CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TEREOS GROUP

For the year ended 31 March 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF TEREOS GROUP

(millions of euros)	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue	9	6,556.8	5,086.0
Cost of sales	10	(5,019.7)	(4,030.7)
Distribution expenses	10	(529.8)	(446.1)
General and administrative expenses	10	(293.5)	(281.9)
Other operating income (expense)	10	(301.5)	56.0
Operating income (expense)		**412.3**	**383.3**
Financial expenses	21	(339.2)	(315.1)
Financial income	21	125.8	101.3
Net financial income (expense)		**(213.4)**	**(213.8)**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	19.1	17.6	17.5
Net income (loss) before taxes		**216.5**	**187.0**
Income taxes	26.1	(55.3)	(14.9)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		**161.2**	**172.1**
Attributable to owners of the parent		*120.8*	*157.0*
Attributable to non-controlling interests		*40.4*	*15.1*

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) OF TEREOS GROUP

(millions of euros)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	 31 March 2022
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**161.2**	**172.1**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*120.8*	*157.0*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*40.4*	*15.1*
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit liability	2.8	7.8
of which income tax effect	*(0.1)*	*(1.5)*
Changes in fair value of non-consolidated investments at fair value	0.7	1.3
of which income tax effect	*(0.1)*	*1.2*
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash-flow hedge reserve*	(516.7)	378.6
of which income tax effect	*109.4*	*(100.5)*
Foreign currency translation reserve**	(6.8)	22.7
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	**(520.0)**	**410.3**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(358.9)**	**582.4**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*(355.9)*	*509.1*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*(3.0)*	*73.3*
** Of which companies accounted for under the equity method*	*(0.0)*	*0.2*
** * Of which companies accounted for under the equity method*	*(0.7)*	*2.0*

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF TEREOS GROUP

(millions of euros)	Notes	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Goodwill	16.1	939.2	1,087.6
Intangible assets	16.3	268.7	244.5
Property, plant and equipment	17	2,281.5	2,427.7
Investments in associates and joint ventures	19.1	114.1	115.9
Non-consolidated investments	19.2	36.8	35.8
Other non-current financial assets	22.2	89.3	91.5
Non-current financial assets with related parties	30.2	0.2	0.5
Deferred tax assets	27	149.5	42.8
Non-current income tax receivables	27	0.0	0.4
Other non-current assets		6.0	7.6
Total non-current assets		**3,885.3**	**4,054.1**
Biological assets	20	129.8	123.8
Inventories	12.1	1,476.9	1,087.8
Trade receivables	12.2	529.6	526.0
Other current financial assets	22.2	683.6	889.6
Current financial assets with related parties	30.2	12.6	9.6
Current income tax receivables	27	43.0	34.0
Cash and cash equivalents	22.6	552.7	615.0
Other current assets		10.3	16.2
Total current assets		**3,438.5**	**3,302.0**
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,323.8**	**7,356.1**

(millions of euros)	Notes	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Additional paid-in capital		39.4	39.4
Reserves and retained earnings		1,260.2	1,703.8
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**1,299.6**	**1,743.2**
Non-controlling interests		371.0	410.8
Total equity		**1,670.6**	**2,154.0**
Cooperative capital	24	176.0	187.8
Cooperative capital and total equity		**1,846.6**	**2,341.8**
Long-term borrowings	22.7	2,597.1	2,543.4
Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits	14.3	59.3	62.7
Long-term provisions	28	60.4	29.8
Deferred tax liabilities	27	39.5	81.7
Other non-current financial liabilities	22.3	23.0	26.8
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	30.2	5.7	5.5
Other non-current liabilities		30.3	29.3
Non-current liabilities		**2,815.4**	**2,779.3**
Short-term borrowings	22.7	655.7	458.3
Short-term provisions	28	29.5	18.8
Other current financial liabilities	22.3	790.7	784.6
Current financial liabilities with related parties	30.2	4.6	5.8
Trade payables	12.3	920.5	766.6
Current income tax payables	27	92.7	17.9
Other current liabilities	16.2	168.0	182.9
Current liabilities		**2,661.8**	**2,235.0**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**7,323.8**	**7,356.1**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COOPERATIVE CAPITAL AND EQUITY

(millions of euros)	Total equity attributable to the parent	Total equity attributable to NCI	Total equity	Cooperative capital	Coop. capital & total equity
At 1 April 2021	**1,282.1**	**354.2**	**1,636.3**	**194.0**	**1,830.3**
Net income (loss)	157.0	15.1	172.1	0.0	172.1
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	352.1	58.2	410.3	0.0	410.3
Comprehensive income (loss)	**509.1**	**73.3**	**582.4**	**0.0**	**582.4**
Dividends	(37.7)	(3.5)	(41.2)	0.0	(41.2)
Change in cooperative capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.2)	(6.2)
Other	(10.3)	(13.2)	(23.5)	0.0	(23.5)
At 31 March 2022	**1,743.2**	**410.8**	**2,154.0**	**187.8**	**2,341.8**
Net income (loss)	120.8	40.4	161.2	0.0	161.2
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	(476.7)	(43.4)	(520.0)	0.0	(520.0)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**(355.9)**	**(3.0)**	**(358.9)**	**0.0**	**(358.9)**
Dividends	(3.8)	(3.8)	(7.5)	0.0	(7.5)
Change in cooperative capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11.8)	(11.8)
Other	(83.9)	(33.0)	(117.0)	0.0	(117.0)
At 31 March 2023	**1,299.6**	**371.0**	**1,670.6**	**176.0**	**1,846.6**

	(millions of euros)	Reserves	Cash-flow hedge	Actuarial gains and losses	Fair-value non-consolidated investments	Foreign currency translation	Accumulated OCI	Total equity
ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT	**At 1 April 2021**	**1,964.5**	**(120.4)**	**(13.7)**	**1.4**	**(549.6)**	**(682.3)**	**1,282.1**
	Net income (loss)	157.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.0
	Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	341.0	7.1	0.9	3.0	352.1	352.1
	Comprehensive income (loss)	**157.0**	**341.0**	**7.1**	**0.9**	**3.0**	**352.1**	**509.1**
	Dividends	(37.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(37.7)
	Change in scope of consolidation	9.7	(2.6)	(0.0)	0.1	(4.9)	(7.4)	2.3
	Other changes in equity	(17.5)	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	(12.7)
	At 31 March 2022	**2,076.0**	**217.9**	**(1.7)**	**2.4**	**(551.5)**	**(332.9)**	**1,743.2**
	Net income (loss)	120.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.8
	Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	(471.5)	2.7	0.5	(8.3)	(476.7)	(476.7)
	Comprehensive income (loss)	**120.8**	**(471.5)**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**(8.3)**	**(476.7)**	**(355.9)**
	Dividends	(3.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.8)
	Change in scope of consolidation	1.7	61.9	(0.1)	(0.1)	(65.7)	(4.0)	(2.3)
	Commitments to purchase NCI	(78.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(78.9)
	Other changes in equity	(2.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.8)
	At 31 March 2023	**2,113.1**	**(191.7)**	**0.9**	**2.8**	**(625.6)**	**(813.5)**	**1,299.6**
ATTRIBUTABLE TO NCI	**At 1 April 2021**	**433.4**	**(19.2)**	**(0.1)**	**1.0**	**(61.0)**	**(79.3)**	**354.2**
	Net income (loss)	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1
	Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	37.6	0.7	0.3	19.6	58.2	58.2
	Comprehensive income (loss)	**15.1**	**37.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**19.6**	**58.2**	**73.3**
	Dividends	(3.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.5)
	Change in scope of consolidation	(25.3)	2.6	0.0	(0.1)	9.4	11.8	(13.5)
	Other changes in equity	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
	At 31 March 2022	**419.7**	**21.0**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**(31.9)**	**(8.9)**	**410.8**
	Net income (loss)	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4
	Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	(45.2)	0.1	0.2	1.5	(43.4)	(43.4)
	Comprehensive income (loss)	**40.4**	**(45.2)**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**(43.4)**	**(3.0)**
	Dividends	(3.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.8)
	Change in scope of consolidation	(2.0)	3.8	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.9	4.4	2.4
	Other changes in equity	(35.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(35.5)
	At 31 March 2023	**418.9**	**(20.4)**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**(29.5)**	**(47.9)**	**371.0**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS OF TEREOS GROUP

(millions of euros)	Notes	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Net income (loss)		**161.2**	**172.1**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	19.1	(17.6)	(17.5)
Amortisation	10	430.9	396.3
Fair value adjustments on biological assets	20	1.9	(13.8)
Other fair value adjustments through the statement of operations		10.6	(12.9)
Gain (loss) on disposals of assets		(7.8)	(86.3)
Income tax expense (income)	26.1	55.3	14.9
Net financial expense		207.4	196.4
Impact of changes in working capital:		(711.2)	34.8
of which decrease (increase) in trade receivables		*(6.3)*	*(128.2)*
of which (decrease) increase in trade payables		*157.7*	*120.1*
of which decrease (increase) in inventories		*(394.9)*	*(200.3)*
of which impact of changes in other items (1)		*(467.7)*	*243.2*
Change in other accounts with no cash impact		260.1	141.3
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**390.7**	**825.2**
Income taxes paid		(29.0)	(21.4)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**361.7**	**803.8**
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(1.0)	(0.0)
of which Doutreloux		*(0.9)*	*0.0*
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(443.3)	(375.1)
Acquisition of financial assets		(2.1)	(3.2)
Change in loans and advances granted		(2.8)	(6.2)
Grants received related to assets		3.9	4.6
Interest received		21.9	9.1
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2.6	9.1
Proceeds from the disposal of investments, net of cash sold	6.1	8.0	(0.9)
Proceeds from the disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		0.0	115.3
of which Dongguan & Liaoning		*0.0*	*40.7*
of which Copagest		*0.0*	*74.6*
Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets		(0.1)	0.0
Dividends received		13.8	12.2
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(399.0)**	**(235.0)**
Capital and Cooperative Capital decrease and increase		(11.8)	(0.5)
of which Tereos SCA		*(11.8)*	*(0.5)*
Borrowings issues	22.7	1,063.2	929.3
Borrowings repayments	22.7	(847.9)	(1,183.9)
Interest paid		(186.4)	(173.1)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	6.1	(19.9)	(26.7)
Change in financial assets with related parties		(0.6)	29.3
Change in financial liabilities with related parties		(0.0)	(2.7)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent		(3.8)	(37.7)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(3.9)	(3.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**(11.0)**	**(469.7)**
Impact of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency		(15.1)	77.4
Net change in cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts		**(63.4)**	**176.5**
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at opening	22.6	601.8	425.3
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at closing	22.6	538.5	601.8
Net change in cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts		**(63.4)**	**176.5**

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

(1) Including margin calls (note 22.4)

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A. Group presentation, principles and methods

1. Corporate information

Tereos SCA ("the Company") is a French Agricultural Cooperative Company (*Société Coopérative Agricole*), governed by French law and subject to the French Rural Code (*Code rural*). Its registered offices are located at rue de Senlis in Moussy-Le-Vieux (77230), France.

The company's Annual General Meeting held on 23 June 2022 voted to modification of the governance of the cooperative from a two-tier system (Supervisory Board and Management Board) to a one-tier system, with the introduction of a Board of Directors comprising 9 elected members.

The Group is primarily involved in the manufacturing and trading of sugar and sweeteners, alcohols, starch, wheat protein and bioenergy.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were prepared by the Company and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 31 May 2023.

2. Presentation of financial statements and accounting principles

2.1 Basis of presentation

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union at 31 March 2023. Over the periods presented, the standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union are similar to the mandatory standards and interpretations published by the IASB, with the exception of texts in the process of adoption, which has no effect on the Group's financial statements. As a result, the Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with international accounting standards and interpretations, as published by the IASB.

International accounting standards include IFRS, International Accounting Standards (IAS), and the interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC).

The accounting policies, described in the notes, are consistent with those applied by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2022. The Amendments to IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), IAS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets), IFRS 3 (Business Combinations) and IAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment), mandatorily applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022, have no impact on the Group's financial statements.

In view of the expected disappearance of LIBOR rates, the Group has worked on the terms of its credit lines denominated in US dollars indexed to LIBOR to consider solutions, such as indexing to SOFR for example. The Group does not anticipate any particular risk relating to the transition to the new benchmark index that will concern its debt and derivative contracts.
Information relating to the Group's indexed loans and derivative hedging instruments is provided in notes 22.7 and 23.1.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for biological assets, derivatives and non-consolidated investments, which are measured at fair value.

The accounting methods set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements, and uniformly across Group entities.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of euros with one decimal place and all values are rounded to the nearest tenth except where otherwise indicated. In certain circumstances, this may lead to non-material differences between the sum of the figures and the sub-totals that appear in the tables.

The Group's financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

2.2 Standards and interpretations mandatorily applicable after 31 March 2023 that the Group did not elect to early apply

The following standards and interpretations that are mandatorily applicable after 31 March 2023 could have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

Standard or Interpretation	Standard / Amendment / Interpretation Name	Effective date*
Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1/1/2023
Amendments to IAS 12	Income Taxes	1/1/2023
Amendments to IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	1/1/2023
Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1/1/2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1/1/2024

** Effective for the financial year beginning on or after this effective date*

2.3 Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

Group entities outside the Eurozone generally use their domestic currency as their functional currency.

All Group entities translate their financial statements into the Group's presentation currency (the euro) based on:
- the average annual exchange rate for income and expenses in the statement of operations;
- the exchange rate at 31 March for assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The resulting translation differences are recognised in "Foreign currency exchange differences" in shareholders' equity, and are also presented in "Other comprehensive income" in the statement of comprehensive income. The share attributable to non-controlling interests is presented in "Non-controlling interests" within shareholders' equity.

These amounts are fully reclassified to income when the related investment is: (i) fully disposed of or liquidated, or (ii) partially disposed of (the Group ceases to exercise control, joint control or significant influence). In the event of a partial disposal without any significant economic consequences as described above, a partial reclassification of the "Foreign currency translation reserve" is recognised on a pro rata basis.

The average and year-end exchange rates used in translating the financial statements to the presentation currency are as follows:

			Average rate for the year ended		Year-end rate	
Foreign currency / Euro rate			**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Brazil	Real	BRL	5.36	6.20	5.52	5.26
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	CZK	24.35	25.30	23.49	24.38
UK	Pound sterling	GBP	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.85
USA	Dollar	USD	1.04	1.16	1.09	1.11
China	Chinese yuan	CNY	7.13	7.46	7.48	7.04
Hong Kong	Hong Kong dollar	HKD	8.16	9.05	8.54	8.69
Bosnia	Convertible mark	BAM	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Romania	Leu	RON	4.93	4.94	4.95	4.95
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	MZM	66.51	73.21	69.59	70.80
Indonesia	Rupiah	IDR	15,688.26	16,678.25	16,300.19	15,947.00

2.4 Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal trends based on the sugar beet and the sugarcane growing cycle.

The annual sugar beet crop period in Europe typically begins in September and ends in January.
In our sugarcane activities, the crop begins:

- In April and ends in December for our activities located in the southern and central region of Brazil
- In July and ends in December for our activities located in the Indian Ocean

This creates fluctuations in our inventories, and also affects our cash flows from operations. As a result, seasonality could significantly impact the financial position, liquidity and financing needs of our businesses.

Our starch activities, for the most part, do not experience significant seasonality because, unlike sugar beet and sugarcane, grains can be stored for long periods and so can be bought and sold throughout the year.

3. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements, Management makes estimates and judgments, insofar as many items included in the financial statements cannot be measured with precision. Management revises these estimates and judgments if the underlying circumstances evolve or in light of new information or experience. Consequently, the estimates and judgments used to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 may change in subsequent periods.

Management makes significant estimates in determining the accounting assumptions used in the following areas:

Note	**Estimate**	
Note 26	Income taxes	Assumptions used for the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from the carry-forward of unused tax losses.
Note 20	Biological assets	Key assumptions used to determine the fair value of standing cane (estimated yield, quantity of sugar per tonne of cane, sugar price, etc.).
Note 17	Property, plant and equipment	Assumptions used to measure property, plant and equipment acquired in business combinations. Assumptions used to determine the useful life of the assets.
Note 16	Goodwill	Assumptions used to determine the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, the fair value of the consideration received and therefore the goodwill.
Note 16.4	Impairment tests	Level of grouping of CGUs for goodwill impairment tests. Key assumptions used to determine recoverable amounts: value in use (discount rate, perpetual growth rate, expected cash flows), market value (revenue and EBITDA multiples for comparable companies or transactions, cash flows).
Note 14	Pensions and other post-employment benefits	Discount rate, inflation rate, return rate on plan assets, salary increases.
Note 28	Provisions	Provisions for claims and litigation: assumptions underlying risk assessment and measurement. Provision for restructuring: measurement of significant costs.
Note 22	Financial instruments	Assumptions used to determine the fair value of the different categories of financial instruments and the calculation of expected credit losses.

4. Sustainable development and climate

The raw materials processed by the Group come from agricultural activity, which is intrinsically subject to unpredictable changes in weather conditions. Tereos's business activities may therefore be directly affected by extreme or unfavourable weather conditions, natural stressors, natural disasters and climate change.

The Group takes climate risks into account to the best of its knowledge in its period-end assumptions and includes their potential impacts in the financial statements, in particular by:

- reviewing the useful life of certain assets;
- taking into account the increase in the cost of CO_2 allowances in Europe and the downward trends in agricultural productivity;
- taking into account, to the best of its knowledge, the main transition risks related to expected changes in regulations, such as greenhouse gas emissions reduction and the neonicotinoid ban for sugar beets as well as the increasing pressure on water resources;
- including, in the impairment tests of assets with undetermined useful lives, the expected impacts of these risks on future cash flows.

As an extension of these actions, the Group uses "positive impact" financing. A sustainability-linked loan, for example, is a loan instrument whose financing rate is tied to sustainable key performance indicators (KPIs). During the 2022-2023 financial year, the Tereos Group subscribed "positive impact" financing for a total amount greater than €350 million for its sugar activities in France and Brazil (€580 million in "positive impact" financing were subscribed on 2021-2022).

Tereos considers that the assessment of climate risks is correctly taken into account in the Group's financial statements at 31 March 2023, in particular in the performance of impairment tests (note 16.4) and that it is consistent with its commitments made in this area.

B. Significant events of the year

War in Ukraine

Since the beginning of the conflict in February 2022, the volatility and price increases already observed on the commodities and energy markets have intensified. Tereos was mainly impacted in terms of its production costs (cost of cereals, inputs and energy). Commercial activities are only slightly affected given the low volumes exported to the geographical areas concerned.

The Tereos teams are fully mobilised and continually adapt their strategy in order to optimise its market and price volatility management while complying with European and international restrictions. By this way, the Group has also chosen to change its energy supplier in order to secure and strengthen its energy supply.

The assumptions used to close the annual accounts, given the information available, are based on a temporary scenario, with an impact limited to a regional level with a guaranteed physical supply of energy and raw materials as well as a partial normalisation of the commodities and energy markets during the 2023/2024 financial year.

2022/2023 sugar beet campaign

The 2022 sugar campaign was impacted by a period of severe drought resulting in a drop in agricultural yields and therefore in sugar production compared to the previous year and compared to a normative production standard, leading to an adjustment decreasing the value of its inventories at 31 March 2023 for an amount of €16.0 million related to sub activity.

Industrial restructuring in France

On 8 March 2023, to meet the challenges presented by decarbonisation and the modernisation of its infrastructures, and future agricultural evolutions, a plan to reorganise the company's industrial activity was presented to Tereos France staff representatives.

This plan would consist of resizing the Escaudoeuvres site's industrial footprint by discontinuing the sugar activity and maintaining the logistics hub activity, as well as part of the agricultural services and support activities; and a plan to stop the Morains distillery. Independently of this plan, Tereos has announced that it is seeking a buyer for its Haussimont potato starch production site.

The impact of these plans has been assessed and taken into account in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 through the recognition of impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, inventories and restructuring provision for €76.0 million, €2.9 million and €28.0 million respectively, i.e., a total amount of €106.9 million.

Temporary closure of the Severinia plant and impairment of assets in Brazil

Following the low 21/22 yield (15.6 million tonnes of sugar cane) and in anticipation of a still lower than normal 22/23 yield still below its normative level (17.3 million tonnes of sugar cane), the Group's Brazilian subsidiary, Tereos Açucar and Energia Brasil, has decided to temporarily close the Severinia plant. As a reminder, this level of harvest is the consequence of the poor weather conditions experienced by the subsidiary in 2021.

In parallel, the company has updated its medium-term plan by integrating risks related to climatic hazards and reviewing its agricultural forecasts. Based on these new projections, the temporary closing of the plant is maintained until the end of the plan's term.

These elements were included in the update of the value in use of the Sugar and Energy Brazil CGU and led the company to recognise impairment of the goodwill of the CGU for an amount of €140.2 million (note 16.4) as well as depreciation of the Severinia plant's property, plant and equipment for an amount of €13.4 million.

Refinancing

On 25 October 2022, the Group contracted a new loan of €100.0 million with a maturity of 4 years at EURIBOR plus a mark-up. This financing was used to repay various debts (line of credit and bonds redeemable in shares) and thus extend the maturity of the Group's debt.

On 17 November 2022, the Group signed an amendment to Tereos France's RCF line of €390.0 million to add an additional tranche of €228.1 million. The total amount of the facility is now €618.1 million. At 31 March 2023, the credit facility had been drawn down for an amount of €558.0 million. It may be draw down subject to pledges over inventories and/or trade receivables. This new tranche has a maximum maturity of two years (compared to five years for the original tranche) and is used to finance the working capital requirements of the Sugar and Renewables Europe activity.

On 24 January 2023, the Group issued a new €350.0 million bond bearing interest at 7.25% a year and maturing in 5.3 years. This financing will be used to repay part of the Group's bond debt as well as various debts (line of credit and bonds redeemable in shares) and in order to extend the maturity of the Group's debt.

Commitment to purchase shares held by minority shareholders

On 8 March 2023, the Group offered to the minority shareholders of Tereos Agro-Industrie the purchase of 1,392,578 of their shares out of a total of 2,895,000 shares held for a total amount of €78.9 million. In accordance with IAS 32, this purchase commitment was recorded in other current financial liabilities against equity attributable to the Group at 31 March 2023.

C. Scope of consolidation

5. Accounting principles related to the scope of consolidation

5.1 Consolidation method

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, i.e., the effective date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Entities are fully consolidated if the Group has all of the following:
- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Control is deemed to exist when the Group has power:
- over more than one-half of the voting rights of the other entity by virtue of an agreement, in the meetings of the Members of the Board of Directors or equivalent governing body;
- to govern the financial and operating policies of the other entity under a statute or agreement;
- to appoint or remove the majority of the Members of the Board of Directors or equivalent governing body of the other entity.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries, which are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company. Adjustments are made where necessary to bring the accounting policies into line with those of the Group. All material intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealised gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.
A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a change of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a negative balance.

If the Group ceases to exercise control over a subsidiary, it:
- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest.
- Reclassifies the foreign currency translation reserve, recorded in equity, to the statement of operations.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to statement of operations.
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received.
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained.
- Recognises any gain or loss in the statement of operations.

5.2 Joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the entity have rights to its net assets. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity but is not control or joint control of those policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the percentage of voting rights exercisable by the Group exceeds 20% but does not lead to control or joint control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.
When assessing an investor's power over an investee, potential voting rights are taken into account if they are substantive, i.e., if they confer upon the investor the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee on a timely basis.

5.3 Transactions in foreign currencies

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the subsidiary's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

At year-end, financial assets and liabilities are translated at the year-end exchange rate, or at the hedged rate, if applicable. Foreign exchange differences resulting from these translations are recorded in the statement of operations under the heading "Financial income and expenses".

The Group grants long-term advances to foreign subsidiaries that may be qualified as net investments in a foreign operation in accordance with IAS 21. Any foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the translation of these receivables and payables at the closing exchange rate are recognised in "Other comprehensive income" in accordance with IAS 21.

5.4 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and related liabilities

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) and liabilities held for sale, and for which a sale is highly probable within twelve months, are classified under "Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale" and "Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale" in the statement of financial position.
When several assets are intended to be sold during a single transaction, the group of assets (disposal group) is considered as a whole, as are the associated liabilities.

A sale is highly probable when Group Management is committed to a plan for the sale of the non-current asset or disposal group and an active programme to seek a buyer has been launched.

When a loss of control of a subsidiary is highly probable, all assets and related liabilities of the subsidiary are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether the entity will retain some interest in the former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are no longer depreciated or amortised.

6. List of consolidated entities

6.1 Changes in scope of consolidation

Simplification of the Group's legal structure

The Group has initiated a plan to simplify its legal structure, in particular by merging entities, purchasing shares held by minority shareholders and reclassifying shares inside the Group.

Acquisition of Doutreloux

On 29 July 2022, the Group acquired 100% of Doutreloux shares, which carries out brokerage and purchase/ resale of sugar, for a total amount of €2.2 million, resulting in goodwill of €2.0 million. This subsidiary is fully consolidated. In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group has one year to allocate this goodwill.

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalent	1.3
Trade receivables	0.5
Total assets	**1.8**
Trade payables	(1.4)
Other liabilities	(0.2)
Total liabilities	**(1.6)**
Net assets acquired	**0.2**
Acquisition costs	**(2.2)**
Goodwill	**2.0**

Acquisition of Tereos Internacional shares and sale of our investments in Sao Jose Agricultura

During the financial year, Tereos Agro-Industrie made successive acquisitions of Tereos Internacional shares representing 2.53% of the capital (i.e. 551,667 shares) in order to hold 100% of the company's capital.

A total of 379,729 shares were acquired in cash for a total amount of €22.8 million. The remaining shares were acquired through an exchange of shares. Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil S.A sold its shares in Sao José Agricultura Ltda, consolidated under the equity method, against 171,938 shares in Tereos Internacional representing a value of €11.9 million.
As a result of this transaction, Sao José Agricultura has been removed from the scope of consolidation and a capital gain of €5.0 million has been recognised in operating income.

Sale of Tereos Romania

On 7 February 2023, the Group sold all its Tereos Romania assets for a total amount of €8.0 million.

This transaction resulted in a €5.0 million gain being recognised in operating income and the company's removal from the scope of consolidation.

6.2 List of fully consolidated companies

Company name	Country	31 March 2023 % of interest	31 March 2022 % of interest
PARENT COMPANY			
Tereos SCA	France	100.00	100.00
SUGAR EUROPE ACTIVITIES			
Doutreloux	France	100.00	-
Tereos France Services	France	100.00	100.00
Tsm	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Solutions	France	-	100.00
Tereos France	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Deutschland	Germany	100.00	100.00
Tereos Iberia	Spain	60.00	60.00
Tereos Italia	Italy	100.00	100.00
Tereos TTD	Czech Republic	62.07	62.07
Tereos Romania	Romania	-	98.97
Tereos UK & Ireland	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00
Tereos Nutrition Animale	France	100.00	100.00
SUGAR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES			
Tereos Açúcar e Energia Cruz Alta S.A. (ex Cruz Alta Participacoes)	Brazil	-	90.94
Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil (ex-Guarani)	Brazil	92.48	90.94
Vertente	Brazil	46.24	45.47
Loiret France	France	73.89	71.78
Loiret Espagne	Spain	73.89	71.78
Loiret & Haentjens Sucre Réunion	France	73.89	71.78
Société Agricole du Nord-Est	France	77.87	75.64
Ercane	France	77.87	75.64
Sucrerie du Gol (ex Sucrière de la Réunion)	France	77.87	75.64
Eurocanne	France	77.87	75.64
Sucrerie de Bois Rouge	France	77.87	75.64
Granochart	France	73.89	71.78
Mascareignes Transport International	France	77.87	75.64
Les Sucreries de la Réunion	France	77.87	75.64
Tereos Ocean Indien	France	77.87	75.64
Sofipa	France	73.89	71.78
Les Vavangues	France	77.09	74.88
Societe Marromeu Limited	Mauritius	64.99	63.14
Tereos Sena Limited	Mauritius	86.65	84.19
STARCH AND SWEETENERS ACTIVITIES			
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners LBN (ex-Tereos Benp)	France	86.65	84.19
Gie Utilites	France	56.32	54.72
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe SAS (ex-Tereos Syral)	France	86.65	84.19
Tereos Grain Alcohols France (ex Sedalcol France)	France	-	84.19
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners DVO (ex-Tereos DVO)	France	-	84.19
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Iberia SAU (ex-Syral Iberia)	Spain	86.65	84.19
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Belgium NV (ex-Syral Belgium)	Belgium	86.65	84.19
Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Agricultura LTDA (ex Syral Agricola)	Brazil	86.65	84.19
Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Brasil S.A. (ex-Syral Halotek)	Brazil	86.65	84.19
PT Tereos FKS Indonesia	Indonesia	43.33	42.09

Company name	Country	31 March 2023 % of interest	31 March 2022 % of interest
OTHER ACTIVITIES			
Tereos Commodities Suisse	Switzerland	100.00	100.00
Tereos Commodities Kenya	Kenya	100.00	100.00
Tereos India Private Limited	India	100.00	100.00
Tereos Commodities France	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Asia	Singapore	100.00	100.00
Tereos Commodities Brasil	Brazil	93.91	92.66
Ensemble Foods North America Inc	USA	86.65	-
Tereos do Brasil	Brazil	-	86.38
Tereos Asia Investment	Belgium	86.65	84.19
Tereos Participations	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Agro Industrie	France	86.65	86.38
Tereos Finance Groupe 1	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Immobilier	France	-	100.00
Tereos Operations	France	-	100.00
Tereos Services Europe	France	95.55	84.16
Tereos EU	Belgium	86.65	84.19
Tereos Internacional	Brazil	-	84.19
Tereos Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100.00	100.00
NewCo Tereos Internacional BR Ltda	Brazil	86.65	-
Océan Indien Participation	France	98.45	98.45

6.3 List of companies accounted for using the equity method

Company name	Country	31 March 2023 % of interest	31 March 2022 % of interest
JOINT VENTURE			
Beghin Meiji	France	50.00	50.00
Magnolia	Bosnia	43.33	42.09
ASSOCIATE			
France Fondants	France	40.00	40.00
France Luzerne	France	32.63	32.67
Sao Jose Agricultura	Brazil	-	29.10
Teapar	Brazil	32.37	31.83
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira	Brazil	4.09	4.02
Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd	Mauritius	31.15	30.26
Lesaffre	France	37.09	37.09
Refineria de Olmeido	Spain	50.00	50.00
Albioma Le Gol	France	34.84	34.84
Albioma Saint Pierre	France	29.54	29.54

D. Information by operating segment and geographical area

7. Information by operating segment

The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

- **Sugar Europe:** sugarbeet-based production of sugar & alcohol/ethanol in Europe, that regroups the operating segments Sugar France & UK, Sugar Czech Republic and Sugar Romania.
- **Sugar International**: sugarcane-based production of sugar and ethanol, that regroups the operating segments Sugar & Energy Brazil, Sugar Indian Ocean and Sugar Mozambique (sold on 31 March 2022).
- **Starch and Sweeteners**: cereal-based production of starch and sweetener and alcohol/ethanol, that regroups the operating segments Starch & Sweeteners Europe, Starch & Sweeteners Brazil and Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia.
- **Other**: holding companies, trading activities and inter-segment eliminations.

These operating segments are determined on the basis of a combination of factors, including the finished products distributed, the manufacturing processes and the regulatory environment. This segmentation is reflected in the Group's internal reporting as the primary key for analysis by the chief operating decision maker, allowing the presentation of financial information. They have been aggregated into the above reportable segments as they share similar economic characteristics.

Each of the segments defined by the Group has its own resources, although they may also share certain resources in the areas of networks and information systems, research and development, and other shared competencies. The use of shared resources is taken into account in segment results based either on the terms of contractual agreements between legal entities, external benchmarks, or by allocating costs among all the segments. The supply of shared resources is included in other revenues of the service provider, and use of the resources is included in the expenses taken into account for the calculation of the service user's operating income. The cost of shared resources may be affected by changes in contractual relationships or organisational changes and may therefore impact the segment results disclosed from one year to another.

Adjusted EBITDA is one of the measures of operating profitability used by the Group internally to i) manage and assess the results of its operating segments, ii) implement its investments and resource-allocation strategy, and iii) assess the performance of the Group Executive Management. The Group's management believes that adjusted EBITDA is relevant because it provides an analysis of its operating results and segment profitability using the same measure used by management. As a consequence, and in accordance with IFRS 8 provisions, adjusted EBITDA is presented in the analysis by operating segment, in addition to operating income.

Adjusted EBITDA corresponds to net income (loss) before income tax, the share of income from equity affiliates, financial result, depreciation, amortisation and impairment, goodwill impairment, bargain purchase gains, and earn-out payments. It is also restated for changes in the fair value of financial instruments, inventories, and sale and purchase commitments, except for the portion of these items that relates to trading activities, changes in the fair value of biological assets, the seasonal effect, and non-recurring items. The seasonal effect corresponds to the temporary difference in the recognition of depreciation and amortisation expenses, and earn-out payments between the Group's financial statements under IFRS and the Group's management accounts. Non-recurring items includes restructuring costs as well as the capital gains or losses on the sale of assets.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a financial indicator defined as a measure of financial performance under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar indicators referred to using the same term by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA is provided for additional information purposes and cannot be considered as a substitute for operating income or operating cash flow.

Capital expenditure comprises the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, biological assets defined as plantation costs and intangible assets.

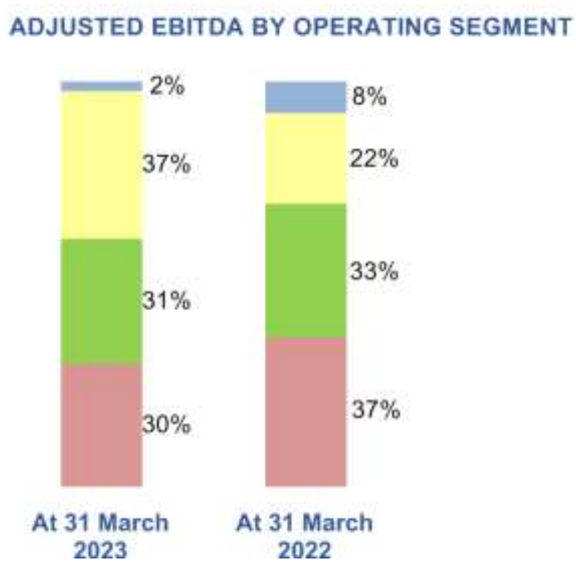
Unallocated assets and liabilities include:

- investments in associates and financial assets held-for-sale;
- cash and cash equivalents;
- short- and long-term borrowings;
- current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

All other assets and liabilities are considered as operating assets and liabilities.

Segment information is summarised in the following tables:

Statement of operations (year ended)



At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	Consolidated financial statements	Adjust -ments	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments
Revenue	**6,556.8**		**2,503.2**	**1,282.3**	**2,498.9**	**272.5**	**6,556.8**
Internal revenue			462.0	363.9	301.9	(1,127.9)	0.0
External revenue			2,041.1	918.3	2,197.0	1,400.4	6,556.8
Adjusted EBITDA before price complement	**1,104.2**	**3.3**	**336.4**	**340.7**	**404.8**	**25.7**	**1,107.5**
Seasonality adjustment		(3.3)	(5.7)	(0.4)	(0.3)	3.1	(3.3)
Change in fair value:							
- of biological assets	(1.9)		0	(1.1)	(0.8)	0.0	(1.9)
- of other items (1)	(7.6)		(0.2)	(0.2)	(7.2)	0.0	(7.6)
Amortisation	(430.9)		(129.4)	(209.5)	(85.2)	(6.8)	(430.9)
Non-recurring items:							
- Impairment of goodwill and fixed assets	(229.7)		(64.4)	(153.6)	(11.6)	0.0	(229.7)
- Other non-recurring items	(21.9)		(28.3)	5.0	(0.1)	1.6	(21.9)
Operating income (loss)	**412.3**		**108.3**	**(19.2)**	**299.6**	**23.6**	**412.3**
Net financial income (loss)	(213.4)						
Income taxes	(55.3)						
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	17.6						
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**161.2**						

(1) Financial instruments, inventories and sales and purchase commitments except on trading activities.

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	Consolidated financial statements	Adjust -ments	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments
Revenue	**5,086.0**		**1,896.5**	**1,004.1**	**1,952.5**	**232.9**	**5,086.0**
Internal revenue			388.9	279.6	278.8	(947.3)	(0.0)
External revenue			1,507.6	724.5	1,673.7	1,180.2	5,086.0
Adjusted EBITDA before price complement	**683.5**	**(1.3)**	**251.8**	**224.5**	**152.9**	**53.1**	**682.2**
Seasonality adjustment		1.3	2.3	0.7	0.2	(2.0)	1.3
Change in fair value:							
- of biological assets	13.8		0.0	13.1	0.7	0.0	13.8
- of other items (1)	1.4		0.2	(0.2)	1.5	0.0	1.4
Amortisation	(396.3)		(131.2)	(165.2)	(93.3)	(6.6)	(396.3)
Non-recurring items:							
- Other non-recurring items	80.9		(11.9)	87.3	0.0	5.5	80.9
Operating income (loss)	**383.3**		**105.1**	**160.2**	**62.0**	**56.0**	**383.3**
Net financial income (loss)	(213.8)						
Income taxes	(14.9)						
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	17.5						
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**172.1**						

(1) Financial instruments, inventories and sales and purchase commitments except on trading activities.

At 31 March 2023, other non-recurring items includes restructuring costs for a total amount of €(31.9) million and capital gains on the sale of assets for a total amount of €10.0 million.

At 31 March 2022, other non-recurring items includes restructuring costs for a total amount of €(15.2) million and capital gains on the sale of assets for a total amount of €96.2 million.

Statement of financial position

At 31 March 2023

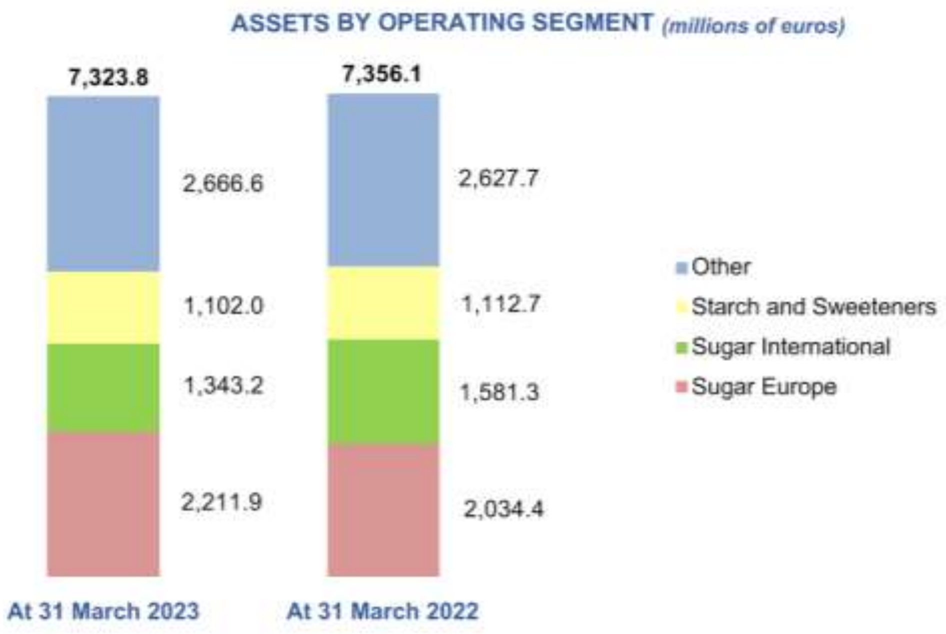
(millions of euros)	Consolidated financial statements	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Inventories	1,476.9	1,040.6	102.6	326.9	6.8
Trade receivables	529.6	143.1	93.9	162.2	130.5
Trade payables	(920.5)	(313.7)	(150.7)	(315.3)	(140.9)
Other assets and liabilities	334.1	(3.4)	106.3	174.8	56.4
NET WORKING CAPITAL	**1,420.2**	**866.7**	**152.1**	**348.6**	**52.8**

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	Consolidated financial statements	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Inventories	1,087.8	715.3	118.4	254.1	0.0
Trade receivables	526.0	143.8	106.8	144.1	131.2
Trade payables	(766.6)	(200.0)	(163.6)	(257.4)	(145.6)
Other assets and liabilities	(138.4)	(94.9)	104.8	(164.8)	16.6
NET WORKING CAPITAL	**708.7**	**564.2**	**166.4**	**(24.0)**	**2.1**

See note 12 for the definition of working capital.

Other assets and liabilities include margin calls (note 22.4).



8. Information by geographical area

Revenue and non-current assets based on the location of the entity that performs the sale and revenue based on the location of the external customer are summarised in the following tables:

For the year ended 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	Revenue by client's location	Revenue by production location	Non-current assets
Europe	5,213.2	5,599.2	2,718.8
Latin America	539.1	717.4	846.2
Asia-Pacific	524.5	240.2	73.9
Africa/Middle East	225.5	0.0	0.0
North America	54.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**6,556.8**	**6,556.8**	**3,638.9**

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and goodwill.

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	Revenue by client's location	Revenue by production location	Non-current assets
Europe	3,794.3	4,356.7	2,738.2
Latin America	809.3	519.1	984.4
Asia-Pacific	309.1	196.1	79.9
Africa/Middle East	152.1	14.1	0.0
North America	21.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**5,086.0**	**5,086.0**	**3,802.5**

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and goodwill.

No customer taken individually represents more than 10% of consolidated revenue.

E. Operating activities

9. Revenue

The Group's revenue mainly comprises sales of finished products and goods. They are recognised in the statement of operations when the control of goods is transferred.

IFRS 15 requires the identification of service obligations related to the transfer of goods and services to the customer for each contract. Revenue is recognised when the service obligations are satisfied, based on the amount of compensation that the Group expects to receive in return for the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

Trade discount, customer rebates and return of products are deducted from revenue, as are benefits granted to customers, resulting in a cash outflow such as commercial cooperation or discounts. These amounts are estimated when revenue is recognised, on the basis of agreements and commitments with the customers concerned.

Revenue mainly comprises sales of finished products and goods and is broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Sugar	2,448.3	1,483.1	442.1	0.0	523.1
Starch/Sweeteners/Protein	1,768.6	28.4	0.0	1,677.0	63.1
Alcohol and Ethanol	1,263.9	309.9	211.6	58.5	683.9
Co-products	500.3	179.0	15.0	249.9	56.5
Energy	48.4	0.0	48.4	0.0	0.0
Other	527.3	40.8	201.2	211.6	73.8
REVENUE	**6,556.8**	**2,041.1**	**918.3**	**2,197.0**	**1,400.4**

(millions of euros)	31 March 2022	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Sugar	1,810.4	1,073.4	239.4	0.0	497.6
Starch/Sweeteners/Protein	1,307.5	27.4	0.0	1,246.2	33.9
Alcohol and Ethanol	1,108.2	255.5	261.5	61.3	530.0
Co-products	398.3	127.3	11.8	219.3	39.9
Energy	48.7	0.0	48.7	0.0	0.0
Other	413.0	24.0	163.3	146.9	78.8
REVENUE	**5,086.0**	**1,507.6**	**724.5**	**1,673.7**	**1,180.2**

10. Operating income (expense)

The analysis of operating expenses is as follows:

(millions of euros)	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cost of sales		(5,019.7)	(4,030.7)
Distribution expenses		(529.8)	(446.1)
General and administrative expenses		(293.5)	(281.9)
Other operating income (expense)		(301.5)	56.0
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY DESTINATION		**(6,144.6)**	**(4,702.7)**
Raw materials and consumables used		(3,780.9)	(2,955.6)
External expenses		(1,042.1)	(925.9)
Employee benefits expense		(625.9)	(573.0)
Amortisation		(430.9)	(396.3)
Other		(264.8)	148.1
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE		**(6,144.6)**	**(4,702.7)**

External expenses mainly concern transportation and maintenance costs and fees.

At 31 March 2023, other operating expenses by destination amounts to €(301.5) million and mainly comprise :

- the impairment loss booked on the Sugar & Energy Brazil CGU for an amount of €(140.2) million (note 16.4);
- the impact of the industrial restructuring projects in Europe for a total amount of €(106.9) million (note B);
- the impact of the temporary closure of the Severina plant for €(19.8) million of which €(13.4) million of depreciation over tangible assets (note B);
- the depreciation over property, plant and equipment and various provisions for a total amount of €(24.9) million;
- capital gain over sales of subsidiaries for €10.0 million (note 6.1).

In addition to the above items, other operating expenses by nature at 31 March 2023 amounting to €(264.8) million comprise :

- subsidies for €100.7 million;
- a net loss on fair value on derivatives for €(68.2) million;
- an expense of €(20.9) million related to the deficit in CO_2 quotas over the financial year.

At 31 March 2022, other operating revenues by destination amounted to €56.0 million and mainly comprised:

- a capital gain over sales of subsidiaries for €96.2 million;
- a loss related to the decision to close Tereos Romania for €(14.3) million;
- the depreciation over property, plant and equipment for €(26.7) million.

In addition to the above items, other operating revenues by nature at 31 March 2023 amounting to €148.1 million mainly comprised:

- subsidies for €90.4 million;
- an expense of €(29.4) million related to the deficit in CO_2 quotas over the financial year.

11. Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses incurred by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023 amounted to €15.8 million, of which €10.7 million recognised in the statement of operations. For the year ended 31 March 2022, these items amounted to €17.2 million and €12.1 million, respectively.

12. Working capital analysis

Working capital (WC) corresponds to the sum of:
- operating WC (inventories, trade receivables and trade payables);
- other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities;
- other current and non-current assets and liabilities;
- biological assets;

excluding:
- fair values related to derivatives and biological assets;
- investments flows such as guarantees, debts on purchase of assets and related subsidies;
- liabilities related to emissions allowances.

Investment subsidies are not recognised unless there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. In this case they are recognised in the statement of financial position under “Other current liabilities” or “Other non-current liabilities” and are transferred to the statement of operations on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets. When they are not granted in respect of assets, these subsidies are recognised in the statement of operations on a systematic basis over the relevant periods to match them with the corresponding costs they are intended to offset.

(millions of euros)	Notes	31 March 2022	Cash flows*	Foreign exchange	Depreciation*	Other	31 March 2023
Inventories	12.1	1,087.8	394.9	2.0	(0.1)	(7.7)	1,476.9
Trade receivables	12.2	526.0	6.3	(2.0)	(0.1)	(0.5)	529.6
Trade payables	12.3	(766.6)	(157.7)	7.0	0.0	(3.1)	(920.5)
Gross working capital		**847.1**	**243.5**	**7.0**	**(0.3)**	**(11.4)**	**1,086.0**
Other assets and liabilities		(138.4)	467.7	(6.8)	(0.0)	11.7	334.1
of which margin call	*22.4*	*(177.4)*	*486.4*	*(2.5)*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*306.5*
NET WORKING CAPITAL		**708.7**	**711.2**	**0.3**	**(0.3)**	**0.3**	**1,420.2**

** The impacts of cash flows and depreciations are included in the statement of operations.*

12.1 Inventories

Physical inventories are valued at the lower of cost and spot prices prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Cost is determined using the weighted average method or the “first in, first out” method, depending on the product. In addition, inventories held for trading are measured at fair value less costs to sell.

On initial recognition, raw materials and consumables are recognised at purchase price plus other expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition (transportation, commissions, etc.).

Manufactured products are valued at production cost, including the cost of materials consumed, depreciation of production inputs, and direct or indirect production expenses, excluding finance costs.

An impairment loss is recognised on inventories when:
- the gross value calculated as defined above exceeds the market value or realisable value;
- products have been subject to significant deterioration.

At 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, inventories break down as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
GROSS AMOUNT		
Raw materials	287.8	253.6
Energy	16.1	4.8
Work in progress	202.7	203.4
Intercrop fixed costs	3.6	7.0
Finished and intermediate products (*)	934.5	596.1
Goods purchased for resale	65.9	58.0
Total gross value of inventories	**1,510.6**	**1,123.0**
IMPAIRMENT		
Raw materials	(27.7)	(24.6)
Finished and intermediate products	(5.7)	(9.3)
Goods purchased for resale	(0.2)	(1.3)
Total impairment on inventories	**(33.7)**	**(35.2)**
NET VALUE OF INVENTORIES	**1,476.9**	**1,087.8**

(*) Including fair value of harvested biological assets for €1.9 million at 31 March 2023 against €3.2 million at 31 March 2022.

12.2 Trade receivables

Trade and other receivables and loans are recorded at amortised cost, which corresponds to their nominal value. The portion of receivables and loans that are not covered by credit insurance generate the recognition of an impairment loss as soon as the invoice is issued, up to the expected losses at the maturity date. This reflects the probability of default of the counterparties and the expected loss rate, evaluated, as appropriate, on the basis of historical statistics, information provided by the credit reporting agencies, or ratings given by the rating agencies.

When the maturity of receivables and loans is greater than one year, a present value calculation is performed. The effects of this calculation are recorded in financial income and expense according to the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables are subject to impairment tests. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of operations if the carrying value amount exceeds the recoverable value and there is objective evidence that the asset or group of assets is impaired.

The Group factors some of its receivables. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group derecognises receivables only when the contractual right to receive the related cash flows have been transferred, as well as substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Dilution risk is excluded from the analysis of the transfer of risk to the extent that it is defined and circumscribed, especially where it is correctly distinguished from late-payment risk.

Receivables sold with recourse in the event of non-payment are not derecognised. Costs to sell receivables are expensed in operating items.

At 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, trade receivables were as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Gross trade receivables	492.9	492.5
Contract assets	45.4	42.7
Allowance	(8.7)	(9.2)
TOTAL TRADE RECEIVABLES	**529.6**	**526.0**

At 31 March 2023, under the Group's factoring and securitisation programmes, €362.4 million of trade receivables were sold, of which €349.0 million have been derecognised in accordance with IFRS 9, the receivables having been sold without recourse.

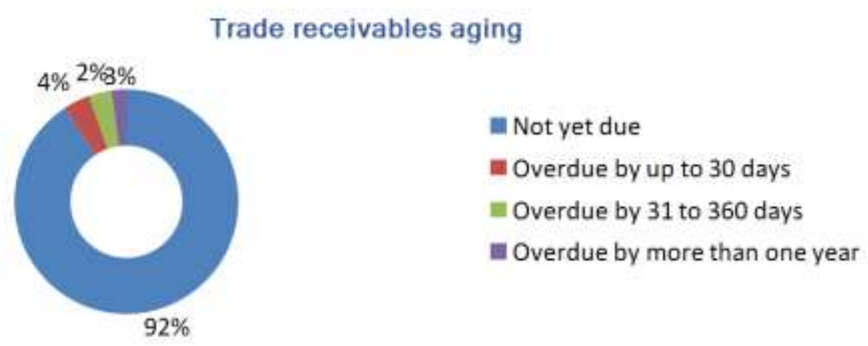
Therefore, at 31 March 2023, current receivables included €13.3 million of receivables sold through factoring transactions that did not meet IFRS 9 deconsolidation requirements (non-recourse provision). Even though these receivables have been sold from a legal standpoint, they are recognised in the statement of financial position. A corresponding financial liability is recorded in the statement of financial position.

	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
(millions of euros)	**Total sold to financial institutions**	**Portion sold and not derecognised**	**Portion sold and derecognised**	**Total sold to financial institutions**	**Portion sold and not derecognised**	**Portion sold and derecognised**
Maximum authorised amount to be financed	426.6	0.0	0.0	310.5	0.0	0.0
Sold to financial institutions	362.4	13.3	349.0	211.4	6.9	204.5

In addition, the factoring programme guarantee deposit amounted to €22.8 million at 31 March 2023 (against €13.3 million at 31 March 2022).

Past due trade receivables were as follows:

(millions of euros)	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Trade receivables	**538.3**	**535.2**
Not overdue	488.3	471.0
Overdue	50.0	64.2
Overdue by 1 to 30 days	*20.8*	*39.3*
Overdue by 31 to 60 days	*7.9*	*7.3*
Overdue by 61 to 90 days	*3.1*	*1.2*
Overdue by 91 to 180 days	*5.2*	*2.5*
Overdue by 181 to 360 days	*1.5*	*1.8*
Overdue by more than 360 days	*11.6*	*12.1*
Allowance	**(8.7)**	**(9.2)**
TOTAL	**529.6**	**526.0**



12.3 Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised at their fair value, which is equivalent to their nominal value given that account payment terms are generally less than three months.

At 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, trade payables were as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade payables	920.5	738.1
Trade payables - reverse factoring operations	0.0	28.5
TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	**920.5**	**766.6**

F. Employee benefits expense

13. Headcount and staff costs

The average Group headcount and staff costs during the period break down as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Africa*	0	3,521
America	8,728	8,736
Asia	396	387
Europe	5,541	5,732
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	**14,665**	**18,377**

* *Mozambican entities sold at 31 March 2022.*

	For the year ended	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Wages and salaries	(454.9)	(422.7)
Taxes on wages and salaries	(143.9)	(135.5)
Other employee expenses	(27.0)	(14.8)
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE	**(625.9)**	**(573.0)**

14. Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group expenses payments into defined contribution plans as incurred, when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

Defined benefit plans

Estimates of the Group’s obligations under defined-benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits, such as long-service awards, are calculated annually, in accordance with IAS 19 – Employee Benefits, using the projected unit credit method. This method takes into account the likely duration of the employee’s future service, the level of future compensation, life expectancy and personnel turnover, based on actuarial assumptions.

The obligation is discounted using an appropriate discount rate for each country where the commitments are located.

If benefits are funded externally, plan assets held by these external funds are measured at fair value at the reporting date.

Actuarial gains and losses and changes in the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to equity through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.
Current service cost – reflecting the increase in the obligation as a result of one additional year of entitlement – is recognised in recurring operating income.

The interest expense related to defined-benefit plans is recorded in financial expenses.

The effect of plan amendments on the Group's obligations is recognised in income in the year in which the amendment occurs and may no longer be deferred over the residual vesting period.

The projected benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of any plan assets. Any assets resulting from this calculation are limited to the present value of available refunds expected from the plan and any expected reduction in future contributions arising from the surplus.

14.1 Description of pension plans

Post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits granted by the Group change based on the legal obligations and policy of each subsidiary. They include defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans
For defined contribution plans, the Group's obligations are limited to the payment of periodic contributions to outside organisations which are responsible for the administrative and financial management of plans for former employees of the Group. The expenses recognised for these plans correspond to the contributions paid during the reference period.

Defined benefit plans
The Group's defined benefit plans mainly include retirement benefits in France and pension plans in Belgium.
All French companies are required to pay lump sums to employees when they retire from service. The amounts are based on the years of service in the company and on the final salary.
Pension plans in Belgium provide the following benefits:

- a lump sum payable on retirement, and at the earliest at age 60;
- a lump sum payable in the event of death while in active service;
- a monthly disability pension in the event of disability caused by an accident or a disease (whether occupational or not).

14.2 Main categories of plan assets

In Belgium, obligations are in some cases pre-funded by employer and employee contributions paid into outside funds which are separate legal entities whose investments are subject to fluctuations in the financial markets.

The table below breaks down the allocation of plan assets:

(in %)	Belgium 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Equity instruments	35%	34%
Debt instruments	48%	47%
Property	4%	4%
Other	13%	15%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	**100%**	**100%**

14.3 Movements during the year and reconciliation with information presented in the statement of financial position

The following tables show the reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for the net defined benefit liability (asset) and its components:

(millions of euros)	Post-employment plans	Fair value of plan assets	Long-term plans	Net (Liabilities) /Assets	Employee benefits - surplus (net of asset ceiling)	Provision for pensions and other post-employment benefits
At 31 March 2021	**93.5**	**35.5**	**10.6**	**68.7**	**3.8**	**72.5**
Service cost (current and past)	10.1	0.0	0.4	10.6	0.0	10.6
Interest cost (income)	0.7	0.2	(0.5)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Impact of the limitation of assets not recognised under paragraph 58b	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(0.7)
Included in profit or loss	**10.8**	**1.0**	**(0.0)**	**9.8**	**0.0**	**9.8**
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(10.5)	1.8	0.0	(12.3)	2.9	(9.4)
Included in OCI	**(10.5)**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**(12.3)**	**2.9**	**(9.4)**
Benefits paid	(4.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(4.5)	0.0	(4.5)
Effect of the IFRIC decision (IAS 19)	(5.6)	0.0	0.0	(5.6)	0.0	(5.6)
Other changes	**(9.8)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.4)**	**(10.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(10.1)**
At 31 March 2022	**84.1**	**38.2**	**10.2**	**56.1**	**6.6**	**62.7**
Service cost (current and past)	3.4	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	3.7
Interest cost (income)	1.5	0.7	(0.5)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Impact of the limitation of assets not recognised under paragraph 58b	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Included in profit or loss	**4.9**	**0.0**	**(0.1)**	**4.7**	**0.0**	**4.7**
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(4.5)	(3.4)	0.0	(1.1)	(1.8)	(2.9)
Included in OCI	**(4.5)**	**(3.4)**	**0.0**	**(1.1)**	**(1.8)**	**(2.9)**
Benefits paid	(5.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(5.3)	0.0	(5.3)
Other changes	**(5.4)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.4)**	**(5.4)**	**0.0**	**(5.4)**
At 31 March 2023	**79.1**	**34.3**	**9.7**	**54.4**	**4.9**	**59.3**
of which plans financed in whole or in part	*29.5*					
of which plans not financed	*49.6*					

14.4 Breakdown of the net obligation by country

The net obligation corresponds to the actuarial liability less the fair value of the plan assets.

The net obligation for post-employment plans and other long-term benefits amounted to €54.4 million at 31 March 2023 (compared with €56.1 million at 31 March 2022), and can be analysed by country as follows:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
France	97%	97%
Other	3%	3%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**

14.5 Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions used for the recognition of pension plans and termination indemnities are the following:

	France		Belgium	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Discount rate (%)	4.00%	1.71%	4.00%	1.71%
Rate of salary increase (%)	4.00%	3.00%	3.70%	3.50%
Retirement age - Managerial staff	65	65	65	65
Retirement age - Non-managerial staff	62	62	62	62

The rate used to calculate interest generated on plan assets approximates the rate used to discount obligations under defined benefit pension plans.

14.6 Sensitivity to the principal assumptions

A one-point change in the discount rate would have the following effects:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023
Increase of 1% in discount rate	
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	(0.0)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(5.7)
Decrease of 1% in discount rate	
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	0.0
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	6.9

15. Key management compensation and benefits

The compensation, benefits and payroll taxes allocated to the key managers of the Group and its main subsidiaries and included in net income for the financial years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 break down as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Short-term compensation (gross value)	5.3	5.7
Employer contributions	2.3	2.7
Termination and other long-term employee benefits	0.3	0.3
Compensation for contract termination, pensions and other compensation	0.6	1.5

At 31 March 2023, the portion of the pension obligation corresponding to key managers of the Group and its main subsidiaries amounted to €1.1 million (€1.1 million at 31 March 2022).

The total amount of compensation paid to the Supervisory Board members (on a time-spent basis) amounted to €0.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2023 (€0.8 million for the year ended 31 March 2022).

G. Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and financial assets

16. Goodwill and other intangible assets

16.1 Goodwill

Business combinations are initially measured using the acquisition method. The acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. The valuation differences identified on the acquisition date are recorded in the relevant asset and liability line items.

The residual difference between the acquisition cost of securities and the Group's share in the fair value assessment of identified assets and liabilities is recognised separately under "Goodwill" in the consolidated statement of financial position and assigned to the cash-generating units for which the benefits or the synergies of the acquisition are expected. Any excess (or "badwill") is recognised immediately in income as a gain on bargain purchase.

Goodwill recognised on the acquisition entities accounted for using the entity method is presented on the separate line "Investments in associates".

For each acquisition, the Group must choose between recognising the full amount of goodwill, regardless of the percentage of interest acquired, or the goodwill corresponding to the share acquired by the Group.

Acquisition costs of business combinations are expensed.

When the purchase price includes a conditional part, it is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Any prior interest held in the acquiree before a take-over is reassessed at its fair value on the acquisition date and the related gain or loss is recorded in the statement of operations.

Goodwill is allocated to the following cash-generating units (CGUs):

(millions of euros)		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cash Generating Unit	**Operating segment**		
Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar & Energy Brazil	49.4	198.9
Sugar Indian Ocean	Sugar Indian Ocean	2.7	2.7
Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	100.8	103.2
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	5.7	5.7
Sugar France & UK	Sugar France & UK	723.4	721.4
Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar Czech Republic	45.9	44.2
Other	Other	11.4	11.4
TOTAL NET GOODWILL		**939.2**	**1,087.6**

Changes in goodwill were as follows:

GROSS AMOUNT		
Amount at opening	**1,193.9**	**1,142.9**
Changes in scope of consolidation	(22.0)	(6.1)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(9.6)	57.3
Other	(0.0)	(0.2)
Amount at closing	**1,162.3**	**1,193.9**
IMPAIRMENT		
Amount at opening	**(106.3)**	**(97.3)**
Impairment losses recognised in the year	(142.6)	(2.8)
Changes in scope of consolidation	19.9	6.1
Foreign currency exchange differences	6.0	(12.5)
Other	0.0	0.2
Amount at closing	**(223.1)**	**(106.3)**
Net amount at closing	**939.2**	**1,087.6**

The €(2.1) million net decline in scope corresponds to the acquisition of Doutreloux for €2.0 million and the sale of Sao José Agricultura for €(4.1) million.

Impairment losses recognised at 31 March 2023 for an amount of €(142.6) million relate to the Sugar and Energy Brazil CGU (note 16.4).

16.2 Emissions allowances

The increase in greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere has led some governments and the international community to put in place regulations to limit their impact. As part of the EU Emissions Trading System, the Group receives emissions allowances free of charge in certain European countries. The allowances are received once a year and, in return, the Group must surrender greenhouse gas emission allowances equal to its actual emissions.

In the absence of a specific provisions in the IFRS standards and interpretations on accounting for emissions allowances, the Group applies the following accounting policy:

- emissions allowances received free of charge under national allocation plans are recognised in intangible assets at their market value on the date of allocation, and offset by a non-financial liability for the same amount;
- purchases of emissions allowances on the market are recognised in intangible assets according to the same criteria as for any acquisition of separate assets, and an impairment loss is recognised if their carrying amount exceeds their market value at the closing date;
- a provision is recognised if estimated emissions over the reference period exceed the free emissions allowances received. The deficit is valued on the basis of an average price of the allowances purchased and held in the portfolio and forward purchases contracted by the Group. If the Group's portfolio does not include any paid allowances, the provision is measured based on the spot price;
- the Group's greenhouse gas emissions are recognised at the weighted average cost of free allowances for the financial year and allowances acquired, in other operating expenses, and the corresponding non-financial liability related to free allowances is recorded in other operational products. At the same time, a current liability is recognised;
- at the end of the period, used emissions allowances are written-off from intangible assets and the current liability is reversed.

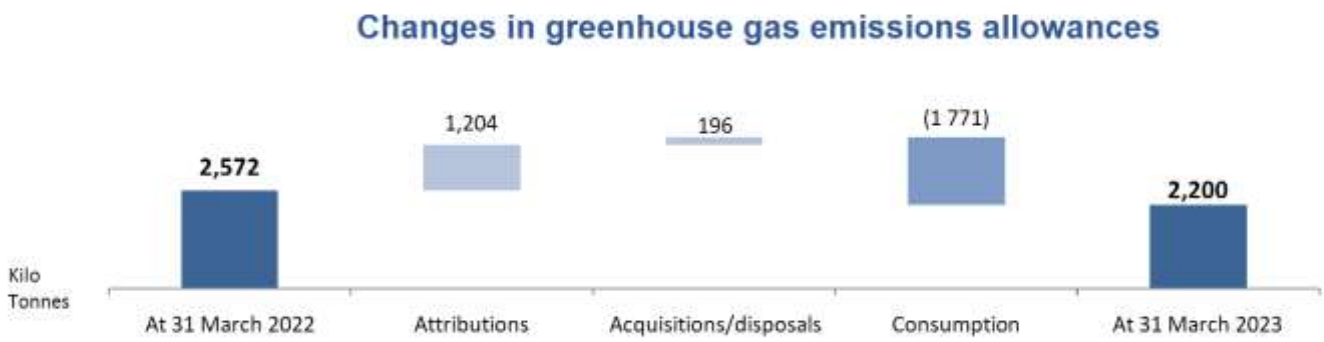
Allowances are considered as a production cost and when consumed, they are taken into account in the valuation of inventories as follows:

- At zero value when they are received free of charge;
- At their acquisition cost if they are acquired on the market against payment.

Transactions relating to these allowances, carried out on the futures market, are generally treated outside the scope of IFRS 9 because these transactions fall within the scope of "own-use" treatment.

In 2021, the Group received the first free allocations under phase IV (2021-2030) of the Emissions Trading System. In order to encourage companies to reduce their emissions, the free allocation of allowances has decreased significantly compared to phase III.

The table below shows the changes in greenhouse gas emissions allowances:



The total of 2,200 kilo tonnes corresponds to €174.0 million at 31 March 2023 (against 2,572 kilo tonnes corresponding to €148.9 million at 31 March 2022). The liabilities recognised in counterpart amount to €162.6 million and are included in other current liabilities of €168.0 million (including the provision relating to the deficit recognised at 31 March 2023).

16.3 Other intangible assets

Intangible assets include:
- patents acquired;
- recognised brands acquired that are distinguishable from other brands, whose value can be tracked over time;
- computer software;
- emissions allowances (note 16.2); and
- qualifying development expenses.

Acquired patents and computer software are measured at their acquisition cost and are amortised over their useful life. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life ranging from 1 to 5 years.

Brands with indefinite useful lives and emissions allowances are not amortised and are subject to annual impairment tests.

Amortisation and impairment losses are recognised in operating income.

In accordance with IAS 38, research and development expenses are expensed in the year incurred, with the exception of qualifying development expenses that meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in the standard.

Changes in other intangible assets over the year are as follows:

(millions of euros)	Emissions allowances	Patents, licenses	Develop. costs	Business goodwill	Brands	Other	TOTAL
GROSS AMOUNT							
31 March 2021	**59.1**	**86.6**	**51.6**	**79.2**	**55.2**	**49.8**	**381.5**
Additions	5.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.9
Non-cash additions	139.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.9
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(0.6)
Disposals	(55.3)	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(56.0)
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	10.1
Reclassifications	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	3.0
31 March 2022	**148.9**	**93.7**	**55.3**	**79.2**	**55.2**	**54.5**	**486.8**
Additions	52.4	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	56.1
Non-cash additions	104.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.5
Changes in scope of consolidation	(1.6)	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(2.0)
Disposals	(130.5)	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(131.0)
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.3	(0.9)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.9)
Reclassifications	0.0	4.2	(18.1)	0.0	0.0	2.6	(11.3)
31 March 2023	**174.0**	**96.5**	**40.7**	**79.2**	**55.2**	**55.8**	**501.2**
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT							
31 March 2021	**0.0**	**(78.2)**	**(41.0)**	**(79.1)**	**(5.7)**	**(25.8)**	**(229.8)**
Amortisation	0.0	(4.9)	(4.7)	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(10.4)
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Disposals	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	(3.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	(3.4)
31 March 2022	**0.0**	**(85.3)**	**(45.6)**	**(79.1)**	**(5.7)**	**(26.5)**	**(242.4)**
Amortisation	0.0	(4.9)	(4.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(9.7)
Impairment losses	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Disposals	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1
31 March 2023	**0.0**	**(89.0)**	**(31.5)**	**(79.1)**	**(5.7)**	**(27.2)**	**(232.6)**
Net amount at 31 March 2021	**59.1**	**8.5**	**10.6**	**0.1**	**49.4**	**24.0**	**151.7**
Net amount at 31 March 2022	**148.9**	**8.4**	**9.6**	**0.1**	**49.4**	**28.0**	**244.5**
Net amount at 31 March 2023	**174.0**	**7.5**	**9.1**	**0.1**	**49.4**	**28.5**	**268.7**

16.4 Impairment tests

In accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, goodwill, property plant and equipment and intangible assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes of circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are subject to an impairment test, at least once a year or more frequently if there are indications of impairment. The Group performs annual impairment tests during the last quarter of its financial year.

For the purposes of measuring impairment, assets are combined into cash-generating units (CGUs). These CGUs correspond to the smallest groups of assets generating cash flows clearly independent from those generated by other CGUs.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combinations in which the goodwill was recorded.

An impairment test consists of comparing the carrying amount of an asset, a CGU or a group of CGUs to its recoverable value, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is obtained by adding the discounted pre-tax values of the cash flows expected from use of the asset (or group of assets) and the terminal value.

The recoverable amount is determined by reference to the value in use, using the discounted future cash flow model on the basis of medium-term plans, built over a 5-year horizon, drawn up by the management of the CGUs concerned, and reviewed by the Group's management, which take into account the assumptions for each activity and are based on market data, as well as on past performance. The assumptions made in terms of changes in sales and terminal cash flow are considered reasonable and in line with the market data available for each of the CGUs.

The main assumptions and estimates are: (i) for sugar and ethanol production: expected sugar and ethanol sales prices, agricultural yields in the context of climate change, energy and raw material costs, CO_2 quota costs, necessary decarbonisation investments and other macroeconomic factors; (ii) for starch production: forecast sales prices of starch, sweeteners and ethanol, and forecast grain and energy purchase prices, the costs of CO_2 quotas, necessary decarbonisation investments and other macroeconomic factors.

Fair value less costs to sell corresponds to the amount that might be obtained from the sale of an asset (or group of assets) in an arm’s length transaction, less costs directly related to the sale.

If the recoverable value is lower than the carrying amount of the asset (or group of assets), an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of operations for the difference and allocated first to goodwill. Impairment losses recognised against goodwill may not be reversed in subsequent periods.

Impairment tests are performed annually during the last quarter of the financial year, or whenever the Group identifies a triggering event.

The key assumptions used to calculate the value of the CGUs are as follows:

2022/2023	**Starch & Sweeteners Europe**	**Sugar Czech Republic**	**Sugar & Energy Brazil**	**Sugar Indian Ocean**	**Sugar France & UK**	**Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia**
Basis used for the determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows
Growth rate used for terminal value	1.9%	2.5%	3.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%
Post-tax discount rate	6.9%	9.2%	11.6%	6.9%	7.7%	9.9%
Pre-tax discount rate	8.9%	10.8%	16.5%	8.0%	7.7%	11.4%

At 31 March 2023, in compliance with IAS 36 norms, no impairment test was performed on the Starch and Sugar Products Brazil CGU. Indeed, this CGU has no remaining unlimited lifetime intangible assets, and no indication of change in value was identified over the last financial year.

2021/2022	**Starch & Sweeteners Europe**	**Sugar Czech Republic**	**Sugar & Energy Brazil**	**Sugar Indian Ocean**	**Sugar France & UK**	**Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia**
Basis used for the determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows
Growth rate used for terminal value	1.6%	2.0%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%
Post-tax discount rate	5.2%	7.4%	10.9%	5.2%	5.9%	10.1%
Pre-tax discount rate	6.4%	8.7%	15.2%	5.7%	5.9%	11.7%

Impairment recognised during the year

At 31 March 2023, a €(140.2) million impairment loss was recognised on the Sugar & Energy Brazil CGU (note B). The CGU's business plan incorporates lower long-term yield assumptions to take into account the risks over future climate change and that already observed in recent years, as well as the impact of significant inflation in this region.

Sensitivity analysis

During the last quarter of the 2022/2023 financial year, the sensitivity analyses focused on the following assumptions:

- Change in the post-tax discount rate of +/- 1 point
- Change in the perpetual growth rate of +/- 0.5 points
- Change in the EBITDA margin over the final year of the business model of +/- 1 point
- A decrease of 10% in the prices of sugar, alcohol, ethanol and starches and sweeteners in the first three years of the business plan

These changes to the assumptions would not result in the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal except for the CGUs mentioned below:

(millions of euros)	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
Sensitivity analysis to key assumptions of the value in use	**Impact on the recoverable value**	
After-tax discount rate - Increase of 1pt(a)		
Sugar & Energy Brazil	(105)	
Sugar Indian Ocean		(2)
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	(10)	(2)
Perpetual growth rate - Decrease of 0.5pt		
Sugar & Energy Brazil	(43)	
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	(4)	
EBITDA margin rate over the final year of the business model - Decrease of 1pt		
Sugar & Energy Brazil	(54)	
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	(12)	(3)
Decrease of 10% (Prices of sugar, alcohol, ethanol and starches and sweeteners in the N+2 and N+3 years of the business plan)		
Sugar & Energy Brazil	(58)	
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	(21)	(25)

17. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost (purchase price plus incidental costs needed to place the assets in service) or at production cost plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by the management except in the context of a business combination.

When certain components of property, plant and equipment acquired have different useful lives, the components approach is applied, and these components are depreciated over their respective useful lives.

Expenses corresponding to the replacement or renovation of components of property, plant and equipment are recorded as a new asset, and the carrying amount of the components replaced is eliminated.

The Group performs regular major maintenance activities in its industrial facilities on an annual basis, with the purpose of inspecting and replacing components of property, plant and equipment. The annual major maintenance costs include labour, materials, external services, general and other overhead expenses incurred during the inter-crop period. The Group uses the built-in overhaul method to account for the annual costs of major maintenance activities.

The estimated cost of the portion of the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment which must be replaced on an annual basis is recorded as a separate component of the cost of property, plant and equipment and is depreciated over its separate estimated useful life. It is then replaced in connection with the annual major maintenance activities. Regular periodic maintenance costs are expensed as incurred since the parts replaced do not enhance the performance of the asset.

In accordance with IAS 23, interest on loans used to purchase property, plant and equipment of a material individual amount and with a significant construction life are recognised as an increase in the asset’s acquisition cost.

Sugarcane plantation costs are included in property, plant and equipment. They are valued at cost and depreciated over their useful life.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of each asset:

Industrial installations	20-40 years
Technical installations, equipment and industrial tools (France, Czech Republic)	15-40 years
Technical installations, equipment and industrial tools (Brazil)	10-15 years
Fixtures and improvements to buildings	10-20 years
Bearer plants	5-6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Changes in property, plant and equipment are presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	Land	Buildings	Tools, equip. and installations	Bearer plants	Other	Assets in progress	Right-of-use	TOTAL
			GROSS AMOUNT					
31 March 2021	**125.4**	**1,083.5**	**4,240.1**	**229.7**	**147.1**	**133.1**	**149.7**	**6,108.6**
Additions/Reassessments	0.0	0.1	113.7	56.2	0.9	181.4	45.6	398.0
Reclassifications	6.6	29.1	72.1	12.8	6.9	(217.0)	(15.2)	(104.6)
Changes in scope of consolidation	(10.6)	(8.7)	(38.9)	(11.1)	(20.6)	(1.3)	0.0	(91.3)
Disposals	(2.0)	(4.5)	(76.4)	(71.4)	(4.4)	(2.0)	0.0	(160.5)
Foreign exchange differences	3.6	56.1	163.3	60.9	16.2	8.2	32.6	341.0
Other changes	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.4
31 March 2022	**123.1**	**1,155.6**	**4,473.9**	**277.1**	**146.2**	**102.5**	**213.1**	**6,491.6**
Additions/Reassessments	0.1	0.0	126.1	78.8	0.6	189.8	26.6	422.1
Reclassifications	4.4	33.5	22.9	0.0	8.5	(196.9)	(35.3)	(162.9)
Changes in scope of consolidation	(2.9)	(5.9)	(17.9)	0.0	(1.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(28.3)
Disposals	(0.3)	(4.3)	(80.1)	(48.2)	(2.9)	0.0	(0.0)	(135.8)
Foreign exchange differences	(0.2)	(6.9)	(26.1)	(14.3)	(3.0)	(1.7)	(7.6)	(59.9)
31 March 2023	**124.3**	**1,172.0**	**4,498.7**	**293.5**	**148.1**	**93.6**	**196.6**	**6,526.8**
			AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
31 March 2021	**(38.7)**	**(574.9)**	**(2,917.5)**	**(106.3)**	**(127.8)**	**(3.1)**	**(41.9)**	**(3,810.2)**
Amortisation	(1.7)	(35.8)	(272.4)	(36.8)	(5.5)	0.0	(33.7)	(385.9)
Impairment losses	(0.8)	(10.7)	(20.8)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.0	(32.6)
Reclassifications	(0.3)	0.0	98.0	(12.9)	0.0	1.4	14.9	101.3
Changes in scope of consolidation	10.5	8.7	38.8	9.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	87.7
Disposals	0.0	3.2	70.6	66.6	3.8	1.8	0.0	146.0
Reversal of impairment	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Foreign exchange differences	(1.3)	(23.9)	(97.2)	(24.8)	(14.1)	(0.1)	(9.7)	(171.2)
Other changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)
31 March 2022	**(32.3)**	**(633.1)**	**(3,099.6)**	**(104.7)**	**(123.5)**	**(0.2)**	**(70.5)**	**(4,063.9)**
Amortisation	(2.1)	(37.5)	(289.2)	(47.5)	(6.0)	0.0	(38.9)	(421.2)
Impairment losses	(5.1)	(33.4)	(60.7)	0.0	(0.2)	(0.7)	0.0	(100.2)
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	119.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	35.2	154.3
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.7	5.8	17.6	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	25.7
Disposals	0.0	4.0	76.6	48.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	131.2
Foreign exchange differences	0.1	3.1	15.5	5.1	2.5	(0.0)	2.5	28.7
31 March 2023	**(38.6)**	**(691.1)**	**(3,220.9)**	**(99.0)**	**(123.3)**	**(0.8)**	**(71.6)**	**(4,245.3)**
Net amount at 31 March 2021	**86.7**	**508.6**	**1,322.6**	**123.4**	**19.3**	**130.0**	**107.8**	**2,298.4**
Net amount at 31 March 2022	**90.8**	**522.5**	**1,374.3**	**172.4**	**22.7**	**102.3**	**142.6**	**2,427.7**
Net amount at 31 March 2023	**85.7**	**480.9**	**1,277.8**	**194.4**	**24.8**	**92.8**	**125.1**	**2,281.5**

The impairment losses recognised at 31 March 2023 for an amount of €(100.2) million are mainly related to the industrial restructuring project in Europe and the temporary closure of the Severinia plant (note B).

The main additions are as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Sugar Europe	139.9	144.1
Sugar International	127.0	108.2
Starch & Sweeteners	43.1	42.6
Industrial and maintenance investments	**310.0**	**294.9**
Sugar International	78.8	56.2
Plantation costs of own sugarcane	**78.8**	**56.2**
Sugar International	21.8	47.1
Right-of-use	**21.8**	**47.1**

18. Right-of-use assets and leases

Leases, as defined by IFRS 16 – Leases, are recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant and equipment, which corresponds to the right to use the leased asset during the term of the contract, and as a liability, which relates to the payment obligation.

For simplification purposes, and as permitted by the standard, lease contracts with a term of less than 12 months, as well as contracts for which the replacement value is lower than or equal to USD 5,000, have not been recognised in accordance with the above IFRS 16 rules.

The main lease contracts identified correspond to land, vehicles and buildings.

Measurement of right-of-use assets

At the signing date of a lease contract, the right-of-use is valued at cost and corresponds to the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted, if necessary, for the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments recognised in the statement of financial position.

The right-of-use asset is amortised over the useful life of the underlying assets.

Measurement of lease liabilities

When the contract is signed, the lease liability is recognised for an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments over the term of the contract.

The amount of the liability depends to a large degree on the assumptions used for the lease term and, to a lesser extent, on the discount rate. The Group’s extensive geographic coverage means it encounters a wide range of different legal conditions when entering into contracts. The lease term generally used to calculate the liability is the term of the initially negotiated lease, taking into account early termination or extension options when these are likely.

The liability related to the lease contract is increased by the amount of the interest expense determined by applying the discount rate to the liability at the beginning of the period and is reduced by the repayments made.

The interest expense for the period as well as variable payments, not taken into account on initial measurement of the liability, and incurred during the considered period, are recognised as expenses.

The liability can be remeasured when the term of the lease is revised, when there is a modification linked to the assessment of the reasonably certain (or uncertain) nature of the exercise of an option, or a revision of the rates or indices on which rents are based at the date of the adjustment.

At 31 March 2023, 1,275 active leases contracts had been restated under IFRS 16.

18.1 Right-of-use assets

Changes in right-of-use assets are presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	Land	Buildings	Tools, machinery, equipment	Transport materials	Office computing materials	Other	TOTAL
GROSS AMOUNT							
31 March 2021	**64.4**	**20.8**	**13.7**	**48.0**	**0.6**	**2.4**	**149.7**
Additions/Reassessments	34.2	4.0	2.1	5.3	0.0	(0.0)	45.6
Reclassifications	(1.7)	(2.5)	(2.9)	(7.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(15.2)
Foreign currency exchange differences	21.7	0.4	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	32.6
Other changes	(0.0)	0.3	(0.1)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
31 March 2022	**118.6**	**23.0**	**12.9**	**55.9**	**0.6**	**2.3**	**213.1**
Additions/Reassessments	10.2	3.4	7.2	5.7	0.1	0.0	26.6
Reclassifications	(5.6)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(25.5)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(35.3)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(5.6)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	0.0	(7.6)
Other changes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.2)
31 March 2023	**117.7**	**24.1**	**18.2**	**34.2**	**0.5**	**1.9**	**196.6**
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT							
31 March 2021	**(11.2)**	**(6.1)**	**(5.3)**	**(18.5)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.7)**	**(41.9)**
Amortisation	(10.1)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(14.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(33.7)
Reclassifications	1.7	2.3	2.9	7.8	0.1	0.1	14.9
Foreign currency exchange differences	(4.3)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	0.0	(9.7)
Other changes	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)
31 March 2022	**(23.9)**	**(8.9)**	**(6.1)**	**(30.4)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.9)**	**(70.5)**
Amortisation	(13.0)	(5.5)	(3.8)	(16.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(38.9)
Reclassifications	5.6	1.9	1.8	25.4	0.1	0.3	35.2
Foreign currency exchange differences	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Other changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
31 March 2023	**(30.0)**	**(12.3)**	**(8.1)**	**(20.1)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.9)**	**(71.6)**
Net amount at 31 March 2021	**53.2**	**14.7**	**8.4**	**29.5**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**107.8**
Net amount at 31 March 2022	**94.7**	**14.1**	**6.8**	**25.4**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**142.6**
Net amount at 31 March 2023	**87.7**	**11.9**	**10.1**	**14.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**125.1**

18.2 Leases

The net amount of leases not restated as part of the IFRS 16 standard is as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023
Rental charges on short-term contracts (< 1 year)	(7.3)
Rental charges on contracts with low new value assets (< USD 5,000)	(15.9)
Variable lease payments	(1.4)
Rental charges	(1.6)
Others	(6.0)
TOTAL LEASES	**(32.2)**

19. Investments

19.1 Investments in associates and joint ventures

The Group's investments in its associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is initially carried at its acquisition cost determined at the acquisition date. After acquisition, the carrying amount of the investment in the statement of financial position is adjusted for the changes in the Group's share of net assets, including comprehensive income for the period.

Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is never amortised.

The statement of operations reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented in the consolidated statement of operations. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, where applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture. The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of operations below operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax of the associate or joint venture.

When it is possible, the financial statements of the associate and joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies into line with those of the Group.

If the Group's share in the losses of an associate or a joint venture is greater than or equal to its investment in the associate, including any unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise any additional losses, unless it has an obligation to do so or has made already payments in the name of the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount and recognises the amount in the statement of operations.

When an investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any remaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate on loss of significant influence and the fair value of the residual investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the statement of operations.

Entities over which the Group does not exercise significant influence are measured at fair value and classified as non-consolidated investments at fair value.

Main investments in associates and joint ventures at 31 March 2023 were as follows:

			Investment in associates and joint ventures	
(millions of euros)	**Activity**	**Group voting rights (in %)**	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Beghin Meiji	Marketing of special sugars	50.00%	1.7	2.0
Other Joint ventures			0.1	0.1
Sub-total Joint ventures			**1.7**	**2.1**
Lesaffre	Sugarbeet production	37.09%	19.2	18.6
Albioma Le Gol	Energy production	35.38%	46.5	43.6
Sucrière des Mascareignes	Production and marketing of sugarcane	40.00%	24.9	26.0
CTC	R&D of sugarcane varieties	4.57%	7.3	7.4
Albioma Saint Pierre	Energy production	30.00%	6.6	6.9
France Luzerne	Marketing of dehydrated products	32.63%	6.2	6.2
Other Associates			1.7	5.1
Sub-total Associates			**112.4**	**113.8**
TOTAL			**114.1**	**115.9**

	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	
(millions of euros)	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Beghin Meiji	0.2	0.5
Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch technology Co. Ltd	0.0	0.7
Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch technology Co. Ltd	0.0	0.8
Sedalcol EU	0.0	0.4
Other Joint ventures	(0.0)	(0.0)
Sub-total Joint ventures	**0.2**	**2.4**
Lesaffre	1.0	(2.7)
Albioma Le Gol	8.7	7.8
Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd	7.8	7.0
Teapar	(2.2)	0.4
Albioma Saint Pierre	1.1	1.4
Other Associates	0.9	1.1
Sub-total Associates	**17.4**	**15.1**
TOTAL	**17.6**	**17.5**

Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures are as follows:

(millions of euros)	**Total**
At 31 March 2022	**115.9**
Net income	17.6
Dividends paid	(13.6)
Changes in scope of consolidation	(1.2)
Change in other comprehensive income	(0.1)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(0.9)
Other	(3.6)
At 31 March 2023	**114.1**

Key financial data of material investments in associates and joint ventures (at 100%) are presented below:

Statement of financial position

(millions of euros)	Albioma Le Gol		Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		Lesaffre	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current assets	100.5	65.7	86.7	87.1	35.3	31.7
Non-current assets	243.5	200.1	140.5	135.3	24.4	24.5
Current liabilities	69.2	61.6	63.5	58.5	11.1	9.3
Non-current liabilities	143.3	80.8	82.8	81.8	2.5	2.5
Equity	**131.5**	**123.3**	**81.0**	**82.1**	**46.1**	**44.4**

Statement of operations (year ended)

(millions of euros)	Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd		Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue	0.0	55.8	0.0	97.6
Cost of sales	0.0	(47.8)	0.0	(89.2)
General and administrative expenses	0.0	(3.2)	0.0	(6.2)
Other operating income (expense)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Net financial income (expense)	0.0	(3.2)	0.0	(0.4)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**1.7**
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	1.2
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**2.9**

(millions of euros)	Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		Lesaffre	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue	170.5	136.5	56.2	24.5
Cost of sales	(88.4)	(78.4)	(53.3)	(31.8)
General and administrative expenses	(36.7)	(19.6)	0.0	0.0
Other operating income (expense)	2.0	1.4	(0.1)	0.1
Net financial income (expense)	(7.2)	(6.2)	0.2	0.0
Income taxes	(20.7)	(16.3)	(0.2)	0.0
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**19.5**	**17.5**	**2.7**	**(7.2)**
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**19.7**	**21.0**	**2.7**	**(7.2)**

(millions of euros)	Albioma Le Gol		Copagest	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue	230.0	169.8	0.0	1,190.0
Cost of sales	(174.6)	(115.7)	0.0	(1,131.0)
General and administrative expenses	(25.3)	(22.6)	0.0	0.0
Other operating income (expense)	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Net financial income (expense)	(1.8)	(2.1)	0.0	(40.0)
Income taxes	(6.5)	(7.4)	0.0	(19.0)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**24.7**	**22.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**24.7**	**22.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

19.2 Non-consolidated investments

Non-consolidated investments mainly comprise the subsidiaries of Océan Indien Participations and investments in research and development investment funds.

	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
(millions of euros)	**FV of the shares recognised through OCI**	**FV of the shares recognised through P&L**	**TOTAL**	**FV of the shares recognised through OCI**	**FV of the shares recognised through P&L**	**TOTAL**
Health For Life	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.5	8.5
CapAgro	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.0
Gardel	8.4	0.0	8.4	7.6	0.0	7.6
Agricultura companies	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
OIP subsidiaries	14.6	0.0	14.6	14.6	0.0	14.6
Energy consolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7
TOTAL	**26.1**	**10.8**	**36.8**	**25.3**	**10.5**	**35.8**

H. Biological assets

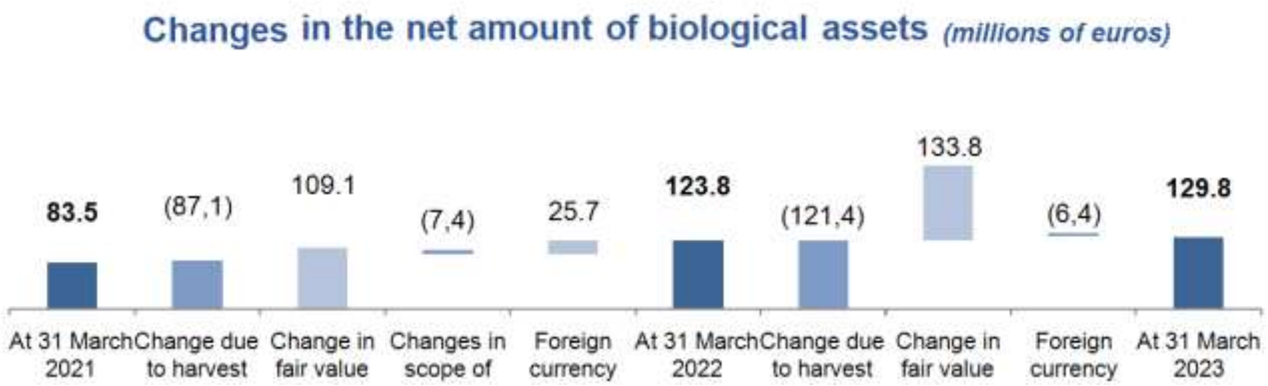
20. Biological assets

IAS 41 – Agriculture, covers the accounting treatment of agricultural activities. Agricultural activity is the management of the biological asset's transformation for sale or into agricultural products. These biological assets (sugarcane and manioc) and the related agricultural products (harvested sugarcane and manioc) must be recognised at fair value less estimated expenses at the point of sale. To satisfy this measurement rule, the Group values its standing cane at fair value less cost to sell and classifies it in current biological assets.

Changes in fair value are recognised in the cost of goods sold.

The bearer plants are measured at historical cost, in accordance with IAS 16, and recognised in the statement of financial position in property, plant and equipment.

The methodology adopted by the Group to determine the fair value of level 3 biological assets is described in note 22.1.



Fair value adjustments recognised through profit or loss at 31 March 2023 amounted to €(1.9) million versus €13.8 million at 31 March 2022.

Own sugarcane crushed amounted to 9.7 million tonnes for the period ended 31 March 2023 against 8.1 million tonnes for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Standing cane

The following assumptions have been used in the determination of the fair value of standing cane:

Brazil	Unit	At 31 March 2023	At 31 March 2022
Expected area to harvest	hectares	131,945	137,392
Estimated yields	tonnes of cane per hectare	80	66
Quantity of Total Recoverable Sugar	kg per tonne of cane	142	143
Value of one kg of TRS*	€	0.19	0.20

** Total Recoverable Sugar.*

The change in fair value of biological assets can be analysed as follows:

(millions of euros)	Level 3 Biological assets
Fair value at 31 March 2022	**123.8**
Gain (loss) in the statement of operations (included in cost of sales)*	12.3
Gain (loss) in other comprehensive income	(6.4)
Fair value at 31 March 2023	**129.8**

** Corresponds to the increase in tilling costs, the change due to harvest and the change in fair value.*

I. Financing and financial instruments

21. Net financial expense

Net financial expense is broken down as follows:

	For the year ended	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest expenses	(220.3)	(187.4)
Loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1.4)	(2.3)
Fair value loss on derivatives	(8.6)	(0.7)
Foreign exchange losses	(93.7)	(97.5)
Other financial expenses	(15.2)	(27.1)
Financial expenses	**(339.2)**	**(315.1)**
Interest income	18.5	5.6
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	1.2
Fair value gains on derivatives	8.6	8.0
Foreign exchange gains	90.0	75.3
Other financial income	8.7	11.1
Financial income	**125.8**	**101.3**
NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)	**(213.4)**	**(213.8)**
Of which net interest income (expense)	*(201.8)*	*(181.7)*
Of which foreign exchange gains and losses	*(3.7)*	*(22.3)*

Cost of net debt

The cost of net debt consists of:

- The cost of gross debt which includes the interest expense (calculated at the effective interest rate), gains and losses on interest rate derivatives allocated to gross debt (including the ineffective portion), whether qualified or not as hedges for accounting purposes, and hedging costs;
- Financial income from investments including the return on investments of cash and cash equivalents measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(millions of euros)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Net interest income (expense) on debt	(201.8)	(181.7)
Net gains and losses on derivatives and hedging relationships	(3.4)	1.2
Cost of net debt	**(205.2)**	**(180.5)**

Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities

For the year ended 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	Net interest income (expense)	Net foreign exchange income (expense)	Net gain (loss) of fair value	Other financial income (expense)	Total financial income (expense)	Operating income (expense)	OCI
Trade receivables		1.5			1.5		
Cash and cash equivalents	14.6	0.5		0.0	15.1		
Other fin. assets (excluding derivatives)	0.3		(0.9)	0.3	(0.3)	60.1	
Borrowings	(216.7)	(14.1)			(230.8)		20.9
Trade payables		0.6			0.6		
Other fin. liabilities (excluding derivatives)		(2.7)	(0.4)		(3.2)		
Derivatives	(0.0)	10.3	(0.0)		10.3	(68.3)	(647.0)
Other	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	(6.7)	(6.6)		
TOTAL	**(201.8)**	**(3.7)**	**(1.4)**	**(6.4)**	**(213.4)**	**(8.2)**	**(626.1)**
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI							109.4
Total OCI net of taxes							**(516.7)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	Net interest income (expense)	Net foreign exchange income (expense)	Net gain (loss) of fair value	Other financial income (expense)	Total financial income (expense)	Operating income (expense)	OCI
Trade receivables		(2.3)			(2.3)		
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	(6.3)		0.0	1.0		
Other fin. assets (excluding derivatives)	(1.3)		(1.7)	(7.0)	(10.1)	(34.8)	
Borrowings	(185.5)	10.4			(175.1)		87.6
Trade payables		(5.6)			(5.6)		
Other fin. liabilities (excluding derivatives)		(8.2)	1.2		(7.0)		
Derivatives	(1.8)	(10.1)	7.2		(4.7)	43.6	391.5
Other	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(9.0)	(9.9)		
TOTAL	**(181.7)**	**(22.3)**	**6.2**	**(16.0)**	**(213.8)**	**8.8**	**479.1**
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI							(100.5)
Total OCI net of taxes							**378.6**

22. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities comprise the following elements:

- Cash and cash equivalents as well as bank overdrafts (note 22.6);
- Financial debts (note 22.7);
- Other non-current and current financial assets (notes 22.2 and 22.3).

22.1 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are the same as their carrying amounts, except for borrowings.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value:

Since cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables and other short-term borrowings mature in the near term, their fair value approximates their carrying amount.

The fair value of fixed- and variable-rate long-term borrowings is based on the estimated present value of the associated future cash flows (principal and interest repayments). A discount rate is calculated for each type of loan, determined by comparison with the interest rate used for similar transactions carried out during the previous period.

The fair value of available-for-sale securities (financial assets) is based on quoted prices in an active market, where available. Investments in equity instruments for which there are no quoted prices in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost, less any impairment losses, generally calculated in relation to the proportion of equity held.

The Group contracts derivative instruments with counterparties and financial institutions with investment grade ratings. Derivatives are measured using valuation techniques based on observable market inputs. The instruments concerned are mainly interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, and commodity options and futures. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, which use present value calculations.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and biological assets (note 20):

- Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs with a significant impact on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs with a significant impact on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The methodology adopted by the Group to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities that belong to level 2 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Loans, borrowings and interest rate derivatives are valued using the discounted future cash flows method. This method uses interest rates and interest rate curves directly observable on the market at the valuation date.
- Foreign exchange derivatives (forwards) are valued on the basis of a recalculation, at the valuation date, of the forward exchange rate at maturity of the contract. This recalculation uses exchange rates and interest rate curves directly observable on the market at the valuation date.
- Interest rate options, foreign exchange options and commodity options are valued using the Black & Scholes model. This model uses the implied volatility of the underlying asset at the valuation date.

- Counterparty risk is measured using the CDS quoted on the market at the valuation date or, failing that, using the data available on the secondary market (credit spread of listed securities).

The impact of CVA/DVA was recognised for an amount of €(0.9) million in the Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The fair value of the put option on shares was calculated on the basis of a valuation of the shares which could be obtained under the underlying contract.

At 31 March 2023, the valuation of the option was approximately 2% lower than the exercise price of the option.

The methodology used to value the put options (American options) was the binomial model. The volatility and risk-free rate assumptions used to value the options were 21.9% and 2.82%, respectively. The volatility assumption was determined according to the Merton model.

A change of plus or minus 2 points in volatility would result in a €0.5 million increase or decrease, respectively, in the value of the option.

A change of plus or minus 10% of the fair value of the share would result respectively in a decrease of €0.8 million and an increase of €1.0 million in the value of the option.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, no assets and liabilities measured at fair value were reclassified from or to level 1 or level 2.

22.2 Financial assets

IFRS 9 provides a single approach for the classification and measurement of financial assets, based on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the Group's management intention with the following results:

- financial assets with cash flows that are representative of the payment of principal and interest only are measured at amortised cost if they are managed only for the purpose of collecting these flows;
- in other cases, financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for equity instruments (investments, etc.) not held for trading and with changes in value that, on election affect "other comprehensive income".

The impact of these principles on assets is reflected as follows in the Group's statement of financial position:

Financial assets include the following categories: non-consolidated investments, financial investments, loans and receivables and derivatives.

At the acquisition date, the Group determines the classification of the financial asset in one of these accounting categories.

Non-consolidated investments and financial investments at fair value

This category mainly includes non-consolidated investments and debt securities that do not meet the definitions of other categories of financial assets.

The Group has chosen to recognise the change in fair value of its investments in other comprehensive income because they meet the definition of equity instrument and are not held for trading except shares held in investment funds with changes in fair value recognised in financial income and expense.

Investments are recorded at fair value at the closing date. Securities that have no quoted market price in an active market and if their fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost less impairment losses generally calculated on the proportion of capital held.

At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	Notes	Total	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Trade receivables	12.2	529.6	529.6	0.0	0.0		
Cash and cash equivalents	22.6	552.7	0.0	552.7	0.0	552.7	1
Current fin. assets with related parties	30.2	12.6	12.6	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial assets		683.6	596.8	47.0	39.8	86.8	
of which Derivatives	23.1	*46.3*	*0.0*	*6.5*	*39.8*	*46.3*	1-2
of which Tax receivables		*195.9*	*195.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Margin call	22.4	*307.7*	*307.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Advance payments		*66.2*	*66.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Fair value of contracts	22.5	*40.5*	*0.0*	*40.5*	*0.0*	*40.5*	2
of which Other		*27.0*	*27.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
Total current financial assets		**1,778.5**	**1,139.0**	**599.7**	**39.8**	**639.5**	
Non-consolidated investments	19.2	36.8	0.0	10.8	26.1	36.8	3
Non-current fin. assets with related parties	30	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial assets		89.3	67.8	4.9	16.7	21.6	
of which Derivatives	23.1	*16.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*16.7*	*16.7*	1-2
of which Paid deposit		*33.2*	*33.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Tax receivables		*13.2*	*13.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Other		*26.2*	*21.3*	*4.9*	*0.0*	*4.9*	2
Total non-current financial assets		**126.3**	**67.9**	**15.6**	**42.8**	**58.4**	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		**1,904.8**	**1,207.0**	**615.3**	**82.6**	**697.9**	

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	Notes	Total	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Trade receivables	12.2	526.0	526.0	0.0	0.0		
Cash and cash equivalents	22.6	615.0	0.0	615.0	0.0	615.0	1
Current fin. assets with related parties	30.2	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial assets		889.6	402.4	63.4	423.8	487.2	
of which Derivatives	23.1	*478.3*	*0.0*	*54.5*	*423.8*	*478.3*	1-2
of which Tax receivables		*228.0*	*228.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Margin call	22.4	*86.1*	*86.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Advance payments		*67.6*	*67.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Fair value of contracts	22.5	*8.9*	*0.0*	*8.9*	*0.0*	*8.9*	2
of which Other		*20.6*	*20.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
Total current financial assets		**2,040.2**	**937.9**	**678.4**	**423.8**	**1,102.2**	
Non-consolidated investments	19.2	35.8	0.0	10.5	25.3	35.8	3
Non-current fin. assets with related parties	30	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial assets		91.5	66.3	6.6	18.6	25.2	
of which Derivatives	23.1	*18.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*18.6*	*18.6*	1-2
of which Paid deposit		*32.9*	*32.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Tax receivables		*9.4*	*9.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Other		*30.7*	*24.0*	*6.6*	*0.0*	*6.6*	2
Total non-current financial assets		**127.7**	**66.7**	**17.2**	**43.8**	**61.0**	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		**2,167.9**	**1,004.7**	**695.6**	**467.6**	**1,163.2**	

22.3 Financial liabilities

Measurement and recognition of financial liabilities at amortised cost

With the exception of financial liabilities at fair value and derivatives comprising liabilities measured and recognised at fair value, borrowings and other financial liabilities are measured and recognised initially at fair value and then at amortised cost, calculated using the effective interest rate.

Measurement and recognition of hybrid financial instruments

Hybrid instruments are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the hybrid instruments, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-hybrid instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.
The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the hybrid instruments based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments were initially recognised.

Measurement and recognition of financial liabilities designated at fair value upon initial recognition

When a financial liability is eligible to be recognised at fair value in its entirety – as in the case of a liability with an embedded derivative – the Group recognises the liability at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised in financial income and expenses.

Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests

Pursuant to IAS 32, put options granted unconditionally to third parties holding non-controlling interests in fully consolidated subsidiaries must be considered as a financial liability.
The Group recognises put options granted to third parties holding non-controlling interests under financial liabilities at the fair value of the option, with an offsetting entry to reduce non-controlling interests.
Any difference between the fair value of the liability and the relevant non-controlling interests is recognised in equity attributable to owners of the parent.

The liability is estimated in line with the prices or formulae defined in the relevant agreements. When the formulae are based on an income multiple after deducting debt, the amount of the liability relative to the option is estimated according to the income and net debt forecasts for the option exercise period.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of these liabilities, including the effects of discounting, are recognised in equity.

The various categories of financial liabilities are presented in the tables below:

At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	Notes	Total	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Short-term borrowings	22.7	655.7	650.8	0.0	4.8	629.0	2
Trade payables	12.3	920.5	920.5	0.0	0.0		
Current fin. liabilities with related parties	30.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial liabilities		790.7	453.7	45.9	291.2	337.0	1-2-3
of which Derivatives	23.1	*328.6*	*0.0*	*37.4*	*291.2*	*328.6*	1-2-3
of which Margin call	22.4	*1.2*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Taxes and social payables		*285.5*	*285.5*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Advances received		*34.5*	*34.5*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Fair value of contracts	22.5	*8.5*	*0.0*	*8.5*	*0.0*	*8.5*	2
of which Commitment to buy mino. Interests		*78.9*	*78.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Debts on acqui. of assets		*22.9*	*22.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Other		*30.8*	*30.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
Total current financial liabilities		**2,371.5**	**2,029.6**	**45.9**	**296.0**	**966.0**	
Long-term borrowings	22.7	2,597.1	2,607.0	(4.3)	(5.5)	2,782.9	2
Non-current fin. liabilities with related parties	30.2	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial liabilities		23.0	0.4	0.0	22.6	22.6	1-2-3
of which Derivatives	23.1	*22.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*22.6*	*22.6*	1-2-3
of which Other		*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
Total non-current financial liabilities		**2,625.9**	**2,613.1**	**(4.3)**	**17.0**	**2,805.5**	
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**4,997.4**	**4,642.7**	**41.6**	**313.1**	**3,771.5**	

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	Notes	Total	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Short-term borrowings	22.7	458.3	434.4	(0.0)	23.9	508.3	2
Trade payables	12.3	766.6	766.6	0.0	0.0		
Current fin. liabilities with related parties	30.2	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial liabilities		784.6	630.6	54.6	99.4	154.0	1-2-3
of which Derivatives	23.1	*117.0*	*0.0*	*17.5*	*99.4*	*117.0*	1-2-3
of which Margin call	22.4	*263.6*	*263.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Taxes and social payables		*293.3*	*293.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Advances received		*33.8*	*33.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Fair value of contracts	22.5	*37.0*	*0.0*	*37.0*	*0.0*	*37.0*	2
of which Debts on acqui. of assets		*12.2*	*12.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
of which Other		*27.7*	*27.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
Total current financial liabilities		**2,015.4**	**1,837.4**	**54.6**	**123.4**	**662.3**	
Long-term borrowings	22.7	2,543.4	2,543.0	0.0	0.4	2,735.5	2
Non-current fin. liabilities with related parties	30.2	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial liabilities		26.8	0.7	10.7	15.3	26.0	1-2-3
of which Derivatives	23.1	*26.0*	*0.0*	*10.7*	*15.3*	*26.0*	1-2-3
of which Other		*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*		
Total non-current financial liabilities		**2,575.7**	**2,549.2**	**10.7**	**15.7**	**2,761.5**	
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**4,591.0**	**4,386.7**	**65.3**	**139.1**	**3,423.9**	

22.4 Margin calls

On regulated futures markets, the trading process is regulated by a clearing house to ensure that transactions are properly executed to maturity.

The clearing house is an intermediary between the buyer and the seller who deals with margin calls in particular. It makes daily margin calls (variation margins) which aim to reconstitute an investor's security deposit if it has been initiated by a significant market movement.

Margin calls break down as follows:

(millions of euros)	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	TOTAL
Initial margin	2.8	26.1	16.3	24.2	69.5
Margin variation	(79.1)	52.2	(193.9)	(26.1)	(247.0)
At 31 March 2022	**(76.3)**	**78.2**	**(177.6)**	**(1.9)**	**(177.5)**
Initial margin	1.8	13.0	28.0	19.0	61.7
Margin variation	42.2	18.3	157.5	26.8	244.8
At 31 March 2023	**43.9**	**31.3**	**185.5**	**45.8**	**306.5**
of which assets margin calls					*307.7*
of which liabilities margin calls					*(1.2)*

22.5 Fair value of contracts

The Group enters into purchase and sale commitments for its products which fall within the scope of its processing and trading activities. Prices and physical deliveries related to sales and purchases are specified in the contracts.

Commitments related to purchase and sale contracts within the framework of the Group's own activity ("own use") are not recognised in the financial statements until the physical sale has taken place.

Qualification as "own-use" is determined when the following conditions are met:

- The volumes purchased or sold under these contracts correspond to the operating needs of the subsidiary;
- The contracts do not give rise to a net settlement within the meaning of IFRS 9 and, in particular, when a physical delivery takes place systematically;
- The contracts are not comparable to sales of options as described in IFRS 9.

Commitments related to purchase and sale contracts within the framework of the Group's trading activity are valued at fair value in the Group's financial statements until the physical sale has taken place. The fair value of purchase and sale commitments is recognised in the income statement as cost of goods sold.

The fair value of contracts is as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Contracts qualified as Fair Value Hedge	37.4	4.7
Trading contracts relating to the Tereos Commodity activity	3.1	4.2
Fair value of contracts in Assets	**40.5**	**8.9**
Contracts qualified as Fair Value Hedge	(0.2)	(33.6)
Trading contracts relating to the Tereos Commodity activity	(8.3)	(3.4)
Fair value of contracts in Liabilities	**(8.5)**	**(37.0)**

22.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank current accounts, term deposits convertible in the very short term (less than three months) for which there is no material risk of loss of value in the event of a change in interest rates, and investment securities that are by nature highly liquid and subject to a negligible risk of change in value.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents are presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The net cash balance presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows is as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Accrued interest	0.0	1.3
Money Market funds (SICAV)	0.0	1.6
Certificates of deposit	262.6	281.5
Term accounts or deposits	0.0	0.5
Total cash equivalents	**262.6**	**284.8**
Cash	290.0	330.2
Total cash and cash equivalents	**552.7**	**615.0**
Bank overdrafts (included in short-term borrowings)	(14.2)	(13.2)
NET CASH	**538.5**	**601.8**

22.7 Borrowings

The Group's various credit facilities are presented below:

At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros) INDEX	Currency	Type	Current	Non-current	Total	Average interest rate
a / LIBOR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	17.5	52.4	69.9	8.9%
b / SOFR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	50.6	187.3	237.8	9.1%
c / EURIBOR	EUR	ST and LT financings	228.3	773.1	1,001.4	5.0%
d / CDI	BRL	Working capital financings	112.5	32.1	144.6	16.3%
e / IPCA	BRL	LT financings	62.2	172.4	234.6	11.5%
f / TJLP	BRL	Investment financings (BNDES)	95.0	4.5	99.5	10.4%
e / PRIBOR	CZK	ST financings	19.2	0.0	19.2	8.1%
g / Others			3.6	24.2	27.8	4.7%
Total floating rate			**588.9**	**1,246.0**	**1,834.9**	**7.7%**
h / Fixed rates	EUR	LT financings	40.1	1,219.7	1,259.8	6.3%
	BRL	Investment and working capital financings	3.5	2.4	5.9	6.9%
	USD	Export prefinancing and working capital financings	5.8	36.4	42.2	6.3%
	IDR	Working capital financings	1.2	2.7	3.8	8.8%
Total fixed rate			**50.6**	**1,261.1**	**1,311.8**	**6.3%**
TOTAL GROSS DEBT BEFORE AMORTISED COST			**639.5**	**2,507.2**	**3,146.7**	**7.1%**
Amortised cost			(9.4)	(19.1)	(28.5)	
Total gross debt			**630.1**	**2,488.1**	**3,118.2**	
Lease liability			25.6	109.0	134.6	
Total financial debt			**655.7**	**2,597.1**	**3,252.8**	
Cash and cash equivalents					(552.7)	
Total net financial debt					**2,700.1**	
Related parties' financial assets					(12.8)	
Related parties' financial liabilities					10.4	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES					**2,697.7**	

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros) INDEX	Currency	Type	Current	Non-current	Total	Average interest rate
a / LIBOR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	180.3	118.8	299.1	4.1%
c / EURIBOR	EUR	ST and LT financings	70.3	473.0	543.3	2.0%
d / CDI	BRL	Working capital financings	48.1	144.3	192.3	14.1%
f / TJLP	BRL	Investment financings (BNDES)	28.2	103.2	131.4	9.1%
e / PRIBOR	CZK	ST financings	6.6	0.0	6.6	5.7%
g / Others			14.1	330.8	344.9	14.9%
Total floating			**347.6**	**1,170.0**	**1,517.6**	**7.5%**
h / Fixed rates	EUR	LT financings	44.5	1,257.0	1,301.5	5.4%
	BRL	Investment and working capital financings	31.5	3.3	34.8	7.9%
	USD	Export prefinancing and working capital financings	10.0	18.0	28.1	4.7%
Total fixed rate			**86.0**	**1,278.3**	**1,364.3**	**5.4%**
TOTAL GROSS DEBT BEFORE AMORTISED COST			**433.6**	**2,448.3**	**2,881.9**	**6.5%**
Amortised cost			(8.2)	(22.5)	(30.7)	
Total gross debt			**425.4**	**2,425.8**	**2,851.2**	
Lease liability			32.9	117.6	150.6	
Total financial debt			**458.3**	**2,543.4**	**3,001.7**	
Cash and cash equivalents					(615.0)	
Total net financial debt					**2,386.7**	
Related parties' financial assets					(10.1)	
Related parties' financial liabilities					11.3	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES					**2,387.9**	

At the closing date, net financial debt includes cash collected and disbursed related to margin calls on financial instruments (note 22.4).

Financing

At 31 March 2023, the Group's financing mainly consists of bonds (Euro bonds and CRA - *Certificado de Recebíveis do Agronegócio*), bank financings in the form of bilateral lines and syndicated deals, export pre-financings and non-recourse factoring / securitisation programmes.

Gross debt (consolidated amount before amortised cost) increased to €3,146.7 million at 31 March 2023 from €2,881.9 million at 31 March 2022.

55.3% of the Group's gross debt at 31 March 2023 was composed of fixed-rate borrowings (including the effect of interest rate derivatives), the remaining being floating-rate borrowings i.e., 44.7%.

The average interest rate of the Group's financing at 31 March 2023 amounted to 7.1% per year.

A. Floating rate-based borrowings

- **SOFR and LIBOR-based USD-denominated financings**

The total outstanding amount of SOFR and LIBOR-based USD-denominated financings was USD 334.7 million (€307.7 million) at 31 March 2023, most of these financings being held by the Brazilian entities.

In order to align the types of credit facilities with the financing needs, to optimise the average debt's maturity and to better match the currency breakdown of debt and net revenue between Brazilian real and USD, the Group structured a portion of its debt located in Brazilian entities through medium-term export pre-financing contracts, denominated in USD and with an interest rate of SOFR or LIBOR plus margin, either structured as syndicated loans or as bilateral loans.

Most of these financings are partially secured by the assignment of future export receivables. Tereos entered into a USD 105.0 million export pre-financing sustainability-linked loan with a syndicate of seven banks in June 2020. Interests under this facility are determined using a variable rate plus margin which is subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. In addition, Tereos also entered into a USD 143.0 million export pre-financing sustainability-linked loan for with a syndicate of seven banks in June 2022. Interests under this facility are determined using a variable rate plus margin which is subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets.

The sugar & ethanol trading company of the Group, Tereos Commodities France, also entered into several bilateral *trade finance* facilities to support its operations, for a total outstanding amount of USD 6.7 million at 31 March 2023.

- **EURIBOR-based financings**

At 31 March 2023, the total amount of the EURIBOR-based financings is €1,001.4 million and mostly derived from the following sources:

i. Mid-term and long-term financing

In Europe, the Group entered into a set of amendments and new loan agreements to refinance some debts, and optimise its working capital and debt structure in the context of a sharp increase in raw material and energy costs.

For instance, in October 2022, the Group subscribed a new bilateral €100.0 million loan with a 4-year maturity up to October 2026. This loan bears interests based on EURIBOR plus a mark-up which is function of the Group's rating assigned by external agencies. This facility is unsecured. This financing was used to repay certain debts and to extend the maturity of the Group's debt.

Furthermore, in November 2022, the Group signed an amendment to the €390.0 million syndicated revolving credit facility of Tereos France, with an additional tranche of €228.1 million, secured through pledges (*gages*) over trade receivables and/or inventories. The total amount of the facility is now €618.1 million. This new tranche has a maximum maturity of two years (compared to 5 years for the original facility) and is used to finance the working capital requirements of the Sugar and Renewables Europe activity. This tranche bears interests based on EURIBOR plus a mark-up which is subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. At 31 March 2023, this new tranche is drawn for an amount of €168.0 million.

The other financings mainly comprise the following:

In February 2022, to finance the needs of its Starch & Sweeteners division, Tereos entered into a revolving credit facility (RCF), syndicated with a pool of 7 banking groups for a total amount of €190.0 million for the entity Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe. This RCF bears interests based on EURIBOR plus a mark-up which is function of the Group's rating assigned by external agencies, and is also subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. Its maturity date is in February 2027. This facility is unsecured. The purpose of this facility is to fund the entity Tereos Starch & Sweeteners and its subsidiaries. At 31 March 2023, the RCF is drawn for an amount of €50.0 million.

In September 2021, to finance the working capital requirements of its Sugar and Renewables Europe division, Tereos entered into a new syndicated revolving credit facility with a pool of 10 banking groups, for an amount of €390.0 million, secure through to pledges (*gages*) over trade receivables and/or inventories. This credit facility bears interests based on EURIBOR plus a mark-up which is function of the Group's rating assigned by external agencies, and is also subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. Its maturity date is in September 2026. The purpose of this facility is to fund the entity Tereos France and its subsidiaries. At 31 March 2023, the RCF was drawn for an amount of €390.0 million.

In October 2020, Tereos entered, at the level of the Group's parent company, into a revolving credit facility, syndicated with a pool of six banking groups for a total amount of €200.0 million. The facility has a maturity ending in April 2025. Interests under the facility are determined by a variable rate plus a mark-up which is function of the Group's rating assigned by external agencies, and is also subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. This facility is unsecured. At 31 March 2023, the RCF was fully undrawn.

In July 2020, Tereos SCA also entered a €230.0 million term loan benefiting from an 80% guarantee from the French State (*Prêt Garanti par l'Etat*) with its maturity in July 2025. This credit facility bears interest at EURIBOR plus a mark-up. In addition, the EURIBOR rate of this loan was completely hedged via CAP instruments starting on January 2022 until the final maturity of the loan. The outstanding amount of the loan at 31 March 2023, was €207.0 million.

ii. Short-term financings

Short-term credit lines denominated in euros are mainly used by the Sugar and Renewables Europe, Starch and Sweeteners; and Sugar and Renewables International (Indian Ocean perimeter) divisions, mainly to finance working capital requirements.

iii. Factoring and securitisation

Tereos set up non-recourse factoring and securitisation programmes for its Starch and Sweeteners, Sugar and Renewables Europe, and Sugar and Renewables International divisions. As mentioned previously, receivables sold through the factoring and securitisation programmes include €13.3 million at 31 March 2023, that have not been derecognised (note 12.2). As such, a corresponding short-term borrowing has been recorded.

- **CDI-based financing of Brazilian subsidiaries (CDI-Brazilian Overnight Interbank Deposit rate)**

At 31 March 2023, the outstanding total amount of CDI-based financings is €144.6 million. These CDI-based financings, denominated in BRL, are used by the Brazilian subsidiaries to finance mainly working capital requirement.

In January 2019, a CRA was issued for an amount of BRL 324.4 million based on the CDI rate at a yield of CDI + 0.7% per annum, repayable in two equivalent instalments in January 2024 and January 2025.

- **IPCA-based financings of Brazilian subsidiaries (*índice de preços ao consumidor amplo*, broad consumer price index)**

At 31 March 2023, the outstanding total amount of IPCA-based financings is €234.6 million. These IPCA-based financings, denominated in BRL and used by the Brazilian subsidiaries, consist of long-term financings.

In October 2018, a CRA consisting of two tranches was issued, of which the CDI-based first tranche was issued for an amount of BRL 170.8 million (fully amortised at 31 March 2023), and the second tranche was issued for BRL 221.4 million (outstanding at 31 March 2023), based on the IPCA rate at a yield of IPCA + 5.8069% per annum, maturing in October 2024.

An additional CRA was issued in March 2021 for an amount of BRL 347.8 million based on the IPCA rate at a yield of IPCA + 4.9265% per annum, repayable in three instalments in March 2024, March 2025, and March 2026.

In June 2021, an infrastructure debenture, a local Brazilian real-denominated corporate bond, was issued for an aggregate amount of BRL 480.0 million. Interest under the debentures is based on the IPCA rate at a yield of IPCA + 6.0661% per annum. The debentures are repayable in three instalments in December 2025, December 2026, and in June 2027.

- **Medium-term / long-term financings of Brazilian subsidiaries, based on TJLP (*taxa de juros de longo prazo* - long term federal interest rate)**

These medium-term/long-term financings consist of equipment financing facilities from BNDES (based on TJLP + mark-up + BNDES base rate). These financings are denominated in BRL for a total amount of €99.5 million at 31 March 2023.

- **Pribor-based financings**

In the Czech Republic, Tereos uses exclusively short-term bilateral bank lines, denominated in CZK, for a total outstanding amount of €19.2 million at 31 March 2023.

- **Other financings based on floating rates**

At 31 March 2023, the total outstanding amount of other debt based on floating rates is €27.8 million.

B. Fixed rate-based borrowings

At 31 March 2023, the total outstanding amount of fixed-rate financing is €1,311.8 million and is mainly composed of the following items:

- **Euro bonds**

Tereos issued three bonds that are all listed on The International Stock Exchange, namely:
- A public Euro-denominated bond, in October 2020 and April 2021, for a total amount of €425.0 million, repayable at maturity in October 2025 and bearing interests at 7.5% per year; and
- A public Euro-denominated bond, in January 2022, for a total amount of €350.0 million, repayable at maturity in April 2027 and bearing interests at 4.75% per year; and
- A public Euro-denominated bond, in January 2023, for a total amount of €350.0 million, repayable at maturity in April 2028 and bearing interests at 7.25% per year.

All of these bond issuances have early-prepayment options with decreasing tender premiums for the last three-years and without any premium for the last year.

For information, the bond issuance of fiscal year 2022/2023 contributed to the early repayment in March 2023 of the remaining bonds maturing in June 2023 (issued in June and October 2016).

Moreover, Tereos also issued fixed-rate private bonds as follows:
- Issuance of bonds redeemable into shares of Tereos Participations for a total amount of €70.0 million, accounted for as quasi-equity, in March 2018. The outstanding amount under the bonds at 31 March 2023, is €29.5 million.
- Issuance of private placement bonds (EuroPP) by Tereos Starch and Sweeteners Europe, in December 2018 with a maturity date in December 2025 for a total amount of €57.0 million.

- **BRL-denominated financing**

Fixed-rate BRL financings consist of (i) BNDES capex financings such as FINEM (*Financiamento a Empreendimentos*), FINAME (*Financiamento de Máquinas e Equipamentos*) and PCA (*Programa de Construção e Ampliação de Armazéns*) and (ii) bilateral working capital credit facilities. At 31 March 2023, the total outstanding amount is €5.9 million. Regarding the BNDES capex financings, these borrowings are secured by the pledge over the financed capex.

- **USD-denominated financings**

Fixed-rate USD financings consist of (i) bilateral export pre-financing lines in Brazil and (ii) a short-term working capital financing line in Indonesia. At 31 March 2023, the total outstanding amount is €42.2 million.

- **IDR-denominated financings**

The outstanding amount of the bilateral term loan in Indonesian Rupiah subscribed by our Indonesian subsidiary was €3.8 million at 31 March 2023.

Foreign currency breakdown

The foreign currency breakdown of debt at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

Currency	EUR	USD	BRL	CZK	IDR	Total
Millions of euros	2,288.6	350.4	484.6	19.2	3.8	3,146.7

Debt by maturity

The maturity of the debt at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
Maturity of debt before amortised cost	639.5	253.8	765.7	656.5	423.1	408.2	3,146.7
Lease liability	25.6	20.3	15.2	15.5	13.3	44.8	134.6

Reconciliation of changes in financial debt with the cash flow statement

Changes in financial debt are presented as follows:

Changes in financial debt at 31 March 2022 *(millions of euros)*

Changes in financial debt at 31 March 2023 *(millions of euros)*

22.8 Covenants

The following covenants relate to the Group and its subsidiaries.

Type at 31 March 2023	Definition	Triggering level
Net debt	TSSE Group consolidated net debt / TSSE Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 2.5
	Tereos Group adjusted net debt / Tereos Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 4.0
	Tereos SCA external debt plus external debt of certain holding companies	< €1.5 billion
	TSEB Group consolidated net debt / TSEB Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 4.5
Gearing	TSF Group consolidated net debt / TSF Group consolidated equity	Max. 1.0
Interest cover	TSSE Group consolidated EBITDA / TSSE Group consolidated net interest expense	Min. 4.0
	TSEB Group consolidated EBITDA / TSEB Group consolidated net interest expense	Min. 2.0
Liquidity	TSEB Group consolidated current assets / TSEB Group consolidated current liabilities	Min. 1.0

The Group complies with all of its financial covenants at the issuance date of the financial statements.

Within the legal reorganisation of the Group and its financing contracts with BNDES, the Group was obliged to inform the bank of the operations carried out and obtain a "waiver" from it. The information was sent to the bank in February 2023. In the absence of a response from the latter at the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Group has reclassified this debt as current financial debt for a total amount of €112.0 million in accordance with IFRS standards.

23. Risk management and financial instruments

In the context of its operating and financing activities, the Group is exposed to the following financial risks:
- market risks: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, commodities risk and energy risk;
- liquidity risks.

23.1 Derivatives

The Group uses derivative instruments to manage and reduce its exposure to risks of changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and energy prices.

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, whether or not they qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, under other financial assets and liabilities. The fair value of derivatives is estimated using commonly used valuation models taking into account data from active markets.

Derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of hedging instruments mainly concern the trading activities of Tereos Commodities and are qualified as “held for trading”. Changes in the fair value of held for trading derivatives are recognised in the statement of operations.

The changes in fair value of trading derivatives as well as the ineffective portion of derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised in profit and loss, the results of closed derivatives qualified as "held for trading" or as hedging are classified as:
- Financial expenses and income, when the underlying risk is classified as financial income and expenses (interest rate and financial exchange rate);
- Operating expenses and income, when the underlying risk is classified as operating expenses and income (Commodities – i.e., raw materials, finished products, energy and operational change).

Whenever possible, as part of the Group's production activities, derivative instruments are recognised in accordance with the rules on hedge accounting.

Hedge accounting is applicable if:

- The hedging relationship is formally designated and documented at inception;
- The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is demonstrated from its inception and then by regular verification of the correlation between the change in the market value of the hedging instrument and that of the hedged item.

The types of hedge accounting relationships currently implemented by the Group meet the requirements of IFRS 9 and are aligned with the Group's risk management strategy and objectives.

The Group uses cash flow hedges as well as fair value hedges.
In these hedging relationships, the effectiveness of the derivative is assessed using the hypothetical derivatives method: the derivative designated in each hedging relationship must be effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item.

The main sources of ineffectiveness are:

- The effect of the Group’s and its counterparties’ credit risk on the fair value of the hedging instruments which is not reflected in the change in fair value of the hedged items (exchange rates, interest rates and commodities). In accordance with IFRS 13, credit risk on derivative instruments is measured on a regular basis. The lack of materiality has never given rise to the recognition of an adjustment in this respect;
- Changes in the timing and the amount of expected cash flows from hedged transactions for foreign currency risk. Changes in fair value from one period to another are recognised differently depending on the type of hedge accounting applied.

Cash flow hedges (CFHs) are used to hedge the exposure to changes in the cash flow of a recognised asset or liability or of a highly probable forecast transaction that affects reported net income. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded directly in other comprehensive income, the change in fair value of the underlying operation is not recorded in the statement of consolidated financial position. The change in value of the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are reversed in profit or loss in the same period as the hedged item itself.

The time value of the options documented as cash flow hedges is treated as the cost of hedging: changes in fair value of time value are recognised in other comprehensive income and then recycled in operating or financial income at the same time as the hedged item.

Fair value hedges (FVHs) are used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of all or part of a recognised asset or liability that affects reported net income. Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recorded in profit or loss for the period. Symmetrically, the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recorded in the statement of operations for the period (and adjusts the value of the hedged item). These two revaluations offset each other in the same line of the statement of operations, excluding the ineffective portion of the hedge.

Commodity hedging instruments falling within the scope of IFRS 9 are derivative instruments and are measured at fair value. The change in fair value and the net impact of unwinding transactions are recognised in operating income.

Breakdown by type of derivative:

At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)		Level	Notional Amount	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	Net
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Cash Flow Hedge		589.6	18.1	(17.4)	0.7
Interest rate derivatives (OTC)		**2**	**589.6**	**18.1**	**(17.4)**	**0.7**
FX forward contracts	Cash Flow Hedge		530.7	29.0	(1.1)	27.8
FX forward contracts	Trading		141.6	1.9	(3.5)	(1.7)
USD borrowings qualified as CFH	Cash Flow Hedge		273.4	0.0	0.7	0.7
Foreign exchange derivatives (OTC)		**2**	**945.7**	**30.8**	**(4.0)**	**26.8**
Commodities futures	Fair Value Hedge		289.0	2.8	(23.8)	(20.9)
Commodities futures	Cash Flow Hedge		1,402.8	0.2	(86.1)	(85.9)
Commodities futures	Trading		1,213.0	4.6	(6.9)	(2.3)
Commodity derivatives		**1**	**2,904.8**	**7.6**	**(116.8)**	**(109.2)**
Energy derivatives	Cash Flow Hedge		488.9	6.5	(206.5)	(200.0)
Energy derivatives		**1**	**488.9**	**6.5**	**(206.5)**	**(200.0)**
Put option on shares	Trading		0.0	0.0	(5.6)	(5.6)
Put option on shares		**3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(5.6)**	**(5.6)**
TOTAL			**4,929.0**	**63.0**	**(350.3)**	**(287.3)**

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)		Level	Notional Amount	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	Net
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Fair Value Hedge		29.5	0.0	(1.7)	(1.7)
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Cash Flow Hedge		604.2	7.1	(5.2)	1.9
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Trading		67.6	1.5	0.0	1.5
Interest rate derivatives (OTC)		**2**	**701.3**	**8.6**	**(6.9)**	**1.7**
FX forward contracts	Cash Flow Hedge		415.8	34.0	(5.5)	28.5
FX forward contracts	Trading		105.4	16.2	(14.6)	1.6
USD borrowings qualified as CFH	Cash Flow Hedge		197.1	0.0	(24.3)	(24.3)
Foreign exchange derivatives (OTC)		**2**	**718.3**	**50.2**	**(44.5)**	**5.7**
Commodities futures	Fair Value Hedge		164.5	27.1	(0.6)	26.6
Commodities futures	Cash Flow Hedge		3,711.7	74.9	(81.0)	(6.1)
Commodities futures	Trading		1,235.3	9.6	(2.3)	7.3
Commodity derivatives		**1**	**5,111.6**	**111.7**	**(83.9)**	**27.7**
Energy derivatives	Cash Flow Hedge		228.4	326.3	(21.3)	305.0
Energy derivatives		**1**	**228.4**	**326.3**	**(21.3)**	**305.0**
Put option on shares	Trading		0.0	0.0	(10.7)	(10.7)
Put option on shares		**3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(10.7)**	**(10.7)**
TOTAL			**6,759.6**	**496.8**	**(167.4)**	**329.4**

Derivative impacts are as follows:

Change through Comprehensive Income or through profit or loss	Category	At 31 March 2023 Income / (expenses) Fair value*	 OCI recycling	 OCI
Interest rate derivatives	Trading	(3.1)		
	Fair Value Hedge	1.7		
	Cash Flow Hedge	(2.3)	(0.0)	4.1
Foreign exchange derivatives	Trading	(3.1)		
	Cash Flow Hedge	0.0	20.2	(1.9)
	USD loan qualified as cash flow hedge	-	(35.9)	20.9
Commodity derivatives	Trading	(12.1)		
	Fair Value Hedge	(47.5)		
	Cash Flow Hedge	(2.1)	62.1	(149.2)
Energy derivatives	Trading	5.1		
	Cash Flow Hedge	(4.8)	36.7	(500.0)
Total		**(68.3)**	**83.1**	**(626.1)**
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI				109.4
Total OCI net of taxes				**(516.7)**
Of which OCI recycled to net revenue			*(87.3)*	*87.3*
Of which OCI recycled to cost of goods sold			*170.4*	*(170.4)*
Of which OCI recycled to financial result			*(0.0)*	*0.0*

** Of which an ineffective portion of €(9.2) million for derivatives qualified as hedges*

23.2 Interest rate risk management

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is generated primarily by its borrowings at floating rates which impact future financial results.

When the Group wants to minimise the exposure of its subsidiaries to the risk of an increase in interest rates, the Group uses derivative instruments in the form of vanilla swaps, options and, to a lesser extent, structured products. The interest rate hedging policy is defined centrally at Group level. Transactions are negotiated and approved centrally for Europe with an execution at Group level for Europe and locally for Brazil according to Group procedures.

The notional amounts and fair values of interest rate derivatives by maturity breakdown are as follows:

At 31 March 2023 *(millions of euros)*	 less than 1 year	Notional 1 to 5 years	 more than 5 years	 TOTAL	 Fair value
Vanilla swaps	**65.1**	**132.6**	**0.0**	**197.6**	**(14.6)**
qualified as cash flow hedges	65.1	132.6	0.0	197.6	(14.6)
Options	**208.0**	**184.0**	**0.0**	**392.0**	**15.3**
qualified as cash flow hedges	208.0	184.0	0.0	392.0	15.3
TOTAL INTEREST RATE	**273.1**	**316.6**	**0.0**	**589.6**	**0.7**
of which Euribor 1M based derivatives	*50.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*50.0*	*0.1*
of which Euribor 3M based derivatives	*135.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*135.0*	*1.1*
of which Euribor 6M based derivatives	*23.0*	*184.0*	*0.0*	*207.0*	*14.2*
of which CDI based derivatives	*65.1*	*132.6*	*0.0*	*197.6*	*(14.6)*

Sensitivity of the statement of operations and other comprehensive income

The sensitivity analysis applies movements in interest rates and determines for various scenarios the impact of changes in interest rates on the statement of operations and other comprehensive income. The table below summarises financial exposures to changes in interest rates.

At 31 March 2023	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
(millions of euros)		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Borrowings at floating rate not hedged	**1,406.7**	**(13.0)**	**13.0**	**(32.4)**	**32.4**	**(64.8)**	**64.8**
Interest rate derivatives	**589.6**	**1.2**	**(1.2)**	**2.9**	**(2.9)**	**5.8**	**(5.8)**
Cash flow hedges (Other comprehensive income impact)	589.6	1.2	(1.2)	2.9	(2.9)	5.8	(5.8)
TOTAL	**1,996.4**	**(11.8)**	**11.8**	**(29.5)**	**29.5**	**(59.0)**	**59.0**
of which impact on the statement of operations		*(13.0)*	*13.0*	*(32.4)*	*32.4*	*(64.8)*	*64.8*
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*1.2*	*(1.2)*	*2.9*	*(2.9)*	*5.8*	*(5.8)*

A variation of +/- 10% has been applied to all floating interest rates, which is considered as reasonable based on observable market conditions. All other variables of the underlying amounts were held constant.

Underlying amounts contain unhedged borrowings at floating rates and the fair value of interest rate derivatives.

These changes would impact the statement of operations, except for the fair value of interest rate derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges, changes in which would impact other comprehensive income.

23.3 Foreign exchange risk management

To hedge exposure to foreign exchange risk, the Group uses derivative instruments, primarily outright forward contracts maturing in less than 12 months and USD borrowings to cover fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on sugar sales. These instruments are qualified as cash flow hedges.

The notional amounts and fair values of foreign exchange derivatives by maturity breakdown as follows:

At 31 March 2023	Notional				
(millions of euros)	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL	Fair value
Forwards/NDF	**648.7**	**23.6**	**0.0**	**672.3**	**26.2**
qualified as cash flow hedges	507.1	23.6	0.0	530.7	27.8
at fair value through profit or loss	141.6	0.0	0.0	141.6	(1.7)
USD Borrowings qualified as CFH	**49.8**	**223.6**	**0.0**	**273.4**	**0.7**
TOTAL FOREX	**698.5**	**247.1**	**0.0**	**945.7**	**26.8**
of which EUR/BRL derivatives	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.0*
of which EUR/CZK derivatives	*137.3*	*23.6*	*0.0*	*160.9*	*4.8*
of which EUR/GBP derivatives	*41.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*41.8*	*(0.1)*
of which EUR/INR derivatives	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.3*	*0.0*
of which EUR/USD derivatives	*230.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*230.7*	*3.4*
of which USD/BRL derivatives	*270.7*	*223.6*	*0.0*	*494.3*	*19.4*
of which USD/IDR derivatives	*17.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*17.6*	*(0.4)*

Sensitivity of the statement of operations and other comprehensive income

The sensitivity analysis considers for various scenarios the impacts of a change in underlying foreign exchange rates on the statement of operations and other comprehensive income.

At 31 March 2023	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
(millions of euros)		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Assets and Liabilities	**(708.6)**	**(70.9)**	**70.9**	**(177.1)**	**177.1**	**(354.3)**	**354.3**
Net of financial assets and liabilities (statement of operations impact)	(636.8)	(63.7)	63.7	(159.2)	159.2	(318.4)	318.4
Receivables in Foreign Currency (assets)	165.4	16.5	(16.5)	41.4	(41.4)	82.7	(82.7)
Payables in Foreign Currency (liabilities)	(237.2)	(23.7)	23.7	(59.3)	59.3	(118.6)	118.6
FX Derivatives (including USD borrowings qualified in CFH)	**945.7**	**142.2**	**52.3**	**211.2**	**(12.5)**	**327.9**	**(110.3)**
Trading (statement of operations impact)	141.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0
Cash-flow hedge (other comprehensive income impact)	804.1	140.6	50.5	209.8	(14.5)	326.7	(112.3)
Commodities Derivatives	**1,663.7**	**(3.5)**	**3.5**	**(6.9)**	**6.9**	**(11.0)**	**11.0**
Trading (statement of operations impact)	1,193.0	(25.1)	25.1	(62.8)	62.8	(125.6)	125.6
FVH (statement of operations impact)	164.5	(1.6)	1.6	(4.1)	4.1	(8.2)	8.2
Cash flow hedges (other comprehensive income impact)	306.3	23.2	(23.2)	60.0	(60.0)	122.7	(122.7)
TOTAL	**1,900.8**	**67.8**	**126.7**	**27.1**	**171.5**	**(37.4)**	**255.0**
of which impact on the statement of operations		*(88.9)*	*92.2*	*(224.7)*	*228.1*	*(451.0)*	*454.2*
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*156.7*	*34.5*	*251.8*	*(56.6)*	*413.6*	*(199.2)*

All foreign currency denominated items were included in the analysis, as well as the impact on the fair value of commodities derivatives which are denominated in USD (typically sugar).

The above table shows the sensitivity of the Group's statement of operations and other comprehensive income to changes in the underlying currency pairs (EUR/USD, EUR/GBP, USD/BRL).

The sensitivity analysis was prepared considering a +/- 10% change to be reasonable, based on general market observations. All other variables were held constant.

The different scenarios would impact the statement of operations, except for derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges whose impacts would be recorded in other comprehensive income.

23.4 Commodities risk management

To hedge its commodities price risk, several Group entities, depending on their activities, may buy and sell commodities future/forward contracts. The commodities traded are mainly: raw and white sugar for Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil, Tereos Sugar France and Tereos Commodities Suisse, ethanol for Sugar France and Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe, representing their finished products, and wheat and corn for Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe, representing the raw material base for the production of its finished products.

Commodities and finished products transactions are performed at the subsidiary level and reviewed by the Market Risk Committees of the entities concerned.

The notional amounts of commodities and finished products derivatives by maturity are as follows:

At 31 March 2023		**Notional**			
(millions of euros)	**less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**more than 5 years**	**TOTAL**	**Fair value**
Futures	**2,792.3**	**112.5**	**0.0**	**2,904.8**	**(109.2)**
qualified as cash flow hedges	1,301.5	101.3	0.0	1,402.8	(85.9)
qualified as fair value hedges	289.0	0.0	0.0	289.0	(20.9)
at fair value through profit or loss	1,201.8	11.2	0.0	1,213.0	(2.3)
TOTAL COMMODITIES	**2,792.3**	**112.5**	**0.0**	**2,904.8**	**(109.2)**
of which cereal derivatives	*1,003.0*	*93.4*	*0.0*	*1,096.5*	*(31.1)*
of which sugar derivatives	*1,644.7*	*19.0*	*0.0*	*1,663.7*	*(53.9)*
of which ethanol derivatives	*144.5*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*144.5*	*(24.2)*

Sensitivity of the statement of operations and other comprehensive income

At 31 March 2023	**Notional**	**Impacts in a probable scenario**		**Impacts in a possible scenario**		**Impacts in a stress scenario**	
(millions of euros)		**+10%**	**-10%**	**+25%**	**-25%**	**+50%**	**-50%**
Sugar derivatives	**1,663.7**	**(3.5)**	**3.5**	**(6.9)**	**6.9**	**(11.0)**	**11.0**
Trading (statement of operations impact)	1,193.0	(25.1)	25.1	(62.8)	62.8	(125.6)	125.6
Fair value hedges (statement of operations impact)	164.5	(1.6)	1.6	(4.1)	4.1	(8.2)	8.2
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	306.3	23.2	(23.2)	60.0	(60.0)	122.7	(122.7)
Cereal derivatives	**1,096.5**	**20.9**	**(20.9)**	**52.3**	**(52.3)**	**104.6**	**(104.6)**
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	1,096.5	20.9	(20.9)	52.3	(52.3)	104.6	(104.6)
Ethanol derivatives	**144.5**	**12.0**	**(12.0)**	**30.1**	**(30.1)**	**60.2**	**(60.2)**
Trading (statement of operations impact)	20.0	2.0	(2.0)	4.9	(4.9)	9.9	(9.9)
Fair value hedges (statement of operations impact)	124.5	10.1	(10.1)	25.2	(25.2)	50.3	(50.3)
TOTAL	**2,904.8**	**29.4**	**(29.4)**	**75.5**	**(75.5)**	**153.7**	**(153.7)**
of which impact on the statement of operations		*(14.7)*	*14.7*	*(36.8)*	*36.8*	*(73.6)*	*73.6*
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*44.1*	*(44.1)*	*112.3*	*(112.3)*	*227.3*	*(227.3)*

Items included in the analysis correspond exclusively to the fair value of commodities and finished products derivatives. The Group did not include any off-balance sheet commitments in this analysis.

The above table shows the sensitivity of the Group’s statement of operations and other comprehensive income to possible commodities price changes.

The analysis was based on corn and wheat futures, raw and white sugar futures, and ethanol swaps.

The sensitivity analysis was prepared considering a -/+ 10% change to be reasonable, based on general market observations. All other variables were held constant.

The different scenarios would impact the statement of operations, except for commodities/finished products derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges, whose impacts would be recorded in other comprehensive income.

23.5 Energy risk management

In order to hedge its exposure to energy risk, several Group entities, depending on their activities, may contract energy derivatives.

At 31 March 2023		**Notional**			
(millions of euros)	**less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**more than 5 years**	**TOTAL**	**Fair value**
Energy	**427.2**	**61.7**	**0.0**	**488.9**	**(200.0)**
qualified as cash flow hedges	427.2	61.7	0.0	488.9	(200.0)
TOTAL ENERGY	**427.2**	**61.7**	**0.0**	**488.9**	**(200.0)**

At 31 March 2023, the Group had in its portfolio gas derivatives, diesel derivatives and coal derivatives.

At 31 March 2023	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
(millions of euros)		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Gas and coal derivatives	**482.8**	**28.3**	**(28.3)**	**70.8**	**(70.8)**	**141.7**	**(141.7)**
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	482.8	28.3	(28.3)	70.8	(70.8)	141.7	(141.7)
Diesel derivatives	**6.1**	**0.5**	**(0.5)**	**1.4**	**(1.4)**	**2.7**	**(2.7)**
Cash-flow hedge (OCI impact)	6.1	0.5	(0.5)	1.4	(1.4)	2.7	(2.7)
TOTAL	**488.9**	**28.9**	**(28.9)**	**72.2**	**(72.2)**	**144.4**	**(144.4)**
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*28.9*	*(28.9)*	*72.2*	*(72.2)*	*144.4*	*(144.4)*

23.6 Liquidity risk management

Group liquidity management and financing are performed by the Group Financing & Treasury Department, with operation support from the operating subsidiaries.

The Group's approach to liquidity risk is mainly based on diversifying the type, maturity and source of its financing instruments. Hence, the Group finances itself on the bank market, on the public bond market, as well as on other specialised financing markets.

The Group's liquidity optimisation relies on (i) external financing (short and medium terms) which is generally centrally negotiated by the Group Financing & Treasury Department, thereby allowing financing costs to be optimised and resources to be efficiently matched to underlying needs, and (ii) intercompany loans, mainly for short-term financing needs via cash pools, and medium-term financing needs via bilateral loans, when local regulations allow them.

The Group's debt amortisation profile is mainly tied to the bank loan maturities for European and Brazilian entities and to bond maturities, whose final maturities are provided in note 22.7 above.

Most short-term debt amortisation is composed of (i) overdraft lines, (ii) trade finance amounts, some of which relate to long-term trade finance agreements (to finance short-term trade operations), and (iii) renewable short-term working-capital lines.

Credit lines not used and available at 31 March 2023, including uncommitted lines and overdrafts, amounted to €564.1 million, of which €224.1 million had a short-term maturity.

The Group is subject to fluctuations in its level of net debt due to the seasonal nature of its businesses (this mainly applies to sugar businesses in Brazil and in Europe), which may generate cash surpluses for short periods. The Group's policy is to invest available cash only in bank deposits or in liquid money market funds.

The undiscounted contractual cash outflows (interest and principal amortisation) on outstanding financial liabilities and derivatives by maturity were as follows:

At 31 March 2023

(millions of euros)	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
Debt maturities before amortised cost	639.5	253.8	765.7	656.5	423.1	408.2	3,146.7
Fixed interest payment commitments	120.4	109.3	95.0	53.3	38.7	19.0	435.7
Floating interest payment commitments	105.2	60.0	44.0	22.8	2.7	0.7	235.4
Total debt before amortised cost	**865.1**	**423.1**	**904.6**	**732.6**	**464.5**	**427.8**	**3,817.8**
Net flows on swap	(5.6)	(10.9)	(14.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(30.5)
Total derivatives	**(5.6)**	**(10.9)**	**(14.0)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(30.5)**
TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENT COMMITMENTS INCLUDING DERIVATIVES	**220.0**	**158.4**	**125.0**	**76.1**	**41.4**	**19.7**	**640.6**

At 31 March 2022

(millions of euros)	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
Debt maturities before amortised cost	433.6	626.1	249.0	754.3	316.2	502.7	2,881.9
Fixed interest payment commitments	91.2	80.8	60.6	56.5	21.1	17.6	327.8
Floating interest payment commitments	30.9	34.3	23.6	15.6	7.7	1.9	113.9
Total debt before amortised cost	**555.6**	**741.2**	**333.1**	**826.4**	**345.1**	**522.2**	**3,323.6**
Net flows on swap	(6.7)	(3.1)	3.3	(2.8)	0.0	0.0	(9.3)
Total derivatives	**(6.7)**	**(3.1)**	**3.3**	**(2.8)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(9.3)**
TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENT COMMITMENTS INCLUDING DERIVATIVES	**115.3**	**112.0**	**87.4**	**69.3**	**28.8**	**19.5**	**432.3**

J. Equity

Reserves

The nature and purpose of each reserve are the following:

Cash flow hedge reserve and actuarial gains and losses reserve
The cash flow hedge reserve contains the effective portion of the cash flow hedge relationships incurred at the reporting date, net of tax. Further information on the accounting methods applicable to the use of this reserve are disclosed in note 23.1.

The actuarial gains and losses reserve present the actuarial gains and losses resulting from the change in the provision for pensions. Further information on the accounting methods applicable to the use of this reserve are disclosed in note 14.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries. Further information on the accounting methods applicable to the use of this reserve are disclosed in note 2.3.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income (OCI) items relate to:

- cash flow hedges that the Group uses to hedge its interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity and energy risks;
- actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits;
- changes in fair value of non-consolidated investments; and
- the impact of changes in foreign exchange translation reserves during the period.

The negative impact on foreign exchange translation reserves directly reflects the appreciation of the Brazilian real (BRL) during the 2022/2023 financial year.

The negative impact on the fair value of financial instruments is explained in note 21.

24. Cooperative capital

Tereos SCA is a cooperative company, with capital consisting of partnership shares subscribed in line with the activity of its cooperative members during a commitment period. As Tereos SCA is a French Agricultural Cooperative Company governed by the provisions of the French Rural Code and the applicable laws, it has a variable capital.

The Articles of Association stipulate the rules applicable to the management of these partnership shares: shares are subscribed in accordance with the level of activity of the cooperative members over a 5-year commitment period, automatically renewable for 5-year periods.

This capital may vary based on a procedure that is subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board or the general shareholders' meeting, as applicable. It may not be reduced below a minimum equal to three-quarters of the highest capital balance stipulated at a general shareholders' meeting. Moreover, a share redemption reserve must be established for any downward change, during the appropriation of income, in order to cover any reduction in shareholders' equity.

IAS 32 establishes the principles for classifying financial instruments as financial liabilities or as equity. Specifically, puttable instruments, redeemable at the option of the holder, which entitle the latter to request redemption from the issuer in exchange for a cash amount or other financial instrument, are classified as debt instruments under IAS 32.

IFRIC 2 contains a certain number of guidelines and examples of the accounting treatment of the partnership shares of cooperatives.

Given the specific nature of an agricultural cooperative, the sugar sector and the operation of the Tereos SCA cooperative company, the Group believes the following specific characteristics should be taken into account in classifying partnership shares:

- an extremely capital-intensive activity requiring a significant long-term commitment by cooperative members;
- articles of association that contain a procedure governing the redemption of capital;
- a historically low level of capital redemption.

Given these factors, as well as the very specific nature of the partnership shares, the Group has presented cooperative capital as a separate item from long-term and short-term borrowings in the statement of financial position.

The “Cooperative capital and total equity” sub-total is presented in the statement of financial position in accordance with IAS 1, to facilitate understanding of the Group’s financial structure. This line item highlights the capital invested by the Group’s cooperative sugar beet growers.

Changes in cooperative capital over the period were as follows:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of Tereos SCA at	**18,877,553**	**19,496,035**
Number of shares issued by Tereos SCA during the year	(1,168,158)	(618,482)
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of Tereos SCA at	**17,709,395**	**18,877,553**
Par value per share (Euros)	***10***	***10***
Amount of cooperative capital of Tereos SCA (in millions of euros)	*177.1*	*188.8*
Number of associates at the end of the year	*11,238*	*11,458*

At 31 March 2023, the uncalled subscribed capital amounted to €1.1 million. In the consolidated financial statements, this item was presented as a deduction from cooperative capital, which stands at €176.0 million.

25. Material non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

(millions of euros)			% Non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests		Net income/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests	
	Country	Activity	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Tereos Agro-Industrie and its subsidiaries	Brazil, Indian Ocean and Europe	Sugarcane, ethanol, energy holding and production and commercialisation	13.4%	16.2%	153.0	244.7	20.7	15.7
Tereos TTD	Czech Republic	Sugarbeet, ethanol, alcohol and by-products production and commercialisation	35.38%	35.38%	119.3	103.3	14.2	6.9

Tereos Agro-Industrie and its subsidiaries

Tereos Agro-Industrie is a holding company that holds the shares of Tereos EU, Tereos Asia Investment and NewCo Tereos Internacional BR.
Non-controlling interests correspond to grain cooperatives and various investors.

Tereos TTD

The minority shareholder Nordzucker owns 35.38% of the company's share capital.

The financial data of Tereos Agro-Industrie and its subsidiaries and Tereos TTD is summarised below, presented before intra-group eliminations.

	Tereos Agro Industrie and its subsidiaries		Tereos TTD	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current assets	2,118.7	2,379.6	234.4	153.5
Non-current assets	1,946.4	2,163.4	187.5	178.6
Current liabilities	1,451.6	1,426.8	126.5	80.1
Non-current liabilities	1,247.7	1,338.7	16.6	15.5
Equity	**1,365.8**	**1,777.5**	**278.8**	**236.6**
Attributable to owners of the parent	1,150.6	1,472.3	159.4	133.2
Non-controlling interests - TAI/TI	153.0	244.7		
Non-controlling interests - Nordzucker			119.3	103.3
Non-controlling interests - Other	62.2	60.5		
TOTAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**215.2**	**305.1**	**119.3**	**103.3**

(millions of euros)	Tereos Agro Industrie and its subsidiaries		Tereos TTD	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue	3,774.7	2,959.7	379.9	264.8
Cost of sales	(2,878.4)	(2,424.3)	(298.6)	(215.3)
Distribution expenses	(249.9)	(209.2)	(25.2)	(21.2)
General and administrative expenses	(181.7)	(170.0)	(9.9)	(8.9)
Other operating income (expense)	(187.6)	60.0	0.9	3.4
Net financial income (expense)	(128.9)	(110.2)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Share of profit of joint venture	6.5	10.5	0.0	0.0
Income taxes	(36.5)	(2.8)	(8.7)	(4.1)
Net income (loss)	**118.2**	**113.8**	**37.5**	**18.2**
Cash-flow hedge reserve	(438.3)	269.1	2.6	1.0
Foreign currency translation reserve	(13.7)	5.8	11.0	17.7
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**(333.7)**	**388.6**	**51.1**	**36.8**
Non-controlling interests - TAI / TI	20.7	15.7		
Non-controlling interests - Nordzucker			14.2	6.9
Non-controlling interests - Other	1.6	(0.8)		
TOTAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**22.3**	**14.8**	**14.2**	**6.9**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(3.5)

K. Income taxes

26. Income tax recognised in the statement of oeprations

Income taxes in the consolidated statement of operations include current and deferred taxes.

Current income taxes

Current income taxes are calculated based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income for the year differs from income reported in the consolidated statement of operations because it excludes income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other periods, as well as income or expenses that are never taxable or deductible.

Current income tax assets or liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position using tax rates that have been enacted at year-end.

26.1 Income tax recognised in the statement of operations

The breakdown of income taxes is presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current income tax	(97.2)	(22.1)
Deferred income tax	41.9	7.2
TOTAL INCOME TAX	**(55.3)**	**(14.9)**

The special tax status of the Group's parent company Tereos SCA (*Société Coopérative Agricole*) limits taxation to transactions with non-member third parties. Thus, the nominal tax rate of the Group's parent company is not representative of the tax expense borne by the parent company but represents the income tax rate applicable in France.

26.2 Reconciliation of theoretical tax expense and effective tax expense

The reconciliation between the applicable and effective tax rates is presented below:

(millions of euros)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Net income (loss)	161.2	172.1
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	17.6	17.5
Income tax income (expense)	(55.3)	(14.9)
Income before income tax and share of profit of associates and joint ventures	**198.9**	**169.5**
French income tax rate	*26%*	*28%*
Income tax based on Group's statutory rate	**(51.4)**	**(48.0)**
Tax losses without recognition of deferred tax assets tax loss carry forward	(34.0)	(42.3)
Use of previously unrecognized tax losses	3.1	0.0
Effect of different tax rates	21.2	21.4
Other non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	5.8	54.0
Adjustments to reconcile income taxes	**(3.9)**	**33.1**
EFFECTIVE INCOME TAX	**(55.3)**	**(14.9)**

27. Deferred taxes and income taxes

Pursuant to IAS 12, deferred taxes result from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base.

Deferred taxes are recognised as expenses or revenue in income unless generated by items charged directly to other comprehensive income, in which case the related deferred taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred income taxes are calculated based on the tax rate expected to apply during the financial year in which the asset will be realised or the liability settled, and are classified into non-current assets and liabilities. The effects of changes in tax rates from one period to the next are recognised in income in the period when the change occurs, except to the extent that it relates to items previously recognised outside the consolidated statement of operations.

Unused tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely and are not subject to inflation adjustment.

The expected recovery of all deferred tax assets is supported by the taxable income projections, which have been approved by the Company’s Management. Projections of future taxable income include several estimates related to the performance of the international economy and more specifically the economies in which the Group operates, interest rate fluctuations, sales volumes, sales prices and tax rates which may differ from actual data and amounts.

Deferred tax assets resulting from temporary differences, tax losses and both tax loss or tax credit carry-forwards are limited to the estimated recoverable tax amount. This is measured at the reporting date based on the income outlook for the relevant entities.

Pursuant to IAS 12, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current and deferred taxes in the statement of financial position break down as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Income tax receivables	43.0	34.5
Income tax payables	(92.7)	(17.9)
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	**(49.7)**	**16.5**
Deferred tax assets	149.5	42.8
Deferred tax liabilities	(39.5)	(81.7)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	**110.0**	**(38.9)**

Net deferred tax assets amounts to €110 million including €55.5 million on the recognition of tax losses carried forward and €56.2 million on deferred tax assets recognised on unrealized gains accounted for in OCI.

The breakdown of deferred tax on the statement of financial position is presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Deferred tax assets through the statement of operations	92.2	22.2
Deferred tax assets through other comprehensive income	57.3	20.6
Deferred tax assets	**149.5**	**42.8**
Deferred tax liabilities through the statement of operations	(38.4)	(7.8)
Deferred tax liabilities through other comprehensive income	(1.1)	(73.9)
Deferred tax liabilities	**(39.5)**	**(81.7)**
TOTAL OF DEFERRED TAX	**110.0**	**(38.9)**

Changes in deferred taxes are presented below:

(millions of euros)	31 mars 2023	31 mars 2022
Deferred tax at opening	**(38.9)**	**49.0**
Amount charged to the statement of operations	41.9	7.2
Amount charged to other comprehensive income	109.2	(100.9)
Effect of the IFRIC decision (IAS 19)	0.0	(0.6)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(3.0)	6.4
Other	0.8	0.0
Deferred tax at closing	**110.0**	**(38.9)**

Recognised deferred tax assets arising from the carry-forward of unused tax losses are mostly provided by the Starch & Sweeteners Europe business unit and, the Sugar & Energy Brazil business unit.

The expected recovery of deferred tax assets recognised on tax losses carried forward based on the taxable income projections approved by Group Management is as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
N+1	10.7	25.3
N+2	10.9	15.0
N+3	11.0	12.9
N+4	10.5	8.6
N+5	10.3	8.0
N+6 and thereafter	2.1	6.9
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ON TAX LOSSES CARRIED FORWARD	**55.5**	**76.8**

The projections of future taxable income include estimates related to the performance of the Brazilian, European and world economies, exchange rate fluctuations, sales volumes, sales prices, tax rates and other items, which may differ from actual data and amounts.

Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe was the subject of a tax audit covering the financial years from 31 March 2015 to 31 March 2018. An agreement was reached with the tax authorities in March 2023. In accordance with IFRIC 23, the Group has nevertheless taken into account the consequences of this audit in its financial statements and in the assessment of its ability to recover its recognised tax losses.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising on the carry-forward of unused tax losses amounted to €127.6 million at 31 March 2023 (compared to €228.1 million at 31 March 2022).

L. Provisions and contingent liabilities

28. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is an obligation (legal, contractual or constructive) to a third party provided that it may be estimated reliably and is likely to result in an outflow of resources, with no at-least-equivalent consideration expected in return.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted to present value. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects the time value of money and the specific risks related to the liability being measured. The effect of discounting is recognised in financial expenses.

A restructuring provision is recognised when a detailed formal plan has been announced or when implementation of a restructuring plan has already begun.

As opposed to the above definition of a provision, a contingent liability is:

- A potential obligation resulting from a past event whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of an uncertain event not under the control of the Group; or
- A current obligation resulting from a past event for which either the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably estimated or it is not likely that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be required to extinguish the obligation.

Provisions are set aside for the following contingencies:

	Current		Non-current	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Restructuring	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0
Labour	0.2	0.1	16.2	17.4
Commercial	4.7	2.3	0.8	2.1
Tax	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.6
Environment	20.8	9.7	5.2	6.4
Other	2.4	3.7	31.5	3.3
TOTAL PROVISIONS	**29.5**	**18.8**	**60.4**	**29.8**

Changes in provisions over the year were as follows:

(millions of euros)	Restructuring	Labour	Commercial	Tax	Environment	Other	Total
At 1 April 2021	**2.8**	**15.6**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**15.7**	**4.3**	**42.1**
Additions during the period	0.3	4.7	1.3	0.1	0.5	7.9	14.8
Amounts used	(1.9)	(3.4)	0.0	(0.8)	(0.8)	(3.4)	(10.3)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0
Other	1.8	(0.7)	2.3	(1.7)	0.2	(1.9)	0.0
At 31 March 2022	**2.9**	**17.5**	**4.3**	**0.6**	**16.2**	**7.0**	**48.6**
Additions during the period	0.2	2.3	2.4	7.3	11.6	30.7	54.6
Amounts used	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(6.6)	(13.2)
Unused amounts reversed	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Other	(1.8)	0.7	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	2.7	0.9
At 31 March 2023	**1.4**	**16.4**	**5.4**	**6.8**	**26.0**	**33.9**	**89.8**

Provisions for employee-related disputes

Various employee-related disputes are currently ongoing in Brazil. Provisions have been recorded based on a case-by-case assessment and amounted to €6.3 million at 31 March 2023 (compared to €6.0 million at 31 March 2022).

Following the change of the governance of the Group in December 2020 and various employee-related disputes, the Group also took into account severance pay and potential costs related to employee-related disputes for a total amount of €9.0 million at 31 March 2023, compared to €9.5 million at 31 March 2022.

Provisions for environmental risks

- France

The Group, as the former owner of land, which was never used by the Group and sold in 2009, has accepted, subject to a memorandum of understanding with the parties involved, to participate, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, towards the cost of work to remove a treatment facility designed and built by the State. To this end, a provision of €6.9 million was recorded in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, stable compared to 31 March 2022.

Following the breach of dikes in the Escaudoeuvres basin in April 2020, claims against the Tereos Group for ecological, material and moral damage amounted to €18.0 million. The trial was held 17 and 18 November 2022 and the first instance judgment was rendered on 12 January 2023, ordering the Group to pay the sum of €9.8 million.

The Group appealed this decision as a precautionary measure on 20 January 2023 and estimated, to the best of its knowledge, the probability of an outflow of resources, in order to assess the provision to be recognised in the financial statements at 31 March 2023.

Tax disputes

The Group is involved in various tax disputes in several countries. These disputes were analysed in accordance with IFRIC 23 and corresponding provisions were recognised where applicable.

- Brazil

The Group is involved in several tax cases involving mainly: (i) ICMS credits related to diesel fuel consumption linked to planting and harvesting sugarcane; (ii) PIS/COFINS credits with not enough documentation; (iii) Social Security Tax on exports performed through trading companies (indirect export); (iv) PIS/COFINS contributions (non-cumulative) on ethanol; (v) PIS offset with judicial credits; (vi) penalty fee exemption for voluntary reporting where the Group considers that a favourable decision is possible and for which no provisions had therefore been made; and (vii) ICMS due to reported variances between production and sales. The amount of claims received related to these disputes (including interest) amounted to €387.0 million at 31 March 2023, compared to €328.3 million at 31 March 2022.

- Europe

The Group is part to various tax disputes relating mainly to the level of transfer prices as well as the remuneration of intra-group services rendered. In accordance with the application of IFRIC 23, the group has recorded provisions for these disputes for a total amount of €6.4 million.

Provision for commercial contingencies

On 31 March 2022, as requested by French authorities, Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe was required to adjust the terms and conditions of sale for some of its gluten production. A provision for contingencies was therefore recognised at 31 March 2022 to cover the commercial consequences and the estimated related costs. Given the reduction in the contingencies incurred, this provision was revised downwards at 31 March 2023.

Other provisions

The Group has entered into arbitration proceedings part of a dispute between certain Group entities and a service provider, whose claims amount to €11.5 million. The decision of the arbitration court is expected for the last quarter of the financial year ending 31 March 2024.

Within the project of industrial activity reorganisation in France, provisions for restructuring have been recognised for a total amount of €28.0 million.

At the date of publication of these consolidated financial statements, management had not been informed of any dispute involving material risks likely to affect the Group’s income or financial position, which have not been recorded in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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M. Other information

29. Auditors' fees

Fees of Group auditors and members of their networks are presented in the table below for the year ended 31 March 2023 and the prior year.

	PricewaterhouseCoopers				Ernst & Young			
	Amount		%		Amount		%	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Audit fees	1.3	1.4	84%	84%	1.4	1.1	90%	87%
Other services fees	0.3	0.3	16%	16%	0.2	0.2	10%	13%
TOTAL	**1.6**	**1.6**	**100%**	**100%**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**100%**	**100%**

These fees correspond to fees invoiced by the Group's auditors or accrued, for services rendered for each fiscal year. Disbursements are excluded in the figures presented in this table.

Audit fees are linked to the statutory audit of individual financial statements of Group subsidiaries and the Group consolidated financial statements (Group and subgroups).

Other non-audit services fees are linked to other services rendered by the auditors and their networks, i.e., certification for grants and for enabling the use of tax credits, comfort letters and services to help expatriates of the Group to meet their local tax filing obligations.

30. Related parties

30.1 Operating transactions with related parties

The transactions presented below do not include transactions with natural persons or companies controlled by natural persons (in particular purchases of beets). These transactions are not material.

Transactions have been carried out with the following entities:

	Sales		Purchases	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Joint Ventures				
a/ Beghin Meiji	19.4	18.2	0.0	0.0
Associates				
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	7.3	3.7	11.2	32.2
b/ France Fondants	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5

	Receivables		Payables	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Joint ventures				
a/ Beghin Meiji	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
Associates				
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	4.3	0.8	2.0	2.1
b/ France Fondants	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1

In accordance with IAS 24, the portion of the transaction carried out with joint ventures (a) and associates (b) is disclosed in the schedule.

The main related-party transactions concern certain operating activities (sales and purchases) of:

- Refineria de Olmeido, which provides refining and trading services for Tereos France;
- Beghin Meiji to which Tereos France sells fructo-oligosaccharides.

30.2 Financing transactions with related parties

The main financing transactions were carried out with the following entities:

	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Joint ventures				
a/ Beghin Meiji	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.8
Associates				
b/ QF Amenagement	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.0
b/ Sao Jose Agricultura	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
b/ France Fondants	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
b/ Cie Bourbon plastiques	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5

The amounts disclosed at 31 March 2023 concern joint ventures and correspond to current accounts used to settle operating cash flows. In accordance with IAS 24, the current account with joint ventures is disclosed in the schedule.

No material amounts of interest were received or paid to related parties for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022.

The financial assets and liabilities of related parties are classified in the statement of financial position as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current financial assets with related parties	12.6	9.6
Current financial liabilities with related parties	(4.6)	(5.8)
Non-current financial assets with related parties	0.2	0.5
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	(5.7)	(5.5)
TOTAL NET RELATED PARTY FINANCIAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	**2.4**	**(1.2)**

Reconciliation of changes in related parties with the cash flow statement

Changes in related parties are presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH RELATED PARTIES OPENING	**(1.2)**	**14.9**
Change with effect on cash	**0.6**	**(26.7)**
Change of the period	*0.6*	*(26.7)*
Change without effect on cash	**3.1**	**10.6**
Changes in scope of consolidation	*0.0*	*4.3*
Impairment	*2.2*	*7.3*
Foreign currency exchange differences	*0.9*	*(1.1)*
CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH RELATED PARTIES CLOSING	**2.4**	**(1.2)**

31. Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments given

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Guarantees given to third parties	132.2	106.6
Assets covered by commitments	28.7	21.6
Commitment to buy sugarcane	755.4	938.5

Commitments received

(millions of euros)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Guarantees given to third parties	0.0	0.5

Guarantees

The guarantees given to third parties include:

- guarantees pledged to the French authorities for agricultural purposes;
- guarantees pledged to the customs authorities;
- guarantees pledged to banks.

Assets covered by commitments

The Group pledged properties, facilities, machinery, equipment and vehicles in the amount of €28.7 million as collateral, including €16.9 million on Tereos France related to the securitisation programme and BPI term loans for the Lillers and Escaudoeuvres sites and €6.7 million as collateral for Brazilian tax claims.

Purchases of sugarcane

Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil entered into contracts for the purchase of sugarcane produced on third parties' rural properties, amounting to approximately 4.2 million tonnes per crop to be delivered between 2023 and 2029. At 31 March 2023, the total commitment is estimated at €734,7 million, based on the average price until that date of BRL 161.09 (€29.16) per tonne of sugarcane purchased.

32. Subsequent events

Commitment to purchase shares from minority shareholders

In April 2023, as part of the project to simplify its legal structure, the Group took a commitment with the minority shareholders of Tereos Agro-Industrie to purchase the shares they hold in the company, i.e., 6.93% of the capital for a total amount of approximately €85.0 million.