CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TEREOS GROUP

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Tereos

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF TEREOS GROUP

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)

ASSETS	Notes	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated*
Goodwill	16	1 063,7	1 091,8
Intangible assets	17	125,8	100,1
Property, plant and equipment	14	2 501,1	2 493,7
Investments in associates and joint ventures	12	349,6	335,6
Non-consolidated investments	24.1.3	35,0	44,7
Other non-current financial assets	24.1.4	77,7	64,5
Non-current financial assets with related parties	28.2	5,0	9,9
Deferred tax assets	8.2	52,9	47,7
Tax assets receivables	8.2	2,9	1,9
Other non-current assets	19	3,5	5,4
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4 217,2**	**4 195,3**
Biological assets	11	74,4	72,9
Inventories	10	1 026,6	1 138,4
Trade receivables	24.1.1	447,2	491,1
Other current financial assets	24.1.4	310,9	378,1
Current financial assets with related parties	28.2	27,3	23,4
Current income tax receivables	8.2	59,5	65,0
Cash and cash equivalents	24.1.2	540,3	461,8
Other current assets	19	15,1	16,2
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**2 501,4**	**2 646,9**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6 718,6**	**6 842,2**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated*
Additional paid-in capital		39,4	39,4
Reserves and retained earnings		1 667,3	2 081,1
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT		**1 706,7**	**2 120,5**
Non-controlling interests		348,4	373,6
TOTAL EQUITY		**2 055,1**	**2 494,2**
Cooperative capital	23	184,6	184,3
COOPERATIVE CAPITAL AND TOTAL EQUITY		**2 239,8**	**2 678,5**
Long-term borrowings	24.2.1	2 355,4	2 409,1
Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits	20	62,2	59,6
Long-term provisions	21	21,5	60,5
Deferred tax liabilities	8.2	22,5	53,8
Other non-current financial liabilities	24.2.3	96,7	120,1
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	28.2	6,4	6,4
Other non-current liabilities	22	21,9	21,7
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2 586,7**	**2 731,2**
Short-term borrowings	24.2.1	685,1	402,8
Short-term provisions	21	34,3	6,2
Other current financial liabilities	24.2.3	397,8	364,7
Current financial liabilities with related parties	28.2	14,1	19,3
Trade payables	24.2	696,4	597,8
Current income tax payables	8.2	6,8	11,9
Other current liabilities	22	57,8	29,7
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1 892,2**	**1 432,5**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**6 718,6**	**6 842,2**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
**Comparative information, presented in this statement and the following, has been restated from the first application of IFRS15*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF TEREOS GROUP

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	4	4 438,3	4 772,2
Cost of sales	5	(3 709,7)	(3 804,8)
Distribution expenses	5	(492,3)	(501,1)
General and administrative expenses	5	(329,8)	(331,3)
Other operating income (loss)	5	(56,5)	(31,7)
Operating income (expense)		**(150,0)**	**103,3**
Financial expenses	7	(277,1)	(331,3)
Financial income	7	119,7	187,1
Net financial income (expense)		**(157,4)**	**(144,1)**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	12	42,0	40,9
Net income (loss) before taxes		**(265,4)**	**0,1**
Income taxes	8	5,0	(18,2)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		**(260,5)**	**(18,1)**
Attributable to owners of the parent		*(242,3)*	*(23,0)*
Attributable to non-controlling interests		*(18,2)*	*4,9*

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) OF THE GROUP

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(260,5)**	**(18,1)**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*(242,3)*	*(23,0)*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*(18,2)*	*4,9*
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit liability	0,7	(1,2)
of which income tax effect	*(0,4)*	*(0,2)*
Variation of fair value of non-consolidated investments at fair value	(0,7)	
of which income tax effect	*0,1*	
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash-flow hedge reserve *	(114,8)	93,6
of which income tax effect	*25,9*	*(19,6)*
Financial investments		(0,3)
of which income tax effect		
Foreign currency translation reserve **	(45,0)	(120,1)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	**(159,8)**	**(28,0)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(420,3)**	**(46,1)**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*(387,9)*	*(44,8)*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*(32,4)*	*(1,3)*
** of which companies accounted for under the equity method*	*0,2*	*0,0*
** * of which companies accounted for under the equity method*	*3,2*	*(4,9)*

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COOPERATIVE CAPITAL AND EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Reserves	Cash-flow hedge	Actuarial gains and losses	Change in fair value of non-consolidated investments	Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated other comprehensive income	TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENTS	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	TOTAL EQUITY	Cooperative capital	TOTAL EQUITY AND COOPERATIVE CAPITAL
At 1 April 2018	2 477,0	6,7	(11,3)		(351,8)	(356,4)	**2 120,6**	373,6	**2 494,2**	184,3	**2 678,5**
Net income (loss)	(242,3)	-	-		-	-	**(242,3)**	(18,2)	**(260,5)**	-	**(260,5)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	(105,1)	0,3	(0,6)	(40,3)	(145,6)	**(145,6)**	(14,2)	**(159,8)**	-	**(159,8)**
Comprehensive income	(242,3)	(105,1)	0,3	(0,6)	(40,3)	(145,6)	**(387,9)**	(32,4)	**(420,3)**	-	**(420,3)**
Dividends	(17,8)	-	-	-	-	-	**(17,8)**	(10,2)	**(28,0)**	-	**(28,0)**
Cooperative capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	0,3	**0,3**
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	4,7	(2,4)	(0,0)	0,0	(10,3)	(12,6)	**(8,0)**	17,2	**9,1**	-	**9,1**
First application of IFRS9	(1,5)	-	-	0,9	-	0,9	**(0,5)**	0,2	**(0,3)**	-	**(0,3)**
Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	**0,5**	-	**0,5**	-	**0,5**
At 31 March 2019	2 220,5	(100,7)	(11,0)	0,4	(402,4)	(513,8)	**1 706,7**	348,4	**2 055,1**	184,6	**2 239,8**

Attributable to non-controlling interests

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Reserves	Cash-flow hedge	Actuarial gains and losses	Change in fair value of non-consolidated investments	Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated other comprehensive income	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS
At 1 April 2018	425,3	(9,0)	(0,2)	-	(42,4)	(51,6)	**373,6**
Net income (loss)	(18,2)	-	-	-	-	-	**(18,2)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	(9,7)	0,3	(0,1)	(4,7)	(14,2)	**(14,2)**
Comprehensive income	(18,2)	(9,7)	0,3	(0,1)	(4,7)	(14,2)	**(32,4)**
Dividends	(10,2)	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,2)**
First application of IFRS9	(0,2)	-	-	0,4	-	0,4	**0,2**
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	6,6	1,0	0,0	(0,0)	9,5	10,5	**17,2**
At 31 March 2019	403,3	(17,6)	0,1	0,2	(37,6)	(54,9)	**348,4**

For the year ended 31 March 2018 restated

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Reserves	Cash-flow hedge	Actuarial gains and losses	Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated other comprehensive income	TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENTS	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	TOTAL EQUITY	Cooperative capital	TOTAL EQUITY AND COOPERATIVE CAPITAL
At 1 April 2017	1 998,6	(81,6)	(10,2)	(238,3)	(330,2)	**1 668,4**	378,1	**2 046,5**	642,1	**2 688,6**
Net income (loss)	(23,0)	-	-	-	-	**(23,0)**	4,9	**(18,1)**	-	**(18,1)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	89,1	(1,1)	(109,8)	(21,8)	**(21,8)**	(6,2)	**(28,0)**	-	**(28,0)**
Comprehensive income	(23,0)	89,1	(1,1)	(109,8)	(21,8)	**(44,8)**	(1,4)	**(46,1)**	-	**(46,1)**
Dividends	(17,1)	-	-	-	-	**(17,1)**	(12,7)	**(29,8)**	-	**(29,8)**
Effect of merger of Tereos UCA in Tereos SCA	502,9	-	-	-	-	**502,9**	(0,4)	**502,5**	(469,7)	**32,8**
Cooperative capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	11,9	**11,9**
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	5,1	(0,7)	0,0	(3,7)	(4,4)	**0,7**	10,7	**11,4**	-	**11,4**
Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests	7,0	-	-	-	-	**7,0**	1,2	**8,2**	-	**8,2**
Other	3,4	-	-	-	-	**3,4**	(1,8)	**1,6**	-	**1,6**
At 31 March 2018 restated	2 477,0	6,7	(11,3)	(351,8)	(356,4)	**2 120,6**	373,6	**2 494,2**	184,3	**2 678,5**

Attributable to non-controlling interests

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Reserves	Cash-flow hedge	Actuarial gains and losses	Foreign Currency Translation	Accumulated other comprehensive income	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS
At 1 April 2017	427,9	(13,9)	(0,2)	(35,8)	(49,8)	**378,1**
Net income (loss)	4,9	-	-	-	-	**4,9**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	4,2	(0,1)	(10,3)	(6,2)	**(6,2)**
Comprehensive income	4,9	4,2	(0,1)	(10,3)	(6,2)	**(1,4)**
Dividends	(12,7)	-	-	-	-	**(12,7)**
Effect of merger of Tereos UCA in Tereos SCA	(0,4)	-	-	-	-	**(0,4)**
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	6,3	0,7	0,0	3,7	4,4	**10,7**
Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests	1,2	-	-	-	-	**1,2**
Other	(1,8)	-	-	-	-	**(1,8)**
At 31 March 2018 restated	425,3	(9,0)	(0,2)	(42,4)	(51,6)	**373,6**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS OF TEREOS GROUP

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notes	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Net income (loss)		**(260,5)**	**(18,1)**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	12	(42,0)	(40,9)
Depreciation and amortization	5.2	367,2	385,3
Gain on bargain purchase		0,0	(2,9)
Fair value adjustments on biological assets	11	20,3	38,4
Fair value adjustments through financial result		5,7	0,4
Other fair value adjustments through the statement of operations		13,6	1,2
Gain (loss) on disposals of assets		1,8	3,4
Income tax expense (income)	8	(5,0)	18,2
Net financial expenses		135,8	122,9
Impact of the changes in working capital:		223,7	39,8
of which decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		*47,4*	*156,0*
of which (decrease) increase in trade and other payables		*93,5*	*30,7*
of which decrease (increase) in inventory		*82,7*	*(146,9)*
Change in other accounts with no cash impact		18,9	38,6
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**479,5**	**586,2**
Income taxes paid		(15,9)	(34,4)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**463,7**	**551,8**
Cash paid for the acquisitions, net of cash acquired		0,1	(2,4)
of which Socacoop		*0,0*	*(1,6)*
Increase in associates and joint ventures		0,0	(29,6)
of which Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch technology Co., Ltd		*0,0*	*(12,2)*
of which Copagest		*0,0*	*(17,4)*
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(438,6)	(477,5)
Acquisition of financial assets		(9,7)	1,8
Change in loans and advances granted		2,1	(7,9)
Grants received related to assets		0,7	3,4
Financing interest received		19,5	17,4
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		4,1	12,3
Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets		0,0	0,2
Dividends received		30,7	23,3
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(391,1)**	**(459,2)**
Capital and Cooperative Capital decrease and increase		10,7	27,5
of which Tereos SCA		*0,9*	*14,2*
of which PT Tereos FKS Indonesia	3.2	*9,9*	*13,4*
Borrowings issues	24.2.1	1 236,0	1 738,5
Borrowings repayments	24.2.1	(1 036,2)	(1 686,9)
Financing interest paid		(144,1)	(143,0)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	3.1	(11,2)	(86,3)
of which Tereos Participations shares held by Unigrain		*(2,6)*	*(11,5)*
of which Tereos Participations shares held by Idia		*(8,6)*	*0,0*
of which Tereos Participations shares held by NECI		*0,0*	*(74,7)*
of which Tereos Internacional floating shares		*0,0*	*(0,1)*
Change in financial assets with related parties		43,0	(11,5)
Change in financial liabilities with related parties		(47,8)	26,8
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent		(17,8)	(17,0)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(11,1)	(12,7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**21,5**	**(164,5)**
Impact of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency		(10,1)	(31,6)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts		**84,0**	**(103,6)**
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at April 1st,	24.1.2	405,5	509,0
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at	24.1.2	489,5	405,5
Net change in cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts		**84,0**	**(103,6)**

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1. Corporate information, basis of presentation, accounting standards and use of estimates and judgments

1.1 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 11 rue Pasteur in Origny-Sainte-Benoite (02390), France.

The annual consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position of Tereos SCA and its subsidiaries (“the Group”).

The Group is primarily involved in the manufacturing and trading of sugar, alcohol, starch, and bioenergy.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 were prepared by the Company, were authorised for issue by the Executive Board at its meeting on 24 May 2019 and were examined by the Supervisory Board on 28 May 2019.

Given the specific nature of cooperative capital, the Group has presented it as a separate item in the statement of financial position, apart from long term and short-term borrowings (see note 2.21).

1.2 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 as at 31 March 2019. Over the periods presented, the standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union are similar to the standards and interpretations of mandatory application published by the IASB, with the exception of texts in the process of adoption, which has no effect on Group accounts. As a result, the Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS 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 Note 2, are consistent with those applied by the Group for the year ending 31 March 2018, with the exception of those described in paragraph 1.3 below, and resulting from the first application of the standard IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) and IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments). IFRIC interpretation 22 (Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations) and Amendment to IFRS 2 on the Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment, and the Annual Improvements to the 2014-2016 IFRS Cycles, mandatorily applicable as from 1 January 2018, have no impact on the Group's financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for biological assets, derivatives and available-for-sale assets 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 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 presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on a current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading; and
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading; and
- due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

1.3 First application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9

Implementation of IFRS 15

On 28 May 2014, the IASB issued a new standard on revenue recognition that replaces existing IFRS requirements, including IAS 11 and IAS 18, and is applicable as from 1 January 2018.
The Group has applied this standard since 1 April 2018 and has opted to apply the retrospective approach, by restating the comparative periods.

The only restatements resulting from the application of IFRS 15 correspond to reclassifications between revenue and cost of sales related to services performed for clients in the context of a contractual relationship.

The application of IFRS 15 has no effect on the cash flow provided by or used in operating, investing or financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The effects of the first application on the comparative financial information are presented below:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2018 published	Impact of IFRS 15	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	4 987,0	(214,8)	4 772,2
Cost of sales	(4 019,6)	214,8	(3 804,8)
Distribution expenses	(501,1)		(501,1)
General and administrative expenses	(331,3)		(331,3)
Other operating income (loss)	(31,7)		(31,7)
Operating income (expense)	**103,3**	**-**	**103,3**
Financial expenses	(331,3)		(331,3)
Financial income	187,1		187,1
Net financial income (expense)	**(144,1)**	**-**	**(144,1)**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	40,9		40,9
Net income (loss) before taxes	**0,1**	**-**	**0,1**
Income taxes	(18,2)		(18,2)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(18,1)**	**-**	**(18,1)**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*(23,0)*		*(23,0)*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*4,9*		*4,9*

Implementation of IFRS 9

The Group adopted IFRS 9 on 1 April 2018 taking the retrospective approach, with the option not to restate the consolidated financial statements for the previous financial year ended 31 March 2018.
IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39.

The main changes for the Group are as follows:

- The time value of the options documented as hedges must now be treated as a cost of hedging: changes in fair value of the time value are recorded in "other comprehensive income" and then recycled to the same item and at the same rate as the hedged item. Previously, they were recorded in "other financial income and expenses". The impact of retrospective restatement is close to zero.

- Classification and valuation of financial assets are now based on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the Group's business management. The category of available-for-sale financial assets, which allowed under IAS 39 for the recognition at fair value of securities in “other comprehensive income”, with recycling to profit and loss in the event of significant impairment loss or disposal, disappears under IFRS 9. The classification of financial assets whose cash flows are not only representative of the payment of principal and interest (SPPI) must be recognised at fair value through profit and loss. However, under IFRS 9, entities may, on initial recognition and on an investment by investment basis, make an irrevocable election to measure equity instruments at fair value through "other comprehensive income" without subsequent recycling in profit or loss, even in the case of disposal. Only dividends are still recognised in profit and loss.
At the transition date, the classification of financial assets was defined as follows:

  - When the equity instrument is held for trading, its remeasurements are recorded in "other financial income and expenses"
  - When the equity instrument is not held for trading and, on election, its remeasurements are recorded in "other comprehensive income".

- IFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses (ECL), compared to the previous model based on real losses.

In accordance with the standard's transitional provisions, the impacts on the opening balance sheet are presented below:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)

ASSETS	31 mars 2018 published	Impact of IFRS 9	1st April 2018 restated
Goodwill	1 091,8		1 091,8
Intangible assets	100,1		100,1
Property, plant and equipment	2 493,7		2 493,7
Investments in associates and joint ventures	335,6		335,6
Available for sales financial assets	44,7	(44,7)	-
Non-consolidated investments		34,4	34,4
Other non-current financial assets	64,5		64,5
Non-current financial assets with related parties	9,9		9,9
Deferred tax assets	47,7	0,6	48,3
Tax assets receivables	1,9		1,9
Other non-current assets	5,4		5,4
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**4 195,3**	**(9,7)**	**4 185,6**
Biological assets	72,9		72,9
Inventories	1 138,4		1 138,4
Trade receivables	491,1	(0,6)	490,5
Other current financial assets	378,1		378,1
Current financial assets with related parties	23,4		23,4
Current income tax receivables	65,0		65,0
Cash and cash equivalents	461,8		461,8
Other current assets	16,2		16,2
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**2 646,9**	**(0,6)**	**2 646,3**
TOTAL ASSETS	**6 842,2**	**(10,3)**	**6 831,9**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	31 mars 2018 published	Impact of IFRS 9	1st April 2018 restated
Additional paid-in capital	39,4		39,4
Reserves and retained earnings	2 081,1	(0,5)	2 080,6
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT	**2 120,5**	**(0,5)**	**2 120,0**
Non-controlling interests	373,6	0,2	373,8
TOTAL EQUITY	**2 494,2**	**(0,3)**	**2 493,9**
Cooperative capital	184,3		184,3
COOPERATIVE CAPITAL AND TOTAL EQUITY	**2 678,5**	**(0,3)**	**2 678,2**
Long-term borrowings	2 409,1		2 409,1
Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits	59,6		59,6
Long-term provisions	60,5		60,5
Deferred tax liabilities	53,8	0,9	54,7
Other non-current financial liabilities	120,1	(10,9)	109,2
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	6,4		6,4
Other non-current liabilities	21,7		21,7
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**2 731,2**	**(10,0)**	**2 721,2**
Short-term borrowings	402,8		402,8
Short-term provisions	6,2		6,2
Other current financial liabilities	364,7		364,7
Current financial liabilities with related parties	19,3		19,3
Trade payables	597,8		597,8
Current income tax payables	11,9		11,9
Other current liabilities	29,7		29,7
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**1 432,5**	**-**	**1 432,5**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**6 842,2**	**(10,3)**	**6 831,9**

1.4 Standards and interpretations mandatorily applicable after 31 March 2019 with no early application elected by the Group

The following standards and interpretations that are mandatorily applicable after 31 March 2019 could have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standard or Interpretation	Standard / Amendment / Interpretation Name	Effective date*
IFRS 16	Leases	01/01/2019
Amendment to IFRS9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	01/01/2019
Amendment to IAS28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	01/01/2019
Amendment to IAS19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement	01/01/2019
Annual improvements 2015-2017	Annual improvements to IFRS 2015-2017 cycles	01/01/2019

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

At the end of 2017, the Group launched its project to implement of IFRS 16 (Leases), which applies to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, 1 April 2019 for the Tereos Group. When entering into a lease agreement involving fixed payments, this standard requires that a liability be recognised on the balance sheet, measured at the discounted present value of future lease payments and offset by a right-of-use amortised over the lease term.

IFRS 16 will be applied as of 1 April 2019, using the "modified retrospective" transition approach, under which a liability is recognised at the transition date for an amount equal to the present value of the residual lease payments alone, offset by a right-of-use asset adjusted for the amount of prepaid lease payments or within accrued expenses. All the impacts of the transition will be deducted from equity. The amount of the liability depends primarily on the assumptions used for the lease term and discount rate.

The Group has implemented a dedicated IT solution to gather lease data and run the calculations required by the standard. The Group is in the process of completing its inventory of leases and gathering the information required to calculate the liability at the transition date.

The impact on the balance sheet (recognition of an asset and a financial liability) related to the application of IFRS 16 will be between € 135 million and € 185 million. If the standard had been applied at 1 April 2018, there would have been a positive impact on the Group's adjusted EBITDA for the 2018/19 year of between € 31 million and € 43 million.

For its sugar business in Brazil, the Group enteres into agricultural partnership agreements. The technical specificities of these contracts are currently being analysed by the Group and local accounting regulators. Should the parties conclude that these agreements be recognised, an additional impact on the balance sheet of a fixed asset and financial liability of between € 155 million and € 215 million could be recognised. If the standard had been applied at 1 April 2018, there would have been a positive impact on the Group's adjusted EBITDA for the 2018/19 year of between € 45 million and € 61 million.

When the modified retrospective transition approach is applied, the standard does not allow for the restatement of comparative fiscal years. Nevertheless, the Group plans to prepare restated data for the 2018/19 year for the purpose of financial communication.

1.5 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements, Management makes estimates and judgments, insofar as many elements 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 2019 may change in subsequent periods.

1.5.1 Judgments

Group Management uses estimates or judgment to define the appropriate accounting policies to apply to certain transactions when the current IFRS standards and interpretations do not specifically deal with the related accounting issues:

- As the IFRS do not provide any specific guidance for business combinations of entities under common control, the Group has applied the "pooling of interests" method when required.
- In the absence of current IFRS or interpretations on accounting for tradable emissions quotas related to schemes encouraging the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the Group applies the accounting policy described in paragraph 2.13.

1.5.2 Estimates

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

Note	Estimate	Nature of disclosure
Note 8	Income taxes	Assumptions used for the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from the carryforward of unused tax losses.
Note 11	Biological assets	Key assumptions used to determine the fair value of standing cane (estimated yield, quantity of sugar per tonne of cane, sugar price…).
Note 14	Property, plant and equipment	Assumptions used to measure property, plant & 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 18	Impairment tests	Level of grouping of CGUs for goodwill impairment test. 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 20	Pensions and other post-employment benefits	Discount rate, inflation rate, return rate on plan assets, salary increases.
Note 21	Provisions	Provisions for claims and litigation: assumptions underlying risk assessment and measurement. Provision for restructuring: measurement of significant costs.
Note 24	Financial instruments	Assumptions used to determine the fair value of the different categories of financial instruments and the calculation of expected credit losses.

2. Significant accounting principles

2.1 Consolidation

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being 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; and
- 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;
- 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; or
- to cast the majority of votes at meetings 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:
- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognizes 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.
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received.
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained.
- Recognizes any gain or loss in statement of operations.

2.2 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.

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 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 comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes 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 recognize 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 recognize 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 recognizes the amount in the statement of operations.

When an investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes 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 income statement.

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

A list of joint ventures and associates at 31 March 2018 restated and 31 March 2019 is presented in note 12.

2.3 Translation of the financial statements expressed in foreign currencies

Group entities outside the Eurozone use their domestic currency as their functional currency, with the exception of trading companies. Trading companies prepare all their financial information in U.S Dollars ("USD"), according to IAS21, since most of their operational flows are in USD.
All Group entities translate their financial statements to 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 translation" 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 case 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 prorata basis.

The average and year-end exchange rates used in translating the financial statements for the presentation currency are the following:

Foreign currency / Euro ratio			Average rate for the twelve-month period ended		End of year rate	
			31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Brazil	Real	BRL	4,38	3,74	4,38	4,08
Czech Republic	Czech Koruny	CZK	25,72	25,97	25,80	25,43
UK	Pound sterling	GBP	0,88	0,88	0,86	0,87
USA	Dollar	USD	1,16	1,16	1,12	1,23
China	Chinese yuan	CNY	7,79	7,74	7,54	7,75
Hong Kong	Hong Kong dollar	HKD	9,10	9,09	8,82	9,67
Bosnia	Convertible mark	BAM	1,96	1,96	1,96	1,96
Romania	Leu	RON	4,67	4,60	4,76	4,66
Mozambique	Mozambican Metical	MZM	70,18	71,20	71,12	76,52
Indonesia	Rupiah	IDR	16 694,97	15 617,62	15 998,64	16 933,98

2.4 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.

2.5 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured at fair value. If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess (also called Badwill) is recognised immediately in income as a gain on bargain purchase.

For each business combination, the Group decides to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition costs incurred are expensed.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives from the host contracts held by the acquiree.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the carrying amount of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be a financial asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in income or in Other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured until it is ultimately settled within equity.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Goodwill corresponding to consolidated entities is presented in the separate line “Goodwill” in the consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill for entities accounted for using the equity method is included within “Investments in associates”.

2.6 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 program 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.

2.7 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 quotas (see note 2.13); and
- qualifying development expenses.

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

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

Amortization 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 capitalization criteria outlined in the standard.

2.8 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 part of tangible assets. 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, Mozambique)	10-15 years
Fixtures and improvements to buildings	10-20 years
Bearer plant	5-6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

2.9 Impairment of assets

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.
Cash flows used as the basis for calculating value in use derive from CGU's medium-term business plans. The assumptions used for growth in total revenue and terminal cash flows are considered reasonable and consistent with market data available for each CGU.
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.

2.10 Investment subsidies

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.

Investment subsidies received by the Group are recognised as deferred income 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 public subsidies 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.

2.11 Finance leases and operating leases

The Group uses leases as a lessee. At the inception of the lease, the Group assesses the substance of the lease to determine its classification. A lease that has the effect of transferring to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset is considered a finance lease.

At inception of the finance lease, the leased asset is recognised in "Property, plant and equipment" at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of minimum future lease payments, and a corresponding debt is posted to liabilities. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the minimum future lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement if this can be measured. Otherwise the Group's marginal borrowing rate is used. The direct costs initially incurred are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment recognised in this way are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life, measured according to the same criteria as those used for fixed assets owned by the Group, or over the lease term, if shorter.

Leases that do not qualify as finance leases are classified as operating leases. Operating lease expenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Biological assets

IAS 41 – Agriculture, covers the accounting treatment of agricultural activities. Agricultural activity is the management of the biological assets 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, in accordance with IAS 16, at historical cost and recognised in the balance sheet in Property, Plant and Equipment.

2.13 Emissions quotas

The Group receives emissions quotas free of charge in some European countries under the European greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme. The quotas are received on an annual basis and in return the Group is required to remit quotas equal to its actual emissions.

In the absence of a current IFRS or interpretation on accounting for emissions quotas, the Group applies the following accounting policy:

- emission quotas 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 emission quotas 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 of the exercise;
- a provision is recognised if actual emissions exceed quotas held (allocated or purchased);
- the Group’s gas emissions within the allocated quotas have no effect on income: the expense corresponding to the consumption of emissions quotas is recorded in other operating expenses, and a subsidy is recognised in other operating income for the same amount;
- at the end of the allocation period, unused emissions quotas are written-off from intangible assets and the current liability is reversed.

2.14 Inventories

Physical inventories in the processing activities 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, stock 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 cost.

The Group has committed purchases and sales contracts for its commodities that are entered into as part of its trading and processing activities. The prices and physical delivery of the sales and purchases are fixed in the contracts. For committed purchases and sales contracts that are entered into for own use, the contracts are not recognised in the financial statements until physical deliveries take place. For committed purchases and sales contracts that are entered into as part of the trading activities, the fair value arising from the contracts are recognised in the financial statements until physical deliveries take place.
The fair value of sale and purchase commitments is booked in cost of goods sold.

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

2.15 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. So:

• financial assets whose cash flows are only representative of the payment of principal and interest 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 & loss, excepted for equity instruments (investments, ...) that are not held for trading and whose changes in value affect optionally "other comprehensive income".

These principles are reflected as follows on the assets presented in the Group's balance sheet:

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 recognize 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 that have their change in fair value recognised in financial result.

Investments are recorded at their 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.

- Loans and 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 result according to the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables are subject to impairment tests. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement 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 derecognizes receivables when the contractual right to receive the related cash flows have been transferred (i.e.sold), 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.

- Derivative financial assets

Accounting rules and policies for derivative instruments are presented in note 2.20.

2.16 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

2.17 Pension 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 the revised 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 outside 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.

2.18 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.

If the amount or maturity cannot be estimated reliably or where it is not probable that a present obligation exists, then it is a contingent liability.

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.

2.19 Financial liabilities

This category includes:

- financial liabilities at amortised cost;
- financial liabilities designated at fair value upon initial recognition;
- financial liabilities classified as held for trading, including derivative liabilities (but excluding hedging derivatives);
- commitments to purchase non-controlling interests.

- 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 compound financial instruments

Compound instruments are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the compound instruments, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-compound 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 compound 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 recognizes 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 recognizes 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 related share in reserves and income is also reflected in non-controlling interests in the financial statements.

2.20 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, on the financial assets and liabilities caption.
When they do, derivative instruments are accounted for in accordance with the cash flow hedge or the fair value hedge accounting.

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in the value of highly probable future cash flows.
A fair value hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in the value of assets and liabilities.

Qualified derivative instruments relating to foreign exchange, interest rates, commodity prices and energy prices eligible to hedge accounting are accounted as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

In the case of cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is posted directly to other comprehensive income, while the change in the fair value of the ineffective portion is recognised in income. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income items are recycled to profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item itself affects income.

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

In the case of fair value hedge, the financial assets or liabilities hedged by the derivatives are remeasured to the extent of the hedged item. Changes in value of hedged item are recognised in the income statement of the period and are offset by symmetrical changes of the derivatives.

Derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of hedging instruments are qualified as “held for trading”. Changes in the fair value of held for trading derivatives are recognised in the statement of operations.
Derivative instruments held for trading are not held for speculative purposes.

The changes in fair value of derivatives classified as "held for trading" as well as the ineffective portion of derivatives qualified as cash flow hedge are recognised in profit & 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)
- In operating expenses and income, when the underlying risk is classified as operating expenses and income (Commodities - ie raw materials, finished products, energy and operational change).

2.21 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.

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 10-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 in the statement of financial position, apart from long term and short-term borrowings.

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.

2.22 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 2.20.

The actuarial gains and losses reserve presents 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 2.17.

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.

2.23 Income taxes

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

- Current taxes

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

- Deferred taxes

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

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 acts, 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 carryforwards 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.
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.

2.24 Revenue

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

Revenue is stated net of trade discount and customer rebates, as well as net of costs relating to trade support and sales taxes (VAT, ICMS, PIS and COFINS). These amounts are estimated when net revenue is recognised, on the basis of agreements and engagements with the customers concerned.

3. Main acquisitions, disposals and changes in scope of consolidation

Acquisition of non-controlling interest

3.1. Acquisition of non-controlling interests

On December 14, 2018, following the exercise of a put option held by Unigrains and Idia Participations, the Group acquired 70,006 shares of Tereos Participations for a value of € 11.2 million.

Following this transaction, the Group owns 100% of Tereos Participations.

3.2 Capital increase of PT Tereos FKS Indonesia

In December 2018, PT Tereos FKS Indonesia has realised a capital increase of EUR 19.7 million subscribed for 50% by the Group.

After this transaction, Tereos Asia Investments still holds 50% of PT Tereos FKS Indonesia.

4. Revenue

Revenue mainly comprises sales of goods.

Revenue is broken down as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Sugar	1 839,3	1 004,1	450,5	0,0	384,7
Starch / protein	1 122,5	30,7	0,0	1 065,5	26,3
Alcohol and Ethanol	793,0	232,9	251,1	21,2	287,8
Co-products	293,0	71,7	11,8	161,9	47,6
Energy	54,8	0,0	49,7	5,1	0,0
Other	335,8	90,9	110,7	67,7	66,5
Revenue	**4 438,3**	**1 430,3**	**873,7**	**1 321,4**	**812,9**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2018 restated	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Sugar	2 295,8	1 198,8	646,9	0,0	450,1
Starch / protein	1 013,4	4,8	0,0	1 001,2	7,3
Alcohol and Ethanol	743,1	217,7	272,1	22,1	231,2
Co-products	333,3	142,8	35,6	154,9	0,0
Energy	40,7	0,0	37,2	3,5	0,0
Other	345,9	55,1	125,1	66,6	99,2
Revenue	**4 772,2**	**1 619,2**	**1 116,8**	**1 248,3**	**787,9**

5. Expenses by nature

The analysis of expenses by nature is as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018 restated
Raw materials and consumables used		(2 652,9)	(2 662,2)
Price complement		0,0	(42,3)
External expenses		(1 000,0)	(989,6)
Employee benefits expenses	5.1	(577,1)	(603,2)
Amortizations	5.2	(367,2)	(385,3)
Other	5.3	8,9	13,7
Total operating expenses		**(4 588,3)**	**(4 668,9)**
Cost of sales		(3 709,7)	(3 804,8)
Distribution expenses		(492,3)	(501,1)
General and administrative expenses		(329,8)	(331,3)
Other operating income / (expenses)		(56,5)	(31,7)
Total operating expenses		**(4 588,3)**	**(4 668,9)**

External expenses mainly concern transportation and maintenance costs and fees.

5.1 Employee benefits expenses

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Wages and salaries	(420,7)	(445,5)
Taxes on wages and salaries	(149,5)	(139,4)
Other employee expenses	(6,9)	(18,3)
Employee benefit expenses	**(577,1)**	**(603,2)**

The average Group's headcount on the period was broken down as follows:

	At 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Africa	4 853	5 450
America	9 496	9 276
Asia	365	326
Europe	6 001	5 607
Number of employees	**20 715**	**20 659**

5.2 Amortizations

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Amortization of tangible assets	(355,8)	(374,0)
Amortization of intangible assets	(11,4)	(11,3)
Amortizations	**(367,2)**	**(385,3)**

5.3 Other operating income (expenses)

The detail of the other operating income (expenses) is broken down as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Taxes	(36,3)	(50,0)
Change in fair value of derivatives	(10,2)	0,7
Provisions and depreciations	(1,1)	(4,8)
Subsidies	6,0	4,9
Other	50,5	62,9
Other operating income (expenses)	**8,9**	**13,7**

The line "Others" mainly corresponds to:

- conventional indemnities for 82 million euros, compared to 89 million euros as of 31 March 2018,
- restructuring expenses of € 15,3 million, compared to € 30 million as of March 31, 2018.
- the impairment of goodwill of the CGU Starch & Sweeteners Brazil and the impairment loss on tangible assets recorded in the CGU Sugar Mozambique for a global amount of € 19.3 million.

6. Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses for the year ended 31 March 2019 amount to € 3.8 million compared to € 5.9 million for the year ended 31 March 2018.

7. Net financial expense

7.1 Financial income and expenses

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Interest expenses	(146,7)	(143,1)
Loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through statement of operations	(5,7)	(0,4)
Fair value loss on Derivatives	(0,1)	(0,2)
Foreign exchange losses	(108,7)	(179,7)
Other financial expenses	(16,0)	(7,9)
Financial expenses	**(277,1)**	**(331,3)**
Interest income	2,1	2,2
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through statement of operations	0,1	0,0
Fair value gain on Derivatives	0,0	5,5
Foreign exchange gains	93,6	156,2
Other financial income	23,9	23,2
Financial income	**119,7**	**187,1**
NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES)	**(157,4)**	**(144,1)**
Of which: net interest income (expenses)	(144,6)	(140,9)
Of which: foreign exchange gains and losses	(15,1)	(23,5)

7.2 Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities

For the year ended 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Net interest income (expense)	Net foreign exchange income (expense)	Net gain (loss) of fair value	Others financial income / (expenses)	Total Financial Income (expenses)	Operating income (expenses)	OCI
Trade receivables		0,5			**0,5**		
Cash and cash equivalents		37,6			**37,6**		
Inventories					**0,0**	(0,8)	
Other financial assets (excluding derivatives)	2,1				**2,1**	(1,4)	
Borrowings	(146,9)	(49,4)	(5,5)		**(201,8)**		(17,5)
Trade payables		(1,0)			**(1,0)**		
Other financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	0,1	(1,3)			**(1,2)**		
Derivatives		(4,1)	(0,1)		**(4,1)**	(10,2)	(125,0)
Other	0,0	2,6		7,9	**10,5**		1,1
Total	**(144,6)**	**(15,1)**	**(5,6)**	**7,9**	**(157,4)**	**(12,4)**	**(141,4)**
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI							**25,3**
Total OCI net of taxes							**(116,1)**

For the year ended 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Net interest income (expense)	Net foreign exchange income (expense)	Net gain (loss) of fair value	Others financial income / (expenses)	Total Financial Income (expenses)	Operating income (expenses)	OCI
Trade receivables		(6,5)			**(6,5)**		
Cash and cash equivalents		(12,7)			**(12,7)**		
Inventories					**0,0**	(0,2)	
Other financial assets (excluding derivatives)	2,0				**2,0**	(5,7)	
Borrowings	(135,1)	9,8	(0,4)		**(125,7)**		27,3
Trade payables		(3,4)			**(3,4)**		
Other financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	(7,7)	(14,8)			**(22,5)**		
Derivatives		0,1	5,3		**5,4**	0,7	85,7
Other	0,0	4,0		15,3	**19,4**		(1,0)
Total	**(140,9)**	**(23,5)**	**4,9**	**15,3**	**(144,1)**	**(5,3)**	**112,1**
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI							**(19,4)**
Total OCI net of taxes							**92,7**

8. Income tax

8.1 Income tax recognised in statement of operations

The breakdown of income taxes is presented as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current income tax	**(13,5)**	**(16,0)**
Deferred income tax	**18,4**	**(2,2)**
Total	**5,0**	**(18,2)**

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.

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Net income	(260,5)	(18,1)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	42,0	40,9
Income tax income (expense)	5,0	(18,2)
Income before income tax and share of profit of associates and joint ventures	**(307,4)**	**(40,9)**
French income tax rate	*34%*	*34%*
Income tax based on Group's statutory rate	**104,5**	**13,9**
Tax losses without recognition of deferred tax assets tax loss carry forward	(34,7)	(22,2)
Use of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	1,1
Effect of different tax rates	(50,9)	(4,3)
Other non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(13,9)	(6,0)
Adjustments to reconcile income taxes	**(99,5)**	**(31,4)**
Effective income tax	**5,0**	**(18,2)**

8.2 Income tax in the statement of financial position

The positions of income and deferred taxes in the statement of financial position are as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Income tax assets	62,4	66,9
Income tax liabilities	(6,8)	(11,9)
Total current income tax	**55,6**	**55,0**
Deferred income tax assets	52,9	47,7
Deferred income tax liabilities	(22,5)	(53,8)
Total deferred income tax	**30,4**	**(6,2)**

The net deferred tax amount to € 30,4 million (assets) including € 69,3 million coming from the recognition of tax losses carried forward.

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Deferred tax assets	**52,9**	**47,7**
Deferred tax assets through the statement of operations	18,0	32,2
Deferred tax assets through other comprehensive income	34,9	15,5
Deferred tax liabilities	**(22,5)**	**(53,8)**
Deferred tax liabilities through the statement of operations	(25,9)	(52,4)
Deferred tax assets through other comprehensive income	3,4	(1,4)
Total	**30,4**	**(6,2)**

Changes in deferred taxes are presented below:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Net deferred taxes
At 31 March 2017	**69,9**
Amount charged to the statement of operations	(2,2)
Amount charged to other comprehensive income	(22,3)
Effect of change in accounting policies	0,0
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	(4,3)
Other	(47,2)
At 31 March 2018 restated	**(6,2)**
Amount charged to the statement of operations	18,4
Amount charged to other comprehensive income	14,6
Effect of change in accounting policies	(0,3)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	1,0
Other	2,9
At 31 March 2019	**30,4**

At March 2018, the line "other" corresponds to the allocation of the tax debt Refis on loss carry forwards for € 48 million.

8.3 Deferred tax assets on tax loss carry-forward

Recognised deferred tax assets arising from the carry-forward of unused tax losses are mostly located in Starch & Sweeteners Europe entities and Sugar & Energy Brazil entities.

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
N+1	5,9	3,8
N+2	15,7	11,5
N+3	10,1	14,7
N+4	11,2	13,9
N+5	12,2	4,7
N+6 and thereafter	14,4	14,7
Total	**69,3**	**63,3**

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

8.4 Unrecognised tax loss carry-forward

Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising from the carry-forward of unused tax losses amounted to € 119 million at 31 March 2019 (compared to € 93 million at 31 March 2018 restated), determined in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2.23.

9. Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income 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,
- fair value of non-consolidated investments,
- and the impact of changes in foreign exchange translation reserves during the period.

The positive impact on foreign exchange translation reserves directly reflects fluctuations in the Brazilian real during the period.

The positive impact on the fair value of financial instruments is explained in note 7.2.

10. Inventories

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Raw materials	272,1	244,5
Energy	9,6	10,8
Work in progress	196,7	225,4
Intercrop fixed costs	1,7	(0,0)
Finished and intermediate products (*)	453,4	567,5
Goods purchased for resale (**)	93,1	90,1
Inventories	**1 026,6**	**1 138,4**

(*) including fair value harvested for € 0,7 million

(**) including trading inventories at fair value for € 27,9 million

Changes in inventories are presented as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
At 31 March 2017	**1 031,9**
Change in inventories through cost of sales	135,2
Change in write-down of inventory in the statement of operations	(3,0)
Other	0,9
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(26,6)
At 31 March 2018 restated	**1 138,4**
Change in inventories through cost of sales	(106,1)
Change in write-down of inventory in the statement of operations	1,7
Other	(3,5)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(3,9)
At 31 March 2019	**1 026,6**

11. Biological assets

Changes in the net amount of biological assets are as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
As at 31 March 2017	**124,7**
Change due to harvest	(109,1)
Change in fair value	78,4
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(18,2)
Other	(3,0)
As at 31 March 2018 restated	**72,9**
Change due to harvest	(64,2)
Change in fair value	69,9
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(4,1)
As at 31 March 2019	**74,4**

Fair value adjustment recognised through statement of operation at end of March 2019 amounts to € (20,3) million (€ (38,4) million in March 2018).

Own sugarcane crushed amounted to 9,4 million tons for the period ended 31 March 2019 (8,7 million tons for the year ended 31 March 2018).

Standing Cane

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

At 31 March 2019	**Unit**	**Brazil**	**Mozambique**
Expected area to harvest	hectares	125 912	8 672
Estimated yields	tons of cane per hectare	83	55
Quantity of Total Recoverable Sugar	kg per ton of cane	136	-
Quantity of Sugar	kg per ton of sugar	-	9,2
Value of one kg of TRS	€	0,14	-
Value of one kg of Sugar	€	-	0,37
At 31 March 2018 restated	**Unit**	**Brazil**	**Mozambique**
Expected area to harvest	hectares	111 425	8 046
Estimated yields	tons of cane per hectare	84	60
Quantity of Total Recoverable Sugar	kg per ton of cane	136	-
Quantity of Sugar	kg per ton of sugar	-	10,6
Value of one kg of TRS	€	0,2	-
Value of one kg of Sugar	€	-	0,48

**Total Recoverable Sugar*

12. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Main investments in associates and joint ventures at 31 March 2019 were as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Activity	Group voting rights (in %)	Investment in associates and joint ventures	
			31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Sedalcol UK	Alcohol production	50,00%	31,1	25,2
Sedamyl and Sedamyl services	Starch production and commercialization	50,00%	100,3	95,2
Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd	Starch production	49,00%	0,6	2,8
Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	Starch production	49,00%	29,0	28,9
Other Joint ventures			15,7	15,1
Sub-total Joint ventures			**176,8**	**167,1**
Lesaffre	Sugarbeet production	37,09%	25,7	25,8
Albioma Le Gol	Energy production	35,38%	42,6	39,9
Sucrière des Mascareignes	Production and marketing of sugarcane	40,00%	25,0	23,5
Copagest	Holding	15,00%	62,4	59,6
Other Associates			17,0	19,6
Sub-total Associates			**172,8**	**168,5**
Total			**349,6**	**335,6**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Sedalcol UK	9,0	7,5
Sedamyl and Sedamyl Services	11,6	13,8
Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch technology Co. Ltd	(2,2)	(8,1)
Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch technology Co. Ltd	(0,2)	(1,6)
Other Joint ventures	8,9	8,5
Sub-total Joint ventures	**27,2**	**20,0**
Lesaffre	0,3	1,1
Albioma Le Gol	8,5	7,3
Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd	4,5	7,8
Copagest	3,0	3,3
Other Associates	(1,6)	1,4
Sub-total Associates	**14,8**	**20,9**
Total	**42,0**	**40,9**

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
At 31 March 2018 restated	**335,6**
Net result	42,0
Dividends paid	(30,2)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	2,5
Other	(0,2)
At 31 March 2019	**349,6**

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

Statement of financial position

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sedalcol UK		Sedamyl & Sedamyl services	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current assets	63,2	57,9	112,6	96,2
Non-current assets	61,2	57,5	69,9	65,7
Current liabilities	14,8	12,8	16,1	5,7
Non-current liabilities	47,4	52,2	(34,2)	(34,2)
Equity	**62,3**	**50,4**	**200,6**	**190,3**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd		Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current assets	43,1	25,1	101,8	64,4
Non-current assets	113,1	109,5	169,6	153,4
Current liabilities	107,6	80,5	114,5	64,5
Non-current liabilities	47,2	48,4	133,2	129,9
Equity	**1,3**	**5,7**	**23,7**	**23,4**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		Lesaffre	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current assets	84,0	58,9	45,6	52,4
Non-current assets	129,7	118,6	29,3	32,5
Current liabilities	55,5	33,4	8,4	13,2
Non-current liabilities	71,9	64,5	3,2	8,1
Equity	**86,3**	**79,6**	**63,3**	**63,5**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Albioma Le Gol		Copagest	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current assets	65,8	77,6	315,4	338,1
Non-current assets	204,1	193,8	249,6	218,7
Current liabilities	43,0	39,9	82,6	85,4
Non-current liabilities	106,5	118,7	66,3	74,0
Equity	**120,4**	**112,7**	**416,1**	**397,4**

Statement of operations (year ended)

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sedalcol UK		Sedamyl et Sedamyl services	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	99,1	87,5	215,3	215,1
Cost of sales	(69,6)	(64,3)	(160,5)	(157,9)
Distribution expenses	(5,9)	(1,7)	(22,0)	(21,7)
General and administrative expenses	(2,0)	(2,1)	(5,4)	(4,1)
Other operating income (loss)	0,3	0,2	3,6	5,6
Net financial income (expense)	0,4	(1,1)	1,2	0,6
Income taxes	(4,2)	(3,6)	(8,9)	(10,1)
Net income (loss)	**18,1**	**14,9**	**23,2**	**27,6**
Cash-flow hedge and employee benefit reserve	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foreign currency translation reserve	1,3	(0,7)	0,0	0,0
Total comprehensive income	**19,4**	**14,3**	**23,2**	**27,6**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd		Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	142,2	102,2	281,1	230,1
Cost of sales	(123,0)	(108,7)	(263,8)	(223,6)
Distribution expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
General and administrative expenses	(7,6)	(4,0)	(9,1)	(7,6)
Other operating income (loss)	(12,9)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Net financial income (expense)	(3,2)	(6,1)	(8,5)	(2,2)
Income taxes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Net income (loss)	**(4,4)**	**(16,6)**	**(0,3)**	**(3,3)**
Cash-flow hedge and employee benefit reserve	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foreign currency translation reserve	0,0	0,1	0,6	(1,4)
Total comprehensive income	**(4,4)**	**(16,5)**	**0,3**	**(4,6)**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		Lesaffre	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	108,5	121,7	53,9	68,4
Cost of sales	(68,0)	(61,0)	0,0	(65,5)
Distribution expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
General and administrative expenses	(15,5)	(20,8)	0,0	0,0
Other operating income (loss)	4,6	1,0	(53,1)	0,0
Net financial income (expense)	(6,6)	(5,4)	0,0	0,0
Income taxes	(11,6)	(15,9)	0,0	0,0
Net income (loss)	**11,3**	**19,6**	**0,8**	**2,9**
Cash-flow hedge and employee benefit reserve	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foreign currency translation reserve	(7,6)	(10,6)	0,0	0,0
Total comprehensive income	**3,7**	**9,0**	**0,8**	**2,9**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Albioma Le Gol		Copagest	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	133,0	118,6	428,0	415,0
Cost of sales	(72,7)	(65,8)	(396,8)	(381,5)
Distribution expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
General and administrative expenses	(24,7)	(22,6)	0,0	0,0
Other operating income (loss)	3,1	1,4	(2,7)	(0,3)
Net financial income (expense)	(2,7)	(2,6)	(3,1)	(3,0)
Income taxes	(12,0)	(8,3)	(5,4)	(8,4)
Net income (loss)	**24,0**	**20,6**	**20,0**	**21,8**
Cash-flow hedge and employee benefit reserve	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foreign currency translation reserve	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total comprehensive income	**24,0**	**20,6**	**20,0**	**21,8**

13. Material non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Country	Activity	% Non-Controlling Interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests		Profit / (Loss) allocated to non-controlling interests	
			31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Tereos Agro-Industrie and its subsidiaries	Brazil, Mozambique, Chine & Europe	Sugarcane, ethanol, energy holding and production and commercialization	20,00%	-	186,8	-	(9,5)	-
Tereos Internacional and its subsidiaries	Brazil, Mozambique, Chine & Europe	Sugarcane, ethanol, energy production and commercialization	-	21,18%	-	222,6	-	(4,5)
Tereos TTD	Czech Republic	Sugarbeet, ethanol, alcool and by-products production and commercialization	35,38%	35,38%	85,7	96,9	(2,6)	5,4

- Tereos Agro-Industrie and its subsidiaries

Tereos Agro-Industrie is a holding company that exclusively holds the shares of Tereos Internacional. Its assets and liabilities are mainly represented by those of the perimeter Tereos International (and its subsidiaries) presented below. Non-controlling interests consist of grain cooperatives and various investors.

- Tereos TTD

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

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Tereos Internacional and its subsidiaries		Tereos TTD	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current assets	1 353,4	1 205,4	111,6	124,6
Non-current assets	2 284,3	2 277,0	170,4	208,6
Current liabilities	1 027,9	967,8	68,2	66,4
Non-current liabilities	1 394,4	1 095,4	23,6	15,1
Equity	**1 215,4**	**1 419,2**	**190,2**	**251,6**
Attributable to equity holders of parent	973,5	1 150,8	104,5	154,6
Non-controlling interests - TI free float	186,8	222,6	0,0	0,0
Non-controlling interests - Nordzücker	0,0	0,0	85,7	96,9
Non-controlling interests - Other	55,1	45,8	0,0	0,0
Total non-controlling interests	**241,9**	**268,4**	**85,7**	**96,9**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Tereos Internacional and its subsidiaries		Tereos TTD	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Revenue	2 398,7	2 871,8	207,0	231,3
Cost of sales	(1 995,9)	(2 344,5)	(191,7)	(185,4)
Distribution expenses	(218,4)	(233,4)	(20,0)	(18,5)
General and administrative expenses	(200,7)	(209,8)	(3,3)	(10,1)
Other operating income (loss)	(23,9)	3,9	0,1	0,3
Net financial income (expense)	(95,6)	(107,0)	0,0	(0,5)
Share of profit of joint venture	31,8	27,9	0,0	0,0
Income taxes	13,3	(25,5)	0,9	(3,3)
Net income (loss)	**(90,7)**	**(16,6)**	**(7,0)**	**13,9**
Cash-flow hedge reserve	(57,1)	32,3	0,0	0,0
Foreign currency translation reserve	62,6	156,9	12,6	14,4
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**(85,2)**	**172,6**	**5,6**	**28,2**
Non-controlling interests - TAI / TI	(9,5)	(4,5)		
Non-controlling interests - Nordzücker			(2,6)	5,4
Non-controlling interests - Other	(0,5)	(0,4)		
Total non-controlling interests	**(10,0)**	**(4,8)**	**(2,6)**	**5,4**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	5,6	4,5	5,3	8,0

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Tereos Internacional and its subsidiaries		Tereos TTD	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	270,2	449,4	28,2	15,3
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(255,3)	(302,7)	(15,8)	(11,7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	135,6	(234,8)	(2,5)	(10,3)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**117,2**	**(87,1)**	**9,6**	**(7,1)**

14. Property, plant and equipment

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Land	Buildings	Tools, Equipment and Installations	Furnishings, IT and Transportation	Bearer plant	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Non-Current Assets in Progress	TOTAL
Gross amount at 31 March 2017	**110,1**	**1 041,1**	**4 044,4**	**143,5**	**548,8**	**44,8**	**133,3**	**6 065,9**
Additions	0,2	16,8	170,5	1,0	59,4	7,8	209,3	465,1
Reclassifications	0,3	54,4	(22,7)	6,2	2,4	0,5	(192,7)	(151,5)
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	0,3	7,1	25,0	0,0	0 ,0	0,0	0,2	32,6
Disposals	(0,4)	(7,9)	(11,7)	(5,2)	0,0	(0,3)	(9,1)	(34,7)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1,1)	(43,5)	(142,3)	(15,9)	(97,6)	(1,9)	(12,2)	(314,5)
Gross amount at 31 March 2018 restated	**109,4**	**1 068,1**	**4 063,2**	**129,5**	**513,0**	**50,9**	**128,8**	**6 062,9**
Additions	1,7	5,9	160,6	0,9	61,4	1,3	204,7	436,5
Reclassifications	7,4	49,8	(21,2)	20,8	(291,2)	(25,9)	(141,8)	(402,0)
Disposals	(0,5)	(1,6)	(23,3)	(2,0)	(0,0)	(0,3)	(0,1)	(27,8)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	(16,4)	(44,8)	(5,1)	(31,7)	1,0	(1,7)	(98,6)
Other changes	(0,0)	0,0	(0,0)	(0,0)	0,0	(0,1)	0,1	(0,1)
Gross amount at 31 March 2019	**118,1**	**1 105,7**	**4 134,5**	**144,2**	**251,5**	**26,9**	**190,0**	**5 970,9**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Land	Buildings	Tools, Equipment and Installations	Furnishings, IT and Transportation	Bearer plant	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Non-Current Assets in Progress	TOTAL
Depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2017	**(25,0)**	**(457,8)**	**(2 477,6)**	**(119,2)**	**(387,9)**	**(27,8)**	**(0,4)**	**(3 495,7)**
Amortization and depreciation expense	(1,2)	(36,0)	(280,2)	(7,7)	(49,0)	(2,0)	0,0	(376,0)
Impairment losses	0,0	0,0	(0,5)	(0,2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	(0,7)
Reclassifications	(0,0)	0,2	148,5	0,4	(2,3)	(0,4)	0,0	146,3
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	(0,1)	(6,6)	(19,3)	(0,0)	0,0	0,0	0,0	(26,0)
Eliminated on disposals	0,1	6,5	9,9	4,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	21,6
Reversal of impairment	0,1	0,9	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,1	10,1	65,5	12,9	69,7	0,5	(0,0)	158,8
Other changes	0,1	0,0	(0,0)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2018 restated	**(26,0)**	**(482,7)**	**(2 552,3)**	**(108,9)**	**(369,5)**	**(29,4)**	**(0,5)**	**(3 569,2)**
Amortization and depreciation expense	(3,8)	(37,9)	(267,7)	(7,0)	(41,3)	(0,9)	0,0	(358,6)
Impairment losses	(1,9)	(1,7)	(4,1)	(1,6)	,0	(0,2)	0,0	(9,5)
Reclassifications	0,1	0,9	99,1	(12,0)	291,2	12,5	0,0	391,8
Eliminated on disposals	0,0	1,4	20,5	1,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	23,8
Reversal of impairment	0,0	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(0,1)	4,1	20,7	4,2	23,0	(1,0)	0,0	50,9
Depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2019	**(31,7)**	**(515,5)**	**(2 683,3)**	**(123,6)**	**(96,5)**	**(18,8)**	**(0,5)**	**(3 469,8)**
Net amount at 31 March 2017	**85,1**	**583,3**	**1 566,9**	**24,3**	**160,9**	**16,9**	**132,8**	**2 570,3**
Net amount at 31 March 2018 restated	**83,4**	**585,4**	**1 510,9**	**20,6**	**143,6**	**21,5**	**128,3**	**2 493,7**
Net amount at 31 March 2019	**86,3**	**590,2**	**1 451,2**	**20,6**	**155,0**	**8,1**	**189,5**	**2 501,1**

The main additions for the year 2018/19 are as follows:

- € 52,1 million at Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil for various operating investments (€ 92,4 million in 2017/18);
- € 60,2 million at Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil for bearer plants (€ 56,8 million in 2017/18);
- € 53,3 million at Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil for maintenance costs (€ 52,8 million in 2017/18);
- € 13,4 million at Tereos Sugar France for various operating investments (€ 98,3 million in 2017/18);
- € 60,1 million at Starch & Sweeteners Europe for various operating (€ 46,6 million in 2017/18);
- € 76,8 million at Tereos Sugar France for maintenance costs (€ 31,1 million in 2017/18);
- € 19,6 million at Tereos Sugar Indian Ocean for maintenance costs (€ 18,5 million in 2017/18).
- € 26,0 million at Corporate Holding Tereos Group for various operating investments (€ 2,6 million in 2017/18).

15. Lease commitments

15.1 *Finance leases*

As 31 March 2019, there are no significant financing lease agreements.

15.2 *Operating leases*

Operating leases expenses amounted to € 51,4 million in 2019, compared with € 50,1 million in 2018.

Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil and its subsidiaries entered into lease agreements of rural properties used to produce sugarcane. These agreements are effective for the entire current sugarcane production cycle, followed by six more years (2nd cycle) with right to renewal by Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil and its subsidiaries for one more production cycle, also plus one extra year. Accordingly, these agreements can be effective through 15 December 2029.

Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil and its subsidiaries have concluded leases for vehicles, machinery and equipment for the harvesting and transport of sugar cane. These contracts have a maturity of up to 6 years.

The minimum future payments by year of maturity are as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Minimum future payments
Financial year 2019/2020	33,9
Financial year 2020/2021	22,4
Financial year 2021/2022	16,8
Next financial years until 2030/2031	95,9
Total	**169,0**

16. Goodwill

16.1 Goodwill by CGU

Goodwill has been allocated to the following cash-generating units (CGUs) for the purpose of impairment tests:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS) Cash Generating Unit	Operating segment	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar & Energy Brazil	241,0	257,9
Sugar Indian Ocean	Sugar Indian Ocean	2,7	2,7
Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	22,1	22,1
Starch & Sweeteners Brazil	Starch & Sweeteners Brazil	0,0	10,5
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	5,7	5,7
Sugar France & UK	Sugar France & UK	711,3	711,3
Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar Czech Republic	41,8	42,4
Sugar Romania	Sugar Romania	30,1	30,1
Other	Other	9,0	9,0
Total net goodwill		**1 063,7**	**1 091,8**

16.2 Changes in goodwill

Changes in goodwill were as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
Gross amount at 31 March 2017	**1 265,6**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(67,6)
Gross amount at 31 March 2018 restated	**1 198,0**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(22,6)
Gross amount at 31 March 2019	**1 175,4**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
Impairment at 31 March 2017	**(121,3)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	15,1
Impairment at 31 March 2018 restated	**(106,2)**
Impairment losses recognised in the year	(9,8)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	4,3
Impairment at 31 March 2019	**(111,7)**
Net amount at 31 March 2017	***1 144,3***
Net amount at 31 March 2018 restated	***1 091,8***
Net amount at 31 March 2019	***1 063,7***

At 31 March 2019, the Group recognised a € 9.8 million impairment loss on the goodwill of Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Brasil S.A.

17. Other intangible assets

Changes in other intangible assets over the last two years are as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Emission Quotas	Patents, licenses	Development costs	Business goodwill	Brands	Other	TOTAL
Gross amount at 31 March 2017	**17,9**	**76,9**	**33,8**	**85,8**	**55,2**	**28,4**	**298,1**
Additions	5,4	0,1	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	9,7
Non-cash additions	13,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,3
Disposals	(10,7)	(1,2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	(11,9)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	(2,0)	0,0	0,4	0,0	(0,0)	(1,6)
Reclassifications	(0,1)	3,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	1,9	5,1
Gross amount at 31 March 2018 restated	**25,7**	**76,9**	**38,1**	**86,4**	**55,2**	**30,4**	**312,6**
Additions	5,5	0,0	4,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	10,1
Non-cash additions	29,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,6
Disposals	(12,1)	(0,2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	(12,2)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(0,0)	(0,7)	0,0	(0,1)	0,0	0,0	(0,8)
Reclassifications	0,0	12,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	(3,2)	9,7
Gross amount at 31 March 2019	**48,8**	**88,9**	**42,3**	**86,3**	**55,2**	**27,7**	**349,1**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Emission Quotas	Patents, licenses	Development costs	Business goodwill	Brands	Other	TOTAL
Amortizations and impairment at 31 March 2017	**0,0**	**(61,7)**	**(27,1)**	**(83,7)**	**(5,7)**	**(25,0)**	**(203,2)**
Amortization expense	0,0	(5,9)	(3,2)	(2,2)	0,0	(0,0)	(11,3)
Disposals	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	1,2	0,0	(0,4)	0,0	0,0	0,8
Reclassifications	0,0	0,0	0,0	(0,0)	0,0	0,0	0,1
Amortizations and impairment at 31 March 2018 restated	**0,0**	**(65,3)**	**(30,3)**	**(86,3)**	**(5,7)**	**(25,0)**	**(212,5)**
Amortization expense	0,0	(8,0)	(3,3)	(0,0)	0,0	(0,1)	(11,4)
Disposals	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	(0,0)	0,5
Reclassifications	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	(0,1)	(0,1)
Amortizations and impairment at 31 March 2019	**0,0**	**(72,7)**	**(33,5)**	**(86,2)**	**(5,7)**	**(25,1)**	**(223,3)**
Net amount at 31 March 2017	***17,9***	***15,3***	***6,7***	***2,2***	***49,4***	***3,4***	***94,9***
Net amount at 31 March 2018 restated	***25,7***	***11,6***	***7,8***	***0,1***	***49,4***	***5,4***	***100,1***
Net amount at 31 March 2019	***48,8***	***16,2***	***8,7***	***0,1***	***49,4***	***2,5***	***125,8***

18. Impairment tests

18.1 Key assumptions

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

The Group calculates the recoverable value of a CGU based on forecasted future cash flows.

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

2018/2019	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Starch & Sweeteners Brazil	Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar Mozambique	Sucre Océan Indien	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia
Basis used for determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	6 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	7 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows
Growth rate used for terminal value	1,9%	4,0%	4,0%	3,3%	1,9%	2,2%
Post-tax discount rate	5,4%	12,0%	11,3%	14,0%	5,4%	9,4%
Pre-tax discount rate	6,5%	15,5%	14,8%	14,5%	6,0%	11,5%

2018/2019	China	Sugar France & UK	Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar Romania
Basis used for determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	7 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows
Growth rate used for terminal value	3,0%	1,9%	2,0%	1,9%
Post-tax discount rate	7,4%	6,2%	6,4%	7,8%
Pre-tax discount rate	8,9%	6,2%	7,5%	8,9%

2017/2018	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Starch & Sweeteners Brazil	Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar Mozambique	Sucre Océan Indien	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia
Basis used for determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	7 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	8 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows
Growth rate used for terminal value	2,0%	3,5%	3,5%	5,0%	2,0%	3,0%
Post-tax discount rate	5,5%	11,4%	10,4%	13,5%	4,8%	10,0%
Pre-tax discount rate	6,5%	14,4%	13,7%	14,0%	5,4%	12,3%

2017/2018	China	Sugar France & UK	Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar Romania
Basis used for determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	8 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows	5 years business plan discounted cashflows
Growth rate used for terminal value	2,6%	2,0%	2,5%	2,5%
Post-tax discount rate	7,9%	5,6%	6,0%	8,1%
Pre-tax discount rate	9,4%	5,6%	6,8%	9,0%

The recoverable amount is determined by reference to value in use, using the discounted future cash flows model based on CGU Management's budget estimates, reviewed by Group Management, which take into consideration assumptions related to each business, using available market data as well as past performance.

The main assumptions and estimates involved are: (i) for the sugar and ethanol activities: expected sugar and ethanol sales prices, energy as well as raw materials costs and other macroeconomic factors; (ii) for the starch activities: sales forecast of starch, sweeteners and ethanol as well as cereal and energy (gas) costs and other macroeconomic factors.

In order to take into account the business characteristics of the Starch & Sweeteners Brazil, China and Sugar Mozambique operations, and in accordance with IAS 36, Management elected to use cash flow projections respectively over a six and a seven-year period (plus a terminal value after that). The Group considers that periods are more appropriate in the context of its CGU Starch & Sweeteners Brazil, China and Sugar Mozambique, given the expected time to ramp-up their operational performance and achieve full potential.

18.2 Impairment recognised during the year

Impairment losses were recorded at 31 March 2019, respectively on the goodwill of the CGU Starch and Sweeteners Brazil for 9.8 million euros and on the tangible assets of the CGU Sugar Mozambique for 9.5 million euros.

18.3 Sensitivity analysis

The value in use of the CGUs of the Sugar Europe and Sugar International operating segments decreased (compared to the previous year) due the significant drop in sugar prices. Despite this, the value in use remains higher than the carrying value for each of these CGUs.

However, a significant change in the markets and/or external assumptions used to determine the value in use, for example an extended period of very low sugar prices, could lead the Group to reconsider the need to update its impairment tests.

During the last quarter of the 2018/2019 financial year, the sensitivity analysis of the recoverable value of the main CGUs was based on the following assumptions:

- In CGU Sugar France & UK, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for an additional impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 712 million, or decrease it by € 441 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 298 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 253 million, or decrease it by € 200 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 56 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 311 million, or decrease it by € 311 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 167 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

In the coming years, a significant and lasting decline in sugar prices compared to the projected trajectory, for example a difference of more than 10% during 3 successive years, could lead the Group to have to note an impairment loss in its accounts relating to this BU.

- In CGU Sugar Czech Republic, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore any changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 109 million, or decrease it by € 69 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 36 million, or decrease it by € 29 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 35 million, or decrease it by € 35 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

In the coming years, a significant and lasting decline in sugar prices compared to the projected trajectory, for example a difference of more than 10% during 3 successive years, could lead the Group to have to note an impairment loss in its accounts relating to this BU.

- In CGU Sugar Romania, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 10 million, or decrease it by € 7 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 7 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 3 million, or decrease it by € 3 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 3 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 3 million, or decrease it by € 3 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 3 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

In the coming years, a significant and lasting decline in sugar prices compared to the projected trajectory, for example a difference of more than 10% during 3 successive years, could lead the Group to have to note an impairment loss in its accounts relating to this BU.

- In CGU Sugar Brazil, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 193 million, or decrease it by € 147 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 24 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 70 million, or decrease it by € 61 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 52 million, or decrease it by € 52 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

- In CGU Sugar Mozambique, value in use was close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 9 million, or decrease it by € 7 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 7 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 3 million, or decrease it by € 2 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 2 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 2 million, or decrease it by € 2 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 1 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

- In CGU Sugar Indian Ocean, value in use was close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 99 million, or decrease it by € 56 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 31 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 33 million, or decrease it by € 25 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 1 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 44 million, or decrease it by € 44 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 20 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

- In CGU Starch & Sweeteners Brazil, value in use was close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 20 million, or decrease it by € 15 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 10 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 7 million, or decrease it by € 6 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 1 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 5 million, or decrease it by € 5 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

- In CGU Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia, value in use was close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point decrease or increase in the post-tax discount rate would increase the recoverable amount by € 18 million, or decrease it by € 13 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 4 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would increase the recoverable amount by € 6 million, or decrease it by € 5 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, for the terminal year of the economic model, would increase the recoverable amount by € 10 million, or decrease it by € 10 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 1 million impairment loss in the second case, all else being equal.

For the other CGUs, the Group considered it improbable that there would be a change in valuation inputs that would bring the recoverable amount below its book value.

During the last quarter of the 2017/2018 financial year, the sensitivity analysis of the recoverable value of the main CGUs was based on the following assumptions:

- In CGU Sugar France & UK, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for an additional impairment.

A one-point increase or decrease in the post-tax discount rate would decrease the recoverable amount by € 864 million, or increase it by € 487 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 188 million impairment loss in the first case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would have increased the recoverable amount by € 331 million, or decreased it by € 250 million, respectively, without triggering the recognition of an impairment loss, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate would have increased the recoverable amount by € 370 million, or decreased it by € 370 million, respectively, with the recognition, in case of a one-point decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, of a € 70 million impairment loss, all else being equal.

For the CGU Sugar France & UK, a significant decrease in the average sugar selling price assumptions retained for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 campaigns (of 15% and 22% respectively) would have decreased the recoverable amount by € 255 million, all else being equal. This would bring the recoverable amount of the CGU close to, but still above, its carrying amount.

- In CGU Sugar Czech Republic, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore any changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point increase or decrease in the post-tax discount rate would decrease the recoverable amount by € 101 million, or increase it by € 56 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 57 million impairment loss in the first case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would have increased the recoverable amount by € 39 million, or decreased it by € 29 million, respectively, with the recognition, in case of a half-point decrease in the perpetuity growth rate, of a € 30 million impairment loss, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate would have increased the recoverable amount by € 45 million, or decreased it by € 45 million, respectively, with the recognition, in case of a one-point decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, of a € 45 million impairment loss, all else being equal.

For the CGU Sugar Czech Republic, a significant decrease in the assumptions of the average sugar sales price retained for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 campaigns (by 15%) would have decreased the recoverable value by € 31 million, with the recognition of an impairment loss of € 31 million, all else being equal. In addition, a decrease in the beet purchase price assumptions from the 2019/2020 crop year (of 5%) would have increased the recoverable value of the CGU Sugar Czech Republic Sugar by € 93 million, all else being equal.

• In CGU Sugar Romania, value in use is close to the carrying amount and therefore material changes in the business and/or external assumptions retained to determine value in use would lead the Group to reconsider the need for impairment.

A one-point increase or decrease in the post-tax discount rate would decrease the recoverable amount by € 8 million, or increase it by € 6 million, respectively, with the recognition of a € 7 million impairment loss in the first case, all else being equal.

A half-point increase or decrease in the perpetuity growth rate used to determine terminal value would have increased the recoverable amount by € 3 million, or decreased it by € 3 million, respectively, with the recognition, in case of a half-point decrease in the perpetuity growth rate, of a € 5 million impairment loss, all else being equal.

A one-point increase or decrease in the EBITDA margin rate would have increased the recoverable amount by € 6 million, or decreased it by € 6 million, respectively, with the recognition, in case of a one-point decrease in the EBITDA margin rate, of a € 7 million impairment loss, all else being equal.

For the CGU Sugar Romania, a significant decrease in the average sugar sales price assumptions retained for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 campaigns (by 15%) would have decreased the recoverable amount by € 5 million with the recognition of an impairment loss of € 5 million, all else being equal. In addition, a decrease in the beet purchase price assumptions of from the 2019/2020 crop year (of 5%) would have increased in the recoverable value of the CGU Sugar Romania by € 10 million, all else being equal.

19. Other assets

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Prepaid expenses	15,1	16,2	3,5	5,4
Total	**15,1**	**16,2**	**3,5**	**5,4**

20. Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits

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.

20.1 Defined contribution plans

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

20.2 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 accident or disease (whether occupational or not).

- Major categories of plan assets

In France and Belgium, obligations are 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 shows the plan asset allocation:

Plan assets	Belgium 31 March 2019	Belgium 31 March 2018 restated
	% of plan assets	% of plan assets
Equity instruments	34%	29%
Debt instruments	47%	46%
Property	4%	4%
Other	15%	21%
Total / Average	**100%**	**100%**

Since 31 March 2018, there is no more plan allocation in France.

- 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-employments plans	Fair value of plan assets	Long-term plans	Net (Liabilities)/Assets	Employee benefits - surplus (net of assets ceilling)	Provision for pensions and others post-employment benefits
Balance at 31 March 2018 restated	**78,6**	**31,6**	**9,3**	**56,3**	**3,3**	**59,6**
Service cost (current and past)	6,0	-	(0,2)	5,8	-	5,8
Variation linked to reorganization in Europe	0,7		0,2	0,9	-	0,9
Actuarial losses / (gains)	-	-	0,1	0,1		0,1
Interest cost (income)	1,2	0,6	0,0	0,6	-	0,6
Impact of the limitation of assets not recognised under paragraph 58b	-	(0,4)		0,4		0,4
Included in profit or loss	**7,9**	**0,3**	**0,1**	**7,8**	**-**	**7,8**
Actuarial losses / (gains)	(1,0)	0,9		(1,9)	1,3	(0,6)
Other						
Included in OCI	**(1,0)**	**0,9**	**-**	**(1,9)**	**1,3**	**(0,6)**
Benefits paid by the fund	(5,7)	(3,0)	(0,1)	(2,8)		(2,8)
Contributions paid by the Group		1,8		(1,8)		(1,8)
Contributions paid by employees	0,1	0,1		-		-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	-		0,0		0,0
Other	**(5,6)**	**(1,1)**	**(0,1)**	**(4,6)**	**-**	**(4,6)**
Balance at 31 March 2019	**79,9**	**31,7**	**9,4**	**57,6**	**4,6**	**62,2**
of which plans financed in whole or in part	*27,1*					
of which plans not financed	*52,8*					

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Post-employments plans	Fair value of plan assets	Long-term plans	Net (Liabilities)/Assets	Employee benefits - surplus (net of assets ceilling)	Provision for pensions and others post-employment benefits
Balance at 31 March 2017	**80,0**	**31,3**	**9,9**	**58,5**	**3,4**	**62,0**
Service cost (current and past)	4,4		0,6	5,0		5,0
Variation liée à la réorganisation	(3,8)	0	(0,7)	(4,5)		(4,5)
Actuarial losses / (gains)	0	0	(0,1)	(0,1)		(0,1)
Interest cost (income)	1,0	0,3	0,1	0,8		0,8
Impact of the limitation of assets not recognised under paragraph 58b		(0,1)		0,1		0,1
Included in profit or loss	1,6	0,2	(0,1)	1,3		1,3
Actuarial (losses)/gains	1,1	0,2		0,9	(0,1)	0,9
Other						
Included in OCI	1,1	0,2	0	0,9	(0,1)	0,9
Benefits paid by the fund	(4,0)	(0,8)	(0,5)	(3,8)		(3,8)
Contributions paid by the Group		0,5		(0,5)		(0,5)
Exchange differences on foreign plans	(0,1)			(0,1)		(0,1)
Other	(4,1)	(0,2)	(0,5)	(4,4)		(4,4)
Balance at 31 March 2018 restated	78,6	31,6	9,3	56,3	3,3	59,6
of which plans financed in whole or in part	*28,3*					
of which plans not financed	*50,3*					

- Net 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 amount to € 57,6 million at 31 March 2019 (compared with € 56,3 million at 31 March 2018 restated), and can be analysed by country as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Belgium	0%	-4%
France	97%	100%
Italy	0%	1%
Spain	0%	0%
Other	3%	2%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

- Principal actuarial assumptions

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

	France		Belgium		Indonesia	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Discount rate (%)	1,32%	1,37%	1,45%	1,45%	8,60%	8,40%
Rate of salary increase (%)	2,50%	2,50%	3,50%	3,50%	8,00%	8,00%
Retirement age - Managerial staff	65	65	60	60	55	55
Retirement age - Non-managerial staff	62	62	60	60	55	55

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

- Sensitivity to the principal assumptions

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019
Increase of 1% in discount rate	
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	-
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(7)
Decrease of 1% in discount rate	
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	-
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	9

21. Provisions

Provisions are set aside for the following contingencies:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Restructuring	19,9	0,0	0,0	30,1
Labor	0,2	0,2	9,4	11,5
Commercial	0,2	0,4	1,4	2,8
Tax	0,0	0,0	1,2	1,7
Environment	9,8	2,1	2,0	0,0
Other	4,2	3,5	7,4	14,4
Total	**34,3**	**6,2**	**21,5**	**60,5**

Changes in provisions over the year were as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Restructuring	Social	Commercial	Tax	Environment	Other	Total
At 31 March 2017	**0,0**	**10,8**	**2,3**	**1,1**	**1,9**	**19,3**	**35,3**
Additional provisions recognised during the period	30,1	4,4	1,4	1,2	0,5	4,9	42,4
Business combinations	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2
Amounts used	0,0	(1,6)	(0,5)	(0,5)	(0,2)	(6,3)	(9,1)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	(1,9)	0,0	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,3)	(2,2)
At 31 March 2018 restated	**30,1**	**11,7**	**3,2**	**1,7**	**2,1**	**17,8**	**66,7**
Additional provisions recognised during the	6,9	1,6	0,5	0,2	10,4	4,2	23,7
Amounts used	(17,1)	(0,4)	(2,6)	(0,7)	(0,1)	(7,0)	(27,9)
Unused amounts reversed during the period	0,0	(2,6)	(0,5)	0,0	(0,8)	(2,1)	(6,0)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	0,0	(0,7)	0,0	0,0	0,0	(0,2)	(0,9)
Other	0,1	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	(1,0)	0,1
At 31 March 2019	**19,9**	**9,6**	**1,6**	**1,2**	**11,7**	**11,6**	**55,8**

The table below presents a summary of disputes with probable and possible loss involving the Group:

At 31 March 2019	Probable		Possible	
	Number of claims	Provision *	Number of claims	Claims with possible losses *
Labor	383	9,6	1 021	33,8
Tax	3	1,2	353	349,8
Environment	28	11,8	187	7,1
Other	30	33,1	77	7,5
Total	**444**	**55,8**	**1 638**	**398,2**

* In millions of EUROS

At 31 March 2018 restated	Probable		Possible	
	Number of claims	Provision *	Number of claims	Claims with possible losses *
Labor	774	11,8	1 024	55,5
Tax	5	1,8	244	428,1
Environment	13	2,0	177	12,7
Other	25	51,1	104	13,9
Total	**817**	**66,7**	**1 549**	**510,2**

* In millions of Euros

To the best of its knowledge as of the date of issue of these consolidated financial statements, Management is not aware of any disputes carrying material risks that could affect the Group’s results or financial position that have not been recognised at 31 March 2019.

Labor-related provisions

Various social disputes are ongoing in Brazil. Provisions have been set up on the basis of case-by-case assessments and amounted to € 9,6 million as of 31 March 2019.

Provisions for environmental risks

Brazil

The sugarcane industry requires constant intervention in the environment and may occasionally affect and have an influence on protected vegetation, soil water and water bodies or cause air pollution. The Group is currently party to recurrent administrative and judicial proceedings, related to sugarcane burning other than those expressly permitted by local regulations. In such cases the environmental authorities have opted to impose penalties to the Group merely based on the fact that it had purchased or harvested the sugarcane after the burning. According to the best knowledge of the Group, no major claim procedure has been identified.

Indian Ocean

The French administration requested that Tereos' two plants in the Reunion Island apply the new asbestos regulation. The costs for asbestos removal was estimated at € 1,5 million. The removal has started and the remaining provision at 31 March 2018 amounted to € 0,3 million.

France

The Group, as a former owner of land, never operated 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, the regulation of works of resorption of a treatment facility designed and carried out by the State. As such, a provision of 7,5 million euros was recorded in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Civil or commercial proceedings

The Group was assigned by one of its service providers in March 2019 due to a breakdown of commercial relations. A provision of € 1 million has been recognised in the Group's financial statements.

Tax disputes in Brazil

The Group is party to several tax cases involving mainly: (i) ICMS credits related to diesel fuel consumption linked to planting and harvesting of sugarcane; (ii) PIS/COFINS credits with not enough documentation; (iii) Social Security Tax on export performed through trading companies (indirect export); (iv) PIS/COFINS (non-cumulative) over ethanol; (v) PIS offset with judicial credits; (vi) penalty fee exemption for voluntary reporting in which possibility of prevailing was possible and for which no provisions had therefore been made; and (vii) ICMS due to reported variances between production and sales.

Reorganization project in Europe

A social plan has been established due to the reorganization project in Europe announced in October 2017 for the creation of a European Campus and a Business Service Center. As such, a residual provision of € 19,9 million is still booked as of 31 March 2019, against € 30,1 million as of 31 March 2018.

22. Other liabilities

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Emission quotas	50,2	26,8	0,0	0,0
Grants	2,7	2,6	18,6	19,6
Contracts liabilities	4,6	0,4	3,1	2,6
Other	0,3	(0,1)	0,1	(0,4)
Total	**57,8**	**29,7**	**21,9**	**21,7**

23. Cooperative capital and total equity

23.1 Cooperative capital

As the parent company of the Group is a French Agricultural Cooperative Company governed by the provisions of the Rural Code and the applicable laws, it has a variable capital.

Changes in cooperative capital over the period were as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 restated	
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of TEREOS UCA at 1st April 2017	**40 128 749**
Variation in the number of shares related to the merger of TEREOS UCA and TEREOS SCA	(19 958 754)
Number of shares issued by Tereos SCA during the year	(12 458)
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of TEREOS SCA at 31 March 2018	**20 157 537**
Nominal value of the share (Euros)	***10***
Amount of cooperative capital of TEREOS SCA as of March 31, 2018 (in millions of euros)	*202*
Number of associates at the end of the year	*12 497*

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of TEREOS SCA at 1st April 2018	**20 157 537**
Number of shares issued by Tereos SCA during the year	(342 512)
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of TEREOS SCA at 31 March 2019	**19 815 025**
Nominal value of the share (Euros)	***10***
Amount of cooperative capital of TEREOS SCA as of March 31, 2019 (in millions of euros)	*198*
Number of associates at the end of the year	*12 015*

At 31 March 2019, the amount of the uncalled subscribed capital of € 13.5 million was presented in deduction of cooperative capital. In the consolidated financial statements, this item has been presented as a deduction from share capital, which amounts to 184.6 million euros.

A description of cooperative capital is set out in note 2.21.

24. Financial assets and liabilities

24.1 Financial assets

At 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notes	Non-consolidated investment	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through statement of operations	Financial instruments qualified as cash flow hedge	Total
Trade receivables	24.1.1	-	447,2	-	-	447,2
Cash and cash equivalent	24.1.2	-	-	540,3	-	540,3
Current financial assets with related parties	28	-	27,3	-	-	27,3
Other current financial assets	24.1.4	-	270,1	29,2	11,7	310,9
Total current financial assets		**-**	**744,6**	**569,5**	**11,7**	**1 325,7**
Non-consolidated Investment	24.1.3	35,0	-	-	-	35,0
Non-current financial assets with related parties	28	-	5,0	-	-	5,0
Other non-current financial assets	24.1.4	-	72,4	4,6	0,7	77,7
Total non-current financial assets		**35,0**	**77,4**	**4,6**	**0,7**	**117,7**
Total financial assets		**35,0**	**822,0**	**574,1**	**12,4**	**1 443,5**

At 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)		Available-for sale	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through statement of operations	Financial instruments qualified as cash flow hedge	Total
Trade receivables	24.1.1	-	491,1	-	-	491,1
Cash and cash equivalent	24.1.2	-	-	461,8	-	461,8
Current financial assets with related parties	28	-	23,4	-	-	23,4
Other current financial assets	24.1.4	-	252,5	24,7	100,9	378,1
Total current financial assets		**-**	**767,0**	**486,5**	**100,9**	**1 354,4**
Available-for-sale financial assets	24.1.3	44,7	-	-	-	44,7
Non current financial assets with related parties	28	-	9,9	-	-	9,9
Other non-current financial assets	24.1.4	(0,2)	59,1	3,3	2,3	64,5
Total non-current financial assets		**44,5**	**69,1**	**3,3**	**2,3**	**119,1**
Total financial assets		**44,5**	**836,0**	**489,9**	**103,2**	**1 473,6**

24.1.1 Trade receivables

At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 restated, trade receivables were as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Gross trade receivables	469,8	507,4
Assets on contracts	0,2	0,2
Allowance	(22,8)	(16,5)
Trade receivables	**447,2**	**491,1**

Changes in trade receivables are presented as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	
At 31 March 2018 restated	**491,1**
Change in the period	(37,1)
Change in write-down of trade receivables in the statement of operations	(5,2)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(0,8)
Change due to acquisition or divestiture	0,0
Other	(0,8)
At 31 March 2019	**447,2**

As at 31 March 2019, under the Group's factoring and securitization programs, € 273 million of trade receivables have been sold, of which € 253 million have been deconsolidated in accordance with IFRS 9, receivables having been sold without recourse.

Hence, as at 31 March 2019, current receivables include € 20 million receivables sold through factoring transactions that do not meet IFRS 9 deconsolidation requirements (non-recourse disposition). These receivables are recognised as such in the statement of financial position even though they have been sold from a legal standpoint, a corresponding financial liability is recorded in the statement of financial position.

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019			31 March 2018 restated		
	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	279	-	-	203	-	-
Sold to financial institutions	273	20	253	167	5	162

In addition, the factoring program guarantee deposit amounted to € 14 million at 31 March 2019.

Past due trade receivables were as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Trade receivables	**470,0**	**507,6**
Not overdue	355,5	430,2
Overdue	114,5	77,4
Overdue from 1 to 30 days	*69,8*	*41,5*
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	*7,3*	*5,4*
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	*3,6*	*2,2*
Overdue from 91 to 180 days	*5,3*	*6,5*
Overdue from 181 to 360 days	*3,0*	*7,2*
Overdue more than 360 days	*25,5*	*14,6*
Allowance	**(22,8)**	**(16,5)**
Total	**447,2**	**491,1**

24.1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Cash and cash equivalents	540,3	461,8
Bank overdrafts (included in short term borrowings)	(50,8)	(56,4)
Net cash	**489,5**	**405,5**

At 31 March 2019, cash and cash equivalents can be analysed as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Money Market funds (SICAV)	74,3	1,3
Certificates of deposit	203,4	53,0
Term accounts or deposits	3,5	0,8
Total Cash equivalents	**281,2**	**55,1**
Cash	259,1	406,7
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	**540,3**	**461,8**

24.1.3 Non-consolidated investments

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

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018 restated
	Non-consolidated investments at fair value			Available-for-sale financial assets
	Variation by OCI	*Variation by P&L*	TOTAL	
Health For Life		*8,4*	8,4	10,0
CapAgro		*2,2*	2,2	10,2
Gardel	*4,7*		4,7	2,3
Crystalsev	*0,3*		0,3	0,3
Agricultura companies	*1,0*		1,0	1,2
DEINOVE	*0,2*		0,2	1,0
Improve	-		-	0,5
OIP subsidiaries	*12,5*		12,5	15,5
Energy consolidation	*0,8*		0,8	0,8
Bioferm Kolin	*2,8*		2,8	-
Others	*2,1*		2,1	2,9
Total	***24,3***	***10,6***	**35,0**	**44,7**

24.1.4 Other financial assets

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Tax receivables	161,2	178,6	15,8	5,8
Financial assets pledged as collateral	29,7	16,3	0,0	0,0
Derivatives	25,0	114,9	0,7	2,3
Fair value of contracts	15,8	10,7	0,0	0,0
Paid deposit	5,2	0,2	23,0	23,4
Advance payments	54,1	37,0	3,8	3,0
Trade notes and accounts receivable > 1 year	0,0	0,0	5,6	4,6
Receivables related to disposal of assets	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0
Accrued Income	7,5	10,7	0,0	0,0
Other	12,3	9,1	28,8	25,5
Other Financial assets	**310,9**	**378,1**	**77,7**	**64,5**

The breakdown of financial assets pledged as collateral is as follows:

At 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sugar & Energy Brazil	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Sugar France	Tereos Commodities France	Total
Initial margin	5,5	11,2	7,4	2,3	26,4
Margin variation	(3,9)	7,9	(8,4)	(0,7)	(5,2)
Total	**1,5**	**19,1**	**(1,0)**	**1,6**	**21,3**

At 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sugar & Energy Brazil	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Sugar France	Tereos Commodities France	Total
Initial margin	(9,1)	6,0	(9,3)	1,0	(11,3)
Margin variation	(0,2)	0,2	(0,3)	(0,3)	(0,6)
Total	**(9,3)**	**6,3**	**(9,6)**	**0,8**	**(11,9)**

At 31 March 2019, the net position of financial pledged as collateral is a net asset of € 21,3 million, consisting of € 29,7 million in assets and € 8,4 million in liabilities (cf. 24.2.3).

24.2 Financial liabilities

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

At 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notes	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of operations	Financial instruments qualified as cash flow hedge	Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests	Total
Short-term borrowings	24.2.1	654,4	0,9	29,7		685,1
Trade payables		696,4				696,4
Current financial liabilities with related parties	28.2	14,1				14,1
Other current financial liabilities	24.2.3	333,5	34,9	29,4	0,0	397,8
Total current financial liabilities		**1 698,3**	**35,9**	**59,1**	**0,0**	**1 793,3**
Long-term borrowings	24.2.1	2 295,3	0,8	59,4		2 355,4
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	28.2	6,4				6,4
Other non-current financial liabilities	24.2.3	3,0	0,0	3,7	89,9	96,7
Total non-current financial liabilities		**2 304,7**	**0,8**	**63,1**	**89,9**	**2 458,5**
Total financial liabilities		**4 003,1**	**36,6**	**122,2**	**89,9**	**4 251,9**

At 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notes	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of operations	Financial instruments qualified as cash flow hedge	Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests	Total
Short-term borrowings	24.2.1	359,4	0,1	43,2		402,8
Trade payables		597,8				597,8
Current financial liabilities with related parties	28.2	19,3				19,3
Other current financial liabilities	24.2.3	341,5	17,7	5,6	0,0	364,7
Total current financial liabilities		**1 318,0**	**17,8**	**48,8**	**0,0**	**1 384,7**
Long-term borrowings	24.2.1	2 366,7	0,5	41,8		2 409,1
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	28.2	6,4				6,4
Other non-current financial liabilities	24.2.3	18,5	0,0	0,1	101,6	120,1
Total non-current financial liabilities		**2 391,6**	**0,5**	**41,9**	**101,6**	**2 535,6**
Total financial liabilities		**3 709,6**	**18,3**	**90,7**	**101,6**	**3 920,3**

24.2.1 Borrowings

The Group's various credit facilities are presented below.

In million of Euros at 31 March 2019 INDEX	Currency	Type	Current	Non-current	Total	Average interest rate
a / LIBOR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	189,0	463,0	652,0	5,9%
b / EURIBOR	EUR	ST and LT financings	68,3	662,3	730,6	2,6%
c / CDI	BRL	Working capital and other ST/LT	7,6	192,2	199,9	6,9%
d / TJLP	BRL	Investment financing (BNDES)	18,5	122,2	140,7	9,3%
e / PRIBOR	CZK	ST financings	31,0	0,0	31,0	3,0%
f / Others			19,1	61,2	80,2	5,7%
TOTAL FLOATING			**333,4**	**1 500,9**	**1 834,3**	**4,4%**
g/ Fixed rates	EUR	LT financings	295,4	811,6	1 107,0	3,4%
	BRL	Investment financing and working capital	63,3	57,7	121,0	7,6%
TOTAL FIXED			**358,7**	**869,3**	**1 228,0**	**3,6%**
TOTAL GROSS DEBT BEFORE AMORTISED COSTS			**692,0**	**2 370,4**	**3 062,4**	**4,0%**
Amortised cost			(6,9)	(15,0)	(21,9)	
Total GROSS DEBT			**685,1**	**2 355,4**	**3 040,5**	
Cash and cash equivalent					(540,3)	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT					**2 500,2**	
Related parties' financial assets					(32,3)	
Related parties' financial liabilities					20,5	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT INCLUDING RELATED-PARTIES					**2 488,4**	

In million of Euros at 31 March 2018 restated INDEX	Currency	Type	Current	Non-current	Total	Average interest rate
a / LIBOR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	185,4	457,0	642,4	5,2%
b / EURIBOR	EUR	ST and LT financings	65,0	637,8	702,8	1,6%
c / CDI	BRL	Working capital and other ST/LT	24,3	76,7	101,0	7,0%
d / TJLP	BRL	Investment financing (BNDES)	9,2	35,7	45,0	9,8%
e / PRIBOR	CZK	ST financings	30,1	0,0	30,1	0,7%
f / Others			8,3	13,3	21,6	1,3%
TOTAL FLOATING			**322,3**	**1 220,6**	**1 542,9**	**3,7%**
g/ Fixed rates	EUR	LT financings	36,7	1 157,3	1 194,0	4,3%
	BRL	Investment financing and working capital	35,9	42,0	77,9	6,5%
	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	13,0	0,0	13,0	3,6%
TOTAL FIXED			**85,6**	**1 199,3**	**1 284,9**	**4,4%**
TOTAL GROSS DEBT BEFORE AMOTISED COSTS			**407,9**	**2 419,9**	**2 827,8**	**4,0%**
Amortised costs			(5,2)	(10,8)	(15,9)	
TOTAL GROSS DEBT			**402,8**	**2 409,1**	**2 811,9**	
Cash and cash equivalent					(461,8)	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT					**2 350,2**	
Related parties' financial assets					(33,2)	
Related parties' financial liabilities					25,7	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES					**2 342,7**	

Financings

As at 31 March 2019, the financings of the Group consist mainly of public bonds, banks financings in the form of bilateral lines and club deals, export pre-financings and factoring program.

The increase of the short, medium and long-term borrowings (consolidated amount) compared to 31 March 2018 is mainly due to (i) year-end result and (ii) a FX negative impact.

Considering the interest rate coverage, 43% of the Group's gross indebtedness as at 31 March 2019 is composed of floating rate-based borrowings, the remaining being fixed rate-based borrowings.

The average interest rate of the Group's financings as at 31 March 2019 amounts to 4.0%.

a / LIBOR-based USD-denominated financings

The total outstanding amount of LIBOR-based USD-denominated financings is USD 733 million (€ 652 million) as at 31 March 2019, most of these financings being held by the Brazilian entities.

On the one hand, in order to extend maturities on working capital financings and improve natural hedge of income from USD-denominated exports, the Group structured a significant portion of its Brazilian financing through medium-term export pre-financing contracts, denominated in USD, at LIBOR plus margin, either on a club deal basis or on bilateral basis. Most of these financings are secured by the assignment of future export receivables.

On the other hand, the Brazilian holding company, Tereos Internacional, has access to a revolving credit facility for an amount of USD 75 million (€ 67 million equivalent), that was refinanced in March 2018 for a 3-year tenor. This RCF is fully drawn as at 31 March 2019.

The debt in Mozambique is mainly denominated in USD. The outstanding amount of the bank debt as at 31 March 2019 is USD 12 million.

The sugar trading company of the Group, Tereos Commodities Suisse, has also entered into several bilateral trade finance facilities to support its operations, for a total outstanding amount of USD 50 million as of 31 March 2019.

In 2015, Tereos' 50%-held Indonesian subsidiary entered into a multi-tranche bank financing, that has been favorably amended and of which total available amount as at 31 March 2019 is USD 31 million, with respective outstanding amounts of USD 21 million related to a 5-year mid-term loan (of which a remaining capital of USD 7,1 million), and of USD 17,6 million related to a trade finance facility (out of a total available amount of USD 20 million).
In addition, in June 2018, Tereos set up a new USD 15 million revolving line of credit to finance the entity's working capital requirements. This revolving line is drawn for an amount of USD 4,4 million at 31 March 2019.
This USD envelope bears interests based on LIBOR plus margins.

b / EURIBOR-based financings

As at 31 March 2019, the total amount of the EURIBOR-based financings is € 730,6 million and most of these financings are as follows:

i - Mid-term and long-term financings

In July 2016, Tereos entered, at the top level of the Group, into a senior revolving credit facility (RCF), syndicated with a pool of 7 banking groups for a total amount of €225 million. This RCF bears interests based on EURIBOR plus margin with a maturity date in July 2021. There has been no drawdown of the RCF as at 31 March 2019 and since its set-up. This facility is unsecured.

In December 2016, to finance the needs of its Starch & Sweeteners Europe business unit, Tereos entered into a senior revolving credit facility, syndicated with a pool of 7 banking groups for a total amount of € 200 million. This RCF bears interests based on EURIBOR plus margin. Its initial maturity date was December 2021, and € 180 million out of € 200 million were extended to December 2022 pursuant to a contractual extension option exercise. The lenders benefit from a guarantee from Tereos Agro-Industrie, but this RCF is unsecured. As at 31 March 2019, the RCF is drawn for an amount of € 93 million. In addition, in December 2016, Tereos extended a bilateral mid-term facility concluded on the same entity for an amount of € 50 million, with a maturity date in December 2021.

In May 2017, to finance the working capital requirements of its Sugar France business unit, Tereos entered into a senior syndicated revolving credit facility with a pool of 11 banking groups, for an amount of € 450 million, secured by pledges over financed receivables and inventories. This credit facility bears interests based on EURIBOR plus margin, with a maturity date in May 2022. As at 31 March 2019, the RCF is drawn for an amount of € 306 million.

In February 2019, the Group successfully negotiated at Tereos Finance Groupe 1 level, a bank loan with a pool of 3 banking groups, for a total amount of € 250 million. This credit facility bears interest at EURIBOR plus a margin with a maturity date in September 2022. This line was used on 26 March 2019 as part of the partial early repayment of 50% of the bonds issued by Tereos Finance Groupe 1 in April 2013 and arriving at maturity in 2020. This facility is secured by Tereos SCA.

ii - Short-term financings

Short-term credit lines in Euro are mainly used at the Sugar France, Starch and Sweeteners Europe and Sugar Indian Ocean business units' levels, for working capital requirements financing mostly.

c / CDI-based financings of Brazilian subsidiaries (CDI-Brazilian Overnight Interbank Deposit rate)

As at 31 March 2019, the outstanding total amount of CDI-based financings is € 200 million. These CDI-based financings, denominated in BRL, are used by the Brazilian subsidiaries to finance mainly working capital requirements.

Moreover, in May 2017, Tereos successfully completed the placement of Agribusiness Receivable Certificates (*Certificados de Recebiveis do Agronegocio - CRA*) with Brazilian investors for a total amount of BRL 313 million. This 3-year financing yields 105 percent of CDI and its set-up partially replaced some BRL short-term credit facilities.
Following investors' strong demand, two new CRAs were issued during financial year 2018/19. A first CRA in two strains, including a strain of BRL 171 million based on the CDI rate at a yield of 103% CDI, refundable in two equivalent installments in October 2021 and October 2022. And a second CRA for an amount of BRL 325 million with a CDI yield of 0.7 percent and refundable in two equivalent installments in January 2024 and January 2025.

d / Medium-Term / long-Term financings of Brazilian subsidiaries, based on TJLP (Taxa de juros de longo prazo - long term state interest rate)

These medium-term/long-term financings consist of equipment financing facilities from BNDES (based on TJLP + margin + BNDES base rate). These financings are denominated in BRL for a total outstanding amount of € 140,7 million as at 31 March 2019.

e / Pribor-based financings

In the Czech Republic, Tereos uses exclusively short-term bilateral bank lines, denominated in CZK, for a total outstanding amount of € 31 million as at 31 March 2019.

f / Other financings based on floating rates

As at 31 March 2019, the total outstanding amount of other debts based on floating rates is € 80,2 million and includes mainly the following financings:

i - UMBNDES

UMBNDES-based financing refers to a specific line of BNDES financing based on a basket of currencies (average of the loans in international currencies of the BNDES - "*Cesta de moedas*") plus a margin plus BNDES base rate. The outstanding amount is € 13 million as at 31 March 2019.

ii - Factoring

Tereos set up a committed factoring program with a maturity date in March 2021, for its Starch & Sweeteners Europe business unit. As set out in note 24.1.1, receivables sold through the factoring program include € 7 million at 31 March 2019 that have not been derecognised. As such, a corresponding short-term borrowing has been recorded.

iii – Other

This line mainly includes the second strain of the CRA issued in October 2018 for an amount of BRL 221 million based on the IPCA rate at a yield of IPCS + 5,8069% refundable in two equivalent installments in October 2021 and October 2022.

g /Fixed Rate Financing

As at 31 March 2019, the total outstanding amount of fixed-rate financings is € 1,228 million and is mainly composed of the following items:

i – Euro bonds

Tereos issued:

- A public Euro-denominated bond, in June and October 2016, for a total amount of € 600 million, with an “in fine” repayment date in June 2023 and bearing interests at 4.125% per year;
- A public Euro-denominated bond, in March 2013, for a total amount of € 500 million, with an “in fine” repayment date in March 2020 (with a 12-month “at par” call option before the maturity date for the issuer) and bearing interests at 4.25% per year. Tereos has exercised this option on 26 March 2019 and has partially refunded € 250 million.

Both bonds are listed on Euronext and were placed with Investment Grade-type documentations, i.e. without financial covenant.

Moreover, Tereos also set up private bonds as follows:

- issue of bonds redeemable into new Tereos Participation shares in March 2017 for a total amount of € 70 million with a maturity date in September 2023;

- issue of bonds redeemable into new Tereos Participation shares in March 2018 for a total amount of € 70 million with a maturity date in March 2023;
- Issue of private placement bonds (euroPP) by Tereos Starch and Sweeteners Europe, in December 2018 for a total amount of € 57 million with a maturity date in December 2025.

As at 31 March 2019, the liability component of these 2 private bonds redeemable into new Tereos Participation shares amounts to € 26 million.

ii - BRL-denominated financings

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. As at 31 March 2019, the total outstanding amount is € 121 million.

Regarding the BNDES capex financings, these borrowings are secured by the pledge over the financed capex. As at 31 March 2019, the total outstanding amount of FINEM, FINAME and PCA is € 37,7 million.

Foreign currency breakdown

The foreign currency breakdown of the debt as at 31 March 2019 is as follows:

Currency	EUR	USD	BRL	CZK	Basket (EUR, USD, JPY)	Total
Millions of EUROS at 31 March 2019	1 837,7	666,5	492,8	31,0	12,5	3 040,5

Reconciliation of changes in financial debt with the cash flow statement

Changes in financial debt are presented as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Financial debt Opening	**2 811,9**	**2 996,8**
Change with effect on cash	**222,6**	**43,8**
Borrowings issues	1 236,0	1 738,5
Borrowings repayments	(1 036,2)	(1 686,9)
Change in treasury liabilities	22,8	(7,8)
Change with no effect on cash	**5,9**	**(228,7)**
Change in fair value	75,5	26,1
Effect of exchange rate on financial debt in foreign currency	(48,6)	(197,6)
"Equity" component of bonds redeemable for shares	(5,4)	(56,5)
Other	(15,5)	(0,7)
Financial debt Closing	**3 040,5**	**2 811,9**

24.2.2 Covenants

The following covenants relate to the Group and its subsidiaries.

Type at 31 March 2019	Definition	Triggering level
Net debt	TSSE Group consolidated net debt / TSSE Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 3.5
	TSSE Group consolidated net debt / TSSE Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 3.25
	Tereos SCA external debt plus external debt of holding companies except TAI and TI	< €1.5 billion
	Tereos Group adjusted net debt / Tereos Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 9.85
Gearing	TSF Group consolidated net debt / TSF Group consolidated equity	Max. 1.0
	TSEB Group consolidated net debt / TSEB Group consolidated equity	Max. 1.25
	TSEB Group consolidated net debt / TSEB Group consolidated equity	Max. 1.50
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 ratio covenants on the date of issuance of the financial statements with the exception of the covenant " TSEB Group consolidated net debt / TSEB Group consolidated equity". The Group obtained a waiver from its banks before the closing date for all the lines of credit concerned (€ 223 million) except for a line of credit (€ 27 million), which made subject to early redemption in April 2019. This line of credit is classified as current borrowings at 31 March 2019.

24.2.3 Other financial liabilities

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Taxes payables	97,6	73,8	0,1	0,1
Received deposit	47,8	58,5	0,0	0,0
Staff and social security payables	129,8	129,5	0,0	0,0
Derivatives	45,9	11,5	3,7	0,1
Fair value of contracts	18,4	11,8	0,0	0,0
Dividends payable	0,6	1,5	0,0	0,0
Accrued payables	5,9	11,0	0,0	0,0
Commitment to buy non-controlling	0,0	0,0	89,9	101,6
Other	51,7	67,1	2,9	18,3
Other financial liabilities	**397,8**	**364,7**	**96,7**	**120,1**

The line "Other" includes 23,9 million euros of debt on acquisition of fixed assets and 8,4 million euros of margin calls to brokers.

Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests

At 31 March 2019, the Group had granted unconditional commitments for the purchase of non-controlling interests, corresponding to holders of bonds redeemable in existing or new shares, for an amount of € 89,9 million (see note 24.2.1).

The liability decreased of € 11,7 million. The variation is mainly explained by the exercise of some put options (see note 3).

25. Fair value

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are the same as their carrying amounts, except for borrowings for which the fair value at 31 March 2019 is presented in the table below.

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 measures biological assets at fair value less costs of sale, if any.

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

- 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 effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs with a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

At 31 March 2019 the Group held the following items:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value	**10,5**	**30,9**	**0,0**	**41,4**
Interest rate derivatives (OTC)				
CAP	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0
Foreign exchange derivatives (OTC)				
Forwards	0,0	14,1	0,0	14,1
Commodity derivatives				
Futures (listed)	8,8	0,0	0,0	8,8
Firm commitments	0,0	15,8	0,0	15,8
Energy derivatives				
Swaps	1,7	0,0	0,0	1,7
Non-consolidated Investments			**35,0**	**35,0**
Cash and cash equivalents	**540,3**			**540,3**
Inventories at fair value	**0,0**	**27,9**	**0,0**	**27,9**
Biological assets	**0,0**	**0,0**	**74,4**	**74,4**
Financial liabilities at fair value	**(30,0)**	**(2 904,5)**	**0,0**	**(2 934,5)**
Financial debt	0,0	(2 779,7)	0,0	(2 779,7)
Foreign exchange derivatives (OTC)				
Forwards	0,0	(17,3)	0,0	(17,3)
USD borrowings qualified as CFH	0,0	(89,1)	0,0	(89,1)
Commodities derivatives				
Futures (listed)	(14,9)	0,0	0,0	(14,9)
Firm commitments	0,0	(18,4)	0,0	(18,4)
Energy derivatives				
Swaps	(15,1)	0,0	0,0	(15,1)
Total financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis	**520,8**	**(66,0)**	**0,0**	**454,8**
Total financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis		**(2 779,7)**	**109,4**	**(2 670,3)**
Total financial assets and liabilities at fair value	**520,8**	**(2 845,7)**	**109,4**	**(2 215,5)**

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 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 impacts of CVA/DVA on the group commitments is not significant at 31 March 2019.

25.1 Change in levels and focus on level 3

The methodology adopted by the Group to determine the fair value of biological assets in level 3 is presented in note 11.

During the year ended 31 March 2019, no assets and liabilities measured at fair value were reclassified from or to level 1 or level 2.

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 2018 restated	**72,9**
Gain (loss) in the statement of operations (**)	5,7*
Gain (loss) in the other comprehensive income	(4,1)
Fair value at 31 March 2019	**74,4**

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

** Included in cost of sales

25.2 Derivatives

Breakdown by type of derivative

Millions of euros, at 31 March 2019			Fair value		
		Notional Amount	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Interest rate vanilla swaps	Hedge	530,1	1,1	(0,3)	**0,8**
Interest rate vanilla swaps	Trading	0,0	0,0	0,0	**0,0**
FX forward contracts	Hedge	341,2	6,2	(5,7)	**0,5**
FX forward contracts	Trading	244,2	7,9	(11,7)	**(3,8)**
Commodities futures	Hedge	302,0	7,1	(10,1)	**(3,0)**
Commodities futures	Trading	1 917,4	1,7	(4,8)	**(3,1)**
Energy derivatives	Hedge	118,8	1,7	(15,1)	**(13,4)**
Energy derivatives	Trading	-	-	-	**-**
USD Borrowings qualified as CFH	Hedge	458,9	-	(89,1)	**(89,1)**
Total		**3 912,6**	**25,7**	**(136,8)**	**(111,1)**

In millions of euros, at 31 March 2018 restated			Fair value		
		Notional Amount	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Interest rate vanilla swaps	Hedge	106,5	0,7	(2,4)	**(1,7)**
Interest rate vanilla swaps	Trading	34,2	0,0	(0,3)	**(0,3)**
FX forward contracts	Hedge	400,2	20,1	(0,5)	**19,7**
FX forward contracts	Trading	205,0	6,8	(3,8)	**3,0**
Commodities futures	Hedge	515,1	72,3	(2,8)	**69,5**
Commodities futures	Trading	841,9	7,1	(1,8)	**5,3**
Energy derivatives	Hedge	121,2	10,2	-	**10,2**
Energy derivatives	Trading	-	0,1	-	**0,1**
USD Borrowings qualified as CFH	Hedge	612,3	-	(85,1)	**(85,1)**
Total		**2 836,4**	**117,3**	**(96,7)**	**20,7**

Derivatives impacts are presented as follows:

Change through Comprehensive Income or through statement of operations	Category	At 31 March 2019 Income / (expenses) Fair value	OCI recycling	OCI
Interest rate derivatives	Trading	0,2		
	Hedge	3,2	(1,5)	(2,6)
Foreign exchange derivatives	Trading	(2,9)		
	Hedge		(14,5)	(22,8)
	USD loan qualified as cash flow hedge		(25,2)	(17,5)
Commodity derivatives	Trading	(8,6)		
	Hedge	(1,9)	99,7	(74,4)
Energy derivatives	Trading	(0,1)		
	Hedge		9,9	(23,3)
	Total:	**(10,0)**	**68,4**	**(140,6)**
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI				25,9
	Total OCI net of taxes:			**(114,7)**
Of which OCI recycled into net revenue			49,7	(49,7)
Of which OCI recycled into cost of goods sold			24,6	(24,6)
Of which OCI recycled into financial result			(5,9)	5,9

26. Risk management

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.

26.1 Market risk management

The Group manages its financial risks centrally or at the level of each subsidiary, depending on the type of transaction. Market risks are managed through the use of derivative instruments in accordance with Group procedures.

26.1.1 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's 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 and locally for Brazil according to Group procedures.

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notional				Fair value
At 31 March 2019	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL	
Vanilla swaps	**123,4**	**407,3**	**0,0**	**530,7**	**(1,1)**
in cash-flow hedge	123,4	407,3	0,0	530,7	(1,1)
Total interest rate	**123,4**	**407,3**	**0,0**	**530,7**	**(1,1)**
- of which Euribor 1M based derivatives	0,0	50,0	0,0	50,0	(0,2)
- of which Euribor 3M based derivatives	0,8	138,1	0,0	138,1	(0,8)
- of which CDI based derivatives	9,1	34,3	0,0	43,4	0,8
- of which Libor 6M based derivatives	4,3	12,8	0,0	17,1	0,3
- of which Libor 3M based derivatives	109,2	172,1	0,0	281,3	(1,2)

At 31 March 2019, 51,5% of the Group's borrowings (based on drawdown amounts) are based on fixed rates and 48,4% on floating rates.

At 31 March 2018, 22,5% of the Group's indebtedness (based on drawn amounts) is short-term debt and 77,5% medium-and long-term.

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 summarizes financial exposures to changes in interest rates.

At 31 March 2019	Notional	Impacts in a probable scénario		Impacts in a possible scénario		Impacts in a stress scénario	
(MILLIONS OF EUROS)		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Borrowings at floating rate not hedged	958,2	(2,9)	4,0	(8,0)	9,2	(16,5)	17,8
Interest rate derivatives							
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	530,7	0,7	(0,8)	1,8	(1,9)	3,6	(3,7)
Total		***(2,2)***	***3,2***	***(6,2)***	***7,3***	***(12,9)***	***14,1***
of which impact on Statement of operations		*(2,9)*	*4,0*	*(8,0)*	*9,2*	*(16,5)*	*17,8*
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*0,7*	*(0,8)*	*1,8*	*(1,9)*	*3,6*	*(3,7)*

All floating interest rates were shocked using a change of +/- 10%, considered as reasonable based on observed market conditions. All other variables of the underlying amounts were held constant.

Underlying amounts contain unhedged borrowings taken 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, whose changes would impact other comprehensive income.

26.1.2 Foreign exchange risk management

To hedge exposures to foreign exchange risk, the Group uses derivative instruments, primarily outright forward contracts maturing in less than 12 months and USD borrowings to cover foreign exchange changes 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:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notional				Fair value
At 31 March 2019	**less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**more than 5 years**	**TOTAL**	
Forwards / NDF	**402,2**	**51,6**	**0,0**	**453,8**	**(3,2)**
in cash-flow hedge	289,6	51,6	0,0	341,2	(2,8)
at fair value through profit or loss	112,7	0,0	0,0	112,7	(0,4)
USD Borrowings qualified as CFH	**85,3**	**361,7**	**0,0**	**447,0**	**(89,1)**
Total FX	**487,5**	**413,3**	**0,0**	**900,8**	**(92,3)**
- of which USD / BRL derivatives	282,3	397,3	0,0	679,6	(90,7)
- of which EUR / USD derivatives	127,6	0,0	0,0	127,6	(1,3)
- of which EUR / GBP derivatives	11,0	0,0	0,0	11,0	(0,3)
- of which USD / IDR derivatives	7,9	0,0	0,0	7,9	(0,0)
- of which USD / ZAR derivatives	23,5	0,0	0,0	23,5	0,2
- of which EUR / CZK derivatives	31,0	16,0	0,0	47,0	(0,2)
- of which USD / INR derivatives	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
- of which USD / CHF derivatives	4,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0

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 2019	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	**(299,2)**	**(29,9)**	**29,9**	**(74,8)**	**74,8**	**(149,6)**	**149,6**
Net of financial assets and liabilities (P&L impact)	(397,5)	(39,8)	39,8	(99,4)	99,4	(198,8)	198,8
Receivables in Foreign Currency (Assets)	180,2	18,0	(18,0)	45,1	(45,1)	90,1	(90,1)
Payables in Foreign Currency (Liabilties)	(81,9)	(8,2)	8,2	(20,5)	20,5	(41,0)	41,0
FX Derivatives (including USD borrowings qualified in CFH)	**1 044,2**	**(71,2)**	**94,3**	**(221,3)**	**201,8**	**(383,1)**	**396,8**
Trading (Statement of operations impact)	244,2	(13,5)	12,9	(33,2)	32,6	(66,1)	65,5
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	800,0	(57,7)	81,5	(188,1)	169,2	(317,1)	331,3
Commodities Derivatives	**2 220,5**	**4,1**	**(4,1)**	**10,1**	**(10,1)**	**20,3**	**(20,3)**
Trading (Statement of operations impact)	1 917,4	(1,7)	1,7	(4,4)	4,4	(8,7)	8,7
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	303,1	5,8	(5,8)	14,5	(14,5)	29,0	(29,0)
Total	-	**(97,0)**	**120,1**	**(286,0)**	**266,5**	**(512,4)**	**526,1**
of which impact on Statement of operations	-	*(54,9)*	*54,3*	*(137,0)*	*136,4*	*(273,6)*	*272,9*
of which impact on other comprehensive income	-	*(42,1)*	*65,8*	*(149,0)*	*130,1*	*(239,0)*	*253,2*

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.

26.1.3 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 negotiated are mainly: raw and white sugar for Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil, Tereos Sugar France and Tereos Commodities Suisse and ethanol for 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.
Most derivatives are qualified as cash flow hedges.

Commodities and finished products transactions are executed at the subsidiary level and reviewed by the Market Risk Committees of Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil and Sugar France.

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notional				Fair value
At 31 March 2019	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL	
Futures	**2 219,5**	**1,0**	**0,0**	**2 220,5**	**(6,1)**
in cash-flow hedge	302,0	0,0	0,0	302,0	(3,0)
at fair value through profit or loss	1 917,4	1,0	0,0	1 918,5	(3,1)
Total commodities	**2 219,5**	**1,0**	**0,0**	**2 220,5**	**(6,1)**
- of which cereal derivatives	180,0	2,7	0,0	182,6	(9,1)
- of which sugar derivatives	1 994,1	(1,6)	0,0	1 992,5	1,7
- of which ethanol derivatives	45,4	0,0	0,0	45,4	1,3

Sensitivity of the statement of operations and other comprehensive income

31 March 2019	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							
Trading (Statement of operations impact)	1 872,0	(4,0)	4,0	(9,9)	9,9	(19,9)	19,9
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	120,5	(9,1)	9,1	(22,8)	22,8	(45,6)	45,6
TOTAL IMPACT SUGAR PRICE	**1 992,5**	**(13,1)**	**13,1**	**(32,8)**	**32,8**	**(65,5)**	**65,5**
Cereal derivatives							
Trading (Statement of operations impact)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	182,6	14,9	(14,9)	37,3	(37,3)	74,6	(74,6)
TOTAL IMPACT CEREAL PRICE	**182,6**	**14,9**	**(14,9)**	**37,3**	**(37,3)**	**74,6**	**(74,6)**
Ethanol derivatives							
Trading (Statement of operations impact)	45,4	2,2	(2,2)	5,6	(5,6)	11,2	(11,2)
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMPACT ETHANOL PRICE	**45,4**	**2,2**	**(2,2)**	**5,6**	**(5,6)**	**11,2**	**(11,2)**
Total	**2 220,5**	**4,1**	**(4,1)**	**10,1**	**(10,1)**	**20,3**	**(20,3)**
of which impact on Statement of operations		*(1,7)*	*1,7*	*(4,4)*	*4,4*	*(8,7)*	*8,7*
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*5,8*	*(5,8)*	*14,5*	*(14,5)*	*29,0*	*(29,0)*

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 markets 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.

26.1.4 Energy risk management

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Notional				Fair value
31 March 2019	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL	
Energy	**109,4**	**9,4**	**0,0**	**118,8**	**(13,4)**
in cash-flow hedge	**109,4**	**9,4**	**0,0**	**118,8**	**(13,4)**
at fair value through profit or loss	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Total Energy	**109,4**	**9,4**	**0,0**	**118,8**	**(13,4)**

At 31 March 2019, the Group has in its portfolio gas derivatives, diesel derivatives and coal derivatives.

31 March 2019	Notional	Impacts in a probable scénario		Impacts in a possible scénario		Impacts in a stress scénario	
(MILLIONS OF EUROS)		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Gas and coal derivatives							
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	115,9	10,2	(10,2)	25,5	(25,5)	51,1	(51,1)
Diesel derivatives							
Trading (Statement of operations impact)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-flow hedge (Other comprehensive income impact)	2,9	0,3	(0,3)	0,8	(0,8)	1,6	(1,6)
Total	**118,8**	**10,6**	**(10,6)**	**26,4**	**(26,4)**	**52,7**	**(52,7)**
of which impact on other comprehensive income		*10,6*	*(10,6)*	*26,4*	*(26,4)*	*52,7*	*(52,7)*

26.2 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity management and financing of the Group are performed by the Group Treasury Department, supporting by the operating subsidiaries.

The main principles of the Group's policy in terms of liquidity risk management rely mostly on the diversification of the financing instruments in terms of type, tenor and source of funding. 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 optimization relies on (i) external financings (short and medium terms) whose set up is generally centrally negotiated by the Group Treasury Department, allowing the optimization of the financing cost and the matching to the underlying needs, and (ii) the intercompany loans for mainly mid-term financing needs, when local regulations allow them.

During the financial year 2018/2019, the Group successfully completed the refinancing program, *inter alia*, related to (i) the establishment of a 250 million euro financing facility in February 2019, syndicated with a pool of 3 banks that allowed the early repayment of half of the Tereos bond maturing in March 2020 and (ii)), to finance its Brazilian activities, the placement of Certificados de Recebiveis do Agronegocio (CRA) with Brazilian private investors for a total amount of 707 million Brazilian reals, which allowed the Group to extend the average tenor of its financings.

Furthermore, the Group's policy aims to ensure the repayment of its future obligations, without additional financing, out of available cash and existing credit lines, for at least the next 12 months.

The Group's debt amortization profile is mainly tied to the maturities of the syndicated loans on the European and Brazilian entities and to those of the European public bonds, which final maturities are mentioned in paragraph 24.2.1 Borrowings above.

Credit lines not used and available as at 31 March 2019 amount to € 679 million, of which € 194 million have a short-term maturity.

The Group is subject to fluctuations in its level of borrowings due to the seasonal nature of its businesses (this mainly applies to sugar businesses both in Brazil and in Europe), which may generate cash surplus 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 amortizations) on outstanding financial liabilities and derivatives by maturity were as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS) 31 March 2019	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
Timetable Debt before amortised costs	692,3	341,2	309,5	547,3	969,5	202,6	3 062,4
Fixed interest payment commitments	88,8	68,3	47,2	42,1	40,9	15,2	302,6
Floating interest payment commitments	45,9	38,1	37,5	26,5	9,8	8,5	166,4
Total debts before amortised costs	**827,0**	**447,6**	**394,2**	**615,8**	**1 020,2**	**226,3**	**3 531,3**
Derivatives							
Net flows on swap	0,5	(0,3)	(0,3)	(0,1)	0,0	0,0	(0,2)
Total derivatives	**0,5**	**(0,3)**	**(0,3)**	**(0,1)**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**(0,2)**
Total interest payment commitments including derivatives	**135,2**	**106,1**	**84,4**	**68,5**	**50,7**	**23,7**	**468,8**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS) 31 March 2018 restated	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
Principal	407,9	661,6	320,8	165,9	645,5	626,0	2 827,7
Fixed interest payment commitments	81,9	127,8	82,4	55,7	41,4	36,3	425,5
Floating interest payment commitments	30,3	19,6	8,8	6,6	4,2	0,5	70,0
Total non-derivative liabilities	**520,1**	**809,0**	**412,0**	**228,2**	**691,1**	**662,8**	**3 323,2**
Derivatives	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Net flows on swap	(2,4)	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	(2,0)
Total derivatives	**(2,4)**	**0,2**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**(2,0)**
Total interest payment commitments including derivatives	**109,8**	**147,6**	**91,3**	**62,4**	**45,6**	**36,8**	**493,5**

27. Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments given (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019
Guarantees given to third parties	35,5
Assets covered by commitments	17,0
Operating leases	169,0
Commitment to buy sugarcane	633,0

Commitments received (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019
Guarantees given to third parties	17,3
Emission quotas	

Guarantees

The guarantees given to third parties include:

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

Assets covered by commitments

The Group pledged properties, facilities, machinery, equipment and vehicles for an amount of € 17 million as collateral, included € 8,5 million as collateral for tax claims.

Operating leases

Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil entered into lease agreements of rural properties used to cultivate sugarcane. This agreement is effective for the entire sugarcane production cycle (6-year term), followed by other 2 cycles. The Company can also extend the lease agreement for another production cycle, plus one extra year. Accordingly, this agreement is effective until 15 December 2029.

Tereos Sugar & Energy Brazil and its subsidiaries have concluded leases for vehicles, machinery and equipment for the harvesting and transport of sugar cane. These contracts have a maturity of up to 6 years.

Purchases of sugarcane

The Company entered into contracts for the purchase of sugarcane produced in third parties' rural properties, amounting approximately 5,6 million tons per crop to be delivered from 2019 to 2024. At 31 March 2019, the annual commitment is estimated at € 633 million, based on the average price at 31 March 2019 of R$ 81,89 (€18,71) per ton of sugarcane.

28. Related parties

28.1 Operating transactions with related parties

Transactions have been carried out with the following entities:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sales		Purchases	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Joint Ventures				
a/ Sedalcol UK	1,0	1,0	0,0	1,7
a/ Sedalcol France	25,0	23,4	0,0	0,0
a/ Sedamyl	4,2	4,3	0,1	3,6
a/ Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd	0,0	0,2	5,2	2,6
a/ Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	0,2	0,1	9,2	2,9
a/ Sedalcol EU	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,3
a/ Uniglad	13,9	12,5	0,0	0,0
a/ Uniglad UK	16,9	13,4	0,0	0,0
a/ Beghin Meiji	13,5	13,3	0,0	0,0
Associates				
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	12,7	37,2	22,9	57,2
b/ France Fondants	1,6	2,1	0,2	0,3

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Receivables		Payables	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Joint Ventures				
a/ Sedalcol UK	0,1	0,1	6,9	5,3
a/ Sedalcol France	3,6	3,0	0,0	0,0
a/ Sedamyl	0,2	0,3	25,0	26,2
a/ Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd	1,2	1,6	0,3	0,0
a/ Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	0,1	0,1	2,4	0,0
a/ Sedalcol EU	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,0
a/ Uniglad	2,5	2,1	0,0	0,0
a/ Uniglad UK	1,7	3,2	0,0	0,0
a/ Beghin Meiji	1,9	1,9	0,0	0,0
Associates				
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	0,7	1,0	2,6	2,2
b/ France Fondants	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,0

The main related-party transactions concern certain operating activities (sales and purchases) of the Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe business unit are centralised with distribution or logistics companies. Some of these transactions are conducted with joint ventures such as Sedamyl, Sedalcol France, Sedalcol EU, Sedalcol UK and Uniglad at arm's length conditions. In particular, Sedamyl sells starch-based products to Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Belgium, a distribution company that sells these products on to end customers.
In accordance with IAS 24, the portion of the transaction carried out with joint ventures (a) and associates (b) is disclosed in the schedule.

28.2 Financing transactions with related parties

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Joint ventures				
a/ Sedalcol UK	4,1	9,0	0,0	0,0
a/ Sedalcol France	0,0	0,0	4,1	10,2
a/ Sedamyl services	0,0	0,0	5,5	5,5
a/ Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co.	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
a/ Beghin Meiji	0,0	0,0	3,1	2,8
Associates				
b/ QF Amenagement	11,6	18,1	0,0	0,0
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	9,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
b/ Albioma Saint Pierre	5,8	4,3	0,0	0,0
b/ Sao Jose Agricultura	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
b/ France Fondants	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1

The amounts disclosed at 31 March 2019 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 2019 and 2018.

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current financial assets with related parties	27,3	23,4
Current financial liabilities with related parties	(14,1)	(19,3)
Non-current financial assets with related parties	5,0	9,9
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	(6,4)	(6,4)
Total net related party financial assets (liabilities)	**11,8**	**7,6**

Reconciliation of changes in related parties with the cash flow statement

Changes in related parties are presented as follows:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Current account with related parties Opening	**7,6**	**(12,1)**
Change with effect on cash	**4,8**	**(15,3)**
Change of the period	4,8	(15,3)
Change without effect on cash	**(0,7)**	**35,0**
Change in scope	0,0	30,4
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(0,7)	4,6
Current account with related parties Closing	**11,8**	**7,6**

28.3 Key management compensation and benefits

The following table discloses the compensation and benefits of the key management of Tereos SCA and its subsidiaries for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Short term employee benefits	17,0	14,4
Termination benefit	3,9	2,2
Total benefits to key management personnel	**20,9**	**16,6**

Executive compensation includes the cost of remuneration, social security contributions, retirement benefits and exceptional items of compensation, including severance pay.

29. Segment information

29.1 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, Sugar Czech Republic, Sugar Romania and Sugar UK & Ireland.
- **Sugar International**: sugarcane-based production of sugar and ethanol, that regroups the operating segments Sugar & Energy Brazil, Sugar Indian Ocean and Sugar Mozambique.
- **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 discrete 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 organizational 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 is not a financial measure defined by IFRS as a measurement of financial performance and may not be comparable to other similarly-titled indicators used by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA is provided as additional information only and should not be considered as a substitute for operating income or net cash provided by operating activities

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:

At 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Consolidated financial statements	Adjust-ments	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments
Revenue	**4 438,3**		**1 770,0**	**919,7**	**1 460,5**	**288,1**	**4 438,3**
Internal Revenue			(339,6)	(46,0)	(139,2)	524,8	(0,0)
External Revenue			1 430,3	873,7	1 321,4	812,9	4 438,3
Adjusted EBITDA	**273,8**	**0,7**	**37,2**	**168,4**	**87,4**	**(18,5)**	**274,5**
Seasonality adjustment		(0,7)	2,3	(2,1)	(0,4)	(0,5)	(0,7)
Change in fair value of biological assets	(20,3)		0	(17,9)	(2,4)	0,0	(20,3)
Change in fair value of financial instruments, of inventories and of sales and purchase commitments except on trading activities	(1,7)		(4,0)	0,3	(0,4)	2,3	(1,7)
Price complements	0,0		(2,0)	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0
Impairment of goodwill and fixed assets	(19,3)		0,0	(9,5)	(9,8)	0,0	(19,3)
Amortizations	(367,2)		(116,6)	(163,7)	(81,3)	(5,6)	(367,2)
Non-recurring items	(15,3)		(2,4)	0,0	(4,9)	(8,0)	(15,3)
Operating income (1)	**(150,0)**		**(85,5)**	**(24,4)**	**(11,8)**	**(28,3)**	**(150,0)**
Net financial income (loss)	(157,4)						
Income taxes	5,0						
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	42,0						
Net income (loss)	**(260,5)**						

(1) Excluding change in fair value of biological assets, impairment of goodwill and tangible assets and non-recurring items related to hedging transactions and the reorganization in Europe, operating profit from Sugar International amounted to +21,5 million euros and that of Starches and Sweeteners at +5,3 million euros.

At 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments	Adjust-ments	Consolidated financial statements
Operating cashflows	245,8	216,9	63,1	(62,0)	463,7		463,7
Investing cashflows	(112,9)	(189,7)	(63,0)	(25,6)	(391,1)		(391,1)
Financing cashflows	(154,1)	71,4	33,9	70,4	21,5		21,5
Capital expenditure	**117,0**	**275,6**	**96,9**	**31,1**	**520,6**		**520,6**

At 31 March 2019 (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments	Adjust-ments	Consolidated financial statements
Operating assets	**1 686,6**	**1 444,2**	**761,1**	**2 826,8**	**6 718,6**		**6 718,6**
Operating liabilities	**1 348,2**	**1 278,3**	**736,5**	**1 115,9**	**4 478,8**		**4 478,8**
Investment in associates	**8,3**	**36,2**	**145,2**	**159,9**	**349,6**		**349,6**

At 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Consolidated financial statements	Adjustments	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments
Revenue	**4 772,2**		**1 951,3**	**1 263,6**	**1 393,2**	**164,0**	**4 772,2**
Internal Revenue			(332,1)	(146,8)	(144,9)	623,8	(0,0)
External Revenue			1 619,2	1 116,8	1 248,3	787,9	4 772,2
0							
Adjusted EBITDA before price complement	**599,1**	**(4,9)**	**179,4**	**310,7**	**106,3**	**(2,2)**	**594,2**
Seasonality adjustment		4,9	1,6	3,9	0,5	(1,1)	4,9
Change in fair value of biological assets	(38,4)		0,0	(36,6)	(1,9)	0,0	(38,4)
Change in fair value of financial instruments, of inventories and of sales and purchase commitments except on trading activities	(2,6)		3,1	(2,5)	(0,2)	(2,9)	(2,6)
Price complements	(42,3)		(43,5)	0,0	0,0	1,2	(42,3)
Gain on bargain purchase	2,9		2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9
Amortizations	(385,3)		(112,9)	(186,5)	(82,0)	(3,9)	(385,3)
Non-recurring items	(30,1)		(8,0)	0,0	(15,9)	(6,2)	(30,1)
Operating income	**103,3**		**22,6**	**89,1**	**6,7**	**(15,1)**	**103,3**
Net financial income (expense)	(144,1)						
Income taxes	(18,2)						
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	40,9						
Net income (loss)	**(18,1)**						

At 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments	Adjust-ments	Consolidated financial statements
Operating cashflows	64,2	423,0	62,8	1,9	551,8		551,8
Investing cashflows	(146,8)	(217,2)	(72,9)	(22,4)	(459,2)		(459,2)
Financing cashflows	133,7	(258,7)	(34,4)	(5,2)	(164,5)		(164,5)
Capital expenditure	**149,6**	**295,2**	**84,1**	**6,3**	**535,3**		**535,3**

At 31 March 2018 restated (MILLIONS OF EUROS)	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	Total reportable segments	Adjust-ments	Consolidated financial statements
Operating assets	**1 933,3**	**1 411,7**	**701,7**	**2 795,4**	**6 842,2**		**6 842,2**
Operating liabilities	**1 404,2**	**1 082,3**	**668,3**	**1 008,9**	**4 163,7**		**4 163,7**
Investment in associates	**8,0**	**35,5**	**133,4**	**158,7**	**335,6**		**335,6**

29.2 Information by geographical area

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

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
France	1 485,9	1 598,8
Czech Republic	175,4	203,0
Indian Ocean	70,8	115,5
Other European countries	1 857,0	1 897,2
Brazil	696,9	876,8
Rest of the world	152,4	80,9
Total revenue from external customers	**4 438,3**	**4 772,2**

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
France	2 083,3	2 055,1
Czech Republic	198,1	203,4
Indian Ocean	111,9	110,4
Other European countries	223,9	213,9
Brazil	1 029,4	1 061,6
Rest of the world	96,8	88,8
Total non-current assets	**3 743,5**	**3 733,2**

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

Revenue based on the location of the external customer is summarised in the following table:

(MILLIONS OF EUROS)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018 restated
Africa	262,4	429,5
America	646,4	643,3
Europe	3 111,9	3 229,5
Rest of the world	417,6	469,9
Total sales	**4 438,3**	**4 772,2**

29.3 Information about major customers

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

30. Scope of consolidation

Company name		31 March 2019		31 March 2018 restated	
		% of interest	Consolidation Method	% of interest	Consolidation Method
Tereos SCA		Parent company		Parent company	
Agricola Rodeio	Brazil	89,55	Controlled entity	87,09	Controlled entity
Andrade Agricultura	Brazil	46,47	Controlled entity	45,20	Controlled entity
Tereos Açúcar e Energia São José S.A. (ex São José)	Brazil	89,55	Controlled entity	87,09	Controlled entity
Compania de Sena	Mozambique	84,31	Controlled entity	81,99	Controlled entity
Ercane	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Eurocanne	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Gie Utilites	France	52,43	Controlled entity	50,17	Controlled entity
Granochart	France	68,77	Controlled entity	65,81	Controlled entity
Les Vavangues	France	71,75	Controlled entity	68,65	Controlled entity
Loiret Espagne	Spain	68,77	Controlled entity	65,81	Controlled entity
Loiret France	France	68,77	Controlled entity	65,81	Controlled entity
Mascareignes Transport International	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Océan Indien Participation	France	98,45	Controlled entity	98,45	Controlled entity
PT Tereos FKS Indonesia	Indonesia	40,33	Controlled entity	38,59	Controlled entity
Sena Holding Limited	Mauritius	88,73	Controlled entity	86,29	Controlled entity
Sena Lines	Mozambique	84,35	Controlled entity	82,03	Controlled entity
Société Agricole du Nord-Est	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Societe Marromeu Limited	Mauritius	67,16	Controlled entity	65,32	Controlled entity
Sofipa	France	68,77	Controlled entity	65,81	Controlled entity
Sucrerie de Bois Rouge	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Sucrière de la Réunion	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Tereos Açúcar e Energia Andrade S.A.(ex Andrade)	Brazil	89,55	Controlled entity	87,09	Controlled entity
Tereos Açucar e Energia Brasil (ex-Guarani)	Brazil	89,55	Controlled entity	87,09	Controlled entity
Tereos Açúcar e Energia Cruz Alta S,A, (ex Cruz Alta Participacoes)	Brazil	89,55	Controlled entity	87,09	Controlled entity
Tereos Agro Industrie	France	84,14	Controlled entity	97,75	Controlled entity
Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Agricultura LTDA (ex Syral Agricola)	Brazil	80,66	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Brasil S.A. (ex-Syral Halotek)	Brazil	80,66	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Asia	Singapore	100,00	Controlled entity	98,73	Controlled entity
Tereos Asia Investment	Belgium	80,66	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Commodities Brasil	Brazil	91,54	Controlled entity	89,54	Controlled entity
Tereos Commodities France	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Commodities Kenya	Kenya	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Commodities South Africa	South Africa	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Commodities Suisse	Switzerland	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Cooperation	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Deutschland	Germany	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos do Brasil	Brazil	84,14	Controlled entity	97,75	Controlled entity
Tereos EU	Belgium	80,67	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Finance Groupe 1	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos France	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos France Services	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Iberia	Spain	60,00	Controlled entity	60,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Immobilier	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos India Private Limited	India	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Internacional	Brazil	80,66	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Italia	Italy	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Nutrition Animale	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Ocean Indien	France	72,48	Controlled entity	69,35	Controlled entity
Tereos Operations	France	100,00	Controlled entity	-	Not consolidated
Tereos Participations	France	100,00	Controlled entity	98,73	Controlled entity
Tereos PureCircle Solutions	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos Romania	Romania	98,97	Controlled entity	97,71	Controlled entity
Tereos Sena Limited	Mauritius	89,55	Controlled entity	87,09	Controlled entity
Tereos Services Europe	France	78,57	Controlled entity	-	Not consolidated
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Belgium NV (ex-Syral Belgium)	Belgium	80,67	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners DVO (ex-Tereos DVO)	France	80,67	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity

Company name		31 March 2019		31 March 2018 restated	
		% of interest	Consolidation Method	% of interest	Consolidation Method
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe SAS (ex-Tereos Syral)	France	80,67	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Iberia SAU (ex-Syral Iberia)	Spain	80,67	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners LBN (ex-Tereos Benp)	France	80,67	Controlled entity	77,18	Controlled entity
Tereos TTD	Czech Republic	62,07	Controlled entity	61,29	Controlled entity
Tereos Uk	United Kingdom	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Tereos UK & Ireland	United Kingdom	100,00	Controlled entity	98,73	Controlled entity
Tsm	France	100,00	Controlled entity	100,00	Controlled entity
Vertente	Brazil	44,78	Controlled entity	43,54	Controlled entity
Beghin Meiji	France	50,00	Joint-Venture/Equity method	50,00	Joint-Venture/Equity method
CJ-Tereos Sweeteners Europe	South Korea	50,00	Joint-Venture/Equity method	49,37	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Dongguan Yihai Kerry Syral Starch Technology Co. Ltd	China	39,53	Joint-Venture/Equity method	37,82	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Liaoning Yihai Kerry Tereos Starch Technology Co. Ltd	China	39,53	Joint-Venture/Equity method	37,82	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Magnolia	Bosnia	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Sedalcol France	France	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Sedalcol EU	Belgium	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Sedalcol UK	United Kingdom	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Sedamyl	Italy	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Sedamyl Services	Irland	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Uniglad	Italy	40,74	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,98	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Uniglad UK	United Kingdom	40,33	Joint-Venture/Equity method	38,59	Joint-Venture/Equity method
Albioma Le Gol	France	34,84	Associates / Equity method	34,84	Associates / Equity method
Albioma Saint Pierre	France	29,54	Associates / Equity method	29,54	Associates / Equity method
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira	Brazil	3,96	Associates / Equity method	3,85	Associates / Equity method
Copagest	Luxembourg	15,00	Associates / Equity method	15,00	Associates / Equity method
France Fondants	France	40,00	Associates / Equity method	40,00	Associates / Equity method
France Luzerne	France	32,76	Associates / Equity method	32,76	Associates / Equity method
Lesaffre	France	37,09	Associates / Equity method	36,62	Associates / Equity method
Refineria de Olmeido	Spain	50,00	Associates / Equity method	49,37	Associates / Equity method
Sao Jose Agricultura	Brazil	28,66	Associates / Equity method	27,87	Associates / Equity method
Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd	Mauritius	28,99	Associates / Equity method	27,74	Associates / Equity method
Teapar	Brazil	31,34	Associates / Equity method	30,48	Associates / Equity method