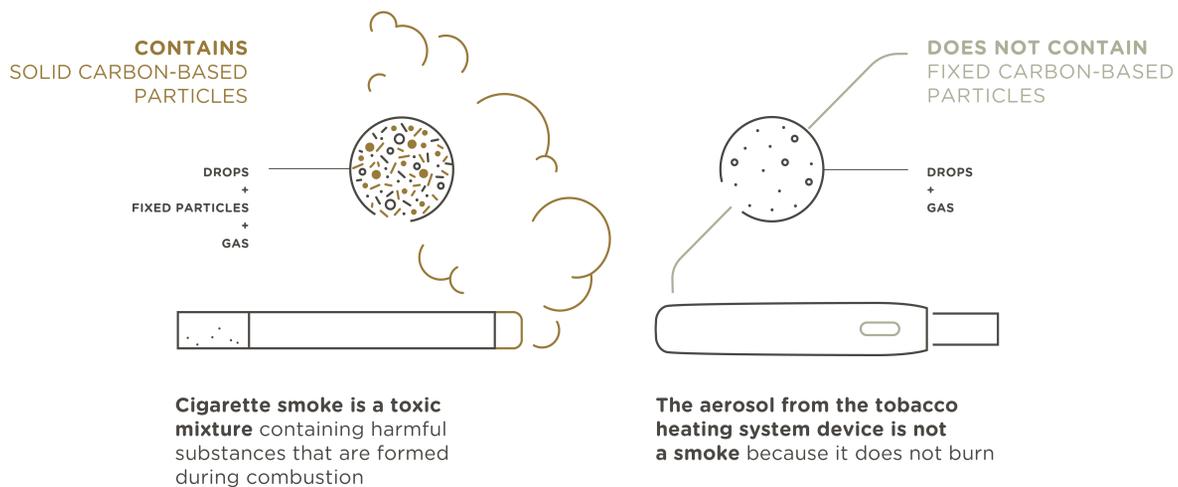
Tobacco and/or nicotine containing products are not risk-free. Youth, pregnant women or nursing mothers and those with health problems such as cardiovascular diseases, high blood pressure or diabetes, should refrain from using these products. It is in particular important to ensure that tobacco and/or nicotine containing products are not accessible to youth.

## ***I*QOS – Heated Tobacco Product**

Electronically heated tobacco product *I*QOS is the most advanced of PMI’s reduced risk products, where tobacco inserted into the device is heated to the temperature around 300 – 320 degrees. Unlike in case of cigarettes which burn at 600 to 800 degrees, no combustion process takes place in the heated tobacco product. Compared to cigarette smoke, heating tobacco leads to a significant reduction of harmful chemical constituents being inhaled. It is due to the fact that the tobacco is heated to a temperature when a mildly aromatic nicotine containing aerosol is released instead of a cigarette smoke. *I*QOS is therefore a better choice than cigarettes for those adult smokers that would otherwise continue to smoke cigarettes. Switching completely to *I*QOS represents less risk to health of adult smokers than continuing to smoke. *I*QOS emits on average 95% lower levels of harmful chemicals compared to cigarettes.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General. <https://www.pmscience.com/cs/smoke-free/nicotine#be439e85-2f88-696a-9e88-ff000043f5e9>.

<sup>6</sup> Average reduction of wide range of harmful chemical constituents (apart from nicotine) in comparison with a smoke from a reference cigarette (3R4F). This does not necessarily mean a 95% risk reduction.



### Key scientific findings

We have conducted, as part of our scientific assessment program, a range of clinical trials related to Platform 1 (*IQOS*). The most significant study to date is the 12 months Exposure Response Study (ERS)<sup>7</sup> that compared exposure response of adult individual following a switch from cigarettes to *IQOS*.

The results of the first 6 months of clinical testing proved that participants – adult users of the *IQOS* product – are exposed to significantly less chemicals than adult cigarette smokers and all 8 major Clinical Risk Endpoints (CREs) associated with smoking-related diseases improved favorably and in the same direction as those of smokers who quit. These clinical endpoints concern, amongst others, lipid metabolism, acute effect on cardiovascular system, inflammation, endothelial dysfunction, oxidative stress and respiratory tract damage. The majority, specifically 5 out of 8 of these endpoints, showed a statistically significant difference between *IQOS* users and those who continued to smoke cigarettes. PMI already received results for the second 6 month period of this ERS, which are now being analyzed and prepared for publication.

You can find more information about *IQOS* and PMI’s scientific research at [www.pmi.com](http://www.pmi.com) and [www.pmiscience.com](http://www.pmiscience.com)

### The decision of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration authorizing *IQOS* as Modified Risk Tobacco Product

On 7 July 2020 the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized the Modified Risk Tobacco Product (MRTTP) status with the “exposure modification order” for *IQOS* and 3 *HeatSticks* variants.<sup>8</sup> The granting of the status is a result of an assessment of a wide range of detailed scientific evidence submitted to the FDA by PMI in December 2016.<sup>9</sup> The decision concerns exclusively PMI’s business activities in the United States. So far, it is only the second tobacco product and the first in the category of heated tobacco products, eligible to use this status.

<sup>7</sup> ZRHR-ERS-09; <https://www.pmiscience.com/discover/news/pmi-s-latest-clinical-results-findings-add-to-extensive-evidence-package-on-risk-reduction>

<sup>8</sup> Marlboro HeatSticks, Marlboro Smooth Menthol HeatSticks and Marlboro Fresh Menthol HeatSticks

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/advertising-and-promotion/modified-risk-orders>

The FDA justified the MRTP authorization for *IQOS* as being suitable for the support of public health goals and is expected to benefit the health of population as a whole. Furthermore, it was confirmed that data submitted by the company shows that marketing these particular products with the authorized information could help addicted adult smokers transition away from combusted cigarettes and reduce their exposure to harmful chemicals, but only if they completely switch. The FDA's decision confirms that PMI demonstrated that its tobacco heating device *IQOS*, heats tobacco instead of burning it, thereby significantly reducing the formation of harmful and potentially harmful constituents in comparison to cigarette smoke. Furthermore, the FDA also confirmed that the company's scientific studies demonstrated, that switching completely from cigarettes to *IQOS* significantly reduces the body's exposure to the effects of harmful and potentially harmful constituents. The complexity of the presented data thus suggests, according to FDA, that it is highly likely that subsequent studies will show a measurable and substantial decrease in morbidity and mortality amongst individual tobacco users.

**More information:**

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-authorizes-marketing-iqos-tobacco-heating-system-reduced-exposure-information>

# Our Products

From the point of view of the product portfolio, last year was marked by the further expansion of the range of products with reduced risk and by significant innovations. One of the most important events was our entry into the category of electronic cigarettes with the *IQOS VEEV* device, which, thanks to the materials used and the latest technologies, represents the top in the vaping segment. For our current and future adult users of the *IQOS* device, we have further expanded the range of *HEETS* tobacco sticks and we also offered special limited editions of the most modern ranges of the *IQOS 3DUO* devices. In September, we introduced the *IQOS CLUB*, which further develops services for our adult customers.

Our cigarette portfolio also underwent several changes last year, mainly due to the ban on menthol cigarettes that entered into force on 20 May 2020 in adherence with the European Union's Tobacco Products Directive (TPD).

# IQOS 3 Duo

Our state-of-the-art tobacco heating equipment continued to win the favor of adult users in the last year. In addition to the interesting design, the smallest heater in the category of heated tobacco, and the most modern technologies used, its biggest benefits include the ability to use two tobacco sticks in a row without waiting and the fastest charging of the heater so far.

The limited editions of *LUCID TEAL* and *FROSTED RED*, which we successfully introduced on the Czech and Slovak markets in 2020, significantly contributed to the popularity of *IQOS 3 DUO*.

*IQOS 3 DUO LUCID TEAL* was launched on the market in June. This color variation met with great success with adult *IQOS* users. In December, we introduced another limited edition, *IQOS 3 DUO FROSTED RED*. It was a special Christmas edition intended exclusively for members of the *IQOS CLUB*.

The very positive feedback from adult users assured us that there is great interest in new products from the *IQOS* brand. Therefore, our goal is to continue not only to innovate existing products, but also to expand our product portfolio and bring limited editions that correspond to current trends.



# HEETS tobacco sticks

We also prepared several novelties and innovations for adult *IQOS* users within the portfolio of *HEETS* tobacco sticks, which in 2020 expanded to include three new variants on the Czech and Slovak markets. In February of last year, we launched the *HEETS Willow Selection* tobacco sticks on the market, a variant with fresh flavors with citrus tones. And in May, we brought the biggest innovation of last year in the portfolio of tobacco sticks to the Czech and Slovak markets – the *HEETS Sienna Caps*. This is the first variant of *HEETS* with a menthol capsule. The final novelty introduced was the *HEETS Russet Selection* variant, which has the most intense tobacco flavor within the *HEETS* portfolio. Based on the feedback from our adult users, we also improved the structure of *HEETS* tobacco sticks in 2020.



# IQOS VEEV

In an effort to expand the offer of smoke-free alternatives, in December the Czech market was the first in the European Union to launch the *IQOS VEEV* electronic cigarette which works on the principle of evaporating a nicotine-containing e-liquid using the intelligent MESH heating technology. The device, designed in Switzerland, is the result of many years of scientific research and development, and on average produces over 95 percent less chemical substances than cigarettes.\* Digital controls in the device ensure that the e-liquid does not overheat or burn when the product is used, and the device automatically shuts off when its level drops too low. The content of the cartridges intended for *IQOS VEEV* cannot be modified.

\*Source: Reduction of a wide range of harmful chemicals (except nicotine) compared to smoke from a reference cigarette (3R4F). This does not necessarily mean a harm reduction by 95 %. *IQOS VEEV* is not without risk.



# VEEV Pods

The portfolio of cartridges designed for IQOS VEEV consists of four variants. These are the two variants with a tobacco flavor, *VEEV Classic Blond* and *VEEV Classic Auburn*, and two variants with a menthol flavor – *VEEV Classic Mint* and *VEEV Green Mix*.



# Cigarettes

The cigarette portfolio was significantly affected by the ban on the sale of menthol cigarettes within the European Union. This ban affected a total of five menthol variants from the portfolio of *Marlboro*, *L&M*, and *Philip Morris* brands in the Czech Republic and the same number of variants in Slovakia.



## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Philip Morris ČR a.s., an affiliate of Philip Morris International Inc. (“PMI”), is the largest manufacturer and marketer of tobacco products in the Czech Republic, providing adult smokers with popular international and local brands such as *Marlboro*, *L&M*, *Philip Morris*, *Chesterfield*, *Petra Klasik* and *Sparta*. It is also a distributor of PMI’s novel smokeless tobacco products, *HEETS*\* with *IQOS* devices, as tobacco heating system, and *IQOS VEEV*, as electronic cigarette, in the Czech Republic.

Philip Morris ČR a.s. holds a 99% interest in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. registered in Slovakia, the largest distributor of cigarettes and novel smokeless tobacco products, *HEETS* and *IQOS* devices, in Slovakia.

The report of the Board of Directors is based on the consolidated financial statements of Philip Morris ČR a.s. and Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

### Consolidated Financial Results

**We are pleased to report our results for year 2020. Despite the COVID-19 outbreak and the measures governments took throughout the year to contain the spread of the virus, our performance remained solid:**

We enjoyed a continuing growth of sales of *HEETS* and *IQOS* devices thanks to the growing *IQOS* adult user base<sup>10</sup>. Our total *IQOS* adult users<sup>11</sup>, in both countries combined, increased by 177,000 (vs. 2019) and reached 629,000, of which 430,000 adult users have stopped smoking and switched to *IQOS*<sup>12</sup>.

Consolidated revenues, net of excise tax and VAT, grew by 4.6% (vs. prior year) to CZK 17.9 billion, driven namely by higher sales of *HEETS* and *IQOS* devices of CZK 1.5 billion and favorable pricing on our combustible portfolio<sup>13</sup> of CZK 0.4 billion, partly offset by lower combustible portfolio sales volumes of CZK 1.2 billion. Excluding the impact of currency, consolidated revenues, net of excise tax and VAT, increased by 3.8%.

Profit from operations of CZK 4.5 billion declined by 11.1% (vs. prior year), due primarily to lower combustible portfolio volumes. Excluding the impact of currency, profit from operations decreased by 11.2%.

Net income of CZK 3.5 billion decreased by 12.3% (vs. prior year), reflecting the items noted above.

---

\* In the Czech Republic, the product was launched as *HEETS FROM MARLBORO* in 2017. The brand name changed as of Q1 2018 to *HEETS*. Hereinafter a single brand name *HEETS* is used throughout the 2020 Annual Report for this product in both countries.

<sup>10</sup> Sources: *IQOS* adult user panel, Philip Morris ČR a.s. and Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. internal estimates.

<sup>11</sup> Estimated number of adult *IQOS* users that used *HEETS* for at least 5% of their daily tobacco consumption over the past seven days

<sup>12</sup> Estimated number of adult *IQOS* users, whose daily individual consumption of heated tobacco units represents the totality of their daily tobacco consumption over the past seven days, of which at least 70% are *HEETS*

<sup>13</sup> Combustible portfolio includes cigarettes, cigarillos, tobacco for make-your-own cigarettes and volume tobacco for make-your-own cigarettes

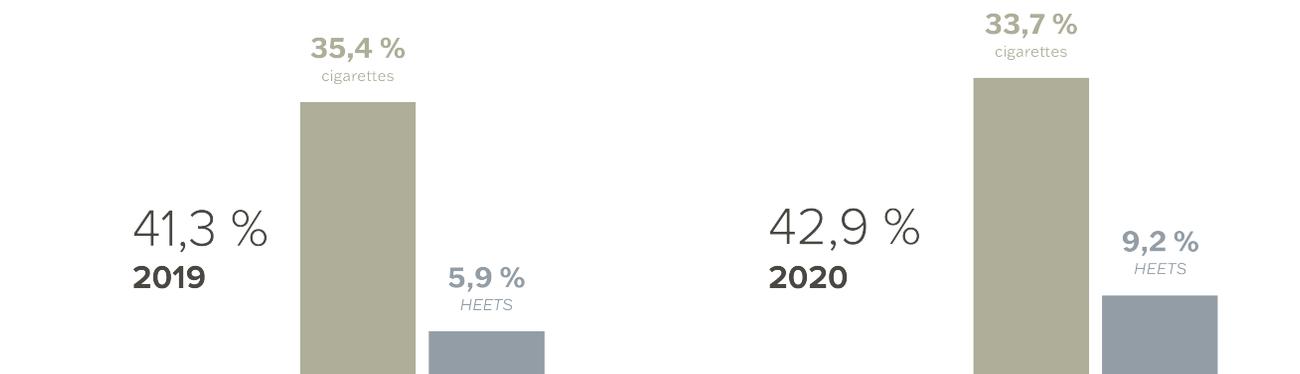
## Business in the Czech Republic

Domestic revenues, net of excise tax and VAT, grew by 3.0% to CZK 10.4 billion driven by higher sales volumes of *HEETS* and *IQOS* devices of CZK 1.6 billion and pricing on our combustible portfolio of CZK 0.3 billion. These positive impacts were partly offset by combustible portfolio sales volume decline of CZK 1.0 billion due primarily to lower cross-border shopping and continuous switching of legal age smokers to smoke-free alternatives.

The *IQOS* adult users<sup>14</sup> base increased by 95,000 (vs. prior year) to 417,000, of which 284,000 adult users have stopped smoking and switched to *IQOS*<sup>15</sup>.

The total combined market of cigarettes and heated tobacco units has decreased by an estimated 10.9% (vs. prior year) to 18.7 billion unit, due primarily to lower border sales. The total cigarette market has decreased by an estimated 14% to 17.0 billion units, due primarily to lower border sales, trade inventory changes and continuous switching of adult smokers to smokeless alternatives.

The estimated combined market share of Philip Morris ČR a.s. increased by 1.6 share points (vs. prior year) to 42.9%. The growth was driven by the market share of *HEETS*, which increased by 3.3 share points to 9.2%, while our cigarette share declined by 1.7 share points to 33.7%.



Combustible portfolio shipments of Philip Morris ČR a.s. decreased by 1.2 billion units (vs. prior year) to 6.5 billion units, while our *HEETS* shipments increased by 0.5 billion units and reached 1.7 billion units in the same period.

*IQOS VEEV*, the electronic cigarette launched in December 2020, while it met with an initial positive consumer feedback, had an immaterial impact on the financial results.

<sup>14</sup> Estimated number of adult *IQOS* users that used *HEETS* for at least 5% of their daily tobacco consumption over the past seven days

<sup>15</sup> Estimated number of adult *IQOS* users, whose daily individual consumption of heated tobacco units represents the totality of their daily tobacco consumption over the past seven days, of which at least 70% are *HEETS*

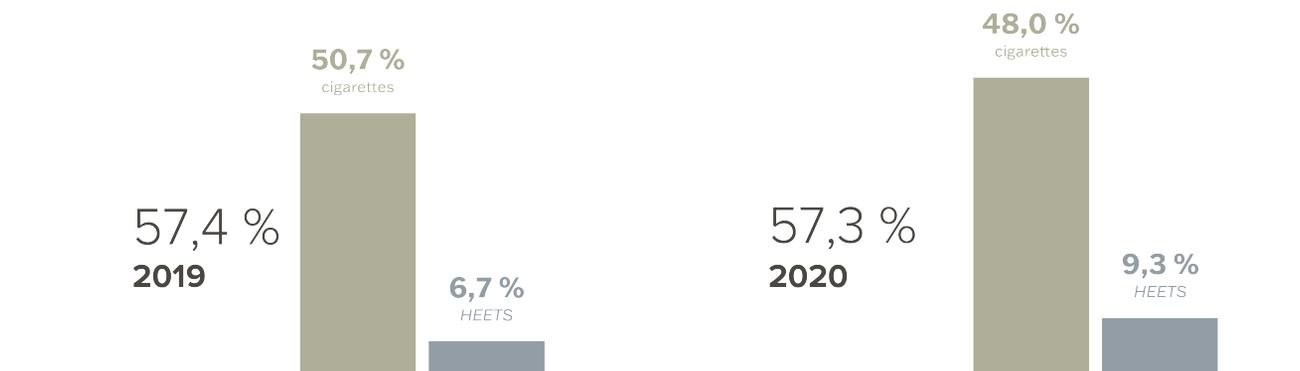
## Business in Slovakia

Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. revenues, net of excise tax and VAT, increased by 8% (vs. prior year) to EUR 190 million, driven by higher sales volumes of *HEETS* and *IQOS* devices of EUR 22 million and favorable pricing on combustible portfolio of EUR 3 million, partly offset by combustible portfolio volume decline of EUR 8 million.

The *IQOS* adult users<sup>16</sup> base increased by 82,000 (vs. prior year) and reached 212,000, of which 146,000 adult users have stopped smoking and switched to *IQOS*<sup>17</sup>.

The total combined market of cigarettes and heated tobacco units has decreased by an estimated 0.7% (vs. prior year) to 7.6 billion units. The total cigarette market has decreased by an estimated 3.5% to 6.9 billion units, due primarily to continuous switching of adult smokers to smoke-free alternatives.

The combined market share of Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. decreased by 0.1 share points (vs. prior year) to 57.3%, where the *HEETS* market share increase of 2.6 share points to 9.3% was partly offset by the decrease of our cigarettes' market share of 2.7 share points, mainly due to *HEETS* cannibalization and underlying cigarettes' portfolio performance



Domestic combustible portfolio shipments of Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. decreased by 0.2 billion units (vs. prior year) to 3.7 billion units, while our *HEETS* shipments of Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. increased by 0.2 billion units (vs. prior year) to 0.7 billion units.

<sup>16</sup> Estimated number of adult *IQOS* users that used *HEETS* for at least 5% of their daily tobacco consumption over the past seven days

<sup>17</sup> Estimated number of adult *IQOS* users, whose daily individual consumption of heated tobacco units represents the totality of their daily tobacco consumption over the past seven days, of which at least 70% are *HEETS*

## Manufacturing Services

Revenues from manufacturing services decreased by 1.5% (vs. prior year) to CZK 2.3 billion.

## Excise Tax

In the Czech Republic, an amendment to the Act on excise taxes came into force on April 1, 2019 and introduced an excise tax on heated tobacco products. The tax rate is at parity with fine-cut tobacco. Effective as of March 1, 2020, excise duty rates on all tobacco products were increased. The specific component of the cigarette excise tax rate increased by CZK 150 to CZK 1,610 per 1,000 cigarettes, the ad-valorem component increased by 3 percentage points to 30% and the minimum excise tax rate increased by CZK 270 to CZK 2,900 per 1,000 cigarettes. The tax rate on fine-cut tobacco and heated tobacco products increased by CZK 224 to CZK 2,460 per 1 kg of tobacco. The above-mentioned excise tax increases were accompanied by a three-month retail sell-by-date anti-forestalling regulation applicable only to cigarettes, which was subsequently extended by one month until the end of June 2020.

Another amendment to the Act on excise taxes entered into force on 1 February 2021. This amendment introduced a three-year calendar of tobacco excise tax rates increases for years 2021 to 2023. In 2021, the specific component of the cigarette excise tax rate increased by CZK 180 to CZK 1,790 per 1,000 cigarettes, in each of the following two years there will be an increase of CZK 90 per 1,000 cigarettes. The minimum tax rate increased by CZK 300 to CZK 3,200 per 1,000 cigarettes in 2021 and will increase by CZK 160 per 1,000 cigarettes in each of the following two years. The ad valorem component of the cigarette excise tax rate did not change. The excise tax rate on fine-cut tobacco increased by CZK 260 to CZK 2,720 per 1 kg of tobacco in 2021 and will increase by CZK 140 per kg of tobacco in each of the following two years. The excise tax rate on heated tobacco products increased by CZK 261 to CZK 2,721 per kg of tobacco in 2021, and it will increase by CZK 139 in 2022 and by CZK 140 per kg of tobacco in 2023. The above-mentioned excise tax increases are accompanied by a three-month retail sell-by-date anti-forestalling regulation applicable only to cigarettes and a six-month retail sell-by-date anti-forestalling regulation applicable only to heated tobacco products.

In Slovakia, Amendment to Act no. 106/2004 Coll. on Tobacco Excise Tax was adopted and published as Act no. 390/2020 Z. z. introducing a three-year fiscal roadmap from 2021 to 2023. As of February 1, 2021, the specific excise rate for cigarettes increased from EUR 64.10 to EUR 74.60 per 1,000 cigarettes; the minimum excise rate for cigarettes increased from EUR 100.10 to EUR 116.50 per 1,000 cigarettes; while the ad-valorem component remains unchanged (at 23%); fine-cut tobacco excise tax rate increases from EUR 76.70 to EUR 89.30 per 1kg. An additional increase will be applied on February 1, 2022, when the specific component for cigarettes is set at EUR 79.60 per 1,000 cigarettes, the minimum excise tax rate for cigarettes at EUR 124.30 per 1,000 cigarettes, and the fine-cut tobacco excise tax rate at EUR 95.30 per 1kg. The last increase will be applied on February 1, 2023, when the specific component for cigarettes is set at EUR 84.60 per 1,000 cigarettes, the minimum excise tax rate for cigarettes at EUR 132.10 per 1,000 cigarettes, and the fine cut tobacco excise tax rate at EUR 101.30 per 1kg. The excise tax increases are accompanied by a two-month retail sell-by-date regulation for cigarettes and six months for fine cut tobacco.

Effective February 1, 2021, the amended Act introduces increase in excise tax for smokeless tobacco products not consumed through a process of combustion (excluding nasal and chewing tobacco). The taxable base for smokeless tobacco products is the weight of tobacco in the smokeless tobacco product and the excise tax rate increases from EUR

76.70 per 1kg to EUR 132.20 per 1kg. Further increase will be applied as of February 1, 2022, when the excise tax rate is set to EUR 160.00 per 1 kg and as of February 1, 2023, when the excise tax rate is set to EUR 187.80 per 1 kg. The excise tax increases are accompanied by a three-month retail sell-by-date regulation.

### **Strong and Effective Regulation**

Philip Morris ČR a.s. and Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. support comprehensive regulation of tobacco and nicotine containing products based on the principle of harm reduction.

Technological and scientific developments of the recent years make it possible to shift the tobacco and nicotine market towards a future in which cigarettes are replaced by less harmful, yet satisfying, smoke-free alternatives offered to those adult smokers who would otherwise continue to smoke. In this context, sensible, risk-based regulation of smoke-free tobacco products, combined with effective restrictions on combustible products, such as cigarettes, can help address the harm caused by smoking more effectively – and faster – in combination with traditional regulatory measures.

Regulations should continue to dissuade people from starting to smoke combustible products or use nicotine products and encourage cessation. But it is equally clear that millions of men and women will continue to smoke, and they should have the access to better alternatives than cigarettes and information on them.

### **Tobacco Products Directive**

Across the EU, the Tobacco Products Directive (2014/40/EU) entered into force on May 19, 2014 and became applicable in the EU Member States as of May 20, 2016. In the Czech Republic, Act no. 180/2016 Coll. amending Act no. 110/1997 Coll. on foodstuffs and tobacco products and other related laws together with Decree no. 261/2016 Coll., which transpose the EU Tobacco Products Directive, entered into effect on September 7, 2016.

The legislation introduced new rules on – among others – the manufacturing, presentation and sale of tobacco products and related products, including certain rules for the commercialization of e-cigarettes and novel tobacco products, such as a pre-launch notification requirement. In addition, the new legislation includes other measures such as enlarged, combined health warnings covering 65% of the main surfaces of cigarette packs and roll-your-own tobacco, as well as dedicated health warnings for other types of tobacco and related products, enhanced reporting obligations, a ban on tobacco products with characterizing flavors (currently applicable to cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco), and a new set of requirements related to the tracking and tracing of tobacco products in order to enhance the effectiveness of illicit trade prevention. Cigarettes with a menthol characterizing flavor, including menthol capsules, were allowed to be marketed in the Czech Republic until May 20, 2020 only. Tracking and tracing requirements came into force on May 20, 2019 for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco and will come into force on May 20, 2024 for other tobacco products.

Furthermore, the Tobacco Products Directive regulates e-cigarettes as consumer goods rather than as medicinal products. If e-cigarettes qualify as medicinal products, other EU rules continue to apply.

In Slovakia, the Tobacco Products Directive was transposed to the Slovak national legislation by Act no. 89/2016 Coll.<sup>18</sup> on the manufacture, labelling and sale of tobacco products and related products and on the amendment and supplement to selected laws, effective as of May 20, 2016.

Cigarettes with a menthol characterizing flavor, including menthol capsules, were allowed to be marketed in Slovakia until May 20, 2020.

Tracking and tracing requirements entered into force on May 20, 2019 for cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco. Other tobacco products will be subject to tracking and tracing as of May 20, 2024.

### **Single-Use Plastics Directive**

EU Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment 2019/904 (Single-Use Plastics Directive<sup>19</sup>) entered into force on July 2, 2019 throughout the EU Member States. EU Member States, including the Czech Republic and Slovakia, are obliged to transpose its provisions into national legislations by July 3, 2021.

The objectives of this Single-Use Plastics Directive are to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health, as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative and sustainable business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.<sup>19</sup>

In order to achieve its objectives, the Directive introduces various measures for various types of goods. In the area of our business, the Directive concerns tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products. Specifically, under the Single-Use Plastics Directive, Member States will introduce marking requirements on product packaging, Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes, which will require producers to contribute to costs associated with the cleaning and collection of littered tobacco post consumption waste in public, as well to cost for awareness raising measures designed to inform consumers to correctly dispose cigarette butts and thereby reducing litter. Measures will be implemented gradually in several stages. Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme for tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products will need to be implemented in the EU Member States by January 5, 2023. More information on the scope of specific costs which Philip Morris ČR a.s. and Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. will have to bear in relation with the above-mentioned measures will only be known after the adoption of any implementing acts by the EU itself and then the local transposition legislation by the Czech Republic and Slovakia to be adopted by the end of June 2021.

---

<sup>18</sup> Act no. 89/2016 Coll. of 25 November 2015 on the manufacture, labelling and sale of tobacco products and related products and on the amendment and supplement to selected laws.

<sup>19</sup> Article 1 of the Directive 2019/904 of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment

## Expected economic and financial situation

Even in 2021, the main factor of the economic development will be the current COVID-19 pandemic and the emergency measures the governments might implement to contain the spread of the disease. Such measures resulted in a substantial slowdown in economic activity already in 2020. At this point in time we cannot predict the extent of the impact.

According to the Ministry of Finance forecast, real gross domestic product decreased by 6.1% in 2020 and a growth of 3.1% is expected for 2021; thus, the economic performance in 2021 will still be below that of 2019. The decline in the purchasing power of the population may be reflected in a decrease in demand. There is also a significant decrease in cross-border shopping by foreign tourists due to border closures and a decrease in tourism.

Sales of *IQOS* devices and *HEETS* are growing and we shall continue with our efforts to further increase our *IQOS* adult user base in 2021. In 2020, we launched the *IQOS VEEV* electronic cigarette and we will also strive to further increase its adult base in 2021. Our business will remain exposed to consumer down-trading to cheaper cigarettes and other nicotine-delivery alternatives, or to an increase in illicit trade.

There were increases of excise tax rate on tobacco products in 2020 and 2021. The increase is significantly higher than, for example, tax rate increases in 2016 to 2018. Translated into higher retail selling prices, it could lead to an additional decline of domestic demand for cigarettes, an increase of cross-border purchases of Czech consumers in countries with cheaper cigarettes, a decline of cross-border purchases of foreign tourists in the Czech Republic or to an increase in demand for illicit products, although the cross-border purchases were limited due to border closures in 2020 and still are limited also in 2021. A relatively modest increase in tobacco excise tax rates is approved for 2022 and 2023.

We remain committed to continuing to implement our planned productivity initiatives to manage our cost base.

## Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

The following risk factors should be read carefully in connection with evaluating our business and the forward-looking statements contained in this 2020 Annual Report. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, our operating results, our financial condition and the actual outcome of matters as to which forward-looking statements are made in this 2020 Annual Report.

- The impact that the recent COVID-19 outbreak and the emergency measures the governments have introduced and might choose to introduce in future to contain the disease's spread might have on our business is uncertain. The extent to which this pandemic impacts our business, operations and financial results will depend on numerous continuously evolving factors that we may not be able to accurately predict. These include the duration and scope of the pandemic; governmental, business and individuals' actions that have been and will be taken in response to the pandemic; the impact of the pandemic on economic activity and actions taken in response; the effect on the population and demand for products and the ability to sell them, including as a result of travel restrictions; and any facility closures.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has created significant societal and economic disruption, and resulted in closures of stores, factories and offices, and restrictions on manufacturing, distribution and travel, all of which will adversely impact our

business, results of operations, cash flows and financial position during the continuation of the pandemic. Our business continuity plans and other safeguards may not be effective to mitigate the results of the pandemic.

- Currently, significant risks include our diminished ability to convert adult smokers to our reduced-risk products , significant volume declines in our duty-free business and certain other key markets, disruptions or delays in our manufacturing and supply chain, increased currency volatility, and delays in certain cost saving, transformation and restructuring initiatives. Our business could also be adversely impacted if key personnel or a significant number of employees or business partners become unavailable due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The significant adverse impact of COVID-19 on the economic or political conditions in markets in which we operate could result in changes to the preferences of our adult consumers and lower demand for our products, particularly for our mid-price or premium-price brands. In addition, messaging about the potential negative impacts of the use of our products on COVID-19 risks may lead to increasingly restrictive regulatory measures on the sale and use of our products, negatively impact demand for our products, the willingness of adult consumers to switch to our reduced-risk products and our efforts to advocate for the development of science-based regulatory frameworks for the development and commercialization of reduced-risk products.

- The impact of these risks also depends on factors beyond our knowledge or control, including the duration and severity of the outbreak, its recurrence in our key markets, actions taken to contain its spread and to mitigate its public health effects, and the ultimate economic consequences thereof.

- Consumption of combustible tobacco products continues to decline. This decline is due to multiple factors, including increased taxes and pricing, governmental actions, the diminishing social acceptance of smoking, and the continuing prevalence of illicit products.

- Significant increases in cigarette-related taxes may disproportionately affect our profitability and make us less competitive versus certain of our competitors. Increases in cigarette taxes are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on our sales of cigarettes, due to resulting lower consumption levels, a shift in sales from manufactured cigarettes to other (cheaper) combustible products', and , from the premium price to the mid- or low-price cigarette categories, where we may be under-represented, and from local sales to legal cross-border purchases of lower price products, or to illicit products such as contraband, counterfeit and "illicit whites".

- We face intense competition, and our failure to compete effectively could have a material adverse effect on our profitability and results of operations. We compete primarily on the basis of product quality, brand recognition, brand loyalty, taste, innovation, packaging, service, marketing, advertising and retail price. We are subject to highly competitive conditions in all aspects of our business. The competitive environment and our competitive position can be significantly influenced by weak economic conditions, erosion of consumer confidence, competitors' introduction of lower-price products or innovative products, higher tobacco product taxes, higher absolute prices and larger gaps between retail price categories, and product regulation that diminishes the ability to differentiate tobacco products

- We may be unable to anticipate changes in adult consumer preferences or to respond to consumer behavior influenced by potential economic downturns. Our tobacco business is subject to changes in consumer preferences, which may be influenced by local economic conditions. To be successful, we must:
  - a. promote brand equity successfully;
  - b. anticipate and respond to new consumer trends;
  - c. develop new products or acquire distribution rights to these in order to broaden brand portfolios;
  - d. improve productivity;
  - e. convince adult smokers to convert to our smokeless nicotine products
  - f. ensure effective adult consumer engagement, including communication about product characteristics and usage of smokeless nicotine products;
  - g. provide excellent customer care;
  - h. ensure adequate production capacity to meet demand for our products; and
  - i. be able to protect or enhance margins through price increases.

In periods of economic uncertainty, adult consumers may tend to purchase lower-price brands, and the volume of our premium-price and mid-price brands and our profitability could be materially adversely impacted as a result.

- We may be unable to successfully commercialize reduced-risk products, we may be unable to successfully introduce new products, promote brand equity or we may be unable to develop strategic business relationships. Future results are also subject to the lower predictability of our reduced-risk product category's performance.

- Our profitability, and consequently, the amount of our dividend payout reflects our dual role of being a full risk entrepreneur of combustible portfolio products and a limited risk distributor for reduced-risk products. Our remuneration for commercialization of reduced-risk products is based on a set margin on revenues from sales. As a limited risk distributor, we do not own intellectual property rights for reduced-risk products and therefore do not absorb all the costs or bear the risks associated with such ownership. As our return is proportionate to our risk for commercializing reduced-risk products, the impact of the sales volume variances of such products on our profitability is limited. Consequently, if the current consumer preference trend towards reduced-risk products will continue and volume declines of combustible portfolio products accelerate, we do not expect that over time the additional profit generated from increased sales of reduced-risk products will offset the decreasing profits generated from the sales of combustible portfolio products.

- We lose revenues as a result of counterfeiting, contraband and cross-border purchases. Large quantities of counterfeit cigarettes are sold in the international market. We believe that Marlboro is the most heavily counterfeited international cigarette brand, although we cannot quantify the revenues we lose as a result of this activity. In addition, our revenues are reduced by contraband and legal cross-border purchases.

- Our ability to grow profitability may be limited by our inability to introduce new products or improve our margins through higher pricing and improvements in our brand mix. Our profit growth may suffer if we are unable to introduce new products successfully, to raise prices or to improve the proportion of our sales of higher margin products.

- Our ability to implement our strategy of attracting and retaining the best talent may be impaired by the decreasing social acceptance of cigarette smoking. The tobacco industry competes for talent with consumer products and other companies that enjoy greater societal acceptance. As a result, we may be unable to attract or retain the best talent.
- The failure of our information systems to function as intended, or their penetration by outside parties with the intent to corrupt them or our failure to adhere to strict data governance and cybersecurity protocols and to comply with privacy laws and regulations, could result in business disruption, litigation and regulatory action, and loss of revenue, assets or personal or other sensitive data. We use information systems to help manage business processes, collect and interpret business data and communicate internally and externally with employees, suppliers, customers and others. Some of these information systems are managed by third-party service providers. We have backup systems and business continuity plans in place, and we work with our internal specialists and these third-party service providers to protect our systems and data from unauthorized access. Nevertheless, failure of our systems to function as intended, or penetration of our systems by outside parties intent on extracting or corrupting information or otherwise disrupting business processes, could place us at a competitive disadvantage, result in a loss of revenue, assets or personal or other sensitive data, litigation and regulatory action, cause damage to our reputation and that of our brands and result in significant remediation and other costs to us. Failure to protect personal data and respect the rights of data subjects and to adhere to strict data governance and cybersecurity protocols could subject us to substantial fines under regulations such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation.

### **Sustainability and Social Responsibility**

For us, sustainability means creating a long-term value while minimizing the negative externalities associated with our products, operations and value chain and maximizing the positive impact we have on the world around us. Our ambition is to be a true leader in sustainable business practices. We therefore need to excel in many areas, starting first and foremost with our products. Through ground-breaking research PMI has developed a range of smoke-free products that are enjoyable for adult smokers and have the potential to significantly reduce health risks when compared to smoking cigarettes. One day we want to achieve a smoke-free future and replace cigarettes with these less harmful alternatives completely. Even though our product, and transformation of our business as such, is at the center of our sustainability efforts, we cannot omit other pillars – driving operational excellence, managing our social impact and reducing our environmental impact.

Embedding sustainability into our business strategy means adapting our way of working to respond to societal expectations. Sustainability is about legal compliance, ethical behavior, operational efficiency, and risk mitigation. In terms of allowing sustainability to be an element of competitive advantage, sustainability is also an opportunity for innovation and growth, building solutions that can bring positive impact to society. Sustainability is about how we translate societal expectations into business practices and how we identify societal needs and turn them into business opportunities.

We are a Top Employer and have been certified both a Top Employer Czech Republic and Top Employer Slovakia for the seventh consecutive year. We are also an EQUAL-SALARY Certificate holder. This prestigious certification is awarded by the Swiss EQUALSALARY Foundation in collaboration with the Geneva University and the consulting firm of PwC as an independent means of certifying the equal compensation of women and men for the same work positions. Since 2019,

Philip Morris ČR a.s. is also a signatory of the Czech Diversity Charter (Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. is a Slovak Diversity Charter signatory since 2017). Together with other businesses involved, we are committed to developing a tolerant working environment, irrespective of age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or health status.

Furthermore, we support the strict enforcement of laws that set a minimum age to purchase tobacco products and work closely with retailers and other partners to implement youth smoking prevention programs. In 2019, Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. continued to support the youth smoking prevention program “Age Matters”, launched in 1998. The objective of this program is to prevent the access of minors to tobacco products by encouraging retailers to comply with minimum age legislation for purchasing tobacco products. In 2020 Philip Morris ČR a.s. launched a Youth Access Prevention (YAP) Project for the Czech Republic at all retail points-of-sales (POS) of tobacco / nicotine-containing products. The YAP Project is focused on cooperation with our trade partners and their staff. The YAP Project consists of several phases - e.g. amendments to the contracts with trade partners, POS staff training, or distinct labelling of retail location with sticker indicating the prohibition of sales of tobacco and nicotine-containing products to minors. The aim of the Project is also to provide the POS staff some tips how to refuse to sell tobacco and nicotine-containing products to minors; and inform minors by a sticker at the entrance of the retail location that the above-mentioned products will not be sold to minors in the shop. At PMI, we are convinced that youth should not use tobacco or nicotine-containing products, and we adhere to this conviction in our activities. The importance we attach to the protection of minors from tobacco and nicotine is also evidenced by a letter from the company's CEO, Andrea Gontkovičová, to tobacco and nicotine products' retailers in September 2020. It confirms the company's commitment to protecting minors and emphasizes the role of retailers in preventing young people's access to tobacco and nicotine products.

For more than 29 years, Philip Morris ČR a.s. has been contributing significantly to charitable activities. When donating finances to charity, our company acts in accordance with the internal regulations of the Philip Morris International Inc. (PMI), which has designated key areas of support that define the company's charity program worldwide. In 2020, we continued to support organizations and projects aimed at helping disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and we focused also on education. The La Strada Czech Republic, which is the only organization in the Czech Republic that systematically tackles the problems of human trafficking and exploitation, can be mentioned as an example. We also continued our long-term cooperation with major charitable organizations in the Czech Republic, such as “Sun for All” and the largest platform for responsible business “Business for Society.” We also cooperated with Charta 77 Foundation, which is focused on supporting a wide range of projects. We also supported community projects focused on access to education within the location of our operations in the Kutná Hora Region, but we do not limit ourselves to this location exclusively.

In Slovakia, our charitable activities were focused on the areas of economic development and empowering women. Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. yearly organizes clothes collection for disadvantaged people across Slovakia and participates in the volunteering program “Our City” organized by the Pontis Foundation. The company has supported several organizations across the country that develop programs supporting youth from minorities or from socially disadvantaged backgrounds. Programs which support coworking for mothers were supported as well. Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. also focused on the continued support of communities, especially handicapped and homeless people.

The year 2020 was marked by COVID-19 situation. Within the Czech Republic, first of all we have prioritized our employees. We equipped them with the personal protection aids and made the disinfection available for them everywhere in the factory. Our overall financial and in-kind contribution to external stakeholders reached more than two tens of million within the Czech Republic. We have started with a rapid support of those in the front-line of the fight with COVID-19 by supporting three major central hospitals via an Extraordinary Fund of Philip Morris ČR a.s., at the very beginning of the pandemic. We have allocated CZK 7,245,000 for them. Funds were intended for procurement of lung ventilators and personal protection equipment (surgical masks, respirators, disposable gloves, disinfection etc.). We have purchased ozone generators for ambulances of the Medical Rescue Service of the Central Bohemian Region. We donated CZK 200,000 to the Kutná Hora Hospital, as part of the Kolín Regional Hospital, a.s., a hospital in the Central Bohemian Region, for the purchase of personal protective equipment. In addition, we have provided funding to Czech Association of Nurses for the recovery activities of nurses and other non-medical hospital staff involved in the care of patients with COVID-19 disease.

At the end of year 2020, we decided to establish the Extraordinary Fund of Philip Morris ČR a.s. No. II., to continue our support of those in the front-line of the fight with COVID-19. For this fund, we dedicated another several million Czech crowns intended for hospitals to acquire e.g., ultra-low freezers for the vaccines storage, but also for the purchase of personal protective equipment. We also provided financial resources to the Local Charity of Červený Kostelec, organization which operates the Home of St. Josef in Žireč and takes care of patients with multiple sclerosis. The money was intended to cover extra costs associated with the fight against COVID-19 (purchase of medical supplies and equipment). We contributed also to Hospice of St. Jan N. Neumann in Prachatice to purchase a vehicle, which simplified the access to mobile field service (testing on COVID-19) for people in home care in the region of South Bohemia. We supported the Regional Charity Kutná Hora by monetary contribution intended for the implementation of the COVID-related program. The aim is to prevent the spread of the disease to homeless people and to protect charity clients.

Concerning the in-kind donations in 2020, we consider the project Tablet from a heart to be the crucial one. This helped to equip number of retirement homes across the country, which were sealed off (family members could not visit relatives), with 900 pieces of digital tablets with data SIM cards. Elderly people could stay in touch with their families and connect with each other audio-visually.

We also distributed more than 200,000 pieces of surgical masks and over 1,380 litres of ANTI-COVID disinfection to municipalities, authorities, retirement homes, dentists etc. We launched food initiative to support communities – our factory canteen provided every working day for 2 months 50 meals to children and their families in precarious social and economic situation. Also an internal Philip Morris ČR employee's initiative “We are sewing together” (sewing of face masks for charity and for families and our employees) was successfully implemented.

Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. donated a total of 19 lung ventilators worth more than EUR 300,000 to hospitals in Bratislava and Košice to help fight COVID-19. We also helped vulnerable groups such as pensioners, single mothers with children, firefighters and medics in 11 cities across Slovakia by donating lunches purchased in HORECAs which were also significantly affected by COVID-19 crisis. In total, we donated 37,500 lunches worth a total of EUR 187,000. The project Tablet from a Heart was also implemented in Slovakia. As part of the project, we donated 550 tablets with SIM cards to the most vulnerable group in the retirement homes, so they could connect with their loved ones even during the times of

corona crisis. Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. has also donated protective equipment and disinfection to various NGOs, hospitals and volunteers to be used during COVID-19 public testing.

Philip Morris ČR a.s. has been continuously striving to reduce the environmental impact of its activities over the long term. For example, it is taking steps to reduce its energy and water consumption when it is economically and technologically feasible. For the Kutná Hora factory, the source of innovations in this area are also projects of other plants within the PMI Group, shared by the Knowledge Transfer Package.

Further non-financial information will be included in the separate Integrated Report 2020 of Philip Morris International Inc., which will be published no later than on 30 June 2021 and accessible at [www.pmi.com](http://www.pmi.com).

### **Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements**

This report and related communications contain, and Philip Morris ČR a.s. may from time to time make, written or oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in filings with the Czech National Bank or other authorities, in reports to shareholders and in press releases and investor webcasts. You can identify these forward-looking statements by use of words such as “strategy,” “expects,” “continues,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “will,” “estimates,” “intends,” “projects,” “goals,” “targets” and other words of similar meaning. You can also identify them by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts.

Philip Morris ČR a.s. cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be realized, although we believe we have been prudent in our plans and assumptions. Achievement of future results is subject to risks, uncertainties and inaccurate assumptions. Should any known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Investors should bear this in mind as they consider forward-looking statements and whether to invest in or remain invested in Philip Morris ČR a.s. securities.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge the 2020 Annual Report and the 2020 consolidated Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the financial situation, business activities and economic results of Philip Morris ČR a.s. and its consolidated group for the last accounting period, and prospects for the future development of its financial position, business activities and economic results.

In Kutná Hora on March 29, 2021



**Andrea Gontkovičová**  
Chairman of the Board of Directors  
Philip Morris ČR a.s.



**Petr Šedivec**  
Member of the Board of Directors  
Philip Morris ČR a.s.

## Report of the supervisory board

### **Report of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. on the results of its supervisory activities in the 2020 calendar year accounting period**

The Supervisory Board of the company Philip Morris ČR a.s. (the "Company") conducted its activities in accordance with Article 16 of the Company's Articles of Association and the relevant legal regulations.

Throughout 2020, the Company's Supervisory Board monitored and reviewed the progress and management of the Company's activities while paying special attention to its financial state. During the year, the Company's Supervisory Board was fully advised of the financial measures passed and also reviewed the capital expenditures against the budgets and the timetables for their implementation. Within its supervisory activities, the Supervisory Board also closely cooperated with the Audit Committee of the Company in all matters falling within the scope of these two bodies of the Company, including recommendation on statutory auditor.

The Company's Supervisory Board confirms that all projects of the Company were fully justified in terms of the Company's current and future needs. The Company's Supervisory Board agrees with the Company's business activities in 2020 and considers its economic results for the said year satisfactory.

As the Company's Supervisory Board found no shortcomings in the Company's business activities or operations, it hereby refers the shareholders to the Company's Annual Report for the 2020 calendar year accounting period, the report of the Board of Directors on the Company's Business Activities for the accounting period of 2020 and the Report of the Company's Board of Directors on Relations between Controlling Entity and Controlled Entity, and between Controlled Entity and Entities Controlled by the same Controlling Entity for the 2020 calendar year accounting period, with which it fully agrees.

### **Statement of the Company's Supervisory Board regarding the report of the Company's Board of Directors on Relations between Controlling Entity and Controlled Entity, and between Controlled Entity and Entities Controlled by the same Controlling Entity (the "Report on Relations") for the 2020 calendar year accounting period.**

The Company's Supervisory Board reviewed the Report on Relations for the 2020 calendar year accounting period within the meaning of Section 83 (1) of the Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on Corporations and Cooperatives (the "Business Corporations Act") and finds all the data contained therein accurate and has no reservations about it.

The Company's Supervisory Board agrees with the conclusion of the Company's Board of Directors that, in the relevant period, the Company suffered no detriment as a result of the execution of agreements between the Company and other entities from the group into which the Company belongs, other acts or measures carried out by the Company in the interest of these entities or at their initiative, or any performance or counter-performance by the Company, as stated in the Report on Relations for the 2020 calendar year accounting period. Consequently, no assessment of the settlement of any detriment pursuant to Sections 71 and 72 of the Business Corporations Act was necessary.

### **Statement of the Company's Supervisory Board to the Company's 2020 ordinary financial statements, the Company's 2020 ordinary consolidated financial statements and the proposal by the Board of Directors to approve the 2020 ordinary financial statements and the 2020 ordinary consolidated financial statements and distribute the profit, including the determination of the amount of profit shares**

The Company's Supervisory Board reviewed the Financial Statements and concluded that the accounting procedures used by the Company are appropriate and that the Company's accounting records are kept properly, both in accordance with the relevant legal and accounting regulations, and with the Company's Articles of Association.

The Company's Supervisory Board also reviewed the Proposal by the Board of Directors, found it to be fully compliant with the Company's economic condition and fully agrees with it.

In view of the above, the Company's Supervisory Board recommends that the Company's Ordinary General Meeting approves the Financial Statements as well as the Proposal by the Board of Directors.

**In Prague on March 29, 2021**



**Stefan Bauer**

**Chairman of the Supervisory Board**

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	5	3 104	3 599
Right-of-use assets	7	303	345
Intangible assets		4	3
Deferred tax assets	15	45	44
Other financial assets	9	107	108
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>3 563</b>	<b>4 099</b>
Inventories	8	891	1 674
Trade and other financial receivables	9	865	1 519
Other non-financial assets	9	2 649	2 671
Cash and cash equivalents	10	8 209	6 431
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>12 614</b>	<b>12 295</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>16 177</b>	<b>16 394</b>

EQUITY & LIABILITIES	Note	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Registered capital	11	2 745	2 745
Share premium and other shareholders' contributions		2 368	2 388
Retained earnings		3 544	4 299
Other reserves		2	2
<b>Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company</b>		<b>8 659</b>	<b>9 434</b>
<b>Non-controlling interest</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>8 660</b>	<b>9 435</b>
Deferred tax liability	15	206	230
Lease liabilities	7	204	233
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>410</b>	<b>463</b>
Trade and other financial liabilities	12	2 487	2 307
Other non-financial liabilities	12	244	250
Current income tax liabilities		191	149
Other tax liabilities	14	4 044	3 625
Provisions for current liabilities	18	35	50
Lease liabilities	7	106	115
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>7 107</b>	<b>6 496</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>7 517</b>	<b>6 959</b>
<b>Total equity &amp; liabilities</b>		<b>16 177</b>	<b>16 394</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

	Note	2020	2019
Revenues	4	17 883	17 092
Cost of goods sold	16	(9 145)	(8 384)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8 738</b>	<b>8 708</b>
Distribution expenses	16	(2 791)	(2 396)
Administrative expenses	16	(1 372)	(1 315)
Other operating income	19	318	113
Other operating expense	20	(439)	(100)
<b>Profit from operations</b>		<b>4 454</b>	<b>5 010</b>
Financial expense	21	(27)	(42)
Financial income	21	33	97
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>4 460</b>	<b>5 065</b>
Income tax expense	22	(933)	(1 044)
<b>Net profit for the year</b>		<b>3 527</b>	<b>4 021</b>
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
Owners of the parent		3 526	4 020
Non-controlling interest		1	1
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Currency translation adjustments *		—	(1)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>3 527</b>	<b>4 020</b>
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
Owners of the parent		3 526	4 019
Non-controlling interest		1	1
<b>Earnings per share basic and diluted (CZK/share)</b>	23	<b>1 285</b>	<b>1 467</b>

\* The Currency translation adjustments will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

\* The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statement

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company								
	Note	Registered capital	Share premium and other shareholders' contributions	Statutory reserve fund	Cumulative translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2019</b>		<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4 669</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9 797</b>
Net profit for the year	23	—	—	—	—	4 020	1	<b>4 021</b>
Currency translation adjustments		—	—	—	(1)	—	—	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>4 020</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4 020</b>
<i>Transactions with owners</i>								
Profit distribution	24	—	—	—	—	(4 393)	(1)	<b>(4 394)</b>
Share based payments		—	9	—	—	—	—	<b>9</b>
Forfeited dividends		—	—	—	—	2	—	<b>2</b>
Other		—	—	—	—	1	—	<b>1</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 prosince 2019</b>		<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 388</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4 299</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9 435</b>
Net profit for the year	23	—	—	—	—	3 526	1	<b>3 527</b>
Currency translation adjustments		—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3 526</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3 527</b>
<i>Transactions with owners</i>								
Profit distribution	24	—	—	—	—	(4 282)	(1)	<b>(4 283)</b>
Share based payments		—	(20)	—	—	—	—	<b>(20)</b>
Forfeited dividends		—	—	—	—	2	—	<b>2</b>
Other		—	—	—	—	(1)	—	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2020</b>		<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 368</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8 660</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

## Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

	Note	2020	2019
<i>Cash flow from operating activities</i>			
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>4460</b>	<b>5065</b>
Depreciation and amortization expense, including intangibles	16	729	703
Impairment and disposal of PP&E	5,16	120	237
Net interest (income) / expense		(7)	(57)
Gain on disposal of PP&E		(4)	(38)
Change in provisions		(16)	19
Other non-cash transactions, net		(17)	3
<b>Operating cash flows before working capital changes</b>		<b>5 265</b>	<b>5 932</b>
Changes in:			
Trade and other financial receivables and other non-financial assets		676	747
Trade and other financial liabilities and other non-financial liabilities		594	441
Inventories		782	(548)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>7 317</b>	<b>6 572</b>
Interest paid		(27)	(42)
Income tax paid		(916)	(1 060)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>6 374</b>	<b>5 470</b>
<i>Cash flow from investing activities</i>			
Purchase of PP&E	5	(334)	(390)
Proceeds from sale of PP&E		122	199
Purchase of intangible assets		(10)	(1)
Interest received		34	97
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>		<b>(188)</b>	<b>(95)</b>
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>			
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	24	(4 283)	(4 393)
Dividends paid to Non-controlling interest		(1)	(1)
Repayments of principle portion of lease liability		(128)	(119)
<b>Net cash used by financing activities</b>		<b>(4 412)</b>	<b>(4 513)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1 774</b>	<b>862</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>6 431</b>	<b>5 570</b>
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies		4	(1)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year</b>	10	<b>8 209</b>	<b>6 431</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2020

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 1.1 Group description

Philip Morris ČR a.s. (the “Company”) and its subsidiary Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. (the “Subsidiary”) (together the “Group”) produces, sells, distributes and markets tobacco products. The Company has a 99% interest in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. Philip Morris ČR a.s. is a joint-stock company registered in the Czech Republic. The Company was incorporated on March 28, 1991 and its registered address is Kutná Hora, Vítězná 1, Czech Republic. Its headquarters is in Prague and its manufacturing facility is in Kutná Hora.

Philip Morris ČR a.s. is an affiliate of Philip Morris International Inc. (“PMI”). As at December 31, 2020, Philip Morris International Inc. is the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

As at December 31, 2020, the only entity directly holding more than 20% of the registered capital of the Group was Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. (the “Parent company”), which held 77.6% of the registered capital.

#### Members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board as at December 31, 2020 were:

##### Board of Directors

---

Andrea Gontkovičová – Chairman

Peter Piroch

---

Piotr Cerek

Petr Šedivec

---

Petr Šebek

Replaced Tomáš Korkoš as of January 20, 2020

---

##### Supervisory Board

---

Stefan Bauer – Chairman

Alena Zemplerová

---

Sergio Colarusso

Stanislava Juríková

---

Richard Vašíček

Tomáš Hilgard

---

#### Members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board as at December 31, 2019 were:

##### Board of Directors

---

Andrea Gontkovičová – Chairman

Peter Piroch

Redplaced Árpád Könye as of October 1,2019

Replaced István Borus as of April 26,2019

---

Piotr Cerek

Petr Šedivec

Replaced Zarina Maizel as of September 23, 2019

---

Tomáš Korkoš

---

## Supervisory Board

---

Stefan Bauer – Chairman

Replaced Johannes Franciscus Gerardus Vroemen  
as of September 23, 2019

Alena Zemplerová

---

Sergio Colarusso

Stanislava Juríková

---

Tomáš Hilgard

Richard Vašíček

Replaced Ondřej Süsser as of December 10, 2019

---

The Company has its primary listing on the Prague Stock Exchange (Burza cenných papírů Praha, a.s.), trading from July 13, 1993.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2021.

### 1.2 Translation note

This annual report and the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Czech and in English. In all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the Czech version of these consolidated financial statements takes precedence over the English version.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (“IFRS”).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments, which are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9 as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The Group is responsible for estimates and assumption relating to the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations issued and effective, to the extent that they have been endorsed by the European Commission by the time of preparing this report. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

At the beginning of 2020, the existence of the new coronavirus causing COVID-19 disease was confirmed. The virus has since then spread worldwide. A number of various anti-pandemic, in particular restrictive measures were adopted to contain the spread of the virus among the population. These measures in turn had a large negative impact on a lot of business and economic activities within the year ending 31 December 2020.

Besides the drop in cross-border shopping, which affected our sales volumes in the respective channels, the COVID-19 pandemic has otherwise had limited impact on our business model. We managed to minimize all potential risks to our day to day operations thanks to our approach of ensuring health and safety for all our employees, contractors and related third parties. In light of these facts, we have not applied for any funds provided by the government to help companies mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

In valuing the assets and liabilities of the Group and meeting its going concern basis, the Board of Directors (the management) has considered the impact of the new coronavirus pandemic causing COVID-19.

## **2.2 Changes in accounting policies and procedures**

### **a) New standards, amendments, interpretations and improvements to existing standards mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020**

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from January 1, 2020 do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

## **2.3 Consolidation**

Subsidiary undertakings, which are those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the operations, are consolidated. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date when the Group ceases to have control.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains/losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The accounting policies for the subsidiary are changed, where necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

## **2.4 Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in the manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Group management team that makes strategic decisions.

## **2.5 Foreign currency transactions**

### **a) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity of the Group operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Czech crowns, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### **b) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing as at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

### **c) Subsidiary**

The results and financial position of the Subsidiary that has a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each separate statement of financial position presented are translated at the exchange rate as at the closing date;
- (ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated as at the dates of the transactions);
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

## 2.6 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and, except for freehold land, is subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Freehold land is subsequently stated at cost less any impairment charges. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are included in the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Group and the costs can be measured reliably.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Group and the costs can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, are depreciated from the time they are available for use, using the straight-line method.

### Estimated useful lives (in years) adopted in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Buildings and constructions	15 – 40
Machinery and equipment	8 – 15
IT equipment	3 – 5
Vehicles	3 – 8
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 10

Land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, as at each balance sheet 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 (see Note 2.8).

Property, plant and equipment that is retired, or otherwise disposed of, is eliminated from the consolidated statement of financial position, along with the corresponding accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss arising from retirement or disposal is included in net operating income.

## 2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software to use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful life (three to five years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs for more than one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include the costs of employees involved in software development and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives (three to five years).

## **2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Property, plant and equipment and other non-financial assets, including intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level, for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows (cash-generating units).

## **2.9 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories include the purchase price and related costs of acquisition (transport, customs duties, etc.). The carrying amount of merchandise is determined on the basis of FIFO. The carrying amount of materials, mainly represented by spare parts, is determined on the basis of weighted average costs.

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

## **2.10 Financial assets**

### **2.10.1. Classification and measurement**

The Group classifies its financial assets at the time of acquisition and upon initial recognition of the financial asset. The Group classifies its financial assets within debt financial instruments.

A debt instrument is to mean any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability to the other party. Financial assets under debt instruments are classified according to the Group's business model and the nature of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. In the context of the business model test, the Group verifies whether the objective of holding a financial asset is to collect all cash flows arising from it ("hold to maturity" model) or whether it is the objective to hold a financial asset and sell it (the "hold and sell" model). Further, the Group examines and determines whether the contractual terms and conditions associated with the cash flow rights relate only to the principal and interest, ie whether the debt instrument has only "basic debt characteristics". Interest is considered to be the compensation of the time value of money and the credit risk associated with lending the principal over a given period.

**Under debt instruments, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories:**

- a) Financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost determined by using the effective interest rate method (financial assets at amortized cost)
- b) Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value included in profit or loss (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)

### **Financial assets at amortized cost (portfolio AC)**

In this category, the Group recognizes debt instruments that are held within the business model that is intended to collect all contractual cash flows and which also have contractual cash flows representing only principal and interest payments on the principal outstanding. They are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (hereafter referred to as the amortized cost). During the financial years 2020 and 2019, the Group had only trade receivables held to maturity and loans and deposits within the PMI group. Loans and deposits are included in other financial assets.

### **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL portfolio)**

Within this category, the Group classifies all other debt instruments that cannot be classified into the above categories. These financial assets are held for trading or their contractual cash flows do not represent exclusively the payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. Consequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Under debt instruments, the Group had only trade receivables intended to be sold to factoring during the financial years 2020 and 2019 in this category.

Derivatives are classified in the FVPL category provided they do not qualify for hedge accounting. During the financial years 2020 and 2019, the Group did not have any assets in this category.

### **2.10.2. Impairment**

The Group applies impairment model under which an allowance is recognized before the credit loss arises. This is a IFRS 9 impairment model reflecting expected credit losses (ECL). With the exception of trade receivables, the Group applies the so-called general approach to impairment for the relevant financial assets (debt instruments reported at amortized cost - in the AC portfolio. For trade receivables, the Group has taken advantage of the possibility of applying a simplified approach using an impairment matrix.

#### **General approach to impairment**

Under the general approach, an entity recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) over the life of the financial instrument if there is a significant increase in the credit risk (measured by the probability of default over the life of the asset) from the initial recognition of the financial asset. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk associated with a financial instrument has not significantly increased since initial recognition, the entity shall recognize an allowance for the 12-month expected credit loss. The expected credit loss over the lifetime indicates the expected credit losses that arise as a result of all potential failures during the expected duration of the financial instrument. The 12-month expected credit loss is part of the expected credit losses over the life of a financial instrument that may occur within 12 months from the reporting date.

The group uses the three-step ECL model. Upon initial recognition of a financial asset, unless there is an evidence of a failure, the Group classifies the financial asset to Stage 1 and recognizes allowances corresponding to expected losses over the following 12 months. If the credit risk associated with the financial instrument has not significantly increased since the initial recognition date, the financial asset remains in Stage 1 and the allowance is measured at the date of the financial statement at the 12-month expected credit loss. If a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since the initial recognition date, the Group classifies the financial asset to Stage 2 and recognizes adjustments against the expected loss over the life of the financial asset at the reporting date. If the financial asset meets the definition of a default, the Group transfers it to Stage 3 and recognizes allowance corresponding to the expected loss over the life of the financial asset.

As a potential failure the Group considers a situation where it will not be able to collect any amounts owed under the terms initially agreed. As default indicators the Group considers significant financial difficulties of the borrower, the likelihood that

the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or financial restructuring, delay in payments or non-compliance with maturity of the instrument.

For selected future scenarios of potential development, the Group calculates the expected credit loss and probability-weighted results using the following formula:

Expected credit losses (ECL) = probability of default (PD) x loss given default (LGD) x exposure at default (EAD)

### **Simplified approach to impairment**

Simplified approach enables entities to report expected credit losses over the full period of time without the need to identify a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables and contract assets that do not have a significant element of financing, an entity recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses over its life (i.e. an entity must always apply a so-called simplified approach). For other trade receivables, other contractual assets, operating lease receivables and finance lease receivables, an accounting policy that can be applied separately to individual asset types (but which applies to all assets of the type) can be selected. An important element of financing exists when the timing of reimbursements agreed by the parties (explicitly or implicitly) results in a significant benefit for the customer or entity to finance the transfer of goods or services to the customer.

### **Application of simplified approach using impairment matrix**

For trade receivables without a significant element of financing, the Group determines the amount of allowances using the impairment matrix. The impairment matrix is based on applying the appropriate rate of loss to unpaid balances of trade receivables (i.e. age analysis of receivables).

When determining the amount of allowances through simplified approach, the Group proceeds in the following steps. The Group first divides its individual trade receivables into certain groups of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics. The Group concurrently identifies the most important factors affecting the credit risk of each group. In the second step, the Group sets a historical loss rate for each group with similar credit risk characteristics. This rate is set for 3 consecutive accounting periods. In the next step, the Group determines the expected loss rate for each group of receivables, which is further subdivided into sub-categories by the number of days past due. In determining the expected loss rate, the Group takes into account whether historical loss rates have been incurred under economic conditions that are consistent with the expected conditions during the exposure period of that portfolio of receivables at the reporting date. In the last step, the Group measures the amount of the allowance based on the current gross amount of receivables multiplied by the expected loss rate.

### **2.10.3. Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognized if the right to receive cash flows from financial assets has expired or has been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

### **2.11 Excise tax**

Excise tax on purchased fiscal stamps is initially recognized in the category "Other non-financial assets" and a corresponding liability is recognized in the category "Other tax liabilities". The asset is derecognized and reclassified to trade receivables upon sale of finished goods and merchandise subject to excise tax. Correspondingly, inventories and cost of goods sold do not include excise tax.

Excise tax in the Czech Republic has certain characteristics of sales tax while certain aspects of the taxation system are more of a production tax nature. Management has analyzed all the features of the excise tax system in the Czech Republic and came to the conclusion that the characteristics of the sale tax prevail. As a result the excise tax is excluded from revenues and operating expenses in the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

## **2.12 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months and less, bank overdrafts or other on-demand payable liabilities. Bank overdrafts and other on-demand payable liabilities are shown on the consolidated statement of financial position within Borrowings in current liabilities.

## **2.13 Trade Payables and Financial Liabilities**

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

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities only when the contractual liabilities of the Group are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of a derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

## **2.14 Deferred income tax**

Deferred income taxation is calculated using the liability method applied to all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Changes in deferred tax resulting from the changes in tax rates are recognized in the period in which the changes are enacted or substantially enacted.

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

Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax also affects other comprehensive income.

## **2.15 Employee benefits**

### **a) Pension obligations**

Contributions are made to the Government's retirement benefit and unemployment schemes at the statutory rates applicable during the year and are based on gross salary payments. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The expense for the contributions is charged to profit or loss in the same period as the related salary expense.

The Group also makes contributions to defined contribution schemes operated by external pension companies. These contributions are charged to profit or loss in the year to which the contributions relate. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

### **b) Redundancy and termination benefits**

Redundancy and termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement or contract expiry date. The Group recognizes redundancy and termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal.

### **c) Share-based payments**

PMI runs certain compensation plans for management of all PMI companies. The plans relate to the stock of PMI. These plans are equity settled share-based payment transactions. There are Performance Incentive Plans in place under which eligible employees receive deferred stock awards representing long-term equity compensation that delivers shares of PMI after a three-year service period (the vesting period). The compensation cost for deferred stock awards is determined by using fair value of the equity instruments awarded as at the grant date. Compensation cost is recognized over the vesting period on a straight-line basis as a charge to the employee benefits expense with a corresponding entry in equity. Amounts recognized as compensation expense in 2020 and 2019 were immaterial.

## **2.16 Provisions**

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation as at the balance sheet date.

## **2.17 Reporting of revenues and expenses**

All customer contracts are initially analyzed to identify all obligations and payments to the customer. Subsequently, the transaction price is determined, which is allocated in the case of more identified performance obligations according to the relevant key. Consequently, revenue is recognized for each performance obligation at the appropriate amount either at a certain point in time, or is recognized over several periods using accruals.

Revenues from the sale of goods are recognized when control is transferred to the buyer depending on the specific terms of the contract and when the amount of the consideration is agreed or is reliably determinable and payment is probable. This generally corresponds to the moment when products are delivered to wholesalers or when they are delivered to final consumers in the case of direct sales.

Revenues and costs are reported as follows:

### **a) Sales of goods**

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the Group has transferred control over the assets to the buyer. The revenue is recognized at the date of shipment.

### **b) Sales of services**

Revenue from the sale of services is recognized when the service is provided and the Group has the right to payment of a consideration. These are mainly processing services where the Group does not subsequently buy finished cigarettes and does not sell them on markets in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

### **c) Cost of goods sold**

Costs of goods sold include variable and fixed production costs, purchase price of purchased goods and royalties paid for products sold. Prior to the sale of goods, these costs are recorded in the value of inventory.

### **d) Distribution expenses**

Distribution expenses include personnel costs and overheads, depreciation and amortization applicable to the distribution function, as well as the costs of shipping, advertising, sales promotion, market research and customer service. These costs are not recorded in the value of inventory.

### **e) Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses include personnel costs and overheads as well as depreciation and amortization applicable to the administrative functions.

## **2.18 Interest income**

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

## **2.19 Dividend distribution**

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

## **2.20 Leases**

As a lessee 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, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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. Generally, the Company uses the estimated pre-tax cost of debt of the Company which reflects country-specific risk and the premium of the PMI group as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal or termination options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

The Company has elected to apply a recognition exemption allowed by the standard not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value leases comprise mainly IT and office equipment.

The Company has also elected to apply allowed practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead to account for them as a single lease component. This expedient is not applied in case of car leases.

The Company leases mainly office space, warehouses, cars and IT and office equipment. Cars are leased mostly for a period of 4 years.

### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1. Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market and liquidity risks are managed under approved policies by the central Treasury department of PMI group in Lausanne. Credit risk is managed primarily by the Group. PMI Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. Risk management is performed by the central Treasury department of PMI group in line with the written principles provided by the Board of Directors for overall risk management, which are based on PMI financial risk management policies.

##### a) Market risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Foreign exchange risk arises from future purchase and sale transactions and from assets and liabilities recognized in foreign currencies. To hedge part of this exposure, the Group occasionally uses currency option derivative instruments, transacted with PMI Treasury. No currency options were used by the Group in 2020 and 2019.

**The split of financial assets by currencies is as follows (in CZK million):**

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	527	203	—	—	—	730
Receivables from third parties - foreign	3	—	—	—	—	3
Receivables from PMI entities	84	48	—	—	—	132
Cash at banks	1 145	82	—	—	—	1 227
On-demand deposits with related parties	6 513	469	—	—	—	6 982
Other long term financial assets	106	1	—	—	—	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 378</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9 181</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	1 220	215	—	—	—	1 435
Receivables from third parties - foreign	—	1	—	—	—	1
Receivables from PMI entities	28	54	—	1	—	83
Cash at banks	1 229	47	—	—	—	1 276
On-demand deposits with related parties	5 096	59	—	—	—	5 155
Other long term financial assets	107	1	—	—	—	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 680</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8 058</b>

**The split of financial liabilities by currencies is as follows (in CZK million):**

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Payables to third parties - domestic	928	123	—	—	—	1 051
Payables to third parties - foreign	79	153	2	1	5	240
Payables to PMI entities	569	565	7	42	13	1 196
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2 487</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Payables to third parties - domestic	832	207	—	—	—	1 039
Payables to third parties - foreign	26	158	2	1	9	196
Payables to PMI entities	621	375	6	60	10	1 072
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2 307</b>

## Sensitivity analysis

### Sensitivity to exchange rates

The Group is exposed to the foreign currency risk arising from transactions performed mainly with companies in the European Union and companies within PMI group with the registered seat in Switzerland. The common currencies used by the Group are EUR, USD and CHF. The foreign currency risk is measured against the functional currency of the Company (CZK) as at the balance sheet date, when the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recalculated to the CZK by applying the Czech National Bank exchange rate.

The sensitivity analysis considers financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and it measures the impact from recalculation of these items as at the balance sheet date by using exchange rates published by the Czech National Bank as at December 31, 2020. The Group considers the movements of exchange rates against CZK in the following period +5% (appreciation of CZK) and -5% (depreciation of CZK) as possible.

The sensitivity analysis on exchange rate changes is prepared for individual currencies on the presumption that there is no movement in the exchange rates of other currencies.

**The following table presents the impact on profit before tax of an appreciation +5% or depreciation -5% of the CZK to foreign currencies (in CZK million) in 2020 (2019: +5%, -5%):**

2020		CZK depreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF	
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	(2)	—	(2)	
		CZK appreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF	
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	2	—	2	
2019		CZK depreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF	
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	(18)	—	(3)	
		CZK appreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF	
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	18	—	3	

### Sensitivity to interest rates

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk mainly in relation to short-term borrowings and short-term on-demand deposits with PMI companies, and as well the Group is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to factoring transactions with receivables. The Group assumes the possible movements of the yield curve in the following period by +100/-25 basis points.

For short-term loans receivable and short-term on-demand deposits with PMI companies, the impact on profit or loss before tax is determined on the basis of a defined change in the interest rate, which would have arisen at the beginning of the accounting period and based on the assumption that no other changes in the interest rate occurred during the entire accounting period. Other financial assets and liabilities are not considered to be sensitive to interest rate movements.

The following table presents the possible impact on profit or loss before tax of an expected increase (+100 basis points) or decrease (-25 basis points) of interest rates (in CZK million):

2020	Interest rate increased by 100 basis points	Interest rate decreased by 25 basis points
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	44	(11)

2019	Interest rate increased by 100 basis points	Interest rate decreased by 25 basis points
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	47	(12)

#### b) Credit risk

The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and merchandise on credit are made to customers who meet the Group's criteria for credit eligibility and have adequate credit history.

Considerable support in this area is provided by PMI Treasury specialists in Lausanne. Apart from PMI Treasury, the Group also uses the services of external rating agencies for counterparty analysis.

The financial insolvency of counterparty may result in immediate losses to the Group with an adverse impact on the Group's financial position. Therefore, the acceptance of new business is reliant on standard approval controls and procedures through the relevant departments of the Group. The Group's involvement with counterparties is managed by means of credit limits that are monitored and re-evaluated on a regular basis.

Active administration and management of receivables is incorporated into the credit risk management process and standard financial market instruments such as bank guarantees, advance payments and transfers of receivables through factoring without recourse are used to reduce the risks.

#### Receivables security

With respect to the security strategy of trade receivables, trade receivables are separated into receivables from domestic customers and PMI entities.

Bank guarantees, in certain cases, are used to secure receivables from domestic credit customers. Penalty interest on late payments is a compulsory preventative instrument for all contractual relationships. Trade receivables from domestic credit customers are divided into two groups: receivables secured by bank guarantees and unsecured receivables from customers eligible for unsecured credit. Unsecured credit is based on an overall and financial assessment of each individual customer including usage of external rating agencies.

Trade receivables from PMI entities are considered as low-risk receivables by the Group, and are therefore unsecured.

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Unimpaired financial assets not yet due	Unimpaired financial assets past due	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	723	7	<b>730</b>
Receivables from third parties - foreign	—	3	<b>3</b>
Receivables from PMI entities	84	48	<b>132</b>
Cash at banks	1 227	—	<b>1 227</b>
On-demand deposits with related parties	6 982	—	<b>6 982</b>
Other long-term financial assets	107	—	<b>107</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 123</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9 181</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Unimpaired financial assets not yet due	Unimpaired financial assets past due	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	1 427	8	1 435
Receivables from third parties - foreign	1	—	1
Receivables from PMI entities	73	10	83
Cash at banks	1 276	—	1 276
On-demand deposits with related parties	5 155	—	5 155
Other long-term financial assets	108	—	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 040</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8 058</b>

### Credit risk concentration of trade receivables

The Group monitors the concentration of credit risk of trade receivables by distribution regions.

#### Classification of trade receivables by distribution regions:

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	527	203	—	730
Receivables from third parties - foreign	—	—	3	3
Receivables from PMI entities	—	—	132	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>865</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	1 220	215	—	1 435
Receivables from third parties - foreign	—	—	1	1
Receivables from PMI entities	—	—	83	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 519</b>

The creditworthiness of financial assets at amortized cost

#### The Group uses the following criteria when determining the creditworthiness:

- Rating 1 includes receivables with a probability of default of up to 0.1%.
- Rating 2 includes receivables with a probability of default of up to 2%.
- Rating 3 includes receivables with a probability of default above 2%.
- Receivables from PMI companies and short-term loans provided within the PMI Group are classified as rating 1 (according to Standard & Poor's A-2 (2019: A-2)) in 2020.
- Cash in banks is ranked according to Moody's long-term deposit ratings. Banks and financial institutions used by the Group are only eligible for A-3 or higher (2019: A-3) (rating 1).

## Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)

Balance as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Creditworthiness	Stage				Total
		Stage 1 12-month ECL*	Stage 2 lifetime ECL* - without individual impairment	Stage 3 lifetime ECL* - individually impaired	Lifetime ECL* according to matrix of impairment	
Loans to companies in the PMI group	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables and financial assets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables at amortized cost	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

## Matrix of impairment for trade receivables at amortized cost

Balance as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	From the due date:				
	Before due	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 month	More than 3 months	Total
Expected losses (in %)	0,01%	0,02%	0,05%	0,10%	—
Gross book value	827	2	6	30	<b>865</b>
Allowance	—	—	—	—	—

## Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)

Balance as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Creditworthiness	Stage				Total
		Stage 1 12-month ECL*	Stage 2 lifetime ECL* - without individual impairment	Stage 3 lifetime ECL* - individually impaired	Lifetime ECL* according to matrix of impairment	
Loans to companies in the PMI group	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables and financial assets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables at amortized cost	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

## Matrix of impairment for trade receivables at amortized cost

Balance as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	From the due date:				Total
	Before due	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 month	More than 3 months	
Expected losses (in %)	0,01%	0,02%	0,05%	0,10%	—
Gross book value	1 501	4	11	3	<b>1 519</b>
Allowance	—	—	—	—	—

### c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash. Liquidity of the Group is managed and controlled by the central Treasury department of PMI group via domestic and international cash pool arrangements. Based on PMI policies, the Group prepares a weekly cash flow projection for the following month and monthly cash flows projections for the following 12 months.

### Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities (undiscounted cash flows)

Balance as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Less than 3 months
Trade payables to third parties and PMI entities	2 390
Dividend payable	8
Other financial liabilities	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 487</b>

Balance as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Less than 3 months
Trade payables to third parties and PMI entities	2 045
Dividend payable	5
Other financial liabilities	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 307</b>

To mitigate the risk and enhance cash and liquidity management, the Group sold a portion of its trade receivables to a financial institution in 2020 and 2019. In all those transactions, the Group retained no participating interests. The financial institution has no recourse for failure of debtors to pay when due.

### 3.2. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Equity as presented in these consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiary is considered as capital of the Group for the capital management purposes.

### 3.3. Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices as at the balance sheet date. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing as at each balance sheet date. The carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The carrying amounts of other non-current financial assets are also assumed to approximate their fair values, which were determined as the present value of future cash flows based on market interest rates at the balance sheet date, and which qualify for Level 2 in accordance with IFRS 13.

#### 4. SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of an entity that earns revenues and incurs expenses and whose financial results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about the allocation of resources and assessment of performance. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Group's management team.

The Group's management team monitored performance of the Group with reference to the geographical areas covered by the Group's operations. Following the operating model change in Production as of January 1, 2015 the Group's management started to monitor performance with reference to the type of business activity in combination with the geographical area. In line with this change the Group's reportable segments as of 2015 are the Manufacturing Service related activities and the Distribution related activities further allocated by markets to Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.

For the decision making and resource allocation purposes the Group's management team reviews management profit from operations. Management profit from operations in segment reporting excludes other non-allocated operating income/expense, interest income/expense and provision for income taxes, as these are centrally managed and accordingly such items are not presented by segment since they are not regularly provided by segment to the Group's management team.

Information about total assets by segment is not disclosed because such information is not reported to or used by the Group's management team.

**The segment results for the period ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:**

(in CZK million)	Czech Republic (Distribution)	Slovak Republic (Distribution)	Manufacturing Service	Total
Total gross segment revenues	12 803	5 024	—	<b>17 827</b>
Inter-segment revenues	(2 368)	—	—	<b>(2 368)</b>
Services provided	109	—	2 315	<b>2 424</b>
<b>External revenues</b>	<b>10 544</b>	<b>5 024</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>17 883</b>
Management gross profit	5 886	3 164	1 653	<b>10 703</b>
Management profit from operations	2 600	1 640	336	<b>4 576</b>

**The segment results for the period ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:**

(in CZK million)	Czech Republic (Distribution)	Slovak Republic (Distribution)	Manufacturing Service	Total
Total gross segment revenues	12 685	4 530	—	<b>17 215</b>
Inter-segment revenues	(2 550)	—	—	<b>(2 550)</b>
Services provided	76	—	2 351	<b>2 427</b>
<b>External revenues</b>	<b>10 211</b>	<b>4 530</b>	<b>2 351</b>	<b>17 092</b>
Management gross profit	6 233	2 899	1 762	<b>10 894</b>
Management profit from operations	3 057	1 553	388	<b>4 998</b>

**A reconciliation of management gross profit to gross profit is provided as follows:**

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Management gross profit</b>	<b>10 703</b>	<b>10 894</b>
Royalties	(671)	(728)
Fixed manufacturing expenses	(1 294)	(1 457)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>8 738</b>	<b>8 709</b>

Royalties and fixed manufacturing expenses are for the purpose of Group's management team review excluded from management gross profit, but these amounts are deducted when determining profit from operation.

**A reconciliation of management profit from operations to profit before income tax is provided as follows:**

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Management profit from operation</b>	<b>4 576</b>	<b>4 998</b>
Other operating income / (expense), net	(122)	13
Interest income	33	98
Interest expense	(27)	(42)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>4 460</b>	<b>5 067</b>

**Depreciation, amortization and impairment charge included in management profit from operations allocated to individual segments in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:**

(in CZK million)	Czech Republic (Distribution)	Slovak Republic (Distribution)	Manufacturing Service	Total
2020	65	38	746	<b>849</b>
2019	60	34	846	<b>940</b>

**Revenues are derived from sales of tobacco products and services. Breakdown of the revenues is as follows:**

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sales of merchandise	15 459	14 665
Sales of services	2 424	2 427
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 883</b>	<b>17 092</b>

**Revenue analysis by timing of revenue recognition:**

(CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sales reported at time of shipment	15 459	14 665
Revenues reported over time	2 424	2 427
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 883</b>	<b>17 092</b>

The Group classifies revenues by timing of revenue recognition according to IFRS 15 as of 2018.

Revenues from customers or groups of customers under common control exceeding 10% of the Group's revenues: revenue of CZK 6 207 million (2019: CZK 5 188 million) derived from one customer is included in segment Czech Republic (distribution) and revenue of CZK 2 315 million (2019: CZK 2 351 million) derived from the PMI group of companies is included in segment Manufacturing Services. The total of the Group's non-current assets, other than deferred tax assets and other financial assets, located in the Czech Republic is CZK 3 321 million from which CZK 3 109 million is used to support Manufacturing service related activities (at December 31, 2019: CZK 3 643 million) and CZK 212 million to support Distribution related activities (at December 31, 2019: CZK 200 million) and those located in Slovak Republic supporting only Distribution activities is CZK 90 million (at December 31, 2019: CZK 104).

## 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(in CZK million)	Property, Buildings & Constructions	Vehicles & Machinery Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Constructions in progress & Advances paid	Total
<i>As at January 1, 2019</i>					
Cost	2 194	7 248	64	505	10 011
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 679)	(4 111)	(44)	—	(5 834)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>3 137</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4 177</b>
<i>Year ended December 31, 2019</i>					
Opening net carrying amount	515	3 137	20	505	4 177
Additions cost	27	327	11	25	390
Disposal net carrying amount	—	(237)	—	—	(237)
Transfers*	14	366	2	(382)	—
Depreciation charge	(85)	(640)	(6)	—	(731)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>2 953</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3 599</b>
<i>As at December 31, 2019</i>					
Cost	2 226	7 168	67	148	9 609
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 755)	(4 215)	(40)	—	(6 010)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>2 953</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3 599</b>
<i>Year ended December 31, 2020</i>					
Opening net carrying amount	471	2 953	27	148	3 599
Additions cost	16	105	8	205	334
Disposal net carrying amount	—	(120)	—	—	(120)
Transfers*	28	92	3	(123)	—
Depreciation charge	(96)	(605)	(8)	—	(709)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>2 425</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3 104</b>
<i>As at December 31, 2020</i>					
Cost	2 258	6 983	75	230	9 546
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 839)	(4 558)	(45)	—	(6 442)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>2 425</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3 104</b>

\* Transfers represent capitalization of PP&E from construction in progress and advances paid.

During the period the Group disposed of several assets which have been identified as no longer needed and approved for scrapping in amount of CZK 10 million (2019: CZK 96 million). All investments in property, plant and equipment were financed by the Group's own resources

## 6. IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In 2020 the Group revised the net book value of equipment. As a result of this revision, there was no impairment loss recognized in 2020. There was no impairment loss recognized in 2019.

## 7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The recognised right-of-use assets relate to following types of assets:

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Office space and warehouse	172	231
Cars	50	46
Store	72	80
Employee flats	9	11
<b>Total right-of-use assets</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>368</b>

The recognised lease liabilities relate to following types of liabilities:

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current liabilities	106	116
Non-current liabilities	204	233
<b>Total right-of-use liabilities</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>349</b>

Interest expense on lease liabilities included in finance costs represented amount CZK 10 million (2019: CZK 12 million).

## 8. INVENTORIES

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Materials	78	81
Merchandise	813	1 593
<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1 674</b>

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense in Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in 2020 and included in costs of goods sold amounted to CZK 7 180 million (2019: CZK 6 198 million).

## 9. TRADE AND OTHER FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES AND OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Trade and other financial receivables</b>		
Third parties at amortized cost	733	1 436
Related parties	132	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1 519</b>
<b>Other non-financial assets</b>		
Other assets - excise tax	2 612	2 645
Prepayments	31	26
Other assets	6	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 649</b>	<b>2 671</b>
<b>Other non-current financial assets</b>		
Other financial assets	107	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>

## 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash at banks	1 227	1 276
On-demand deposits with related parties (see Note 26)	6 982	5 155
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 209</b>	<b>6 431</b>

On-demand deposits with related parties are interest bearing short-term loans - see Note 26 for the analysis of short-term receivables from related parties.

**Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts for the purposes of the consolidated cash flow statement include the following:**

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	8 209	6 431
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 209</b>	<b>6 431</b>

## 11. REGISTERED CAPITAL

The Company's registered capital of 2 745 386 shares has a nominal value of CZK 1 000 per share and is fully paid. No changes in the registered capital or the number and type of shares have occurred during the last two years.

### The registered capital is allocated as follows:

	Number of shares	Value in CZK
Unregistered ordinary shares certificated	831 688	831 688 000
Registered ordinary shares dematerialized	1 913 698	1 913 698 000
<b>Total ordinary shares</b>	<b>2 745 386</b>	<b>2 745 386 000</b>

The identification mark of the Company's shares according to the international numbering system is ISIN: CS0008418869.

The rights and obligations of the shareholders are set out in the legal regulations and in the Articles of Association of the Company, all shares bear the same rights and obligations.

The authorized owners of the shares are entitled to participate in the decision making at General Meetings. At the General Meeting the shareholders have the right to vote, to ask for explanations and to receive answers to questions about matters concerning the Company as well as matters concerning entities controlled by the Company, and to submit proposals and counterproposals.

Voting rights apply to all shares issued by the Company and may be limited or excluded only where stipulated by law. The Company is not aware of any restrictions on or exclusions of voting rights attached to the shares that it has issued other than those restrictions on and exclusions of voting rights stipulated by law.

The shareholders are further entitled to a share of the Company's profit (i.e. dividends). The shareholders may not demand a refund of their investment contribution during the existence of the Company or even in the event of its dissolution.

If the Company goes into liquidation, the shareholders are entitled to a share on the liquidation estate.

A shareholder is obliged to pay the issue price and the share premium, if any, for the shares he/she has subscribed.

The Company has not issued any securities with special rights excluding ordinary shares described above.

The Company's shares are admitted for trading on the public market organized by the Prague Stock Exchange and by the Czech shares trading system of the company RM-SYSTÉM, česká burza cenných papírů a.s. As at December 31, 2020, 2 745 386 shares were publicly held, out of which 77.6% were held by the company Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V.

## 12. TRADE AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Trade and other financial liabilities</b>		
Third parties	501	221
Other related parties	1 024	1 072
Accrued expenses	865	752
Dividends payable	8	5
Other financial liabilities	89	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>2 307</b>
<b>Other non-financial liabilities</b>		
Amounts due to employees	160	163
Social security and health insurance	73	76
Deferred revenues	10	10
Other liabilities	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>250</b>

Trade payables to related parties are disclosed in Note 26.

## 13. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Trade and other financial receivables	Trade and other financial payables
Gross amounts of recognized financial assets / liabilities	482	2 104
Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities / assets set off in the balance sheet	383	383
Net amounts of financial assets / liabilities presented in the balance sheet	865	2 487
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2 487</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019(in CZK million)	Trade and other financial receivables	Trade and other financial payables
Gross amounts of recognized financial assets / liabilities	1 888	2 676
Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities / assets set off in the balance sheet	(369)	(369)
Net amounts of financial assets / liabilities presented in the balance sheet	1 519	2 307
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>2 307</b>

## 14. OTHER TAX LIABILITIES

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
VAT	424	358
Excise tax	3 601	3 247
Other taxes	19	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 044</b>	<b>3 625</b>

## 15. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The offset amounts are as follows:

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets not offset	45	44
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>
Deferred tax assets offset	58	58
Deferred tax liabilities	(264)	(288)
<b>Deferred tax liability net</b>	<b>(206)</b>	<b>(230)</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
– Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	101	100
– Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	2	2
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
– Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	(264)	(288)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(264)</b>	<b>(288)</b>

The gross movement in the deferred income tax is as follows:

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
January 1 - Deferred tax liability net	(186)	(195)
Charge to profit or loss	25	9
<b>December 31 - Deferred tax liability net</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(186)</b>

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities (in CZK million)	Accelerated tax depreciation
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>(291)</b>
Charge to profit or loss	3
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>(288)</b>
Charge to profit or loss	24
<b>As at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>(264)</b>

Deferred tax assets (in CZK million)	Provisions for inventories	Share-based payments	Unrealized profit elimination	Other	Total
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>96</b>
Credit to profit or loss	(8)	2	(2)	14	6
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>102</b>
Credit to profit or loss	8	(4)	(3)	—	1
<b>As at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>103</b>

Effective from January 1, 2010, the rate of 19% is used for calculation of corporate income tax and deferred tax in the Czech Republic.

Effective from January 1, 2017, the rate of 21% is used for calculation of corporate income tax and deferred tax in the Slovak Republic.

## 16. EXPENSES BY NATURE – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Changes in inventories of merchandise	1 171	821
Own work capitalized	—	(1)
Raw materials, consumables used and merchandise sold	5 881	5 172
Services	2 902	2 854
Royalties	671	728
Employee benefits expense	1 471	1 362
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charge	849	940
Other	363	203
<b>Costs of goods sold, distribution and administrative expenses</b>	<b>13 308</b>	<b>12 079</b>

## 17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Wages and salaries, including termination benefits of CZK 65 million (2019: CZK 59 million)	1 042	984
Social security and health insurance	125	118
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	211	202
Share-based payments	10	8
Other employee-related costs	83	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 471</b>	<b>1 362</b>

As at December 31, 2020, the Group employed 1 527 employees, out of which 158 were employed by Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in the Slovak Republic (2019: 1 367, in the Slovak Republic 147).

The Group is legally required to make contributions to government health, pension and unemployment schemes. During 2020, the Group paid contributions at an average rate of 31% of gross salaries (2019: 33%) and is not required to make any contributions in excess of this statutory rate.

The Group has a voluntary pension plan for employees under which the Group makes contributions on behalf of the Group's employees to independent pension plan providers, under approved defined contribution schemes.

Principles of employment and remuneration are covered by the Collective Labour Agreement. Audit of the observances of labour law regulations in the Group takes place during the Collective Labour Agreement negotiations.

## 18. PROVISIONS FOR CURRENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2020 Management of the Company identified plans related to the organizational restructuring. The Company created provision for termination in the amount of 7 million CZK.

As at December 31, 2019 did not identify any plans related to the organizational restructuring.

According to the valid Collective Labour Agreement, the Group created provision for employment anniversary and jubilee bonuses and for retirement bonus in the amount of CZK 12 million as at December 31, 2020 (2019: CZK 14 million).

## 19. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Foreign exchange rate gains	305	72
Gains on sale of PP&E	13	40
Other income	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>113</b>

## 20. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Foreign exchange rate losses	425	80
Bank charges	5	7
Loss on sales of PP&E	1	3
Other expense	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>100</b>

## 21. NET PROFITS AND LOSSES FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2020 (in CZK million)	Receivables	Cash equivalents	Payables	Total
Foreign exchange gain	122	33	150	<b>305</b>
Interest income	—	33	—	<b>33</b>
Foreign exchange losses	(110)	(62)	(253)	<b>(425)</b>
Interest expense	—	(27)	—	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Net gain / (loss)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(103)</b>	<b>(114)</b>

2019 (in CZK million)	Receivables	Cash equivalents	Payables	Total
Foreign exchange gain	13	9	50	<b>72</b>
Interest income	—	97	—	<b>97</b>
Foreign exchange losses	(16)	(18)	(46)	<b>(80)</b>
Interest expense	—	(42)	—	<b>(42)</b>
<b>Net gain</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>

## 22. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Current tax	(956)	(1 054)
Deferred tax (see Note 15)	23	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>(933)</b>	<b>(1 044)</b>

The statutory income tax rate in the Czech Republic for the 2020 and 2019 assessment periods was 19 %.

The statutory income tax rate in the Slovak Republic for the 2020 and 2019 assessment period was 21 %.

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

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Profit before tax	4 460	5 065
Applicable tax rate	19 %	19 %
<b>Tax calculated at local tax rate applicable to profit before tax</b>	<b>(848)</b>	<b>(962)</b>
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(71)	(77)
Income not subject to tax	(5)	(4)
Tax adjustment of prior year	(10)	(1)
Other	(2)	(6)
<b>Tax charge</b>	<b>(936)</b>	<b>(1 050)</b>

## 23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company by the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2020	2019
Income attributable to shareholders (in CZK million)	3 526	4 020
Number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	2 745	2 745
<b>Basic earnings per share in CZK</b>	<b>1 285</b>	<b>1 464</b>

## 24. PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

The dividends approved outside the General Meeting („per rollam“) between April and June 2020 and by the Annual General Meeting in April 2019 were CZK 4 283 million (CZK 1 560 per share) and CZK 4 393 million (CZK 1 600 per share), respectively.

Besides dividends paid by Philip Morris ČR a.s., Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. paid dividends to Non-controlling interest in the amount of CZK 1 million (2019: CZK 1 million).

Disbursement of dividends from the 2020 results will be decided outside the General Meeting („per rollam“) scheduled between April 15, 2021 and May 21, 2021.

## 25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group does not have any pending legal, administrative or arbitration proceedings that had or might have a substantial effect on the financial situation of the Group.

The tax authorities have carried out full-scope tax audits of the Group up to the year 2008 in the Czech Republic and up to the year 2005 in the Slovak Republic. The tax authorities may at any time inspect the books and records within 3 years subsequent to the reported tax year in the Czech Republic and within 5 years in the Slovak Republic, and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. The Group's management is not aware of any circumstances which may give rise to a potential material liability in this respect.

## 26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group considers Parent company and other companies of the PMI group of companies (“Other related parties”), members of its Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and parties close to such members of management to be related parties.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

### a) Sales of goods, merchandise and services to affiliates within PMI

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
<i>Sales of merchandise</i>		
Other related parties	958	47
<i>Sales of materials</i>		
Other related parties	5	2
<i>Sales of PP&amp;E</i>		
Other related parties	118	192
<i>Sales of services</i>		
Other related parties	2 427	2 427
<i>Recharges</i>		
Other related parties	1	12
<i>Interest Income</i>		
Other related parties	39	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 548</b>	<b>2 768</b>

### b) Purchases of merchandise and services from affiliates within PMI

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
<i>Purchases of merchandise and materials</i>		
Other related parties	5 609	6 130
<i>Purchases of PP&amp;E and intangible assets</i>		
Other related parties	149	13
<i>Purchases of services</i>		
Other related parties	896	816
<i>Royalties paid</i>		
Other related parties	671	728
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 325</b>	<b>7 687</b>

### c) Dividends

In 2020 Company paid to Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. the total amount of CZK 3 323 million. The dividends paid to Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. in 2019 amounted to CZK 3 408 million.

Except for dividends there were no other transactions with the Parent company during the last two years.

#### d) Balances with affiliates within PMI

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>Receivables from related parties</i>		
Other related parties	132	83
<i>Payables to related parties</i>		
Other related parties	1 024	1 072
<i>Loans and deposits</i>		
Other related parties	6 982	5 155

Loans and deposits with related parties include interest-bearing on-demand deposits (cash pool) of CZK 6 982 million with Philip Morris Finance S.A. (2019: CZK 5 155 million). All short-term loans and deposits are classified as cash and cash equivalents in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and as at December 31, 2019.

The interest rate for short-term loan is calculated as week PRIBOR plus/minus a margin applicable in accordance with market practice for deposits with similar duration and liquidity, the interest rate for on-demand deposits is calculated as overnight PRIMEAN - 0.25%, i.e. PRIMEAN ((overnight PRIBOR + overnight PRIBID)/2) plus/minus a margin applicable in accordance with market practice for deposits with similar duration and liquidity.

The actual interest rates reflect the current money market and the nature of the loan. The average effective interest rate of short-term loan and on-demand deposits in 2020 was 0.5% p.a. (2019: 1.5% p.a.) in the Czech Republic and 0.25% p.a. (2019: 0.08% p.a.) in the Slovak Republic

#### e) Key management compensation

Key management compensation includes the remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board for the performance of the office according to the agreements on performance of the office of a member of the Board of Directors or, Supervisory Board, respectively.

The compensation of the members of management who are employees of the Group or an entity within the PMI Group comprises the remuneration for the performance of the office of a member of the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board, respectively, as mentioned above, an annual base salary, bonuses based on individual performance, share-based payments and other income in-kind such as cars for use, lunch allowances, pension contributions, life and accident insurance and termination benefits as described below. In addition to this, the members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board, respectively, who are employees of Philip Morris Services S.A. or other PMI entities also have other income in-kind such as the payment of rent and school fees.

Termination benefits of the members of management who are employees of the Group, whose employment agreement was terminated by notice on the basis of the reason pursuant to §52, letters a) to e) of the Labour Code or by an agreement on the same grounds, include an increased severance pay in accordance with the Employment Redundancy Program specified in the Collective Labour Agreement. Termination benefits of the members of management who are employees of an entity within the PMI Group are paid according to the employment agreement with their respective employer and the provisions of the PMI International Assignment principles and practices.

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Salaries, other short-term employee benefits	55	40
Share-based payments	5	7
Income in-kind	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>

There was no termination benefit for Board of Directors and Supervisory Board members recognized in 2020 and 2019.. The term of office for Board of Directors and Supervisory Board members is three years.

#### **f) Information on the number of shares issued by the Company to Executives**

Members of the Supervisory Board did not own any shares of Philip Morris ČR a.s. at December 31, 2020 and at December 31, 2019.

No other persons with executive powers as defined by Section 2 par. 1 letter b) of Act No. 256/2004 Coll. on Capital Market Undertakings, as amended, owned any share of Philip Morris ČR a.s. at December 31, 2020 and at December 31, 2019.

#### **g) Contractual and other commitments to related parties**

Contractual and other commitments to related parties that are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements are considered as obligations to exchange resources in the future under binding agreements.

As at December 31, 2020, the Group had no material commitments in respect of related parties except for the future obligation to services purchase in the total estimated value of CZK 356 million (commitment value as at December 31, 2019: CZK 326 million).

The Group entered in the past into a number of binding service agreements, under which some performance obligations are yet to be delivered. Those agreements mostly have two or six month termination notice. The total estimated value of services to be purchased under these agreements during their respective termination terms is disclosed above.

According to the agreements with trademark owners, Philip Morris Global Brands Inc., Philip Morris Products S.A. and CTPM International S.A., the Group has to pay royalties in respect of tobacco products sold in the Czech and Slovak Republic. During the 2020, the Group incurred under these agreements royalties expense of CZK 671 million (2019: CZK 728 million). These agreements shall continue indefinitely until terminated by either party. Management expects the royalty expense in 2021 to be at approximately similar level as in 2020.

## 27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No subsequent events have occurred after the balance sheet date that would have a material impact on these consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2020.

### **Authorization of the financial statements**

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors and have been signed below on its behalf. The consolidated financial statements are subject to approval by shareholders of the Company at the General Meeting of shareholders. Until this approval is given, the consolidated financial statements could be amended.

**In Kutná Hora on March 29, 2021**



Andrea Gontkovičová  
Chairman of the Board of Directors



Petr Šedivec  
Member of the Board of Directors

Separate Statement of Financial Position  
at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

ASSETS	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	4	3 088	3 580
Right-of-use assets	6	230	262
Intangible assets		3	1
Investments in subsidiary	1	19	19
Other financial assets	8	107	108
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>3 447</b>	<b>3 970</b>
Inventories	7	713	1 255
Trade and other financial receivables	8	820	1 488
Other non-financial assets	8	2 609	2 561
Cash and cash equivalents	9	7 658	6 325
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>11 800</b>	<b>11 629</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>15 247</b>	<b>15 599</b>
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Registered capital	10	2 745	2 745
Share premium and other shareholders' contributions		2 362	2 381
Retained earnings		3 463	4 284
<b>Equity</b>		<b>8 570</b>	<b>9 410</b>
Deferred tax liability	14	206	230
Lease liabilities	6	158	173
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>364</b>	<b>403</b>
Trade and other financial liabilities	11	2 009	1 822
Other non-financial liabilities	11	190	201
Current income tax liabilities		177	147
Other tax liabilities	13	3 839	3 480
Provisions for current liabilities	17	20	46
Lease liabilities	6	78	90
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>6 313</b>	<b>5 786</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6 677</b>	<b>6 189</b>
<b>Total equity &amp; liabilities</b>		<b>15 247</b>	<b>15 599</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

	Note	2020	2019
Revenues	18	15 301	15 217
Cost of goods sold	15	(8 003)	(7 590)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>7 298</b>	<b>7 627</b>
Distribution expenses	15	(1 922)	(1 734)
Administrative expenses	15	(1 032)	(1 027)
Other income		96	99
Other operating income	19	310	112
Other operating expense	20	(431)	(94)
<b>Profit from operations</b>		<b>4 319</b>	<b>4 983</b>
Financial income		34	97
Financial expense	21	(25)	(41)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>4 328</b>	<b>5 039</b>
Income tax expense	22	(867)	(1 007)
<b>Net profit for the year</b>		<b>3 461</b>	<b>4 032</b>
Other comprehensive income		—	—
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>3 461</b>	<b>4 032</b>
<b>Earnings per share basic and diluted (CZK/ share)</b>	23	<b>1 261</b>	<b>1 469</b>

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company					
	Note	Registered capital	Share premium and other shareholders' contributions	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2019</b>		<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 374</b>	<b>4 643</b>	<b>9 762</b>
Total comprehensive income	23	—	—	4 032	4 032
<i>Transactions with owners</i>					
Profit distribution	24	—	—	(4 393)	(4 393)
Share based payments		—	7	—	7
Forfeited dividends		—	—	2	2
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2019</b>		<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 381</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>9 410</b>
Total comprehensive income	23	—	—	3 461	3 461
<i>Transactions with owners</i>					
Profit distribution	24	—	—	(4 283)	(4 283)
Share based payments		—	(19)	—	(19)
Forfeited dividends		—	—	1	1
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2020</b>		<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 362</b>	<b>3 463</b>	<b>8 570</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Separate Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)

	Note	2020	2019
<i>Cash flow from operating activities</i>			
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>4 328</b>	<b>5 039</b>
Depreciation and amortisation expense, including intangibles	15	691	669
Impairment and disposal of PPE	4,15	120	237
Net interest (income) / expense		(9)	(57)
Dividend income	26	(96)	(99)
Gain on disposal of PP&E	19	(4)	(39)
Change in provisions		(26)	14
Other non-cash transactions, net		(11)	—
<b>Operating cash flows before working capital changes</b>		<b>4 993</b>	<b>5 764</b>
Changes in:			
Trade and other financial receivables and other non-financial assets		621	763
Trade and other financial liabilities and other non-financial liabilities		536	213
Inventories		542	(466)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>6 692</b>	<b>6 274</b>
Interest paid		(25)	(40)
Income tax paid		(868)	(1 004)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>5 799</b>	<b>5 230</b>
<i>Cash flow from investing activities</i>			
Purchase of PP&E	4	(323)	(381)
Proceeds from sale of PP&E		122	201
Purchase of intangible assets		(10)	(1)
Interest received		34	97
Dividends received	26	96	99
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>		<b>(81)</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>			
Dividends paid	24	(4 283)	(4 393)
Repayments of principle portion of lease liability		(102)	(93)
<b>Net cash used by financing activities</b>		<b>(4 385)</b>	<b>(4 486)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1 333</b>	<b>759</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>6 325</b>	<b>5 566</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year</b>	9	<b>7 658</b>	<b>6 325</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

## Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

### for the year ended December 31, 2020

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

##### 1.1. Company description

Philip Morris ČR a.s. (the “Company”) is a joint-stock company registered in the Czech Republic and its main business is the production, sale, distribution and marketing of tobacco products. The Company was incorporated on March 28, 1991 and its registered address is Kutná Hora, Vítězná 1, Czech Republic. Its headquarters is in Prague and its manufacturing facility is in Kutná Hora.

Philip Morris ČR a.s. is an affiliate of Philip Morris International Inc. (“PMI”). As at December 31, 2020, Philip Morris International Inc. is the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

As at December 31, 2020, the only entity holding more than 20% of the registered capital of the Company was Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. (the “Parent company”), which held 77.6% of the registered capital.

Members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board as at December 31, 2020 were:

##### Board of Directors

---

Andrea Gontkovičová – Chairman

Peter Piroch

---

Piotr Cerek

Petr Šedivec

---

Petr Šebek

Replaced Tomáš Korkoš as of January 20, 2020

---

##### Supervisory Board

---

Stefan Bauer - Chairman

Alena Zemplerová

---

Sergio Colarusso

Stanislava Juríková

---

Richard Vašíček

Tomáš Hilgard

---

Members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board as at December 31, 2019 were:

##### Board of Directors

---

Andrea Gontkovičová – Chairman

Peter Piroch

Redplaced Árpád Könye as of October 1,2019

Replaced István Borus as of April 26,2019

---

Piotr Cerek

Petr Šedivec

Replaced Zarina Maizel as of September 23, 2019

---

Tomáš Korkoš

---

## Supervisory Board

Stefan Bauer – Chairman	
Replaced Johannes Franciscus Gerardus Vroemen as of September 23, 2019	Alena Zemplerová
Sergio Colarusso	Stanislava Juríková
Tomáš Hilgard	Richard Vašíček Replaced Ondřej Süsser as of December 10, 2019

The Company has a 99% interest in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o., Galvaniho 15/A, Bratislava, Slovakia. Registered share capital of Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. as at December 31, 2020 and as at December 31, 2019 was EUR 763 thousands (equivalent of CZK 19 million at historical cost).

In 2020, the profit after tax of Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. was EUR 5.7 million, equivalent of CZK 151 million (2019: EUR 3.3 million, equivalent of CZK 83 million). Total equity of Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. was EUR 5.4 million as at December 31, 2020, equivalent of CZK 143 million (2019: EUR 3.4 million, equivalent of CZK 87 million).

The Company did not conclude a controlling agreement or agreement on profit transfer with Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.

The Company has its primary listing on the Prague Stock Exchange (Burza cenných papírů Praha, a.s.), trading from July 13, 1993.

The Company's separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2021.

### 1.2. Translation note

The separate financial statements have been prepared in Czech and in English. In all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the Czech version of these separate financial statements takes precedence over the English version.

## 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of separate financial statements

These financial statements of Philip Morris ČR a.s. as at December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended are the separate financial statements of the Company. They relate to the consolidated financial statements of Philip Morris ČR a.s. and its subsidiary Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. (together the "Group") for the year ended December 31, 2020. These separate financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements to obtain a complete understanding of the Group's results and financial position.

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS").

The separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9 as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company makes assumptions and estimates related to the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The separate financial statements have been prepared based on the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations issued and effective, to the extent that they have been endorsed by the European Commission by the time of preparing this report. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

At the beginning of 2020, the existence of the new coronavirus causing COVID-19 disease was confirmed. The virus has since then spread worldwide. A number of various anti-pandemic, in particular restrictive measures were adopted to contain the spread of the virus among the population. These measures in turn had a large negative impact on a lot of business and economic activities within the year ending 31 December 2020.

Besides the drop in cross-border shopping, which affected our sales volumes in the respective channels, the COVID-19 pandemic has otherwise had limited impact on our business model. We managed to minimize all potential risks to our day to day operations thanks to our approach of ensuring health and safety for all our employees, contractors and related third parties. In light of these facts, we have not applied for any funds provided by the government to help companies mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

In valuing the assets and liabilities of Philip Morris ČR a.s. and meeting its going concern basis, the Board of Directors (the management) has considered the impact of the new coronavirus pandemic causing COVID-19.

## **2.2 Changes in accounting policies and procedures**

### **a) New standards, amendments, interpretations and improvements to existing standards mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020**

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from January 1, 2020 do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

## **2.3 Foreign currency transactions**

### **a) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the separate financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The separate financial statements are presented in Czech Crowns, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### **b) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing as at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

## 2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and, except for freehold land, is subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Freehold land is subsequently stated at cost less any impairment charges. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are included in the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, are depreciated from the time they are available for use, using the straight-line method.

**Estimated useful lives (in years) adopted in these separate financial statements are as follows:**

Buildings and constructions	15 – 40
Machinery and equipment	8 – 15
IT equipment	3 – 5
Vehicles	3 – 8
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 10

Land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, as at each balance sheet 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 (see Note 2.7).

Property, plant and equipment that is retired, or otherwise disposed of, is eliminated from the separate statement of financial position, along with the corresponding accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss arising from retirement or disposal is included in net operating income.

## 2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software to use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful life (three to five years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs for more than one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include the costs of employees involved in software development and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives (three to five years).

## 2.6 Investment in subsidiary

The holding in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. is recorded at historical cost.

## **2.7 Impairment of assets**

Property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiary and other non-financial assets, including intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level, for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows (cash-generating units).

## **2.8 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories include the purchase price and related costs of acquisition (transport, customs duties, etc.). The carrying amount of merchandise is determined on the basis of FIFO. The carrying amount of materials, mainly represented by spare parts, is determined on the basis of weighted average costs.

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

## **2.9 Financial assets**

### **2.9.1. Classification and measurement**

The Company classifies its financial assets at the time of acquisition and upon initial recognition of the financial asset. The Company classifies its financial assets within debt financial instruments.

A debt instrument is to mean any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability to the other party. Financial assets under debt instruments are classified according to the Company's business model and the nature of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. In the context of the business model test, the Company verifies whether the objective of holding a financial asset is to collect all cash flows arising from it ("hold to maturity" model) or whether it is the objective to hold a financial asset and sell it (the "hold and sell" model). Further, the Company examines and determines whether the contractual terms and conditions associated with the cash flow rights relate only to the principal and interest, i.e. whether the debt instrument has only "basic debt characteristics". Interest is considered to be the compensation of the time value of money and the credit risk associated with lending the principal over a given period.

Under debt instruments, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- a) Financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost determined by using the effective interest rate method (financial assets at amortized cost)
- b) Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value included in profit or loss (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)

### **Financial assets at amortized cost (portfolio AC)**

In this category, the Company recognizes debt instruments that are held within the business model that is intended to collect all contractual cash flows and which also have contractual cash flows representing only principal and interest payments on the principal outstanding. They are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (hereafter referred to as the amortized cost). During the financial years 2020 and 2019, the Company had only trade receivables held to maturity and loans and deposits within the PMI group. Loans and deposits are included in other financial assets.

## Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL portfolio)

Within this category, the Company classifies all other debt instruments that cannot be classified into the above categories. These financial assets are held for trading or their contractual cash flows do not represent exclusively the payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. Consequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Under debt instruments, the Company had only trade receivables intended to be sold to factoring during the financial years 2020 and 2019 in this category.

Derivatives are classified in the FVPL category provided they do not qualify for hedge accounting. During the financial years 2020 and 2019, the Company did not have any assets in this category.

### 2.9.2. Impairment

The Company applies impairment model under which an allowance is recognized before the credit loss arises. This is a IFRS 9 impairment model reflecting expected credit losses (ECL). With the exception of trade receivables, the Company applies the so-called general approach to impairment for the relevant financial assets (debt instruments reported at amortized cost - in the AC portfolio and debt instruments in the FVOCI portfolio). For trade receivables, the Company has taken advantage of the possibility of applying a simplified approach using an impairment matrix.

#### General approach to impairment

Under the general approach, an entity recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) over the life of the financial instrument if there is a significant increase in the credit risk (measured by the probability of default over the life of the asset) from the initial recognition of the financial asset. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk associated with a financial instrument has not significantly increased since initial recognition, the entity shall recognize an allowance for the 12-month expected credit loss. The expected credit loss over the lifetime indicates the expected credit losses that arise as a result of all potential failures during the expected duration of the financial instrument. The 12-month expected credit loss is part of the expected credit losses over the life of a financial instrument that may occur within 12 months from the reporting date.

The Company uses the three-step ECL model. Upon initial recognition of a financial asset, unless there is an evidence of a failure, the Company classifies the financial asset to Stage 1 and recognizes allowances corresponding to expected losses over the following 12 months. If the credit risk associated with the financial instrument has not significantly increased since the initial recognition date, the financial asset remains in Stage 1 and the allowance is measured at the date of the financial statement at the 12-month expected credit loss. If a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since the initial recognition date, the Company classifies the financial asset to Stage 2 and recognizes adjustments against the expected loss over the life of the financial asset at the reporting date. If the financial asset meets the definition of a default, the Company transfers it to Stage 3 and recognizes allowance corresponding to the expected loss over the life of the financial asset.

As a potential failure the Company considers a situation where it will not be able to collect any amounts owed under the terms initially agreed. As default indicators the Company considers significant financial difficulties of the borrower, the likelihood that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or financial restructuring, delay in payments or non-compliance with maturity of the instrument.

For selected future scenarios of potential development, the Company calculates the expected credit loss and probability-weighted results using the following formula:

Expected credit losses (ECL) = probability of default (PD) x loss given default (LGD) x exposure at default (EAD)

## Simplified approach to impairment

Simplified approach enables entities to report expected credit losses over a period of time without the need to identify a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables and contract assets that do not have a significant element of financing, an entity recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses over its life (i.e. an entity must always apply a so-called simplified approach). For other trade receivables, other contractual assets, operating lease receivables and finance lease receivables, an accounting policy that can be applied separately to individual asset types (but which applies to all assets of the type) can be selected. An important element of financing exists when the timing of reimbursements agreed by the parties (explicitly or implicitly) results in a significant benefit for the customer or entity to finance the transfer of goods or services to the customer.

## Application of simplified approach using impairment matrix

For trade receivables without a significant element of financing, the Company determines the amount of allowances using the impairment matrix. The impairment matrix is based on applying the appropriate rate of loss to unpaid balances of trade receivables (i.e. age analysis of receivables).

When determining the amount of allowances through simplified approach, the Company proceeds in the following steps. The Company first divides its individual trade receivables into certain groups of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics. The Company concurrently identifies the most important factors affecting the credit risk of each group. In the second step, the Company sets a historical loss rate for each group with similar credit risk characteristics. This rate is set for 3 consecutive accounting periods. In the next step, the Company determines the expected loss rate for each group of receivables, which is further subdivided into sub-categories by the number of days past due (e.g. loss rates for non-past due receivables, loss rates for receivables 1-30 days overdue, losses for receivables 31-60 days overdue, etc.). In determining the expected loss rate, the Company takes into account whether historical loss rates have been incurred under economic conditions that are consistent with the expected conditions during the exposure period of that portfolio of receivables at the reporting date. In the last step, the Company measures the amount of the allowance based on the current gross amount of receivables multiplied by the expected loss rate.

If the trade receivable is evaluated as irrecoverable, an allowance of 100% is created. Write-offs are recognized in profit or loss under Other operating expenses. In cases where receivables can no longer be recovered from the court (for example, the receivable was time-barred, based on the results of the resolutions due to lack of assets of the bankrupt, the debtor ceased without a legal successor, etc.), receivables are written off against the allowance.

### **2.9.3. Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognized if the right to receive cash flows from financial assets has expired or has been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

### **2.10 Excise tax**

Excise tax on purchased fiscal stamps is initially recognized in the category "Other non-financial assets" and a corresponding liability is recognized in the category "Other tax liabilities". The asset is derecognized and reclassified to trade receivables upon sale of merchandise subject to excise tax. Correspondingly, inventories and cost of goods sold do not include excise tax.

Excise tax in the Czech Republic has certain characteristics of sales tax while certain aspects of the taxation system are more of a production tax nature. Management has analyzed all the features of the excise tax system in the Czech Republic and came to the conclusion that the characteristics of the sale tax prevail. As a result the excise tax is excluded from revenues and operating expenses in the Company's separate statement of comprehensive income.

### **2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months and less, bank overdrafts or other on-demand payable liabilities. Bank overdrafts and other on-demand payable liabilities are shown on the separate statement of financial position within Borrowings in current liabilities.

### **2.12 Trade payables and financial liabilities**

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

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when the contractual liabilities of the Company are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of a derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

### **2.13 Deferred income tax**

Deferred income taxation is calculated using the liability method applied to all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Changes in deferred tax resulting from the change in tax rates are recognized in the period in which the changes are enacted or substantially enacted.

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

Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax also affects other comprehensive income.

### **2.14 Employee benefits**

#### **a) Pension obligations**

Contributions are made to the Government's retirement benefit and unemployment schemes at the statutory rates applicable during the year and are based on gross salary payments. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The expense for the contributions is charged to profit or loss in the same period as the related salary expense.

The Company also makes contributions to defined contribution schemes operated by external pension companies. These contributions are charged to profit or loss in the year to which the contributions relate. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

### **b) Redundancy and termination benefits**

Redundancy and termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement or contract expiry date. The Company recognizes redundancy and termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal.

### **c) Share-based payments**

PMI runs certain compensation plans for management of all PMI companies. The plans relate to the stock of PMI. These plans are equity settled share-based payment transactions. There are Performance Incentive Plans in place under which eligible employees receive deferred stock awards representing long-term equity compensation that delivers shares of PMI after a three-year service period (the vesting period). The compensation cost for deferred stock awards is determined by using fair value of the equity instruments awarded as at the grant date. Compensation cost is recognized over the vesting period on a straight-line basis as a charge to the employee benefits expense with a corresponding entry in equity. Amounts recognized as compensation expense in 2020 and 2019 were immaterial.

## **2.15 Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation as at the balance sheet date.

## **2.16 Reporting of revenues and expenses**

All customer contracts are initially analyzed to identify all obligations and payments to the customer. Subsequently, the transaction price is determined, which is allocated in the case of more identified performance obligations according to the relevant key. Consequently, revenue is recognized for each performance obligation at the appropriate amount either at a certain point in time, or is recognized over several periods using accruals.

Revenues from the sale of goods are recognized when control is transferred to the buyer depending on the specific terms of the contract and when the amount of the consideration is agreed or is reliably determinable and payment is probable. This generally corresponds to the moment when products are delivered to wholesalers or when they are delivered to final consumers in the case of direct sales.

### **Revenues and costs are reported as follows:**

#### **a) Sale of goods**

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the Group has transferred control over the assets to the buyer. The revenue is recognized at the date of shipment, both in the case of domestic sales and export of products.

#### **b) Sales of services**

Revenue from the sale of services is recognized when the service is provided and the Group has the right to payment of a consideration. These are mainly processing services where the Group does not subsequently buy finished cigarettes and does not sell them on markets in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

### **c) Cost of goods sold**

Costs of goods sold include variable and fixed production costs, purchase price of purchased goods and royalties paid for products sold. Prior to the sale of goods, these costs are recorded in the value of inventory.

### **d) Distribution expenses**

Distribution expenses include personnel costs and overheads, depreciation and amortization applicable to the distribution function, as well as the costs of shipping, advertising, sales promotion, market research and customer service. These costs are not recorded in the value of inventory.

### **e) Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses include personnel costs and overheads as well as depreciation and amortization applicable to the administrative functions.

## **2.17 Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

## **2.18 Interest income**

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

## **2.19 Dividend distribution**

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

## **2.20 Leases**

As a lessee 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, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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. Generally, the Company uses the estimated pre-tax cost of debt of the Company which reflects country-specific risk and the premium of the PMI group as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal or termination options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

The Company has elected to apply a recognition exemption allowed by the standard not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value leases comprise mainly IT and office equipment.

The Company has also elected to apply allowed practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead to account for them as a single lease component. This expedient is not applied in case of car leases.

The Company leases mainly office space, warehouses, cars and IT and office equipment. Cars are leased mostly for a period of 4 years.

### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market and liquidity risks are managed under approved policies by the central Treasury department of PMI group in Lausanne. Credit risk is managed primarily by the Company. PMI Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. Risk management is performed by the central Treasury department of PMI group in line with the written principles provided by the Board of Directors for overall risk management, which are based on PMI financial risk management policies.

##### a) Market risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Foreign exchange risk arises from future purchase and sale transactions and from assets and liabilities recognized in foreign currencies. To hedge part of this exposure, the Company occasionally uses currency option derivative instruments, transacted with PMI Treasury. No currency options were used by the Company in 2020 and 2019.

**The split of financial assets by currencies is as follows (in CZK million):**

Carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	527	—	—	—	—	<b>527</b>
Receivables from third parties - foreign	3	—	—	—	—	<b>3</b>
Receivables from PMI entities	84	206	—	—	—	<b>290</b>
Cash at banks	1 145	—	—	—	—	<b>1 145</b>
Short-term deposits with related parties	6 513	—	—	—	—	<b>6 513</b>
Other long-term financial assets	106	1	—	—	—	<b>107</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 378</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8 585</b>

Carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties - domestic	1 220	—	—	—	—	1 220
Receivables from third parties - foreign	—	1	—	—	—	1
Receivables from PMI entities	28	238	—	1	—	267
Cash at banks	1 229	—	—	—	—	1 229
Short-term deposits with related parties	5 096	—	—	—	—	5 096
Other long-term financial assets	107	1	—	—	—	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 680</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7 921</b>

The split of financial liabilities by currencies is as follows (in CZK million):

Carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Payables to third parties - domestic	928	9	—	—	—	937
Payables to third parties - foreign	—	116	2	1	4	123
Payables to PMI entities	565	338	6	31	9	949
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2 009</b>

Carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	CZK	EUR	USD	CHF	Other	Total
Payables to third parties - domestic	832	—	—	—	—	832
Payables to third parties - foreign	—	137	1	1	4	143
Payables to PMI entities	621	168	6	48	4	847
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 822</b>

## Sensitivity analysis

### Sensitivity to exchange rates

The Company is exposed to the foreign currency risk arising from transactions performed mainly with companies in the European Union, including its Slovak subsidiary, and companies within PMI group with the registered seat in Switzerland. The common currencies used by the Company are EUR, USD and CHF. The foreign currency risk is measured against the functional currency (CZK) as at the balance sheet date, when the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recalculated to the CZK by applying the Czech National Bank exchange rate.

The sensitivity analysis considers financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and it measures the impact from recalculation of these items as at the balance sheet date by using exchange rates published by the Czech National Bank as at December 31, 2020. The Company considers the movements of exchange rates against CZK in the following period +5% (appreciation of CZK) and -5% (depreciation of CZK) as possible.

The sensitivity analysis on exchange rate changes is prepared for individual currencies on the presumption that there is no movement in the exchange rates of other currencies.

The following table presents the impact on profit before tax of an appreciation +5% or depreciation -5% of the CZK to foreign currencies (in CZK million) in 2020 (2019: +5%, -5%):

2020	CZK depreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	(13)	—	(2)
2020	CZK appreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	13	—	2

2019		CZK depreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF	
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	(3)	—	(2)	
		CZK appreciation by 5%		
Currency	EUR	USD	CHF	
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	3	—	2	

#### *Sensitivity to interest rates*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk mainly in relation to short-term borrowings and short-term on-demand deposits with PMI companies, and as well the Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to factoring transactions with receivables. The Company assumes the possible movements of the yield curve in the following period by +100/-25 basis points.

For short-term loans receivable and short-term on-demand deposits with PMI companies, the impact on the profit or loss before tax is determined on the basis of a defined change in the interest rate, which would have arisen at the beginning of the accounting period and based on the assumption that no other changes in the interest rate occurred during the entire accounting period. Other financial assets and liabilities are not considered to be sensitive to interest rate movements.

**The following table presents the possible impact on profit or loss before tax of an expected increase (+100 basis points) or decrease (-25 basis points) of interest rates (in CZK million):**

2020	Interest rate increased by 100 basis points	Interest rate decreased by 25 basis points
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	44	(11)
2019	Interest rate increased by 100 basis points	Interest rate decreased by 25 basis points
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss	46	(12)

#### **b) Credit risk**

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of merchandise on credit are made to customers who meet the Company's criteria for credit eligibility and have adequate credit history.

Considerable support in this area is provided by PMI Treasury specialists in Lausanne. Apart from PMI Treasury, the Company also uses the services of external rating agencies for counterparty analysis.

The financial insolvency of counterparty may result in immediate losses to the Company with an adverse impact on the Company's financial position. Therefore, the acceptance of new business is reliant on standard approval controls and procedures through the relevant departments of the Company. The Company's involvement with counterparties is managed by means of credit limits that are monitored and re-evaluated on a regular basis.

Active administration and management of receivables is incorporated into the credit risk management process and standard financial market instruments such as bank guarantees, advance payments and transfers of receivables through factoring without recourse are used to reduce the risks.

#### Receivables security

With respect to the security strategy of trade receivables, trade receivables are separated into receivables from domestic customers and PMI entities.

Bank guarantees, in certain cases, are used to secure receivables from domestic credit customers. Penalty interest on late payments is a compulsory preventative instrument for all contractual relationships. Trade receivables from domestic credit

customers are divided into two groups: receivables secured by bank guarantees and unsecured receivables from customers eligible for unsecured credit. Unsecured credit is based on an overall and financial assessment of each individual customer, including usage of external rating agencies.

Trade receivables from PMI entities are considered as low-risk receivables by the Company, and are therefore unsecured.

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Unimpaired financial assets not yet due	Unimpaired financial assets past due	Total
Receivables from third parties – domestic	521	6	<b>527</b>
Receivables from third parties – foreign	—	3	<b>3</b>
Receivables from PMI entities	244	46	<b>290</b>
Cash at banks	1 145	—	<b>1 145</b>
Short-term loans and deposits with related parties	6 513	—	<b>6 513</b>
Other long-term financial assets	107	—	<b>107</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 530</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8 585</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Unimpaired financial assets not yet due	Unimpaired financial assets past due	Total
Receivables from third parties – domestic	1 217	3	<b>1 220</b>
Receivables from third parties – foreign	—	1	<b>1</b>
Receivables from PMI entities	260	7	<b>267</b>
Cash at banks	1 229	—	<b>1 229</b>
Short-term loans and deposits with related parties	5 096	—	<b>5 096</b>
Other long-term financial assets	108	—	<b>108</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 910</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7 921</b>

#### Credit risk concentration of trade receivables

The Company monitors the concentration of credit risk of trade receivables by distribution regions.

#### Classification of trade receivables by distribution regions:

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties – domestic	527	—	—	<b>527</b>
Receivables from third parties – foreign	—	—	3	<b>3</b>
Receivables from PMI entities	—	164	126	<b>290</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>820</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic	Other	Total
Receivables from third parties – domestic	1 220	—	—	<b>1 220</b>
Receivables from third parties – foreign	—	—	1	<b>1</b>
Receivables from PMI entities	—	187	80	<b>267</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1 488</b>

## The creditworthiness of financial assets at amortized cost

### The Group uses the following criteria when determining the creditworthiness:

- Rating 1 includes receivables with a probability of default of up to 0.1%.
- Rating 2 includes receivables with a probability of default of up to 2%.
- Rating 3 includes receivables with a probability of default above 2%.
- Receivables from PMI companies and short-term loans provided within the PMI group are classified as rating 1 (according to Standard & Poor's A-2 (2019: A-2)) in 2020.
- Cash in banks is ranked according to Moody's long-term deposit ratings. Banks and financial institutions used by the Group are only eligible for A-3 or higher (2019: A-3) (rating 1).

### Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)

Balance as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Creditworthiness	Stage				Total
		Stage 1 12-month ECL*	Stage 2 lifetime ECL* - without individual impairment	Stage 3 lifetime ECL* - individually impaired	Lifetime ECL* according to matrix of impairment	
Loans to companies in the PMI group	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables and financial assets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables at amortized cost	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

### Matrix of impairment for trade receivables at amortized cost

Balance as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	From the due date:				Total
	Before due	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 month	More than 3 months	
Expected losses (in %)	0,01 %	0,02 %	0,05 %	0,10 %	—
Gross book value	784	—	6	30	<b>820</b>
Allowances	—	—	—	—	—

## Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)

Balance as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Creditworthiness	Stage				Total
		Stage 1 12-month ECL <sup>±</sup>	Stage 2 lifetime ECL <sup>±</sup> - without individual impairment	Stage 3 lifetime ECL <sup>±</sup> - individually impaired	Lifetime ECL <sup>±</sup> according to matrix of impairment	
Loans to companies in the PMI group	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables and financial assets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables at amortized cost	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

## Matrix of impairment for trade receivables at amortized cost

Balance as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	From the due date:				Total
	Before due	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 month	More than 3 months	
Expected losses (in %)	0,01 %	0,02 %	0,05 %	0,10 %	—
Gross book value	1 477	—	9	2	<b>1 488</b>
Allowances	—	—	—	—	—

### c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash. Liquidity of the Company is managed and controlled by the central Treasury department of PMI group via domestic and international cash pool arrangements. Based on PMI policies, the Company prepares a weekly cash flow projection for the following month and monthly cash flow projections for the following 12 months.

## Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities (undiscounted cash flows)

Balance as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Less than 3 months
Trade payables to third parties and PMI entities	1 912
Dividend payable	8
Other financial liabilities	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 009</b>

Balance as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Less than 3 months
Trade payables to third parties and PMI entities	1 560
Dividend payable	5
Other financial liabilities	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 822</b>

To mitigate the risk and enhance cash and liquidity management, the Company sold a portion of its trade receivables to a financial institution in 2020 and 2019. In all those transactions, the Company retained no participating interests. The financial institution has no recourse for failure of debtors to pay when due.

### **3.2 Capital 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. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Equity as presented in these separate financial statements is considered as capital of the Company for the capital management purposes.

### **3.3 Fair value estimation**

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices as at the balance sheet date. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing as at each balance sheet date. The carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The carrying amounts of other non-current financial liabilities are also assumed to approximate their fair values, which were determined as the present value of future cash flows based on market interest rates at the balance sheet date, and which qualify for Level 2 in accordance with IFRS 13.

#### 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(in CZK million)	Property, Buildings & Constructions	Vehicles & Machinery Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Constructions in progress & Advances paid	Total
<i>As at January 1, 2019</i>					
Cost	2 185	7 216	53	505	9 959
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 676)	(4 082)	(40)	—	(5 798)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4 161</b>
<i>Year ended December 31, 2019</i>					
Opening net carrying amount	509	3 134	13	505	4 161
Additions cost	22	328	7	25	382
Disposal net carrying amount	—	(237)	—	—	(237)
Transfers*	14	366	2	(382)	—
Depreciation charge	(84)	(638)	(4)	—	(726)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2 953</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3 580</b>
<i>As at December 31, 2019</i>					
Cost	2 212	7 147	52	148	9 559
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 751)	(4 194)	(34)	—	(5 979)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2 953</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>3 580</b>
<i>Year ended December 31, 2020</i>					
Opening net carrying amount	461	2 953	18	148	3 580
Additions cost	15	103	8	205	331
Disposal net carrying amount	—	(120)	—	—	(120)
Transfers*	28	92	3	(123)	—
Depreciation charge	(93)	(604)	(6)	—	(703)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2 424</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3 088</b>
<i>As at December 31, 2020</i>					
Cost	2 243	6 966	61	230	9 500
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1 832)	(4 542)	(38)	—	(6 412)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2 424</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3 088</b>

\* Transfers represent capitalization of PP&E from construction in progress and advances paid.

During the period the Company disposed of several assets which have been identified as no longer needed and approved for scrapping in amount of CZK 1 million (2019: CZK 76 million).

All investments in property, plant & equipment were financed by the Company's own resources.

#### 5. IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In 2020 Company revised the net book value of equipment. As a result of this revision, there was no impairment loss recognized in 2020. There was no impairment loss recognized in 2019.

## 6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The recognised right-of-use assets relate to following types of assets:

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Office space and warehouse	160	198
Cars	35	27
Store	27	29
Employee flats	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>262</b>

The recognised lease liabilities relate to following types of liabilities:

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current liabilities	78	90
Non-current liabilities	158	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>263</b>

Interest expense on lease liabilities included in finance costs represented amount CZK 9 million (2019: CZK 10 million )

## 7. INVENTORIES

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Materials	78	81
Merchandise	635	1 174
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1 255</b>

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense in Separate statement of comprehensive income in 2020 and included in costs of goods sold amounted to CZK 6 064 million (2019: CZK 5 407 million).

## 8. TRADE AND OTHER FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES AND OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Trade and other financial receivables</b>		
Third parties at amortized cost	530	1 221
Subsidiary	164	187
Other related parties	126	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1 488</b>
<b>Other non-financial assets</b>		
Other assets - excise tax	2 591	2 547
Prepayments	17	14
Other receivables	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>2 561</b>
<b>Other non-current financial assets</b>		
Other financial assets	107	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>

## 9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash at banks	1 145	1 229
On-demand deposits with related parties (see Note 26)	6 513	5 096
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 658</b>	<b>6 325</b>

On-demand deposits with related parties are interest-bearing short-term loans - see Note 26 for the analysis of short-term receivables from related parties.

**Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts for the purposes of the separate cash flow statement include the following:**

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	7 658	6 325
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 658</b>	<b>6 325</b>

## 10. REGISTERED CAPITAL

The Company's registered capital of 2 745 386 shares has a nominal value of CZK 1 000 per share and is fully paid. No changes in the registered capital or the number and type of shares have occurred during the last two years.

**The registered capital is allocated as follows:**

	Number of shares	Value in CZK
Unregistered ordinary shares certificated	831 688	831 688 000
Registered ordinary shares dematerialized	1 913 698	1 913 698 000
<b>Total ordinary shares</b>	<b>2 745 386</b>	<b>2 745 386 000</b>

The identification mark of the Company's shares according to the international numbering system ISIN is CS0008418869.

The rights and obligations of the shareholders are set out in the legal regulations and in the Articles of Association of the Company, all shares bear the same rights and obligations.

The authorized owners of the shares are entitled to participate in decision making at General Meetings. At the General Meeting the shareholders have the right to vote, to ask for explanations and to receive answers to questions about matters concerning the Company as well as matters concerning entities controlled by the Company, and to submit proposals and counterproposals.

Voting rights apply to all shares issued by the Company and may be limited or excluded only where stipulated by law. The Company is not aware of any restrictions on or exclusions of voting rights attached to the shares that it has issued other than those restrictions on and exclusions of voting rights stipulated by law.

The shareholders are further entitled to a share of the Company's profit (i.e. dividends). The shareholders may not demand a refund of their investment contribution during the existence of the Company or even in the event of its dissolution.

If the Company goes into liquidation, the shareholders are entitled to a share on the liquidation estate.

A shareholder is obliged to pay the issue price and the share premium, if any, for the shares he/she has subscribed.

The Company has not issued any securities with special rights excluding ordinary shares described above.

The Company's shares are admitted for trading on the public market organized by the Prague Stock Exchange and by the Czech shares trading system of the company RM-SYSTÉM, česká burza cenných papírů a.s. As at December 31, 2020, 2 745 386 shares were publicly held, out of which 77.6% were held by the company Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V.

## 11. TRADE AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Trade and other financial liabilities</b>		
Third parties	347	144
Other related parties	949	847
Accrued expenses	616	569
Dividends payable	8	5
Other financial liabilities	89	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 009</b>	<b>1 822</b>
<b>Other non-financial liabilities</b>		
Amounts due to employees	131	135
Social security and health insurance	58	65
Other liabilities	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>201</b>

Trade payables to related parties are disclosed in Note 26.

## 12. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 (in CZK million)	Trade and other financial receivables	Trade and other financial payables
Gross amounts of recognized financial assets / liabilities	437	1 626
Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities / assets set off in the balance sheet	383	383
Net amounts of financial assets / liabilities presented in the balance sheet	820	2 009
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2 009</b>

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2019 (in CZK million)	Trade and other financial receivables	Trade and other financial payables
Gross amounts of recognized financial assets / liabilities	1 857	2 191
Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities / assets set off in the balance sheet	(369)	(369)
Net amounts of financial assets / liabilities presented in the balance sheet	1 488	1 822
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>1 488</b>	<b>1 822</b>

## 13. OTHER TAX LIABILITIES

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
VAT	327	285
Excise tax	3 495	3 177
Other taxes	17	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 839</b>	<b>3 480</b>

## 14. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The offset amounts are as follows:

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets	58	58
Deferred tax liabilities	(264)	(288)
<b>Deferred tax liability net</b>	<b>(206)</b>	<b>(230)</b>
Deferred tax assets		
– Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	56	56
– Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	2	2
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>
Deferred tax liabilities		
– Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	(264)	(288)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(264)</b>	<b>(288)</b>

The gross movement in the deferred income tax is as follows:

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
January 1 - Deferred tax liability net	(230)	(230)
Charge to profit or loss	24	—
<b>December 31 - Deferred tax liability net</b>	<b>(206)</b>	<b>(230)</b>

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances, is as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities (in CZK million)	Accelerated tax depreciation
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>(291)</b>
Charge to profit or loss	3
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>(288)</b>
Charge to profit or loss	24
<b>As at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>(264)</b>

Deferred tax assets (in CZK million)	Provisions for inventories	Share based payments	Other	Total
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>61</b>
Credit / (charge) to profit or loss	(9)	1	5	(3)
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>58</b>
Credit / (charge) to profit or loss	9	(4)	(5)	—
<b>As at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>

Effective from January 1, 2010, the rate of 19% is used for calculation of corporate income tax and deferred tax.

## 15. EXPENSES BY NATURE – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Own work capitalized	—	(1)
Raw materials, consumables used and merchandise sold	5 773	5 095
Services	2 144	2 259
Royalties	668	730
Employee benefits expense	1 242	1 179
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	811	906
Other	319	183
<b>Costs of goods sold, distribution and administrative expenses</b>	<b>10 957</b>	<b>10 351</b>

## 16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Wages and salaries, including termination benefits of CZK 62 million (2019: CZK 50 million)	890	856
Social security and health insurance	98	98
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	177	177
Share-based payments	8	6
Other employee related costs	69	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>1 179</b>

As at December 31, 2020, the number of employees was 1 527, among 158 working in Philip Morris Slovakia (2019 employee number: 1 367, Slovakia 147).

The Company is legally required to make contributions to government health, pension and unemployment schemes. During 2020, the Company paid contributions at an average rate of 31% of gross salaries (2019: 32%) and is not required to make any contributions in excess of this statutory rate.

The Company has a voluntary pension plan for employees under which the Company makes contributions on behalf of the Company's employees to independent pension plan providers, under approved defined contribution schemes.

Principles of employment and remuneration are covered by the Collective Labour Agreement. Audit of the observances of labour law regulations in the Company takes place during the Collective Labour Agreement negotiations.

## 17. PROVISIONS FOR CURRENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2020 Management of the Company identified plans related to the organizational restructuring. The Company created provision for termination in the amount of 7 million CZK. As at December 31, 2019 did not identify any plans related to the organizational restructuring.

According to the valid Collective Labour Agreement, the Company created provision for employment anniversary and jubilee bonuses and for retirement bonus in the amount of 12 million as at December 31, 2020 (2019: CZK 14 million).

## 18. REVENUES

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Sales of merchandise	12 858	12 721
Sales of services	2 443	2 496
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 301</b>	<b>15 217</b>

#### Revenue analysis by timing of revenue recognition:

(CZK million)	2020	2019
Sales reported at time of shipment	12 858	12 721
Revenues reported over time	2 443	2 496
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 301</b>	<b>15 217</b>

### 19. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Foreign exchange rate gains	300	70
Gains on sale of material	—	2
Gains on sale of PP&E	4	39
Other income	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>112</b>

### 20. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Foreign exchange rate losses	419	77
Bank charges	9	7
Other expense	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>94</b>

### 21. NET PROFITS AND LOSSES FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2020 (in CZK million)	Receivables	Cash equivalents	Payables	Total
Foreign exchange gain	122	33	145	<b>300</b>
Interest income	—	34	—	<b>34</b>
Foreign exchange losses	(110)	(62)	(247)	<b>(419)</b>
Interest expense	—	(25)	—	<b>(25)</b>
<b>Net gain / (loss)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(102)</b>	<b>(110)</b>

2019 (in CZK million)	Receivables	Cash equivalents	Payables	Total
Foreign exchange gain	13	9	48	<b>70</b>
Interest income	—	97	—	<b>97</b>
Foreign exchange losses	(16)	(18)	(43)	<b>(77)</b>
Interest expense	—	(40)	—	<b>(40)</b>
<b>Net gain / (loss)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>

### 22. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Current tax	(890)	(1 007)
Deferred tax (see Note 14)	24	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>(867)</b>	<b>(1 007)</b>

The statutory income tax rate for the 2020 and 2019 assessment periods was stipulated by the law in 19%.

**The tax on the Company's profit before taxes differs from the theoretical amount that would arise upon using the tax rate applicable to profits of the Company:**

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Profit before tax	4 328	5 039
Applicable tax rate	19 %	19 %
<b>Tax calculated at local tax rate applicable to profit before tax</b>	<b>(822)</b>	<b>(957)</b>
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(57)	(67)
Income not subject to tax	18	19
Tax adjustment of prior year	(1)	(2)
Other	(5)	—
<b>Tax charge</b>	<b>(867)</b>	<b>(1 007)</b>

### 23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company by the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2020	2019
Income attributable to shareholders (in CZK million)	3 461	4 032
Number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	2 745	2 745
<b>Basic earnings per share in CZK</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>1 469</b>

### 24. PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

The dividends approved outside the General Meeting („per rollam“) between April and June 2020 and by the Annual General Meeting in April 2019 were CZK 4 283 million (CZK 1 560 per share) and CZK 4 393 million (CZK 1 600 per share), respectively.

Disbursement of dividends from the 2020 results will be decided outside the General Meeting („per rollam“) scheduled between April 15, 2021 and May 21, 2021.

### 25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company does not have any pending legal, administrative or arbitration proceedings that had or might have a substantial effect on the financial situation of the Company.

The tax authorities have carried out full-scope tax audits of the Company up to the year 2008. The tax authorities may at any time inspect the books and records within 3 years subsequent to the reported tax year, and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. The Company's management is not aware of any circumstances which may give rise to a potential material liability in this respect.

### 26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company considers Parent company, Subsidiary and other companies of the PMI group of companies (“Other related parties”), members of its Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and parties close to such members of management to be related parties.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

**a) Sales of merchandise and services to affiliates within PMI**

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
<i>Sales of merchandise</i>		
Subsidiary	2 371	2 550
Other related parties	51	36
<i>Sales of PP&amp;E</i>		
Other related parties	118	192
<i>Sales of materials</i>		
Other related parties	5	2
<i>Sales of services</i>		
Subsidiary	56	74
Other related parties	2 344	2 316
<i>Recharges</i>		
Subsidiary	4	1
Other related parties	1	2
Interest received		
Other related parties	29	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 979</b>	<b>5 261</b>

**b) Purchases of merchandise and services from affiliates within PMI**

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
<i>Purchases of merchandise and materials</i>		
Subsidiary	19	17
Other related parties	4 702	5 209
<i>Purchases of PP&amp;E and intangible assets</i>		
Other related parties	149	13
<i>Purchases of services</i>		
Subsidiary	3	5
Other related parties	742	689
<i>Royalties paid</i>		
Other related parties	668	730
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 283</b>	<b>6 663</b>

**c) Dividends**

Dividends received from Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in 2020 amounted to CZK 96 million (2019: CZK 99 million).

In 2020 Company paid to Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. the total amount of CZK 3 323 million (2019: CZK 3 408 million).

Except for dividends there were no other transactions with the Parent company during the last two years.

**d) Balances with affiliates within PMI**

(in CZK million)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>Receivables from related parties</i>		
Subsidiary	164	187
Other related parties	126	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>267</b>
<i>Payables to related parties</i>		
Other related parties	949	847
<i>Loans and deposits</i>		
Other related parties	6 513	5 096

Loans and deposits with related parties include interest-bearing on-demand deposits (cash pool) of CZK 6 513 million with Philip Morris Finance S.A. (2019: CZK 5 096 million). All short-term loans and deposits are classified as cash and cash equivalents in the Company's Separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and as at December 31, 2019.

The interest rate for short-term loan is calculated as week PRIBOR plus/minus a margin applicable in accordance with market practice for deposits with similar duration and liquidity, the interest rate for on-demand deposits is calculated as overnight PRIMEAN - 0.25%, i.e. PRIMEAN ((overnight PRIBOR + overnight PRIBID)/2) plus/minus a margin applicable in accordance with market practice for deposits with similar duration and liquidity.

The actual interest rates reflect the current money market and the nature of the loan. The average effective interest rate of short-term loan and on-demand deposits in 2020 was 0.5% p.a. (2019: 1.5% p.a.).

#### e) Key management compensation

Key management compensation includes the remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board for the performance of the office according to the agreements on performance of the office of a member of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board respectively.

The compensation of the members of management who are employees of the Company or an entity within the PMI group comprises the remuneration for the performance of the office of a member of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board respectively, as mentioned above, an annual base salary, bonuses based on individual performance, share-based payments and other income in-kind such as cars for use, lunch allowances, pension contributions, life and accident insurance and termination benefits as described below. In addition to this, the members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board respectively, who are employees of Philip Morris Services S.A. or other PMI entities also have other income in-kind such as the payment of rent and school fees.

Termination benefits of the members of management who are employees of the Company, whose employment agreement was terminated by notice on the basis of the reason pursuant to §52, letters a) to e) of the Labour Code or by an agreement on the same grounds, include an increased severance pay in accordance with the Employment Redundancy Program specified in the Collective Labour Agreement. Termination benefits of the members of management who are employees of an entity within the PMI group are paid according to the employment agreement with their respective employer and the provisions of the PMI International Assignment principles and practices.

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Salaries, other short-term employee benefits	55	40
Share-based payments	5	7
Income in-kind	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>

There was no termination benefit for Board of Directors and Supervisory Board members recognized in 2020 and 2019. The term of office for Board of Directors and Supervisory Board members is three years.

**f) Information on the number of shares issued by the Company to Executives**

Members of the Supervisory Board did not own any shares of Philip Morris ČR a.s. at December 31, 2020 and at December 31, 2019.

No other persons with executive powers as defined by Section 2 par. 1 letter b) of Act No. 256/2004 Coll. on Capital Market Undertakings, as amended, owned any shares of Philip Morris ČR a.s. either at December 31, 2020 and at December 31, 2019.

**g) Contractual and other commitments to related parties**

Contractual and other commitments to related parties that are not recorded in the separate financial statements are considered as obligations to exchange resources in the future under binding agreements.

As at December 31, 2020, the Company had no material commitments in respect of related parties except for the future obligation to services purchase in the total estimated value of CZK 297 million (commitment value as at December 31, 2019: CZK 276 million).

The Company entered in the past into a number of binding service agreements, under which some performance obligations are yet to be delivered. Those agreements mostly have two or six month termination notice. The total estimated value of services to be purchased under these agreements during their respective termination terms is disclosed above.

According to the agreements with trademark owners, Philip Morris Global Brands Inc., Philip Morris Products S.A. and CTPM International S.A., the Company has to pay royalties in respect of tobacco products sold in the Czech and Slovak Republic. During the 2020, the Company incurred under these agreements royalties expense of CZK 668 million (2019: CZK 730 million). These agreements shall continue indefinitely until terminated by either party. Management expects the royalty expense in 2021 to be at approximately similar level as in 2020.

## 27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No subsequent events have occurred after the balance sheet date that would have a material impact on these separate financial statements at December 31, 2020.

### **Authorization of the financial statements**

The separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors and have been signed below on its behalf. The separate financial statements are subject to approval by shareholders of the Company at the General Meeting of shareholders. Until this approval is given, the separate financial statements could be amended.

In Kutná Hora on March 29, 2021



Andrea Gontkovičová  
Chairman of the Board of Directors



Petr Šedivec  
Member of the Board of Directors

# Report on Relations between Controlling Entity and Controlled Entity, and between Controlled Entity and Entities Controlled by the same Controlling Entity (the "Report on Relations")

for the 2020 Calendar Year Accounting Period

The following additional disclosures are provided for the 2020 accounting period in accordance with Section 82 of Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on Corporations and Cooperatives (the "Business Corporations Act").

## a. Structure of relations

Controlled Entity: Philip Morris ČR a.s.

Controlling Entity: Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V.

Entities controlled by the same controlling entity (the "jointly controlled entities"): Companies controlled directly or indirectly by Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. as well as by Philip Morris International Inc., which is the ultimate managing entity of this group ("PMI group").

Philip Morris ČR a.s. (the "Company") is controlled by Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. (holding 77.6% shares), which is controlled by Philip Morris Brands Sàrl (holding 100% shares), which is controlled by Philip Morris Global Brands Inc. (holding 100% shares), which is controlled by Philip Morris International Inc. (holding 100% shares).

## b. Role of the controlled entity in the PMI group

Philip Morris ČR a.s. is the leading manufacturer and seller of tobacco products and is also a distributor of smoke-free tobacco products HEETS, IQOS devices and related accessories in the Czech Republic, and is also active in the Slovak Republic by means of its 99% share in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. As part of the cooperation among the individual members of the PMI group, Philip Morris ČR a.s. is also involved in the distribution, marketing and sale of tobacco products of Czech and other brands from the portfolio of the PMI group, which are sold to third parties in the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic or other companies within the PMI group.

## c. Form and means of control

Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. participates in the management of Philip Morris ČR a.s. through its shareholding rights, especially by exercising of its voting rights at general meeting. As a member of the PMI group ultimately controlled (managed) by Philip Morris International Inc., Philip Morris ČR a.s. carries out its activities in line with the globally developed and focused business, financial, investment, and other plans of the PMI group. Decisions on the day-to-day activities and business of Philip Morris ČR a.s. (e.g. budgets, marketing, HR policy, etc.) fall naturally within the autonomous powers of Philip Morris ČR a.s., while taking into account the PMI group's global policy. No holding agreement, joint-venture agreement, agreement on the exercise of voting rights, nor any other similar agreement concerning Philip Morris ČR a.s. was entered into.

d. Overview of actions taken during the 2020 calendar year accounting period at the initiative, or in the interest, of the controlling entity or entities controlled by such controlling entity where such actions related to assets in excess of 10% of the controlled entity's equity as reported in the 2020 financial statements

During the relevant period, Philip Morris ČR a.s. made the following legal acts and other measures at the initiative of the controlling entity or other entities controlled by the controlling entity, which would involve assets exceeding in value 10% of the equity of Philip Morris ČR a.s. represented by the amount of CZK 857 million reported in the latest financial statements as at 31 December 2020:

- a. Provision of production services to Philip Morris International Management S.A. in the amount of CZK 2 315 million.
- b. Purchase of goods for resale from Philip Morris Products S.A. in the amount of CZK 5 103 million.
- c. Sale of goods to Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in the amount of CZK 2 368 million.
- d. Dividend payment to Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. in the total amount of CZK 3 323 million.

Except for the abovementioned transactions no other measures were adopted during the accounting period in the interest, or at the initiative of, the controlling entity or entities controlled by the same controlling entity, which would relate to assets in excess of 10% of Philip Morris ČR a.s. equity as reported in the last financial statements.

The Company (i.e. Board of Directors as well as other responsible persons) assessed the conclusion of transactions also with regard to the legal requirements of Section 121s et seq. of the Act No. 256/2004 Coll., in business activities on the capital market, as amended (the "Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market"). The transactions were concluded within the ordinary course of business and under the standard market conditions, thus in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market relating to the assessment of the significant transactions with related parties, in particular with Section 121v (1) thereof.

e. Overview of agreements and amendments to existing agreements entered into between the controlled entity and the controlling entity or jointly controlled entities during 2020

Company	Contract	Date
Purchase of goods and services		
Philip Morris Services S.A	Agreement on inter-company billing for personnel assignment	12/2020
Philip Morris Products S.A.	Amendment to Distribution Agreement	14/09/2020

Other performances and counter-performances as specified in the Notes to separate financial statements, Note 26, were fulfilled based on contracts concluded in prior accounting periods, and on negotiated offers and purchase orders without having concluded written contracts.

The controlled entity carried out transactions with the controlling entity and the following jointly controlled entities in 2020

Philip Morris Products S.A. Manufacturing

Intertaba S.p.A

Philip Morris Services S.A.

Philip Morris Polska S.A.

Philip Morris Operations a.d.

Papastratos Cigarette Manufacturing Company S.A.

PHILSA Philip Morris Sabanci Sigara ve Tutunculuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A. S.

Philip Morris Hungary Ltd.  
Philip Morris International Management S.A.  
Philip Morris International Management S.A. (Tolling)  
Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.  
Tabaqueira - Empresa Industrial de Tabacos S.A.  
Philip Morris Manufacturing GmbH  
Philip Morris Products S.A.  
Philip Morris Romania S.R.L.  
f6 Cigarettenfabrik GmbH & Co. KG  
Philip Morris Korea Inc.  
UAB Philip Morris Lietuva  
Charles Stewart & Co Ltd.  
ZAO Philip Morris Izhora  
PMFTC, Inc.  
Philip Morris International Inc.  
Philip Morris Global Brands Inc.  
CTPM International S.A.  
PMI Service Center Europe Sp. z o.o.  
Philip Morris International IT Service Center Sàrl  
Philip Morris International Insurance (Ireland) Limited

All the above mentioned companies are ultimately controlled by Philip Morris International Inc.

f. Assessment of the damage incurred by the controlled entity and of its settlement

Philip Morris ČR a.s. incurred no damage from the above-listed performances, contracts, other acts, other measures, or from any other performances received or provided (which were provided in the interest or at the initiative of the other members of the PMI group). Transactions between the controlling entity and the jointly controlled entities are detailed in the Notes to separate financial statements, Note 26.

g. Assessment of advantages and disadvantages arising from the relations between the controlled entity, controlling entity and jointly controlled entities

Various advantages arise to Philip Morris ČR a.s. from its membership in the PMI group.

The PMI group is the leading global producer and distributor with wide portfolio of established brands of cigarettes having a strong financial background, which is beneficial for Philip Morris ČR a.s. particularly when making transactions with its business partners and negotiating with banks and other facility providers.

No disadvantages arise to Philip Morris ČR a.s. from its membership in the PMI group.

No risks arise to Philip Morris ČR a.s. from the relations within the PMI group.

h. Description of the measures taken against abuse of control

Philip Morris ČR a.s. has not taken any special measures against abuse of control by the main shareholder - Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. Philip Morris ČR a.s. uses statutory instruments against abuse of control and decisive influence of the controlling entity, in particular:

1. the obligation to draw up a report on relations between the controlling entity and controlled entity and between controlled entity and entities controlled by the same controlling entity;
2. equal treatment of all shareholders of Philip Morris ČR a.s.;
3. the prohibition of abuse of a majority of votes in Philip Morris ČR a.s.;
4. the obligation of the controlling entity to compensate for harm caused to Philip Morris ČR a.s.; and
5. the liability of statutory body of the controlling entity and Philip Morris ČR a.s.

**In Kutná Hora on March 29, 2021**



Andrea Gontkovičová  
Chairman of the Board of Directors



Petr Šedivec  
Member of the Board of Directors



## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Philip Morris ČR a.s.

### Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

---

#### Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Philip Morris ČR a.s., with its registered office at Vítězná 1, Kutná Hora (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2020, of the Group's consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and
- the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, of the Company's separate financial performance and separate cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

#### What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2020; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Company's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2020; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o., Hvězdova 1734/2c, 140 00 Prague 4, Czech Republic  
T: +420 251 151 111, [www.pwc.com/cz](http://www.pwc.com/cz)

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o., registered seat Hvězdova 1734/2c, 140 00 Prague 4, Czech Republic, Identification Number: 40765521, registered with the Commercial Register kept by the Municipal Court in Prague, Section C, Insert 3637, and in the Register of Audit Companies with the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic under Licence No. 021.

---

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors, Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the “EU Regulation”) and Standards on Auditing of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic (together the “Audit regulations”). These standards consist of International Standards on Auditing as supplemented and modified by related application guidance. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

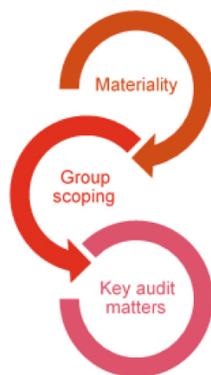
### Independence

We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, with the Act on Auditors and with the EU Regulation. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code, Act on Auditors and EU Regulation.

---

### Our audit approach

#### Overview



Overall materiality for both the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the Company: CZK 215 million, which represents 5% of the Group’s and the Company’s profit before tax.

Both companies of the Group were subject to a full scope audit of PwC network firms. Our audit work addressed 100% of the Group’s and the Company’s revenues and 98% of the Group’s and 100% of the Company’s profit for the year.

Third party revenue recognition

---

As part of designing our audit, we determined the materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements (together the “financial statements”). In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.



### Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for each set of financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on each set of financial statements as a whole.

<b>Overall Group materiality</b>	CZK 215 million
	(CZK 250 million for the previous period)
<b>Overall materiality for the Company standing alone</b>	CZK 215 million
	(CZK 250 million for the previous period)
<b>How we determined it</b>	Materiality for the Group and the Company was determined as 5% of the consolidated and separate profit before tax
<b>Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied</b>	Materiality is a matter of professional judgment. In drawing conclusions about materiality, we considered both quantitative and qualitative factors, and we chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% because, based on our professional judgment, this percentage is among the acceptable and commonly used parameter for specified quantitative level of materiality.

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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 each set of financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
------------------	--

**Third party revenue recognition**

See note 2.17 to the consolidated and 2.16 to the separate financial statements for management's disclosure of the revenue recognition related accounting policies, judgment and estimates.

We focused on recognition of revenue from sales to third parties, because the Group operates a number of incentive schemes for its customers (wholesale and retail organisations).

There is an implicit risk that these arrangements might not be appropriately reflected in the consolidated and separate financial statements and revenue is overstated or understated. It also involves a general risk that revenue may be overstated due to possible incorrect recognition of discounts and incentives due to the pressure local management may feel to achieve performance targets.

Our procedures included considering the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition accounting policies, including those relating to discounts, incentives, and returns.

As a response to the general risk of inaccuracy or bias, we performed a walkthrough of the end-to-end process to obtain an understanding of revenue recognition process and tested, on a sample basis, related controls around the completeness, accuracy and cut-off of the revenues from the sales to third parties.

We also agreed the amounts recorded during the year to invoices, payments received and terms of respective contracts on a sample basis. We tested that revenues, discounts, incentives and returns were recorded in the appropriate period and in the appropriate amount, assessing the performance obligations fulfilment to selected customers during a period shortly before and after the year-end.

We also used a combination of manual and computer assisted audit techniques in order to extract and test a sample of journal entries posted to revenue, related costs and other general ledger accounts.

Based on the procedures described above, we did not identify any material misstatements in revenue recognition, related discounts and incentives.

**How we tailored our Group audit scope**

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on each set of financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, the share of individual subsidiaries on the Group financial position and performance and specifics of the industry in which the Group and the Company operate.

The Group comprise the Company and its subsidiary. Our audit work addressed 100% of the Group's and the Company's revenues and 98% of the Group's and 100% of the Company's profit for the year.

**Other information**

The board of directors is responsible for the other information. As defined in Section 2(b) of the Act on Auditors, the other information comprises the Annual Report but does not include both of the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. 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 about the Group and the Company obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. In addition, we assessed whether the other information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable legal requirements, i.e. whether the other information complies with the legal requirements both in terms of formal requisites and the procedure for preparing the other information in the context of materiality.

Based on the procedures performed in the course of our audit, to the extent we are able to assess it, in our opinion:

- the other information describing the facts that are also presented in the financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the financial statements; and
- the other information has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

---

#### Responsibilities of the board of directors, supervisory board and audit committee of the Company for the financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as the board of directors 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, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the Group and 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 the board of directors either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The supervisory board of the Company is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

The audit committee of the Company is responsible for monitoring of the financial statements' preparation process.

---

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Audit regulations 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 the Audit regulations, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, 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 controls.
- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and the Company's internal controls.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board of directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the board of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the board of directors, supervisory board and audit committee 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 the audit committee with a statement showing that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we 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 the supervisory board and audit committee, 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 auditor's 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.



## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

---

### Information required by the Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

In compliance with Article 10(2) of the EU Regulation, we provide the following information, which is required in addition to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing:

#### **Consistency of the audit opinion with the additional report to the audit committee**

We confirm that the audit opinion expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which we issued today in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation.

#### **Appointment of auditor and period of engagement**

We were appointed as the auditors of the Group and the Company for year 2020 by the general meeting of shareholders of the Company on 8 July 2020. Our uninterrupted engagement as auditors of the Group and the Company has lasted for 27 years.

#### **Provided non-audit services**

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that PwC Network has not provided to the Company and its subsidiaries non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Regulation, as amended by the Czech law following Article 5 (3) of the EU Regulation.

The non-audit services we have provided to the Company and its subsidiaries in the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 are disclosed in Section Other Information for Shareholders of the Annual Report.

### Report on the assurance engagement in relation to compliance with the requirements of the European Single Electronic Format (“ESEF”)

We have conducted a reasonable assurance engagement for the verification of compliance with the applicable requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (the “ESEF Regulation”) of the electronic reporting format of the Group consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 included in the accompanying 2020 Annual Report (the “Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements”).

#### **Description of a subject matter and applicable criteria**

The Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements has been applied by the Company to comply with the requirements of art. 3 and 4 of the ESEF Regulation.

The applicable requirements regarding the electronic reporting format contained in the ESEF Regulation determine the basis for application of the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, constitute appropriate criteria to form a reasonable assurance conclusion.

#### **Responsibilities of the board of directors and the supervisory board**

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for the application of the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements that complies with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes the selection and application of appropriate tags in iXBRL using ESEF taxonomy and implementation of such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements which is in all material respects in compliance with the requirements of ESEF Regulation.

The supervisory board of the Company is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.



### **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility was to form a reasonable assurance conclusion that the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements complies with the ESEF Regulation.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information', issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance that the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements is prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the applicable requirements.

### **Summary of the work performed**

Our planned and performed procedures were aimed at obtaining reasonable assurance that the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements was applied, in all material aspects, in accordance with the applicable requirements and such application is free from material errors or omissions.

Our procedures included mainly:

- obtaining an understanding of the internal control system and processes relevant to the application of the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements, including the preparation of the XHTML format and marking up the consolidated financial statements;
- assessment of the risk of material departures from the requirements of the ESEF Regulation due to fraud or error;
- verification that the XHTML format was applied properly;
- obtaining sufficient appropriate evidence as to the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the marking up process when the assessment of the risks of material misstatement include an expectation that such internal controls are operating effectively or procedures other than testing controls cannot alone provide sufficient appropriate evidence;
- evaluating the completeness of marking up the consolidated financial statements using the XBRL markup language according to the requirements of the implementation of electronic format as described in the ESEF Regulation;
- evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's use of XBRL tags selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the creation of extension tags where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified; and
- evaluating the appropriateness of anchoring of the extension elements to the ESEF taxonomy.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our reasonable assurance conclusion.



**Reasonable assurance conclusion**

In our opinion, based on the procedures performed, the Electronic reporting format of the consolidated financial statements complies, in all material respects, with the ESEF Regulation.

29 March 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o.  
represented by Partner

Tomáš Bašta  
Statutory Auditor, Licence No. 1966

This document is a copy of the independent auditor's report issued on 29 March 2021 on the statutory consolidated annual report of Philip Morris ČR a.s. as prepared in accordance with the provisions of the ESEF Regulation. The attached copy of the consolidated annual report is not prepared in accordance with the ESEF Regulation and therefore does not constitute a statutory consolidated annual report and like this copy of the auditor's report, is not a statutory binding document. The original of the statutory consolidated annual report including our audit report is published in the Central Storage of Regulated Information on the website of the Czech National Bank.

## Other Information for Shareholders

For the 2020 calendar year accounting period

### 1. General information on remuneration

In accordance with Section 121r of Act No. 256/2004 Coll., on Business Activities on the Capital Market (hereinafter as the “Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market”), Philip Morris ČR a.s. (hereinafter as the “Company”) does not state the information pursuant to Section 118 (4) (f) to (h) of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market in its Annual Report. The figures and information on all cash and non-cash income received for the 2020 accounting period by persons with management authority from the Company and from persons/entities controlled by the Company, as well as the information on the number of shares or similar securities representing participations in the Company which are owned by persons with management authority, as well as numerical information on options and other comparable investment tools whose value relates to shares or similar securities representing participations in the issuer and whose parties are the said persons, or which are executed for the benefit of the said persons, are listed in the remuneration report prepared in accordance with Section 121o of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market. The principles of providing remuneration to persons with the management authority of the issuer are set out in the remuneration policy of the Company which was approved by a resolution of the General Meeting adopted outside the meeting (per rollam) on 30 June 2020 and is available on the website [www.philipmorris.cz](http://www.philipmorris.cz), in the section “For Shareholders”. In addition to the agreement on performance of office, the remuneration policy forms another basis for remuneration of members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and Audit Committee of the Company.

In 2020, no facts that would lead to a conflict of interest were identified in relation to any member of the Board or any member of the Supervisory Board.

### 2. Auditor's Fees

In 2020, the following fees were paid for audit and audit-related services rendered to the Company:

#### Fees for audit and audit-related services

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Audit of the annual financial statements	7	7
Other verification services	0	0
Tax consultancy	1	1
Other non-audit related services	0	0
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

In 2020, the following fees were paid for audit and audit-related services rendered within the Group:

#### Fees for audit and audit-related services

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Audit of the annual financial statements	8	8
Other verification services	0	0
Tax consultancy	1	1
Other non-audit related services	0	0
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

### 3. Investments

In 2020, the Company mainly invested in the production equipment to extend its production portfolio and to increase the efficiency of its production. All Company investments in 2020 were implemented in the Czech Republic.

#### Investments (in acquisition value)

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Investments in equipment for leaf processing	2	0
Investments in equipment to increase capacity	226	220
Other projects	121	210
Investments in software	4	1
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>431</b>

All investments in intangible and tangible fixed assets were financed from the Company's own sources.

In 2021, the Company plans aggregate investments of CZK 254 million; the Company already committed itself to the purchases amounting to CZK 13 million of the amount above as at 31 December 2020. The Company's investment programs are subject to periodic reviews, but the actual costs may differ from the planned estimates.

### 4. Land plots, buildings and equipment – additional information

As at 31 December 2020, the Company owned land plots, buildings and structures in the net carrying amount of CZK 411 million (2019: CZK 461 million), of which buildings and land plots represented CZK 221 million (2019: CZK 256 million).

#### Buildings and land

(in CZK million)	Location	Utilization	2020	2019
Buildings (net carrying amounts)	Kutná Hora	Factory	110	139
	Kutná Hora	Warehousing premises	42	47
	Kutná Hora, Strážnice	Other premises	58	59
<b>Total buildings</b>			<b>210</b>	<b>245</b>
Land (acquisition value)	Kutná Hora	Factory and warehousing premises	11	11
<b>Total land</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total buildings and land</b>			<b>221</b>	<b>256</b>

As at 31 December 2020, the Company owned vehicles and machinery equipment in the amount of CZK 2,424 million (2019: CZK 2,953 million), of which the leaf processing equipment amounted to CZK 182 million (2019: CZK 163 million) and the production machines amounted to CZK 1,788 million (2019: CZK 2,471 million).

The assumed useful life of the leaf processing and cigarette production and packaging equipment is as follows:

### Machinery equipment

(in CZK million)	Useful lives in years	2020	2019
Machinery equipment for the leaf processing	5	4	0
(net carrying amounts)	8	4	7
	15	174	156
<b>Total leaf processing equipment</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>163</b>
Machinery equipment for the production of cigarettes	5	10	123
(net carrying amounts)	8	651	946
	15	1 127	1 402
<b>Total equipment for the production of cigarettes</b>		<b>1 788</b>	<b>2 471</b>

As at 31 December 2020, the Company owned other equipment in the net carrying amount of CZK 427 million (2019: CZK 275 million), vehicles in the net carrying amount of CZK 0 million (2019: CZK 0 million), and equipment for data processing in the net carrying amount of CZK 27 million (2019: CZK 44 million).

### 5. Branch or other part of a business enterprise abroad

The Company has no branch or other part of a business enterprise abroad.

### 6. Miscellaneous

In the 2020 accounting period, no business interruptions of the Company's activities occurred that had or might have had a significant effect on the financial situation of the Company.

The absolute priority of the Company in 2020 was the protection of health and safety of all employees of the Company, including agency workers and employees of third parties working on the Company's premises. Already in March 2020, the Company's management took a number of extraordinary epidemiological measures to achieve maximum health protection and prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The rules were significantly tightened and the minimum requirements for entry into all areas of the Company and the production plant were adjusted, including the introduction of mandatory body temperature measurement in an automated manner. The Company regularly updated those rules and communicated with all employees accordingly.

The individual work teams were separated in the building of the Kutná Hora production plant and the organisation of work was adjusted so that mutual contact between employees was eliminated at most. All employees were provided with appropriate protective equipment and their use was always enforced beyond the relevant government regulations.

The Company has created the conditions and promoted safe work from home for all positions that allow it, including the introduction of psychological support programs for employees and a number of online seminars focused on mental health, physical health and the specifics of working from home.

The operation of the Company's headquarters offices was significantly reduced during the year. Every employee's presence on the premises required approval and registration in the system and adherence to strict hygiene standards.

All employees were regularly and transparently informed about the development and impacts of the COVID-19 infection on the Company's operations. All new countermeasures were always consulted with trade union representatives before their introduction, and new financial and non-financial remuneration programmes for employees related to compliance with the set extraordinary anti-pandemic measures at work were implemented.

In the light of government regulations adopted in response to the spread of COVID-19, the Company partially modified its business model to continue to offer adult smokers alternatives that posed a lower health risk than continuing to smoke conventional cigarettes. These changes consisted primarily in prioritising business channels so as to minimise the impact on the Company's business results.

The Company did not use any public support from government-announced subsidy programs as the Company's business was not affected to such an extent that the Company considered it appropriate to apply for such support.

Thanks to proactive cooperation with the Company's suppliers, all risks were minimised, and thus the Company's supply chain was not significantly affected by the situation.

Environmental protection is secured in accordance with the Czech environmental legislation. The Company has been consistently striving to reduce the environmental impact of its activities over the long-term period. For example, it is taking steps for reduction of the energy and water consumption, if this is economically and technologically feasible. Projects of other plants within the PMI group shared through the Knowledge Transfer Package are a source of innovation in this area for the Kutná Hora production plant as well.

Climate protection is a clear priority. The Company supports the Paris Agreement and is adapting its objectives to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The Company implements a wide range of activities leading to the reduction of emissions and energy consumption. The PMI Group has set a global goal to become a carbon neutral company by 2030. According to the non-profit organisation CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), the PMI group is already one of the 10 best companies in the world in the protection of climate, forests and drinking water.

The Company's supply chain is responsible for a significant part of the Company's social and environmental footprint. As the Company's supply chain integrates and globalises, the Company's ability to balance security of supply, cost-effectiveness, high quality requirements, and environmental and social standards is a top priority as well as a challenge.

The supply chain may be exposed to potentially significant environmental, social and governance risks. The PMI Group is fully committed to continuously identifying and addressing these risks, while increasing the sustainability of its supply chain.

The Company does not carry out any research and development activities.

Additional non-financial information will be included in the separate Sustainability Report of Philip Morris International Inc., which will be published no later than on 30 June 2021 and will be freely accessible at [www.pmi.com](http://www.pmi.com).

The Company is not a party to any pending legal, administrative or arbitration proceedings that have or might have a substantial effect on the financial situation of the Company.

## **7. Dividend Policy of the Company**

The Company does not have an established dividend policy; the profit of the Company (or other Company's own sources, if applicable) is distributed in the manner approved by the General Meeting according to the economic results of the Company based on a proposal of the Board of Directors and after a review of the proposal by the Supervisory Board. In general, the shares in profit are usually paid to the Company's shareholders, provided that all the statutory criteria are met, from the Company's profit for the respective accounting period remaining after the payment of tax and other similar liabilities and, if approved by the General Meeting of the Company, also from a part of the Company's retained earnings from prior years. In accordance with Articles 6 (6) and 23 (5) of the Company's Articles of Association, valid and effective in 2020 as well as in accordance with the Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on Commercial Companies and Cooperatives (Business Corporations Act), as amended by the end of 2020, the share in the Company's profit paid to a shareholder was based on the proportion of the shareholder's share to the Company's registered share capital, respectively since 1 January 2021 is based on the proportion of the nominal value of shares owned by that shareholder to the registered capital of the Company.

The shares in the Company's profit (in other Company's own sources) are paid to the Company's shareholders: in case of book-entered shares to those listed in the extract from the Issue Register of the Company, i.e. in the register of book-entered securities maintained in accordance with a special legal regulation as at the date decisive for the attendance at the General Meeting and, in the case of certificated shares, to those listed in the list of the Company's shareholders as at the date decisive for the attendance at the General Meeting (unless it is proven that the relevant entry in the list of the Company's shareholders as at that date fails to reflect the actual state of affairs).

## **8. Members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of Philip Morris ČR a.s. and other persons described in item 14.1. of Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 of 29 April 2004, implementing Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereinafter as the "Members of the Company's Bodies")**

The Members of the Company's Bodies are not at present, and were not during the previous five years, members of any administrative, management or supervisory bodies of or shareholders (partners) of other companies, except for the

information referred to in the section of the Annual Report titled "Members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s."

None of the Members of the Company's Bodies was convicted in relation to any fraudulent offences in the previous five years.

None of the Members of the Company's Bodies was connected with any bankruptcies, receiverships or liquidations in the previous five years.

None of the Members of the Company's Bodies was deprived of capability to perform office as a member of administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a managing function of any issuer in the previous five years.

The Members of the Company's Bodies have no family relationships between themselves.

No official public accusations were made against any Member of the Company's Bodies and no sanctions were imposed by statutory or regulatory authorities on any Member of the Company's Bodies in the previous five years.

#### **9. Members of the Board of Directors**

No bankruptcy has been declared in respect of assets of any member of the Board of Directors. No member of the Board of Directors has been restricted in dealing with his/her assets by a preliminary injunction issued in the course of insolvency proceedings, nor has any insolvency petition been filed against any member of the Board of Directors and rejected on the grounds that the assets of that member of the Board of Directors were insufficient to cover the costs of the insolvency proceedings.

All members of the Board of Directors are persons of good repute (jsou bezúhonní) within the meaning of the Trade Licensing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., as amended (the "Trade Licensing Act"), i.e. they have not been finally and conclusively sentenced for any criminal offence committed wilfully in connection with the business activities or scope of business of the Company, and there is no obstacle preventing any of the members of the Board of Directors from carrying on a trade, and in particular no court or administrative authority has restrained any of the members of the Board of Directors from any activities relating to the carrying on a trade.

#### **10. Description of the measures taken against abuse of control**

The Company has not taken any special measures against abuse of control by the main shareholder – Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. The Company uses statutory instruments against abuse of control and decisive influence of the controlling entity.

In Kutná Hora, on 29 March 2021



Andrea Gontkovičová  
Chairperson of the Board of Directors



Petr Šedivec  
Member of the Board of Directors

A. Summary Explanatory Report of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. for the 2020 calendar year accounting period pursuant to Section 118 (9) of Act No. 256/2004 Coll., on Business Activities on the Capital Market, as amended (the "Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market"), regarding the matters pursuant to Section 118 (5) (a) to (k) of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market

(i) Information about the structure of the issuer's equity, including securities which have not been admitted for trading on a European regulated market and, if applicable, specification of the various classes of shares or similar securities representing participation in the issuer and specification of the share in the registered capital of each class of shares or similar securities representing participation in the issuer:

The equity of Philip Morris ČR a.s. (the "Company") consists of three basic components: the registered capital, share premium and other shareholders' contributions and accumulated retained earnings.

(in CZK million)	2020	2019
Registered capital	2 745	2 745
Share premium and other shareholders' contributions	2 362	2 381
Accumulated retained earnings	3 463	4 284
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>8 570</b>	<b>9 410</b>

The Company's registered capital comprises 2,745,386 registered shares with a nominal value of CZK 1,000 each. The Company has been primarily listed on the Prague Stock Exchange, trading from 13 July 1993. 1,913,698 book-entry registered shares have been admitted for trading on the main market of the Prague Stock Exchange (Burza cenných papírů Praha, a.s.). These shares are book-entry shares in accordance with Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on Business Corporations and Cooperatives (the Business Corporations Act). The remaining 831,688 registered shares (these shares are certificated shares in accordance with the Business Corporations Act specified above) have not been admitted for trading on any European regulated market. The Company's registered capital has been fully paid up.

(ii) Information about limitations on the transferability of securities:

For the transfer of the Company's shares, it is necessary to meet only the requirements set by the legal regulations. The Company's Articles of Association do not set any limitations on the transfer of the Company's shares, and there are no other restrictions from the Company relating to the transferability of the Company's shares.

(iii) Information about significant direct and indirect participation in the issuer's voting rights:

The information on significant direct participations in the issuer's voting rights as at 31 December 2020 is specified in the Notes to the financial statements, point 1.1. Company description, and in the report on relations between controlling entity and controlled entity and between controlled entity and entities controlled by the same controlling entity (the "Report on Relations between Related Parties"), including information about the corresponding shares in the Company's registered capital.

The composition of significant direct participation in the Company's voting rights as at 31 December 2020 is only known to the Company in the case of the controlling entity, Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. This entity has the same voting rights as the other shareholders.

**The other shareholders of the Company whose participation in the Company's registered capital (and thus in the Company's voting rights) amounts to at least 1% in accordance with Section 122 of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market, are the following funds managed by the company:**

- Clearstream Banking, S.A., with its registered office at 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, Luxembourg, 1855 Luxembourg, voting rights 1.3%;
- Chase Nominees Limited, with its registered office at 125 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AJ, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, voting rights 0.8 %;
- J. P. Morgan bank, with its registered office at 5 RUE Plaetis, Luxembourg 2338, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, voting rights 0.7%.

Save for Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. and the funds managed by Clearstream Banking, S.A., Chase Nominees Limited and J. P. Morgan bank, the Company is not aware of (i) any other significant direct or indirect participations in the Company's voting rights; or (ii) any Company's shareholders whose participations in the Company's voting rights amount to at least 3%.

(iv) Information about the holders of securities with special rights, including the description of such rights:

The Company did not issue any shares with special rights; it only issued the shares specified in section (i) above.

(v) Information about limitations on voting rights:

Voting rights apply to all shares issued by the Company and may only be limited or excluded where stipulated by law. The Company is not aware of any restrictions on or exclusions of voting rights attached to the shares that it has issued other than those restrictions on and exclusions of voting rights stipulated by law.

(vi) Information about agreements between shareholders or similar holders of securities representing participation in the issuer that may reduce the transferability of shares or similar securities representing participation in the issuer or transferability of voting rights, if known to the issuer:

The Company is not aware of any agreements between shareholders that may reduce the transferability of shares or similar securities representing participation in the Company or transferability of voting rights.

(vii) Information about special rules regulating the election and recalling of members of the statutory body and changes to the Articles of Association or any other similar document(s) of the issuer:

The members of the Company's Board of Directors are elected and recalled by the General Meeting of the Company. The conditions relating to the election of the members of the Board of Directors are stipulated by law and by the Company's Articles of Association. The Company has no special rules regulating the election and recalling of members of the Board of Directors. The Company also does not have any special rules regulating amendments and changes to the Articles of Association of the Company.

(viii) Information about special powers of the statutory body pursuant to the Business Corporations Act:

The members of the Board of Directors have no special powers.

(ix) Information about significant agreements to which the issuer is a party and which will become effective, be amended or cease to exist in the event of a change of control of the issuer as a result of a take-over bid, and about the effects arising from such agreements, with the exception of agreements whose disclosure would cause serious harm to the issuer; this does not limit any other obligation to disclose such information pursuant to the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market or any other legal regulations in force:

The Company has not entered into any agreements that will become effective, be amended or cease to exist in the event of a change of control of the issuer as a result of a take-over bid.

(x) Information about agreements between the issuer and the members of its statutory body or employees that bind the issuer to take on any commitments in the event of termination of their offices or employment in connection with a take-over bid:

The Company has not entered into any agreements with the members of the Board of Directors or employees that bind the Company to take on any commitments in the event of termination of their offices or employment in connection with a take-over bid.

(xi) Information about schemes on the basis of which employees and members of the Company's statutory body may acquire participation securities in the Company, options concerning such securities or any other rights related to these securities, under more favourable terms, and information about how these rights are exercised:

The Company has no schemes on the basis of which employees or members of the Board of Directors of the Company may acquire participation securities in the Company, options concerning such securities or any other rights related to these securities under more favourable terms.

(xii) Non-financial information

Under Act on Accounting No. 563/1991 Coll. the Company is obliged to provide non-financial information. As non-financial information will be included in a separate report by Philip Morris International Inc. (the "PMI"), the Company used the exemption not to disclose non-financial information in the annual report or in the consolidated annual report, or in a separate report of the Company. This procedure is expressly allowed by the Act on Accounting (Section 32g (7)). Non-financial information will be included in the separate Sustainability Report of PMI, which will be published no later than on 30 June 2021 and freely accessible at [www.pmi.com](http://www.pmi.com).

## B. Information on Application of the Rules of Corporate Governance

Information about the Company for the **2020** calendar year accounting period pursuant to Section 118 (4) (j), and Section 118 (6), of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market

The Company voluntarily complies with and meets the main criteria, principles and recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code based on the OECD Principles, which was adopted in 2004 by the Securities Commission (the "Code"). The Code is available at the registered office of the Company or in a manner allowing for remote access at the following website: [www.philipmorris.cz](http://www.philipmorris.cz). The Company respects and complies with the principles set out by the Code that correspond to the interests of the Company's shareholders and methods of the Company's business and implements these principles in its internal procedures. In 2020, there were no material changes in the Company that would have an adverse effect on the corporate governance standards.

The Company is firmly dedicated to maintain and develop an efficient framework for the control and management of the Company's business. The Company properly ensures the compliance with all rights of shareholders, in particular the right to equal treatment of all shareholders in compliance with applicable legal regulations. The Company strongly prides itself on its transparency, not only in relation to the convocation of the General Meetings, but also in relation to providing information about matters within the Company and disclosing its financial results, business plans and relationships with related entities. Members of the Company's bodies act with due managerial care, diligently and with the necessary knowledge, and comply with the applicable legal regulations while performing any of their acts.

Information about the Company for the 2020 calendar year accounting period pursuant to Section 118 (4) (b), (c), (d), (e) and (l) of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market

(i) Information about the principles and procedures related to internal control and the rules relating to the approach of the issuer and its consolidated group to the risks that the issuer and its consolidated group are facing or may face in relation to the financial reporting process:

In its operations, the Company faces a number of external and internal risks as presented in the report of the Board of Directors and in the notes to the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements. The Company has therefore set up procedures and processes that aim to identify, quantify and mitigate these risks in order to prevent and manage them effectively.

The internal controls department represents an important component of corporate governance and provides the bodies of the Company with objective assessments of the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control system. In 2020, the internal controls department carried out a number of audits, as per the risk-based annual audit plan and requirements of the bodies of the Company.

The internal controls department assesses the control mechanisms, procedures and systems in place to ensure reliability and integrity of financial and operational information, safeguarding of the Company's assets, compliance with the Company's internal policies and the cost effective and efficient use of resources.

In order to prevent or promptly detect any possible errors and frauds related to the financial reporting process, the Company has implemented controls in the form of internal policies covering the risk areas of the business (e.g. revenue recognition, capital assets and leases, inventory valuation, costs and expenses, etc.), whose adequacy and effectiveness are continuously assessed by the internal controls department.

The internal controls department reports its findings to the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee, provides them with objective assessments of the Company's control system and formulates measures to remedy deficiencies, if any deficiencies are identified. The results of the control system assessments are also discussed with the Company's external auditor.

The Company takes appropriate measures to correct deficiencies identified during audits. The internal controls department then monitors the implementation of such measures and reports to the management of the Company and its bodies.

The work of the internal controls department is also overseen by the Audit Committee. In 2020, the Audit Committee did not ascertain any deficiencies that could materially affect the financial reporting process.

(ii) Description of the decision-making procedures and composition of the issuer's statutory body, supervisory board or any other executive or controlling body and of the issuer's committees if any, as well as information about the audit committee pursuant to Section 44 et seq. of the Act No. 93/2009 Coll., on Auditors:

The Board of Directors of the Company is the statutory body that manages the Company's activities, acts for the Company and on its behalf in the manner defined in the Company's Articles of Association, and consists of six members who are elected and recalled by the General Meeting. Members of the Board of Directors shall elect from amongst themselves one member as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and shall also recall the Chairperson. The Board of Directors decides by way of resolutions which are generally adopted at Board of Directors meetings. The Board of Directors is quorate if a simple majority of all its members are present. Resolutions are adopted if they are approved by a simple majority of the members of the Board of Directors present. Every member of the Board of Directors has one vote. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson's vote shall be decisive.

If so proposed by the Chairperson or, if the Board of Directors does not have a Chairperson, by any other member of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may adopt resolutions outside of a meeting, provided that all members of the Board of Directors agree with this. The Board of Directors is quorate for outside-of-meeting voting if a simple majority of all members of the Board of Directors participate in such voting. Resolutions are adopted if they are approved by a simple majority of the members of the Board of Directors participating in the outside-of-meeting voting. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson's vote shall be decisive.

In the 2020 calendar year accounting period, the Board of Directors consisted of the following members:

- a. Mrs. Andrea Gontkovičová (Chairperson of the Board of Directors) (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Board of Directors concluded with the Company and an Employment Agreement dated 1 May 1997 with PMI;

- b. Mr. Tomáš Korčoš (until 20 January 2020), who had an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Board of Directors concluded with the Company and an Employment Agreement dated 22 August 2006 with Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.;
- c. Mr. Petr Šedivec (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Board of Directors and an Employment Agreement dated 1 October 2010 concluded with the Company;
- d. Mr. Peter Piroch (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Board of Directors concluded with the Company and an Employment Agreement dated 1 April 1993 with Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.;
- e. Mr. Piotr Andrzej Cerek (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Board of Directors concluded with the Company and an Employment Agreement dated 8 August 1994 with Philip Morris Polska S.A.;
- f. Mr. Petr Šebek (as of 20 January 2020, when he was, in accordance with Article 14 (4) of the Company's Articles of Association, appointed as a substitute member of the Board of Directors and subsequently, on 30 June 2020, elected as a member of the Board of Directors on the basis of an outside-of-meeting (per rollam) resolution of the General Meeting), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Board of Directors and an Employment Agreement dated 1 April 2011 concluded with the Company

The Supervisory Board consists of six members, who may be natural persons or legal entities and must comply with the requirements stipulated by law. Two members of the Supervisory Board are elected and recalled by the Company's employees in accordance with the Business Corporations Act and the remaining four members are elected and recalled by the General Meeting. The members of the Supervisory Board elect from amongst themselves one member as the Chairperson and also recall the Chairperson. The Supervisory Board is quorate if a simple majority of all its members are present. Every member of the Supervisory Board has one vote. Resolutions are adopted if they are approved by a simple majority of all members of the Supervisory Board. The same rules as those for adopting resolutions outside the Board of Directors meetings apply to adopting resolutions outside the Supervisory Board meetings; approval by the majority of votes of all members of the Supervisory Board is required for such a resolution to be adopted. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson's vote shall be decisive.

- a. Mr. Stefan Bauer (Chairman of the Supervisory Board) (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Supervisory Board concluded with the Company and an Employment Agreement with PMI dated 17 November 1997;
- b. Mrs. prof. Ing. Alena Zemplerová (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Supervisory Board concluded with the Company;
- c. Mr. Tomáš Hilgard (for the whole accounting period), who was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board representing the Company's employees and who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Supervisory Board and an Employment Agreement dated 1 January 1993 concluded with the Company;
- d. Mr. Richard Vašíček (for the whole accounting period), who was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board representing the Company's employees and who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Supervisory Board and an Employment Agreement dated 1 March 1991 concluded with the Company;

- e. Mrs. Stanislava Juríková (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Supervisory Board concluded with the Company; and
- f. Mr. Sergio Colarusso (for the whole accounting period), who has an Agreement on the Performance of the Office of Member of the Supervisory Board concluded with the Company and an Employment Agreement with PMI dated 1 December 2002 were the Members of the Supervisory Board of the Company in the 2020 calendar year accounting period.

Employment agreements of members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board are usually concluded for an indefinite period. Upon termination of employment of the Board of Directors' and the Supervisory Board's members employed by the Company, such members are entitled to severance payment subject to the length of their employment, however at least to three times their average earnings, pursuant to the applicable legal regulations and the respective Company's collective labour agreement. Upon termination of the employment of the Board of Directors' and the Supervisory Board's members employed by PMI or companies controlled by PMI other than the Company (the "PMI Group"), such members are entitled to emoluments related to the termination of employment pursuant to the applicable legal regulations of the respective country or pursuant to the collective labour agreement or the relevant internal regulation of a PMI Group company that employed the particular Board of Directors' or the Supervisory Board's member.

The Audit Committee consists of three members, who may be individuals or legal entities meeting the requirements of the relevant legal regulations with respect to the performance of this office and the performance of the office of member of the Supervisory Board. The members are appointed and recalled by the General Meeting. The members of the Audit Committee elect and recall from amongst themselves one member as the Chairperson. The Audit Committee is quorate if a simple majority of all its members are present at its meeting. Every member of the Audit Committee has one vote. Resolutions of the Audit Committee are adopted if they are approved by a simple majority of all members of the Audit Committee, unless the Articles of Association or the legal regulations require a higher number of votes necessary for the adoption of resolutions. The same rules as those for adopting resolutions outside the Board of Directors meetings apply to adopting resolutions outside the Audit Committee meetings; approval by the majority of votes of all members of the Audit Committee is required for such a resolution to be adopted. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson's vote shall be decisive:

- a. Mr. Stefan Bauer (Chairperson of the Audit Committee) (for the whole accounting period);
- b. Mr. Johannis van Capelleveen (for the whole accounting period); and
- c. Mrs. Stanislava Juríková (for the whole accounting period)

were the Members of the Audit Committee of the Company in the 2020 calendar year accounting period.

(iii) Description of the rights and obligations relating to the relevant classes of shares or similar securities representing participation in the issuer, at least by way of reference to the Business Corporations Act and the issuer's Articles of Association with regard to classes of shares, or reference to a similar foreign legal regulation or a document similar to the Articles of Association with regard to classes of such similar securities representing participation in the issuer:

The rights and obligations of shareholders are set out in legal regulations, in particular the Business Corporations Act and Act No. 89/2012 Coll., the Civil Code, and in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The authorised holders of the shares are entitled to take part in the Company's management. This right is principally exercised by the shareholders at General Meetings, which they have a right to attend. At the General Meeting, the shareholders have the right to vote, to ask for and receive explanations regarding matters concerning the Company as well as matters concerning persons/entities controlled by the Company, should any such explanations be necessary for the assessment of the content of matters on the agenda of the General Meeting or for the exercise of shareholders' rights at the General Meeting, and to submit proposals and counterproposals in relation to the matters on the agenda of the General Meeting.

The shareholders are further entitled to receive shares in the Company's profit (dividends) and in other Company's own sources. The shareholders may not demand a refund of their investment contribution during the existence of the Company or in the event of its dissolution.

If the Company is wound up with liquidation, each shareholders is entitled to receive a share in the liquidation balance

A shareholder is obliged to pay the issue price and the share premium, if any, for the shares that the shareholder has subscribed to.

(iv) Description of the decision-making procedures and the basic scope of powers of the issuer's general meeting or a similar meeting of holders of securities representing participation in the issuer:

The General Meeting is the supreme body of the Company. It makes decisions on all matters of the Company that fall within its powers pursuant to law or the Company's Articles of Association.

The powers of the General Meeting particularly include the power to amend the Articles of Association, to resolve on changes to the amount of the registered capital or on the authorisation of the Board of Directors to increase the registered capital, to resolve on the approval of the ordinary, extraordinary or consolidated financial statements and, where stipulated by law, also interim financial statements, to resolve on the issue of convertible or priority bonds, on the winding-up of the Company with liquidation and on any transformation of the Company, unless the law governing transformations of companies and cooperatives stipulates otherwise.

Furthermore, it is within the powers of the General Meeting to resolve on the possibility of setting off a receivable from the Company against a receivable of the Company regarding payment of the issue price, to elect and recall members of the Company's Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee, unless the law stipulates otherwise, to resolve on the distribution of profit or other Company's sources or on the settlement of a loss, to resolve on filing of any application for the acceptance of participating securities of the Company for trading on a European regulated market or for withdrawal of these securities from trading on a European regulated market, to appoint and recall a liquidator, to approve the agreement on performance of the liquidator office, to approve the final report on the course of the liquidation and a proposal for use of the liquidation balance, to approve any transfer or pledge of an enterprise or such a part of the assets and liabilities that would mean a material change to the actual scope of business or activities of the Company, to resolve on the assumption of the effect of acts performed for and on behalf of the Company before its establishment, to approve any agreement on silent partnership (company) and any other agreement establishing a right to a share in the Company's profit or other Company's own sources, to resolve on the approval of the agreements on performance of office of member of the

Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee, and on their remuneration or the provision of any other benefits to which they are not entitled on the basis of a legal regulation or the agreement on performance of office approved by the General Meeting or on the basis of an internal regulation approved by the General Meeting, to resolve on changes to the rights attached to a certain class of shares, to resolve on changes to the class and type of shares, to resolve on share splitting or merger of a number of shares into a single share, to resolve on the restriction of share transferability or any change thereto, to resolve on the acquisition by the Company of its own shares in accordance with the applicable legal regulations, to resolve on the appointment of an auditor of the Company, to resolve on the approval of the compensation policy, to resolve on the approval of the compensation report, to resolve on the approval of any significant transaction under the conditions stipulated in Section 121s of the Act on Business Activities on the Capital Market, and to resolve on any other matters which the law or these Articles of Association place under the authority of the General Meeting.

Each share with a nominal value of CZK 1,000 shall represent one vote. The General Meeting is quorate if attended by shareholders holding shares whose nominal value or number exceeds 30% of the Company's registered capital. The General Meeting shall adopt its resolutions by a simple majority of votes of the shareholders present, unless required otherwise by the Business Corporations Act or by the Articles of Association of the Company. A shareholder may not exercise its voting rights in the cases stipulated by law. At the General Meeting, voting is performed by ballot, in which case shareholders receive the ballots upon their registration in the attendance list, or in any other suitable manner allowing for electronic voting. The General Meeting shall resolve whether the voting shall be performed by ballot or electronically. The General Meeting shall first vote on the proposals submitted by the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board. If no such proposals are submitted or adopted, shareholders' (counter-)proposals are voted on.

(v) A description of the diversity policy applied to the statutory body, the supervisory board, the managing board or any other similar body of the issuer, taking into account, for example, the age, gender or education criteria and the expertise and experience, including information on the objectives of the policy, on how the diversity policy is being implemented and what results its implementation has brought in the relevant financial year.

If the issuer does not apply a diversity policy, it shall state in the place of its description the reasons why it does not apply this policy.

The Company does not apply any specific diversity policy to the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board or the Audit Committee. This is mainly due to the way in which these Company's bodies are elected. Members of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee are elected by the General Meeting of the Company. Another reason is the observance of the principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment towards all persons in filling managerial positions and positions in the Company's bodies; these principles are present in all activities that the Company performs. The Company complies with these principles as well as with the rules set forth in the relevant legal regulations, and is concerned to prevent any non-equality, unfavourable treatment or any other forms of discrimination, whether direct or indirect. These principles are always respected in the election of members of the Company's bodies. With regard to the high-quality requirements applicable to members of the Company's bodies, to the specific sector in which the Company conducts its business and to the respect for the free election of shareholders, the members of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee are always elected on a non-discriminatory basis, mainly on the basis of their professional experience, professional knowledge, qualifications for the good performance of their offices, irrespective of origin or characteristics of the candidates.



## Members of Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s.

as of the publication date of this annual report

Pursuant to Articles 14, 17 and 20 of the Articles of Association, the terms of office of a member of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee is three years. A member of any of these corporate bodies may be re-elected.

### Board of Directors

**Andrea Gontkovičová**, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mrs. Gontkovičová was appointed to the position of the General Manager responsible for the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Hungary, and elected the Chairman of the Board of Directors Philip Morris ČR a.s. with effect from October 1, 2019.

She started working for Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in 1997 and held various positions within the company, including Corporate Affairs department. In 2004 she was relocated to Philip Morris International Inc. in Switzerland and she gained new experiences in the regional Strategic Planning department. Upon her return in December 2005 she was appointed as the Head of the Corporate Affairs department in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. In September 2009 she started a new role as a Director Corporate Affairs and Member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. In 2012 she was appointed Director Corporate Affairs for EU Region of Philip Morris International Inc. in Switzerland and in 2016 she became Director RRP Commercialization. Upon her return to Philip Morris ČR a.s. in 2016 she was appointed to the position of Director RRP CZ, SK & HU. In September 2018 she was appointed to the position of Director Commercial Development CZ, SK, HU at Philip Morris ČR a.s. in September 2018. Since April 26, 2019 Mrs. Andrea Gontkovičová has been a member of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Gontkovičová holds a master's degree in Philosophy.

Mrs. Gontkovičová was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 26, 2019 for a period of three years. Mrs Gontkovičová was elected as a Chairman of the Board of Directors by the other members of the Board of Directors with effect from October 1, 2019.

In the previous five years Mrs Gontkovičová was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Function	Company Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Chairman of the Board	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	1. 10. 2019	

**Petr Šedivec**, member of the Board of Directors

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. Šedivec was appointed to the position of Director Finance and IS with responsibility for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary in April 2018. He began his career with Philip Morris ČR a.s. in 2010 as Manager Business Development and Planning, followed by the positions of Manager Commercial Intelligence and Manager Business Development and Planning for Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. Prior to joining Philip Morris ČR a.s. he worked for thirteen years for Procter & Gamble where he held number of positions in Commercial and Customer Finance, Brand, Accounting, Corporate Audit, Strategic planning for multiple markets across EU and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Šedivec graduated in Accounting from South-Bohemian University in České Budějovice.

On April 27, 2018 Mr. Šedivec was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Šedivec was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Function</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Member of the Board	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	27. 4. 2018	

**Petr Šebek**, member of the Board of Directors

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Vítězná 1, 284 03 Kutná Hora

Mr. Šebek was appointed to the position of Director External Affairs in January 2020. He began his career with Philip Morris ČR a.s. in 2011 as a Manager Regulatory and Fiscal Affairs, followed by the positions of Manager Corporate Affairs for Slovakia and Director Communications for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. Prior to joining Philip Morris ČR a.s., he held several positions in public sector at the Region of South Bohemia and the European Parliament. Before 2000, he worked for regional TV and radio stations.

Mr. Šebek graduated from South-Bohemian University in České Budějovice in 1997.

Pursuant to Article 14 par. 4 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Šebek was appointed as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the other members of the Board of Directors on February 20, 2020 until the next General Meeting. On July 1, 2020 Mr. Šebek was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the General Meeting of Shareholders performed outside the meeting (per rollam) for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr Šebek was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Function	Company Name	Jurisdiction of	Date	Date
Member of the Board	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	20. 1. 2020	
Executive Director	Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.	Slovakia	30. 4. 2015	26. 4. 2019

**Piotr Andrzej Cerek**, member of the Board of Directors

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. Cerek was appointed to the position of Director Operations of Philip Morris ČR a.s in October 2019. He joined Philip Morris in 1994 in Poland as a trainee in production department. Subsequently he held a number of managerial positions in Operations. In 2006 he started his first international assignment as Production Manager in Kharkov factory in Ukraine followed by assignments in Supply Chain Poland, Manufacturing Director in Russia, Operations Director in Ukraine, followed by the position of Director Manufacturing Equipment Engineering in Switzerland.

Mr Cerek holds a master's degree in Engineering from Krakow Technology University in Poland.

Pursuant to Article 14 par. 4 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Cerek was appointed as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the other members of the Board of Directors on September 23, 2019 until the next General Meeting. On July 1, 2020 Mr. Cerek was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the General Meeting of Shareholders performed outside the meeting (per rollam) for a period of three years.

In the previous five years, Mr. Cerek was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Function	Company Name	Jurisdiction of	Date	Date
		Incorporation	Appointed	Resigned
Member of the Board	Philip Morris CR a.s.	Czech Republic	23. 9. 2019	
Member of the Board	PMI Engineering S.A.	Switzerland	1. 1. 2017	2. 12. 2019
Director	PrJSC Philip Morris Ukraine	Ukraine	28. 9. 2012	29. 12. 2016

**Peter Piroch**, member of the Board of Directors

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. Piroch was appointed to the position of Director Commercial Deployment of Philip Morris ČR a.s. in May 2019. Since January 1, 2020 the position has been renamed to Director Commercial Operations CZ.

He began his career with Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in 1993. Subsequently he held a number of managerial positions in Sales and Marketing in Slovakia, complemented his assignment in Philip Morris International Inc. in Business Development & Strategy for Middle East & Africa Hub in Switzerland and then RRP Strategy in Germany. Since April 2017 he acted as Head of RRP B2C channel in CZ. Since April 26, 2019 Mr. Peter Piroch has been a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Piroch holds a master's degree in Civil Engineering.

Mr. Piroch was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 26, 2019 for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Piroch was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Function</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Member of the Board	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	26. 4. 2019	
Executive Director	Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o.	Slovakia	8. 10. 2010	16. 12. 2016

## Supervisory Board

**Stefan Bauer**, Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. Bauer joined Philip Morris in 1997 in Germany. Subsequently he worked for Philip Morris as Manager Finance in the United Kingdom, as Director Finance in the Italian and Japanese affiliates, and as Vice president Finance and Business Planning for the EEMA and later the MEA & PMI Duty Free Regions. He currently holds the position of Vice President EU Finance in Philip Morris Products S.A., with responsibility for Finance in the European Union.

Mr. Bauer holds a master's degree in Business Administration from Augsburg University in Germany.

Pursuant to Article 17 par. 2 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Bauer was appointed as a member and elected as a Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the other members of the Supervisory Board on September 23, 2019 until the next General Meeting. On July 1, 2020 Mr. Bauer was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the General Meeting of Shareholders performed outside the meeting (per rollam) for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Bauer was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Function</b>	<b>Company name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Supervisory Board Member	Philip Morris Polska Spółka Akcyjna	Poland	27. 2. 2020	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris Finland Oy	Finland	5. 12. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris ApS	Denmark	2. 12. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris Italia S.r.l.	Italy	3. 10. 2019	

Director	Acrin (Tobaccos) Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	George Dobie & Son Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Godfrey Phillips Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Orecla Investments Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Park (U.K.) Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Park Tobacco Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris & Company (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	United Kingdom Tobacco Company Limited (The)	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Nicocigs Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Chairman of Supervisory Board	Philip Morris CR a.s.	Czech Republic	23. 9. 2019	
Member	Papastratos Cigarettes Manufacturing Company S.A.	Greece	16. 9. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris Benelux B.V.	Belgium	15. 9. 2019	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris Norway AS	Norway	15. 9. 2019	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris S.A.	Switzerland	15. 9. 2019	
Director	PM Tobakk Norge AS	Norway	15. 9. 2019	
Liquidator	Pan Africa Entrepreneurs Sarl	Switzerland	12. 7. 2019	15. 9. 2019
Liquidator	Pan Africa Invest Company Sarl	Switzerland	28. 5. 2019	17. 10. 2019
Director	Pan Africa Entrepreneurs Limited	United Kingdom	14. 12. 2017	9. 9. 2019

Member of the Board	Philip Morris Services S.A.	Switzerland	5. 12. 2016	15. 9. 2019
Director	Foreign Investors (FZC)	United Arab Emirates	30. 6. 2016	30.05.2020
Management Board Member	Pan Africa Entrepreneurs Sarl	Switzerland	30. 3. 2015	12. 7. 2019
Gerant	Pan Africa Invest Company Sarl	Switzerland	6. 3. 2015	28. 11. 2018
Director	Philip Morris Misr Limited Liability Company	Egypt	11. 5. 2014	12. 12. 2019
Supervisory Board Member	Megapolis Distribution B.V.	Netherlands	12. 12. 2013	31. 7. 2018
Director	Emirati Investors - TA (FZC)	United Arab Emirates	8. 12. 2013	27.3.2020
Member of the Board	Philip Morris SA, Philip Morris Sabanci Pazarlama ve Satis A.S.	Turkey	22. 10. 2013	15. 9. 2019
Member of the Board	Sabanci Sigara ve Tutunculuk Sanayi ve	Turkey	22. 10. 2013	15. 9. 2019
Director	Philip Morris South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	1. 7. 2013	19. 9. 2019
Director	Philip Morris South Africa Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	1. 7. 2013	19. 9. 2019
Director	Leonard Dingler (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	1. 7. 2013	19. 9. 2019
Gerant President	Philip Morris Exports Sàrl	Switzerland	1. 7. 2013	15. 9. 2019
Director	Philip Morris Management Services B.V.	Netherlands	1. 7. 2013	21. 5. 2018
Member of the Board	International Service Center, S.L. Sociedad	Spain	4. 3. 2020	
Vice Chairman	International Service Center, S.L. Sociedad	Spain	4. 3. 2020	
Vice Chairman	Philip Morris Spain, S.L.	Spain	4. 3. 2020	

Member of the Board	Philip Morris Spain, S.L.	Spain	4. 3. 2020
Manager	Philip Morris Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	18. 3. 2020

**Sergio Colarusso**, member of the Supervisory Board

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. Colarusso joined Philip Morris International in 2002 in Switzerland. Subsequently he worked in the Middle East (UAE), first as Business Development Manager for the area, and then as Finance Director since 2008. Subsequently, he was appointed Finance Director for the BeNeLux business in 2012 and for the French business in 2015. Mr. Colarusso currently holds the position of EU Controller in Philip Morris Products S.A. in Switzerland with the responsibility for the European Union Region.

Mr. Colarusso holds a master's degree in Banking and Finance from HEC Lausanne in Switzerland.

Pursuant to Article 17 par. 2 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Colarusso was appointed as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the other members of the Supervisory Board on 24, September 2018 until the next General Meeting. On April 26, 2019 Mr. Colarusso was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Colarusso was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Function	Company Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Supervisory Board Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	24. 9. 2018	

**Stanislava Juríková**, member of the Supervisory Board

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mrs. Stanislava Juríková held the position of Director Finance & IS for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary in Philip Morris ČR a.s. since September 2016 till March 2018, as her latest position in the executive team of the company. Mrs. Stanislava Juríková began her career with Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in 1996 and has held various positions overseeing finance activities related to accounting, internal controls, reporting, capital expenditure, budgeting and planning. In 2006 she was relocated to Philip Morris ČR a.s. as Manager Planning & Business Development, responsible for Czech market, followed by an assignment in Philip Morris International Inc. in Switzerland in the global Financial Planning, Management Reporting & Systems department. Since November 2008 she managed the Finance & Administration department in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. and she performed the function until her appointment to the position of Director Finance & IS for the Czech Republic and Slovakia in December 2011.

Mrs. Juríková holds a bachelor's degree in Management from the Comenius University in Bratislava and a Professional Diploma in Management from the Open University Business School, Milton Keynes, UK.

On April 27, 2018 Mrs. Juríková was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mrs. Juríková was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Function	Company Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Supervisory Board Member and Audit Committee Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	27. 4. 2018	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	27. 4. 2012	27. 4. 2018

**Prof. Ing. Alena Zemplerová, CSc.**, member of the Supervisory Board

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Prof. Zemplerová studied at Princeton University and worked for Solomon Brothers, Inc., Research Department, Emerging Market Group during 1991-1992. Since 1993 she was working as a senior researcher at CERGE-EI. Since 1999 she was lecturing at the University of Economics in Prague (VŠE) where she was since 2012 member of the Scientific Board of the Faculty of Economics. During 2010-2013 she was a head of the Department of Economics and Management at CEVRO Institute and since 2014 she has been full time professor at Anglo-American University Prague. She was managing and coordinating numerous projects within the OECD, EU, The World Bank, EBRD focusing on restructuring and foreign direct investments and European integration. During 2004-2006 she served as a member of the Economic Advisory Group for Competition Policy at DG-Competition, European Commission, DG Competition.

On April 26, 2013 Prof. Zemplerová was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. On April 30, 2015 she was re-elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting. On April 27, 2018 Prof. Zemplerová was re-elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Prof. Zemplerová was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Appointment Type</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Supervisory Board Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	26. 4. 2013	

**Tomáš Hilgard**, member of the Supervisory Board

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Vítězná 1, 284 01 Kutná Hora

Mr. Hilgard joined Philip Morris CR a.s. in January 1993. Subsequently he worked for the company in the position of Sales Representative, Supervisor of Sales Team in Prague, Supervisor of Training Group, Business Communication Manager, Corporate Affairs Manager, Regional Sales Manager, and 3rd Party Manager in Sales and Distribution He currently holds the position of COD Manager in the area of reduced risk products.

Mr. Hilgard graduated from the High school and the Electro-technical School in Prague, currently he attends University of Economics and Management, specialization Marketing and PR.

Mr. Hilgard was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the employees of Philip Morris ČR a.s. on February 15, 2019 as their representative for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Hilgard was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Appointment Type</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Supervisory Board Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	15. 2. 2019	

**Richard Vašíček**, member of the Supervisory Board

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Vítězná 1, 284 01 Kutná Hora

Mr. Vašíček joined Philip Morris CR a.s. in March 1991. Subsequently he worked for the company in the position of Mechanic, Shift Maintenance Supervisor, Maintenance Unit Leader, Asset Engineer, Secondary Support Supervisor. He currently holds the position of Asset Engineer in Secondary.

Mr. Vašíček graduated from the College in ČKD Kutná Hora where he specialized in machinery and equipment.

Mr. Vašíček was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the employees of Philip Morris ČR a.s. on December 10, 2019 as their representative for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Vašíček was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Appointment Type	Company Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Supervisory Board Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	10. 12. 2019	

#### Audit Committee

**Stefan Bauer**, Chairman of the Audit Committee

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. Bauer joined Philip Morris in 1997 in Germany. Subsequently he worked for Philip Morris as Manager Finance in the United Kingdom, as Director Finance in the Italian and Japanese affiliates, and as Vice president Finance and Business Planning for the EEMA and later the MEA & PMI Duty Free Regions. He currently holds the position of Vice President EU Finance in Philip Morris Products S.A., with responsibility for Finance in the European Union.

Mr. Bauer holds a master's degree in Business Administration from Augsburg University in Germany.

Pursuant to Article 20 par. 4 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Bauer was appointed as a member and elected as a Chairman of the Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the other members of the Audit Committee on September 23, 2019 until the next General Meeting. On July 1, 2020 Mr. Bauer was elected as a member of the Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the General Meeting of Shareholders performed outside the meeting (per rollam) for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. Bauer was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

Function	Company name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Supervisory Board Member	Philip Morris Polska Spółka Akcyjna	Poland	27. 2. 2020	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris Finland Oy	Finland	5. 12. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris ApS	Denmark	2. 12. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris Italia S.r.l.	Italy	3. 10. 2019	
Director	Acrin (Tobaccos) Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	

Director	George Dobie & Son Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Godfrey Phillips Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Orecla Investments Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Park (U.K.) Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Park Tobacco Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris & Company (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	United Kingdom Tobacco Company Limited (The)	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Director	Nicocigs Limited	United Kingdom	1. 10. 2019	
Chairman of Supervisory Board	Philip Morris CR a.s.	Czech Republic	23. 9. 2019	
Member	Papastratos Cigarettes Manufacturing Company S.A.	Greece	16. 9. 2019	
Director	Philip Morris Benelux B.V.	Belgium	15. 9. 2019	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris Norway AS	Norway	15. 9. 2019	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris S.A.	Switzerland	15. 9. 2019	
Director	PM Tobakk Norge AS	Norway	15. 9. 2019	
Liquidator	Pan Africa Entrepreneurs Sarl	Switzerland	12. 7. 2019	15. 9. 2019
Liquidator	Pan Africa Invest Company Sarl	Switzerland	28. 5. 2019	17. 10. 2019
Director	Pan Africa Entrepreneurs Limited	United Kingdom	14. 12. 2017	9. 9. 2019
Member of the Board	Philip Morris Services S.A.	Switzerland	5. 12. 2016	15. 9. 2019

Director	Foreign Investors (FZC)	United Arab Emirates	30. 6. 2016	30.05.2020
Management Board Member	Pan Africa Entrepreneurs Sarl	Switzerland	30. 3. 2015	12. 7. 2019
Gerant	Pan Africa Invest Company Sarl	Switzerland	6. 3. 2015	28. 11. 2018
Director	Philip Morris Misr Limited Liability Company	Egypt	11. 5. 2014	12. 12. 2019
Supervisory Board Member	Megapolis Distribution B.V.	Netherlands	12. 12. 2013	31. 7. 2018
Director	Emirati Investors - TA (FZC)	United Arab Emirates	8. 12. 2013	27.3.2020
Member of the Board	Philip Morris SA, Philip Morris Sabanci Pazarlama ve Satis A.S. PHILSA Philip Morris Sabanci	Turkey	22. 10. 2013	15. 9. 2019
Member of the Board	Sigara ve Tutunculuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey	22. 10. 2013	15. 9. 2019
Director	Philip Morris South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	1. 7. 2013	19. 9. 2019
Director	Philip Morris South Africa Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	1. 7. 2013	19. 9. 2019
Director	Leonard Dingler (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	1. 7. 2013	19. 9. 2019
Gerant President	Philip Morris Exports Sàrl	Switzerland	1. 7. 2013	15. 9. 2019
Director	Philip Morris Management Services B.V. Philip Morris International	Netherlands	1. 7. 2013	21. 5. 2018
Member of the Board	Service Center, S.L. Sociedad Unipersonal Philip Morris International	Spain	4. 3. 2020	
Vice Chairman	Service Center, S.L. Sociedad Unipersonal	Spain	4. 3. 2020	
Vice Chairman	Philip Morris Spain, S.L.	Spain	4. 3. 2020	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris Spain, S.L.	Spain	4. 3. 2020	
Manager	Philip Morris Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	18. 3. 2020	

**Stanislava Juríková**, member of the Audit Committee

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mrs. Stanislava Juríková held the position of Director Finance & IS for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary in Philip Morris ČR a.s. since September 2016 till March 2018, as her latest position in the executive team of the company. Mrs. Stanislava Juríková began her career with Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. in 1996 and has held various positions overseeing finance activities related to accounting, internal controls, reporting, capital expenditure, budgeting and planning. In 2006 she was relocated to Philip Morris ČR a.s. as Manager Planning & Business Development, responsible for Czech market, followed by an assignment in Philip Morris International Inc. in Switzerland in the global Financial Planning, Management Reporting & Systems department. Since November 2008 she managed the Finance & Administration department in Philip Morris Slovakia s.r.o. and she performed the function until her appointment to the position of Director Finance & IS for the Czech Republic and Slovakia in December 2011.

Mrs. Juríková holds a bachelor's degree in Management from the Comenius University in Bratislava and a Professional Diploma in Management from the Open University Business School, Milton Keynes, UK.

On April 27, 2018 Mrs. Juríková was elected as a member of the Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mrs. Juríková was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Function</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Supervisory Board Member and Audit Committee Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	27. 4. 2018	
Member of the Board	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	27. 4. 2012	27. 4. 2018

**Johannis van Capelleveen**, member of the Audit Committee

Contact address: Philip Morris ČR a.s., Karlovo nám. 10, 120 00 Prague

Mr. van Capelleveen studied economics with a focus on accounting and auditing at the University of Amsterdam and was also awarded an LL.M. degree by the University of London. He is a member of several professional organizations, including the Chamber of Tax Advisors of the Czech Republic. From 1984 to 1993 he worked as an assistant-auditor for Ernst & Young in the Netherlands and in Prague. He then worked as an independent accounting consultant and in the years 1996 – 1997 as an auditor with the audit company Hermann Hemmelrath & Partner in Prague. From 1997 until 2009 he held various positions in the tax department of Coopers & Lybrand/PricewaterhouseCoopers in Prague. From 2009 he worked as a tax adviser at PRK ECOVIS Prague, which tax department later merged with the tax department of BDO. Mr. van Capelleveen commenced business as an independent tax adviser in September 2010. In 2012 he became a tax partner in ECOVIS.

Mr. van Capelleveen has been a member of the Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s. since April 30, 2010. Mr. van Capelleveen was re-elected by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 30, 2015. On April 27, 2018 Mr. van Capelleveen was re-elected as a member of the Audit Committee of Philip Morris ČR a.s. by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for a period of three years.

In the previous five years Mr. van Capelleveen was and still is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies or a partner of the following companies:

<b>Appointment Type</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</b>	<b>Date Appointed</b>	<b>Date Resigned</b>
Audit Committee Member	Philip Morris ČR a.s.	Czech Republic	30. 4. 2010	
Executive Officer, Partner	ECOVIS CBC Tax s.r.o.	Czech Republic	19. 1. 2012	