



**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

TEREOS GROUP

For the year ended 31 March 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF TEREOS GROUP

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	For the year ended	
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024 restated*
Revenue	10	5,930.2	7,143.0
Cost of sales	11	(5,277.6)	(5,935.2)
General and administrative expenses	11	(349.1)	(367.9)
Other operating income (expense)	11	80.3	(51.1)
Operating income (expense)		383.8	788.8
Financial expenses	22	(325.9)	(340.7)
Financial income	22	117.0	104.6
Net financial income (expense)		(208.9)	(236.1)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	20.1	19.6	25.7
Net income (loss) before taxes		194.5	578.4
Income taxes	27.1	(63.1)	(130.4)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		131.3	448.1
<i>Attributable to owners of the parent</i>		<i>104.0</i>	<i>404.9</i>
<i>Attributable to non-controlling interests</i>		<i>27.4</i>	<i>43.1</i>

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

* Comparative information, presented in this statement and the following statements, has been restated to reflect changes to the presentation of the income statement (note 2.6).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) OF TEREOS GROUP

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
NET INCOME (LOSS)	131.3	448.1
<i>Attributable to owners of the parent</i>	104.0	404.9
<i>Attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	27.4	43.1
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit liability	6.6	(0.6)
<i>of which income tax effect</i>	(1.0)	0.2
Changes in fair value of non-consolidated investments at fair value	0.5	1.6
<i>of which income tax effect</i>	(0.2)	(0.3)
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash-flow hedge reserve *	72.9	131.2
<i>of which income tax effect</i>	(22.0)	(31.4)
Foreign currency translation reserve **	(57.4)	(24.1)
Other comprehensive income (OCI) (loss), net of taxes	22.6	108.1
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	154.0	556.2
<i>Attributable to owners of the parent</i>	130.6	524.6
<i>Attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	23.4	31.7
* <i>Of which companies accounted for under the equity method</i>	0.0	(0.1)
** <i>Of which companies accounted for under the equity method</i>	(0.0)	(5.3)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF TEREOS GROUP

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Goodwill	17.1	922.1	937.2
Intangible assets	17.3	232.8	222.1
Property, plant and equipment	18	2,436.3	2,352.4
Investments in associates and joint ventures	20.1	116.6	116.4
Non-consolidated investments	20.2	44.3	37.1
Other non-current financial assets	23.2	77.6	91.2
Non-current financial assets with related parties	31.2	3.2	0.2
Deferred tax assets	28	59.6	105.6
Non-current income tax receivables	28	1.3	0.0
Other non-current assets		6.6	8.1
Total non-current assets		3,900.5	3,870.3
Biological assets	21	112.3	143.5
Inventories	13.1	1,229.8	1,418.5
Trade receivables	13.2	408.1	575.0
Other current financial assets	23.2	361.6	469.1
Current financial assets with related parties	31.2	0.0	6.8
Current income tax receivables	28	28.0	40.0
Cash and cash equivalents	23.6	477.8	601.1
Other current assets		14.2	14.5
Total current assets		2,631.9	3,268.4
TOTAL ASSETS		6,532.4	7,138.8

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Additional paid-in capital		39.4	39.4
Reserves and retained earnings		1,910.8	1,844.8
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		1,950.2	1,884.1
Non-controlling interests		229.7	218.9
Total equity		2,179.9	2,103.0
Cooperative capital	25	151.8	158.8
Cooperative capital and total equity		2,331.7	2,261.8
Long-term borrowings	23.7	2,169.6	2,478.7
Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits	15.3	61.0	62.3
Long-term provisions	29	33.0	51.9
Deferred tax liabilities	28	44.0	42.6
Other non-current financial liabilities	23.3	15.6	33.9
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	31.2	6.5	5.2
Other non-current liabilities		30.0	26.5
Non-current liabilities		2,359.6	2,701.1
Short-term borrowings	23.7	527.7	493.2
Short-term provisions	29	45.2	69.3
Other current financial liabilities	23.3	443.3	571.1
Current financial liabilities with related parties	31.2	10.1	7.2
Trade payables	13.3	628.5	773.0
Current income tax payables	28	77.9	158.9
Other current liabilities	17.2	108.4	103.1
Current liabilities		1,841.1	2,175.9
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,532.4	7,138.8

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COOPERATIVE CAPITAL AND EQUITY

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Total equity attributable to the parent	Total equity attributable to NCI	Total equity	Cooperative capital	Coop. capital & total equity
At 1 April 2023	1,299.6	371.0	1,670.6	176.0	1,846.6
Net income (loss)	404.9	43.1	448.1	0.0	448.1
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	119.6	(11.5)	108.1	0.0	108.1
Comprehensive income (loss)	524.6	31.7	556.2	0.0	556.2
Dividends	(4.8)	(4.6)	(9.4)	0.0	(9.4)
Change in cooperative capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	(17.2)	(17.2)
Other	64.8	(179.2)	(114.4)	0.0	(114.4)
At 31 March 2024	1,884.1	218.9	2,103.0	158.8	2,261.8
Net income (loss)	104.0	27.4	131.3	0.0	131.3
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	26.6	(4.0)	22.6	0.0	22.6
Comprehensive income (loss)	130.6	23.4	154.0	0.0	154.0
Dividends	(66.5)	(11.9)	(78.4)	0.0	(78.4)
Change in cooperative capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
Other	2.0	(0.6)	1.4	0.0	1.4
At 31 March 2025	1,950.2	229.7	2,179.9	151.8	2,331.7

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Reserves	Cash-flow hedge	Actuarial gains and losses	Fair-value non- consolidate d investments	Foreign currency translation	Accumulated OCI	Total equity
At 1 April 2023	2,113.1	(191.7)	0.9	2.8	(625.6)	(813.5)	1,299.6
Net income (loss)	404.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	404.9
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	132.2	(0.6)	1.5	(13.5)	119.6	119.6
Comprehensive income (loss)	404.9	132.2	(0.6)	1.5	(13.5)	119.6	524.6
Dividends	(4.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.8)
Change in scope of consolidation	148.7	(21.0)	0.7	0.6	(34.9)	(54.5)	94.2
Other changes in equity	(29.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	(0.4)	(29.4)
At 31 March 2024	2,632.9	(80.4)	1.0	5.0	(674.4)	(748.8)	1,884.1
Net income (loss)	104.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.0
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	73.3	6.7	0.5	(53.9)	26.6	26.6
Comprehensive income (loss)	104.0	73.3	6.7	0.5	(53.9)	26.6	130.6
Dividends	(66.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(66.5)
Other changes in equity	2.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	2.0
At 31 March 2025	2,672.3	(7.1)	7.7	5.5	(728.2)	(722.1)	1,950.2
At 1 April 2023	418.9	(20.4)	0.9	1.2	(29.5)	(47.9)	371.0
Net income (loss)	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	(1.0)	(0.0)	0.1	(10.6)	(11.5)	(11.5)
Comprehensive income (loss)	43.1	(1.0)	(0.0)	0.1	(10.6)	(11.5)	31.7
Dividends	(4.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.6)
Change in scope of consolidation	(233.3)	21.0	(0.7)	(0.6)	34.7	54.3	(179.0)
Other changes in equity	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)
At 31 March 2024	223.9	(0.4)	0.1	0.6	(5.3)	(5.0)	218.9
Net income (loss)	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4
Other comprehensive inc.(loss)	0.0	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Comprehensive income (loss)	27.4	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(4.0)	23.4
Dividends	(11.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11.9)
Other changes in equity	(0.6)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.6)
At 31 March 2025	238.7	(0.9)	0.1	0.6	(8.8)	(9.0)	229.7

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS OF TEREOS GROUP

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net income (loss)		131.3	448.1
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	20.1	(19.6)	(25.7)
Amortisation	11	326.3	309.3
Fair value adjustments on biological assets	21	24.0	(11.8)
Other fair value adjustments through the statement of operations		10.0	0.1
Gain (loss) on disposals of assets		3.2	2.4
Income tax expense (income)	27.1	63.1	130.4
Net financial expense		191.6	219.7
Impact of changes in working capital:		247.8	132.5
<i>of which decrease (increase) in trade receivables</i>		151.9	(43.3)
<i>of which (decrease) increase in trade payables</i>		(110.9)	(141.4)
<i>of which decrease (increase) in inventories</i>		178.7	108.0
<i>of which impact of changes in other items (1)</i>		28.2	209.3
Change in other accounts with no cash impact		30.9	87.5
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		1,008.7	1,292.4
Income taxes paid		(111.7)	(28.6)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		897.1	1,263.8
Increase in associates and joint ventures		(0.2)	0.0
<i>of which France Luzerne</i>		(0.2)	0.0
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(493.3)	(429.5)
Acquisition of financial assets		(1.4)	(6.7)
Change in loans and advances granted		14.3	(8.2)
Grants received related to assets		5.6	1.4
Interest received		49.6	43.8
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		6.6	5.5
Proceeds from the disposal of activity	5.2	16.1	0.0
Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets		0.0	0.7
Dividends received		6.1	16.0
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(396.6)	(377.0)
Change in Tereos CA Cooperative Capital		(7.1)	(17.4)
Borrowings issues	23.7	861.6	323.7
Borrowings repayments	23.7	(1,156.6)	(749.7)
Interest paid		(223.2)	(234.7)
Transactions with non-controlling interests		0.0	(163.7)
Change in financial assets with related parties		3.7	5.9
Change in financial liabilities with related parties		4.3	2.1
Dividends paid to owners of the parent		(66.5)	(4.8)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(11.8)	(4.5)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(595.6)	(843.1)
Impact of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency		(25.6)	5.8
Net change in cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts		(120.7)	49.5
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at opening	23.6	588.0	538.5
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at closing	23.6	467.3	588.0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts		(120.7)	49.5

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

(1) Including margin calls (note 23.4)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Group presentation, principles and methods	8
1. Corporate information	8
2. Presentation of financial statements and accounting principles	8
3. Use of estimates and judgments	11
4. Climate and sustainable development	11
B. Significant events	12
5. Significant events of the year	12
C. Scope of consolidation	12
6. Accounting principles related to the scope of consolidation	12
7. List of consolidated entities	14
D. Information by operating segment and geographical area	16
8. Information by operating segment	16
9. Information by geographical area	19
E. Operating activities	20
10. Revenue	20
11. Operating income (expense)	20
12. Research and development expenses	21
13. Working capital analysis	21
F. Employee benefits expense	24
14. Headcount and staff costs	24
15. Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits	25
16. Key management compensation and benefits	27
G. Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and financial assets	28
17. Goodwill and other intangible assets	28
18. Property, plant and equipment	33
19. Right-of-use assets and leases	35
20. Investments	37
H. Biological assets	40
21. Biological assets	40
I. Financing and financial instruments	41
22. Net financial expense	41
23. Financial assets and liabilities	42
24. Risk management and financial instruments	54
J. Equity	61
25. Cooperative capital	62
26. Material non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	63
K. Income taxes	64
27. Income tax recognised in the statement of operations	64
28. Deferred taxes and income taxes	65
L. Provisions and contingent liabilities	66
29. Provisions	66
M. Other Information	69
30. Auditors' fees	69
31. Related parties	69
32. Unrecognised contractual commitments	71
33. Subsequent events	72

A. Group presentation, principles and methods

1. Corporate information

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

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

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were prepared by the Company and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 27 May 2025.

2. Presentation of financial statements and accounting principles

2.1 Basis of presentation

The Group’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union at 31 March 2025. Over the periods presented, the standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union are similar to the mandatory standards and interpretations published by the IASB, with the exception of texts in the process of adoption, which has no effect on the Group’s financial statements. As a result, the Group’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with international accounting standards and interpretations, as published by the IASB.

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

The accounting policies, described in the notes, are consistent with those applied by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024. The Amendments to IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants), IFRS 16 (Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback) and IAS 7/IFRS 7 (Supplier Finance Arrangements), mandatorily applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024, had 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 non-consolidated investments, which are measured at fair value.

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

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

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

2.2 Standards and interpretations mandatorily applicable after 31 March 2025 that the Group did not elect to early apply

The following standards and interpretations that are mandatorily applicable after 31 March 2025 could have an impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements:

Standard or Interpretation	Standard/Amendment/Interpretation Name	Effective date*
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	1/1/2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1/1/2026
IFRS 18	Disclosure in Financial Statements	1/1/2027

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

2.3 Amendment to IAS 12 – International tax reform – Pillar 2

The Group is subject to the OECD's Pillar 2 rules following their transposition into French law and their entry into force for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024, i.e. 1 April 2024 for the Tereos Group. Under this legislation, the Group is required to pay an additional tax for the difference between its GloBE effective tax rate (TEI GloBE) in each jurisdiction and the minimum rate of 15%.

Temporary protection schemes, which allow a deferred application of the rules, have been introduced for a maximum of three financial years. These schemes consist of simplified tests for the Pillar 2 rules, calculated by jurisdiction and at the end of each financial year.

At 31 March 2025, the amendment to IAS 12 and the Pillar 2 rules were applied by the Group and did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

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

All Group entities translate their financial statements into the Group's presentation currency (the euro) based on:

- the average annual exchange rate for income and expenses in the statement of operations;
- the exchange rate at 31 March for assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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

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

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

Foreign currency/Euro rate			Average rate for the year ended		Year-end rate	
			31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Brazil	Real	BRL	6.03	5.35	6.20	5.40
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	CZK	25.12	24.32	24.96	25.31
UK	Pound sterling	GBP	0.84	0.86	0.84	0.86
USA	Dollar	USD	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.08
Bosnia	Convertible mark	BAM	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Indonesia	Rupiah	IDR	17,205.00	16,641.73	17,992.97	17,157.87

2.5 Seasonality

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

The annual sugar beet crop period in Europe typically begins in September and ends in January.

In our sugarcane activities, the crop begins:

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

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

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

2.6 Changes to the presentation of the consolidated income statement

For the period ending 31 March 2025, the Group has made changes to its consolidated income statement in order to improve its readability and analysis. The changes relate to reclassifications within categories of operating income that do not affect the latter and consist of:

- Recognising selling costs, previously classified as distribution costs, under general and administrative expenses.
- Recognising logistics costs, previously classified as distribution costs, under cost of sales.
- Harmonising the items recorded under general and administrative expenses and cost of sales across the different operational sectors of the Group to improve comparability.

The comparable period has been amended to reflect this change of presentation. The effects of this change on comparative financial information are presented below:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2024	Reclassification of selling costs	Reclassification of logistics costs	Harmonisation of presentation	31 March 2024 restated
Revenue	7,143.0				7,143.0
Cost of sales	(5,429.8)		(479,2)	(26,2)	(5,935.2)
Distribution expenses	(527.3)	48,1	479,2		0.0
General and administrative expenses	(336.3)	(48,1)		16,5	(367.9)
Other operating income (expense)	(60.8)			9,7	(51.1)
Operating income (expense)	788.8	0,0	0,0	0,0	788.8
Financial expenses	(340.7)				(340.7)
Financial income	104.6				104.6
Net financial income (expense)	(236.1)	0,0	0,0	0,0	(236.1)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	25.7				25.7
Net income (loss) before taxes	578.4	0,0	0,0	0,0	578.4
Income taxes	(130.4)				(130.4)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	448.1	0,0	0,0	0,0	448.1

3. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements, Management makes estimates and judgments, insofar as many items included in the financial statements cannot be measured with precision. Management revises these estimates and judgments if the underlying circumstances evolve or in light of new information or experience. Consequently, the estimates and judgments used to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 may change in subsequent periods.

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

Note	Estimate	
Note 27	Income taxes	Assumptions used for the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from the carry-forward of unused tax losses.
Note 21	Biological assets	Key assumptions used to determine the fair value of standing cane (estimated yield, quantity of sugar per tonne of cane, sugar price, etc.).
Note 18	Property, plant and equipment	Assumptions used to determine the useful life of the assets.
Note 17.4	Impairment tests	Level of grouping of CGUs for goodwill impairment tests. Key assumptions used to determine recoverable amounts: value in use (discount rate, perpetual growth rate, expected cash flows), market value (revenue and EBITDA multiples for comparable companies or transactions, cash flows).
Note 15	Pensions and other post-employment benefits	Discount rate, inflation rate, return rate on plan assets, salary increases.
Note 29	Provisions	Provisions for claims and litigation: assumptions underlying risk assessment and measurement. Provision for restructuring: measurement of significant costs.
Note 23	Financial instruments	Assumptions used to determine the fair value of the different categories of financial instruments and the calculation of expected credit losses.

4. Sustainable development and climate

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

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

- reviewing the useful life of certain assets;
- taking into account the increase in the cost of CO₂ allowances in Europe and the downward trends in agricultural productivity;
- taking into account, to the best of its knowledge, the main transition risks related to expected changes in regulations (such as greenhouse gas emissions reduction), the neonicotinoid ban for sugar beets as well as the increasing pressure on water resources;
- including, in the impairment tests of assets with undetermined useful lives, the expected impacts of these risks on future cash flows.

Following on from these actions, the Group uses sustainability-linked loans. A sustainability-linked loan is a loan with a rate linked to sustainability-linked performance indicators. The Tereos Group's financing portfolio includes sustainability-linked loans for a total amount of €830 million for its sugar businesses in France.

Tereos considers that the assessment of climate risks is correctly taken into account in the Group's financial statements at 31 March 2025, in particular in the performance of impairment tests (note 17.4) and that it is consistent with its commitments made in this area.

B. Significant events

5. Significant events of the year

5.1 Industrial restructuring

The consequences of the closures of Escaudœuvres, Morains and Haussimont sites were updated. The impact of these restructuring plans on the Group's operating income at 31 March 2025 amounts to €(5.3) million (note 11).

On 23 January 2025, the Group announced the total and definitive cessation of its "Ensemble" activities in Europe and in the United States. The consequences of this project have been assessed and taken into account in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 through the recognition in the balance sheet of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, inventories and provisions for restructuring for €3.4 million, €1.0 million and €1.8 million, respectively. The impact of this project on the Group's operating income at 31 March 2025 amounts to €(6.4) million (note 11).

5.2 Disposal of B2C business in the United Kingdom

On 2 November 2023, the Tereos Group announced that it had entered into an agreement with T&L Sugars Limited (TSL) for the sale of its business-to-consumer (B2C) business production site of Tereos UK and Ireland (TUKI) located in Normanton West Yorkshire. Tereos will maintain its activities with business customers (B2B).

The final sale of the B2C activities was completed on 7 October 2024, generating a capital loss on disposal of €1.5 million recognised in operating income. This amount includes in particular the derecognition of goodwill for €8.8 million (note 17.1).

5.3 Disposal of plant-based specialties trading activities

On 20 September 2024, the Group signed a contract for the sale of its plant-based specialties trading activities and analysed the consequences of this agreement on the valuation of its assets. The final sale of this activity had not been completed at 31 March 2025 (note 33) and did not have a material impact on the operating income for the financial year.

C. Scope of consolidation

6. Accounting principles related to the scope of consolidation

6.1 Consolidation method

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

Entities are fully consolidated if the Group has all of the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Control is deemed to exist when the Group has power :

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

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries, which are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company. Adjustments are made where necessary to bring the accounting policies into line with those of the Group. All material intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealised gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a change of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

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

If the Group ceases to exercise control over a subsidiary, it:

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

6.2 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.

6.3 Transactions in foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. List of consolidated entities

7.1 Changes in scope of consolidation

The Group continued its plan to simplify its legal structure and, during the year, completed mergers, the sale of its shares in Teapar, and the liquidation of Tereos Commodities Kenya and Magnolia.

These transactions had no material impact on the Group's operating income at 31 March 2025.

7.2 List of companies accounted for using the equity method

Company name	Country	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
		% of interest	% of interest
JOINT VENTURE			
Beghin Meiji	France	50.00	50.00
Magnolia	Bosnia	-	50.00
ASSOCIATE			
France Fondants	France	40.00	40.00
France Luzerne	France	32.75	32.63
Teapar	Brazil	-	35.00
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira	Brazil	4.42	4.42
Sucrière des Mascareignes	Mauritius	35.94	35.94
Lesaffre Frères	France	37.09	37.09
Refinería de Olmeido	Spain	50.00	50.00
Albioma Le Gol	France	34.84	34.84
Albioma Saint-Pierre	France	29.54	29.54

7.3 List of fully consolidated companies

31 March 2025 31 March 2024

Company name	Country	% of interest	% of interest
PARENT COMPANY			
Tereos SCA	France	100.00	100.00
SUGAR EUROPE ACTIVITIES			
Tereos France	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Deutschland	Germany	100.00	100.00
Acor & Tereos Iberia	Spain	60.00	60.00
Tereos Italia	Italy	100.00	100.00
Tereos TTD	Czech Republic	62.07	62.07
Tereos UK & Ireland	United Kingdom	100.00	100.00
Tereos Nutrition Animale	France	100.00	100.00
SUGAR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES			
Tereos Açúcar e Energia Brasil	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Usina Vertente	Brazil	50.00	50.00
Loiret & Haëntjens	France	85.27	85.27
Loiret & Haëntjens España	Spain	85.27	85.27
Loiret & Haëntjens Sucre Réunion	France	85.28	85.28
Société Agricole du Nord-Est	France	89.86	89.86
Ercane	France	89.86	89.86
Sucrierie du Gol	France	89.86	89.86
Eurocanne	France	89.86	89.86
Sucrierie de Bois Rouge	France	89.86	89.86
Granochart	France	85.27	85.27
Mascareignes Transport International	France	89.86	89.86
Les Sucrieries de la Réunion	France	89.86	89.86
Tereos Océan Indien	France	89.86	89.86
Sofipa	France	85.27	85.27
Les Vavanges	France	-	89.86
Société Marromeu Limited	Mauritius	75.00	75.00
Tereos Sena Limited	Mauritius	100.00	100.00
STARCH AND SWEETENERS ACTIVITIES			
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners LBN	France	100.00	100.00
GIE Utilités Marckolsheim	France	65.00	65.00
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Iberia	Spain	100.00	100.00
Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Belgium	Belgium	100.00	100.00
Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Agricultura	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Tereos Amido e Adoçantes Brasil	Brazil	100.00	100.00
PT Tereos FKS Indonesia	Indonesia	50.00	50.00
OTHER ACTIVITIES			
Tereos Commodities Suisse	Switzerland	100.00	100.00
Tereos Commodities Kenya	Kenya	-	100.00
Tereos India Private Limited	India	100.00	100.00
Tereos Commodities France	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Asia	Singapore	100.00	100.00
Tereos Commodities do Brasil	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Ensemble Foods Holding	France	100.00	100.00
Ensemble Foods North America	USA	100.00	100.00
Tereos Asia Investment	Belgium	100.00	100.00
Tereos Participations	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Finance Groupe 1	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos Services Europe	France	100.00	100.00
Tereos EU	Belgium	-	100.00
Tereos Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100.00	100.00
NewCo Tereos Internacional BR	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Océan Indien Participations	France	98.45	98.45

D. Information by operating segment and geographical area

8. Information by operating segment

The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

- **Sugar & Renewables Europe:** sugar beet-based production of sugar & alcohol/ethanol in Europe, that regroups the operating segments Sugar France & UK, Sugar Czech Republic.
- **Sugar & Renewables International:** sugarcane-based production of sugar and ethanol, that regroups the operating segments Sugar & Energy Brazil and Sugar Indian Ocean.
- **Starch, Sweeteners & Renewables:** cereal-based production of starch and sweetener and alcohol/ethanol, that regroups the operating segments Starch & Sweeteners Europe, Starch & Sweeteners Brazil and Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia.
- **Other:** holding companies, trading activities and inter-segment eliminations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unallocated assets and liabilities include:

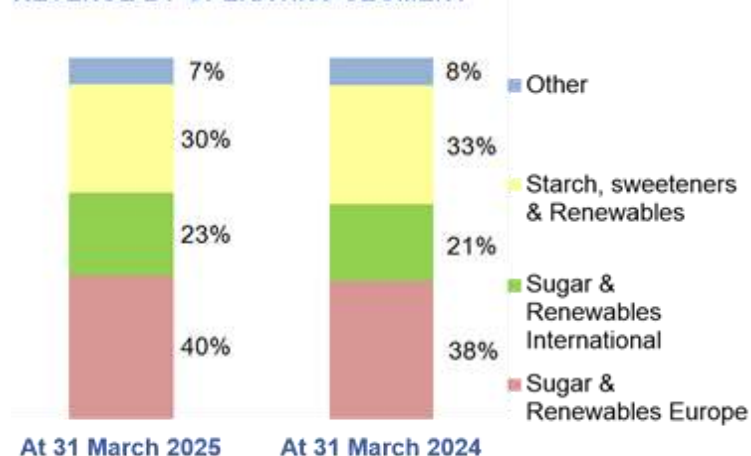
- investments in associates and financial assets held-for-sale;
- cash and cash equivalents;
- short- and long-term borrowings;
- current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

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

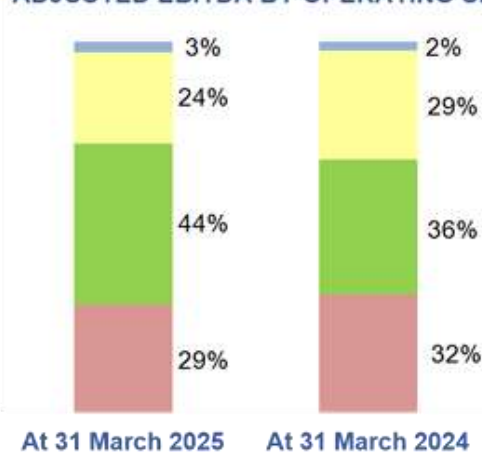
Segment information is summarised in the following tables:

Statement of operations (year ended)

REVENUE BY OPERATING SEGMENT



ADJUSTED EBITDA BY OPERATING SEGMENT



At 31 March 2025

(millions of euros)	Consolidated financial statements	Adjust-ments	Sugar & Renewables Europe	Sugar & Renewables International	Starch, Sweeteners & Renewables	Other	Total reportable segments
Revenue	5,930.2		2,359.2	1,360.2	1,779.2	431.6	5,930.2
Internal revenue			411.0	403.3	212.4	(1,026.6)	0.0
External revenue			1,948.2	956.9	1,566.8	1,458.3	5,930.2
Adjusted EBITDA before price complement	800.0	1.0	232.7	349.1	196.0	23.2	801.1
Seasonality adjustment		(1.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	(1.0)
Change in fair value:							
- of biological assets	(24.0)		0.0	(24.0)	0.0	0.0	(24.0)
- of other items (1)	1.2		1.0	(0.4)	0.6	0.0	1.2
Price complements	(46.1)		(4.4)	0.0	0.0	(41.7)	(46.1)
Amortisation	(326.3)		(92.7)	(143.9)	(81.0)	(8.7)	(326.3)
Non-recurring items:							
- Impairment of goodwill and fixed assets	(3.4)		0.0	0.0	(0.5)	(2.9)	(3.4)
- Other non-recurring items	(17.6)		(10.6)	(1.0)	3.8	(9.8)	(17.6)
Operating income (loss)	383.8		126.0	178.7	118.9	(39.8)	383.8
Net financial income (loss)	(208.9)						
Income taxes	(63.1)						
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	19.6						
NET INCOME (LOSS)	131.3						

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

At 31 March 2024

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Consolidated financial statements	Adjustments	Sugar & Renewables Europe	Sugar & Renewables International	Starch, Sweeteners & Renewables	Other	Total reportable segments
Revenue	7,143.0		2,724.6	1,517.5	2,351.7	549.1	7,143.0
Internal revenue			395.7	588.0	253.7	(1,237.3)	0.0
External revenue			2,328.9	929.5	2,098.0	1,786.5	7,143.0
Adjusted EBITDA before price complement	1,128.1	(0.2)	358.9	411.0	331.7	26.3	1,127.9
Seasonality adjustment		0.2	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.3	0.0	0.2
Change in fair value:							
- of biological assets	11.8		0.0	9.4	2.4	0.0	11.8
- of other items (1)	4.9		(0.4)	0.1	5.2	0.0	4.9
Price complements	0.0		(50.5)	0.0	(2.9)	53.4	0.0
Amortisation	(309.3)		(87.8)	(134.8)	(79.5)	(7.2)	(309.3)
Non-recurring items:							
- Impairment of goodwill and fixed assets	(22.4)		(11.4)	0.0	(11.0)	0.0	(22.4)
- Other non-recurring items	(24.3)		(5.3)	0.0	(18.5)	(0.5)	(24.3)
Operating income (loss)	788.8		203.6	285.5	227.6	72.1	788.8
Net financial income (loss)	(236.1)						
Income taxes	(130.4)						
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	25.7						
NET INCOME (LOSS)	448.1						

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

At 31 March 2025, other non-recurring items mainly includes restructuring costs for a total amount of €(8.3) million, €(1.5) million of loss on the disposal of the B2C business in the United Kingdom and €(5.9) million of depreciation of Lesaffre Frères equity-accounted securities (note 33).

At 31 March 2024, other non-recurring items includes exclusively restructuring costs for a total amount of €(24.3) million.

Statement of financial position

At 31 March 2025

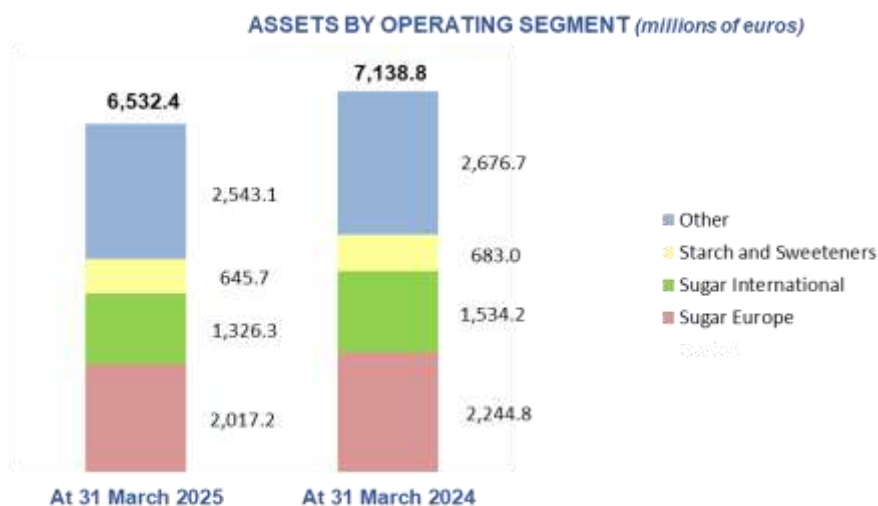
<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Consolidated financial statements	Sugar & Renewables Europe	Sugar & Renewables International	Starch, Sweeteners & Renewables	Other
Inventories	1,229.8	858.3	139.0	229.4	3.0
Trade receivables	408.1	112.6	113.9	83.8	97.9
Trade payables	(628.5)	(178.7)	(164.1)	(178.9)	(106.8)
Other assets and liabilities	42.6	(24.5)	80.0	(13.5)	0.6
NET WORKING CAPITAL	1,051.9	767.6	168.8	120.8	(5.3)

At 31 March 2024

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Consolidated financial statements	Sugar & Renewables Europe	Sugar & Renewables International	Starch, Sweeteners & Renewables	Other
Inventories	1,418.5	998.3	160.1	252.2	7.9
Trade receivables	575.0	212.9	111.3	100.6	150.2
Trade payables	(773.0)	(289.3)	(153.8)	(229.9)	(99.9)
Other assets and liabilities	116.5	(28.0)	83.6	14.5	46.3
NET WORKING CAPITAL	1,337.0	893.8	201.2	137.4	104.5

See note 13 for the definition of working capital.

Other assets and liabilities include margin calls (note 23.4).



9. Information by geographical area

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

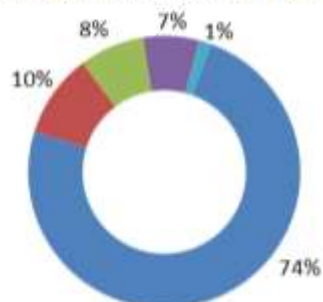
(millions of euros)	At 31 March 2025		
	Revenue by customer location	Revenue by production location	Non-current assets
Europe	4,403.9	4,929.1	2,746.8
Latin America	590.3	807.8	842.4
Asia-Pacific	457.4	193.0	61.7
Africa/Middle East	395.6	0.0	0.0
North America	83.0	0.3	0.0
TOTAL	5,930.2	5,930.2	3,650.8

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

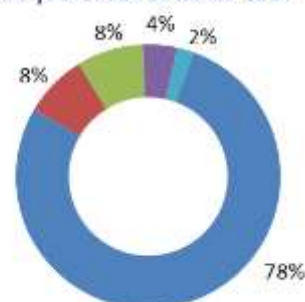
(millions of euros)	At 31 March 2024		
	Revenue by customer location	Revenue by production location	Non-current assets
Europe	5,567.3	6,163.2	2,646.0
Latin America	550.3	773.0	905.3
Asia-Pacific	581.4	206.7	65.9
Africa/Middle East	301.2	0.0	0.0
North America	142.8	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	7,143.0	7,143.0	3,617.3

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

Revenue by customer location for the year ended 31 March 2025



Revenue by customer location for the year ended 31 March 2024



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

E. Operating activities

10. Revenue

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

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

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Sugar	2,786.4	1,542.0	494.3	0.0	750.0
Starch/Sweeteners/Protein	1,349.4	21.5	0.0	1,295.0	32.9
Alcohol and Ethanol	1,079.7	225.0	262.2	58.7	533.8
Co-products	312.7	110.8	10.4	144.8	46.6
Energy	58.6	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0
Other	343.4	48.9	131.2	68.3	95.0
REVENUE	5,930.2	1,948.2	956.9	1,566.8	1,458.3

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2024	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other
Sugar	3,227.9	1,858.6	474.8	0.0	894.6
Starch/Sweeteners/Protein	1,852.8	37.8	0.0	1,769.7	45.4
Alcohol and Ethanol	1,227.5	235.5	231.7	56.4	703.9
Co-products	392.1	134.7	30.3	179.3	47.9
Energy	47.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.0
Other	395.6	62.4	145.8	92.6	94.7
REVENUE	7,143.0	2,328.9	929.5	2,098.0	1,786.5

11. Operating income (expense)

The analysis of operating expenses is as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	For the year ended	
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024 restated
Cost of sales		(5,277.6)	(5,935.2)
General and administrative expenses		(349.1)	(367.9)
Other operating income (expense)		80.3	(51.1)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY DESTINATION		(5,546.4)	(6,354.1)
Raw materials and consumables used		(3,541.3)	(4,272.0)
Price adjustment		(46.1)	0.0
External expenses		(1,120.9)	(1,115.1)
Employee benefits expense		(682.7)	(686.5)
Amortisation		(326.3)	(309.3)
Other		170.9	28.8
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE		(5,546.4)	(6,354.1)

External expenses mainly concern transportation and maintenance costs and fees.

At 31 March 2025, other operating revenues by destination amount to €80.3 million and mainly comprised:

- insurance indemnities for €78.9 million mainly related to the fire in the Nesle plant in November 2023;
- the impact of the industrial restructuring projects for a total amount of €(11.7) million (note 5.1).

In addition to the above items, other operating revenues by nature at 31 March 2025 amounting to €170.9 million comprise:

- subsidies for €90.8 million;
- a net gain on fair value on derivatives for €3.8 million;
- an expense of €(32.4) million related to the deficit in CO₂ quotas over the financial year.

At 31 March 2024, other operating expenses by destination amounts to €(60.8) million and mainly comprised:

- the impact of the industrial restructuring projects in Europe for a total amount of €(40.8) million;
- the costs incurred linked to the incidents at the Nesle and Bucy plants for a total amount of €(6.1) million.

In addition to the above items, other operating expenses by nature at 31 March 2024 amounting to €(170.9) million comprise:

- subsidies for €92.7 million;
- a net gain on fair value on derivatives for €32.3 million;
- an expense of €(27.0) million related to the deficit in CO₂ quotas over the financial year.

12. Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses incurred by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2025 amounted to €20.7 million, of which €11.6 million recognised in the statement of operations. For the year ended 31 March 2024, these items amounted to €17.2 million and €10.7 million, respectively.

13. Working capital analysis

Working capital (WC) corresponds to the sum of operating WC (inventories, trade receivables and trade payables), as well as the other assets and liabilities corresponding to the sum of:

- other current and non-current financial assets and liabilities;
- other current and non-current assets and liabilities;
- biological assets;

excluding:

- fair values related to derivatives, physical contracts and biological assets;
- commitments to purchase non-controlling interests;
- investments flows such as guarantees, debts on purchase of assets and related subsidies;
- liabilities related to emissions allowances.

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31 March 2024	Cash flows*	Foreign exchange	Depreciation*	Other	31 March 2025
Inventories	13.1	1,418.5	(178.7)	(13.2)	9.1	(6.0)	1,229.8
Trade receivables	13.2	575.0	(151.9)	(11.0)	0.7	(4.8)	408.1
Trade payables	13.3	(773.0)	110.9	22.2	0.0	11.3	(628.5)
Gross working capital		1,220.5	(219.6)	(2.0)	9.9	0.6	1,009.4
Other assets and liabilities		116.5	(28.2)	(13.7)	0.0	(32.1)	42.6
<i>of which margin call</i>	23.4	101.4	(72.7)	(3.3)	0.0	3.7	29.1
NET WORKING CAPITAL		1,337.0	(247.8)	(15.6)	9.9	(31.5)	1,051.9

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

13.1 Inventories

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised on inventories when:

- the gross value calculated as defined above exceeds the market value or realisable value;
- products have been subject to significant deterioration.

At 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, inventories break down as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
GROSS AMOUNT		
Raw materials	277.2	275.7
Energy	6.6	9.7
Work in progress	263.8	350.6
Intercrop costs	75.3	73.5
Finished and intermediate products (*)	596.3	690.7
Goods purchased for resale	43.7	60.9
Total gross value of inventories	1,262.8	1,461.2
IMPAIRMENT		
Raw materials	(27.7)	(30.1)
Work in progress	(0.1)	(0.0)
Finished and intermediate products	(4.4)	(11.8)
Goods purchased for resale	(0.8)	(0.8)
Total impairment on inventories	(33.1)	(42.7)
NET VALUE OF INVENTORIES	1,229.8	1,418.5

(*) Including fair value of harvested biological assets for €0.9 million at 31 March 2025 against €2.1 million at 31 March 2024.

13.2 Trade receivables

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, trade receivables were as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Gross trade receivables	368.4	514.9
Contract assets	43.7	64.6
Allowance	(4.0)	(4.5)
TOTAL TRADE RECEIVABLES	408.1	575.0

At 31 March 2025, under the Group's factoring and securitisation programmes, €253.8 million of trade receivables were sold, of which €244.0 million have been derecognised in accordance with IFRS 9, the receivables having been sold without recourse.

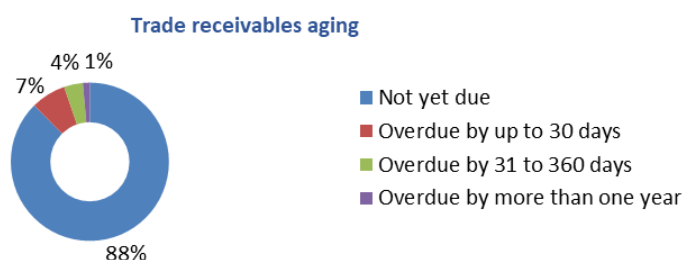
Therefore, at 31 March 2025, current receivables included €9.8 million of receivables sold through factoring transactions that did not meet IFRS 9 deconsolidation requirements (non-recourse provision). Even though these receivables have been sold from a legal standpoint, they are recognised in the statement of financial with a corresponding entry in financial liabilities.

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Total	Portion sold and not derecognised	Portion sold and derecognised	Total	Portion sold and not derecognised	Portion sold and derecognised
Maximum authorised amount to be financed	389.8	0.0	0.0	423.5	0.0	0.0
Sold to financial institutions	253.8	9.8	244.0	291.0	3.5	287.5

In addition, the factoring programme guarantee deposit amounted to €16.6 million at 31 March 2025 (against €18.6 million at 31 March 2024).

Past due trade receivables were as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables	412.1	579.5
Not overdue	361.0	498.3
Overdue	51.1	81.2
Overdue by 1 to 30 days	29.4	47.3
Overdue by 31 to 60 days	8.0	17.9
Overdue by 61 to 90 days	2.2	1.7
Overdue by 91 to 180 days	3.8	5.1
Overdue by 181 to 360 days	1.9	2.2
Overdue by more than 360 days	5.9	6.9
Allowance	(4.0)	(4.5)
TOTAL	408.1	575.0



13.3 Trade payables

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

At 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, trade payables were as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade payables	628.5	773.0
TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	628.5	773.0

F. Employee benefits expense

14. Headcount and staff costs

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

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
America	9,984	9,129
Asia	398	391
Europe	5,312	5,368
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	15,695	14,887

	For the year ended	
<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Wages and salaries	(505.2)	(503.6)
Taxes on wages and salaries	(154.9)	(156.1)
Other employee expenses	(22.6)	(26.9)
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE	(682.7)	(686.5)

15. Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses and changes in the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to equity through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Current service cost – reflecting the increase in the obligation as a result of one additional year of entitlement – is recognised in recurring operating income.

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

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

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

15.1 Description of pension plans

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

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

Pension plans in Belgium provide the following benefits:

- a lump sum payable on retirement, and at the earliest at age 63;
- a lump sum payable in the event of death while in active service;
- a monthly disability pension in the event of disability caused by an accident or a disease (whether occupational or not).

15.2 Main categories of plan assets

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

The table below breaks down the allocation of plan assets:

<i>(in %)</i>	Belgium	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Equity instruments	36%	35%
Debt instruments	50%	48%
Property	5%	4%
Other	9%	13%
TOTAL / AVERAGE	100%	100%

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Total Obligations		Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit	Of which Surplus recognised in other non-current fin. assets	Of which Employee benefits
	Defined benefit obligation	Other long-term benefits				
At 31 March 2023	79.1	9.7	(34.3)	54.4	(4.9)	59.3
Service cost (current and past)	5.4	0.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
Impact of the pension reform in France	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	(2.0)
Interest expense (income)	3.1	0.7	(1.4)	2.4	0.0	2.4
Included in profit or loss	6.5	1.4	(1.5)	6.4	0.0	6.4
Actuarial losses/(gains)	1.9	0.0	(1.2)	0.8	(0.6)	1.4
Included in OCI	1.9	0.0	(1.2)	0.8	(0.6)	1.4
Benefits paid	(5.3)	(0.5)	0.9	(4.9)	(0.2)	(4.7)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
Other changes	(5.4)	(0.5)	0.9	(5.0)	(0.2)	(4.8)
At 31 March 2024	82.1	10.6	(36.0)	56.6	(5.7)	62.3
Service cost (current and past)	6.1	0.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7
Interest expense (income)	2.8	0.2	(1.3)	1.7	0.0	1.7
Impact of the limitation of plan assets	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.0	(0.3)
Included in profit or loss	8.9	0.8	(1.6)	8.1	0.0	8.1
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(5.5)	0.0	(2.0)	(7.5)	(2.6)	(4.9)
Included in OCI	(5.5)	0.0	(2.0)	(7.5)	(2.6)	(4.9)
Benefits paid	(7.3)	(0.8)	3.7	(4.4)	0.0	(4.4)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
Other changes	(7.4)	(0.8)	3.7	(4.5)	0.0	(4.5)
At 31 March 2025	78.1	10.6	(35.9)	52.8	(8.3)	61.0
<i>of which plans financed in whole or in part</i>	<i>27.7</i>					
<i>of which plans not financed</i>	<i>50.4</i>					

15.4 Breakdown of the net obligation by country

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

The net obligation for post-employment plans and other long-term benefits amounted to €52.8 million at 31 March 2025 (compared with €56.6 million at 31 March 2024), and can be analysed by country as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
France	96%	96%
Other	4%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%

15.5 Principal actuarial assumptions

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

	France		Belgium	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate (%)	3.80%	3.37%	3.80%	3.37%
Rate of salary increase (%)	4.00%	4.00%	3.50%	3.50%
Retirement age - Managerial staff	65	65	65	65
Retirement age - Non-managerial staff	63/64	63/64	63	62

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

15.6 Sensitivity to the principal assumptions

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

(millions of euros)	31 March 2025
Increase of 1% in discount rate	
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	(0.0)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(5.8)
Decrease of 1% in discount rate	
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	0.0
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	7.2

16. Key management compensation and benefits

The compensation, benefits and payroll taxes allocated to the key managers of the Group and its main subsidiaries and included in net income for the financial years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 break down as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Short-term compensation (gross value)	5.2	5.6
Employer contributions	2.1	2.6
Termination and other long-term employee benefits	1.0	0.3
Compensation for contract termination, pensions and other compensation	0.1	2.0

At 31 March 2025, the portion of the pension obligation corresponding to key managers of the Group and its main subsidiaries amounted to €0.8 million (€0.8 million at 31 March 2024).

The total amount of compensation paid to the Supervisory Board members (on a time-spent basis) amounted to €0.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 (€0.6 million for the year ended 31 March 2024).

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

17. Goodwill and other intangible assets

17.1 Goodwill

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

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

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

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

Acquisition costs of business combinations are expensed.

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

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash Generating Unit	Operating segment		
Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar & Energy Brazil	44.0	50.5
Sugar Indian Ocean	Sugar Indian Ocean	2.7	2.7
Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	100.8	100.8
Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia	5.7	5.7
Sugar France & UK	Sugar France & UK	714.6	723.4
Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar Czech Republic	43.2	42.6
Other	Other	11.1	11.4
TOTAL NET GOODWILL		922.1	937.2

Changes in goodwill were as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
GROSS AMOUNT		
Amount at opening	1,164.0	1,162.3
Changes in scope of consolidation	(11.3)	0.0
Foreign currency exchange differences	(31.2)	1.7
Other	(0.4)	(0.0)
Amount at closing	1,121.0	1,164.0
IMPAIRMENT		
Amount at opening	(226.8)	(223.1)
Changes in scope of consolidation	2.6	0.0
Foreign currency exchange differences	24.9	(3.8)
Other	0.4	(0.0)
Amount at closing	(198.9)	(226.8)
Net amount at closing	922.1	937.2

Changes in scope mainly correspond to the disposal of goodwill linked to the B2C activity in the United Kingdom (note 5.2).

17.2 Emissions allowances

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

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

- emissions allowances received free of charge under national allocation plans are recognised in intangible assets at their market value on the date of allocation, with an offsetting entry in other current liabilities for the same amount;
- purchases of emissions allowances on the market are recognised in intangible assets at their acquisition cost;
- a provision is recognised if estimated emissions over the reference period exceed the free emissions allowances received. The deficit is valued on the basis of an average price of the allowances purchased and held in the portfolio and forward purchases contracted by the Group. If the Group's portfolio does not include any paid allowances, the provision is measured based on the spot price at the closing date;
- the Group's greenhouse gas emissions are recognised at the weighted average cost of free allowances for the financial year and allowances acquired, in other operating expenses with an offsetting entry in other current liabilities. The income linked to the use of free allowances is recognised in other operating income with an offsetting entry in other current liabilities;
- at the end of the period, used emissions allowances are written-off from intangible assets with an offsetting entry in other current liabilities.

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

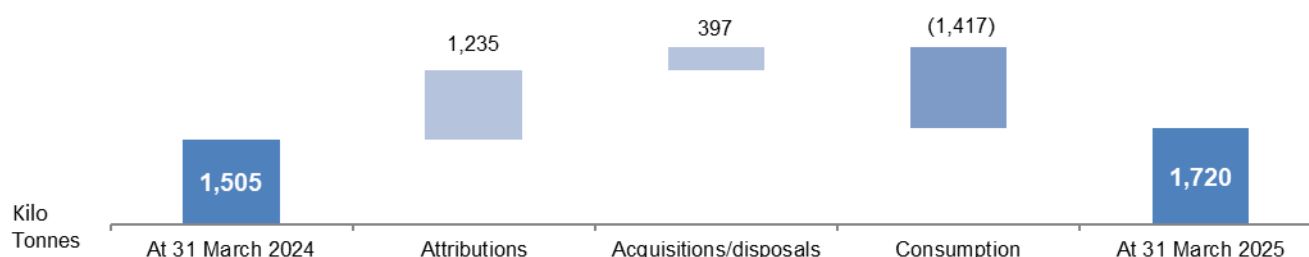
- At zero value when they are received free of charge;
- At their acquisition cost if they are acquired on the market against payment.

Transactions relating to these allowances, carried out on the futures market, are generally treated outside the scope of IFRS 9 because these transactions fall within the scope of "own-use" treatment. In the event that the Group carries out "trading" operations on CO2 quotas, the positions would then be valued at fair value at the closing date with an offsetting entry in the income statement.

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

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

Changes in greenhouse gas emissions allowances



The total of 1,720 kilo tonnes corresponds to €120.9 million at 31 March 2025 (against 1,505 kilo tonnes corresponding to €116.9 million at 31 March 2024). The liabilities recognised in counterpart amount to €103.7 million and are included in other current liabilities of €108.4 million (including the provision relating to the deficit recognised at 31 March 2025) versus €99.6 million at 31 March 2024.

17.3 Other intangible assets

Intangible assets include:

- patents acquired;
- recognised brands acquired that are distinguishable from other brands, whose value can be tracked over time;
- computer software;
- emissions allowances (note 17.2); and
- qualifying development expenses.

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

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

Amortisation and impairment losses are recognised in operating income.

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Emissions allowances	Patents, licenses	Develop. costs	Business goodwill	Brands	Other	TOTAL
GROSS AMOUNT							
31 March 2023	174.0	96.5	40.7	79.2	55.2	55.8	501.2
Additions	33.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	38.0
Non-cash additions	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.6
Disposals	(127.4)	(0.8)	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	(128.4)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(0.3)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Reclassifications	(0.2)	5.8	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	6.8	12.3
31 March 2024	116.9	101.8	45.4	78.9	55.2	63.2	461.4
Additions	32.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7
Non-cash additions	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6
Disposals	(111.0)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(112.0)
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.1	(2.5)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(3.4)	(5.8)
Reclassifications	0.0	16.9	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	13.3
31 March 2025	120.9	115.1	52.8	78.9	55.2	56.3	479.2
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT							
31 March 2023	0.0	(89.0)	(31.5)	(79.1)	(5.7)	(27.2)	(232.6)
Amortisation	0.0	(3.3)	(3.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(7.4)
Disposals	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.4)
31 March 2024	0.0	(91.7)	(34.7)	(78.8)	(5.7)	(28.2)	(239.3)
Amortisation	0.0	(4.6)	(5.5)	0.0	0.0	(0.8)	(10.8)
Disposals	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7
31 March 2025	0.0	(93.1)	(40.2)	(78.8)	(5.7)	(28.5)	(246.4)
Net amount at 31 March 2023	174.0	7.5	9.1	0.1	49.4	28.5	268.7
Net amount at 31 March 2024	116.9	10.0	10.7	0.1	49.4	35.0	222.1
Net amount at 31 March 2025	120.9	22.0	12.6	0.1	49.4	27.8	232.8

17.4 Impairment tests

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

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

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

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

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

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

The main assumptions and estimates are: (i) for sugar and ethanol production: expected sugar and ethanol sales prices, agricultural yields in the context of climate change, energy and raw material costs, CO₂ quota costs, necessary decarbonisation investments and other macroeconomic factors; (ii) for starch production: forecast sales prices of starch, sweeteners and ethanol, and forecast grain and energy purchase prices, the costs of CO₂ quotas, necessary decarbonisation investments and other macroeconomic factors.

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

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

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

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

2024/2025	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar Indian Ocean	Sugar France & UK	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia
Basis used for the determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows
Growth rate used for terminal value	1.9%	2.1%	3.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%
Post-tax discount rate	6.9%	8.8%	12.1%	7.9%	7.7%	10.5%
Pre-tax discount rate	8.6%	10.6%	16.4%	9.7%	7.7%	12.6%

At 31 March 2025, in compliance with IAS 36 norms, no impairment test was performed on the Starch and Sugar Products Brazil CGU. Indeed, this CGU has no remaining unlimited lifetime intangible assets, and no indication of change in value was identified over the last financial year.

2023/2024	Starch & Sweeteners Europe	Sugar Czech Republic	Sugar & Energy Brazil	Sugar Indian Ocean	Sugar France & UK	Starch & Sweeteners Indonesia
Basis used for the determination of recoverable value	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use
Source	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows	5-year business plan discounted cash flows
Growth rate used for terminal value	1.6%	2.1%	3.3%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%
Post-tax discount rate	7.0%	8.6%	11.6%	7.0%	7.7%	10.8%
Pre-tax discount rate	8.7%	10.4%	16.8%	8.3%	7.7%	13.2%

Impairment recognised during the year

At 31 March 2025, no impairment loss was recognised.

Sensitivity analysis

During the last quarter of the 2024/2025 financial year, the sensitivity analyses focused on the following assumptions:

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Sensitivity analysis to key assumptions of the value in use	Impact on the recoverable value	
After-tax discount rate - Increase of 1pt(a)		
Sugar France & UK	(95)	(70)
EBITDA margin rate over the final year of the business model - Decrease of 1pt		
Sugar France & UK		(15)
Decrease of 10% (Prices of sugar, alcohol, ethanol and starches and sweeteners in the N+2 and N+3 years of the business plan)		
Sugar France & UK	(2)	(46)

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Land	Buildings	Tools, equip. and installations	Bearer plants	Other	Assets in progress	Right-of- use	TOTAL
GROSS AMOUNT								
31 March 2023	124.3	1,172.0	4,348.8	293.5	148.1	93.6	196.6	6,376.8
Additions/Reassessments	(0.0)	0.1	0.5	111.4	5.3	296.3	74.3	487.8
Reclassifications	1.8	42.5	133.4	2.9	4.4	(195.2)	(25.0)	(35.2)
Disposals	(1.6)	(2.4)	(37.5)	(33.4)	(3.8)	(0.7)	0.0	(79.4)
Foreign exchange differences	(0.4)	(5.3)	(7.0)	6.2	0.7	(0.1)	2.7	(3.2)
31 March 2024	124.1	1,206.8	4,438.3	380.4	154.7	193.9	248.5	6,746.7
Additions/Reassessments	0.0	0.1	0.1	102.0	6.8	335.4	78.5	522.8
Reclassifications	0.3	42.4	251.3	0.0	23.3	(322.6)	(27.0)	(32.2)
Disposals	(8.3)	(45.6)	(225.9)	(42.6)	(5.5)	(1.6)	0.0	(329.6)
Foreign exchange differences	(1.3)	(29.2)	(83.6)	(50.9)	(9.3)	(7.0)	(23.8)	(205.0)
31 March 2025	114.8	1,174.4	4,380.1	389.0	170.0	198.1	276.3	6,702.8
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT								
31 March 2023	(38.6)	(691.1)	(3,140.7)	(99.0)	(123.3)	(0.8)	(71.6)	(4,165.1)
Amortisation	(1.7)	(37.1)	(155.6)	(49.7)	(6.2)	0.0	(51.5)	(302.0)
Impairment losses	(0.8)	(4.7)	(22.3)	0.0	(0.4)	(2.2)	0.0	(30.3)
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.9)	(0.2)	0.0	25.0	22.0
Disposals	0.2	2.1	32.9	33.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	72.1
Reversal of impairment	0.0	3.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
Foreign exchange differences	(0.0)	2.4	3.7	(2.2)	(0.8)	0.0	(0.9)	2.2
31 March 2024	(40.9)	(725.4)	(3,278.4)	(120.7)	(127.2)	(2.9)	(98.9)	(4,394.3)
Amortisation	(1.6)	(37.1)	(154.9)	(60.0)	(7.2)	0.0	(54.5)	(315.4)
Impairment losses	0.0	(0.5)	(0.9)	0.0	(0.1)	(7.8)	0.0	(9.2)
Reclassifications	(6.8)	7.2	(0.4)	0.0	0.2	0.5	26.2	26.8
Disposals	9.0	44.1	220.4	41.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	319.9
Reversal of impairment	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8
Foreign exchange differences	0.3	14.3	56.3	16.1	7.3	0.0	8.7	103.1
31 March 2025	(40.0)	(697.4)	(3,155.2)	(123.5)	(121.8)	(10.1)	(118.5)	(4,266.5)
Net amount at 31 March 2023	85.7	480.9	1,208.1	194.4	24.8	92.8	125.1	2,211.7
Net amount at 31 March 2024	83.2	481.3	1,159.9	259.8	27.5	191.0	149.6	2,352.4
Net amount at 31 March 2025	74.8	477.1	1,224.9	265.5	48.2	188.0	157.8	2,436.3

The impairment losses net of reversals recognised at 31 March 2025 for €(6.4) million are mainly related to industrial restructuring projects (note 5.1).

The main additions are as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sugar Europe	178.2	140.4
Sugar International	69.8	76.8
Starch & Sweeteners	77.6	72.6
Industrial investments	325.6	289.8
Sugar International	102.0	111.4
Plantation costs of own sugarcane	102.0	111.4
Sugar International	68.5	54.3
Starch & Sweeteners	23.3	0.0
Right-of-use	91.8	54.3

19. Right-of-use assets and leases

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

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

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

Measurement of right-of-use assets

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

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

Measurement of lease liabilities

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

The amount of the liability depends to a large degree on the assumptions used for the lease term and, to a lesser extent, on the discount rate. The Group's extensive geographic coverage means it encounters a wide range of different legal conditions when entering into contracts. The lease term generally used to calculate the liability is the term of the initially negotiated lease, taking into account early termination or extension options when these are likely. The liability related to the lease contract is increased by the amount of the interest expense determined by applying the discount rate to the liability at the beginning of the period and is reduced by the repayments made.

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

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

At 31 March 2025, 1,272 active leases contracts had been restated under IFRS 16.

19.1 Right-of-use assets

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Land	Buildings	Tools, machinery, equipment	Transport materials	Office computing materials	Other	TOTAL
GROSS AMOUNT							
31 March 2023	117.7	24.1	18.2	34.2	0.5	1.9	196.6
Additions/Reassessments	11.3	16.8	3.4	42.6	0.1	0.0	74.3
Reclassifications	(1.8)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)
Foreign currency exchange differences	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7
31 March 2024	129.4	37.5	18.6	60.6	0.5	1.9	248.5
Additions/Reassessments	3.2	10.8	5.6	43.5	0.2	15.2	78.5
Reclassifications	(3.8)	(11.3)	(3.9)	(7.5)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(27.0)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(15.9)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(7.5)	0.0	0.0	(23.8)
31 March 2025	112.8	36.6	20.2	89.1	0.4	17.2	276.3
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT							
31 March 2023	(30.0)	(12.3)	(8.1)	(20.1)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(71.6)
Amortisation	(13.1)	(11.4)	(4.4)	(22.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(51.5)
Reclassifications	1.8	3.6	3.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	25.0
Foreign currency exchange differences	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.9)
31 March 2024	(41.7)	(20.2)	(9.5)	(26.0)	(0.4)	(1.1)	(98.9)
Amortisation	(11.5)	(10.9)	(5.0)	(25.3)	(0.1)	(1.8)	(54.5)
Reclassifications	3.8	11.3	3.5	7.3	0.4	0.0	26.2
Foreign currency exchange differences	5.4	0.1	0.1	3.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	8.7
31 March 2025	(44.0)	(19.7)	(11.0)	(40.8)	(0.2)	(2.9)	(118.5)
Net amount at 31 March 2023	87.7	11.9	10.1	14.1	0.2	1.0	125.1
Net amount at 31 March 2024	87.7	17.3	9.1	34.6	0.1	0.8	149.6
Net amount at 31 March 2025	68.8	16.9	9.2	48.3	0.2	14.3	157.8

19.2 Leases

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025
Charges on short-term rental contracts (< 1 year)	(9.7)
Charges on rental contracts with low new value assets (< USD 5,000)	(13.1)
Variable lease payments	(0.1)
Rental charges	(2.7)
Others	(5.4)
TOTAL LEASES	(31.0)

20. Investments

20.1 Investments in associates and joint ventures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Main investments in associates and joint ventures at 31 March 2025 were as follows:

		Investment in associates and joint ventures		
<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Activity	Group voting rights (in %)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Beghin Meiji	Marketing of special sugars	50.00%	1.9	1.6
Other Joint ventures			0.0	0.0
Sub-total Joint ventures			1.9	1.7
Lesaffre	Sugar beet production	37.09%	21.5	22.9
Albioma Le Gol	Energy production	35.38%	46.7	43.5
Sucrière des Mascareignes	Production and marketing of sugarcane	40.00%	22.4	22.8
CTC	R&D of sugarcane varieties	4.57%	8.6	8.6
Albioma Saint Pierre	Energy production	30.00%	6.4	6.5
France Luzerne	Marketing of dehydrated products	32.75%	6.4	6.2
Other Associates			2.7	4.2
Sub-total Associates			114.7	114.8
TOTAL			116.6	116.4

		Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	
<i>(millions of euros)</i>		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Beghin Meiji		0.4	0.1
Sub-total Joint ventures		0.4	0.1
Lesaffre		5.0	4.4
Albioma Le Gol		7.0	3.8
Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		5.7	10.7
Teapar		(0.2)	0.3
Albioma Saint Pierre		0.9	1.0
Other Associates		0.7	5.4
Sub-total Associates		19.2	25.6
TOTAL		19.6	25.7

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	TOTAL
At 31 March 2024	116.4
Net income	19.6
Dividends paid	(6.0)
Changes in scope of consolidation	(6.7)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(1.0)
Depreciation	(5.9)
Capital increase	0.2
At 31 March 2025	116.6

The changes in scope over the year mainly correspond to the purchase of minority shares by the Sugar Company of Mascareignes Ltd in one of its subsidiaries.

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

Statement of financial position

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Albioma Le Gol		Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		Lesaffre	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current assets	136.6	88.9	112.3	97.3	31.6	28.5
Non-current assets	396.2	336.7	134.8	125.3	58.0	48.8
Current liabilities	94.0	84.1	92.8	65.2	14.5	14.3
Non-current liabilities	306.8	218.4	82.4	74.2	1.4	1.4
Equity	132.1	123.1	71.8	83.2	73.7	61.7

Statement of operations (year ended)

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Albioma Le Gol		Sucrière des Mascareignes Ltd		Lesaffre	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue	178.1	170.9	159.7	172.3	86.6	77.2
Cost of sales	(115.4)	(131.2)	(88.7)	(79.3)	(71.9)	(64.0)
General and administrative expenses	(37.2)	(32.0)	(27.6)	(29.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Other operating income (expense)	3.5	6.5	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.2
Net financial income (expense)	(2.2)	(0.8)	(9.6)	(6.4)	1.0	0.4
Income taxes	(6.9)	(2.6)	(17.3)	(20.6)	(2.2)	(1.7)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	19.8	10.8	21.4	37.6	13.6	11.8
Net income Group share	19.8	10.8	14.4	26.8	13.6	11.8
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.0	0.0	0.5	(14.3)	0.0	0.0
Cash-flow hedge reserve	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit liability	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	0.0
Comprehensive income (loss) Group share	19.8	10.8	14.8	12.3	13.6	11.8

20.2 Non-consolidated investments

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	FV of the shares recognised through OCI	FV of the shares recognised through P&L	TOTAL	FV of the shares recognised through OCI	FV of the shares recognised through P&L	TOTAL
Health For Life	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0	8.4	8.4
Fonds CapAgro et FIRA	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	2.0	2.0
Gardel	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	9.3
OIP subsidiaries	16.6	0.0	16.6	15.6	0.0	15.6
Others	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	1.7
TOTAL	27.5	16.8	44.3	26.7	10.4	37.1

H. Biological assets

21. Biological assets

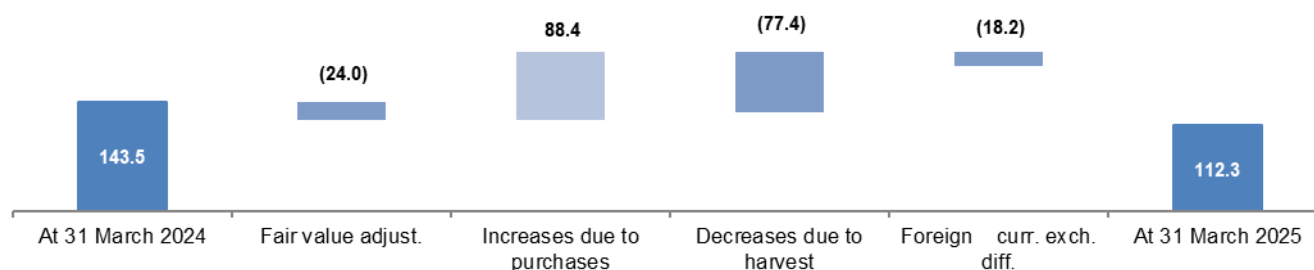
IAS 41 – Agriculture covers the accounting treatment of agricultural activities. Agricultural activity is the management of the biological asset's transformation for sale or into agricultural products. These biological assets (sugarcane and manioc) and the related agricultural products (harvested sugarcane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

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

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

The methodology adopted by the Group to determine the fair value of level 3 biological assets is described note 23.1.

Changes in the net amount of biological assets (millions of euros)



Own sugarcane crushed amounted to 10.2 million tonnes for the period ended 31 March 2025 against 10.8 million tonnes for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Standing cane

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

Brazil	Unit	At 31 March 2025	At 31 March 2024
Expected area to harvest	hectares	126,568	134,440
Estimated yields	tonnes of cane per hectare	70	83
Quantity of Total Recoverable Sugar	kg per tonne of cane	139	139
Value of one kg of TRS*	€	0.20	0.20

* Total Recoverable Sugar.

The discount rate used for the calculation of fair value of biological assets at 31 March 2025 corresponds to the discount rate used in the asset impairment tests (note 17.4).

At 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, biological assets were as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Tilling costs	83.4	83.5
Fair value adjustment of biological assets	28.9	60.1
TOTAL	112.3	143.5

I. Financing and financial instruments

22. Net financial expense

Net financial expense is broken down as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest expenses	(225.6)	(255.3)
Loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3.5)	(0.5)
Fair value loss on derivatives	(5.9)	(10.4)
Foreign exchange losses	(73.3)	(56.4)
Other financial expenses	(17.6)	(18.0)
Financial expenses	(325.9)	(340.7)
Interest income	38.1	30.3
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.5
Fair value gains on derivatives	5.1	5.6
Foreign exchange gains	60.4	56.9
Other financial income	13.4	11.2
Financial income	117.0	104.6
NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)	(208.9)	(236.1)
<i>Of which net interest income (expense)</i>	<i>(187.5)</i>	<i>(224.9)</i>
<i>Of which foreign exchange gains and losses</i>	<i>(12.9)</i>	<i>0.5</i>

Cost of net debt

The cost of net debt consists of:

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net interest income (expense) on debt	(187.5)	(224.9)
Net gains and losses on derivatives and hedging relationships	(1.5)	(7.7)
Cost of net debt	(189.0)	(232.7)

Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities

For the year ended 31 March 2025

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Net interest income (expense)	Net foreign exchange income (expense)	Net gain (loss) of fair value	Other financial income (expense)	Total financial income (expense)	Operating income (expense)	OCI
Trade receivables		4.0			4.0		
Cash and cash equivalents	27.2	15.6		0.0	42.7		
Other fin. assets (excluding derivatives)	0.4		(2.7)	0.0	(2.3)	(6.0)	
Borrowings	(219.5)	(6.4)			(225.9)		(26.3)
Trade payables		(3.2)			(3.2)		
Other fin. liabilities (excluding derivatives)		(20.2)	(0.1)		(20.3)		
Derivatives	4.6	(2.7)	(0.8)		1.2	3.8	121.1
Other	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	(4.3)	(5.1)		
TOTAL	(187.5)	(12.9)	(4.2)	(4.3)	(208.9)	(2.2)	94.8
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI							(22.0)
Total OCI net of taxes							72.9

For the year ended 31 March 2024

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Net interest income (expense)	Net foreign exchange income (expense)	Net gain (loss) of fair value	Other financial income (expense)	Total financial income (expense)	Operating income (expense)	OCI
Trade receivables		5.5			5.5		
Cash and cash equivalents	17.9	5.1		0.0	23.0		
Other fin. assets (excluding derivatives)	0.3		(0.9)	0.1	(0.5)	(26.2)	
Borrowings	(251.1)	2.1			(249.0)		8.7
Trade payables		(6.5)			(6.5)		
Other fin. liabilities (excluding derivatives)		(2.3)	0.5		(1.8)		
Derivatives	8.1	(3.4)	(4.8)		(0.2)	32.3	154.0
Other	(0.1)	0.0	0.3	(6.9)	(6.6)		
TOTAL	(224.9)	0.5	(4.8)	(6.8)	(236.1)	6.2	162.7
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI							(31.4)
Total OCI net of taxes							131.2

23. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities comprise the following elements:

- Cash and cash equivalents as well as bank overdrafts (note 23.6);
- Financial debts (note 23.7);
- Other non-current and current financial assets and liabilities (notes 23.2 and 23.3).

23.1 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and biological assets (note 21):

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

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

- Loans, borrowings and interest rate derivatives are valued using the discounted future cash flows method. This method uses interest rates and interest rate curves directly observable on the market at the valuation date.
- Foreign exchange derivatives (forwards) are valued on the basis of a recalculation, at the valuation date, of the forward exchange rate at maturity of the contract. This recalculation uses exchange rates and interest rate curves directly observable on the market at the valuation date.
- Interest rate options, foreign exchange options and commodity options are valued using the Black & Scholes model. This model uses the implied volatility of the underlying asset at the valuation date.
- Counterparty risk is measured using the CDS quoted on the market at the valuation date or, failing that, using the data available on the secondary market (credit spread of listed securities).

The impact of CVA/DVA on the group commitments was not significant at 31 March 2025.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, no assets and liabilities measured at fair value were reclassified from or to level 1 or level 2.

23.2 Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

Non-consolidated investments and financial investments at fair value

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

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

Investments are recorded at fair value at the closing date.

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

At 31 March 2025

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	Total	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Non-consolidated investments	20.2	44.3	0.0	16.8	27.5	44.3	3
Non-current fin. assets with related parties	31.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial assets		77.6	65.9	0.0	11.7	11.7	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	1-2
<i>of which Paid deposit</i>		29.3	29.3	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Tax receivables</i>		9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Surplus on plan assets</i>	15.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	2
<i>of which Other</i>		26.8	26.8	0.0	0.0		
Total non-current financial assets		125.1	69.1	16.8	39.2	56.0	
Trade receivables	13.2	408.1	408.1	0.0	0.0		
Cash and cash equivalents	23.6	477.8	0.0	477.8	0.0	477.8	1-2
Other current financial assets		361.6	285.2	28.6	47.8	76.4	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	65.4	0.0	17.5	47.8	65.4	1-2
<i>of which Tax receivables</i>		164.5	164.5	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Margin calls</i>	23.4	39.7	39.7	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Advance payments</i>		54.8	54.8	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which FV of physical contracts</i>	23.5	11.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	2
<i>of which Paid deposit</i>		6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Other</i>		19.7	19.7	0.0	0.0		
Total current financial assets		1,247.5	693.3	506.4	47.8	554.2	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		1,372.6	762.4	523.2	87.0	610.2	

At 31 March 2024

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	Total	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Non-consolidated investments	20.2	37.1	0.0	10.4	26.7	37.1	3
Non-current fin. assets with related parties	31.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial assets		91.2	82.3	0.0	8.8	8.8	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	1-2
<i>of which Paid deposit</i>		39.6	39.6	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Tax receivables</i>		14.5	14.5	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Surplus on plan assets</i>	15.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.7	2
<i>of which Other</i>		28.3	28.3	0.0	0.0		
Total non-current financial assets		128.5	82.5	10.4	35.5	46.0	
Trade receivables	13.2	575.0	575.0	0.0	0.0		
Cash and cash equivalents	23.6	601.1	0.0	601.1	0.0	601.1	1-2
Current fin. assets with related parties	31.2	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial assets		469.1	425.0	23.8	20.3	44.1	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	31.0	0.0	10.7	20.3	31.0	1-2
<i>of which Tax receivables</i>		201.9	201.9	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Margin calls</i>	23.4	105.2	105.2	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Advance payments</i>		83.9	83.9	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which FV of physical contracts</i>	23.5	13.1	0.0	13.1	0.0	13.1	2
<i>of which Paid deposit</i>		10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Other</i>		23.9	23.9	0.0	0.0		
Total current financial assets		1,652.0	1,006.7	624.9	20.3	645.2	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		1,780.4	1,089.3	635.4	55.8	691.2	

23.3 Financial liabilities

Measurement and recognition of financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

Measurement and recognition of hybrid financial instruments

Hybrid instruments are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the hybrid instruments, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-hybrid instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the hybrid instruments based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments were initially recognised.

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

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

Commitments to purchase non-controlling interests

Pursuant to IAS 32, put options granted unconditionally to third parties holding non-controlling interests in fully consolidated subsidiaries must be considered as a financial liability.

The Group recognises put options granted to third parties holding non-controlling interests under financial liabilities at the discounted estimated purchase price, with an offsetting entry to reduce non-controlling interests.

Any difference between the value of the liability and the relevant non-controlling interests is recognised in equity attributable to owners of the parent.

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

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

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

At 31 March 2025

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	Total	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Long-term borrowings	23.7	2,169.6	2,174.3	(4.7)	(0.0)	2,289.6	2
<i>of which gross debt</i>	23.7	2,045.1	2,049.9	(4.7)	(0.0)	2,289.6	2
<i>of which lease liability</i>	23.7	124.5	124.5	0.0	0.0		
Non-current fin. liabilities with related parties	31.2	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial liabilities		15.6	1.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	1-2
<i>of which Other</i>		1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0		
Total non-current financial liabilities		2,191.6	2,182.1	(4.7)	14.3	2,303.9	
Short-term borrowings	23.7	527.7	520.2	(0.0)	7.6	499.7	2
<i>of which gross debt</i>	23.7	481.0	473.4	(0.0)	7.6	499.7	2
<i>of which lease liability</i>	23.7	46.8	46.8	0.0	0.0		
Trade payables	13.3	628.5	628.5	0.0	0.0		
Current fin. liabilities with related parties	31.2	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial liabilities		443.3	370.2	23.6	49.4	73.0	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	61.9	0.0	12.5	49.4	61.9	1-2
<i>of which Margin calls</i>	23.4	10.6	10.6	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Taxes and social payables</i>		267.8	267.8	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Advances received</i>		30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which FV of physical contracts</i>	23.5	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	2
<i>of which Debts on acqui. of assets</i>		34.1	34.1	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Other</i>		27.7	27.7	0.0	0.0		
Total current financial liabilities		1,609.6	1,529.0	23.6	57.0	572.7	
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		3,801.2	3,711.1	18.9	71.2	2,876.6	

At 31 March 2024

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notes	Total	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI	Fair value	Level of fair value
Long-term borrowings	23.7	2,478.7	2,488.5	(4.9)	(4.9)	2,540.6	2
<i>of which gross debt</i>	23.7	2,355.0	2,364.8	(4.9)	(4.9)	2,540.6	2
<i>of which lease liability</i>	23.7	123.7	123.7	0.0	0.0		
Non-current fin. liabilities with related parties	31.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0		
Other non-current financial liabilities		33.9	0.1	0.0	33.8	33.8	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	33.8	0.0	0.0	33.8	33.8	1-2
<i>of which Other</i>		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		
Total non-current financial liabilities		2,517.8	2,493.7	(4.9)	28.9	2,574.4	
Short-term borrowings	23.7	493.2	497.8	0.0	(4.5)	472.3	2
<i>of which gross debt</i>	23.7	454.8	459.3	(0.0)	(4.5)	472.3	2
<i>of which lease liability</i>	23.7	38.5	38.5	0.0	0.0		
Trade payables	13.3	773.0	773.0	0.0	0.0		
Current fin. liabilities with related parties	31.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0		
Other current financial liabilities		571.1	449.0	17.6	104.5	122.2	1-2
<i>of which Derivatives</i>	24.1	114.9	0.0	10.4	104.5	114.9	1-2
<i>of which Margin calls</i>	23.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Taxes and social payables</i>		313.9	313.9	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Advances received</i>		52.7	52.7	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which FV of physical contracts</i>	23.5	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3	2
<i>of which Debts on acqui. of assets</i>		43.8	43.8	0.0	0.0		
<i>of which Other</i>		34.8	34.8	0.0	0.0		
Total current financial liabilities		1,844.5	1,726.9	17.6	100.0	594.5	
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		4,362.4	4,220.6	12.8	129.0	3,168.9	

23.4 Margin calls

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

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

Margin calls break down as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Sugar Europe	Sugar International	Starch and Sweeteners	Other	TOTAL
Initial margin	4.6	18.6	16.1	16.0	55.3
Margin variation	7.5	12.8	30.1	(4.3)	46.2
At 31 March 2024	12.1	31.3	46.3	11.7	101.4
Initial margin	9.3	10.0	8.4	8.5	36.4
Margin variation	0.8	(7.5)	6.6	(7.2)	(7.2)
At 31 March 2025	10.2	2.6	15.0	1.3	29.1
<i>of which assets margin calls</i>					39.7
<i>of which liabilities margin calls</i>					(10.6)

23.5 Fair value of physical contracts

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

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

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

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

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

The fair value of physical contracts is as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Contracts qualified as Fair Value Hedge	1.5	6.6
Trading contracts	9.5	6.5
Fair value of contracts in Assets	11.0	13.1
Contracts qualified as Fair Value Hedge	(3.5)	(2.3)
Trading contracts	(7.7)	(4.9)
Fair value of contracts in Liabilities	(11.1)	(7.3)

23.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Level	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Accrued interest	1	1.0	1.8
Certificates of deposit	2	217.9	209.5
Total cash equivalents		218.9	211.3
Cash	1	258.9	389.8
Total cash and cash equivalents		477.8	601.1
Bank overdrafts (included in short-term borrowings)		(10.5)	(13.0)
NET CASH		467.3	588.0

23.7 Borrowings

The Group's various credit facilities are presented below:

At 31 March 2025

<i>(millions of euros)</i>			Current	Non-current	Total	Average interest rate
INDEX	Currency	Type				
SOFR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	65.9	140.8	206.7	7.2%
EURIBOR	EUR	ST and LT financings	181.2	360.0	541.2	4.6%
CDI	BRL	Working capital financings	48.1	37.5	85.6	16.8%
IPCA	BRL	LT financings	59.4	68.5	128.0	11.2%
TJLP	BRL	Investment financings (BNDES)	17.0	37.5	54.5	11.0%
Others			4.8	38.5	43.3	5.5%
Total floating rate			376.5	682.8	1,059.3	7.3%
Fixed rates	EUR	LT financings	104.9	1,371.0	1,476.0	5.7%
	BRL	Investment and working capital financings	0.6	3.1	3.8	7.0%
	USD	Export prefinancing and working capital financings	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.5%
	IDR	Working capital financings	2.1	1.5	3.6	8.7%
Total fixed rate			110.4	1,375.7	1,486.1	5.7%
TOTAL GROSS DEBT BEFORE AMORTISED COST			486.9	2,058.5	2,545.4	6.4%
Amortised cost			(5.9)	(13.3)	(19.3)	
Total gross debt			481.0	2,045.1	2,526.1	
Lease liability			46.8	124.5	171.2	
Total financial debt			527.7	2,169.6	2,697.3	
Cash and cash equivalents					(477.8)	
Total net financial debt					2,219.5	
Related parties' financial assets					(3.2)	
Related parties' financial liabilities					16.6	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES					2,232.9	

At 31 March 2024

(millions of euros)

INDEX	Currency	Type	Current	Non-current	Total	Average interest rate
SOFR	USD	Export pre-financing, working capital and LT financings	164.3	163.4	327.7	9.3%
EURIBOR	EUR	ST and LT financings	42.2	666.0	708.2	6.1%
CDI	BRL	Working capital financings	42.5	67.2	109.7	13.2%
IPCA	BRL	LT financings	57.2	137.8	195.0	10.5%
TJLP	BRL	Investment financings (BNDES)	19.7	61.6	81.4	9.7%
Others			5.3	29.8	35.1	5.4%
Total floating			331.2	1,125.8	1,457.0	8.1%
Fixed rates	EUR	LT financings	50.8	1,232.1	1,283.0	6.3%
	BRL	Investment and working capital financings	32.4	4.2	36.7	13.3%
	USD	Export prefinancing and working capital financings	46.7	0.0	46.7	6.2%
	IDR	Working capital financings	2.2	3.7	5.9	8.7%
Total fixed rate			132.2	1,240.1	1,372.3	6.5%
TOTAL GROSS DEBT BEFORE AMORTISED COST			463.4	2,365.9	2,829.3	7.3%
Amortised cost			(8.6)	(10.9)	(19.5)	
Total gross debt			454.8	2,355.0	2,809.8	
Lease liability			38.5	123.7	162.2	
Total financial debt			493.2	2,478.7	2,972.0	
Cash and cash equivalents					(601.1)	
Total net financial debt					2,370.9	
Related parties' financial assets					(6.9)	
Related parties' financial liabilities					12.3	
TOTAL NET FINANCIAL DEBT INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES					2,376.3	

At the closing date, net financial debt includes cash collected and disbursed related to margin calls on financial instruments (note 23.4).

Financing

At 31 March 2025, the financial debt of the Group consists mainly of bond issues, bank financings in the form of bilateral lines and syndicated deals and export pre-financings.

During the year, the Group issued notes in June 2024 for a total amount of €300.0 million. These notes bear interest at 5.875% per year with an in fine repayment date in April 2030. The funds were used, together with other liquidity sources, to redeem notes issued in October 2020 and April 2021 for a total amount of €425.0 million, bearing interest at 7.5%, without any premium.

In January 2025, Tereos issued notes for a total amount of €300.0 million. These notes bear interest at 5.75% per year with an in fine repayment date in April 2031. The funds will be used to redeem the debt maturing in 2025.

At 31 March 2025, the gross debt (consolidated amount before amortised cost) decreases to €2,545.4 million from €2,829.3 million compared with 31 March 2024.

64.7% of the Group's gross indebtedness at 31 March 2025 is composed of fixed rate-based borrowings (including the effect of interest rate derivatives), the remaining being floating rate-based borrowings i.e., 35.3%.

The average interest rate of the Group's financings at 31 March 2025 amounts to 6.4% per year.

A. Floating rate-based borrowings

- **SOFR based USD-denominated financings**

The total outstanding amount of SOFR -based USD-denominated financings is €206.7 million at 31 March 2025, most of these financings being held by the Brazilian entities.

In order to align the types of sources and uses of financing, maximise the average maturity of the debt and optimise the currency breakdown of debt between Brazilian real and USD (taking into account for instance potential hedging effects between debt and revenue flows), the Group structured a significant portion of its debt located in Brazilian entities through medium-term export pre-financing contracts, denominated in USD and having interest rate at SOFR plus margin, either structured as a syndicated loan or as a bilateral loan. Most of these financings are partially secured by the assignment of future export receivables.

In October 2024, Tereos entered a new export pre-financing loan for USD 132.0 million with a syndicate of five banks for its Sugar and Renewables activity in Brazil. This credit facility bears interest based on the Term SOFR index plus a margin which depends on the leverage ratio and is subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. This export pre-financing facility was subscribed to replace other export pre-financing loans. This new facility is partially secured by the assignment of future export receivables.

The sugar & ethanol trading company of the Group, Tereos Commodities France, has also entered several bilateral trade finance facilities to support its operations, for a total outstanding amount of USD 2.5 million at 31 March 2025.

- **EURIBOR-based financings**

At 31 March 2025, the total amount of the EURIBOR-based financings is €541.2 million and most of these financings are as follows:

- i. Mid-term and long-term financings

The financings mainly consist of the following:

In March 2024, Tereos entered, at the top entity of the Group, into a revolving credit facility, syndicated with a pool of eight banking groups for a total amount of €230.0 million. The facility has a maturity ending in April 2029. Interests under the facility are determined by a variable rate plus margin which depends on the Group's rating assigned by external agencies, and subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. This facility is unsecured. At 31 March 2025, the RCF was fully undrawn.

In March 2024, to finance the working capital requirements of its Sugar and Renewables Europe division, Tereos entered into a syndicated revolving credit facility with a pool of 9 banking groups, for an amount of €600.0 million, whose drawdowns are subject to pledges (gages) over receivables and/or inventories. This credit facility bears interests based on EURIBOR plus margin which depends on the Group's rating assigned by external agencies, and subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. Its maturity date is in April 2030. The purpose of this facility is to fund the entity Tereos France and its subsidiaries. At 31 March 2025, the RCF was drawn for an amount of €220.0 million.

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

In February 2022, to finance the needs of its Starch & Sweeteners division, Tereos entered a revolving credit facility (RCF), syndicated with a pool of seven banking groups for a total amount of €190.0 million for the entity Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe. This RCF bears interests based on EURIBOR plus margin which depends on the Group's rating assigned by external agencies, and subject to applicable sustainability discounts or premiums in accordance with the achievement of sustainability targets. Its maturity date is in February 2027. This facility is unsecured. The purpose of this facility is to fund the entity Tereos Starch & Sweeteners and its subsidiaries. At 31 March 2025, the RCF is not drawn.

In July 2020, Tereos SCA also entered a €230.0 million term loan benefiting from an 80% guarantee from the French State (Prêt Garanti par l'Etat) with a maturity ending in July 2025. This credit facility bears interest at EURIBOR plus a margin. In addition, the EURIBOR rate of this loan was completely hedged via CAP options on EURIBOR starting on January 2022 until the final maturity of the loan. The loan outstanding amount at 31 March 2025, is €161.0 million.

ii. Short-term financings

Short-term credit lines in Euro are mainly used at the Sugar and Renewables Europe, Starch and Sweeteners and Sugar and Renewables International (Indian Ocean perimeter) divisions, mostly for working capital requirements financing.

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

At 31 March 2025, the outstanding total amount of CDI-based financings is €85.6 million and comprise mainly bilateral loans. These CDI-based financings, denominated in BRL, are used by the Brazilian subsidiaries to finance mainly working capital requirements.

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

At 31 March 2025, the outstanding total amount of IPCA-based financings is €128.0 million. These IPCA-based financings, denominated in BRL, used by the Brazilian subsidiaries consist of medium and long-term financings

A CRA (Certificado de Recebíveis do Agronegócio) was issued in March 2021 for an amount of BRL 347.8 million based on the IPCA rate at a yield of IPCA + 4.9265% per annum, refundable in three instalments in March 2024, March 2025, and March 2026.

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

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

These medium-term/long-term financings consist of equipment financing facilities from BNDES (based on TJLP + margin + BNDES base rate). These financings are denominated in BRL for a total outstanding amount of €54.5 million at 31 March 2025.

- **Pribor-based financings**

In the Czech Republic, Tereos uses short-term bilateral bank lines, denominated in CZK. All these facilities are undrawn at 31 March 2025.

- **Other financings based on floating rates**

At 31 March 2025, the total outstanding amount of other debt based on floating rates is €43.3 million.

B. Fixed rate-based borrowings

At 31 March 2025, the total outstanding amount of fixed-rate financing is € 1,486.1 million and is mainly composed of the following items:

- **Bond issues**

Tereos issued four bonds that are all listed on The International Stock Exchange which are:

- Notes issued in January 2022, for a total amount of €350.0 million, with an in fine repayment date in April 2027 and bearing interest at 4.75% per year; and
- Notes issued in January 2023, for a total amount of €350.0 million, with an in fine repayment date in April 2028 and bearing interest at 7.25% per year.
- Notes issued in June 2024, for a total amount of €300.0 million, with an in fine repayment date in April 2030 and bearing interest at 5.875% per year.
- Notes issued in January 2025, for a total amount of €300.0 million, with an in fine repayment date in April 2031 and bearing interest at 5.75% per year.

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

Moreover, Tereos also issued private placement bonds (EuroPP) via its entity Tereos Starch and Sweeteners Europe, in December 2018 with a maturity date in December 2025 for a total amount of €57.0 million.

- **BRL-denominated financings**

Fixed-rate BRL financings consist of BNDES capex financings. At 31 March 2025, the total outstanding amount is €3.8 million. Regarding the BNDES capex financings, these borrowings are secured by the pledge over the financed capex.

- **USD-denominated financings**

Fixed-rate USD financings consist of working capital financing line in Indonesia. At 31 March 2025, the total outstanding amount is €2.7 million.

- **IDR-denominated financings**

Our Indonesian subsidiary subscribed to some bilateral term loans in Indonesian Rupiah whose outstanding amount at 31 March 2025, is €3.6 million.

Foreign currency breakdown

The foreign currency breakdown of debt at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Currency	EUR	USD	BRL	IDR	TOTAL
Millions of euros	2,060.5	209.4	271.8	3.6	2,545.4

Debt by maturity

The maturity of the debt at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

At 31 March 2025

(millions of euros)	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
Maturity of debt before amortised cost	486.9	267.6	469.2	418.2	50.5	852.9	2,545.4
Lease liability	46.8	38.6	21.8	13.3	11.7	39.1	171.2

Reconciliation of changes in financial debt with the cash flow statement

Changes in financial debt are presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Financial debt - Opening	2,972.0	3,252.8
Borrowings issues	861.6	323.7
Borrowings repayments	(1,156.6)	(749.7)
Reimbursement of bonds redeemable in shares classified as quasi-equity	0.0	29.5
Change in treasury liabilities	(10.8)	7.2
Change with effect on cash	(305.9)	(389.3)
Change in fair value	39.0	(7.1)
Effect of exchange rate	(109.0)	20.3
Impact of IFRS 16	88.9	85.4
Other	12.2	9.9
Change with no effect on cash	31.2	108.5
Financial debt - Closing	2,697.3	2,972.0

23.8 Covenants

The following covenants relate to the Group and its subsidiaries.

Type at 31 March 2025	Definition	Triggering level
Net debt	TSSE Group consolidated net debt / TSSE Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 2.5
	Tereos Group adjusted net debt / Tereos Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 3.5
	TSEB Group consolidated net debt / TSEB Group consolidated EBITDA	Max. 4.5
Gearing	TSF Group consolidated net debt / TSF Group consolidated equity	Max. 1.1
Minimum equity requirement	TCF equity	>\$30.0 million
Interest cover	TSSE Group consolidated EBITDA / TSSE Group consolidated net interest expense	Min. 4.0
	TSEB Group consolidated EBITDA / TSEB Group consolidated net interest expense	Min. 2.0
Liquidity	TSEB Group consolidated current assets / TSEB Group consolidated current liabilities	Min. 1.0

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

24. Risk management and financial instruments

In the context of its operating and financing activities, the Group is exposed to the following financial risks:

- market risks: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, commodities risk and energy risk;
- liquidity risks.

24.1 Derivatives

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

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

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

The changes in fair value of trading derivatives as well as the ineffective portion of derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised in profit and loss, the results of closed derivatives qualified as "held for trading" or as hedging are classified as:

- Financial expenses and income, when the underlying risk is classified as financial income and expenses (interest rate and financial exchange rate);
- Operating expenses and income, when the underlying risk is classified as operating expenses and income (Commodities – i.e., raw materials, finished products, energy and operational change).

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

Hedge accounting is applicable if:

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

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

The Group uses cash flow hedges as well as fair value hedges.

In these hedging relationships, the effectiveness of the derivative is assessed using the hypothetical derivatives method: the derivative designated in each hedging relationship must be effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item.

The main sources of ineffectiveness are:

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

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

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

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

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

Breakdown by type of derivative:

At 31 March 2025

		Level	Notional Amount	Fair value		Net
				Assets	Liabilities	
<i>(millions of euros)</i>						
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Cash Flow Hedge		339.5	2.1	(26.4)	(24.3)
Interest rate derivatives (OTC)		2	339.5	2.1	(26.4)	(24.3)
FX forward contracts	Cash Flow Hedge		841.3	13.2	(13.1)	0.1
FX forward contracts	Trading		481.5	4.4	(7.5)	(3.1)
USD borrowings qualified as CFH	Cash Flow Hedge		199.6	0.0	(7.6)	(7.6)
Foreign exchange derivatives (OTC)		2	1,522.3	17.5	(28.1)	(10.6)
Commodities futures	Fair Value Hedge		159.4	2.4	(0.3)	2.1
Commodities futures	Cash Flow Hedge		2,528.0	18.1	(7.2)	10.9
Commodities futures	Trading		1,303.3	18.0	(12.6)	5.4
Commodities derivatives		1	3,990.7	38.4	(20.1)	18.3
Energy derivatives	Cash Flow Hedge		245.4	10.7	(9.0)	1.7
Energy derivatives	Trading		15.7	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)
Energy derivatives		1	261.1	10.8	(9.1)	1.7
TOTAL			6,113.6	68.8	(83.7)	(14.9)

At 31 March 2024

		Level	Notional Amount	Fair value		Net
				Assets	Liabilities	
<i>(millions of euros)</i>						
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Cash Flow Hedge		416.0	9.8	(23.3)	(13.5)
Interest rate vanilla swaps and options	Trading		4.6	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)
Interest rate derivatives (OTC)		2	420.6	9.8	(23.4)	(13.6)
FX forward contracts	Cash Flow Hedge		613.4	2.9	(2.8)	0.1
FX forward contracts	Trading		697.1	2.4	(5.4)	(3.1)
USD borrowings qualified as CFH	Cash Flow Hedge		278.3	0.0	9.4	9.4
Foreign exchange derivatives (OTC)		2	1,588.7	5.3	1.1	6.4
Commodities futures	Fair Value Hedge		268.6	4.9	(8.4)	(3.5)
Commodities futures	Cash Flow Hedge		570.4	5.5	(51.5)	(46.0)
Commodities futures	Trading		789.8	8.4	(1.3)	7.1
Commodities derivatives		1	1,628.7	18.8	(61.2)	(42.4)
Energy derivatives	Cash Flow Hedge		181.3	0.3	(55.8)	(55.5)
Energy derivatives		1	181.3	0.3	(55.8)	(55.5)
TOTAL			3,819.3	34.2	(139.3)	(105.2)

Derivative impacts are as follows:

Change through Comprehensive Income or through profit or loss	Category	At 31 March 2025		OCI
		Income / (expenses)		
		Fair value *	OCI recycling	
Interest rate derivatives	Trading	0.1		
	Cash Flow Hedge	(1.7)	4.6	(11.4)
Foreign exchange derivatives	Trading	(0.0)		
	Cash Flow Hedge	-	(40.8)	(0.0)
	USD loan qualified as cash flow hedge	-	(14.7)	(26.3)
Commodity derivatives	Trading	(1.5)		
	Fair Value Hedge	5.5		
	Cash Flow Hedge	(0.0)	(0.6)	74.8
Energy derivatives	Cash Flow Hedge	0.6	(15.7)	57.7
TOTAL		3.0	(67.2)	94.8
Effect of deferred taxes on OCI				(22.0)
Total OCI net of taxes				72.9
<i>Of which OCI recycled to net revenue</i>			(40.6)	40.6
<i>Of which OCI recycled to cost of goods sold</i>			(31.3)	31.3
<i>Of which OCI recycled to financial result</i>			4.6	(4.6)

* Of which an ineffective portion of €(1.0) million for derivatives qualified as hedges

24.2 Interest rate risk management

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

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

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

At 31 March 2025	Notional			TOTAL	Fair value
	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years		
<i>(millions of euros)</i>					
Vanilla swaps	96.3	82.1	0.0	178.5	(26.4)
qualified as cash flow hedges	96.3	82.1	0.0	178.5	(26.4)
Options	161.0	0.0	0.0	161.0	2.1
qualified as cash flow hedges	161.0	0.0	0.0	161.0	2.1
TOTAL INTEREST RATE	257.3	82.1	0.0	339.5	(24.3)
<i>of which Euribor 6M based derivatives</i>	<i>161.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>161.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>of which CDI based derivatives</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>(22.0)</i>
<i>of which SOFR based derivatives</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>(4.4)</i>

Sensitivity of the statement of operations and other comprehensive income

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

At 31 March 2025	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
(millions of euros)		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Borrowings at floating rate not hedged	719.8	(5.2)	5.2	(13.0)	13.0	(26.1)	26.1
Interest rate derivatives	339.5	(2.1)	2.1	(5.3)	5.3	(10.6)	10.6
Cash flow hedges (other comprehensive income impact)	339.5	(2.1)	2.1	(5.3)	5.3	(10.6)	10.6
TOTAL	1,059.3	(7.3)	7.3	(18.3)	18.3	(36.7)	36.7
<i>of which impact on the statement of operations</i>		(5.2)	5.2	(13.0)	13.0	(26.1)	26.1
<i>of which impact on other comprehensive income</i>		(2.1)	2.1	(5.3)	5.3	(10.6)	10.6

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

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

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

24.3 Foreign exchange risk management

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

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

At 31 March 2025	Notional			TOTAL	Fair value
(millions of euros)	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years		
Forwards/NDF	844.1	478.6	0.0	1,322.7	(3.0)
qualified as cash flow hedges	526.1	315.2	0.0	841.3	0.1
at fair value through profit or loss	318.1	163.4	0.0	481.5	(3.1)
USD borrowings qualified as CFH	58.8	140.8	0.0	199.6	(7.6)
TOTAL FOREX	902.9	619.4	0.0	1,522.3	(10.6)
<i>of which USD / BRL derivatives</i>	320.5	405.4	0.0	725.9	(11.3)
<i>of which EUR / USD derivatives</i>	454.5	176.6	0.0	631.0	0.7
<i>of which USD / EUR derivatives</i>	66.4	0.0	0.0	66.4	0.2
<i>of which EUR / GBP derivatives</i>	11.9	0.0	0.0	11.9	(0.0)
<i>of which EUR / CHF derivatives</i>	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
<i>of which USD / IDR derivatives</i>	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.1
<i>of which EUR / INR derivatives</i>	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
<i>of which EUR / BRL derivatives</i>	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)
<i>of which EUR / CZK derivatives</i>	32.3	37.2	0.0	69.5	(0.1)
<i>of which EUR / SGD derivatives</i>	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
<i>of which EUR / THB derivatives</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	(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 2025 <i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Assets and Liabilities	(369.1)	(36.9)	36.9	(92.3)	92.3	(184.5)	184.5
Net of financial assets and liabilities (statement of operations impact)	(300.4)	(30.0)	30.0	(75.1)	75.1	(150.2)	150.2
Receivables in Foreign Currency (assets)	163.3	16.3	(16.3)	40.8	(40.8)	81.6	(81.6)
Payables in Foreign Currency (liabilities)	(232.0)	(23.2)	23.2	(58.0)	58.0	(116.0)	116.0
FX derivatives (including USD borrowings qualified in CFH)	1,522.3	(16.6)	16.8	(34.8)	53.2	(57.2)	160.0
Trading (statement of operations impact)	481.5	18.3	(19.3)	38.6	(60.5)	63.5	(183.7)
Cash-flow hedge (other comprehensive income impact)	1,040.9	(34.9)	36.1	(73.5)	113.7	(120.7)	343.7
Commodities derivatives (sugar)	3,193.8	5.8	(5.8)	15.2	(15.2)	32.3	(32.3)
Trading (statement of operations impact)	992.6	0.6	(0.6)	1.5	(1.5)	3.0	(3.0)
Cash flow hedges (other comprehensive income impact)	2,201.2	5.2	(5.2)	13.7	(13.7)	29.3	(29.3)
TOTAL	4,347.1	(47.8)	47.9	(111.9)	130.3	(209.5)	312.3
<i>of which impact on the statement of operations</i>		<i>(11.1)</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>(35.0)</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>(83.7)</i>	<i>(36.5)</i>
<i>of which impact on other comprehensive income</i>		<i>(36.6)</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>(76.9)</i>	<i>117.2</i>	<i>(125.7)</i>	<i>348.8</i>

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.

24.4 Commodities risk management

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

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

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

At 31 March 2025

(millions of euros)	Notional			TOTAL	Fair value
	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years		
Futures	3,845.2	145.5	0.0	3,990.7	18.3
qualified as cash flow hedges	2,382.5	145.5	0.0	2,528.0	10.9
qualified as fair value hedges	159.4	0.0	0.0	159.4	2.1
at fair value through profit or loss	1,303.3	0.0	0.0	1,303.3	5.4
TOTAL COMMODITIES	3,845.2	145.5	0.0	3,990.7	18.3
<i>of which cereal derivatives</i>	<i>545.0</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>562.3</i>	<i>(5.8)</i>
<i>of which sugar derivatives</i>	<i>3,065.5</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>3,193.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>
<i>of which ethanol derivatives</i>	<i>234.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>234.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>

Sensitivity of the statement of operations and other comprehensive income

At 31 March 2025

(millions of euros)	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Sugar derivatives	3,193.8	5.8	(5.8)	15.2	(15.2)	32.3	(32.3)
Trading (statement of operations impact)	992.6	0.6	(0.6)	1.5	(1.5)	3.0	(3.0)
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	2,201.2	5.2	(5.2)	13.7	(13.7)	29.3	(29.3)
Cereal derivatives	562.3	9.5	(9.5)	23.8	(23.8)	47.6	(47.6)
Trading (statement of operations impact)	286.8	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	275.5	9.5	(9.5)	23.8	(23.8)	47.5	(47.5)
Ethanol derivatives	234.6	10.1	(10.1)	25.3	(25.3)	50.7	(50.7)
Trading (statement of operations impact)	23.9	0.2	(0.2)	0.5	(0.5)	1.0	(1.0)
Fair value hedges (statement of operations impact)	159.4	16.7	(16.7)	41.8	(41.8)	83.7	(83.7)
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	51.4	(6.8)	6.8	(17.0)	17.0	(34.0)	34.0
TOTAL	3,990.7	25.5	(25.5)	64.3	(64.3)	130.5	(130.5)
<i>of which impact on the statement of operations</i>		<i>17.5</i>	<i>(17.5)</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>(43.8)</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>(87.7)</i>
<i>of which impact on other comprehensive income</i>		<i>7.9</i>	<i>(7.9)</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>(20.5)</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>(42.8)</i>

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

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

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

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

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

24.5 Energy risk management

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

At 31 March 2025 <i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notional			TOTAL	Fair value
	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years		
Energy	206.0	55.1	0.0	261.1	1.7
qualified as cash flow hedges	190.7	54.7	0.0	245.4	1.7
at fair value through profit or loss	15.2	0.4	0.0	15.7	(0.0)
TOTAL ENERGY	206.0	55.1	0.0	261.1	1.7

At 31 March 2025, the Group only had gas derivatives in its portfolio.

At 31 March 2025 <i>(millions of euros)</i>	Notional	Impacts in a probable scenario		Impacts in a possible scenario		Impacts in a stress scenario	
		+10%	-10%	+25%	-25%	+50%	-50%
Gas derivatives	261.1	8.3	(8.3)	20.7	(20.7)	41.5	(41.5)
Trading (statement of operations impact)	15.7	0.4	(0.4)	1.0	(1.0)	2.0	(2.0)
Cash flow hedges (OCI impact)	245.4	7.9	(7.9)	19.8	(19.8)	39.5	(39.5)
TOTAL	261.1	8.3	(8.3)	20.7	(20.7)	41.5	(41.5)
<i>of which impact on the statement of operations</i>		0.4	(0.4)	1.0	(1.0)	2.0	(2.0)
<i>of which impact on other comprehensive income</i>		7.9	(7.9)	19.8	(19.8)	39.5	(39.5)

24.6 Liquidity risk management

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

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

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

The Group's debt amortisation profile is mainly tied to the bank loan maturities for European and Brazilian entities and to bond maturities, whose final maturities are provided in note 23.7 above.

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

Credit lines not used and available at 31 March 2025, including uncommitted lines and overdrafts, amounted to €1,044.6 million, of which €244.6 million had a short-term maturity.

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

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

At 31 March 2025

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
Debt maturities before amortised cost	486.9	267.6	469.2	418.2	50.5	852.9	2,545.4
Fixed interest payment commitments	91.9	87.2	75.3	50.5	37.1	37.0	378.9
Floating interest payment commitments	55.8	34.8	23.3	17.2	12.9	1.0	144.9
Total debt before amortised cost	634.6	389.5	567.8	485.9	100.4	890.9	3,069.2
Net flows on swap	(16.2)	(12.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(28.5)
Total derivatives	(16.2)	(12.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(28.5)
TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENT COMMITMENTS INCLUDING DERIVATIVES	131.6	109.6	98.5	67.7	49.9	38.0	495.3

At 31 March 2024

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
Debt maturities before amortised cost	463.4	853.0	448.7	453.9	383.4	226.8	2,829.3
Fixed interest payment commitments	107.9	92.3	51.3	38.4	14.3	4.9	309.2
Floating interest payment commitments	68.0	49.5	31.0	12.2	9.1	2.0	171.9
Total debt before amortised cost	639.2	994.9	531.1	504.6	406.8	233.8	3,310.4
Net flows on swap	(10.4)	(16.9)	(4.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(31.8)
Total derivatives	(10.4)	(16.9)	(4.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(31.8)
TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENT COMMITMENTS INCLUDING DERIVATIVES	165.5	125.0	77.9	50.7	23.4	7.0	449.3

J. Equity

Reserves

The nature and purpose of each reserve are the following:

Cash flow hedge reserve and actuarial gains and losses reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve contains the effective portion of the cash flow hedge relationships incurred at the reporting date, net of tax. Further information on the accounting methods applicable to the use of this reserve are disclosed in note 24.1.

The actuarial gains and losses reserve present the actuarial gains and losses resulting from the change in the provision for pensions. Further information on the accounting methods applicable to the use of this reserve are disclosed in note 15.

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 2.4.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income (OCI) items relate to:

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

The negative impact on foreign exchange translation reserves directly reflects the appreciation of the Real (BRL) during the 2024/2025 financial year.

The positive impact on the fair value of financial instruments is explained in note 24.

25. Cooperative capital

Tereos SCA is a cooperative company, with capital consisting of partnership shares subscribed in line with the activity of its cooperative members during a commitment period. As Tereos SCA is a French Agricultural Cooperative Company governed by the provisions of the French Rural Code and the applicable laws, it has a variable capital. The Articles of Association stipulate the rules applicable to the management of these partnership shares: shares are subscribed in accordance with the level of activity of the cooperative members over a five-year commitment period, automatically renewable for five-year periods.

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

IAS 32 establishes the principles for classifying financial instruments as financial liabilities or as equity. Specifically, puttable instruments, redeemable at the option of the holder, which entitle the latter to request redemption from the issuer in exchange for a cash amount or other financial instrument, are classified as debt instruments under IAS 32. IFRIC 2 contains a certain number of guidelines and examples of the accounting treatment of the partnership shares of cooperatives.

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

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

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

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

Changes in cooperative capital over the period were as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of Tereos SCA at	16,043,857	17,709,395
Number of shares issued by Tereos SCA during the year	(753,615)	(1,665,538)
Number of shares comprising cooperative capital of Tereos SCA at	15,290,242	16,043,857
<i>Par value per share (Euros)</i>	10	10
<i>Amount of cooperative capital of Tereos SCA (in millions of euros)</i>	152.9	160.4
<i>Number of associates at the end of the year</i>	10,344	10,669

At 31 March 2025, the uncalled subscribed capital amounted to €1.1 million. In the consolidated financial statements, this item was presented as a deduction from cooperative capital, which stands at €151.8 million.

26. Material non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>			% Non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests		Net income/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests	
	Country	Activity	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Tereos TTD	Czech Republic	Sugar beet, ethanol, alcohol and by-products production and commercialisation	35.38%	35.38%	127.6	123.4	6.4	18.2

Tereos TTD

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current assets	184.9	227.1
Non-current assets	208.4	179.0
Current liabilities	76.2	99.8
Non-current liabilities	16.3	16.7
Equity	300.8	289.7
Attributable to owners of the parent	173.2	166.3
Non-controlling interests - Nordzucker	127.6	123.4
TOTAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	127.6	123.4

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue	359.7	424.6
Cost of sales	(325.3)	(349.4)
General and administrative expenses	(13.9)	(14.2)
Other operating income (expense)	(0.1)	(2.1)
Net financial income (expense)	1.6	2.5
Income taxes	(5.0)	(13.2)
Net income (loss)	16.9	48.2
Cash-flow hedge reserve	(0.0)	(3.8)
Foreign currency translation reserve	4.9	(23.9)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	21.8	20.5
Non-controlling interests - Nordzucker	6.4	18.2
TOTAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	6.4	18.2
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(3.9)	(3.5)

K. Income taxes

27. Income tax recognised in the statement of operations

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

Current income taxes

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

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

27.1 Income tax recognised in the statement of operations

The breakdown of income taxes is presented as follows:

(millions of euros)	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current income tax	(43.3)	(112.3)
Deferred income tax	(19.9)	(18.1)
TOTAL INCOME TAX	(63.1)	(130.4)

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.

27.2 Reconciliation of theoretical tax expense and effective tax expense

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

(millions of euros)	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net income (loss)	131.3	448.1
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	19.6	25.7
Income tax income (expense)	(63.1)	(130.4)
Income before income tax and share of profit of associates and joint ventures	174.9	552.7
<i>French income tax rate</i>	26%	26%
Income tax based on Group's statutory rate	(45.2)	(142.7)
Tax losses without recognition of deferred tax assets tax loss carry forward	(31.6)	(16.9)
Recognition of deferred tax assets on previous tax losses	0.0	13.9
Use of previously unrecognised tax losses	8.2	2.5
Effect of different tax rates	7.8	13.8
Other non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(2.3)	(0.9)
Adjustments to reconcile income taxes	(18.0)	12.4
EFFECTIVE INCOME TAX	(63.1)	(130.4)

28. Deferred taxes and income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets	59.6	105.6
Deferred tax liabilities	(44.0)	(42.6)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	15.6	63.1
Income tax receivables	29.4	40.0
Income tax payables	(77.9)	(158.9)
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	(48.6)	(118.9)

Net deferred tax assets amount to €15.6 million including €65.9 million on the recognition of tax losses carried forward.

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets through the statement of operations	55.8	79.5
Deferred tax assets through other comprehensive income	3.8	26.1
Deferred tax assets	59.6	105.6
Deferred tax liabilities through the statement of operations	(41.7)	(41.1)
Deferred tax liabilities through other comprehensive income	(2.3)	(1.4)
Deferred tax liabilities	(44.0)	(42.6)
TOTAL OF DEFERRED TAX	15.6	63.1

Changes in deferred taxes are presented below:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deferred tax at opening	63.1	110.0
Amount charged to the statement of operations	(19.9)	(18.1)
Amount charged to other comprehensive income	(23.2)	(31.5)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(4.4)	2.6
Deferred tax at closing	15.6	63.1

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

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Y+1	4.6	23.2
Y+2	9.6	18.2
Y+3	12.2	16.7
Y+4	17.2	7.9
Y+5	22.3	0.3
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ON TAX LOSSES CARRIED FORWARD	65.9	66.3

Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising on the carry-forward of unused tax losses amounted to €129.4 million at 31 March 2025 (compared to €109.4 million at 31 March 2024).

L. Provisions and contingent liabilities

29. Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions are set aside for the following contingencies:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Restructuring	6.9	8.9	5.1	7.3
Labour	0.0	0.6	16.7	20.5
Commercial	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.8
Tax	6.7	8.1	3.9	11.0
Environment	27.2	41.4	3.4	6.2
Other	2.7	7.0	3.8	6.2
TOTAL PROVISIONS	45.2	69.3	33.0	51.9

Changes in provisions over the year were as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Restructuring	Labour	Commercial	Tax	Environment	Other	Total
At 1 April 2023	1.4	16.4	5.4	6.8	26.0	33.9	89.8
Additions during the period	12.7	8.5	0.0	13.8	20.8	9.7	65.4
Amounts used	(5.7)	(3.9)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(7.1)	(2.1)	(21.2)
Unused amounts reversed	(12.4)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(13.0)
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Other	20.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	7.8	(28.1)	0.0
At 31 March 2024	16.2	21.0	4.1	19.1	47.6	13.2	121.2
Additions during the period	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	3.1	1.8	8.7
Amounts used	(3.5)	(2.7)	(0.5)	(2.8)	(22.2)	(2.5)	(34.2)
Unused amounts reversed	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(6.3)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(16.1)
Foreign currency exchange differences	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.3)
Other	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.1	(4.1)	(0.1)
At 31 March 2025	12.0	16.7	1.7	10.6	30.6	6.6	78.2

Provisions for restructuring and environmental risks

- France

The Group, as the former owner of land, which was never used by the Group and sold in 2009, has accepted, subject to a memorandum of understanding with the parties involved, to participate, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, towards the cost of work to remove a treatment facility designed and built by the State. To this end, a provision of €1.0 million was recorded in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, compared to €6.9 million 31 March 2024.

Furthermore, following the breach of dikes in the Escaudœuvres basin in April 2020, claims against the Tereos Group for ecological, material and moral damage amounted to €18.0 million. The trial was held 17 and 18 November 2022 and the first instance judgment was rendered on 12 January 2023, ordering the Group to pay the sum of €9.8 million. The Group appealed this decision as a precautionary measure on 20 January 2023 and estimated, to the best of its knowledge, the probability of an outflow of resources, in order to assess the provision to be recognised in the financial statements at 31 March 2025.

Finally, as part of the industrial restructuring plan in France, the Group recorded provisions for restructuring and environmental risks for a total amount of €26.8 million at 31 March 2025, compared to €44.1 million at 31 March 2024.

Provisions for employee-related disputes

Various employee-related disputes are currently ongoing in Brazil. Provisions have been recorded based on a case-by-case assessment and amounted to €6.8 million at 31 March 2025 (compared to €7.5 million at 31 March 2024).

Following the change of the governance of the Group in December 2020 and various employee-related disputes, the Group also took into account severance pay and potential costs related to employee-related disputes for a total amount of €8.5 million at 31 March 2025, compared to €11.4 million at 31 March 2024.

Provision for commercial contingencies

On 31 March 2022, as requested by French authorities, Tereos Starch & Sweeteners Europe was required to adjust the terms and conditions of sale for some of its gluten production. A provision for contingencies was therefore recognised at 31 March 2022 to cover the commercial consequences and the estimated related costs. Given the reduction in the contingencies incurred, this provision was revised downwards at 31 March 2025.

Tax disputes

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

- Brazil

The Group is involved in several tax cases involving mainly: (i) ICMS credits related to diesel fuel consumption linked to planting and harvesting sugarcane; (ii) PIS/COFINS credits with not enough documentation; (iii) Social Security Tax on exports performed through trading companies (indirect export); (iv) PIS/COFINS contributions (non-cumulative) on ethanol; (v) PIS offset with judicial credits; (vi) penalty fee exemption for voluntary reporting where the Group considers that a favourable decision is possible and for which no provisions had therefore been made; and (vii) ICMS due to reported variances between production and sales. The amount of claims received related to these disputes (including interest) amounted to €357.9 million at 31 March 2025, compared to €369.0 million at 31 March 2024.

- Europe

The Group is part to various tax disputes relating mainly to the level of transfer prices as well as the remuneration of intra-group services rendered. In accordance with the application of IFRIC 23, the group has recorded provisions for these disputes for a total amount of €2.0 million at 31 March 2025, compared to €8.2 million at 31 March 2024.

- La Réunion

Reunionese companies were subject to a tax audit covering the financial years from 31 March 2020 to 31 March 2022 and were notified of a total adjustment of €11.8 million. The Group estimated to the best of its knowledge, the probability of outflow of resources, in order to assess the provision to be recognised in the financial statements at 31 March 2025.

Other disputes

At the date of publication of these consolidated financial statements, management is not aware of any additional dispute involving material risks likely to affect the Group's results or financial position.

M. Other information

30. Auditors' fees

Fees of Group auditors and members of their networks are presented in the table below for the year ended 31 March 2025 and the prior year.

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	PricewaterhouseCoopers				Ernst & Young			
	Amount		%		Amount		%	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Audit fees	1.1	0.9	73%	86%	1.3	1.1	65%	79%
Other services fees	0.4	0.1	27%	14%	0.7	0.3	35%	21%
TOTAL	1.5	1.1	100%	100%	2.0	1.4	100%	100%

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

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

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

31. Related parties

31.1 Operating transactions with related parties

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

Transactions have been carried out with the following entities:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Sales		Purchases	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Joint Ventures				
a/ Beghin Meiji	18.6	18.5	0.0	0.0
Associates				
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	5.2	8.8	46.4	68.1
b/ France Fondants	2.1	2.8	0.2	0.2

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Receivables		Payables	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Joint ventures				
a/ Beghin Meiji	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0
Associates				
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	1.3	1.4	1.5	7.6
b/ France Fondants	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2

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

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

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

31.2 Financing transactions with related parties

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Joint ventures				
a/ Beghin Meiji	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2
Associates				
b/ QF Amenagement	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.0
b/ Refineria de Olmeido	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
b/ Cie Bourbon plastiques	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

The amounts disclosed at 31 March 2025 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 2025 and 2024.

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

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current financial assets with related parties	0.0	6.8
Current financial liabilities with related parties	(10.1)	(7.2)
Non-current financial assets with related parties	3.2	0.2
Non-current financial liabilities with related parties	(6.5)	(5.2)
TOTAL NET RELATED PARTY FINANCIAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	(13.4)	(5.4)

Reconciliation of changes in related parties with the cash flow statement

Changes in related parties are presented as follows:

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH RELATED PARTIES OPENING	(5.4)	2.4
Change with effect on cash	(8.0)	(8.0)
<i>Change of the period</i>	<i>(8.0)</i>	<i>(8.0)</i>
Change without effect on cash	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Foreign currency exchange differences</i>	<i>(0.0)</i>	<i>0.2</i>
CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH RELATED PARTIES CLOSING	(13.4)	(5.4)

32. Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments given

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Guarantees given to third parties	129.9	128.6
Assets covered by commitments	113.9	73.4
Commitment to buy CO2 quotas	71.2	33.8
Irrevocable investment commitment	8.8	0.0
Commitment to buy sugarcane	767.6	805.2

Commitments received

<i>(millions of euros)</i>	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Guarantees given to third parties	5.5	0.2

Guarantees

The guarantees given to third parties include:

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

Assets covered by commitments

The Group pledged inventories, properties through mortgages, facilities, machinery, equipment and vehicles in the amount of €113.9 million as collateral, including €102 million on Tereos France related to a revolving credit facility, a securitisation programme, BPI term loans for the Lillers and Escaudœuvres sites, and €6.0 million as collateral for Brazilian tax claims.

Purchases of CO2 quotas

The Group entered into purchase contracts of CO2 quotas in the market for a total amount of €71.2 million.

Investment commitment

The Group is committed to invest capital in an investment fund specialised in research and development. The commitment at 31 March 2025 amounts to €8.8 million.

Purchases of sugarcane

Tereos Açúcar e Energia Brasil entered into contracts for the purchase of sugarcane produced on third parties' rural properties, amounting to approximately 4.7 million tonnes per crop to be delivered between 2025 and 2031. At 31 March 2025, the total commitment is estimated at €750.7 million, based on the average price until that date of BRL 163.79 (€26.42) per tonne of sugarcane purchased.

33. Subsequent events

Disposal of plant-based specialties trading activities

The final sale of the plant-based specialties trading activities was completed on 14 April 2025. This transaction has no material impact on the financial statements at 31 March 2025.

Disposal of the participation in Lesaffre Frères

On 7 May 2025, the Tereos Group entered into an agreement to sell its 37.09% stake in Lesaffre Frères. This agreement resulted in the recognition of an impairment loss on investments in associate of €5.9 million booked in operating income at 31 March 2025. The final sale will take place following the approval process by the competition authority.