





Mission Statement

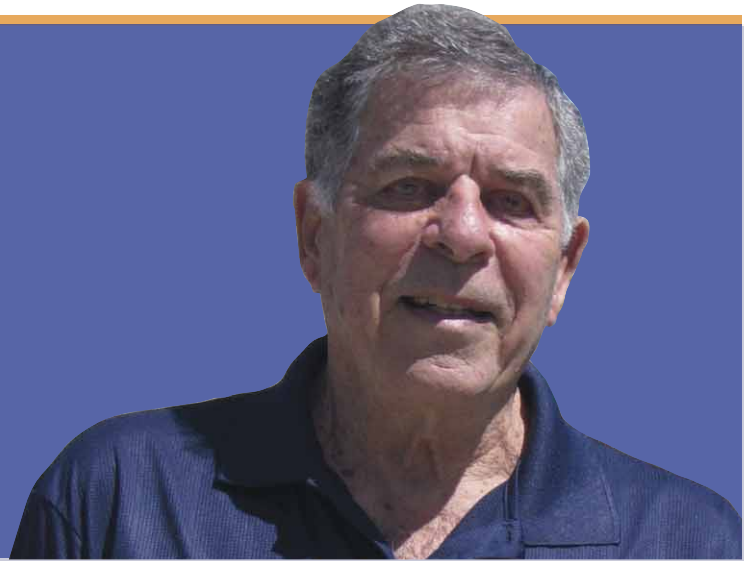
**To provide the highest level
of waste collection
and related services
to public and private customers
nationwide
by transporting, processing
and disposing of waste
in an
environmentally responsible
manner
while protecting
the public interest**

Every cloud has a silver lining...

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Message from the Chairman



The outlook for 2020 was extremely difficult to report, and the year proved to be perhaps our most difficult year ever. With no hotel or cruise ship tourists the outlook was grim. Our goal was to trim our costs and yet keep as many of the loyal staff employed as possible.

With careful guidance and excellent management we were able to accomplish an enviable profit level and continue our super service to our customers. We adhered to the strict Covid 19 regulations and consequently stayed relatively free of the disease.

And now the horrible year seems to be showing signs of change. The vaccine is rolling out fairly easily, tourists are returning, construction is getting stronger, and a degree of optimism is peeking around the corner. Personally, having received the first round of vaccine makes me feel safer and better. We are a small nation and will recover more quickly than our larger neighbours.

Our CFO, Jasmine Davis, has done an excellent job dealing with the endless new reporting requirements and the nuances of our various divisions. Our Managing Director continues to supply superb leadership along with his office team and the outstanding maintenance department.

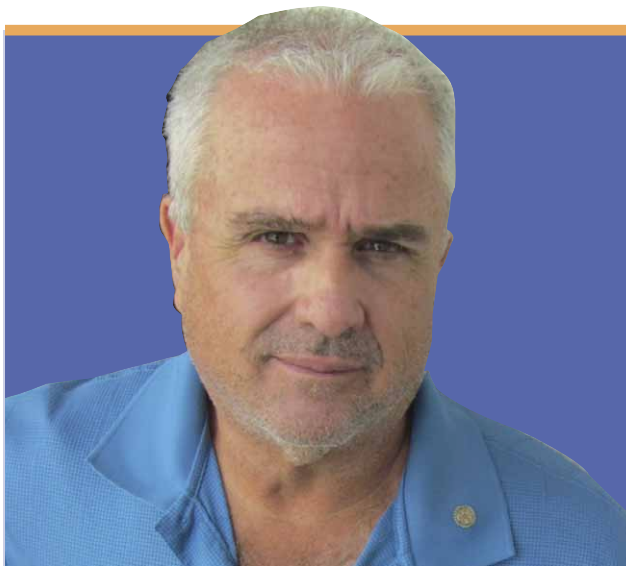
We lost our Director, Stephen Caudwell, to Cancer earlier this month. Stephen was a wealth of knowledge and experience in our industry, and also a very close friend. We will all miss him.

I feel that we have passed through a dark valley and are returning to a bright future!!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Andrews'.

Peter Andrews
Chairman





Managing Director's Report

I am pleased with the 2020 results, as we closed with a good performance despite the extremely negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the global and local economy economies. I must note that Management had to scale back direct and administrative expenses, in particular labour costs, to yield an adequate bottom line as well as a strong cash position.

I am also very pleased with the Board's decision to declare a dividend in the 4th Quarter in an effort to provide our shareholders with some relief during these very difficult times.

Even though there was very little activity in our Share Buy Back of only 1000 Treasury Shares, our share price remained consistent during the year. This is gratifying, all things considered.

On the community service front, in the latter part of the year we introduced a new COVID-19 themed truck - Mask up to Stop the Spread and Save Lives. We are currently working with our PR Team to get some new and exciting trucks and equipment out in 2021.

While our focus shifted from post Dorian efforts in early 2020, to Covid 19 response mode, we still managed

to assist the surrounding communities with waste bins and Rotary with the complete refurbishment of the Blood Mobile, which I hope will be used in the vaccination efforts. Additionally, with the assistance of other corporate entities, we sourced, repaired and donated a 20' Chassis and Container for the rebuilding efforts in Abaco.

We are also extremely proud of our continued support of our nation's youth, elderly, disabled, disadvantaged, special needs community and environment through our sustained in-kind sponsorship of many of the organizations that care for them. We extend a shout out to Rotary and the Bahamas National Trust.

Our ongoing support of the National Sports Authority (NSA), BFA, National Tennis Center, as well as our continued service to the youth baseball/softball programs of Freedom Farm and The Junior Baseball League of Nassau are also sources of immense pride.

As the only leading Corporate and Publicly Traded Waste Company in The Bahamas, we realize and understand that there are a lot of less fortunate people and groups that need our

help, and we continue to strive to provide as much assistance as we can.

I would like to again give thanks to all of our customers. We know you have a choice and the entire organization appreciates the fact that you have chosen us to service your waste collection needs.

To our employees - the drivers, helpers, mechanics, service technicians, office staff, managers, supervisors, our ENTIRE TEAM who not only work very hard every day to get the job done, but have handled this pandemic and all of the Competent Authority's regulations in a stellar fashion, thank you!

I would also like to thank our shareholders and Directors, for their trust in me and the Management Team. We look forward to new and exciting challenges in the years to come.

On a final sad note, I would personally like to extend my deepest sympathy to the family of Stephen G. Cauldwell who passed away on March 5th, 2021. He will be missed.


Francisco deCardenas
Managing Director



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BAHAMAS WASTE LIMITED

2020



KPMG
P.O. Box N-123
Montague Sterling Centre
East Bay Street
Nassau, Bahamas

Telephone +1 242 393 2007
Fax +1 242 393 1772
Internet www.kpmg.com.bs

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Shareholders of Bahamas Waste Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bahamas Waste Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

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 the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of Trade Receivables

As of December 31, 2020, the Company's trade receivables and allowance for impairment losses are \$3,034,058 and \$1,275,136, respectively (see note 5).

The risk:

Impairment of trade receivables was considered to be a key audit area primarily for the following reasons:

Inadequate allowance for impairment losses could have a material financial impact on the Company's financial statements, should a material impairment loss occur without adequate allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) being made.

Significant judgments are made in assessing the impairment of trade receivables, requiring use of subjective estimates and significant judgments to determine both the timing and measurement of ECL.

Our response:

In assessing the impairment of trade receivables, we performed the following procedures:

- Obtained an overall understanding of the Company's methodology, including the associated processes, systems and controls to determine the allowance for ECL;
- Evaluated the ECL calculation performed by assessment of management's expert.
- Evaluated the appropriateness and tested the mathematical accuracy of the model applied;

Impairment of Trade Receivables (continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the Company's trade receivables and allowance for impairment losses are \$3,034,058 and \$1,275,136, respectively (see note 5).

Key judgments and estimates in respect of the timing and measurement of ECL include:

- Assumptions used in the ECL calculation such as probability of default and forward-looking information (inflation, interest rates, unemployment rates and GDP rates).
- The identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality.
- Completeness and accuracy of underlying data used to calculate the ECL.
- Completeness and accuracy of related financial statement disclosures under IFRS 9.

- Evaluated the reasonableness of management's key judgements and estimates made in applying IFRS 9's ECL requirements, including selection and application of method/model, significant assumptions, data sources used in the ECL model including but not limited to, probability of default, forward looking information, exposure at default and discount rates.
- Involved KPMG's Financial Risk Management specialists to challenge significant assumptions/ judgements relating to the ECL;
- Evaluated the completeness, accuracy and relevance of ECL related disclosures required by IFRS 9, including disclosures about assumptions

Information Other Than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2020 Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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


- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group (as defined in note 2 of the financial statements) to express an opinion on the 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is John M. Lopez.


April 14, 2021
Nassau, Bahamas

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION


(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash (Note 4)	\$ 3,579,680	\$ 1,607,263
Accounts receivable, net (Note 5)	1,760,550	2,462,415
Inventories, net (Note 6)	823,930	816,533
Other assets (Note 7)	211,947	302,692
Total current assets	6,376,107	5,188,903
Non-current assets		
Loan receivable (Note 8)	–	118,826
Investments in associates (Note 8)	38,485	69,790
Property, plant, and equipment, net (Note 9)	5,641,474	6,488,102
Total non-current assets	5,679,959	6,676,718
Total assets	\$ 12,056,066	\$ 11,865,621
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12)	\$ 453,956	\$ 594,546
Value added tax payable	80,731	66,700
Total current liabilities	534,687	661,246
Non-current liabilities		
Security deposits	721,964	702,936
Total liabilities	1,256,651	1,364,182
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 10)	42,000	42,000
Contributed surplus (Note 10)	2,752,113	2,752,113
Treasury shares reserve (Note 10)	(706,800)	(700,200)
Retained earnings	8,712,102	8,407,526
Total shareholders' equity	10,799,415	10,501,439
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 12,056,066	\$ 11,865,621

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)

Approved on behalf of the Board on April 14, 2021 by:


 Director


 Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

BAHAMAS WASTE LIMITED

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Income		
Sales and services rendered (Note 12)	\$ 10,931,256	\$ 12,994,162
Less: cost of sales and direct expenses (Note 11)	(6,671,035)	(8,130,098)
Gross profit	4,260,221	4,864,064
Expenses		
Salaries and related expenses (Note 16)	1,570,364	1,706,946
Impairment losses (Notes 7, 8, 12 and 17)	842,055	506,867
General and administrative (Note 12)	754,837	754,363
Repairs and maintenance	253,383	279,568
Professional fees (Note 12)	190,933	129,448
Business license	171,744	163,778
Directors' fees (Note 12)	51,000	51,000
Office supplies	48,484	49,500
Interest and bank charges	44,102	47,861
Advertising and promotion	40,324	56,039
Donations	32,845	76,226
Registration and transfer agent fees	26,291	48,519
Total operating expenses	4,026,362	3,870,115
Other income (Note 19)	499,803	110,275
Operating profit	733,662	1,104,224
Share in net loss of associates (Note 8)	(31,305)	(31,190)
Net income and total comprehensive income for the year	\$ 702,357	\$ 1,073,034
Earnings per share (Note 13)	0.17	\$ 0.27

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Number of Shares Issued	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Treasury Shares Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2018	4,200,000	\$ 42,000	2,752,113	(675,649)	8,369,131	10,487,595
Net income and total comprehensive income	–	–	–		1,073,034	1,073,034
Transactions with shareholders:						
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 10)	–	–	–	(24,551)	–	(24,551)
Dividends (Note 14)	–	–	–	–	(1,034,639)	(1,034,639)
Balance at December 31, 2019	4,200,000	\$ 42,000	2,752,113	(700,200)	8,407,526	10,501,439
Net income and total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	702,357	702,357
Transactions with shareholders:						
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 10)	–	–	–	(6,600)	–	(6,600)
Dividends (Note 14)	–	–	–	–	(397,781)	(397,781)
Balance at December 31, 2020	4,200,000	\$ 42,000	2,752,113	(706,800)	8,712,102	10,799,415

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 702,357	\$ 1,073,034
Adjustments for:		
Impairment losses (Notes 7, 8 and 17)	842,055	506,867
Depreciation (Note 9)	1,255,909	1,268,039
(Gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(10,000)	41,136
Share in net loss of associates (Note 8)	31,305	31,190
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(140,190)	(148,651)
Inventories	(7,397)	(58,400)
Other assets (including loan receivable)	209,571	(220,728)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(140,590)	82,171
Value added tax payable	14,031	(4,060)
Security deposits	19,028	49,562
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,776,079	2,620,160
Investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment (Note 9)	(409,281)	(1,238,571)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	10,000	35,625
Net cash used in investing activities	(399,281)	(1,202,946)
Financing activities		
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 10)	(6,600)	(24,551)
Dividends paid (Note 14)	(397,781)	(1,034,639)
Net cash used in financing activities	(404,381)	(1,059,190)
Net increase in cash	1,972,420	358,024
Cash at beginning of the year	1,607,263	1,249,239
Cash at end of the year (Note 4)	\$ 3,579,680	\$ 1,607,263

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

A full moon is positioned in the upper center of the frame against a dark, deep blue sky. Below the horizon line, the moon's light is reflected on the surface of the water, creating a shimmering, golden path that leads the eye from the bottom of the page up towards the moon. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**BAHAMAS WASTE LIMITED
2020**

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bahamas Waste Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas on August 18, 1987. It is engaged in the business of solid and medical waste collection, disposal, and recycling, including the sale, installation, rental, and maintenance of waste compactors and containers. The Company has publicly traded shares which are registered on the Bahamas International Stock Exchange.

The registered office of the Company is located at Alexiou Knowles & Co., St. Andrews Court, Frederick Street, P. O. Box N-4805, Nassau, Bahamas. These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company’s Board of Directors on April 14, 2021.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)..

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements include the financial results of the Company and its investments in associated entities disclosed in note 8, which collectively comprise the Group. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Bahamian dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

The Company’s directors and management have made an assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, as described in note 19, the directors and management have assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the Company’s operations and are of the view that while a downturn in the business is expected to continue into 2021, this does not result in any material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has prepared an assessment of its operating and cash flow forecasts for calendar year 2021 using various scenarios, including a conservative analysis, and has concluded that it has sufficient retained earnings and liquidity to meet its working capital requirements and obligations as they become due, under these scenarios. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made judgments described below, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Key assumptions and estimates used are based on information available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances may change for several reasons which are beyond the Company’s control. Such changes are reflected as they occur.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

New Standards Adopted

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Company's financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of amendments to IAS 1, and IAS 8, (Definition of Material), amendments to IFRS 3 (Definition of Business) and amendments to reference the Conceptual Framework which became effective January 1, 2020. The adoption of these standards and amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Standards and Interpretations Not Adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which are relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Property and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).

The directors are in process of assessing the impact of this amendment to the standards on the Company's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Financial Instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition, Classification and Measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset (other than trade receivables) at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Trade receivables are measured initially at the transaction price.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Assets (continued)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- FVTPL

Financial assets at amortized cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired

As of December 31, 2020, the Company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash, accounts receivable, loan receivable and other assets.

The Company does not have financial assets at FVOCI or at FVTPL.

Reclassification

When, and only when, the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets it shall reclassify all affected financial assets. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it shall apply the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date. The Company shall not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The Company has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each segment of trade receivables and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The Company applies the "Simplified Approach" under IFRS 9, in calculating ECLs for its trade receivables and uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECL for its trade receivables. The trade receivables are segmented based on the customer type, industry segment, and aging buckets. The Company calculates the loss rates using a roll rate method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the common credit risk characteristics, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company incorporates the forward-looking information into its measurement of ECLs. The ECL model incorporates the forecasts for the key macroeconomic factors (inflation, interest rates, unemployment rates and GDP rates) and utilizes probability weighted multiple economic scenarios to derive final ECL. The Company incorporates both internal views of the future economy and third-party macroeconomic forecasts when determining the forward-looking factors.

In applying its judgement and best estimates in consideration of the current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions, management used estimated percentages of loss rates which were applied to each bucket of its trade receivables. See notes 5 and 17 for details.

Under IFRS 9, the Company is required to measure ECLs of a financial instrument (except for trade receivables with no financing component and/or other instruments with a low credit risk) in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- Reasonable and supportable assumptions that are available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions; and
- The time value of money.

As mentioned above, for trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has calculated the loss rates using a roll rate method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposures in

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

different segments based on the common credit risk characteristics, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Trade receivables are deemed fully impaired when amounts are more than 90 days past due, service relationship with the customer is terminated, all security deposits have been applied, and all reasonable attempts to collect the balances have been exhausted.

For other financial assets such as loan receivable and receivable from related parties, ECLs are recognized in three stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL) (Stage 1). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL) (Stage 2). The credit exposures for which lifetime ECL is recognized and are considered credit-impaired (Stage 3). A financial asset is considered credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

As the Company maintains cash balances with highly reputable financial institutions in The Bahamas with low credit risk, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification approach under IFRS 9 for cash.

As of December 31, 2020, there were no ECL identified in respect of cash these financial assets are considered to be in stage 1. The ECL in respect of receivable from related parties and loan receivable is described in notes 7 and 8 respectively, which are considered to be in stage 3.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition, Classification and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, value added tax payable and security deposits.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has no financial liability held for trading and has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

This category applies to accounts payable and accrued liabilities, value added tax payable and security deposits.

Derecognition

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

Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, or cancelled, or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense will not be offset in the

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Offsetting (continued)

statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position comprises cash at banks on demand and on hand. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash consists of cash at banks and on hand as defined above, net of any outstanding bank overdrafts.

Security Deposits

Security deposits represent amounts received as deposits from customers at the signing of a customer service contract. The deposits do not bear interest and are either returned to the customer or applied to outstanding billings when service is terminated.

Inventories

The Company's inventories represent spare parts and supplies and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Parts and supplies are valued based on costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, and are accounted for using the first-in, first-out method. When the parts or supplies are placed into service, the cost thereof is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense or included into the carrying amount of the relevant category of property, plant and equipment. The condition of the inventory is reviewed on a periodic basis and the amount of any write-down to net realizable value or losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Company's investment in its associates is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

The statement of comprehensive income reflects the Company's share of the profit or loss of the associates. Any change in other comprehensive income of the investee is presented as part of the Company's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associates, the Company recognizes its share of any changes,

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments in Associates (continued)

when applicable, in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates. The Company's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of comprehensive income outside of income from operations and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the associate. When the Company's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, forms part of the Company's net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Dividends received or receivable from an associate are accounted for by reducing the carrying amount of the investment.

When the financial statements of an associate are prepared as of a date different from that used by the Company, adjustments are made, when necessary, for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the date of the Company's financial statements. After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on its investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investments in the associates are impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss in "share in net loss income in associates" in the statement of comprehensive income. No impairment charges were recorded in 2020 and 2019 fiscal years.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis from the date of acquisition over the estimated useful lives of the assets shown below. Land is not depreciated.

Buildings	20 years
Compactors and containers	5 – 7 years
Collection vehicles	3 – 7 years
Office vehicles	3 – 7 years
Furniture and Equipment	6 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Computer equipment	3 years
Operating equipment	5 – 10 years

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. No such impairment was recorded during 2020 and 2019.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. No such impairment was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2020 (2019 – \$Nil).

Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Ordinary share capital is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company.

Treasury Shares Reserve

The treasury shares reserve, which comprises the Company's ordinary shares which have been repurchased and held as Treasury Shares, are recognized at cost and deducted from Shareholders' Equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale or cancellation of the Treasury Shares. Voting rights related to Treasury Shares are nullified and no dividends are allocated to them.

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding during the year adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. The performance obligation is considered to be met when the waste is collected, transported and disposed. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

The Company establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Management exercises judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers.

There are no material costs associated with obtaining the contracts which fall under the scope of IFRS 15. Upon entering a contract, the customer completes and signs a contract for the specified services. The customer has the explicit right to obtain waste collection services, while the Company has the same right to collect the agreed upon amount for the requested service after same has been rendered. Each party assumes the risk of non-performance, i.e. the Company will not provide service to the customer and the customer will not, in turn, pay for the service provided.

Other Income

Other income primarily includes rental income which is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and non-refundable Value Added Tax credit from the Government of The Bahamas as a result of COVID-19 assistance program.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis when there is a decrease in the future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Taxes

There are no income taxes imposed on the Company in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. However, effective January 1, 2015, the Bahamas introduced Value Added Tax (VAT) at a standard rate of 7.5% which was increased to 12% effective July 1, 2018. VAT is billed on all services rendered and paid on all goods and services consumed. The difference between amounts billed and paid in connection with VAT is reflected in the statement of financial position as Value added tax payable. Such amount is payable monthly in accordance with the Company's filing requirements. The Company is also liable for a business license fee which is calculated at 1.25% of turnover, as defined in the Bahamas Business License Act, from the preceding calendar year.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED))

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Any provision for warranties is based on estimates made by management from historical data. Management is of the view that no provision is necessary as of December 31, 2020 (2019: \$Nil).

Employee Benefits

The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, insurance, profit sharing and bonuses, and other monetary benefits. The Company's pension plan is a defined contribution plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Company of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

4. CASH

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash on hand and at the bank at the date of the statement of financial position.

The Company has an agreement with the RBC Royal Bank (Bahamas) Limited (RBC) for an overdraft facility of \$300,000 (2019: \$300,000). The facility is unsecured and bears interest at a rate of the Bahamas Prime interest rate + 3% or 7.25% (2019 : +3.00% or 7.25%) per annum. The Company also maintains an overdraft facility at First Caribbean International Bank (Bahamas) Limited (CIBC) of \$100,000 (2019: \$100,000). The facility is unsecured and bears interest at a rate of the Bahamas Prime interest rate +3.00% or 7.25% (2019: +3.00% or 7.25%). At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had \$400,000 of undrawn funds available from its approved overdraft facilities. Additionally, the Company has unsecured non-interest bearing undrawn facilities of \$475,000 (2019: \$475,000) with CIBC and RBC in respect of the customs bonds and cheque guarantees. The Company also has an unsecured Corporate VISA facility from RBC and CIBC with combined limits amounting to \$80,000 (2019: \$80,000). As of December 31, 2020, there was nil outstanding against these Corporate Visa facilities (2019: \$Nil).

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Receivables from related parties	\$ 1,628	\$ 3,620
Trade receivables	3,034,058	3,098,772
	3,035,686	3,102,392
Less: Allowance for impairment losses (Note 17)	(1,275,136)	(639,977)
	\$ 1,760,550	\$ 2,462,415

Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days. Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, and impairment losses is disclosed in Note 17.

6. INVENTORIES, NET

	2020	2019
Spare parts and supplies	\$ 876,575	\$ 869,178
Less: Provision for obsolete inventory	(52,645)	(52,645)
	\$ 823,930	\$ 816,533

In 2020, inventories of \$203,688 (2019: \$57,915) were recognized as an expense or capitalized during the year and included in cost of sales or property, plant and equipment, as appropriate.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

7. OTHER ASSETS

	2020	2019
Prepaid expenses and other receivables (Note 8)	\$ 170,106	\$ 624,728
Less: Impairment loss on other receivables	(105,489)	(468,254)
	\$ 64,617	\$ 156,474
Employee advances	132,430	131,318
Security deposits	14,900	14,900
	\$ 211,947	\$ 302,692

Included in prepaid expenses and other receivables are amounts due from related party of \$20,662 (2019: \$468,254) and \$84,827 (2019: \$61,862) from Bahamas Sustainable Fuels Ltd. (BSF) and, 700 Islands Energy Limited, respectively. See note 8 for further details. As of December 31, 2020, the collection of the amounts due from these related parties are considered doubtful due to financial difficulties facing them and therefore the directors approved an impairment loss of \$105,489 (2019: \$468,254) in respect of these receivables, which was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and included in "Impairment losses".

The employee advances are short term, interest free and are repaid via salary deductions.

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Investment in Green Systems Ltd.

The Company holds a 19% (2019: 19%) interest in the shares of Green Systems Ltd., a company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and engaged in the business of green waste recycling for the manufacture of mulch, compost, and soil. The Company's interest in Green Systems Ltd. is accounted for using the equity method. During 2020 and 2019, the Company made no additional investments in Green Systems Ltd.

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	\$ 69,790	\$ 70,032
Share in net loss for the year	(31,305)	(242)
Ending balance	\$ 38,485	\$ 69,790

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

Investment in Bahamas Sustainable Fuels Ltd. ("BSF")

Investment in Bahamas Sustainable Fuels Ltd. ("BSF")

The Company owns a 49% (2019: 49%) non-controlling interest in BSF, a company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and engaged in the business of recycling waste cooking oil into biodiesel. The Company is not involved in the day-to-day operations of BSF and the majority of BSF's directors are not representatives of the Company. As such, the Company does not have control over BSF and therefore its interest in BSF is accounted for using the equity method.

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	\$ –	\$ 30,948
Share in net loss for the year	–	(30,948)
Ending balance	\$ –	\$ –

As at December 31, 2020, the Company had entered into the following contractual agreements with BSF:

- The Company has leased certain buildings, housing the recycling equipment to BSF. The initial term of the lease is for 7 years, with the option to renew for two additional terms of 5 years each. Lease payments are \$1,197 per month. The lease commenced on January 7, 2016.
- An exclusive agreement for the purchase of renewable fuels, with a monthly minimum of 15,000 gallons of B100 blended fuel, subject to production volumes. The B100 biodiesel used in the blend is priced at 5% below the Diesel Benchmark Price as published by the Company's supplier. During the year the agreement was revised to purchase only B100 (unblended fuel) with BSF providing blending and distribution services. The agreement is for a period of 12 months and is renewable annually subject to capacity. The fuel purchased under this agreement in 2020 totaled \$178,025 (2019: \$601,094) and is included in the statement of other comprehensive income as cost of sales and direct expenses.
- The Company extended a line of credit to BSF for the purposes of settling operating expenses totaling \$122,873 (2019: \$735,612) and lease payments of \$14,370 (2019: \$14,370). During the year, payments of \$116,581 were received which were offset against these expenses mentioned above (2019: \$601,094), resulting in a net receivable from BSF of \$20,662 (2019: \$468,254), which is included in "prepaid expenses and other receivables" in Other Assets (see note 7).
- On December 15, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the transfer of the equipment and vehicles used in the WVO Recycling Division to BSF. The transfer was completed on January 7, 2016, and the Company sold 51% of its interest in these assets to 700 Islands Energy Limited, a Bahamian Company, for the sum of \$180,433. The purchase of these assets by 700 Islands Energy Limited was financed through a 10-year loan facility from the Company, with interest of 5% per annum and monthly payments of \$1,914.

The loan is secured by a pledge of 700 Islands Energy Limited shares in BSF made in favor of the Company and the current balance on the loan receivable is \$Nil (2019: \$118,826). As of December 31, 2020, this loan was provided for in full and was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in "Impairment losses".

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

Investment in Bahamas Sustainable Fuels Ltd. ("BSF") (continued)

The following table summarizes the unaudited financial information received from the associates:

	Green Systems Ltd.	Bahamas Sustainable Fuels Ltd.
December 31, 2020		
Assets	\$ 370,150	\$ 434,978
Liabilities	246,914	654,768
Equity	123,236	(219,790)
Revenue	198,459	257,655
Expenses	363,223	446,686
Net loss	(164,764)	(189,031)
December 31, 2019		
Assets	\$ 397,260	\$ 542,496
Liabilities	117,355	628,973
Equity (Deficit)	279,905	(86,477)
Revenue	305,057	729,638
Expenses	306,327	857,718
Net loss	(1,270)	(128,080)



NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement of property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Cost				
Land	\$ 986,508	–	–	\$ 986,508
Buildings	5,457,565	34,237	–	5,491,802
Compactors and containers	9,325,901	257,326	(75,402)	9,507,825
Collections vehicles	8,717,938	67,039	–	8,784,977
Office vehicles	168,809	–	–	168,809
Furniture and equipment	720,148	43,508	–	763,656
Computer equipment	238,074	7,171	–	245,245
Operating equipment	729,645	–	–	729,645
	26,344,588	409,281	(75,402)	26,678,467
Depreciation				
Land	–	–	–	–
Buildings	3,512,375	305,246	–	3,817,621
Compactors and containers	7,733,221	452,853	(75,402)	8,110,672
Collections vehicles	7,257,281	359,672	–	7,616,953
Office vehicles	114,617	11,957	–	126,574
Furniture and equipment	585,718	34,226	–	619,944
Computer equipment	173,203	26,712	–	199,915
Operating equipment	480,071	65,243	–	545,314
	19,856,486	1,255,909	(75,402)	21,036,993
2020 Net book value	\$ 6,488,102			\$5,641,474

The movement of property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Cost				
Land	\$ 986,508	–	–	\$ 986,508
Buildings	5,279,561	178,004	–	5,457,565
Compactors and containers	10,064,600	550,136	(1,288,835)	9,325,901
Collection vehicles	8,526,316	314,503	(122,881)	8,717,938
Office vehicles	141,273	59,785	(32,249)	168,809
Furniture and equipment	649,752	70,396	–	720,148
Computer equipment	355,158	37,676	(154,760)	238,074
Operating equipment	701,574	28,071	–	729,645
	26,704,742	1,238,571	(1,598,725)	26,344,588
Depreciation				
Land	–	–	–	–
Buildings	3,212,535	299,840	–	3,512,375
Compactors and containers	8,571,375	446,331	(1,284,485)	7,733,221
Collection vehicles	6,907,125	402,455	(52,299)	7,257,281
Office vehicles	141,212	5,654	(32,249)	114,617
Furniture and equipment	547,592	38,126	–	585,718
Computer equipment	307,764	18,370	(152,931)	173,203
Operating equipment	422,808	57,263	–	480,071
	20,110,411	1,268,039	(1,521,964)	19,856,486
2019 Net book value	\$ 6,594,331			\$ 6,488,102

Depreciation expense is allocated to cost of sales and direct expenses (Note 11) in the amount of \$914,638 (2019: \$951,570) and general and administrative expenses in the amount of \$341,271 (2019: \$316,469).

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: 10,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.01
(2020 and 2019: 10,000,000 shares of \$0.01 each)

Issued and fully paid: 4,200,000 ordinary shares of \$0.01
(2020 and 2019: 4,200,000 shares)

2020	2019
100,000	100,000
\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000

On October 24, 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved a program for the repurchase of up to 10% (420,000) of its outstanding ordinary shares over the 36-month period ended October 31, 2015. The Board of Directors approved the extension of the share repurchase program on October 24, 2015, and again on October 30, 2018. The current program will run for a further 36-month period ending October 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had repurchased 222,195 (2019: 221,195) ordinary shares for a total of \$706,800 (2019: \$700,200). The repurchased shares are held in Treasury and cannot be released without the consent of the Board.

11. COST OF SALES AND DIRECT EXPENSES

Cost of sales and direct expenses comprise the following:

Salaries and related expenses
Repairs and maintenance
Depreciation expense (Note 9)
Fuel (Note 8)
Other

2020	2019
\$ 3,463,525	\$ 4,004,923
1,675,102	2,219,133
914,638	951,570
546,211	837,930
71,559	116,542
\$ 6,671,035	\$ 8,130,098

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

12. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the balances at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the transactions during the years then ended with related parties:

	2020	2019
Statement of financial position		
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,627	\$ 3,620
Other assets	105,489	530,116
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,224	39,475
Statement of comprehensive income		
Sales and services rendered	21,771	51,887
Repairs and maintenance – cost of sales	178,026	614,417
Chairman's compensation	100,350	98,230
Impairment losses	20,662	468,254

Compensation of key management personnel and Directors of the Company:

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 891,639	\$ 910,479
Defined contribution pension and medical insurance expense	151,218	153,001
Directors (non-executive)	51,000	51,000
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	\$ 1,093,857	\$ 1,114,480

Pursuant to the approval from the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board also provides consulting services to the Company. Amounts paid relative to this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2020, include fees of \$48,360 (2019: \$48,360) and incidentals of \$51,990 (2019: \$49,870), inclusive of telephone and medical insurance expenses. These fees are included in professional fees, salaries and related expenses, and general and administrative expenses. The Chairman of the Board is also a major shareholder of the Company. The other non-executive directors were paid directors' fees of \$51,000 (2019: \$51,000) for services rendered and travel expenses and do not receive any other types of benefits from the Company.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2020	2019
Net income attributable to ordinary shares	\$ 702,357	\$ 1,073,034
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	3,978,722	3,980,347
Earnings per share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.27

There were no dilutive securities outstanding during 2020 and 2019.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

14. DIVIDENDS

Dividends are declared at the discretion of the Board of Directors. A dividend payout ratio of 50% – 70% of net income and total comprehensive income is used as a basis for declared amounts, subject to the capital requirements and liquidity of the Company. During 2020, dividends totaling \$397,781 or \$0.10 per share (2019: \$398,031 and \$636,608 or \$0.10 and \$0.16 per share respectively) were declared by the Board of Directors and paid on December 18, 2020 (2019: paid on June 12 and November 22, 2019 respectively).

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company guarantees all compactors sold for a 60-day period from the date of sale. Any claims pursuant to these guarantees are reimbursable by the manufacturer. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no such claims were received by the Company.

16. EMPLOYEE PENSION PLAN

The Company began a defined contribution pension plan on July 1, 2004. The manager of the plan is Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. The Company matches up to 5% of the contributions of the participants of the plan. Contributions to the plan for 2020 amounted to \$159,771 (2019: \$177,326). Pension expense is allocated to cost of sales and direct expenses (Note 11) in the amount of \$99,040 (2019: \$107,890) and salaries and related expenses in the amount of \$60,731 (2019: \$69,436). Participants are entitled upon termination, retirement, disability, or death, to redeem their portion of the plan's assets, and are entitled to a portion of the Company's contributions after participation in the plan for a minimum of 5 years, with complete vesting after 10 years of participation.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

General

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits, and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Company's ongoing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures related to their responsibilities. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk. The Company is also subject to general operating risk.

The risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology, and industry. These risks are managed through the Company's strategic management processes.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Risk Management Structure

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risk. The Company does not have a significant amount of financial risk due to its operations and as such, separate committees on the Board of Directors are not considered necessary. The Company does not have any trading positions.

Risk Measurement

The Company's risks are measured using a method which reflects both expected and unexpected losses. The risk measurements are based on historical experiences. Based on historical experience there are no significant risks of loss from liquidity risks, interest rate risks or market risks.

Risk Concentrations and Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligation under its financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss.

The Company is exposed to credit risk which primarily arises from the Company's trade receivables. Most of the Company's trade receivables are from customers which are companies and individuals located in The Bahamas. The Company manages credit risk from trade receivables by evaluating the creditworthiness of its customers, by holding cash deposits against customer accounts to be applied against outstanding balances on termination of service and by implementing procedures to follow up on a regular basis on the collection of any balances in arrears. To monitor credit risk, customer segments are established using common characteristics, including whether they are companies or individuals, public or private entities, governmental agencies, state owned entities and nature and size of the business. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Company has revised customer groupings to also consider factors that may influence the client's customer base inclusive of risk of default associated with the industry in which the customer operates. More frequent reviews of sales and receivable portfolios for customers in industries that have been severely impacted was also implemented. The top five of the Company's customers contributed to 12% (2019: 15%) of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable and 23% (2019: 24%) of the Company's annual sales and services rendered.

The Company adheres to fixed limits and guidelines in its dealings with counterparty banks. Bank limits are established on the basis of an internal rating system that principally covers the areas of liquidity, capital adequacy and financial stability. The rating system likewise makes use of available international credit ratings. Given the high credit standing of its accredited counterparty banks, management does not expect any of these financial institutions to fail in meeting their obligations. Nevertheless, the Company closely monitors developments over counterparty banks and adjusts its exposure accordingly while adhering to pre-set limits.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is equal to the carrying values of its financial assets. Although the Company has a diverse base of counterparties, as a result of factors related to the Covid-19 pandemic, credit risk concentrations with clients in the Travel & Hospitality and Governmental segments resulted in exposure of \$497,724 and \$521,957 respectively as of December 31, 2020.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)
Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The aging analysis of trade receivables, gross and related impairment losses at December 31, 2020, follows:

December 31, 2020	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit impaired
Current	3.42%	\$ 742,386	\$ (25,390)	No
30 days past due	24.54%	436,082	(107,013)	No
60 days past due	38.44%	438,830	(168,686)	No
90 days past due	68.75%	1,416,760	(974,047)	Yes
		\$ 3,034,058	(\$1,275,136)	

The aging analysis of trade receivables, gross and impairment losses as at December 31, 2019, follows:

31 December 2019	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit impaired
Current	15.97%	\$ 1,175,351	\$ (187,704)	No
30 days past due	16.61%	642,339	(106,692)	No
60 days past due	17.90 %	277,183	(49,616)	No
90 days past due	20.95%	172,950	(36,233)	Yes
120 days past due	23.47%	830,949	(195,024)	Yes
Management overlays			(64,708)	
		\$ 3,098,772	\$ (639,977)	

The movement in the allowance for impairment losses in respect to trade receivables during 2020 was as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance as of January 1	\$ 639,977	\$ 867,345
Impairment losses for the year	635,159	38,613
Bad debts written off during the year	–	(265,981)
Balance as of December 31	\$ 1,275,136	639,977

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(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2020, with corresponding figures for 2019

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. The Company is debt free and credit facilities that cover its short and medium term financial obligations remain in place that mitigates this risk. The Company has the ability to borrow additional funds through its bankers should the need arise at interest rates comparable to current facilities held. Although revenue generating activities and collections were slightly restricted by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, management has reduced capital outlays and scaled operational expenses proportionately. These mitigating factors support the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they become due. Monitoring of cash flows by management is ongoing on a daily basis. The Company's lines of credit remain undrawn at December 31, 2020.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the overdraft facility and loan receivable.

Interest rate risk on the Company's overdraft facilities and loan receivable is not material.

Net Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Market Risk

Financial instruments utilized by the Company include recorded assets and liabilities. The Company's financial instruments are either short-term in nature or have interest rates that automatically reset to market on a periodic basis. Where financial assets and liabilities have fixed rates, those rates approximate market interest rates in the operating environment. Accordingly, the estimated fair value is not significantly different from the carrying value for each major category of the Company's recorded assets and liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

NOTES to FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies, or processes during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Company monitors capital ratios which compare income, assets, and liabilities to capital. The Company does not have any statutory or regulatory capital requirements and as such, management adjusts capital levels as required for the Company's future development plans and returns the capital to its shareholders in line with the dividend policy approved by the Board of Directors (see Note 14).

19. OTHER INCOME

During the year, the Company received an approved tax relief ("ATR") of \$300,000 from the Government of The Bahamas as a result of Covid-19. The ATR was approved as a non-reimbursable tax credit against unpaid taxes for VAT. The tax credit has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and included in "Other income".

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events occurring after the reporting period that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.



Gladstone Road North 242 361 6841 P O Box N 4827, Nassau, Bahamas
www.bahamaswaste.com