UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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			Date of appointment
DIRECTORS	:	Gyaneshwarnath Gowrea	12-Jan-09
		Dhiraj Doomraj Sooneelall	13-Mar-18
		Roberta Bromberg Bowman	22-Jan-19
		Jerome Andre Etienne Peribere	22-Jan-19
		Davor Pisk	22-Jan-19
		Vikram Rajnikant Shroff	18-Jan-19
		Jaidev Rajnikant Shroff	18-Jan-19
		Hardeep Singh	04-Dec-18
		Puneet Bhatia	30-Jan-19
		Uttam Danayah	13-Mar-19
		Peter Deane Scala	30-Jan-19
		Stephen Gerald Dyer	18-Mar-19
		Paul Steven Walsh	12-Sep-19

ADMINISTRATOR, & CORPORATE SECRETARY : IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd
33, Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
Republic of Mauritius

REGISTERED OFFICE & BUSINESS OFFICE ADDRESS : Till 16 April 2021
5th Floor, Newport Building
Louis Pasteur Street
Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

As from 16 April 2021
6th floor, Suite 157B
Harbour Front Building
President John Kennedy Street
Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

AUDITORS : **Crowe ATA**
2nd Floor, Ebene Esplanade
24, Bank street, Cybercity
Ebene 72201
Republic of Mauritius

BANKERS : Absa Bank (Mauritius) Limited
Barclays Private Clients International Limited, Isle of Man
SBM (Mauritius) Limited
Citibank NA, Hong Kong Branch
Zemen Bank
State Bank of India (United Kingdom)
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Sun Global Investments Limited

The directors present their commentary together with the consolidated financial statements of UPL CORPORATION LIMITED (the "Company") and its subsidiaries together referred to as the ("Group") for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company was incorporated on 30 July 1993 and the main activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are those of manufacturing and marketing of crop protection chemicals, speciality chemicals, seeds, investment holding and providing management and financial support to group companies and international trading.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year under review. (2020 : USD 62,855 thousand)

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 1.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements for the financial year, which present fairly the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group. In preparing those consolidated financial statements, the directors have:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the consolidated financial statements; and
- Prepare the consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

They have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and to enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are properly prepared in accordance with IFRS.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowe ATA, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, until the next annual meeting.

UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIUS COMPANIES ACT 2001

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that **UPL CORPORATION LIMITED** (the "Company") has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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For IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd
Secretary

33 Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
Republic of Mauritius

Date: 10 May 2021

IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port-Louis, 11324, Mauritius

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **UPL CORPORATION LIMITED** (the "Company") and its subsidiary (together referred as the "Group"), as set out on pages 15 to 100, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Mauritius and we have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention that the consolidated financial statements of UPL CORPORATION LIMITED for the year ended 31 March 2020 were audited by another independent auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on 01 June 2020.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

The key audit matters that we identified in the current year were:

(a) Transition as auditors including the audit of the opening balances;
(b) Revenue recognition;
(c) Rebates and sales return;
(d) Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets;
(e) Covenants on loans and borrowings; and
(f) Provision for Litigations;

(a) Transition as auditors including the audit of the opening balances

Key audit matter

Initial audit engagements involve a number of considerations not associated with recurring audits. We identified the audit transition, including the audit of the opening balances as a key audit matter as this involves additional planning activities and considerations necessary to establish an appropriate audit plan and strategy. This includes:

(i) Gaining an initial understanding of the Group and its business including its control environment and information systems, sufficient to make an audit assessment and develop the audit strategy and plan; and

(ii) Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the opening balances including the selection and application of accounting principles

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

(a) Transition as auditors including the audit of the opening balances (continued)

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Prior to starting our appointment as the Group's auditors, we developed a comprehensive transition plan to understand the connection between the Group's strategy, the related business risks and the way these impact the Group's financial reporting and internal controls framework.

(i) We have performed audit procedures to check whether the opening balances do not contain any material misstatements and that the accounting policies have consistently been applied.

(ii) We have made an evaluation of key accounting positions and audit matters from prior years.

(b) Revenue recognition

Key audit matter

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration of the Group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. We focussed on this area due to the significance value of revenue for the Group and the risk attached to the timing of recognition of revenue.

Related disclosures

Information regarding revenue recognition is disclosed in Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to revenue recognition were as follows:

- We assessed the compliance of the revenue recognition accounting policies against the requirements of IFRS.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition (continued)

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter (continued)

- We tested the terms of the revenue contracts against the recognition of revenue based on the underlying documentation and records by using a statistical sampling.
- We tested the accuracy of revenue recognised around year end. On a sample basis we evaluated the appropriateness of revenue being recognised in the correct accounting period.
- We assessed the adequacy disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

(c) Rebates and sales return;

Key audit matter

The Group provides rebates to various customers in terms of formal agreements. The recognition and measurement of rebates, including establishing an accrual at year end, involves significant judgement and estimates, particularly the expected level of rebates of each of the customers. Estimation of sales returns involves significant judgement and estimates.

The value of rebates and sales returns together with the level of judgement involved resulted in rebates and sales returns being a key audit matter.

Related disclosures

Information regarding rebates and sales return is disclosed in Note 3(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

- Understanding the process followed by the Group for identifying and determining the value of rebates and sales return.
- We discussed with the significant component auditors the data used by the Group in assessing the provision for rebates and sales return for completeness and accuracy by agreeing the invoices for the rebate and sales.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

(d) Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets

Key audit matter

The Group has goodwill of USD 2,502 million as at 31 March 2021. In accordance with IFRS, the Group has allocated the goodwill to their respective cash generating units (CGU) and tested these for impairment using a discounted cash flow model.

The Group compares the carrying value of these assets with their respective recoverable amount. The inputs to the impairment testing model include:

a) Future cash flows and growth rate; and

b) Discount rate applied to the projected cash flows.

The impairment test model includes sensitivity testing of key assumptions.

The annual impairment testing is considered a significant accounting judgement and estimate and a key audit matter because:

a) the assumptions on which the tests are based are highly judgmental and are affected by future market and economic conditions which are inherently uncertain; and

b) the significance of the balance to the consolidated financial statements.

Related disclosures

Information regarding the Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets is disclosed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

- We assessed the Group's methodology applied in determining the CGUs to which these assets are allocated.
- We assessed the assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts including discount rates, expected growth rates and terminal growth rates used.
- We assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures related to the impairment tests and their compliance with IFRS.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

(e) Covenants on loans and borrowings

Key audit matter

The Group should maintain and comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants in accordance with terms of agreements for bank debts. Analysing compliance with covenants is one of the matters of most significance in our audit because it may have a significant impact on the going concern assumption used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and on the classification of liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Related disclosures

Information regarding Covenants on loans and borrowings is disclosed in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We inspected the terms of agreements for the bank debts including covenant ratios and event of default definitions. We examined management's calculations of the covenant ratios. We checked mathematical accuracy of covenant calculations and reconciled input data used in the calculations. We compared the classification of loans and borrowings as current or non-current liabilities with the results of analysis of compliance with covenants on relevant borrowings.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

(f) Provision for Litigations

Key audit matter

The Group operates in various countries and is exposed to different local laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. In this regulatory environment, there is an inherent risk of litigations and claims. Consequently, provisions and contingent liability disclosures may arise from tax proceedings, legal proceedings, including regulatory and other government/ department proceedings, as well as investigations by authorities and commercial claims. The Group applies significant judgement in estimating the likelihood of the future outcome in each case and in determining the provisions or disclosures required for each matter. Resolution of tax and legal proceedings may span over multiple years due to the highly complex nature and magnitude of the legal matters involved and may involve protracted negotiation or litigation. These estimates could change significantly over time as new facts emerge and each legal case progresses.

Related disclosures

Information regarding the provision for litigations recognition is disclosed in Note 28G and 41 to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

- We have gained an understanding of outstanding litigations against the Group from the memo report of the component's auditors and also to the discussion and reviewing of the component auditors working file.
- We have assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of contingent liabilities for tax and legal matters.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Commentary of the directors, the Company Secretary's certificate, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report. Other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;

- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiency in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- We have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company, other than in our capacity as auditors;

- We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required; and

- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF UPL CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Use of this report

This report is made solely for the Company's shareholders, in accordance with Section 205 of Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the shareholders those matters we are required to state in our auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Crowe ATA

Crowe ATA
Public Accountants

Vijay Bohorun, FCCA
Signing Partner
Licensed by FRC

Date: 10 May 2021

Ebene, Mauritius

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	351,567	309,847
Capital work in progress	7	30,561	33,584
Goodwill	8	2,502,633	2,494,046
Right of use assets	58	74,314	69,866
Other intangible assets	8	1,325,144	1,398,661
Intangible assets under development	8	154,543	122,992
Investment in associates	9	35,959	35,307
Investment in joint ventures	10	13,703	10,068
Financial assets			
(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	9,675	6,203
(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	12,305	6,711
(iii) Other investments	13	714	833
(iv) Trade receivables	14	63,554	29,570
(v) Other financial assets	15	-	11,623
(vi) Convertible loan notes	16	-	5,000
Advances to Related Parties	17	8,975	7,190
Other receivables	18	52,327	42,925
Non Current tax asset, net	19	8,762	2,174
Deferred tax assets, net	20 (A)	219,920	213,031
Total non-current assets		4,864,656	4,799,631
Current assets			
Inventories	21	1,014,804	858,999
Financial assets			
(i) Other Investments	13	15	13
(ii) Trade receivables	14	1,541,203	1,401,546
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	22	607,469	861,047
(iv) Other financial assets	15	35,805	67,573
(v) Convertible loan notes	16	5,000	-
Advances to Related Parties	17	121,396	86,209
Other receivables	18	186,529	132,617
Current tax asset, net	19	50,013	11,544
		3,562,234	3,419,548
Assets classified as held for sale	23	7,552	6,798
Total current assets		3,569,786	3,426,346
TOTAL ASSETS		8,434,442	8,225,977

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**24 (a)**	**18,102**	18,102
Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	**24 (c)**	**394,686**	394,686
Share premium	**24 (e)**	**1,314,616**	1,314,616
Retained earnings		**1,460,304**	1,085,936
Cash flow hedge reserve		**(19,661)**	(30,277)
Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income		**(10,211)**	(11,255)
Translation reserves		**(447,987)**	(383,818)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**2,709,849**	2,387,989
Non-controlling interests (NCI)		**34,291**	26,805
Total equity		**2,744,140**	2,414,795
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds	**25**	**747,240**	794,041
Borrowings	**26**	**2,228,647**	2,762,778
Lease liabilities	**27 (a)**	**66,218**	61,117
Provisions	**28**	**23,618**	18,231
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**20 (b)**	**331,446**	346,262
Other long term liabilities	**30**	**108,749**	5,445
Total non-current liabilities		**3,505,918**	3,987,874
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	**26**	**99,321**	102,790
Current maturity of lease obligation	**27 (b)**	**14,280**	12,893
Trade payables	**31**	**1,496,076**	1,163,952
Other payables	**32**	**426,473**	378,763
Current tax liabilities	**33**	**71,130**	50,890
Provisions	**28**	**77,104**	114,021
Total current liabilities		**2,184,384**	1,823,309
Total liabilities		**5,690,302**	5,811,183
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**8,434,442**	8,225,977

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 10 May 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Gyaneshwarnath Gowrea
Director

Uttam Danayah
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	Year ended 31-Mar-21 USD'000	Year ended 31-Mar-20 USD'000
Income			
Revenue from operations	34	4,594,383	4,486,813
Direct cost	35	(2,962,204)	(2,917,882)
Gross profit		1,632,179	1,568,931
Other income	36	7,465	1,224
		1,639,644	1,570,155
Expenses			
Other expenses	37	(306,906)	(352,985)
Employee benefits expense		(400,226)	(388,089)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	14	(11,455)	(484)
Depreciation	7	(50,033)	(44,921)
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	(157,352)	(163,375)
Exchange Difference (net) on trade receivables and trade payables		(20,978)	(48,161)
Finance costs	38	(235,848)	(172,099)
Finance Income	39	15,181	7,554
Net Finance cost		(220,667)	(164,545)
Profit from operations		472,027	407,595
Gain/(loss) on financial assets at Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)		3,955	(6,195)
Restructuring costs	40	(42,796)	(37,172)
Litigation cost charge / (writeback)	41	12,562	(49,307)
Share of (loss)/profit from associates		3,161	(340)
Share of (loss)/profit from joint ventures		2,553	849
Profit before taxation		451,462	315,430
Income tax expense	29	(57,506)	(73,081)
Profit for the year		393,956	242,349
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value gain/ (loss) on Financial assets at fair value through OCI, net		2,000	(2,876)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (asset)		(2,957)	(1,325)
Related tax		(956)	(1,015)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences		(58,617)	(182,789)
Cash flow from hedging - effective portion of changes in fair value		10,616	(18,747)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(49,914)	(206,752)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		344,042	35,598
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Company		396,143	236,143
Non-controlling interests		(2,187)	6,206
		393,956	242,349
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Company		340,677	41,632
Non-controlling interests		3,365	(6,035)
		344,042	35,598
Earning per equity share			
Basic earning per share (USD)	43	*2,101*	*1,304*
Diluted earning per share (USD)	43	*2,101*	*1,304*

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Attributable to owners of the Company									
	Stated capital	Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	Share Premium Reserve	Translation reserves	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
As at 1 April 2019	18,102	-	1,314,670	(213,270)	(7,430)	(11,531)	861,898	1,962,439	94,157	2,056,596
Impact on adoption of IFRIC 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,033)	(5,033)	-	(5,033)
As at 1 April 2019, adjusted	18,102	-	1,314,670	(213,270)	(7,430)	(11,531)	856,865	1,957,406	94,157	2,051,563
Profit for the year (Revised)	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,143	236,143	6,206	242,349
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(170,548)	(3,825)	(18,747)	(1,391)	(194,512)	(12,241)	(206,752)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(170,548)	(3,825)	(18,747)	234,752	41,631	(6,035)	35,597
Transactions with owners of the Company										
Contributions and distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on changes in NCI related to merger of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,175	57,175	(57,175)	-
Issue of Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
Expenses on issue of Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	-	(5,314)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,314)	-	(5,314)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,855)	(62,855)	(4,141)	(66,996)
Changes in ownership interests										
Share issue expense	-	-	(54)	-	-	-	-	(54)	-	(54)
Total Transactions with owners of the Company	-	394,686	(54)	-	-	-	(5,680)	388,952	(61,316)	327,636
At 31 March 2020	18,102	394,686	1,314,616	(383,818)	(11,255)	(30,277)	1,085,936	2,387,990	26,805	2,414,795

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Attributable to owners of the Company									
	Stated capital	Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	Share Premium Reserve	Translation reserves	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
As at 1 April 2020	18,102	394,686	1,314,616	(383,818)	(11,255)	(30,277)	1,085,936	2,387,990	26,805	2,414,795
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	396,143	396,143	(2,187)	393,956
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(64,169)	1,044	10,616	(2,957)	(55,466)	5,552	(49,914)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(64,169)	1,044	10,616	393,186	340,677	3,365	344,042
Transactions with owners of the Company										
Contributions and distributions										
Payment of coupon on Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities			-	-	-	-	(15,752)	(15,752)	-	(15,752)
Changes in ownership interests										
NCI on Acquisition during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	1,055
Gain on changes in NCI related to UPL do Brasil	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,066)	(3,066)	3,066	-
Total Transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,066)	(3,066)	4,121	1,055
At 31 March 2021	18,102	394,686	1,314,616	(447,987)	(10,211)	(19,661)	1,460,304	2,709,849	34,291	2,744,140

No dividend was paid for the current year (2020: USD 426.06).

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	451,462	315,430
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	207,385	208,296
Finance costs	235,848	172,099
Impairment loss on trade receivables	11,455	484
Fair value (gain) / loss on financial assets at FVTPL	(3,955)	6,195
Restructuring cost	42,796	-
Provision for litigation claim	(12,562)	-
(Gain) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,082)	1,544
Finance income	(15,181)	(7,554)
Assets written off	416	-
Share of (profit) / loss from associates	(3,161)	340
Share of (profit) from joint venture	(2,553)	(849)
Operating profit before working capital changes	910,868	695,985
Change in inventories	(147,280)	190,004
Change in trade receivables	(156,330)	83,316
Change in advances	(88,675)	80,028
Change in trade payables	284,524	(118,547)
Change in provisions	(19,120)	11,390
Change in other liabilities	20,282	212,895
Cash generated from operations	804,269	1,155,071
Tax paid	(105,642)	(92,830)
Net cash from operating activities	698,627	1,062,241

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, including capital work in progress	(64,441)	(44,596)
Purchases of Intangible assets including intangible assets under development	(67,163)	(54,637)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7,693	5,725
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(19,802)	(109,434)
Loans given	-	(321)
Loans received	-	724
Interest received	15,837	7,554
Purchase of investments	(3,710)	-
Sale of investments	-	756
Net cash used in investing activities	(131,586)	(194,231)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long term borrowing taken	1,000,000	-
Long term borrowing and bond repaid	(1,592,063)	(193,884)
Short term Borrowings taken/(repaid), net	(4,222)	(129,136)
Interest paid and other financial charges	(212,169)	(211,006)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests by subsidiaries	-	(4,141)
Share issue expenses	-	(54)
Payment of lease obligation	(26,155)	(19,691)
Dividends paid	-	(62,855)
Issue of Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	-	400,000
Expense incurred on refinancing of borrowing and bond issue	(13,588)	-
Expense incurred on issue of Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	-	(5,314)
Net (used in) financing activities	(848,197)	(226,081)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(281,156)	641,929
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the year	861,047	379,970
Effect of exchange rate difference	27,575	(160,852)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	607,466	861,047

The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities.

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes & others	31 March 2021
Borrowings					
From Bank (Secured)	26	50	(50)	-	-
From Banks (Unsecured)	26	2,759,475	(554,672)	21,245	2,226,048
From Others (Unsecured)	26	2,428	216	-	2,644
Lease obligation	26	934	(934)	-	-
Bonds (Unsecured)					
USD 500m 3.25% Senior Notes Due 2021	25	497,031	(500,000)	2,969	-
USD 300m 4.50% Senior Notes Due 2028	25	297,010	(8,851)	465	288,624
USD 500m 4.625% Senior Notes Due 2030	25	-	457,633	983	458,616
Working capital loan	26	30,425	7,629	-	38,054
Secured Loan from Banks	26	57,963	(10,843)	-	47,120
Interest paid	26	14,293	(212,169)	211,978	14,102
Lease obligation	27 (a) & (b)	74,010	(26,155)	32,644	80,499
Total liabilities from financing activities		3,733,619	(848,196)	270,284	3,155,707

Notes:
(i) Figures in brackets represent cash outflow
The notes as set out on pages 23 to 100 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

UPL CORPORATION LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in Mauritius, under the Mauritius Companies Act 1984, now governed by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, as a private company on 30 July 1993 with liability limited by shares and subsequently, on 26 September 2016, it was converted into a public company. The Company holds a Category 1 Global Business License issued by the Financial Services Commission. The Company's registered office address is at Newport Building, Louis Pasteur, Port Louis, Mauritius.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, 'the Group').

The Group's main activities are those of manufacturing and marketing of crop protection chemicals, speciality chemicals, seeds, investment holding, providing management and financial support to group companies and international trading.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the directors on 10 May 2021.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in compliance with the Mauritius Companies Act, 2001. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires the use of estimates and assumptions that could affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments), and
- Consideration for business combination (including contingent consideration).
- Assets and Liabilities acquired in business combination.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are expressed in United States dollar ("USD") rounded off to the nearest thousands. The Company's functional currency is the USD, the currency of the primary economic and regulatory environment in which the Company operates.

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control and until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

2.2. Basis of consolidation (continued)

The financial statements of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, other than Sinagro Produtos Agropecuarios SA. Group, 3SB Produtos Agricolas SA and Serra Bonita Sementes SA used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. The audited consolidated financial statements of Sinagro Produtos Agropecuarios SA. Group, audited financial statements of 3SB Produtos Agricolas SA and Serra Bonita Sementes SA for the year ended 31st December 2020 have been considered for the purpose of consolidation after making necessary adjustments for the effects of significant transactions or events, if any that occur till the reporting date of the group i.e. 31 March.

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

2.3. Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are measured initially at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

2.4. Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

2.5. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the form of subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs. The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values.

The consideration transferred does not include amount related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships with the acquiree. Such amounts are generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and any difference subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired net of fair value of liabilities assumed.

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

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amount for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amount are adjusted during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in statement of profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained. (Refer Note 3 (l) for more details).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.
Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Revenue recognition

The Group derives revenue primarily from sale of agro-chemical and other products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach:

(1) identify the contract with a customer,
(2) identify the performance obligations in the contract,
(3) determine the transaction price,
(4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
(5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Sale of goods

The Group recognizes revenue from sale of goods measured upon satisfaction of performance obligation which is at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. Depending on the terms of the contract, which differs from contract to contract, the goods are sold on a reasonable credit term. As per the terms of the contract, consideration that is variable, according to IFRS 15, is estimated at contract inception and updated thereafter at each reporting date or until crystallisation of the amount.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers). Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient under IFRS 15 are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (e) Revenue from contracts with customers.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Revenue recognition (continued)

Rendering of services

Income from services are recognized as and when the services are rendered.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(d) Assets classified as held for sale

The Group classifies current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale is met only when the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset or disposal of Company to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

(e) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, is not depreciated and is assessed for impairment. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent expenditure is only capitalised if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. In respect of additions to /deletions from the property, plant and equipment, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/deletion of the Assets.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The Group depreciates on a straight-line method based on following estimated useful life of assets.

Sr. No.	Description of Assets	Useful life of Asset 2021
1.	Aircraft	8 Years
2.	Building	18 - 60 Years
3.	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	2 - 18 Years
4.	Land – Improvements	18 - 60 Years
5.	Building – Improvements	18 - 60 Years
6.	Laboratory equipment	10 Years
7.	Leasehold Land	50 years or term of lease if shorter
8.	Office Equipment	5 - 20 Years
9.	Plant and Machinery	3 – 25 Years
10.	Vehicles	3 – 10 Years
11.	Leasehold Building	18 - 60 Years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Aircraft

Aircraft is recorded at cost less depreciation and provision for impairment, if any. Cost comprises of the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the aircraft to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method, based on the useful life of the aircraft on 100% of the acquisition cost and with a zero-residual value. Normal disbursements for repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated profit or loss and significant costs that improve the efficiency and extend the useful life of the aircraft, are capitalised.

Repairs and maintenance

The Company utilises the built-in overhaul method to account for the major maintenance of the aircraft. Under the built-in overhaul method, the cost of the initial major maintenance activity is recorded as a deferred charge and is amortised over a period of 8 years.

(f) Intangible assets

i) Goodwill

- Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred over the net of fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. (Refer Note 3 (a) Accounting policy for Business Combination and Goodwill)
- Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated impairment losses.
- Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

ii) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition,

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Intangible assets (continued)

intangible assets with finite life are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The residual value, the amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The useful life of brands that the Group holds currently have been determined to be indefinite as the Company expects to generate future economic benefits indefinitely from these assets. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite-life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful-life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Research and development costs:

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure can be capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful Life (years)	Amortisation method used
Product Registration / Acquisitions	Fifteen years	Amortised on straight-line basis from the month of additions to match their future economic benefits
Germplasm	Ten to fifteen years	Amortised on straight-line basis
Other Intangible	Five years	Amortised on straight-line basis
Customer Lists	Fifteen years	Amortised on straight-line basis
Non-compete agreements	Five years	Amortised on straight-line basis
Brand	Infinite	To be tested for impairment
Software / License Fees	Two - Five years	Amortised on straight-line basis

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

i. As a lessee
At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate.

Of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(i) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in USD. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded applying the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency remaining unsettled at the end of the year, are translated at the closing rates prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising as a result of the above are recognized as income or expenses in the statement of profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on a monetary item which, in substance, forms part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation which is accumulated in a Foreign Currency Translation Reserve until the disposal of the net investment. Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise. Exchange difference on such contracts are recognized in the statements of profit or loss in the year in which the exchange rate changes. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of forward exchange contract is recognized as income or as expenses for the year.

Foreign exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings, loans given/taken, settlement gain/loss and fair value gain/losses on derivative contracts relating to borrowings are accounted and disclosed under 'finance cost'.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or statement of profit or loss, respectively).

Translation of financial statements of foreign operations

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into USD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses a monthly average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising in the acquisition/ business combination of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Foreign currencies (continued)

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

(j) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date on a mark-to-market basis.

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 fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 56)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Note 56)

(k) Inventories

(i) Stocks of stores and spares, packing materials and raw materials are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. The aforesaid items are valued below cost if the finished products in which they are to be incorporated are expected to be sold at a loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Inventories (continued)

(ii) Semi-finished products, finished products and by-products are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and for this purpose, cost is determined on standard cost basis which approximates the actual cost. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty, as applicable. Variances, exclusive of abnormally low volume and operating performance, are adjusted into inventory.

(iii) Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The Company reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use. Obsolete and slow-moving items are valued at cost or estimated net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Any write-down of inventories is recognised as an expense during the year.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 March and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at 31 March at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

(n) Taxes

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is reasonably certain that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Taxes (continued)

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become reasonable certainty that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside the statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits recognised as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(o) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans
Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plans
The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(o) Employee benefits (continued)

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits
The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(p) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instrument at FVTOCI (continued)

interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when:
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

(a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c) Lease receivables under IFRS 16
d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 15 (referred to as contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements)

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
- Trade receivables or contract assets; and

- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16

The Group recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs for the aforementioned items at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(q) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Financial liabilities (continued)

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.
- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 26.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(r) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement
The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, full currency swaps and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(t) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(u) Segment Reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in IFRS 8 -Operating Segments, the CODM evaluates the Group's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, the CODM believes that they view the business as one reportable segment only.

(v) Contingent Liability and Contingent Asset:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

(a) Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

(b) Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

(c) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(d) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(e) Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

5. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

The IASB has issued the following amendments to standards and a new standard. Their application was not yet mandatory for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Amendments to standards		Mandatory application	Anticipated effects
IFRS 3	Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	Jan 1, 2022	Effects currently being evaluated
IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2)	Jan 1, 2021	Effects currently being evaluated
IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, including Deferral of Effective Date	Jan 1, 2023	Effects currently being evaluated
IAS 16	Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	Jan 1, 2022	Effects currently being evaluated
IAS 37	Amendments to IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	Jan 1, 2022	Effects currently being evaluated

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The following are the management's judgements made in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(b) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(c) Taxes

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer Note 29.

(d) Defined benefit plan (gratuity benefits)

A liability in respect of defined benefit plans is recognised in the balance sheet and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments at the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Refer Note 49 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans.

(e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 56 for further disclosures.

(f) Provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventories

The Group reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use. Group estimates the net realisable value for such inventories based primarily on the latest invoice prices and current market conditions. The Group carries out an inventory review at each balance sheet date and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving items. The Group reassesses the estimation on each balance sheet date. Refer Note 28.

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(g) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model on trade receivables.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. Refer Note 56.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

(i) Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been determined based on the value in use, by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(j) Cash flows from hedges - effective portion of changes in Fair Value

The determination of the accounting treatment of the Company's hedging relationships is critical since the recording of gains or losses on remeasurement of hedging instruments to fair value at the reporting date gives rise to adjustments directly in profit or loss or other comprehensive income where such relationship is treated as fair value hedge or cash flow hedge respectively. Hedge accounting under IFRS is a complex area and the Company have entered into a number of hedge contracts, necessitating a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculate the related valuations at each financial reporting date. The valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involve a significant degree of both complexity and management judgement.

(k) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

(l) Useful life of intangible assets

The Group reviews the useful lives of intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This re-assessment may result in change in amortisation expense in future periods.

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(m) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources

The Group recognises provisions which are discounted, where necessary, to its present value based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(n) determining the fair value less costs to sell of the held for sale assets based on significant unobservable inputs;

The fair value of assets held for sale are recognised at fair value less cost of disposal. These assets are planned to be disposed of to settle customers recoverable amount.

(o) Provision for sales return and rebates;

The Group recognises the accruals for discount/incentives and returns based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Refer Note 34.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

THE GROUP

	Property, plant and equipment													
	Aircraft	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Laboratory Equipment	Furniture Fixtures and Equipment	Vehicles	Land Improvements	Building Improvements	Office Equipment	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
COST														
At 1 April 2019	12,162	29,429	19,205	194,625	369,000	7,890	19,517	29,376	2,478	5,468	9,930	699,080	49,684	748,764
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	806	-	2,283	288	20	94	494	-	-	-	3,985	-	3,985
Additions	-	653	-	14,144	34,610	1,105	1,855	5,565	15	337	2,413	60,697	24,073	84,770
Disposals	-	(8)	(1,000)	(3,374)	(10,215)	(5)	(621)	(2,780)	(2)	-	(740)	(18,744)	-	(18,744)
Reclassification	-	689	(11,688)	(8,097)	(5,037)	7,793	(5,529)	(172)	1,380	9,760	10,902	1		1
Transfers		-	(4,805)	(3,133)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,938)	(37,753)	(45,691)
Exchange differences	-	(1,624)	(414)	(8,292)	(21,228)	(687)	(850)	(3,094)	(95)	(1,148)	(1,602)	(39,034)	(2,420)	(41,454)
At 31 March 2020	12,162	29,945	1,299	188,156	367,418	16,116	14,466	29,389	3,776	14,417	20,903	698,047	33,584	731,631
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	21,223	10,080	-	320	84	-	-	2	31,709	-	31,709
Additions	-	6,565	-	8,815	28,195	1,177	992	3,662	4	9,763	2,671	61,844	25,430	87,274
Disposals	-	(725)	-	(3,863)	(14,775)	(5,739)	(495)	(3,280)	(1,048)	(1,339)	(2,466)	(33,730)	(25,141)	(58,871)
Reclassification	-	-	2,218	(504)	(1,745)	-	12	-	-	-	20	1	-	1
Transfers	-	(279)	-	(614)	(3,212)	(113)	(34)	(5)	-	-	(201)	(4,458)	(4,429)	(8,887)
Exchange differences	-	1,312	267	(806)	25,749	2,153	2,033	557	271	900	2,147	34,583	1,117	35,700
At 31 March 2021	12,162	36,818	3,784	212,407	411,710	13,594	17,294	30,407	3,003	23,741	23,076	787,996	30,561	818,557
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT														
At 1 April 2019	7,374	-	5,459	84,893	239,132	4,497	12,491	15,371	2,353	3,335	5,874	380,779	-	380,779
Charge on acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	558	108	14	61	287	-	-	-	1,027	-	1,027
Charge on additions	1,265	-	13	8,278	19,396	1,029	1,216	5,161	467	878	2,401	40,104	-	40,104
Disposal	-	-	(230)	(1,911)	(8,685)	(5)	(635)	(2,041)	(2)	-	(419)	(13,927)	-	(13,927)
Reclassification	-	-	(5,035)	(2,917)	(7,049)	5,501	(3,450)	370	800	3,823	7,958	0	-	0
Transfer	-	-		(2,103)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,103)	-	(2,103)
Exchange differences	-	-	(4)	(3,107)	(10,634)	(574)	(483)	(1,583)	(78)	(277)	(941)	(17,680)	-	(17,680)
At 31 March 2020	8,639	-	203	83,691	232,268	10,462	9,200	17,565	3,540	7,759	14,873	388,200	-	388,200
Charge on acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	2,290	2,338	-	161	43	-	-	(1)	4,831	-	4,831
Charge on additions	1,265	-	78	9,749	28,212	1,230	1,307	4,658	27	1,587	2,474	50,587	-	50,587
Disposal	-	-	-	(2,338)	(12,284)	(4,453)	(412)	(2,845)	(996)	(1,339)	(2,127)	(26,794)	-	(26,794)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	(2,917)	(118)	(20)	(5)	(4)		(204)	(3,268)	-	(3,268)
Exchange differences	1	-	5	1,417	15,345	1,178	1,936	418	255	320	1,998	22,873	-	22,873
At 31 March 2021	9,905	-	286	94,809	262,962	8,299	12,172	19,834	2,822	8,327	17,013	436,429	-	436,429
CARRYING AMOUNTS														
At 31 March 2021	2,257	36,818	3,498	117,598	148,748	5,295	5,122	10,573	181	15,414	6,063	351,567	30,561	382,128
At 31 March 2020	3,523	29,945	1,096	104,465	135,150	5,654	5,266	11,824	236	6,658	6,030	309,847	33,584	343,431

Capital work in progress represents the projects which are still under progress. Once these projects have been completed, they are transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciation are carried out accordingly.
For contractual commitment with respect to property, plant and equipment refer note 50

8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets									
		Product Registration/Acquisition	Software/ License Fees	Customer Lists	Brand	Non-compete agreements	Germplasm	Others	Total Other Intangible Assets	Intangible assets under development	Total (excluding Goodwill)
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
COST											
At 1 April 2019	2,492,285	1,544,027	28,211	220,302	54,300	49,614	11,216	8,582	1,916,252	89,496	2,005,748
Acquisition through business combinations	11,577	2,023	-	1,643	274	-	-	-	3,939	-	3,939
Additions	-	26,621	1,344	-	-	-	-	13	27,979	55,532	83,510
Disposals	-	(4,589)	(1,906)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,495)	-	(6,495)
Transfer	-	(6,838)	-	-	-	(456)	-	-	(7,294)	(15,657)	(22,951)
Exchange difference	(9,816)	(17,153)	(781)	-	-	-	-	(26)	(17,960)	(6,379)	(24,338)
Reclassification	-	(13,711)	662	(226)	-	(3,002)	-	(6,956)	(23,233)	-	(23,233)
At 31 March 2020	2,494,046	1,530,380	27,530	221,719	54,574	46,156	11,216	1,613	1,893,189	122,992	2,016,181
Acquisition through business combinations	7,196	10,904	3	8,087	-	519	-	-	19,513	1,602	21,115
Additions	-	29,892	10,903	-	-	-	-	5	40,800	49,534	90,334
Disposals	-	(12,074)	(5,695)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,769)	(27,451)	(45,220)
Transfer	-	(622)	(464)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,086)	6,120	5,034
Exchange difference	1,391	17,109	646	(79)	(15)	2,158	-	(1,045)	18,774	1,746	20,520
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	2,502,633	1,575,589	32,923	229,727	54,559	48,833	11,216	573	1,953,421	154,543	2,107,964
AMORTISATION / IMPAIRMENT											
At 1 April 2019	-	338,933	21,373	4,002	-	14,560	10,675	5,669	395,212	-	395,212
Charge on acquisitions through business combinations	-	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	-	733
Charge on additions	-	112,959	2,824	14,430	-	6,967	541	82	137,803	-	137,803
Disposal	-	(1,856)	(1,703)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,559)	-	(3,559)
Reclassification	-	(17,959)	5,137	11	-	(3,581)	-	(4,285)	(20,677)	-	(20,677)
Exchange difference	-	(11,604)	(1,430)		-	(1,925)	-	(27)	(14,986)	-	(14,986)
At 31 March 2020	-	421,206	26,201	18,443	-	16,021	11,216	1,439	494,527	-	494,527
Charge on acquisitions through business combinations	-	492	3	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	495
Charge on additions	-	107,725	5,102	15,260	-	6,971	-	102	135,160	-	135,160
Disposal	-	(10,968)	(5,610)	-	-		-	(16)	(16,594)	-	(16,594)
Reclassification	-	(587)	(3,593)	-	-	3,021	-	-	(1,159)	-	(1,159)
Exchange difference	-	14,210	500	3	-	2,091	(1)	(955)	15,848	-	15,848
At 31 March 2021	-	532,078	22,603	33,706	-	28,104	11,215	570	628,277	-	628,277
CARRYING AMOUNTS											
At 31 March 2021	2,502,633	1,043,511	10,320	196,021	54,559	20,729	1	3	1,325,144	154,543	1,479,687
At 31 March 2020	2,494,046	1,109,174	1,329	203,276	54,574	30,135	(0)	174	1,398,661	122,992	1,521,653

(A) Intangible assets consisting of know-how and product registration data are shown at historical costs, have a finite life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment if any.

(B) Intangible assets under development represent studies related to product registrations which are still under progress. These studies are for those products where feasibility has been established. Once development has been completed, these assets are transferred to intangible assets and amortisation are carried out accordingly.

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Name of associates	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	% holding	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-20 USD '000
3SB Produtos Agricolas S.A	Brasil	45%	8,350	8,602
Seara Bonita	Brasil	33.33%	19,787	20,933
Dalian Advanced Chemical Co.Ltd.	China	21%	62	80
Agronamic (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	28%	688	571
Novon Protecta (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	25%	1,037	798
Novon Retail Company (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	25%	1,064	813
Silvix Forestry (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	25%	60	45
Société des Produits Industriels et Agricoles	Senegal	32%	1,865	1,687
Agri Fokus (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	25%	1,017	565
Nexus AG (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	25%	1,772	1,213
Eswatini Agricultural Supplies Limited	South Africa	25%	257	-
			35,959	35,307

10 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

Name of joint venture	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	% holding	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-20 USD '000
Longreach Plant Breeders Management Pty Ltd, Australia	Australia	69%	10,336	6,399
United Phosphorous (Bangladesh) Limited	Bangladesh	50%	7	7
Hodogaya UPL Co. Limited	Japan	40%	3,360	3,662
			13,703	10,068

11 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-20 USD '000
<u>Quoted equity investments</u>		
Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd.	9,633	5,947
<u>Unquoted equity investments</u>		
Others	42	256
	9,675	6,203

12 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Carrying amounts 31-Mar-20 USD '000
<u>Quoted equity investments</u>		
Isagro S.P.A.	1,650	414
Agrofresh Solutions Inc.	3,783	3,159
<u>Unquoted equity investments</u>		
Telesense	2,975	-
Others	3,897	3,138
	12,305	6,711

13 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Non-current		
Investments in task force	714	833
	714	833

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Current		
Investment in Mutual Fund	15	13
	15	13

The Group makes contribution to task force which are engaged in conducting studies related to processes for products manufactured by the Group. These investments are measured at amortised cost.

14 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Non-current asset		
Receivables from customers	63,554	29,570
Current assets		
Receivables from customers	1,614,568	1,510,658
Receivables from holding company and fellow subsidiaries (Refer Note 52)	38,224	13,153
Less: Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets	(111,589)	(122,265)
	1,541,203	1,401,546

The movement in the allowance for impairment loss in respect of trade receivables and contract assets

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Opening balance	122,265	153,362
Foreign exchange movement	(1,272)	(31,581)
Provision/(Reversal) of impairment allowance for the period (refer note below)	(9,404)	(3,056)
Write-off	20,859	3,540
Total of Reversal and Write-off	11,455	484
Less: Bad debts netted off with receivables	(20,859)	-
Closing balance	111,589	122,265

For the period ended 31 March 2021, Group Management has made an impairment allowance amounting to USD 11,455 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 484 thousand) . There has been no additional allowance recognised due to Covid-19 impact on the trade receivable as group management has considered that sufficient amount of provision of USD 14,513 thousand has been made in the year ended 31 March 2020.

14 TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 45 to 270 days.
The Group applies the practical expedient for receivables with credit period of upto one year i.e., the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less.
The Group has entered into an agreement to sell and assign its receivables on a non recourse basis with various banks. This is treated as a "true sale" for both legal and financial reporting purposes. As such, the assets once transferred are not reflected on the balance sheet date. At 31 March 2021, the Group sold receivables which have been recognised of USD 1,042,608 thousands (31 March 2020: USD 928,204 thousands). For terms and conditions of related party transactions with holding company refer Note 52.

15 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Non-current financial asset		
Derivative assets	-	11,623
	-	11,623
Current assets		
Loans to employees	2,848	1,438
Interest receivable	1,223	183
Derivative assets	31,734	65,952
	35,805	67,573

16 CONVERTIBLE LOAN NOTES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Non-current		
Amira Nature Foods Limited	-	5,000
	-	5,000
Current		
Amira Nature Foods Limited	5,000	-
	5,000	-

The Company invested USD 5,000 thousand in 10% convertible loan notes issued by Amira Nature Foods Limited and convertible at USD 10.50 per share with maturity date 3 August 2021. Interest is payable semi-annually on 2 January and 1 July of each year. The carrying value of the above investment is stated at amortised cost.

17 ADVANCES TO RELATED PARTIES

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Non-current asset		
Advances to Related Parties (Refer Note 52)	8,975	7,190
	8,975	7,190
Current asset		
Advances to Related Parties (Refer Note 52)	121,396	86,209
	121,396	86,209

These advances relate to advances given to related parties which are to be settled in future through supply of goods. For terms and conditions of related party transactions with holding company refer Note 52.

18 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Non-current assets	USD '000	USD '000
Sundry deposits	5,413	4,708
Advances**	46,914	38,217
	52,327	42,925
Current assets		
Sundry deposits	5,841	3,389
Advances**	180,688	129,228
	186,529	132,617

** Advances are majorly related to advances paid to suppliers for goods or services and statutory receivables.

19 TAX ASSETS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Non-current tax asset, net	USD '000	USD '000
Income tax assets	8,762	2,174
	8,762	2,174
Current tax asset, net		
Income tax assets	50,013	11,544
	50,013	11,544

20 (A) DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
At 1 April	213,031	172,664
Movement during the period	6,889	40,367
As at closing date	219,920	213,031

20 (B) DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
At 1 April	346,262	311,969
Movement during the period	(14,816)	34,293
As at closing date	331,446	346,262

21 INVENTORIES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Stores and Spares	7,771	6,727
Packing Materials	27,734	21,440
Finished Products	544,251	464,710
By - Products	184	195
Semi-finished products	42,557	43,535
Traded goods	145,222	124,472
Raw materials	247,085	197,920
	1,014,804	858,999

Amount of write down of inventories to net realisable value and other provisions / losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an expense (income) is USD 499 thousands (31 March 2020: USD 150 thousands).

22 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Cash at bank		
Current accounts	472,869	746,040
Deposits with banks (maturity of less than 3 months)	133,835	114,477
Cash in hand	765	530
	607,469	861,047

23 ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Assets held for sale represents assets amounted to USD 7,552 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 6,798 thousand) refer to assets received in debt renegotiations, substantially represented by land (farms and lots) acquired from customers who have not been able to settle their debts in cash. Management does not intend to maintain these assets, and has made efforts to sell them. These assets are recognised at fair value less cost of disposal and are planned to be disposed of to settle customers recoverable amount.

24 (A) ISSUED CAPITAL

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Ordinary shares of USD 100 each, fully paid		
At 1 April	18,102	18,102
Additions	-	-
At 31 March	18,102	18,102
Number of ordinary shares	181,022	181,022

The stated capital of the Company comprises of 181,022 (31 March 2020: 181,022) ordinary shares with a par value of USD 100 per share. These shares are entitled to voting rights and to dividends. The shareholder has various rights under the Company's Constitution, including the rights to income distributions subject to solvency test and other legal requirements. They are also required to attend and vote at meeting of shareholders.

24 (B) DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDING

Name of the shareholders	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No. in thousands	% holding in the class	No. in thousands	% holding in the class
UPL Limited	140,824	77.79%	140,824	77.79%
Platinum Lotus B 2018 RSC Limited and TPG Asia VII SF Pte Ltd. Through Upswing Trust	40,198	22.21%	40,198	22.21%
	181,022	100%	181,022	100%

24 (C) PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED CAPITAL SECURITIES

During the previous year, the Group had raised USD 400 Mn through issue of Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities (the "Securities"). These Securities are perpetual securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption date and are callable only at the option of the issuer. As these Securities are perpetual in nature and ranked senior only to the Share Capital of the Company and the Company does not have any redemption obligation, these are considered to be in the nature of equity instruments. The stated coupon on these is payable at the discretion of the issuer.

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	400,000	400,000
Expenses incurred	(5,314)	(5,314)
	394,686	394,686

24 (D) NATURE & PURPOSE OF RESERVES

(i) Share Premium Reserve

Where the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to "Share Premium Reserve".

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are created out of the profits earned by the Company by way of transfer from surplus in the statement of profit or loss. The Company can use this reserve for payment of dividend and issue of fully paid-up and not paid-up bonus shares.

24 (D) NATURE & PURPOSE OF RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(iii) Cash flow hedge reserve
The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, foreign currency option contracts and interest rate swaps. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the effective portion of cash flow hedges. Amounts recognised in the effective portion of cash flow hedges is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss (e.g. interest payments).

(iv) Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income
The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

(v) Translation reserve
Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

24 (E) SHARE PREMIUM RESERVE

	31-Mar-21 USD ‘000	31-Mar-20 USD ‘000
At 1 April	1,314,616	1,314,670
Share issue expenses	-	(54)
Closing Balance	1,314,616	1,314,616

25 BONDS

	31-Mar-21 USD ‘000	31-Mar-20 USD ‘000
Non-current		
USD 500m 3.25% Senior Notes Due 2021	-	497,031
USD 300m 4.50% Senior Notes Due 2028	288,624	297,010
USD 500m 4.625% Senior Notes Due 2030	458,616	-
	747,240	794,041

Bonds of USD 500m 3.25% Senior Notes due 2021 were listed on Singapore Stock exchange at amortised cost amounted to USD nil (31 March 2020: USD 497,031 thousand). During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has repaid the full amount of the bonds and these have been cancelled.

Bonds of USD 300 million 4.50% Senior Notes due 2028 are listed on Singapore Stock exchange at amortised cost amounted to USD 288,624 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 297,010 thousand) and are recorded at amortised cost bearing an interest rate of 4.50%, repayable on 8 March 2028. The Group has bought back principal value of USD 8.851 million during the year ended 31 March 2021. The amounts indicated above are net of the principal value of the bonds repurchased.

UPL Corporation Ltd issued unconditional, unsecured, senior notes due 2030 with the aggregate principal amount of USD 500 million on 16 June 2020. The coupon rate on these notes is 4.625 per cent p.a. These bonds are listed on Singapore Stock exchange, issuance costs amounted to approximately USD 8 million and the bonds are recorded at amortised cost. The Group has bought back principal value of USD 33.56 million during the year ended 31 March 2021. The amounts indicated above are net of the principal value of the bonds repurchased.

26 BORROWINGS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Non-current liabilities		
Loan from Banks:		
Secured	-	50
Unsecured	2,226,003	2,759,366
	2,226,003	2,759,416
Loan from Others - Unsecured	2,644	2,428
Lease obligation	-	934
	2,228,647	2,762,778
Current liabilities		
Loan from Banks:		
Secured	47,120	57,963
Unsecured:		
-Working capital loan/ PCFC	38,054	30,425
Current maturities of long term debts	45	109
Interest accrued but not due on loans	14,102	14,293
	99,321	102,790

Below notes are for more than one year and current maturity of those borrowings.

(a) Foreign currency loan from banks (Unsecured)

(i) Unsecured loan (current liabilities) from banks bears interest rates from 1.1% to 21.25%.

(ii) Unsecured loan from banks (non-current) includes term loan bearing interest rate of LIBOR + 1.60% amounting to USD 1,732,480 thousand (previous year: USD 2,759,366 thousand) repayable on 29 January 2024.

(iii) Unsecured loan from banks (non-current) includes sustainability linked term loan bearing interest rate of LIBOR + 1.30% amounting to USD 493,523 thousand (previous year: USD Nil thousand) repayable on 28 March 2026.

(b) Foreign currency loan from banks (secured)

Foreign currency loan from banks for the year is USD Nil (previous year: USD 50 thousand) secured by way of collateral of accounts receivable, property, plant and equipment and inventories carrying interest rate of 6.15% - 13.85% payable within 1-3 years.

(c) From others (Unsecured)

Unsecured term loan from others amounting to USD 2,644 thousand (Previous year: USD 2,428 thousand) carrying interest rate of 2 %.

27 LEASE LIABILITIES

		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
		USD '000	USD '000
	Non-current		
a)	Long term lease obligation	66,218	61,117
		66,218	61,117
	Current		
b)	Current maturity of lease obligation	14,280	12,893
		14,280	12,893
	Total lease obligation	80,498	74,010

Lease obligations are recognised as per IFRS 16. It includes lease obligation related to building, plant and machinery, vehicles and office equipment.

28 PROVISIONS

	31-Mar-21 Long-term provisions USD '000	31-Mar-21 Short-term provisions USD '000	31-Mar-20 Long-term provisions USD '000	31-Mar-20 Short-term provisions USD '000
(A) EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS				
Provision for post-employment benefits	18,487	-	15,095	-
Leave entitlement	-	8,115	-	8,781
Jubilee provision (Note D)	-	-	195	-
Total (A)	18,487	8,115	15,290	8,781
(B) OTHER PROVISIONS				
Environmental provision (Note E)	2,705	10	1,591	1,572
Labour claim (Note F)	2,426	-	1,350	-
Provision for litigation (Note G)	-	68,184	-	99,131
Other provisions	-	795	-	4,537
	5,131	68,989	2,941	105,240
TOTAL (A + B)	23,618	77,104	18,231	114,021

(C) MOVEMENT OF OTHER PROVISIONS

	Environmental provision 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Labour Claim provision 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Provision for litigation 31-Mar-21 USD '000	Other provision 31-Mar-21 USD '000
Opening balances	3,163	1,350	99,131	4,537
Provisions:				
- Created	1,116	1,690	-	592
- Utilised	(1,744)	(518)	(30,947)	(4,387)
Foreign currency translation effect	180	(96)	-	53
As at Closing date	2,715	2,426	68,184	795

(D) Jubilee provision

The amount of provision represents the future jubilee expenses which are expected to be paid to the Company's employees when they reach an employment of 25 and 40 years, based on actuarial calculations.

(E) Environmental provision:

The Group's operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which group operates. Some of these laws restrict the amount and type of emissions that group's operations can release into the environment. Group has made necessary provision required by respective local laws. The outflow of these would depend on the cessation of the respective operations.

(F) Labour claim provision

Companies in the Group are parties to various lawsuits that are at administrative or judicial level or in their initial stages, involving labour, tax and civil matters. The Group contest in court all claims and based on the assessment of their legal counsel, record a provision when the risk of loss is considered probable. The outflow is expected on cessations of the respective events.

(G) Provision for litigation

The provision for litigation comprises litigations in which the Group is involved in the various countries of the Group. It includes litigation filed by AgroFresh Inc., a US based company against a subsidiary of the Group for among others: misappropriation of trade secrets, infringement of patents, loss of profits and unjust enrichment.

29 TAXATION

The Company, being resident in Mauritius, is liable to income tax in Mauritius on its chargeable income at the rate of 15% (2020 : 15%). The Company has received its Category 1 Global Business Licence (''GBL1'') before 16 October 2017 and is therefore, grandfathered under the provisions of the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 (''FA 2018'') till 30 June 2021. As from 1 July 2021, the Company's GBL1 licence will automatically be converted to a Global Business Licence (''GBL''). The Company will therefore operate under the current tax regime up to 30th June 2021.

Until 30 June 2021, the Company's foreign sourced income is eligible for a foreign tax credit which is computed as the higher of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax on the respective foreign sourced income. The foreign tax for a GBL1 company is based on either the actual foreign tax charged by the foreign jurisdiction or a deemed foreign tax. The deemed amount of foreign tax is based on 80% of the Mauritian tax on the relevant foreign sourced income. In computing its total actual foreign tax credit, the Company is allowed to pool all its foreign sourced income.

However, effective from 1 January 2019 and subject to the following transitional provisions, credit in respect of the 80% presumed foreign tax has been abolished:

Corporations issued with a Category 1 Global Business Licence (GBC 1 Licence) on or before:	Transitional Provisions
16-Oct-17	Credit in respect of 80% presumed foreign tax available up to 30 June 2021

Effective 1 January 2019, an 80% partial exemption has been introduced. The partial exemption is available on following specified income, and as applicable, is conditional on the Company satisfying the conditions relating to the substance of its transactions, as prescribed by the Financial Services Commission.

- Foreign source dividend
- Interest income
- Income attributable to a permanent establishment which a resident company has in a foreign country
- Income derived by a collective investment scheme (CIS), closed end fund, CIS Manager, CIS Administrator, Investment Advisor or Asset Manager
- Income derived by companies engaged in ship and aircraft leasing
- Leasing and provision of international fibre capacity
- Reinsurance and reinsurance brokering activities
- Sale, financing arrangement, asset management of aircraft and its spare parts and aviation related advisory services

Gains or profits from the sale of units, securities or debt obligations are exempt from tax in Mauritius.

29 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:
Consolidated statement of profit or loss:
Profit or loss section

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	80,825	96,488
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(23,319)	(23,407)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	57,506	73,081

OCI section

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Gain on FVTOCI financial assets and net gain/loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plans.	(956)	(1,015)
Income tax charged to OCI	(956)	(1,015)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Mauritius's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Accounting profit before tax	451,462	315,430
Accounting profit before income tax	451,462	315,430
At Mauritius' statutory income tax rate of 3% (31 March 2020: 3%)	13,544	9,463
Profit taxable at higher/lower/nil tax rates in certain jurisdictions	112,882	2,900
Additional deduction on expenditure on research and development	251	(483)
Adjustment of tax relating to previous years	(11,556)	1,051
Other tax credits and allowances	(26,082)	(9,343)
Income exempt for tax purpose	(239,796)	(29,872)
Impact of change in tax rates	404	(75)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	795	(1,149)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	-	(2,406)
Other non-deductible expenses	133,919	75,266
Profit/(Loss) on sale of subsidiary	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax asset on carry forward losses	63,225	20,195
Others	9,918	7,534
At the effective income tax rate of 12.05% (31 March 2020: 23.17%)	57,506	73,081
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	57,506	73,081
	12.74%	23.17%

29 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		Statement of profit or loss	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Differences in carrying values of property,plant & equipment.	(16,109)	(13,836)	(2,273)	1,922
Fair value of derivatives	(3,276)	(547)	(2,729)	886
Unrealised profits on intercompany transactions	52,464	43,781	8,683	51,303
Financial assets impairment - expected credit loss	18,723	24,825	(6,102)	(4,626)
Carry forward of tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	36,537	(32,174)	68,710	(47,889)
Leave encashment	709	-	709	-
Minimum alternative tax credit	60	-	60	-
Defined benefits obligation - Gratuity	1,456	565	891	(2,103)
Provisions and others	42,984	68,941	(25,957)	21,648
Adjustment to PV of Assets / Liabilities	(1,292)	(266)	(1,027)	(1,100)
Unrealized gain on securities	(0)	-	(0)	1,155
Exchange impact	(15,010)	(6,702)	(6,693)	-
Amortization of Goodwill	(66)	(3,613)	3,546	3,955
Deferred tax recognised on fair valued assets and liabilities on PPA accounting for Arista Group acquisition -	(259,977)	(246,441)	(13,536)	-
Tax benefits	(10,934)	4,577	(15,511)	(1,078)
Lease assets and lease liabilities	(93)	163	(256)	163
Valuation Allowance	(2,258)	(4,968)	2,710	(4,968)
Deferred tax recognized on uncertain tax provision	-	(5,033)	5,033	-
Deferred Tax on OCI reserve	957	926	31	-
Others	43,599	36,571	7,028	4,138
Deferred tax expense/(income)	-	-	23,317	23,406
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(111,526)	(133,231)	-	-

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Deferred tax assets	219,920	213,031
Deferred tax liabilities	(331,446)	(346,262)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	(111,526)	(133,231)

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets or liabilities (net):

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Opening balance as of 1 April	(133,231)	(139,305)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	23,319	23,407
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	31	1,015
Deferred tax recognised in business combinations	(1,645)	(18,348)
Closing balance as at 31 March	(111,526)	(133,231)

29 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Group has tax losses of USD 572,143 thousands (31 March 2020 : USD 499,377 thousands) that are available for offsetting for period up to ten years against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group, they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time, and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Group were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets of current year, the profit would increase by USD 63,225 thousands.

The Group has not recognized deferred tax liability with respect to unremitted retained earnings and associated foreign currency translation reserve with respect to certain of its subsidiaries and joint ventures where the Group is in a position to control the timing of the distribution of profits and it is probable that the subsidiaries and joint ventures will not distribute the profits in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liability has not been recognised for the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture.

30 OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD‘000	USD‘000
Deferred payment liability*	29,224	5,445
Derivative contracts	79,525	-
	108,749	5,445

*Movement in the deferred payment liability comprises primarily contingent considerations arising from the Yoloo acquisition (Refer Note 54).

31 TRADE PAYABLES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD ‘000	USD ‘000
Current		
Sundry creditors for goods	832,567	669,155
Sundry creditors for expenses	323,357	253,000
Trade payables to holding company and its fellow subsidiaries (Refer Note 52)	340,152	241,797
	1,496,076	1,163,952

For terms and conditions of related party transactions with holding company refer Note 52.

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

-Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90-360 days terms.

-For explanations on Group's Credit risk management process. Refer Note 56.

32 OTHER PAYABLES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD ‘000	USD ‘000
Financial liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	117,757	141,915
Creditors for Capital goods	804	104
Trade deposits	628	677
MTM loss on derivatives / loss on forward contracts	16,235	-
Current portion of deferred payment liability	945	309
	136,369	143,005
Non-financial liabilities		
Statutory Liabilities	97,553	62,079
Advances against orders	192,551	173,679
	290,104	235,758
Total Payables	426,473	378,763

33 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD ‘000	USD ‘000
Current tax liabilities	71,130	50,890

34 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Sale of products	4,512,616	4,441,795
Sale of products to holding company and fellow subsidiaries (Refer Note 52)	58,947	28,829
Other income from operations	22,820	16,189
	4,594,383	4,486,813

Other income from operations

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Job work or service income and others	15,788	13,857
Discount received	210	216
Commission Received	1,465	1,410
Excess Provision of earlier year written back	4,032	345
Export incentives	188	130
Royalty income	1,137	231
	22,820	16,189

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Geographical revenue		
Rest of World	990,226	1,008,505
Europe	841,590	740,134
North America	761,126	787,523
Latin America	2,001,441	1,950,651
	4,594,383	4,486,813

Disclosure under IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contract with Customers

The Group is engaged into manufacturing of agrochemicals, industrial chemicals and production and sale of vegetable and field crops. There is no impact on the Group's revenue on applying IFRS 15 from the contract with customers.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

(a) The management determines that there is only one segment, that is, Agro Chemical considering materiality. Hence, no separate disclosures of disaggregation of revenues is reported which is required as per IFRS 15 Revenue from contract with customers.

(b) The Group's performance obligation are satisfied upon shipment and payment is generally due by 45 to 270 days.

(c) Contract balances

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Particulars	USD '000	USD '000
Trade receivables (refer note 14)	1,604,757	1,431,115
Contract liabilities (refer note 32)	192,551	173,679

(d) Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Particulars	USD '000	USD '000
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	5,274,057	4,873,030
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
a) Discounts / Rebates / Incentives	(535,242)	(258,637)
b) Sales Returns /Credits / Reversals	(167,252)	(143,768)
Revenue from contract with customer	4,571,563	4,470,625
Sale of services	15,788	13,857
Other operating revenue	7,032	2,331
Revenue from operations	4,594,383	4,486,813

Discounts / Rebates / Incentives

The Group issues multiple discount schemes to its customers in order to capture market share. The Company makes a provision for the discount it expects to give to its customers based on the terms of the scheme as at 31 March 2021. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of discount to be given.

Sales returns

The Group recognises a provision based on the previous history of sales return. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of return.

35 DIRECT COST

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Purchases of agro-chemical, bio solution and other products	2,642,783	2,643,367
Power and fuel	9,761	10,255
Processing charges	149,023	122,755
Rebate, commission and discount	16,156	18,346
Effluent disposal charges	7,334	6,989
Water charges	947	881
Non Recoverable taxes	5,291	2,961
Transport charges	120,769	102,746
Royalty charges	10,140	9,582
	2,962,204	2,917,882

36 OTHER INCOME

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Rent	(4)	14
Miscellaneous receipts	6,387	724
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,082	486
Sundry Credit Balances written back	-	-
	7,465	1,224

37 OTHER EXPENSES

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Rent	10,376	9,258
Travelling and conveyance	20,207	47,470
Sundry expenses	36,030	42,904
Registration charges	14,200	16,994
Labour charges	8,135	5,827
Stores and spares consumed	13,303	9,752
Repairs to building	2,584	3,217
Repairs to machinery	8,035	10,343
Other repairs	14,543	17,838
Rates and taxes	12,713	15,876
General insurance charges	16,329	14,641
Credit insurance	4,113	3,777
Advertisement and sales promotion	49,021	59,610
Legal and professional fees	48,906	57,975
Charity and donations	1,667	782
Asset written off	416	2,029
Warehousing costs	27,205	26,440
Communication costs	7,840	7,911
Research and development expenses	11,283	341
	306,906	352,985

38 FINANCE COSTS

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Interest:		
- On Term Loans	115,894	126,560
- On cash credit and working capital Demand Loan Accounts	20,905	23,563
- On fixed deposit and fixed loan	67	164
- On Others	17,882	21,622
Exchange (gain) / loss on loans and other borrowings	21,824	(23,751)
Other financial charges	44,721	13,047
Interest on lease obligation	4,749	4,177
Unwinding of interest on trade payable	9,806	6,717
	235,848	172,099

39 FINANCE INCOME

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Income from long term investments	297	35
Interest on loan deposits	14,884	7,519
	15,181	7,554

40 RESTRUCTURING COSTS

The amount of USD 42,796 thousand (2020: USD 37,172 thousand) which is of an exceptional nature, represents restructuring cost related to the Group's business in the Europe and Latin America.

The Group has decided to stop production at its Netherlands plant which is one of the oldest manufacturing unit and requires significant repairs and maintenance year on year and the exceptional items during the year includes restructuring and severance cost provisions of USD 35,087 thousands for shut down of this plant.

41 LITIGATION COSTS

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group (reversed provision)/incurred amounting to a net sum of USD 12,562 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 49,307 thousand) towards legal expenses for pursuing legal actions against companies and individuals alleged to be counterfeiting its products and agricultural pesticide's financial fines.

A competitor had filed a litigation against a subsidiary of the Group and the Company for misappropriation of trade secrets, tortious interference, infringement of patent, loss of profits and unjust enrichment. On 11 October 2019 a jury in the federal district court rendered a verdict against the subsidiary for an aggregate amount of approximately USD 31 million. While the Group sought to remedy the adverse decision of the jury through the post-trial motions, this amount was provided for in the previous year as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss. The Group received a final court order reducing the damages from from USD 31 million to USD 13 million plus interest.
Accordingly, an amount of USD 16 million has been written back to exceptional item, in the statement of profit and loss. In March 2021 the company reached a settlement with the competitor whereby this and all other pending litigation between them were settled without any additional compensation to either parties.

42 COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI), NET OF TAX

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

During the year ended 31 March 2021

	Attributable to the owners of the parent				Attributable to non controlling interest	Total
	Cash flow hedge reserve	FVTOCI reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings		
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	(64,169)	-	5,552	(58,617)
Mark-to-market gain/loss on cash flow hedges	10,616	-	-	-	-	10,616
Gain/(loss) on FVTOCI financial assets	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(2,957)	-	(2,957)
Related tax	-	(955)	-	(1)	-	(956)
Total	10,616	1,045	(64,169)	(2,958)	5,552	(49,914)

During the year ended 31 March 2020

	Attributable to the owners of the parent				Attributable to non controlling interest	Total
	Cash flow hedge reserve	FVTOCI reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings		
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	(170,548)	-	(12,241)	(182,789)
Mark-to-market gain/loss on cash flow hedges	(18,747)	-	-	-	-	(18,747)
Gain/(loss) on FVTOCI financial assets	-	(2,876)	-	-	-	(2,876)
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(1,325)	-	(1,325)
Related tax	-	(949)	-	(66)	-	(1,015)
Total	(18,747)	(3,825)	(170,548)	(1,391)	(12,241)	(206,752)

Analysis of items of OCI, net of tax

Foreign exchange translation differences

These comprise of all exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements of foreign operations as well as translation of liabilities that hedge the Company's net investment in a foreign subsidiary.

Gain/(loss) on FVTOCI financial assets

The Group has elected to recognise changes in fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within

the FVOCI equity investments within the equity. The Group transfers amount therefrom to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognized.

Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans comprises acturial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest income).

Mark-to-market gain/loss on cash flow hedges

The Group uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Group uses foreign currency forward contracts, cross currency swaps, foreign currency option contracts and interest rate swaps. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the effective portion of cash flow hedges.

43 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	31-Mar-21 USD'000	31-Mar-20 USD'000
Profit for the year	393,956	242,349
Profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(2,187)	6,206
	396,143	236,143
Less: Payment of coupon on Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities	(15,752)	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	380,391	236,143
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	181	181
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	181	181
Basic earnings per share	2,101	1,304
Diluted earnings per share	2,101	1,304

The Company has voluntarily disclosed it's earning per share as disclosed above

Weighted-average number of ordinary shares

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	181,022	181,022
Total	181,022	181,022
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares at 31 March ('000)	181	181
Total number of ordinary shares at 31 March ('000)	181	181

44 LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

The list of subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies considered for consolidation together with the proportion of shareholding held by the Group is as follows:

Nos.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ref	% Equity Interest	
					2020-21	2019-20
1	UPL Europe Limited	Crop protection	United Kingdom		100%	100%
2	UPL Polska Sp z.o.o.	Crop protection	Poland		100%	100%
3	UPL Benelux B.V.	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
4	Cerexagri B.V.	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
5	UPL Holdings Cooperatief U.A (FKA United Phosphorus Holdings Cooperatief U.A.)	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
6	UPL Holdings BV (FKA United Phosphorus Holdings B.V., Netherlands)	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
7	Decco Worldwide Post-Harvest Holdings Cooperatief U.A.	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
8	Decco Worldwide Post-Harvest Holdings B.V.	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
9	UPL Holdings Brazil B.V. (FKA United Phosphorus Holding, Brazil B.V.)	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
10	UPL Italia S.R.L.	Crop protection	Italy		100%	100%
11	UPL Iberia, S.A.	Crop protection	Spain		100%	100%
12	Decco Iberica Postcosecha, S.A.U.	Crop protection	Spain		100%	100%
13	Transterra Invest, S. L. U.	Crop protection	Spain		100%	100%
14	Cerexagri S.A.S.	Crop protection	France		100%	100%
15	Neo-Fog S.A.	Crop protection	France	$$2	100%	100%
16	UPL France	Crop protection	France		100%	100%
17	United Phosphorus Switzerland Limited	Crop protection	Switzerland		100%	100%
18	Agrodan, ApS	Crop protection	Denmark	$	0%	100%
19	Decco Italia SRL	Crop protection	Italy		100%	100%
20	Limited Liability Company "UPL"	Crop protection	Russia		100%	100%
21	Decco Portugal Post Harvest, Unipessoal LDA (formerly known as UPL Portugal Unipessoal LDA)	Crop protection	Portugal		100%	100%
22	United Phosphorus Inc.	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
23	UPI Finance LLC	Crop protection	USA	$	0%	100%
24	Cerexagri, Inc. (PA)	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
25	UPL Delaware, Inc.	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
26	Canegrass LLC	Crop protection	USA	$	0%	70%
27	Decco US Post-Harvest Inc	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
28	RiceCo LLC	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
29	Riceco International, Inc.	Crop protection	Bahamas		100%	100%
30	UPL Limited	Crop protection	Gibraltar		100%	100%
31	UPL Management DMCC	Crop protection	United Arab Emirates		100%	100%
32	UPL Agro S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
33	Decco Jifkins Mexico Sapi	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%

44 LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Nos.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ref	% Equity Interest	
					2020-21	2019-20
34	Uniphos Industria e Comercio de Produtos Quimicos Ltda.	Crop protection	Brazil		100%	100%
35	Upl do Brasil Industria e Comércio de Insumos Agropecuários S.A.	Crop protection	Brazil		96%	95%
36	UPL Costa Rica S.A.	Crop protection	Costa Rica		100%	100%
37	UPL Bolivia S.R.L	Crop protection	Bolivia		100%	100%
38	UPL Paraguay S.A.	Crop protection	Paraguay		100%	100%
39	Icona Sanluis S.A.	Crop protection	Argentina		100%	100%
40	UPL Argentina S A	Crop protection	Argentina		100%	100%
41	Decco Chile SpA	Crop protection	Chile		100%	100%
42	UPL Colombia SAS	Crop protection	Colombia		100%	100%
43	United Phosphorus Cayman Limited	Crop protection	Cayman Islands		100%	100%
44	UP Aviation Limited	Aviation	Cayman Islands		100%	100%
45	UPL Australia Limited	Crop protection	Australia		100%	100%
46	UPL New Zealand Limited	Crop protection	New Zealand	$$13	100%	100%
47	UPL Shanghai Limited	Crop protection	China		100%	100%
48	UPL Limited (Korea)	Crop protection	Korea		100%	100%
49	PT.UPL Indonesia	Crop protection	Indonesia		100%	100%
50	PT Catur Agrodaya Mandiri	Crop protection	Indonesia		100%	100%
51	UPL Limited	Crop protection	Hong Kong		100%	100%
52	UPL Philippines Inc.	Crop protection	Philippines		100%	100%
53	UPL Vietnam Co. Limited	Crop protection	Vietnam		100%	100%
54	UPL Limited, Japan	Crop protection	Japan		100%	100%
55	Anning Decco Fine Chemical Co. Limited	Crop protection	China		55%	55%
56	UPL Ziraat Ve Kimya Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Crop protection	Turkey		100%	100%
57	UPL Agromed Tarim Ilaclari ve Tohumculuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Crop protection	Turkey		100%	100%
58	Safepack Products Limited	Crop protection	Israel		100%	100%
59	Citrashine (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
60	Prolong Limited	Crop protection	Israel		100%	100%
61	Perrey Participações S.A	Crop protection	Brazil		100%	100%
62	Advanta Netherlands Holding B.V.	Seed Business	Netherlands		99%	99%
63	Advanta Semillas SAIC	Seed Business	Argentina		99%	99%
64	Advanta Holdings B.V.	Seed Business	Netherlands		99%	99%
65	Advanta Seeds International	Seed Business	Mauritius		90%	90%
66	Pacific Seeds Holdings (Thailand) Limited	Seed Business	Thailand		99%	99%
67	Pacific Seeds (Thai) Limited	Seed Business	Thailand		99%	99%
68	Advanta Seeds Pty Ltd	Seed Business	Australia		99%	99%
69	Advanta US LLC (formerly known as Advanta U.S. Inc.)	Seed Business	USA		100%	100%
70	Advanta Comercio De Sementes LTDA.	Seed Business	Brazil		99%	99%
71	PT Advanta Seeds Indonesia	Seed Business	Indonesia		95%	95%
72	Advanta Seeds DMCC	Seed Business	United Arab Emirates		90%	90%
73	Essentiv LCC	Crop protection	USA		50%	50%
74	UPL Limited Mauritius (Formely known as UPL Agro Limited Mauritius)	Crop protection	Mauritius		100%	100%

44 LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Nos.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ref	% Equity Interest	
					2020-21	2019-20
75	UPL Jiangsu Limited	Crop protection	China		70%	70%
76	Riceco International Bangladesh Ltd	Crop protection	Bangladesh		100%	100%
77	Uniphos Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Crop protection	Malaysia		100%	100%
78	Advanta Seeds Ukraine LLC	Seed Business	Ukraine		99%	99%
79	Decco Gıda Tarım ve Zirai Ürünler San. Tic A.S.	Crop protection	Turkey		100%	100%
80	Arysta LifeScience Investments LLC	Crop protection	USA	$	0%	100%
81	Arysta LifeScience America Inc.	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
82	ANESA S.A.	Crop protection	Belgium		100%	100%
83	Arysta LifeScience Management Company, LLC	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
84	Arysta LifeScience SPC, LLC	Crop protection	USA	$	0%	100%
85	Arysta LifeScience India Limited	Crop protection	India		100%	100%
86	Arysta LifeScience Agriservice Private Limited	Crop protection	India		100%	100%
87	Arysta LifeScience Togo SAU	Crop protection	Togo		100%	100%
88	Arysta Agro Private Limited	Crop protection	India		100%	100%
89	GBM USA LLC	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
90	Arysta LifeScience Canada, Inc.	Crop protection	Canada		100%	100%
91	Arysta LifeScience Canada BC Inc.	Crop protection	Canada	$$5	100%	100%
92	Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
93	Arysta LifeScience NA Holding LLC	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
94	Arysta LifeScience Inc.	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
95	Arysta LifeScience Services LLP	Crop protection	India		100%	100%
96	Arysta LifeScience Benelux SPRL	Crop protection	Belgium		100%	100%
97	Arysta LifeScience (Mauritius) Ltd	Crop protection	Mauritius		100%	100%
98	Arysta LifeScience South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
99	Arysta Health and Nutrition Sciences Corporation	Health Nutrition Solution	Japan		100%	100%
100	Arysta LifeScience Corporation	Crop protection	Japan		100%	100%
101	Arysta LifeScience S.A.S.	Crop protection	France		100%	100%
102	Arysta LifeScience Chile S.A.	Crop protection	Chile		100%	100%
103	Arysta LifeScience Mexico, S.A.de C.V	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
104	Grupo Bioquimico Mexicano, S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
105	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions Netherlands Cooperatief UA	Crop protection	Netherlands	$$1	100%	100%
106	Arysta LifeScience UK & Ireland Ltd	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
107	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions Italy Srl	Crop protection	Italy		100%	100%
108	Platform Sales Suisse GmbH	Crop protection	Switzerland		100%	100%
109	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions Holdings BV	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
110	Dutch Agricultural Investment Partners LLC	Crop protection	Netherlands	$	0%	100%
111	Netherlands Agricultural Investment Partners LLC	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
112	UPL Bulgaria EOOD (FKA Arysta LifeScience Bulgaria EOOD)	Crop protection	Bulgaria		100%	100%
113	UPL Agricultural Solutions Romania SRL (FKA Arysta LifeScience Romania SRL)	Crop protection	Romania		100%	100%
114	Arysta LifeScience Kiev LLC	Crop protection	Ukraine	$	0%	100%

44 LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Nos.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ref	% Equity Interest	
					2020-21	2019-20
115	Arysta LifeScience Great Britain Ltd	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
116	Arysta LifeScience Technology BV	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
117	Arysta LifeScience Netherlands BV	Crop protection	Netherlands		100%	100%
118	Arysta LifeScience RUS LLC	Crop protection	Russia		100%	100%
119	Arysta LifeScience Turkey Tarim Urunleri Limited Sirketi	Crop protection	Turkey	$$14	100%	100%
120	Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd.	Crop protection	Australia		100%	100%
121	Chemtura (Thailand) Ltd	Crop protection	Thailand	$	0%	100%
122	MacDermid (Shanghai) Chemical Ltd.	Crop protection	China	$	0%	100%
123	Arysta-LifeScience Ecuador S.A.	Crop protection	Ecuador		100%	100%
124	Arysta LifeScience Ougrée Production Sprl	Crop protection	Belgium		100%	100%
125	Arysta LifeScience Hellas S.A. Plant Protection, Nutrition and Other Related Products and Services	Crop protection	Greece		100%	100%
126	Arysta LifeScience Iberia SLU	Crop protection	Spain		100%	100%
127	Agriphar Poland Sp. Zoo	Crop protection	Poland	$	0%	100%
128	Arysta LifeScience Switzerland Sarl	Crop protection	Switzerland		100%	100%
129	Arysta Animal Health SAS	Animal Health	France		100%	100%
130	PPWJ Sci	Animal Health	France		100%	100%
131	Santamix Iberica SL	Animal Health	Spain		100%	100%
132	Arysta LifeScience Global Services Limited	Crop protection	Ireland		100%	100%
133	Arysta LifeScience European Investments Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
134	Arysta LifeScience U.K. Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
135	Arysta LifeScience U.K. CAD Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
136	Arysta LifeScience U.K. EUR Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
137	Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
138	Arysta LifeScience U.K. USD Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
139	Arysta Lifescience U.K. Holdings Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
140	Arysta LifeScience Japan Holdings Goudou Kaisha	Crop protection	Japan		100%	100%
141	Arysta LifeScience Cameroun SA	Crop protection	Cameroon		100%	100%
142	Callivoire SGFD S.A.	Crop protection	Cote D'Ivoire		100%	100%
143	Arysta LifeScience Egypt Ltd	Crop protection	Egypt		100%	100%
144	Calli Ghana Ltd.	Crop protection	Ghana		100%	100%
145	Arysta LifeScience Kenya Ltd.	Crop protection	Kenya		100%	100%
146	Mali Protection Des Cultures (M.P.C.) SA	Crop protection	Mali		85%	85%
147	Agrifocus Limitada	Crop protection	Mozambique		100%	100%
148	UPL Holdings SA (Pty) Ltd (FKA Arysta LifeScience Holdings SA (Pty) Ltd)	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
149	Anchorprops 39 (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
150	Callietha Investments (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
151	Sidewalk Trading (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
152	Volcano Agroscience (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
153	Volcano Chemicals (Pty) Ltd	Crop protection	South Africa		100%	100%
154	Arysta LifeScience Tanzania Ltd	Crop protection	Tanzania		100%	100%
155	Arysta LifeScience (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Crop protection	China		100%	100%
156	Pt. Arysta LifeScience Tirta Indonesia	Crop protection	Indonesia		50%	50%
157	UPL Limited Korea (FKA Arysta LifeScience Korea Ltd.)	Crop protection	Korea		100%	100%
158	Arysta LifeScience Pakistan (Pvt.) LTD.	Crop protection	Pakistan		100%	100%
159	Arysta LifeScience Philippines Inc.	Crop protection	Philippines		100%	100%
160	Arysta LifeScience Asia Pte., Ltd.	Crop protection	Singapore		100%	100%
161	Arysta LifeScience (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Crop protection	Thailand		100%	100%
162	Arysta LifeScience Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Crop protection	Vietnam		100%	100%
163	Arysta LifeScience Holdings France SAS	Crop protection	France	$$4	100%	100%
164	Laboratoires Goëmar SAS	Crop protection	France		100%	100%

44 LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Nos.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ref	% Equity Interest	
					2020-21	2019-20
165	Natural Plant Protection S.A.S.	Crop protection	France	$$3	100%	100%
166	UPL Czech s.r.o. (FKA Arysta LifeScience Czech s.r	Crop protection	Czech Rpb		100%	100%
167	Arysta LifeScience Germany GmbH	Crop protection	Germany		100%	100%
168	UPL Hungary Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató Korláto	Crop protection	Hungary		100%	100%
169	Arysta LifeScience Polska Sp. z.o.o	Crop protection	Poland		100%	100%
170	Betel Reunion S.A.	Crop protection	Reunion(Fr)		66%	66%
171	Arysta LifeScience Vostok Ltd.	Crop protection	Russia		100%	100%
172	UPL Slovakia S.R.O (FKA Arysta LifeScience Slovakia S.R.O.)	Crop protection	Slovakia		100%	100%
173	UPL Ukraine LLC (FKA Arysta LifeScience Ukraine LLC)	Crop protection	Ukraine		100%	100%
174	Arysta LifeScience Global Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
175	Arysta LifeScience Argentina S.A.	Crop protection	Argentina	$$12	100%	100%
176	Arysta LifeScience Colombia S.A.S	Crop protection	Colombia		100%	100%
177	Arysta LifeScience CentroAmerica, S.A.	Crop protection	Guatemala		100%	100%
178	Arysta LifeScience Mexico Holding S.A.de C.V	Crop protection	Mexico	$$6	100%	100%
179	Bioenzymas S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico	$$7	100%	100%
180	Desarrollos Inmobiliarios Alianza de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
181	Omega Agroindustrial, S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
182	Agroquimicos y Semillas, S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico	$$8	100%	100%
183	Servicios Agricolas Mundiales SA de CV	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
184	Tecno Extractos Vegetales, S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico	$$9	100%	100%
185	Tesaurus Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Crop protection	Mexico		100%	100%
186	Arysta LifeScience Paraguay S.R.L.	Crop protection	Paraguay		100%	100%
187	Arysta LifeScience Peru S.A.C	Crop protection	Peru		100%	100%
188	Arysta LifeScience Costa Rica SA.	Crop protection	Costa Rica		100%	100%
189	Arysta LifeScience de Guatemala, S.A.	Crop protection	Guatemala		100%	100%
190	Arysta LifeScience S.R.L.	Crop protection	Bolivia		67%	67%
191	Myanmar Arysta LifeScience Co., Ltd.	Crop protection	Myanmar		100%	100%
192	Arysta LifeScience U.K. BRL Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
193	UPL New Zealand Limited (FKA Etec Crop Solutions Limited)	Crop protection	New Zealand		100%	100%
194	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions Australia Pty Ltd	Crop protection	Australia		100%	100%
195	Arvesta Corporation	Crop protection	USA		100%	100%
196	Arysta LifeScience Registrations Great Britain Ltd	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
197	Agriphar SDN BHD	Crop protection	Malaysia	$	0%	100%
198	Industrias Agriphar SA	Crop protection	Guatemala		100%	100%
199	Agripraza Ltda.	Crop protection	Portugal		100%	100%
200	Arysta LifeScience Corporation Republica Dominicana, SRL	Crop protection	Dominican Rpb		100%	100%
201	Grupo Bioquimico Mexicano Republica Dominicana SA	Crop protection	Dominican Rpb		100%	100%

44 LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Nos.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ref	% Equity Interest	
					2020-21	2019-20
202	Arvesta Paraguay S.A.	Crop protection	Paraguay		100%	100%
203	Arysta Agroquimicos y Fertilzantes Uruguay SA	Crop protection	Uruguay		100%	100%
204	Arysta LifeScience U.K. USD-2 Limited	Crop protection	U.K.		100%	100%
205	Industrias Bioquim Centroamericana, Sociedad Anónima	Crop protection	Costa Rica	@1	100%	100%
206	Procultivos, Sociedad Anónim	Crop protection	Costa Rica	@1,$$10	100%	100%
207	Inversiones Lapislazuli Marino, Sociedad Anónima (w.e.f. 26 June 2019)	Crop protection	Costa Rica	@1,$$11	100%	100%
208	Bioquim, Sociedad Anónima	Crop protection	Costa Rica	@1,$	0%	100%
209	Bioquim Panama, Sociedad Anónima	Crop protection	Panama	@1	100%	100%
210	UPL Nicaragua, Sociedad Anónima (FKA Bioquim Nicaragua, Sociedad Anónima)	Crop protection	Nicaragua	@1	100%	100%
211	Biochemisch Dominicana, Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada	Crop protection	Domnic Republic	@1	100%	100%
212	Nutriquim De Guatemala, Sociedad Anónima	Crop protection	Guatemala	@1	100%	100%
213	UPL Agro Ltd	Crop protection	Hong Kong	@	100%	100%
214	UPL Portugal Unipessoal, Ltda.	Crop protection	Portugal	@	100%	100%
215	UPL Services LLC	Crop protection	USA	@	100%	100%
216	United Phosphorus Holdings Uk Ltd	Crop protection	U.K.	@	100%	100%
217	Advanta Biotech General Trading Ltd	Seed Business	UAE	#	100%	0%
218	UPL Mauritius Limited	Crop protection	Mauritius	#	100%	0%
219	Hannaford Nurture Farm Exchange Pty Ltd	Crop protection	Australia	#	100%	0%
220	UPL Zambia Ltd	Crop protection	Zambia	#	100%	0%
221	INGEAGRO S.A	Crop protection	CHILE	#1	75%	0%
222	Laoting Yoloo Bio-Technology Co. Ltd	Crop protection	China	#1	100%	0%
223	Anhui Yoloo Hexie Plant Protection Co. Ltd.	Crop protection	China	#1,$	0%	0%

Subsidiary formed during the current year
#1 Subsidiary acquired during the current year
@ Subsidiary formed during the previous year
@1 Subsidiary acquired during the previous year
$ Subsidiary liquidated during the year
$$1 During the year, UPL Agricultural Solutions Netherlands BV was merged into UPL Agricultural Solutions Holdings B.V.
$$2 During the year, Neo-Fog S.A. was merged into UPL France(formerly Known as AS pen SAS).
$$3 During the year, Natural Plant Protection S.A.S was merged into Laboratoires Goëmar SAS
$$4 During the year, Arysta LifeScience Holdings France SAS was merged into Laboratoires Goëmar SAS
$$5 During the year, Arysta Canada BC Inc. was merged into UPL Agrosolution Canada DC
$$6 During the year, Arysta LifeScience Mexico Holding S.A.de C.V was merged into UPL Agro SA DE CV.
$$7 During the year, Bioenzymas S.A. de C.V. was merged into Desarrollos Inmobiliarios Alianza de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.
$$8 During the year, Agroquimicos y Semillas, S.A. de C.V. was merged into Desarrollos Inmobiliarios Alianza de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.
$$9 During the year, Tecno Extractos Vegetales, S.A. de C.V was merged into Grupo Bioquimico Mexicano, S.A. de C.V.

$$10 During the year, Procultivos, Sociedad Anónim was merged into Industrias Bioquim Centroamericana, Sociedad Anónima

$$11 During the year, Inversiones Lapislazuli Marino, Sociedad Anónima was merged into Industrias Bioquim Centroamericana, Sociedad Anónima

$$12 During the year, Arysta LifeScience Argentina S.A. was merged into UPL Argentina S A (Formerly known as Icona S A - Argentina)

$$13 During the year, UPL New Zealand Limited (Formerly known as United Phosphorus Limited, New Zealand) was merged into UPL New zealand Ltd (FKA Etec Corp solution Limited)

$$14 During the year, Arysta LifeScience Turkey Tarim Urunleri Limited Sirketi was merged into UPL Ziraat Ve Kimya Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi(Formerly Known as Cerexagri Ziraat Ve Kimya Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi, Turkey)

45 LIST OF ASSOCIATES

Sr. No.	Associate Companies	Ref	Country of incorporation		31.03.2021 % Equity Interest	31.03.2020 % Equity Interest
1	Sinagro Produtos Agropecuários S.A.		Brazil		45%	45%
2	3SB Produtos Agricolas S . A		Brazil		45%	45%
3	Seara Comercial Agricola Ltda.	$$	Brazil		**	**
4	Serra Bonita Sementes S.A.		Brazil		33%	33%
5	Bioplanta Nutricao Vegetal, Industria e Comercio S.A.		Brazil		***	***
6	Agri Fokus (Pty) Ltd.		South Africa		25%	25%
7	Novon Retail Company (Pty) Ltd.		South Africa		25%	25%
8	Agronamic (Pty) Ltd.		South Africa		28%	28%
9	Novon Protecta (Pty) Ltd		South Africa		25%	25%
10	Silvix Forestry (Pty) Ltd.		South Africa		25%	25%
11	Nexus AG (Pty) Ltd		South Africa		25%	25%
12	Dalian Advanced Chemical Co.Ltd.		China		21%	21%
13	Société des Produits Industriels et Agricoles		Senegal		32%	32%
14	CGNS Limited	#	United Kingdom		25%	25%
15	Callitogo SA		Togo		35%	35%
16	Eswatini Agricultural Supplies Limited	$	South Africa		25%	-

$ Investment during the year
** This is 51% step-down subsidiary of Sinagro Produtos Agropecuários S.A.
*** These are 33.33% Joint ventures of Sinagro Produtos Agropecuários S.A.
# Divested during the year
$$ During the year Seara Commercial Agricola Ltda. was merged into Sinagro Produtos Agropecuários S.A.

46 LIST OF JOINT VENTURES

Sr. No.	Joint Venture Company	Ref	Country of incorporation		31.03.2021 % Equity Interest	31.03.2020 % Equity Interest
1	Hodogaya UPL Co. Limited		Japan		40%	40%
2	Longreach Plant Breeders Management Pty Limited		Australia		70%	70%
3	United Phosphorus (Bangladesh) Limited		Bangladesh		50%	50%

47 MATERIAL PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY

The management has concluded that there are no subsidiaries with non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

48 SHARE OF PROFITS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associate for the year is set out below:

(i) Investment in associates

(a) The Group has a 45% (2020: 45%) interest in 3SB Produtos Agropecuarios S.A. , which is involved in business of planting, cultivation and commercialization of agriculture products. 3SB Produtos Agropecuarios S.A. is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The Group's interest in 3SB Produtos Agropecuarios S.A. is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The following table summarises the financial information of 3SB Produtos Agropecuarios S.A. as included in its own financial statements, adjusted for fair value adjustments at acquisition and differences in accounting policies. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's investment in 3SB Produtos Agropecuarios S.A.:

Summarised balance sheet

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Current assets	29,187	29,632
Non-current assets	34,066	40,218
Current liabilities	(44,951)	(46,520)
Non-current liabilities	(14,001)	(19,945)
Equity	4,301	3,385
Proportion of the Group's ownership (%)	45%	45%
Carrying amount of the investment excluding Goodwill	1,935	1,523
Goodwill	6,573	7,203
Impact of dilution of equity holding	(158)	(124)
Carrying amount of the investment	8,350	8,602

Summarised statement of profit or loss

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Revenue	23,607	25,975
Loss for the year	1,264	(2,959)
Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,264	(2,959)
Group's share of loss for the year	569	(1,331)

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

48 SHARE OF PROFITS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associate for the year is set out below:

(i) Investment in associates (Continued)

(b) The Group has an interest of 33.33% (2020: 33.33%) in Serra Bonita Sementes S.A, which is mainly engaged in producing certified soy beans & crop seeds, producing soy beans, corn grains, sorghum grains, millet grains & beans. The Group's interest in Sinagro Produtos Agropecuarios S.A. is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The following table summarises the financial information of Serra Bonita Sementes S.A. as included in its own financial statements, adjusted for fair value adjustments at acquisition and differences in accounting policies. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's investment in Serra Bonita Sementes S.A:

Summarised balance sheet

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Current assets	19,982	17,303
Non-current assets	73,760	74,079
Current liabilities	(12,437)	(14,010)
Non-current liabilities	(18,285)	(10,538)
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Equity	63,020	66,834
Proportion of the Group's ownership (%)	33.33%	33.33%
Carrying amount of the investment excluding Goodwill	21,005	22,276
Goodwill	(1,218)	(1,335)
Carrying amount of the investment	19,787	20,941

Summarised statement of profit or loss

	2021 USD '000	2020 USD '000
Revenue	26,411	26,632
Profit for the year	5,175	1,820
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,175	1,820
Group's share of profit for the year	1,725	606

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

48 SHARE OF PROFITS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

(i) Investment in associates (Continued)

(c) Immaterial associates

The following is summarised financial information for the Group's interest in immaterial associates, based on the amounts reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements:

	31-Mar-21 USD ‘000	31-Mar-20 USD ‘000
Carrying amount of interests in immaterial associates	7,822	5,764
Group's share of:		
- Profit from continuing operations	867	385
- Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	867	385

(ii) Investment in Joint Ventures

(a) The Group has a 40% (2020: 40%) interest in Hodogaya UPL Co. Limited, a joint venture incorporated in Japan. Hodogaya UPL Co. Limited is involved in the manufacturing, trading and distribution of crop protection chemicals . The Group’s interest in Hodogaya UPL Co. Limited is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised balance sheet

	31-Mar-21 USD ‘000	31-Mar-20 USD ‘000
Current assets	15,109	19,441
Non-current assets	65	99
Current liabilities	(6,773)	(10,386)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Equity	8,401	9,154
Proportion of the Group’s ownership (%)	40%	40%
Carrying amount of the investment	3,360	3,662

The group does not have Goodwill

Summarised statement of profit or loss

	31-Mar-21 USD ‘000	31-Mar-20 USD ‘000
Revenue	32,078	28,485
Profit for the year	875	1,447
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	875	1,447
Group’s share of profit for the year	350	579

The group had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments relating to its interest in Hodogaya UPL Co. Limited as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020. The joint venture had no other contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

48 SHARE OF PROFITS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Investment in Joint Ventures (Continued)

(b) The Group has a 69% (2020: 69%) interest in Longreach Plant Breeders Management Pty Limited, a joint venture incorporated in Australia. Longreach Plant Breeders Management Pty Limited is involved in the development of wheat seeds. The Group's interest in Longreach Plant Breeders Management Pty Limited is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised balance sheet

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Current assets	13,908	7,291
Non-current assets	11,935	9,047
Current liabilities	(14,580)	(9,941)
Non-current liabilities	(351)	(378)
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Equity	10,912	6,019
Proportion of the Group's ownership (%)	69%	69%
Carrying amount of the investment before goodwill	7,530	4,153
Goodwill	2,805	2,247
Carrying amount of the investment	10,335	6,400

Summarised statement of profit or loss

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Revenue	9,669	5,868
Profit for the year	3,193	391
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,193	391
Group's share of profit for the year	2,203	270

The group had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments relating to its interest in Longreach Plant Breeders Management Pty Limited as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020. The joint venture had no other contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

In the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, the group did not received dividends from any of its Joint Ventures.

The group also has interest in an immaterial Joint Venture United Phosphorous (Bangladesh) Limited.

49 NET EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

	31-Mar-21 USD'000	31-Mar-20 USD'000
Net employee defined benefit liabilities		
- Defined benefit pension scheme (Note 49(b))	6,936	8,164

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

a) The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

(i) Defined Benefit Plan	31-Mar-21 USD'000	31-Mar-20 USD'000
Current service cost	720	320
Past Service Cost	-	2
Interest cost on benefit obligation	448	9
Expenses recognised in profit or loss(under the head Employee Benefit Expenses in Note 28)	1,168	331
Return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised during the year	289	(1,654)
Company contribution	-	263
Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)	289	(1,391)
Total Expenses recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	1,457	(1,060)
Actual return on plan assets		

b) The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Present value of funded obligation	14,644	15,290
Less: Fair value of plan assets	7,708	7,126
Net Liability	6,936	8,164

c) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit

	31-Mar-21 USD'000	31-Mar-20 USD'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	15,290	20,311
Profit & loss account charge / credit	-	75
Defined benefit obligation on account of acquisition	-	(582)
Interest cost	507	(410)
Current service cost	712	699
Benefits paid (net)	(572)	(1,422)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumption	374	(1,391)
Curtailments	-	(162)
Exchange differences	-	(1,818)
Taxes paid	(32)	(10)
Actual Participants contributions	102	-
Cancelled defined benefit obligation	(1,560)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	14,821	15,290

d) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Gratuity	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Opening fair value of plan assets	7,125	6,535
Actual Employer contributions	27,262	482
Actual Participants contributions	102	95
Benefits paid	(27,325)	(579)
Actual expenses	(6)	(6)
Actual Taxes Paid	(32)	(29)
Interest income	336	456
Fair Value of plan assets on account of acquisition	-	25
Return on plan assets	246	146
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	7,707	7,125

	Gratuity	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
e) Expected contribution to defined benefit plan for the year	2,108	628

49 NET EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

f) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of

	Gratuity	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	%	%
Investments with insurer under:		
Funds managed by insurer	100	100

g) The principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Discount rate	2.80%-7.70%	2.80%-7.70%
Return on plan assets	2.80%-7.70%	2.80%-7.70%
Mortality rate	Ult. And Indonesia - III (2011)	Ult. And Indonesia - III (2011)
Annual increase in salary costs	5% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at old age on graduated scale	5% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at old age on graduated scale

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2020 is as shown below:

Assumptions

Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
	USD'000		USD'000	
Impact on defined benefit obligation				
Discount rate	9,477	11,240	4,937	7,243

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

h) Defined benefit pension scheme

The Group operates unfunded defined benefit pension scheme in its entities located in France which are limited to retirement indemnities as applicable in France. The cost of providing benefits is calculated using project unit credit method. The amount recognised as liability for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounts to USD 915 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 906 thousand)

i) Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

Expected future cashflows	USD'000
Expected benefit payments in Financial Year + 1	765
Expected benefit payments in Financial Year + 2	730
Expected benefit payments in Financial Year + 3	999
Expected benefit payments in Financial Year + 4	1,367
Expected benefit payments in Financial Year + 5	1,049
Expected benefit payments in Financial Year + 6 to + 10	5,764
	10,674

50 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD'000	USD'000
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,822	3,563

51 CONTINGENCIES

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The details of the contingent liabilities are as follows:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Particulars	USD'000	USD'000
Guarantees given by the Group to Third Parties	9,602	9,505
Hybrid and Parent Seeds Growers	3,121	3,005
Guarantees given on behalf of the Company for usage of electricity	64	61
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	10,261	3,194
Customer claims	286	20
Penalty to pay foreign exchange regulation	-	339
Penalty to pay local invoices in foreign currency	-	501
Contingent Liabilities for Letter of credit	372	219
Claims against the Associates not acknowledged as debts.	-	2,360
Disputed Custom Liability	145	183
	23,851	19,387

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

i. plaintiffs / parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

ii. the proceedings are in early stages;
iii. there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;
iv. there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or
v. there are novel legal issues presented.

However, in respect of the above matters, management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the litigation, will have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition, though the outcomes could be material to the Group's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period.

52 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group traded with related companies. The nature, volume and type of transactions with the companies are as follows:

THE GROUP

Name of related companies	Nature of transactions	2021	2020
		USD '000	USD '000
Holding company (Ultimate Parent - UPL Limited)	Purchases	628,141	622,543
	Dividend paid	-	60,000
	Sales	56,960	28,882
	Property plant and Equipment	-	9
	Intangible assets	-	241
	Commission export	-	-
	Write off of receivables	-	16
	Write back of payables	1,046	-
	Reimbursement made	526	10,106
	Reimbursement received	226	543
	Receivables	37,586	11,715
	Payables	241,182	139,116
	Guarantees taken from holding company	-	-
	Interest paid	642	-
	Repayment of loans taken	-	-
	Guarantees taken from holding company during the year	-	-
	Issue of shares (including share premium reserve)	-	-
	Commission on guarentee given	-	48
	Rent Paid	-	8
	Service Income	-	344
	Advances	121,396	86,209
		1,087,705	959,780
Holding company's subsidiaries which are not UPL Corporation's subsidiaries	Purchases	265,052	202,373
	Payables	98,970	102,680
	Receivables (including trade advances)	566	1,438
	Sales of goods	1,987	1,534
		366,575	308,025
Associates and joint ventures and others	Sales of goods	155,552	116,169
	Purchases	2,660	3,675
	Purchase of fixed assets	507	-
	Rent Given	150	-
	Receipts against loan	2,164	-
	Payables (including trade advances)	8,277	32,271
	Receivables (including trade advances)	39,815	30,034
	Loans and advance receivables	9,066	7,190
	Other income	47	-
	Other expenses	496	-
	Dividend received	575	-
	Interest received	695	712
	Group Recharge Income	280	-
	Group Recharge Expenses	54	-
	Royalty	-	3,241
	Loan / inter-corporate deposits given	218	-
	Interest receivables	-	-
	Commission paid	296	484
	Royalty received	1,342	-
		222,194	193,774
Key management personnel	Remuneration:		
	Short term benefits	12,501	14,121
	Rent Given	102	159
	Payables	1,000	88
		13,603	14,368

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All Related Party Transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms mutually agreed in the contract. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and bears interest as per agreements and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables, payables or advances.

53 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group is mainly engaged with agro activities and is the main area of the Group's operations. It includes the manufacture and marketing of conventional agrochemical products, seeds and other agricultural related products. Non agro-chemical activity is immaterial. Hence, segment reporting is not applicable for the Group. There is only one segment which is agro-chemical activities which is applicable for the Group. Management only reviews revenue by regions and the ultimate holding company considers the group as one segment being agrochemical.

Secondary Segment Reporting (by Geographical location of the customers)

Particulars	31 March 2021				
	Europe	North America	Latin America	Rest of the World	Total
Revenue by geographical market	841,590	761,126	2,001,441	990,226	4,594,383
Carrying amount of Non Current Operating Assets (Non Current Assets for this purpose consists of property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Intangible assets, Intangible assets under development and other non current assets)	1,172,899	866,203	1,531,674	914,388	4,485,164

Particulars	31 March 2020				
	Europe	North America	Latin America	Rest of the World	Total
Revenue by geographical market	740,134	787,523	1,950,651	1,008,505	4,486,813
Carrying amount of Non Current Operating Assets (Non Current Assets for this purpose consists of property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Intangible assets, Intangible assets under development and other non current assets)	381,532	3,449,402	402,141	234,137	4,467,212

54 (a) GOODWILL AND ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
At beginning of the period	2,494,046	2,492,285
Acquisition (Refer Note(i to iii) below)		
-Laoting Yoloo Bio-Technology Co. Ltd and Anhui Yoloo Hexie Plant Protection Co. Ltd. (Refer Note(i))	6,596	-
-Ingeagro SA, Chile (Refer Note(ii))	600	-
-Industrias Bioquim Centroamericana, Sociedad Anonima (Refer Note(iii))	-	11,577
Foreign exchange difference	1,391	(9,816)
	2,502,633	2,494,046

The Group performs its annual impairment test for Goodwill acquired through business combinations and Brands with indefinite useful lives.
For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill and brand has been allocated to the Group's CGU as:

Cash Generating Unit (CGU)	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Europe	527,013	524,583
Latin America	1,059,409	1,060,403
North America	461,729	459,726
Rest of the World	454,482	449,334
Total Goodwill	2,502,633	2,494,046
Add: Brand	54,559	54,574
Grand Total	2,557,192	2,548,620

The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been determined based on the value in use, by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. Discount rates reflect Management's estimate of risk specific to each CGU. The cashflow projections included specific estimates for 5 years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on Management's estimate of the long term compound annual EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

The values assigned to the key assumptions represent Management assessment of the trends in the relevant industries and have been based on the historical data.

Cash Generating Unit (CGU)	Growth Rate 31-Mar-21	Discount rate 31-Mar-21	Growth Rate 31-Mar-20	Discount rate 31-Mar-20
Europe	3%-5%	10%-11%	3%-5%	12.0%
Latin America	7%-10%	12%-13%	7%-10%	12%-13%
North America	5%-8%	9%-10%	3%-6%	10.0%
Rest of the World	8%-12%	10%-12%	8%-12%	13%-14%

The discount rate reflect management's estimate of risk specific to each CGU. The cashflow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on Management's estimate of the long term compound annual EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market particpant would make.

Sensitivity Analysis:

The Group has conducted an analysis of the sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for each of the group of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. The management believe that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the related CGUs.

Acquisition of subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary company	Date of Acquisition	% Holding
Laoting Yoloo Bio-Technology Co. Ltd and its subsidiary (Anhui Yoloo Hexie Plant Protection Co. Ltd.) (Refer Note (i))	30th April 2020	100%
Ingeagro SA, Chile (Refer Note(ii))	4th August 2020	75%
Industrias Bioquim Centroamericana, Sociedad Anonima ("Bioquim") (Refer Note (iii))	27th June 2019	100%

i) Consideration transferred for Laoting Yoloo Bio-Technology Co. Ltd and Anhui Yoloo Hexie Plant Protection Co. Ltd.

The following table summarises the acquisition date fair value consideration :

	2021 USD '000	Impact of finalisation of PPA USD '000	2021 USD '000
Cash	9,784	-	9,784
Contingent considerations	24,018	2,265	21,753
Total consideration	33,802	2,265	31,537

54 (a) GOODWILL AND ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

i) Consideration transferred for Laoting Yoloo Bio-Technology Co. Ltd and Anhui Yoloo Hexie Plant Protection Co. Ltd. (Continued)

On 30 April 2020 (date of acquisition), the Group completed an acquisition of 100% of the shares of Yoloo (Laoting) Bio-Technology Co., Ltd. (Yoloo), an agrochemical company based in Hebei Province, China, for a consideration of USD 31,538 thousands and goodwill recognised of USD 6,596 thousands. The Group is engaged in the business of production, processing, packaging and sales of water soluble fertilizer, organic fertilizer, microbial fertilizers, micronutrient fertilizer, secondary nutrients etc.

The Group has finalised purchase price accounting for this acquisition and accordingly disclosed the impact for the same as below.

Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. This liability is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss. As the Group has agreed to pay the selling shareholders an additional consideration, an amount of USD 21,754 thousands was provided as contingent consideration at the date of acquisition representing fair value.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	2021 USD '000	Impact of finalisation of PPA USD '000	2021 USD '000
Consideration transferred	29,830	2,265	27,565
Fair valuation of identified net assets on date of acquisition	(19,759)	1,210	(20,969)
	10,071	3,475	6,596

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognized amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	2021	Impact of finalisation of PPA	2021
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Total consideration	33,802	2,265	31,537
Less: Cash & cash equivalents acquired	(3,972)	-	(3,972)
Total consideration paid net of cash acquired (A)	29,830	2,265	27,565
Intangible assets	4,852	(6,314)	11,166
Tangible assets	29,026	4,063	24,963
Working capital	(2,979)	8,777	(11,756)
Deferred tax liabilities (primarily arising on account of Purchase Price Allocation)	(1,199)	430	(1,629)
Others	(9,941)	(8,166)	(1,775)
Total net assets (B)	19,759	(1,210)	20,969
Goodwill (A-B)	10,071	3,475	6,596

The fair value of the net assets acquired has been determined by the Management with the assistance of an external expert.

Measurement of fair values

The valuation techniques used for measuring the fair values of material assets acquired were as follows:

Assets Acquired	Valuation technique used
General	The relevant intangible assets were identified and assessed and its valuation is conducted by applying Income, Market and / or Cost approach based on market participant perspective.
Identified Intangible assets	The multi-period excess earnings method is adopted to value Intellectual Property Rights. The multi-period excess earnings method considers the present value of net cash flows expected to be generated by the existing product portfolio, by excluding any cash flows related to contributory assets.
Identified Tangible assets	Tangible assets have been provisionally valued by Indirect (indexation) Method under Cost Approach on high level desktop basis based on limited data and clarifications provided by the Company at this stage. Land use rights of the subject land has been provisionally valued by using the current land rate to be payable as one time premium to the Government for similar land as that of the Company at Hebei province, China at this stage.
Inventory / Working capital	Inventory was fair valued after considering a step-up over book value.

From the date of acquisition, Yoloo contributed USD 30,800 thousand of revenue and USD 8,429 thousand to profit before tax from continuing operations of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue from continuing operations would have been USD 33,600 thousand and profit before tax from continuing operations for the Group would have been USD 9,195 thousand.

54 (a) GOODWILL AND ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

ii) Consideration transferred for IngeAgro

On 4 August 2020, the Group completed the acquisition of 75% of the shares of INGEAGRO SA, an agrochemical company based in Chile and its patented FULLCOVER® Ultra-Low Volume Electrostatic Application Technology. The consideration for the acquisition aggregates USD 900 thousands. The fair value of the net assets acquired, non controlling interest and resulting goodwill as nil has been determined based on the fair valuation report.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	2021 USD '000
Consideration transferred	900
Deferred consideration	600
Fair valuation of identified net assets on date of acquisition	(900)
	600

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognized amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	2021 USD '000
Total consideration (A)	1,500
Less: Cash & cash equivalents acquired	-
Total consideration paid net of cash acquired	1,500
Intangible assets	1,079
Tangible assets	6
Working capital	96
Others	19
Non-controlling interests	(300)
Total net assets (B)	900
Goodwill (A-B)	600

The fair value of the net assets acquired has been determined by the Management.

From the date of acquisition, IngeAgro contributed USD 713 thousand of revenue and USD 292 thousand to profit before tax from continuing operations of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue from continuing operations would have been USD 1,070 thousand and profit before tax from continuing operations for the Group would have been USD 438 thousand.

Measurement of fair values

The valuation techniques used for measuring the fair values of material assets acquired were as follows:

Assets Acquired	Valuation technique used
Identified Intangible assets	The multi-period excess earnings method is adopted to value Intangible assets. The multi-period excess earnings method considers the present value of net cash flows expected to be generated by the existing product portfolio, by excluding any cash flows related to contributory assets.

54 (a) GOODWILL AND ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY (CONTINUED)

iii) Consideration transferred for Industrias Bioquim Centroamericana, Sociedad Anonima

The following table summarises the acquisition date fair value consideration :

	2021 USD '000
Cash	23,130
Total consideration transferred	23,130

On 27 June 2019 (date of acquisition), the Group completed an acquisition of 100% of the shares of INDUSTRIAS BIOQUIM CENTROAMERICANA, SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA, a company based in Costa Rica, and certain other group companies, for a consideration of USD 23,130 thousands and goodwill recognised of USD 11,577 thousands. These companies are engaged in the business of manufacturing, distribution, commercialization, export and import of synthetic inorganic agricultural pesticides in Costa Rica and certain other countries in Caribbean and Central American Region.

Goodwill
Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

	2021 USD '000
Consideration transferred	23,130
Fair Valued identified net assets on date of acquisition	(11,553)
	11,577

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognized amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	2021 USD '000
Total consideration (A)	23,130
Less: Cash & cash equivalents of Bioquim acquired	-
Total consideration paid to Bioquim net of cash acquired	23,130
Intangible assets	4,812
Tangible assets	2,152
Working capital	7,323
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,576)
Others	(158)
Total net assets (B)	11,553
Goodwill (A-B)	11,577

The fair value of the net assets acquired has been determined by the Management with the assistance of an external expert.

Measurement of fair values
The valuation techniques used for measuring the fair values of material assets acquired were as follows:

Assets Acquired	Valuation technique used
General	The relevant intangible assets were identified and assessed and its valuation is conducted by applying Income, Market and/or Cost approach based on market participant perspective.
Identified Intangible assets	The Multi-Period Excess Earnings Method is adopted to value the dealer network. The Relief-from-Royalty Method is adopted to value Corporate and Product Brand. The Replacement Cost method is used to value the Registrations. The replacement cost considers the cost that the Company would have incurred to obtain the registration including registration charges, any employee and other costs directly relatable to the registration, etc.
Tangible assets	The Property, Plant and equipment are considered at Book Value considering the nature of the net Property, Plant and equipment and based on the premise that book value is fairly representative of the fair value. The land and buildings were measured at fair value by Bioquim, on each reporting date. Hence the book value is considered as fair value land and buildings for the said valuation purpose.
Inventory / Working capital	Inventory was fair valued after considering a step-up over book value.

55 FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVES AND EXPOSURES OUTSTANDING AS AT THE REPORTING DATE

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Group uses full currency interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions.

The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and

purchases, these contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

	Nature of Instrument	Currency	31-Mar-21 Amount outstanding		31-Mar-20 Amount outstanding		Purpose - Hedging/ Speculation
			Local currency in '000	USD '000	Local currency in '000	USD '000	
(a)	Forward contracts - Sell	USD	225,909	225,909	175,905	175,905	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	AUD	6,113	4,655	8,058	4,915	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	EUR	18,150	21,313	28,153	30,839	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	CAD	20,000	15,906	21,000	14,733	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	NZD	550	385	330	196	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	GBP	-	-	3,200	3,952	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	JPY	-	-	576,728	5,311	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	CLP	1,183,480	1,643	1,419,024	1,659	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Sell	PLN	3,500	887	-	-	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	USD	865,699	865,699	487,596	487,596	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	USD	599,938	599,938	-	-	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	EUR	47,026	55,223	23,619	25,872	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	JPY	2,112,834	19,095	-	-	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	GBP	700	966	-	-	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	CZK	14,399	648	-	-	Hedging
	Forward contracts - Buy	HUF	2,900,000	9,407	2,300,000	6,997	Hedging
(b)	Derivative contracts						
(i)	(a) Put Option- Buy	USD	588,728	588,728	30,000	30,000	Hedging
	(b) Call Option- Buy	USD	2,100	2,100	-	-	Hedging
(ii)	Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps on Loans Payable	EUR	1,328,870	1,560,495	1,328,870	1,455,647	Hedging (refer to note 1 below)
	Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps on Loans Payable	JPY	44,300,000	400,361	44,300,000	407,938	Hedging (refer to note 1 below)

Note 1:-
Hedging against the underlying USD borrowings by which:
- Group will receive principal in USD and pay in EUR and JPY.
- Group will receive fixed interest in USD and pay fixed / floating interest in EUR and JPY.

Note 2:-
Hedging against the underlying USD linked Sales Orders and probable sales returns in Brazll

55 FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVES AND EXPOSURES OUTSTANDING AS AT THE REPORTING DATE (CONTINUED)

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Nature of Instrument	Currency	31-Mar-21 Amount outstanding		31-Mar-20 Amount outstanding		Purpose - Hedging/ Speculation
		Local currency in '000	USD '000	Local currency in '000	USD '000	
(c) Un-hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:						
1 Payable (including Foreign Currency payable in respect of derivative contracts as mentioned in (b) (ii) above)	USD	862,196	862,196	967,742	967,742	
	EUR	216,559	254,305	391,994	429,390	
	GBP	5,532	7,634	9,971	12,315	
	JPY	354,049	3,200	808,845	7,448	
	CHF	302	320	474	490	
	DKK	263	42	2,735	401	
	CLP	74,500	103	-	-	
	AED	2,090	569	-	-	
	NZD	62	44	-	-	
	INR	1,125,321	15,392	338	4	
	PLN	122	31	11	3	
	CAD	542	431	-	-	
	BRL	-	-	-	-	
	MUR	26,783	656	53	1	
	AUD	396	302	14,113	8,608	
	COP	-	-	-	-	
	ARS	549,098	5,969	-	-	
	CZK	38,265	1,722	26,575	1,065	
	HUF	3,028	10	-	-	
	CFA/XOF	156,559	278	263,384	445	
	TRY	-	-	-	-	
	ZAR	3,583	243	-	-	
	PYG	184,507	29	223,048	34	
	HRK		-	25	4	
	BGN	3	2	9	5	
	CNY	663	101	711	100	
	MYR	-	-	0	0	
	RMB	165,798	25,303	0	0	
	SEK	36	4	10	1	
	TZS	-	-	4,180	2	
	KES	2,631	24	-	-	
	KZT	11,321	27	-	-	
	MXN	5,523	270	-	-	
	RON	407	97	-	-	
	THB	21,122	676	-	-	
	XAF	48,797	88	-	-	
	ZMW	15	1			
2 Receivable	USD	773,739	773,739	704,168	704,168	
	EUR	72,319	84,924	211,011	231,142	
	GBP	16,589	22,890	13,496	16,668	
	JPY	846,671	7,652	64,924,690	597,861	
	CHF	155	165	-	-	
	DKK	298	47	-	-	
	CLP	(298,758)	(415)	459,426	537	
	AED	126	34	1,003	273	
	NZD	(219)	(153)	24	14	
	PLN	1,326	336	4,796	1,156	
	CAD	31,584	25,120	204,785	143,668	
	AUD	592	451	495	302	
	COP	4,787,012	1,305	8,212,950	2,021	
	ARS	1,345,410	14,625	419,465	6,516	
	CFA/XOF	87,793	156	-	-	
	ZAR	570,101	38,623	572,158	31,937	
	PYG	18,999	3	-	-	
	RON	-	-	2,927	664	
	ETB	-	-	2,695	81	
	HUF	422	1	512	2	

55 FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVES AND EXPOSURES OUTSTANDING AS AT THE REPORTING DATE (CONTINUED)

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments (continued)

Nature of Instrument	Currency	31-Mar-21 Amount outstanding		31-Mar-20 Amount outstanding		Purpose - Hedging/ Speculation
		Local currency in '000	USD '000	Local currency in '000	USD '000	
	MUR	-	-	311	8	
	PKR	-	-	225,318	1,357	
	TZS	22,525	10	-	-	
	SEK	10	1	-	-	
	RMB	0	0	-	-	
	MXN	9,118	446	-	-	
	MAD	208	23	-	-	
	INR	1,113,850	15,235	-	-	
	HRK	3	0	-	-	
	TRY	40	5	40	6	

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

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

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	Carrying amount					Fair value			
THE GROUP	FVTPL	Hedge instruments - Cash flow hedge	FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31-Mar-2021	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Financial assets									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investments stated at fair value through profit or loss (Refer Note 11)	9,675	-	-	-	9,675	9,633	-	42	9,675
Investments stated at fair value OCI (Refer Note 12)	-	-	12,305	-	12,305	5,433	-	6,872	12,305
Other Investments (Refer Note 13)	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	15
Derivative asset (Refer Note 15)	31,734	-	-	-	31,734	-	31,734	-	31,734
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Convertible Loan Notes (Refer Note 16)	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (Refer Note 14)	-	-	-	1,604,757	1,604,757	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (Refer Note 15)		-	-	4,071	4,071	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 22)	-	-	-	607,469	607,469	-	-	-	-
Other Investments (Refer Note 13)	-	-	-	714	714	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	41,424	-	12,305	2,222,011	2,275,740	15,066	31,734	6,929	53,729
Financial liabilities									
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Other long term liabilities (Derivative contracts) (Refer Note 30)	-	95,760	-	-	95,760	-	95,760	-	95,760
Other long term liabilities (Deferred payment liability) (Refer Note 30)	25,303	-	-	-	25,303	-	-	25,303	25,303
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Bonds (listed on Singapore Exchange Limited) (Refer Note 25)	-	-	-	747,240	747,240	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Refer Note 26)	-	-	-	2,327,968	2,327,968	-	-	-	-
Lease obligation (Refer Note 27)	-	-	-	80,498	80,498	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (Refer Note 31)	-	-	-	1,496,076	1,496,076	-	-	-	-
Other long term liabilities (Deferred payment liability) (Refer Note 30)	-	-	-	3,921	3,921	-	-	-	-
Other payables (Refer Note 32)	-	-	-	120,134	120,134	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	25,303	95,760	-	4,775,837	4,896,900	-	95,760	25,303	121,063

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

A. Accounting classifications and fair values (Continued)

THE GROUP	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	FVTPL	Hedge instruments - Cash flow hedge	FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
31-Mar-2020									
Financial assets									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investments stated at fair value through profit or loss (Refer Note 11)	6,203	-	-	-	6,203	5,947	-	256	6,203
Investments stated at fair value OCI (Refer Note 12)	-	-	6,711	-	6,711	3,573	-	3,138	6,711
Other Investments (Refer Note 13)	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	13
Derivative asset (Refer Note 15)	65,952	11,623	-	-	77,575	-	77,575	-	77,575
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Convertible Loan Notes (Refer Note 16)	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (Refer Note 14)	-	-	-	1,431,116	1,431,116	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (Refer Note 15)	-	-	-	1,621	1,621	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 22)	-	-	-	861,047	861,047	-	-	-	-
Other Investments (Refer Note 13)	-	-	-	833	833	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	72,168	11,623	6,711	2,299,617	2,390,119	9,520	77,575	3,407	90,502
Financial liabilities									
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Bonds (listed on Singapore Exchange Limited) (Refer Note 25)	-	-	-	794,041	794,041	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Refer Note 26)	-	-	-	2,865,568	2,865,568	-	-	-	-
Lease obligation (Refer Note 27)	-	-	-	74,010	74,010	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (Refer Note 31)	-	-	-	1,163,952	1,163,952	-	-	-	-
Other long term liabilities (Derivative contracts) (Refer Note 30)	-	-	-	5,445	5,445	-	-	-	-
Other payables (Refer Note 32)	-	-	-	316,683	316,683	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	5,219,699	5,219,699	-	-	-	-

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement of fair value

(i) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The above table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including the levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Convertible loan notes, trade receivables, loans and cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amount of convertible loan notes, trade receivables, loans and cash and cash equivalents are approximate their fair values. For long term trade receivables the amount is not significant and there is no material impact on account of fair valuation.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Investment classified as FVTPL and FVOCI amounting to USD 6,929 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 3,407 thousand) includes investment in Rogatory letter, Meiji Lukang Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Kyoyu Agri, ISAGRO S.P.A and Telesense. The Group has used valuation technique as the Price of recent investment calibrated by using qualitative analysis approach. There is no material difference between cost and fair value of such investments. Management performs qualitative analysis as per its internal policy.

Other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and through profit or loss

The fair values of the remaining FVTOCI and FVTPL financial assets amounting to USD 15,066 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 9,520 thousand) are derived from quoted market prices in active markets. Hence there is no unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis disclosed.

Derivative asset / liability

The valuation of both long term and short term derivatives recorded in the books of accounts is basis the Mark-to-Market (MTM) valuation provided by the Bank. The MTM on forwards is linked to the forward rate quoted in the live market while for the MTM on swaps, the banks use an internal models to arrive at the valuation.

Bonds

Financial liabilities include bonds listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and it is valued at amortised cost. The fair value of the bonds are determined from the Singapore Stock Limited and approximate to carrying value.

Trade and other payables

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to its short term nature.

Borrowings

Borrowings include unsecured loan from banks bearing interest rates LIBOR + 1.60% and LIBOR + 1.30% amounting to USD 2,226,003 thousand (31 March 2020: USD 2,759,366 thousand) repayable beyond three years. The fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the debt instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value. The carrying amount of borrowings approximately equals to the fair values since the rate of interest charged is considered to at par with prevailing market rates of interest, and classified at level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial instruments carried at amortised cost approximately equals to the fair values since the rate of interest charged is considered to at par with prevailing market rates of interest, and classified at level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

Other long term liabilities (Deferred payment liability)

The fair value measurement for the deferred payment liability has been categorized as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used. The valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs for determining the same are described below -

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
The components of the deferred payment liability have been valued using a discounted cash flow method as follows: - the committed portion of the deferred payment liability discounted using the market cost of debt and - the contingent portion based on the contractually agreed EBIDTA multiple of the acquiree's future cash flows subject to a maximum cap, discounted using the weighted average cost of capital.	Expected cash flows relating to the business of the acquiree for the contingent portion of the consideration.	The value would reduce in case the future cash flows are not achieved. Increase in cash flows would not increase the value of the liability except for the discounting element.

Refer to note 6 (a) for level 3 financial liability movement in the above contingent consideration table deferred payment liability incurred in the quarter.

(ii) Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

As on 31 March 2021, there are no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 financial instruments.

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Level 3 recurring fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair values:

	Investment stated at fair value through profit or loss / OCI	
	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Opening balance	3,407	4,640
Gain/(loss) included on profit or loss	76	(733)
Add: Acquisitions	3,446	-
Less: Disposals	-	(500)
Closing balance	6,929	3,407

	Financial liability stated at fair value through profit or loss	
	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Opening balance	-	-
Gain/(loss) included on profit or loss	-	-
Add: Acquisitions	25,303	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
Closing balance	25,303	-

C. Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Groups principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised in this note ahead.

The Group has the following risks arising from financial instruments:

(i). Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments and derivative financial instruments.

(ii). Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Interest rate sensitivity

A 100 basis point is the sensitivity rate used internally by key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:
The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Group is as follows.

Fixed rate instruments

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Borrowings from banks, financials institutions and others	2,677,958	2,717,699
	2,677,958	2,717,699

Variable rate instruments

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	USD '000	USD '000
Borrowings from banks, financials institutions and others	383,882	927,617
	383,882	927,617

	Increase /decrease in basis points	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity
		USD'000	USD'000
31-Mar-21			
USD	+50	(1,770)	(1,545)
	-50	1,770	1,545
Others	+100	(299)	(261)
	-100	299	261
31-Mar-20			
USD	+50	(4,594)	(3,530)
	-50	4,594	3,530
Others	+100	(68)	(52)
	-100	68	52

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

31-Mar-21

	Trade receivables Days past due							
	Current	0-60 days	61-180 days	181-270 days	> 270 days	Total	PPA Adjustment	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Expected credit loss	15,499	2,123	3,680	1,974	88,313	111,589	-	111,589
Average %	1.13	3.16	6.72	13.79	69.53			

31-Mar-20

	Trade receivables Days past due							
	Current	0-60 days	61-180 days	181-270 days	> 270 days	Total	PPA Adjustment	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Expected credit loss rate	14,589	1,673	3,456	4,236	92,548	116,502	5,763	122,265
Average %	2.98	3.94	10.28	17.54	57.15			

The Group has assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on expected credit losses on it's trade receivables on a collective basis. This amounted to Nil (Previous year : USD 14,513 thousands) and is included in the total ECL figure of USD 111,589 thousands (Previous year : USD 122,265 thousands) as on 31 March, 2021.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 16 except for derivative financial instruments.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities.

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
		USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Year ended					
31-Mar-21					
Non-derivative liabilities					
Borrowings	2,325,324	99,321	2,226,003	-	2,325,324
Bonds	747,240	-	-	757,000	757,000
Other financial liabilities	301,300	192,551	108,749	-	301,300
Trade and other payables	1,496,076	1,496,076	-	-	1,496,076
Lease obligation	80,498	15,566	80,283	-	95,849
	4,950,438	1,803,514	2,415,035	757,000	4,975,549
Year ended					
31-Mar-20					
Non-derivative liabilities					
Borrowings	2,862,206	102,790	2,759,416	-	2,862,206
Bonds	794,041	-	500,000	300,000	800,000
Other financial liabilities	179,124	173,679	5,445	-	179,124
Trade and other payables	1,163,952	1,163,952	-	-	1,163,952
Lease obligation	74,010	12,893	76,657	-	89,550
	5,073,333	1,453,314	3,341,518	300,000	5,094,832

(v) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group’s exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group’s operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

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The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the foreign currency loan by using foreign currency swaps and forwards.

At 31 March 2021, the Group hedge position is stated in Note 56 (vi). This foreign currency risk is hedged by using foreign currency forward contracts and full currency interest rate swaps.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group’s profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group’s exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in EURO rate	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity
		USD'000	USD'000
31-Mar-21	10%	(8,846)	(7,719)
	-10%	8,846	7,719
31-Mar-20	10%	(19,825)	(15,232)
	-10%	19,825	15,232

56 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(vi) Cash flow hedges

a) Risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk:

The Company has taken a floating rate borrowing in USD and given a loan In EUR and JPY other then Its functional currency. In order to hedge Its exposure arising from variability of functional currency equivalent cash flows and Its interest rate cash flows exposure arising from floating rate of interest, the Company has entered Into a Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap ("CCIRS"). Therefore, the Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for all its foreign currency hedging relationships. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the Inception of the hedge and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessment to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instruments.

b) How the hedging activities may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows;

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's holding of cross currency interest rate swap contracts to hedge the foreign currency and interest rate exposure on its loan given and borrowings is as follows.

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
		Average FX rate	Average interest rate	Notional Value	Average FX rate	Average interest rate	Notional Value
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk							
Cross currency interest rate swap	EUR	1.13	1.47%	1,328,870	1.13	1.47%	1,328,870
	JPY	110.75	1.13%	44,300,000	110.75	1.13%	44,300,000

c) The effect that hedge accounting has had on the entity's balance sheet, statement of profit or loss and statement of changes in equity

The impact of hedging instruments designated in hedging relationships on the statement of financial position of the Company is, as follows:

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2021				31 March 2020			
		Nominal amount	Carrying amount	Change in fair value of hedging instrument*	Change in fair value of hedging item*	Nominal amount	Carrying amount	Change in fair value of hedging instrument*	Change in fair value of hedging item*
Assets									
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign exchange contracts									
- Cross currency interest rate swap	EUR	-	-	-	-	1,328,870	21,391	19,485	(19,485)
	JPY	44,300,000	1,388	11,543	(11,543)	-	-	-	-
Liabilities									
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign exchange contracts									
- Cross currency interest rate swap	EUR	1,328,870	(80,913)	(102,304)	102,304	-	-	-	-
	JPY	-	-	-	-	44,300,000	(10,155)	(10,550)	10,550

* used as the basis for hedge ineffectiveness

Cash flow hedges	31 March 2021				31 March 2020			
	Hedging gain or loss recognised in OCI	Amount reclassified from Profit or loss to OCI	Line item in statement of profit or loss	Line item in statement of financial position	Hedging gain or loss recognised in OCI	Amount reclassified from Profit or loss to OCI	Line item in statement of profit or loss	Line item in statement of financial position
Foreign currency exchange risk and Interest rate risk								
- Cross currency interest rate swap	(75,618)	98,111	Forex gain/(loss)	Other financial assets (Non-current and Current)	57,380	(29,636)	Forex gain/(loss)	Other financial assets (Non-current and Current)
		(11,877)	Interest on borrowing			(46,490)	Interest on borrowing	

Reconciliation of reserves

Cash flow hedge reserves

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balance	(30,277)	(11,531)
Hedging gain or loss	(75,618)	57,380
Amount reclassified to P&L because the hedged item affected P&L	86,234	(76,126)
Closing balance	(19,661)	(30,277)

57 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent. Capital management is to ensure that Group maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

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	31-Mar-21 USD ‘000	31-Mar-20 USD ‘000
Bonds	747,240	794,041
Borrowings	2,327,968	2,865,568
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(607,469)	(861,047)
Net debt	2,467,739	2,798,562
Total equity	2,744,140	2,414,795
Gearing ratio	0.90	1.16

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group’s capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

58 LEASES

The Group has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of plant and machinery generally have lease terms between 1 and 20 years, while motor vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between 1 and 20 years. The Group recognized a right-of-use asset at the date of initial application at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

i. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

USD'000	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases"	32,608	1,141	19,488	981	54,218
Additions to right of use assets	32,844	902	2,698	466	36,910
Depreciation charge for the year	(10,814)	(507)	(9,009)	(475)	(20,805)
Derecognition of right—of—use assets	(43)	-	(354)	(60)	(457)
Balance at 31 March 2020	54,595	1,536	12,823	912	69,866
Additions to right of use assets	13,408	1,130	11,463	429	26,430
Deletions of right of use assets	(404)	(12)	(167)	7	(576)
Amortisation of right of use assets	(12,965)	(615)	(9,002)	(703)	(23,285)
Foreign exchange impact	2,216	178	(591)	76	1,879
Balance at 31 March 2021	56,850	2,217	14,526	721	74,314

ii. Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Current	14,280	12,893
Non-current	66,218	61,117
Total lease liabilities	80,498	74,010

iii. Maturity analysis of lease liability - undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	31-Mar-21 USD '000	31-Mar-20 USD '000
Less than one year	15,566	12,893
One to three years	33,523	23,294
More than three years	46,760	53,363
Total undiscounted cash flows	95,849	89,550

58 LEASES (CONTINUED)

iv. Amount recognised in profit or loss	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
USD'000		
Other income		
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets presented in 'other revenue'	-	-
General and administrative expenses		
Short-term lease rent expense	9,619	8,209
Low value asset lease rent expense	6	159
Variable lease rent expense	751	508
Other lease expense (additional cost)	-	381
Depreciation and impairment losses		
Depreciation of right of use lease asset	23,446	20,782
Impairment losses of right of use lease asset	-	24
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease liability	4,749	4,171
Currency translation gains on lease liability	-	(5)
Currency translation losses on lease liability	-	11
	38,571	34,240

v. Amount recognised in consolidated statement of cash flows	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Total cash outflow for long term leases	26,155	19,691

vi. Lease commitments for short term leases	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Lease commitments for short term leases (Disclosure required only if the portfolio of short term leases to which the group is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short term lease expense disclosed in PL statement.)	-	640

vii. Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control. There is no potential exposure to any future cash outflows with reference to unexcercised extension options.

59 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events since the end of the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.