FINANCIAL Statements

This report is made solely to the members of Terra Mauricia Ltd (the "Company"), as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Terra Mauricia Ltd and its subsidiaries (the Group), and the Company's separate financial statements on pages 83 to 143 which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statements of profit or loss, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 83 to 143 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2017, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and 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 financial statements in Mauritius, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

THE COMPANY

KEY AUDIT MATTER	AUDIT RESPONSE
1 INVESTMENTS	
Valuation of investments The Company's financial investments amount to MUR 15,019.9 million. The valuation of financial investments held at fair value is based on a range of inputs. Many of the inputs required can be obtained from readily available liquid market prices and rates. Where observable market data is not available, estimates must be developed based on the most appropriate source data and are subject to significant judgement. The main risks identified are related to the high value of the items as well as the use of significant judgement in the fair value exercise. There is also a risk of impairment which needs to be assessed. Refer to Notes 8 to 10 of the accompanying financial statements.	We assessed the reasonableness of assumptions and forecasts used in the fair value models. We also assessed the reasonableness of the forecasts used in the fair value exercise. Where independent valuers were involved, we assessed the range of inputs used in their valuations. We have reviewed the classification and accounting treatment of the Company's investment portfolio in line with the accounting polices set out in Notes 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 to the financial statements.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

THE GROUP

KEY AUDIT MATTER	AUDIT RESPONSE
2 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (PPE)	
Valuation of land and buildings As set out in the critical accounting estimates and judgements on page 106, and in the notes on page 109 of the financial statements, the Group measures its land, buildings and civil works and power plant at fair value and this represents a significant accounting estimate. PPE assets are measured initially at cost, with land and buildings subsequently measured at fair value. Valuations are performed by an independent professionally accredited expert, in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal and Valuation Manual, and performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date. The main risks identified are related to the involvement of a range of judgemental assumptions. PPE is valued at MUR 11,401.3 million in the Group's Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017. Refer to Note 5 of the accompanying financial statements.	**Valuation** We assessed the credentials of the independent property valuer. We sought alternative opinions from two other independent property valuers as per ISA 620. We assessed the assumptions used in the valuation report submitted by the independent property valuer. We held discussions with the valuer and the directors to assess the valuation. We confirmed that the valuation was correctly accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTER	AUDIT RESPONSE
3 CONSUMABLE BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	
Valuation of consumable biological assets The Group's consumable biological assets shown on page 119 represent MUR 98.8 million. The fair value of consumable biological assets has been arrived at by discounting the present value (PV) of expected net cash flows from standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate. The main risks identified relate to the use of significant judgement in the valuation of the consumable biological assets. Refer to Note 16 of the accompanying financial statements.	We have tested the assumptions and discussed with the relevant heads of departments to assess the reasonableness of the estimates used in the valuation.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

THE GROUP (CONT'D)

KEY AUDIT MATTER	AUDIT RESPONSE
4 INVENTORIES	
Existence and valuation of inventories Inventories for the Group amount MUR 895.4 million at December 31, 2017. Inventories consist mainly of wines and spirits among other consumer products kept in 2 stores and in all the sales and distribution outlets spread across the island. Valuation of the inventories is at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The main risks identified are related to the nature of the inventories (fast moving consumer products) and their geographical dispersion and logistics, and the high value of these inventories. Refer to Note 15 of the accompanying financial statements.	Our audit procedures to test the existence of the inventories mainly consisted of testing the relevant internal control procedures, specifically by testing the inventory cycle counts that are periodically performed by management and the automated recording of sales transactions (three-way-match). We assessed the subsidiary's stock taking processes and attended the full inventory count at the bonded warehouse as well as sample counts at the stores. We performed a recalculation of the major inventory balances at the year end and inspected the subsidiary's inventory count rate reports relating to inventory coverage and analyzed inventory differences in order to detect possible deviations. We reviewed the principles for accounting inventory write-downs and adequacy of the write-downs recognised in the financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTER	AUDIT RESPONSE
5 BEARER PLANTS	
Valuation of bearer plants At December 31, 2017, the Group's and the Company's bearer plants included in Property, plant and equipment amount to MUR 273.7 million. Those bearer biological assets have been tested for impairment based on future cash flows. The main risks identified are related to the assumptions of key inputs used in the forecasts. Refer to Note 5 of the accompanying financial statements.	Given the uncertainty on certain key inputs in the future cash flows, we have relied on management representation and on the fact that a Joint Public-Private Technical Committee (JTC) has been appointed by the Government to make an in-depth study and propose measures for the sugar industry in the short, medium and long term that would bring about structural reform. These measures would be finalised shortly.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group 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 deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company or any of its subsidiaries, other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

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

Financial Reporting Act 2004

The directors are responsible for preparing the corporate governance report. Our responsibility is to report the extent of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance as disclosed in the annual report and on whether the disclosure is consistent with the requirements of the Code.

In our opinion, the disclosure in the annual report is consistent with the requirements of the Code.

BDO & Co
Chartered Accountants

Afsar Ebrahim, F.C.A
Licensed by FRC

Port Louis,
Mauritius.
29 March 2018

	Notes	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2017 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2016 MUR'M
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5	**11,401.3**	11,294.0	**-**	-
Investment properties	6	**202.3**	208.3	**-**	-
Intangible assets	7	**407.8**	392.2	**-**	-
Investment in subsidiaries	8	**-**	-	**13,458.4**	13,618.2
Investment in associates	9	**3,245.9**	3,012.4	**1,177.9**	1,020.4
Investment in financial assets	10	**383.4**	402.1	**393.6**	359.4
Non-current receivables	11	**123.0**	27.3	**102.1**	15.1
Bearer biological assets	12	**7.4**	7.4	**-**	-
Land development expenditure	13	**27.4**	8.6	**-**	-
Deferred tax assets	14	**117.3**	103.6	**-**	-
		15,915.8	15,455.9	**15,132.0**	15,013.1
Current assets					
Inventories	15	**895.4**	845.2	**-**	-
Consumable biological assets	16	**98.8**	214.1	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	17	**1,625.3**	1,367.9	**106.4**	45.5
Derivative financial instruments	18	**-**	5.1	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	32	**174.8**	337.3	**21.1**	9.5
		2,794.3	2,769.6	**127.5**	55.0
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	19	**46.6**	122.9	**-**	-
Total assets		**18,756.7**	18,348.4	**15,259.5**	15,068.1
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Stated capital	20	**11,976.0**	11,976.0	**11,976.0**	11,976.0
Revaluation and other reserves	21	**358.2**	298.8	**934.6**	951.1
Retained earnings		**924.1**	1,032.0	**1,713.7**	1,737.8
Owners' interest		**13,258.3**	13,306.8	**14,624.3**	14,664.9
Non-controlling interests		**1,074.6**	1,003.7	**-**	-
Total equity		**14,332.9**	14,310.5	**14,624.3**	14,664.9
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	22	**353.0**	361.4	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	14	**196.1**	220.6	**-**	-
Retirement benefit obligations	23	**659.6**	597.3	**-**	-
		1,208.7	1,179.3	**-**	-
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	24	**841.5**	828.8	**5.1**	12.4
Current tax liabilities	25	**20.6**	29.9	**0.7**	0.2
Borrowings	22	**2,345.2**	1,997.6	**629.4**	390.6
Derivative financial instruments	18	**0.3**	-	**-**	-
		3,207.6	2,856.3	**635.2**	403.2
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale	19(b)	**7.5**	2.3	**-**	-
Total liabilities		**4,423.8**	4,037.9	**635.2**	403.2
Total equity and liabilities		**18,756.7**	18,348.4	**15,259.5**	15,068.1

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 march 2018

Nicolas Maigrot
Managing Director

Margaret Wong Ping Lun
Director

The notes on pages 89 to 143 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 78 to 82.

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year Ended December 31, 2017

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Notes	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
		MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Revenue	2.26, 40 (c)	**5,087.3**	4,860.5	**302.0**	293.7
Compensation from the Sugar Insurance Fund Board	41	**67.2**	-	**-**	-
(Losses)/gains arising from changes in fair value of consumable biological assets	16	**(115.3)**	10.0	**-**	-
		5,039.2	4,870.5	**302.0**	293.7
Cost of sales	28	**(3,875.7)**	(3,535.2)		-
Gross profit		**1,163.5**	1,335.3	**302.0**	293.7
Other income	26	**287.8**	138.8	**1.9**	2.4
Administrative expenses	28	**(582.5)**	(526.1)	**(17.5)**	(18.8)
Distribution costs	28	**(138.4)**	(140.0)	**-**	-
Other expenses	28	**(411.7)**	(348.2)	**(4.4)**	-
Profit before finance costs	27	**318.7**	459.8	**282.0**	277.3
Finance costs	29	**(100.4)**	(78.8)	**(17.1)**	(16.7)
Profit after finance costs		**218.3**	381.0	**264.9**	260.6
Share of results of associates-net	9	**42.3**	52.4	**-**	-
Impairment of associates	9	**-**	-	**(94.9)**	(244.2)
Profit before taxation		**260.6**	433.4	**170.0**	16.4
Taxation	25	**(16.3)**	(65.2)	**(0.7)**	0.1
Profit for the year		**244.3**	368.2	**169.3**	16.5
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		**85.5**	219.3	**169.3**	16.5
Non-controlling interests		**158.8**	148.9	**-**	-
		244.3	368.2	**169.3**	16.5
Earnings per share (MUR)	30	**0.38**	0.96	**0.74**	0.07

The notes on pages 89 to 143 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 78 to 82.

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year Ended December 31, 2017

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Profit for the year	**244.3**	368.2	**169.3**	16.5
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Change in revaluation of land and buildings (note 5(d))	**-**	(3,506.4)	**-**	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of buildings	**-**	20.6	**-**	-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	**(32.1)**	(12.6)	**-**	-
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	**0.2**	1.8	**-**	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	**44.6**	(49.4)	**-**	-
Scrappings of revalued property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**-**	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Increase/ (decrease) in fair value of investments	**34.5**	(64.1)	**(18.6)**	319.8
Fair value movement on disposal of financial assets	**2.1**	-	**2.1**	-
Translation reserve movement	**(21.0)**	11.1	**-**	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	**28.3**	(3,599.0)	**(16.5)**	319.8
Total comprehensive income for the year	**272.6**	(3,230.8)	**152.8**	336.3
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	**120.2**	(3,374.3)	**152.8**	336.3
Non-controlling interests	**152.4**	143.5	**-**	-
	272.6	(3,230.8)	**152.8**	336.3

The notes on pages 89 to 143 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 78 to 82.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year Ended December 31, 2017

THE GROUP	Notes	Attributable to owners of the parent: Share Capital MUR'M	Revaluation and Other Reserves MUR'M	Retained Earnings MUR'M	Total MUR'M	Non-Controlling Interests MUR'M	Total Equity MUR'M
At January 1, 2017		11,976.0	298.8	1,032.0	13,306.8	1,003.7	14,310.5
Profit for the year		-	-	85.5	85.5	158.8	244.3
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	34.7	-	34.7	(6.4)	28.3
Release of deferred tax on excess depreciation over historical cost depreciation		-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0
Non-controlling interest arising on business combinations		-	-	-	-	30.9	30.9
Movement in reserves		-	23.7	-	23.7	0.7	24.4
Dividends	31	-	-	(193.4)	(193.4)	(113.1)	(306.5)
Balance at December 31, 2017		11,976.0	358.2	924.1	13,258.3	1,074.6	14,332.9

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the parent: Share Capital MUR'M	Revaluation and Other Reserves MUR'M	Retained Earnings MUR'M	Total MUR'M	Non-Controlling Interests MUR'M	Total Equity MUR'M
At January 1, 2016		11,976.0	3,873.0	1,006.1	16,855.1	975.1	17,830.2
Profit for the year		-	-	219.3	219.3	148.9	368.2
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(3,593.6)	-	(3,593.6)	(5.4)	(3,599.0)
Release of deferred tax on excess depreciation over historical cost depreciation		-	1.0	-	1.0	0.2	1.2
Release on disposal of land		-	15.7	-	15.7	-	15.7
Movement in reserves		-	2.7	-	2.7	-	2.7
Dividends	31	-	-	(193.4)	(193.4)	(115.1)	(308.5)
Balance at December 31, 2016		11,976.0	298.8	1,032.0	13,306.8	1,003.7	14,310.5

THE COMPANY	Notes	Share Capital MUR'M	Amalgamation Reserve MUR'M	Fair Value Reserve MUR'M	Retained Earnings MUR'M	Total MUR'M
At January 1, 2017		11,976.0	(172.3)	1,123.4	1,737.8	14,664.9
Profit for the year		-	-	-	169.3	169.3
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(16.5)	-	(16.5)
Dividends	31	-	-	-	(193.4)	(193.4)
At December 31, 2017		11,976.0	(172.3)	1,106.9	1,713.7	14,624.3
At January 1, 2016		11,976.0	(172.3)	803.6	1,914.7	14,522.0
Profit for the year		-	-	-	16.5	16.5
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	319.8	-	319.8
Dividends	31	-	-	-	(193.4)	(193.4)
At December 31, 2016		11,976.0	(172.3)	1,123.4	1,737.8	14,664.9

The notes on pages 89 to 143 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 78 to 82.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Notes	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2017 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2016 MUR'M
Operating activities					
Profit before taxation		260.6	433.4	170.0	16.4
Adjustments for :					
Depreciation	5	371.0	348.1	-	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment/non current assets classified as held for sale		(167.8)	(65.0)	-	-
Loss on sale of investments		4.8	-	2.0	-
Retirement benefit obligations		30.2	(0.2)	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	1.7	8.7	-	-
Depreciation of investment properties	6	6.0	6.4	-	-
Impairment of associate	9	-	-	94.9	244.2
Impairment of financial assets		2.9	-	2.9	-
Impairment of goodwill		58.2	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments		5.1	(2.0)	-	-
Investment income		(39.7)	(18.6)	(302.0)	(293.7)
Interest expense	29	101.5	92.5	17.1	16.7
Share of results of associates		(42.3)	(52.4)	-	-
Changes in working capital:					
- inventories		(50.2)	(92.8)	-	-
- consumable biological assets	16	115.3	(10.0)	-	-
- trade and other receivables		(260.0)	(38.0)	(60.9)	(4.0)
- trade and other payables		12.7	29.6	(7.4)	(12.7)
		410.0	639.7	(83.4)	(33.1)
Interest paid		(101.5)	(92.5)	(17.1)	(16.7)
Net income tax paid		(62.0)	(75.8)	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		246.5	471.4	(100.5)	(49.8)

The notes on pages 89 to 143 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 78 to 82.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Notes	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2017 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2016 MUR'M
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment/investment properties		(405.6)	(358.6)	-	-
Intangible assets acquired		(8.9)	(13.7)	-	-
Replantation costs		(62.0)	(70.7)	-	-
Land development expenditure/ non-current assets classified as held for sale		(56.9)	(23.5)	-	-
Purchase of investment in					
- subsidiaries		(21.3)	-	-	(4.1)
- associates	9	(199.4)	(97.6)	(155.9)	(96.5)
- others	10	-	(56.8)	-	(0.9)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment/non-current assets classified as held for sale		259.4	122.1	-	-
Proceeds on sale of investments		0.7	-	3.8	-
Loans granted to related party		(95.7)	(2.6)	(87.0)	(3.7)
Interest received		11.4	12.3	-	-
Dividend received		137.8	141.5	302.0	293.7
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(440.5)	(347.6)	62.9	188.5
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		570.1	516.1	305.2	174.9
Redemption of capital		3.8	-	3.8	-
Repayment of loans		(145.3)	(73.5)	(70.0)	(121.3)
Finance lease principle repayment		(9.0)	(9.6)	-	-
Dividends paid to shareholders of Terra Mauricia Ltd	31	(193.4)	(193.4)	(193.4)	(193.4)
Dividends paid to outside shareholders of subsidiaries		(113.1)	(115.1)	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		113.1	124.5	45.6	(139.8)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(80.9)	248.3	8.0	(1.1)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At January 1,		136.3	(118.0)	(0.1)	1.0
(Decrease)/increase		(80.9)	248.3	8.0	(1.1)
Acquisitions through business combinations		2.6	-	-	-
Consolidation adjustment		(6.4)	6.0	-	-
At December 31,	32	51.6	136.3	7.9	(0.1)

The notes on pages 89 to 143 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on pages 78 to 82.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended December 31, 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Terra Mauricia Ltd is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius and listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd since January 1, 2012. The address of its registered office is Beau Plan Business Park, Pamplemousses.

These financial statements will be submitted for consideration and approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

Principal activities

Terra Mauricia Ltd is an investment holding company.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Terra Mauricia Ltd and its subsidiary companies (The Group) comply with the Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary companies (The Group) and the separate financial statements of the parent company (The Company).

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest million (MUR'M), except when otherwise indicated.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with change in presentation in the current year. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except that:

(i) Land, buildings, power plant, building and civil works and certain factory equipment are carried at revalued amounts;
(ii) Investment in financial assets are stated at their fair value; and
(iii) Consumable biological assets are stated at their fair value.

Amendments to published Standards effective in the reporting period

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12). The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial statements.

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7). The amendments require the entity to explain changes in its liabilities arising from financing activities. This includes changes arising from cash flows (eg drawdowns and repayments of borrowings) and non-cash changes such as acquisitions, disposals, accretion of interest and unrealised exchange differences. A reconciliation of the opening and closing carrying amounts for each item for which cash flows have been or would be classified as financial activities is presented in Note 32.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities. The amendments clarify that entities are not exempt from all of the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 when entities have been classified as held for sale or as discontinued operations. The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle (cont'd)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 or later periods, but which the Group/Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
IFRS 16 Leases
Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
Prepayment Features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)
Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

Where relevant, the Group is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost. Land and buildings are subsequently shown at their existing use value based on valuations of external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Power Plant and Building and Civil works and certain factory equipment are shown at their existing use value based on depreciated replacement cost less subsequent depreciation. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.2 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost or the revalued amounts of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings on Leasehold Land	2 - 6%
Land improvement	2%
Buildings	2 - 9%
Power Plant	4 - 20%
Building and Civil Works	4 - 10%
Factory Equipment	2 - 10%
Agricultural Equipment	5 - 20%
Motor Vehicles	20- 25%
Furniture and Office Equipment	5 - 35%

Land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss. On disposal of revalued assets, the amounts included in revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

2.3 Investment properties

Investment properties, held to earn rentals, are initially stated at cost plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of the investment properties to their residual values over the estimated useful life.

The principal annual rate is as follows:

Buildings	2 - 8%

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of Land Conversion Rights (closure costs), brands, goodwill, computer software and legal fees in respect of commercial contracts and distribution rights.

(i) Closure costs

Closure costs represents land conversion rights and are shown at cost. These are expected to be recovered from the profit on disposal of earmarked freehold land (Note 7(d)) and are tested annually for impairment.

(ii) Brands/distribution rights

Brands/distribution rights are shown at cost and tested annually for impairment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Intangible assets (cont'd)

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see Note 2.5) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gains and losses on disposal.

(iv) Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software and are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives (5 years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software controlled by the Group and that will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

(v) Legal fees

Legal fees incurred in respect of commercial contracts are capitalised on the basis that future economic benefits are expected to be derived from these contracts and can be reliably measured (10 years).

2.5 Investment in subsidiaries

Separate financial statements of the investor

In the separate financial statements of the investor, investments in subsidiary companies are carried at fair value. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Consolidated financial statements (cont'd)

Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.6 Investment in associates

Separate financial statements of the investor

In the separate financial statements of the investor, investments in associated companies are carried at fair value. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Consolidated financial statements

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control, or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method except when classified as held-for-sale. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost as adjusted by post acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Investment in associates (cont'd)

Consolidated financial statements (cont'd)

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in profit or loss.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition and the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after assessment, is included as income in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the Group discontinues recognising further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

2.7 Financial assets

(a) Categories of financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

The Group's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve months of the end of the reporting period.

(b) Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Available for sale financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at their fair values. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Financial assets (cont'd)

(b) Recognition and measurement (cont'd)

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in profit or loss as gains and losses on financial assets.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flows analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

(i) Financial assets classified as available-for-sale

The Group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

If the fair value of a previously impaired debt security classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed and the reversal recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit ratings), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

2.8 Long term receivables

Long term receivables with fixed maturity terms are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value (PV) of estimated cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return of similar financial assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Biological assets

Bearer biological assets are valued at cost less amortisation. Consumable biological assets are stated at their fair value.

(i) Bearer biological assets
These relate to cane replantation costs and are amortised over a period of 8 years.

(ii) Consumable biological assets
Standing canes are measured at their fair value. The fair value of standing canes is the present value of expected net cash flows from the standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate.

2.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Accounting for leases - where Company is the lessee

Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss unless they are attributable to qualifying assets in which case, they are capitalised as borrowing costs.

2.11 Sugar Industry Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)

VRS costs (net of refunds under the Multi Annual Adaptation Scheme and pension obligations previously provided for) are carried forward on the basis that under the Scheme, land can now be sold without payment of any land conversion taxes. These amounts are amortised over a period of 8 years. The amortisation is reviewed and reassessed yearly to ascertain the adequacy of the yearly charge taking into account the right exercised.

2.12 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is based on taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

2.14 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of provision is recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Derivative financial instrument

Derivative financial instruments relate to currency swaps. These are initially recognised at cost on the date a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values of derivatives between two external currencies are based on interest rate differential between the two currencies. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Transaction costs are charged immediately through profit or loss. The fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading are disclosed in Note 18.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, cash at bank and bank overdraft. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to any insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

2.17 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

The Company

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through a continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only, when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

The Group

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying value amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amounts are recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through a continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Non-current assets classified as held for sale (cont'd)

The Group (cont'd)

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Events or circumstances may extend the period to complete the sale beyond one year if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the entity's control and there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

2.18 Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.19 Hedging activities

Cash flow hedge

A subsidiary has its loans denominated in Euro and has a revenue stream in Euro. The subsidiary has recognised a cash flow hedge whereby the foreign exchange exposure arising from translation of the loans is hedged against the revenue stream.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to profit and loss.

2.20 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value being their issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

2.21 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.22 Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service that entitle them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), is recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

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 net defined benefit liability/(asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense/(income) is recognised in profit or loss.

Service costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Gratuity on retirement

For employees who are not covered (or who are insufficiently covered by the above pension plans), the net present value of gratuity on retirement payable under the Emploment Rights Act 2008 is calculated by qualified actuaries and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

2.23 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.24 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using Mauritian rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss, except when deferred in equity as qualifying as cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents is presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
(b) income and expenses for each statement representing profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
(c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

2.25 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.26 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns, value added taxes, rebates and other similar allowances and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Sugar and molasses proceeds are recognised on total production of the crop year. *Bagasse* proceeds are accounted on a cash basis. Sugar and molasses prices are based on prices recommended by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture for the crop year.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services are recognised in the accounting year in which the services are rendered.

Other revenues earned by the Group are recognised on the following bases:
- Interest income - on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.
- Dividend income - when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.
- Compensation from the Sugar Insurance Fund Board - recognised on a time-proportion basis.

2.27 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared.

2.28 Segment reporting

Segment information presented relate to operating segments that engage in business activities for which revenues are earned and expenses incurred.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which have to be effectively managed so as to protect its long term sustainability and to safeguard the interests of its stakeholders.

The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with risk management policies where applicable.

(a) Market risk
(b) Credit risk
(c) Liquidity risk and
(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (cont'd)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from sugar growing activities, primarily with respect to the Euro and the US dollar. This risk affects both the crop proceeds and the fair value of the biological assets.

The Group also has investments in foreign entities, whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk.

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Group's and the Company's total assets and liabilities are summarised below:

THE GROUP	MUR MUR'M	EURO MUR'M	USD MUR'M	Other currencies MUR'M	TOTAL MUR'M
At December 31, 2017					
Trade and other receivables	**1,376.1**	**160.6**	**21.8**	**66.8**	**1,625.3**
Cash in hand and at bank	**140.4**	**12.9**	**17.0**	**4.5**	**174.8**
Other assets	**15,146.5**	**1,736.9**	**-**	**73.2**	**16,956.6**
Total assets	**16,663.0**	**1,910.4**	**38.8**	**144.5**	**18,756.7**
Liabilities	**3,904.9**	**369.5**	**2.6**	**146.8**	**4,423.8**
At December 31, 2016					
Trade and other receivables	1,196.0	83.3	78.1	10.5	1,367.9
Cash in hand and at bank	266.0	11.0	50.5	9.8	337.3
Other assets	15,768.9	724.7	130.5	19.1	16,643.2
Total assets	17,230.9	819.0	259.1	39.4	18,348.4
Liabilities	3,234.8	549.9	181.0	72.2	4,037.9

THE COMPANY	MUR MUR'M	USD MUR'M	EURO MUR'M	TOTAL MUR'M
At December 31, 2017				
Trade and other receivables	**106.4**	**-**	**-**	**106.4**
Cash in hand and at bank	**20.7**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**21.1**
Other assets	**14,394.0**	**-**	**738.0**	**15,132.0**
Total assets	**14,521.1**	**0.1**	**738.3**	**15,259.5**
Liabilities	**635.2**	**-**	**-**	**635.2**
At December 31, 2016				
Trade and other receivables	45.5	-	-	45.5
Cash in hand and at bank	5.7	3.0	0.8	9.5
Other assets	14,275.1	-	738.0	15,013.1
Total assets	14,326.3	3.0	738.8	15,068.1
Liabilities	403.2	-	-	403.2

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (cont'd)

(a) Market risk (cont'd)

(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

At December 31, 2017, if the rupee had weakened/strengthened by 5% against the US dollar/Euro with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have impacted as shown in the table below, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar/Euro denominated borrowings, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, bank deposits, trade receivables and payables.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	**2017 MUR'M**	2016 MUR'M
Rupee strengthened/weakened by 5% Post-tax profit and equity	**78.7**	15.7	**36.9**	37.1

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in financial assets held by the Group and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position as available-for-sale.

The Group is also exposed to price risk with the incidence of the market price of sugar.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases in the fair value of the investments on the Group's equity.

The analysis is based on the assumption that the fair value had increased/decreased by 5%.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	**2017 MUR'M**	2016 MUR'M
	+/-5%	+/-5%	**+/-5%**	+/-5%
Available-for-sale investments	**19.2**	20.1	**751.5**	746.1

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group trade receivables.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position, are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Group's management based on prior experience and the current environment.

As regards the sugar and energy segments, the Group has significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread over a few customers. However, sale of products is made through reputable institutions where risk of default is very remote.

As for the Brands segment, the Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group and the Company aim at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flows.

Forecasted liquidity reserve as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Opening balance	**51.6**	136.3	**7.9**	(0.1)
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**306.0**	246.5	**46.6**	(100.5)
Cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	**(241.7)**	(440.5)	**347.6**	62.9
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	**(144.3)**	109.3	**(478.9)**	45.6
Closing balance	**(28.4)**	51.6	**(76.8)**	7.9

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
THE GROUP	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M
At December 31, 2017			
Borrowings including bank overdrafts	**2,345.2**	**99.7**	**253.3**
Trade and other payables	**841.5**	**-**	**-**
At December 31, 2016			
Borrowings including bank overdrafts	1,997.6	102.3	259.1
Trade and other payables	828.5	-	-

	Less than 1 year
	MUR'M
THE COMPANY	
At December 31, 2017	
Borrowings including bank overdrafts	**629.4**
Trade and other payables	**5.1**
At December 31, 2016	
Borrowings including bank overdrafts	390.6
Trade and other payables	12.4

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (cont'd)

(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's interest-rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest-rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates also expose the Group to fair value interest-rate risk.

(i) At December 31, 2017, if interest rates on rupee-denominated borrowings and Euro-denominated borrowings had been 10 basis points and 50 basis points respectively higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year and shareholders' equity would have been changed as shown in the table below.

	Rupee denominated borrowings (10 basis points)		Euro denominated borrowings (50 basis points)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
THE GROUP	**MUR'M**	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Impact on post-tax profit and shareholders' equity	**2.3**	1.4	**-**	-
THE COMPANY				
Impact on post-tax profit and shareholders' equity	**0.6**	0.4	**N/A**	N/A

(ii) At December 31, 2017, if variable interest rates on deposit at bank had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would not be significantly impacted.

3.2 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily quoted equity investments classified as trading securities or available-for-sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
- other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

3.3 Biological assets

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in the price of sugar and the incidence of exchange rate. This risk affects both the crop proceeds and the fair value of biological assets. The risk is not hedged.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.4 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt adjusted capital. Net debt is calculated as total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity (i.e stated capital, revaluation and other reserves, and retained earnings).

During 2017, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2016, was to reduce the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio to a reasonable level in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The debt-to-adjusted capital ratios at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Total debt (Note 22)	**2,698.2**	2,359.0	**629.4**	390.6
Less: cash in hand and at bank	**(174.8)**	(337.3)	**(21.1)**	(9.5)
Net debt	**2,523.4**	2,021.7	**608.3**	381.1
Total equity	**14,332.9**	14,310.5	**14,624.3**	14,664.9
Debt-to-adjusted capital ratio	**0.18:1**	0.14:1	**0.04:1**	0.03:1

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital risks management during the year.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 on determining when an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost, and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

(b) Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

Level 3 Available-for-sale investments are stated at cost since no reliable estimate could be obtained to compute the fair value of these securities. The directors used their judgement at year-end and reviewed the carrying amount of these investments and in their opinion there were no material difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the unquoted securities. To their judgement, the carrying amount is an approximate of the fair value of these investments.

(c) Biological assets

(i) Bearer biological assets

Bearer biological assets have been estimated based on the cost of land preparation and planting of bearer canes.

(ii) Consumable biological assets - Standing Canes

The fair value of consumable biological assets has been arrived at by discounting the present value (PV) of expected net cash flows from standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate.

The expected cash flows have been computed by estimating the expected crop and the sugar extraction rate and the forecasts of sugar prices which will prevail in the coming year. The harvesting costs and other direct expenses are based on the yearly budgets of the Company.

(d) Depreciation policies

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The residual value of an asset is the estimated net amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset if the asset was already of the age and in condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The directors therefore make estimates based on historical experience and use best judgement to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected residual values of the assets at the end of their expected useful lives.

(e) Pension benefits

The present value of pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

(f) Limitation of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis in respect of market risk demonstrates the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

Sensitivity analysis does not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are managed. Other limitations include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's view of possible near-term market changes that cannot be predicted with any certainty.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

(g) Assets lives and residual lives

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over its useful life taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values. Consideration is also given to the extent of current profits and losses on the disposal of similar assets.

(h) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The Group carries land, buildings and civil works and power plant at revalued amounts with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income. The Group engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value at December 31, 2016.

(i) Impairment of assets

Goodwill is considered for impairment at least annually. Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are considered for impairment if there is a reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself and where it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit itself.

Future cash flows expected to be generated by the cash-generating units are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of the assets. The present value of these cash flows, determined using an appropriate discount rate, is compared to the current net asset value and, if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value. The impairment loss is allocated to the other assets of a cash-generating unit.

(j) Assets and Investments in respect of Terragri Ltd and Terra Milling Ltd

After two bad years, 2014 and 2015, 2016 was a good year for sugar. 2017 showed signs of a poor price and immediately Government responded to the pleas of the sugar industry. The SIFB made a grant of MUR 500 million translated into MUR 1,250/t sugar accrued and payment of global cess, MUR 500/t sugar, was suspended. Subsequently, Cabinet cognisant of the importance of the sugar industry for Mauritius, economic, social, environmental, protection and preservation, has approved the appointment of a Joint Public-Private Technical Committee (JTC) to make an indepth study and propose measures for the short, medium and long term that would bring about structural reform. These measures would be finalised shortly.

In the light of the above, assets and investments in respect of cane growing and milling entities have been maintained at their existing carrying values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
Year Ended December 31, 2017

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) THE GROUP

	Land	Buildings on Leasehold Land and Land Improvement	Buildings	Power Plant	Building and Civil Works	Factory Equipment	Agricultural Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Office Equipment	Bearer Plants	Total
	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M
COST AND VALUATION											
At January 1, 2017											
- Cost	3,801.6	270.3	330.9	237.9	23.1	755.4	412.6	563.9	379.0	580.0	7,354.7
- Valuation	4,547.5	-	1,257.3	2,107.9	370.4	1,343.7	-	-	-	-	9,626.8
	8,349.1	270.3	1,588.2	2,345.8	393.5	2,099.1	412.6	563.9	379.0	580.0	16,981.5
Additions	27.9	4.2	45.1	106.3	4.0	88.4	21.6	66.6	42.7	62.0	468.8
Additions through business combinations	-	-	17.2	-	-	-	-	9.7	19.5	-	46.4
Disposals/ Scrapped assets	(18.1)	-	(2.0)	(5.9)	-	(7.3)	(2.0)	(25.7)	2.9	-	(58.1)
Assets fully depreciated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55.1)	(55.1)
At December 31, 2017											
- Cost	**3,811.4**	**274.5**	**391.2**	**338.3**	**27.1**	**836.5**	**432.2**	**614.5**	**444.1**	**586.9**	**7,756.7**
- Valuation	**4,547.5**	**-**	**1,257.3**	**2,107.9**	**370.4**	**1,343.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,626.8**
	8,358.9	**274.5**	**1,648.5**	**2,446.2**	**397.5**	**2,180.2**	**432.2**	**614.5**	**444.1**	**586.9**	**17,383.5**
DEPRECIATION											
At January 1, 2017	-	92.7	1,297.6	1,263.8	203.5	1,465.3	403.5	389.0	280.5	291.6	5,687.5
Charge for the year	-	4.0	31.8	57.9	9.2	73.1	19.5	62.9	35.9	76.7	371.0
Additions through business combinations	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.6	-	12.2
Disposals/ Scrapped assets	-	-	-	(3.4)	-	(3.0)	(2.0)	(22.1)	(2.9)	-	(33.4)
Assets fully depreciated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55.1)	(55.1)
At December 31, 2017	**-**	**96.7**	**1,331.0**	**1,318.3**	**212.7**	**1,535.4**	**421.0**	**434.8**	**319.1**	**313.2**	**5,982.2**
NET BOOK VALUES											
At December 31, 2017	**8,358.9**	**177.8**	**317.5**	**1,127.9**	**184.8**	**644.8**	**11.2**	**179.7**	**125.0**	**273.7**	**11,401.3**

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(b) THE GROUP

	Land	Buildings on Leasehold Land and Land Improvement	Buildings	Power Plant	Building and Civil Works	Factory Equipment	Agricultural Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Office Equipment	Bearer Plants	Total
	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M
COST AND VALUATION											
At January 1, 2016											
- Cost	3,767.9	257.9	243.3	195.6	16.1	670.9	406.2	514.3	360.2	591.9	7,024.3
- Valuation	7,916.7	-	1,394.5	2,107.9	370.4	1,343.7	-	-	-	-	13,133.2
	11,684.6	257.9	1,637.8	2,303.5	386.5	2,014.6	406.2	514.3	360.2	591.9	20,157.5
Additions	-	16.3	87.6	38.3	7.0	102.1	7.1	70.7	29.5	70.7	429.3
Disposals/ Scrapped assets	(44.3)	(3.9)	-	-	-	(17.6)	(0.7)	(22.5)	(10.1)	-	(99.1)
Transfers	78.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.8)	-	77.2
Revaluation adjustment (note (d))	(3,369.2)	-	(137.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,506.4)
Assets fully depreciated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82.6)	(82.6)
Consolidation adjustment	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	1.4	0.2	-	5.6
At December 31, 2016											
- Cost	**3,801.6**	**270.3**	**330.9**	**237.9**	**23.1**	**755.4**	**412.6**	**563.9**	**379.0**	**580.0**	**7,354.7**
- Valuation	**4,547.5**	**-**	**1,257.3**	**2,107.9**	**370.4**	**1,343.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,626.8**
	8,349.1	**270.3**	**1,588.2**	**2,345.8**	**393.5**	**2,099.1**	**412.6**	**563.9**	**379.0**	**580.0**	**16,981.5**
DEPRECIATION											
At January 1, 2016	-	90.2	1,267.4	1,208.8	194.4	1,414.1	386.3	354.8	261.6	294.2	5,471.8
Charge for the year	-	3.4	30.2	54.9	9.1	68.5	17.9	56.6	27.5	80.0	348.1
Disposals/ Scrapped assets	-	(0.9)	-	-	-	(17.3)	(0.7)	(22.5)	(8.2)	-	(49.6)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Assets fully depreciated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82.6)	(82.6)
Consolidation adjustment	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
At December 31, 2016	**-**	**92.7**	**1,297.6**	**1,263.8**	**203.5**	**1,465.3**	**403.5**	**389.0**	**280.5**	**291.6**	**5,687.5**
NET BOOK VALUES											
At December 31, 2016	**8,349.1**	**177.6**	**290.6**	**1,082.0**	**190.0**	**633.8**	**9.1**	**174.9**	**98.5**	**288.4**	**11,294.0**

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Land and buildings

Details of the Group's freehold land and buildings measured at fair value and information about the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

December 31,	Level 2	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Freehold land	**8,358.9**	8,349.1
Buildings	**317.5**	290.6
Power plant	**1,127.9**	1,082.0
Building and civil works	**184.8**	190.0
Factory equipment	**644.8**	633.8
Total	**10,633.9**	10,545.5

The fair value of the freehold land and buildings were derived using the sales comparison approach. This approach considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data, and establishes value estimate by process involving comparison.

For certain types of buildings where comparison remain difficult with available market data, then the depreciated replacement cost approach is adopted.

During 2012, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review of its Power Plant which resulted in changes in the expected usage. The plant is now expected to remain in production for 24 years from 2012.

(d) The Group is eligible for the conversion of 480.21 arpents of agricultural land to other purposes subject to the issue of relevant permits in the context of the implementation of the following schemes under the provision of the SIE Act 2001, namely:

(i) Voluntary Retirement Scheme/Early Retirement Scheme with 146.21 arpents.
(ii) Closure of Beau Plan Sugar Factory with 58.49 arpents.

(iii) Upgrading and modernization of Belle Vue Sugar Factory with 143.89 arpents.
(iv) Setting up of CTBV Power Plant with 131.62 arpents.

(e) Financing of compensation payments following closure of Beau Plan Sugar Factory

The Group will recoup the closure costs through the disposal of 37 hectares of freehold land for which application has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Technology and Natural Resources.

(f) Depreciation has been charged to profit or loss as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Cost of sales	**137.8**	136.6
Other expenses	**233.2**	211.5
	371.0	348.1

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(g) If property, plant and equipment were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

THE GROUP	Land MUR'M	Buildings MUR'M	Factory Equipment MUR'M	Power Plant MUR'M	Building and Civil Works MUR'M
2017					
Cost	**3,811.4**	**391.3**	**836.5**	**342.0**	**27.1**
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	**(302.1)**	**(600.4)**	**(186.1)**	**(21.1)**
Net book value	**3,811.4**	**89.2**	**236.1**	**155.9**	**6.0**

	Land MUR'M	Buildings MUR'M	Factory Equipment MUR'M	Power Plant MUR'M	Building and Civil Works MUR'M
2016					
Cost	3,801.6	330.8	755.4	237.9	23.1
Accumulated depreciation	-	(270.3)	(527.3)	(128.2)	(11.9)
Net book value	3,801.6	60.5	228.1	109.7	11.2

(h) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities including property, plant and equipment (Note 22(f)).

(i) Additions include MUR'M 1.2 (2016: MUR'M Nil) of assets leased under finance leases.

(j) Leased assets included above comprise of agricultural equipment and motor vehicles:

THE GROUP	Agricultural Equipment MUR'M	Motor Vehicles MUR'M	Total MUR'M
2017			
Cost - capitalised finance leases	**62.3**	**5.9**	**68.2**
Accumulated depreciation	**(33.1)**	**(4.6)**	**(37.7)**
Net book value	**29.2**	**1.3**	**30.5**

	Agricultural Equipment MUR'M	Motor Vehicles MUR'M	Total MUR'M
2016			
Cost - capitalised finance leases	62.3	4.7	67.0
Accumulated depreciation	(28.5)	(3.6)	(32.1)
Net book value	33.8	1.1	34.9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
Year Ended December 31, 2017

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M
COST		
At January 1, and December 31,	**299.6**	299.6
DEPRECIATION		
At January 1,	**91.3**	84.9
Charge for the year	**6.0**	6.4
At December 31,	**97.3**	91.3
NET BOOK VALUES		
At December 31,	**202.3**	208.3
Fair Value	**267.7**	267.7

(a) Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

December 31,	Level 3 2017 MUR'M	Level 3 2016 MUR'M
Buildings	**267.7**	267.7

Fair value is based on market value and directors' valuation.

(b) The following amounts have been recognised in profit or loss:

	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M
Rental income	**36.8**	27.9
Direct operating expenses from investment properties that generate rental income	**16.3**	15.3

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) THE GROUP

	Land Conversion Rights-Closure Costs MUR'M	Brands MUR'M	Goodwill MUR'M	Computer Software MUR'M	Legal Fees MUR'M	Distribution Rights MUR'M	Total MUR'M
COST							
At January 1, 2017	319.6	46.1	13.9	58.7	47.8	2.1	488.2
Additions	-	8.5	8.4	0.4	-	-	17.3
At December 31, 2017	**319.6**	**54.6**	**22.3**	**59.1**	**47.8**	**2.1**	**505.5**
AMORTISATION							
At January 1, 2017	-	-	-	48.2	47.8	-	96.0
Charge for the year	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
At December 31, 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49.9**	**47.8**	**-**	**97.7**
NET BOOK VALUES							
At December 31, 2017	**319.6**	**54.6**	**22.3**	**9.2**	**-**	**2.1**	**407.8**

(b) THE GROUP

	Land Conversion Rights-Closure Costs MUR'M	Brands MUR'M	Goodwill MUR'M	Computer Software MUR'M	Legal Fees MUR'M	Distribution Rights MUR'M	Total MUR'M
COST							
At January 1, 2016	319.6	46.1	13.9	45.2	47.8	2.1	474.7
Additions	-	-	-	13.7	-	-	13.7
Transfers	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	-	(0.2)
At December 31, 2016	**319.6**	**46.1**	**13.9**	**58.7**	**47.8**	**2.1**	**488.2**
AMORTISATION							
At January 1, 2016	-	-	-	39.6	47.8	-	87.4
Charge for the year	-	-	-	8.7	-	-	8.7
Transfers	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)
At December 31, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48.2**	**47.8**	**-**	**96.0**
NET BOOK VALUES							
At December 31, 2016	**319.6**	**46.1**	**13.9**	**10.5**	**-**	**2.1**	**392.2**

(c) Amortisation charge of MUR'M 1.7 (2016: MUR'M 8.7) has been charged to other expenses.

(d) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities including investment properties (Note 22(f)).

(e) Closure costs

Closure costs relate to provisions made in accordance with the Blue Print on Centralisation of Sugar Milling operations in Mauritius issued in May 1997 and conditions laid down by the Minister of Agriculture in respect of the closure of the Beau Plan Sugar Factory and the Mon Loisir Sugar Factory. Terra Milling Ltd, one of the Company's subsidiaries, in accordance with the provisions of the "Blue Print", acquired the right to purchase land at agricultural value and to convert the same land for development purposes and be exempted from land conversion tax, land transfer tax and morcellement tax.

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	THE COMPANY 2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	13,618.2	12,966.5
Transfer from investment in associates (Note 9)	-	122.2
Additions	-	4.1
Redemption of shares	(3.4)	-
(Decrease)/increase in fair value	(156.4)	525.4
At December 31,	**13,458.4**	13,618.2

Details of subsidiaries are set out in Note 34.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

(a) THE GROUP

		2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
(i)	Group's share of net assets	2,946.9	2,639.6
	Goodwill	299.0	372.8
	At December 31,	**3,245.9**	3,012.4

Details of associates are set out in Note 35.

		2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
(ii)	At January 1,	3,012.4	2,944.1
	Transfer from investment in financial assets	56.9	-
	Transfer from non-current receivables	-	102.9
	Transfer to investment in subsidiaries	(15.5)	-
	Additions	199.4	97.6
	Share of profit after tax and minority interest	100.5	110.6
	Impairment of associate	(58.2)	(58.2)
	Dividend paid	(109.5)	(135.2)
	Movement on reserves	59.9	(49.4)
	At December 31,	**3,245.9**	3,012.4

(b) THE COMPANY

	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	1,020.4	1,426.6
Additions	155.9	96.5
Reclassified to investment in subsidiaries (Note 8)	-	(122.2)
Impairment of associates	(94.9)	(244.2)
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	96.5	(136.3)
At December 31,	**1,177.9**	1,020.4

10. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

THE GROUP	Available-for-sale Listed Official Market MUR'M	DEM MUR'M	Unquoted MUR'M	Total MUR'M
(a) At January 1, 2017	165.3	22.2	214.6	402.1
Transfer from/(to) associates	-	-	(46.9)	(46.9)
Disposals	(5.5)	-	-	(5.5)
Impairment	-	-	(2.9)	(2.9)
Increase in fair value	36.6	-	-	36.6
At December 31, 2017	**196.4**	**22.2**	**164.8**	**383.4**

	Available-for-sale Listed Official Market MUR'M	DEM MUR'M	Unquoted MUR'M	Total MUR'M
(b) At January 1, 2016	229.4	22.2	157.8	409.4
Additions	-	-	56.8	56.8
Decrease in fair value	(64.1)	-	-	(64.1)
At December 31, 2016	165.3	22.2	214.6	402.1

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

	Level 1 MUR'M	Level 2 MUR'M	Level 3 MUR'M	Total MUR'M
At December 31, 2017	**218.6**	**28.1**	**136.7**	**383.4**
At December 31, 2016	187.5	87.9	126.7	402.1

THE COMPANY	Available-for-sale Listed Official Market MUR'M	DEM MUR'M	Unquoted MUR'M	Total MUR'M
(d) At January 1, 2017	178.9	22.2	158.3	359.4
Disposals	(7.2)	-	-	(7.2)
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	51.6	(2.7)	(7.5)	41.4
At December 31, 2017	**223.3**	**19.5**	**150.8**	**393.6**

	Available-for-sale Listed Official Market MUR'M	DEM MUR'M	Unquoted MUR'M	Total MUR'M
(e) At January 1, 2016	248.2	22.2	157.4	427.8
Additions	-	-	0.9	0.9
Decrease in fair value	(69.3)	-	-	(69.3)
At December 31, 2016	178.9	22.2	158.3	359.4

10. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

THE COMPANY (cont'd)

(f) Available-for-sale financial assets

	Level 1 MUR'M	Level 2 MUR'M	Level 3 MUR'M	Total MUR'M
At December 31, 2017	**242.8**	**87.9**	**62.9**	**393.6**
At December 31, 2016	201.1	87.9	70.4	359.4

(g) Available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in Mauritian Rupee.

(h) None of the financial assets are impaired.

(i) There were no transfers between levels.

11. NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	**2017 MUR'M**	2016 MUR'M
Others loans	**123.0**	27.3	**102.1**	15.1
	123.0	27.3	**102.1**	15.1

12. BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
COST		
At January 1 & December 31,	7.4	7.4

There is no active market for bearer biological assets which consist of deer farming and cost is considered as fair value.

13. LAND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	**8.6**	77.9
Reclassified to non current assets classified as held for sale (Note 19)	**(3.0)**	-
Reclassified to liabilities directly associated with non current assets classified as held for sale	**(6.5)**	-
Reclassified to property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	-	(78.0)
Additions	**28.3**	8.7
At December 31,	**27.4**	8.6

14. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at 3% / 15% / 25% (2016: 15% / 25%).

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes relate to the same entity and the same fiscal authority. The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Deferred tax assets	**(117.3)**	(103.6)
Deferred tax liabilities	**196.1**	220.6
	78.8	117.0

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Unused tax losses available for offset against future taxable profits	**551.2**	332.8

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
At January 1,	**117.0**	154.9
Credited to profit or loss (Note 25(b))	**(32.8)**	(11.5)
Credited to equity	**(5.4)**	(26.4)
At December 31,	**78.8**	117.0

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, deferred tax movement in profit or loss and equity are attributable to the following items:

THE GROUP	At January 1, 2017 MUR'M	Profit or loss MUR'M	Release to Equity MUR'M	**At December 31, 2017 MUR'M**
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation	179.5	(34.8)	(0.3)	**144.4**
Asset revaluations	32.2	(1.4)	(5.0)	**25.8**
	211.7	(36.2)	(5.3)	**170.2**
Deferred income tax assets				
Tax losses carried forward	5.5	(0.4)	(0.1)	**5.0**
Provisions for VRS costs	0.2	-	-	**0.2**
Retirement benefit obligations	89.0	(3.0)	0.2	**86.2**
	94.7	(3.4)	0.1	**91.4**
Net deferred income tax liabilities	117.0	(32.8)	(5.4)	**78.8**

15. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
(a) Raw materials	**304.0**	222.9
Finished goods	**321.4**	354.0
Spare parts and consumables	**270.0**	268.3
	895.4	845.2

(b) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities including inventories (see Note 22(f)).

(c) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Cost of inventories consumed	**2,447.7**	2,279.8

16. CONSUMABLE BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
At January 1,	**214.1**	204.1
(Losses)/gains from changes in fair value	**(115.3)**	10.0
At December 31,	**98.8**	214.1

The fair value measurements for standing canes have been categorised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs.

At December 31, 2017, standing canes comprised of approximately 4,921 hectares of cane plantations (2016: 4,917 hectares).

During the year, the Group harvested approximately 424,871 tonnes of canes (2016: 388,267 tonnes), which had a fair value less costs to sell of MUR'M 98.8 (2016: MUR'M 214.1) at the date of harvest.

17. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Trade receivables	1,149.0	833.2	-	-
Less: provision for impairment	(15.8)	(10.6)	-	-
Trade receivables - net	1,133.2	822.6	-	-
Sugar proceeds receivable	150.0	203.7	-	-
Molasses proceeds receivable	13.3	17.6	-	-
Bagasse proceeds receivable	5.0	4.3	-	-
Other receivables	323.8	319.7	106.4	45.5
	1,625.3	1,367.9	106.4	45.5

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair value.

As at December 31, 2017, trade receivables of MUR'M 15.8 (2016: MUR'M 10.6) for the Group were impaired and provided for. The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Over 6 months	15.8	10.6

As at December 31, 2017, trade receivables of MUR'M 11.0 for the Group (2016: MUR'M 13.9) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
3 to 6 months	5.8	5.1
Over 6 months	5.2	8.8
	11.0	13.9

The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Rupee	1,376.1	1,196.1	106.4	45.5
US Dollar	21.8	78.1	-	-
Euro	160.6	83.2	-	-
Other currencies	66.8	10.5	-	-
	1,625.3	1,367.9	106.4	45.5

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	10.6	13.1
Provision for impairment	7.4	2.1
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(2.2)	-
Unused amount reversed	-	(4.6)
At December 31,	15.8	10.6

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group and the Company do not hold any collateral as security.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
Year Ended December 31, 2017

18. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

THE GROUP	Contractual/ Nominal amount 2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	Fair value (liabilities)/assets 2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Currency swaps	117.1	268.0	(0.3)	5.1

Currency swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies.

19. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	122.9	115.9
Expenditure incurred during the year	28.6	14.8
Reclassified from land development expenditure (Note 13)	3.0	-
Release to profit or loss on disposal	(107.9)	(7.8)
At December 31,	46.6	122.9

Non-current assets held for sale consist of plots of land and their related development costs, available for sale under the "1200 Ap" scheme and VRS financing scheme for residential purpose.

		THE GROUP	
		2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
(a)	Disposal proceeds	165.9	95.2
(b)	Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held-for-sale		
	Accruals and provisions	7.5	2.3

20. STATED CAPITAL

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY 2016 & 2017	
	No.of shares (M)	MUR'M
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares		
At December 31 ,	227.5	11,976.0

The total issued number of ordinary shares of Terra Mauricia Ltd is 227,545,624 shares of no par value (2016: 227,545,624 shares). All issued shares are fully paid.

21. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES

THE GROUP	Associates Reserves MUR'M	Revaluation and Other Capital Reserves MUR'M	Actuarial Losses MUR'M	Translation Reserve MUR'M	Fair Value Reserve MUR'M	Total MUR'M
(i) At January 1, 2017	(38.3)	935.8	(237.1)	14.1	(375.7)	298.8
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	-	-	(29.6)	-	-	(29.6)
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
Decrease in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	34.5	34.5
Release upon disposal of investments	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1
Release of deferred tax on excess depreciation over historical cost depreciation	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Translation reserve movement	-	-	-	(17.1)	-	(17.1)
Transfer to investment in subsidiaries	(15.3)	15.3	-	-	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	59.9	-	-	-	-	59.9
Movements on reserves	-	8.4	-	-	-	8.4
At December 31, 2017	**6.3**	**960.5**	**(266.5)**	**(3.0)**	**(339.1)**	**358.2**
(ii) At January 1, 2016	11.1	4,402.2	(233.9)	5.2	(311.6)	3,873.0
Change in revaluation of land and buildings (Note 5(d))	-	(3,506.4)	-	-	-	(3,506.4)
Deferred tax on revaluation of buildings	-	20.6	-	-	-	20.6
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	-	-	(3.8)	-	-	(3.8)
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
Decrease in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	(64.1)	(64.1)
Release of deferred tax on excess depreciation over historical cost depreciation	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Translation reserve movement	-	-	-	8.9	-	8.9
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(49.4)	-	-	-	-	(49.4)
Movements on reserves	-	15.7	-	-	-	15.7
Consolidation adjustment	-	2.7	-	-	-	2.7
At December 31, 2016	**(38.3)**	**935.8**	**(237.1)**	**14.1**	**(375.7)**	**298.8**

Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments that has been recognised in other comprehensive income until the investments are derecognised.

21. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES (CONT'D)

Translation reserve

The translation reserve consists of the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to the hedged transactions that have not yet occurred and of the foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Amalgamation reserve

Amalgamation reserve represents the excess of assets over liabilities and reserves of subsidiaries following amalgamation.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation surplus relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Actuarial losses

The actuarial losses reserve represents the cumulative remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised.

22. BORROWINGS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Non-current				
Bank loans	**346.3**	345.0	**-**	-
Finance lease liabilities	**6.7**	16.4	**-**	-
Total non-current	**353.0**	361.4	**-**	-
Current				
Bank overdrafts	**123.2**	201.0	**13.2**	9.6
Bank loans	**2,211.9**	1,788.4	**-**	-
Loans from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**616.2**	381.0
Finance lease liabilities	**10.1**	8.2	**-**	-
	2,222.0	1,796.6	**616.2**	381.0
Total current	**2,345.2**	1,997.6	**629.4**	390.6
Total borrowings	**2,698.2**	2,359.0	**629.4**	390.6

(a) Breakdown of loans

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Loan in EUR	**318.1**	306.7	**-**	-
Bank loan	**165.5**	254.4	**-**	-
Other short term loans	**2,074.6**	1,572.3	**616.2**	381.0
	2,558.2	2,133.4	**616.2**	381.0
Less: Repayable within one year	**(2,211.9)**	(1,788.4)	**(616.2)**	(381.0)
Repayable after one year	**346.3**	345.0	**-**	-

22. BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

(b) The maturity of non-current loans is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
- after one year and before two years	60.5	93.0
- after two years and before three years	191.5	60.5
- after three years and before five years	94.3	191.5
	346.3	345.0

(c) Finance lease liabilities - minimum lease payments

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Not later than one year	10.6	10.0
After 1 year and before 2 years	5.9	10.0
After 2 years and before 3 years	1.0	5.9
	17.5	25.9
Future finance charges	(0.7)	(1.3)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	16.8	24.6

The present value of finance lease liabilities may be analysed as follows:

	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Current		
Not later than one year	10.1	8.2
Non Current		
After 1 year and before 2 years	5.8	9.3
After 2 years and before 3 years	0.9	7.1
	6.7	16.4

The rate of interest on the finance leases varies between 2.75% - 8.15% (2016: 2.75% - 9%) during the year.

(d) The carrying amounts of non-current borrowings are not materially different from the fair value.

Non-current borrowings can be analysed as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
- After one year and before two years		
Bank borrowings	60.5	93.0
Finance lease liabilities	5.8	9.3
	66.3	102.3
- After two years and before three years		
Bank borrowings	191.5	60.5
Finance lease liabilities	0.9	7.1
	192.4	67.6
- After three years and before five years		
Bank borrowings	94.3	191.5
Finance lease liabilities	-	-
	94.3	191.5
Total	353.0	361.4

(e) The rates of interest on MUR loans and other short term loans vary from 1.85% to 6.25% (2016: 2.75% to 6.65%) annually and on foreign currency loans - EUR from 4.20% to Libor 1 month + 4.25% (2016: 4.20% to Libor 1 month + 4.25%) annually.

(f) Borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
Year Ended December 31, 2017

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	THE GROUP	
Amount recognised in the statement of financial position:	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Defined pension benefits	645.9	586.2
Other post retirement benefits	13.7	11.1
	659.6	597.3
Amount charged to profit or loss:		
- Defined pension benefits	64.1	63.2
- Other post retirement benefits	1.0	0.6
	65.1	63.8
Amount charged to other comprehensive income:		
- Defined pension benefits	30.5	12.4
- Other post retirement benefits	1.6	0.2
	32.1	12.6

(a) Defined pension benefits

(i) Retirement benefit obligations comprise of the Company's pension schemes and of other post-retirement benefits. The pension schemes are defined benefit plans based on final salary and the assets of the plans are invested with the Sugar Insurance Pension Fund (SIPF) and a pension arrangement with Swan Life Ltd.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at December 31, 2017 by Swan Life Ltd. The present value of the defined benefit obligations, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Present value of funded obligations	1,088.4	1,062.1
Fair value of plan assets	(614.3)	(617.0)
	474.1	445.1
Present value of unfunded obligations	171.8	141.1
Liability in the statement of financial position	645.9	586.2

The reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit liability is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	586.2	584.8
Charged to profit or loss	64.1	63.8
Charged to other comprehensive income	30.5	12.6
Employer's contributions	(34.9)	(24.0)
Contribution paid	-	(51.0)
At December 31,	645.9	586.2

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Defined pension benefits (cont'd)

(iii) The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
At January 1,	**1,200.1**	1,180.6
Current service cost	**27.1**	20.5
Interest cost	**71.3**	82.0
Employee's contribution	**1.9**	2.3
Actuarial losses/(gains)	**57.7**	(11.5)
Benefits paid	**(97.9)**	(73.8)
At December 31,	**1,260.2**	1,200.1

(iv) The movement in the fair value of plan assets of the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
At January 1,	**617.0**	597.2
Interest income	**35.1**	41.8
Actuarial losses/(gains)	**18.6**	(23.6)
Employers' contributions	**40.3**	65.9
Employee contributions	**1.9**	2.3
Scheme expenses	**(1.2)**	(0.7)
Benefits paid	**(97.9)**	(63.5)
Cost of insuring risk benefits	**0.5**	(2.4)
At December 31,	**614.3**	617.0

(v) The amount recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Current service cost	**27.1**	20.5
Scheme expense	**1.2**	0.7
Cost of insuring risk benefits	**2.2**	2.4
Interest expense	**36.2**	40.2
Contributions by employer	**(2.6)**	-
Total included in employee benefit expense	**64.1**	63.8

(vi) The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Losses/(gains) on pension scheme assets	**18.6**	(23.6)
Experience (losses)/gains on the liabilities	**(30.7)**	37.0
Changes in assumption underlying the present value of the scheme	**42.6**	(26.0)
Actuarial losses recognised in OCI	**30.5**	(12.6)

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Defined pension benefits (cont'd)

(vii) The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Local equities	**115.2**	115.8
Overseas equities	**139.4**	122.7
Fixed interest and properties	**290.5**	231.2
Qualifying insurance policies	**69.2**	147.3
Total market value of assets	**614.3**	617.0

The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets whereas the fair values of properties and derivatives are not based on quoted market prices in active markets.

The Company's ordinary shares are not included in the pension plan assets.

(viii) The principal actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were:

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
Discount rate	**5.0%**	6.0%
Future salary growth rate	**3.5% - 3.6%**	3.5% - 5.5%
Future pension growth rate	**1.0%**	1.0%

Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of the reporting date:	**Increase MUR'M**	**Decrease MUR'M**
December 31, 2017		
(ix) Discount rate (1% movement)	**53.7**	116.4

An increase/decrease of 1% in other principal actuarial assumptions would not have a material impact on defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period.

The sensitivity above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on net defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(x) The defined benefit pension plan exposes the company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risks, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

(xi) The funding requirement are based on the pension fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan.

(xii) The Group is expected to contribute MUR'M 55.9 to the pension scheme for the year ending December 31, 2018.

(xiii) The actual return of the total assets for the year 2017 is MUR'M 53.2 (2016: MUR'M 18.4).

(xiv) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10 years at the end of the reporting period.

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Other post retirement benefits

Other post-retirement benefits relate mainly to gratuities on death and on retirement that are based on length of service and salary at date of death or retirement.

Other post retirement benefits comprise mainly of gratuity on retirement payable under the Employment Rights Act 2008 and other benefits.

Movement in the other post retirement benefits	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	11.1	9.2
Charged to profit or loss	1.6	0.6
Charged to other comprehensive income	1.0	1.3
At December 31,	13.7	11.1

It has been assumed that the rate of future salary increases will be equal to the discount rate.

24. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Trade creditors	471.3	382.6	-	-
Provision for compensation payments for centralisation in accordance with the Blue Print provisions	71.2	64.3	-	-
Provision for VRS costs	0.2	1.0	-	-
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	-	0.7	7.7
Other payables and accruals	298.8	380.9	4.4	4.7
	841.5	828.8	5.1	12.4

25. TAXATION

(a) Liability in the statements of financial position

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	29.9	28.8	-	0.3
Additions through business combinations	1.2	-	-	-
(Over)/under provision in previous years	(6.9)	5.5	-	(0.3)
Tax adjustments relating to prior years	-	(0.6)	-	-
Consolidation adjustment	4.2	0.2	-	-
Tax recovered	-	-	-	-
Tax paid on account	(34.9)	(47.5)	-	-
	(6.5)	(13.6)	-	-
Current tax on the adjusted profits for the year @ 3% / 15% / 25% (2016: 15% / 30%)	54.2	71.8	0.7	0.2
Tax paid	(27.1)	(28.3)	-	-
At December 31,	20.6	29.9	0.7	0.2

25. TAXATION (CONT'D)

(b) Charge in profit or loss

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Current tax on the adjusted profits for the year at 3% / 15% / 25% (2016: 15% / 30%)	56.0	71.8	0.7	0.2
(Over)/under provision in previous years	(6.9)	5.5	-	(0.3)
Tax adjustments relating to prior years	-	(0.6)	-	-
Deferred taxation (note 14)	(32.8)	(11.5)	-	-
Charge for the year	16.3	65.2	0.7	(0.1)

The tax on the profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Profit before taxation and after associates' results	260.6	433.4	170.0	16.4
Tax calculated at a rate of 3% / 15% / 25% (2016: 15% / 30%)	91.0	125.1	25.5	2.5
Income not subject to tax	(55.0)	(81.6)	(45.3)	(44.0)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	16.3	27.4	20.5	33.0
Foreign tax credit	-	(10.6)	-	-
(Over)/under provision in previous years	(6.9)	5.5	-	(0.3)
Tax adjustments relating to prior years	2.1	(0.6)	-	-
Effect on changes in tax rate in deferred tax liabilities	(31.2)	-	-	-
	16.3	65.2	0.7	(8.8)

26. OTHER INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Interest income	11.4	12.3	1.9	1.4
Dividend income	28.3	6.3	-	-
Investment income	39.7	18.6	1.9	1.4
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment/ non-current assets held for sale	167.8	65.0	-	-
Others	80.3	55.2	-	1.0
	287.8	138.8	1.9	2.4

27. PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
The profit before finance costs is arrived at after:				
Crediting:				
Rental of land and buildings	128.3	80.6	-	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment/ non-current assets held for sale	167.8	65.0	-	-
and charging:				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment				
- owned assets	367.6	340.6	-	-
- leased assets	3.4	7.5	-	-
Depreciation on investment properties	6.0	6.4	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.7	8.7	-	-
Loss on sale of investments	4.8	-		
Employee benefit expense (Note 27(a))	922.7	982.2	-	-

(a) Employee benefit expense

	THE GROUP	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Wages, salaries and other costs	855.8	925.6
Pension costs	66.9	56.6
	922.7	982.2

28. EXPENSE BY NATURE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Depreciation and amortisation	378.7	363.2	-	-
Raw materials and consumables used	2,447.7	2,279.8	-	-
Employee benefit expense	922.7	982.2	-	-
Cultivation and irrigation expenses	297.0	155.1	-	-
Others	962.2	769.2	17.5	18.8
Total cost of sales, administrative expenses, distribution costs and other expenses	5,008.3	4,549.5	17.5	18.8

29. FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Net foreign exchange gain	(1.1)	(13.7)	-	-
Interest expense:				
- Bank overdrafts	1.2	8.0	-	-
- Loans repayable by instalments	13.4	16.2	-	-
- Other loans not repayable by instalments	86.9	68.3	17.1	16.7
	101.5	92.5	17.1	16.7
Total	100.4	78.8	17.1	16.7

30. EARNINGS PER SHARE

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Profit attributable to equityholders		85.5	219.3	169.3	16.5
Number of ordinary shares in issue		227.5	227.5	227.5	227.5
Basic earnings per share	MUR	0.38	0.96	0.74	0.07

31. DIVIDENDS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
At January 1,	-	-	-	-
Final ordinary declared - 85 cents per share (2016: 85 cents)	193.4	193.4	193.4	193.4
Dividends paid during the year	(193.4)	(193.4)	(193.4)	(193.4)
At December 31,	-	-	-	-

32. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	THE GROUP				
			Non-cash changes		
	At January 1, 2017 MUR'M	Cash flows MUR'M	Acquisition MUR'M	Foreign exchange movement MUR'M	At December 31, 2017 MUR'M
Long-term borrowings	516.1	(391.5)	-	17.2	141.8
Lease liabilities	9.6	(9.0)	1.2	0.5	2.3
Total liabilities from financing activities	525.7	(400.5)	1.2	17.7	144.1

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M	2017 MUR'M	2016 MUR'M
Cash in hand and at bank	174.8	337.3	21.1	9.5
Bank overdrafts	(123.2)	(201.0)	(13.2)	(9.6)
	51.6	136.3	7.9	(0.1)

33. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisition of subsidiary

Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd

On December 31, 2016, Grays Inc, a subsidiary of the Company, held 25% of the share capital of Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd for MUR 4,186,029. On May 08, 2017, Grays Inc acquired a further 25% of the share capital for MUR 23,893,174 and obtained the control of Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd, whose main activities are the sales of imported wines and spirits.

The goodwill of MUR 8,424,903 arising from the acquisition is attributable to acquired customer base and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the Group.

None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table summarises the consideration paid for Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumued recognised at the acquisition date, as well as the fair value at the acquisition date of the non-controlling interest in Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd.

	MUR
Consideration	
At May 08, 2017	
Cash	23,893,173
Total consideration transferred	23,893,173
Fair value of equity interest in Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd held before the business combination	15,468,270
Non-controlling interest	30,936,540
Total consideration	70,297,983
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,619,491
Property, plant and equipment	9,009,020
Inventories	32,860,118
Investment in subsidiary	7,441,540
Trade and other receivables	57,552,217
Trade and other payables	(44,933,665)
Borrowings	(1,595,638)
Current tax liabilities	(1,080,003)
Total identifiable net assets	61,873,080
Goodwill	8,424,903

Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiary	**MUR**
Consideraton paid in cash	23,893,173
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	(2,619,491)
	21,273,682

34. SUBSIDIARIES

The financial statements of the following subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements.

			2017			2016			
	Type of shares held	Stated capital MUR	% holding	% held by other group companies	% held by non-controlling interests	% holding	% held by other group companies	% held by non-controlling interests	Activity
Terra Milling Ltd	Ordinary	56,657,480	-	**80.00**	**20.00**	-	80.00	20.00	Sugar
Terragen Ltd	Ordinary	520,523,500	-	**51.00**	**49.00**	-	51.00	49.00	Energy
Terra Brands Ltd	Ordinary	24,342,000	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Investment
Grays Inc. Ltd	Ordinary	83,280,000	-	**74.00**	**26.00**	-	74.00	26.00	Commercial
Grays Uganda	Ordinary	72,520,000	-	**95.00**	**5.00**	-	95.00	5.00	Commercial
Grays Distilling Ltd	Ordinary	20,738,000	-	**66.67**	**33.33**	-	66.67	33.33	Manufacturing
Terra Services Ltd	Ordinary	25,000	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Services
Ivoirel Limitée	Ordinary	35,130,000	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Investment
Sagiterra Ltd	Ordinary	25,000	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Property management
Société Proban	Parts	8,100,000	**83.34**	-	**16.66**	83.34	-	16.66	Investment
Eco-Energy	Ordinary	3,000,000	-	**80.00**	**20.00**	-	80.00	20.00	Commercial
Terra Foundation	Ordinary	10,000	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Social activities
Fondation Nemours Harel	Ordinary	10,000	**75.00**	-	**25.00**	75.00	-	25.00	Cultural activities
Société Evapo	Parts	16,525,000	-	**66.67**	**33.33**	-	66.67	33.33	Investment holding
Terrarock Ltd	Ordinary	15,000,000	-	**54.00**	**46.00**	-	54.00	46.00	Manufacturing
Terragri Ltd	Ordinary	722,455,070	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Sugar/Real Estate
Terra Finance Ltd	Ordinary	500,000	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Treasury
Terravest Holding Ltd	Ordinary	122,178,926	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Investment
Sugarworld Limited	Ordinary	45,238,456	**95.24**	-	**4.76**	95.24	-	4.76	Commercial
Les Chais de L'Isle de France Ltée	Ordinary	3,000,000	-	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	Commercial
Terralogic Ltd	Ordinary	4,500,000	-	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	Computer/ICT
Aceter Global Ltd	Ordinary	8,500,000	**88.12**	-	**11.88**	88.12	-	11.88	Fund management
Terragen Management Ltd	Ordinary	100,000	-	**61.75**	**38.25**	-	61.75	38.25	Services
AG Holdings Ltd	Ordinary	25,000	-	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	Fund management
Intendance Holding Ltd	Ordinary	1,647,700	**100.00**	-	-	100.00	-	-	Investment holding
Beau Plan Cellar Ltd	Ordinary	10,000,000	-	**100.00**	-	-	-	-	Manufacturing
Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd	Ordinary	28,079,202	-	**50.00**	**50.00**	-	-	-	Commercial

(a) These subsidiaries are incoporated in Mauritius. They also operate in Mauritius except for the following subsidiaries:
(i) Ivoirel Limitée, whose country of operation is Côte d'Ivoire;
(ii) Grays Uganda, whose country of operation is Uganda; and
(iii) Providence Warehouse Co. Ltd, whose country of operation is Seychelles.

(b) Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Details for subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the entity:

Name	Profit allocated to Non-controlling interests during the year MUR'M	Accumulated Non-controlling interests at Dec 31, MUR'M
2017		
Terragen Ltd	**114.3**	**779.1**
Terra Milling Ltd	**4.5**	**89.7**
Grays Inc Ltd	**14.8**	**101.4**
2016		
Terragen Ltd	96.0	752.3
Terra Milling Ltd	10.9	90.3
Grays Inc Ltd	22.5	97.6

34. SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

(c) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with non-controlling interests

(i) Summarised statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

Name	Current assets MUR'M	Non-current assets MUR'M	Current liabilities MUR'M	Non-current liabilities MUR'M	Revenue MUR'M	Profit/(loss) from continuing operations MUR'M	Other comprehensive income for the year MUR'M	Total comprehensive income for the year MUR'M	Dividend paid to non-controlling interests MUR'M
2017									
Terragen Ltd	**594.5**	**1,492.6**	**313.1**	**206.9**	**1,355.2**	**211.6**	**(4.8)**	**206.8**	**(85.8)**
Terra Milling Ltd	**312.0**	**896.3**	**374.1**	**385.2**	**527.9**	**22.3**	**(26.0)**	**(3.7)**	**-**
Grays Inc Ltd	**931.8**	**190.2**	**657.7**	**118.3**	**1,903.2**	**14.8**	**5.7**	**20.5**	**(2.8)**
2016									
Terragen Ltd	556.9	1,440.7	260.9	201.4	1,141.0	195.9	(5.1)	190.8	(85.8)
Terra Milling Ltd	284.1	905.1	311.8	426.1	601.4	54.6	17.7	72.3	-
Grays Inc Ltd	983.4	145.7	640.8	112.8	1,858.2	86.5	(23.8)	62.7	(13.0)

(ii) Summarised cash flow information:

Name	Operating activities MUR'M	Investing activities MUR'M	Financing activities MUR'M	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents MUR'M
2017				
Terragen Ltd	**217.8**	**(137.8)**	**(175.0)**	**(95.0)**
Terra Milling Ltd	**65.2**	**(51.7)**	**(6.9)**	**2.0**
Grays Inc Ltd	**141.0**	**49.3**	**(134.9)**	**55.4**
2016				
Terragen Ltd	326.8	(74.8)	(175.0)	77.0
Terra Milling Ltd	207.3	(45.5)	(159.8)	2.0
Grays Inc Ltd	(11.9)	(33.3)	30.0	(15.2)

The summarised financial information above is the amount before intra-group eliminations.

35. ASSOCIATES

(a) Summarised financial information in respect of each of the material associates is set out below:

2017	Assets MUR'M	Liabilities MUR'M	Revenues MUR'M	Profit/(loss) MUR'M	2017 % holding	Financial period ended
Alcohol & Molasses Export Ltd	35.2	15.2	55.7	(8.8)	41.87	June 30,
Anytime Investment Ltd	0.1	0.1	-	-	24.50	June 30,
Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd	25.4	24.7	70.5	(2.2)	15.43	December 31,
Horus Ltée	166.9	2.0	-	17.1	50.00	June 30,
Swan General Ltd	4,859.1	2,022.0	1,448.3	236.6	34.03	December 31,
New Fabulous Investment Ltd	0.1	0.1	-	-	24.50	June 30,
New Goodwill Co. Ltd	352.2	152.7	997.1	93.9	33.33	June 30,
Rehm Grinaker Construction Co. Ltd	1,107.8	1,089.9	1,181.2	-	35.49	June 30,
Rehm Grinaker Properties Co Ltd	169.7	97.2	7.0	3.1	35.49	June 30,
Topterra Ltd	94.0	59.3	9.4	(1.7)	50.00	June 30,
Commada Ltd	298.5	144.8	-	-	50.00	December 31,
Distillerie de Bois Rouge Ltd	4.3	10.5	-	-	33.33	July 31,
Sucrivoire S.A	2,888.9	806.6	3,482.0	195.1	25.50	December 31,
United Investment Limited	3,622.0	1,384.1	34.6	(144.7)	29.03	June 30,
Terravest Limited	337.2	237.5	445.6	8.1	26.67	December 31,
Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd	908.6	625.3	25.1	(13.5)	34.99	December 31,
Belle Vue Rum Ltd	19.1	12.4	11.3	2.1	50.00	December 31,
Inside Equity Fund	94.7	16.5	-	(32.5)	38.97	December 31,
Inside Capital Partners Ltd	11.2	10.2	18.4	(14.5)	24.50	December 31,
Payment Express Ltd	178.9	78.1	47.8	(7.2)	27.80	June 30,
Beau Plan Campus Ltd	489.1	254.5	-	-	40.00	December 31,

(b) For associates with year ended June 30 and July 31, the Management accounts at December 31, 2017, have been used to calculate the share of profit and net assets.

The Group accounts for its investments in Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd as associate although the Group holds less than 20% of the issued share capital as the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence over the investment due to the Group's representation on the Board of directors of these associated companies.

During the year, there has been transfer of investment in Providence Warehouse Co Ltd from associate to subsidiary.

35. ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)

(c) Summarised financial information in respect of each of the material associates is set out below.

2016	Assets MUR'M	Liabilities MUR'M	Revenues MUR'M	Profit/(loss) MUR'M	2016 % holding	Financial period ended
Alcohol & Molasses Export Ltd	157.6	98.1	282.9	50.0	41.87	June 30,
Anytime Investment Ltd	56.5	-	-	-	24.50	June 30,
Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd	27.8	24.5	66.8	0.7	15.43	December 31,
Providence Warehouse Co Ltd	115.5	60.6	258.0	16.1	18.50	December 31,
Horus Ltée	108.6	1.9	-	-	50.00	June 30,
Swan General Ltd	4,173.7	2,130.3	1,256.5	221.5	34.03	December 31,
Les Domaines de Mauricia Ltée	5.7	4.3	-	-	50.00	December 31,
New Fabulous Investment Ltd	56.5	-	-	-	24.50	June 30,
New Goodwill Co. Ltd	285.8	106.6	1,795.9	96.7	33.33	June 30,
Rehm Grinaker Construction Co. Ltd	963.1	917.7	1,382.4	(161.1)	35.49	June 30,
Rehm Grinaker Properties Co Ltd	169.5	106.3	14.4	2.9	35.49	June 30,
Topterra Ltd	112.3	81.0	28.9	(1.1)	50.00	June 30,
Commada Ltd	306.9	136.2	-	5.9	50.00	December 31,
Distillerie de Bois Rouge Ltd	4.2	9.5	-	-	33.33	July 31,
Sucrivoire S.A	4,586.2	1,759.0	3,037.8	245.5	25.50	December 31,
United Investment Limited	3,365.2	1,451.2	40.3	(105.7)	29.03	June 30,
Terravest Limited	344.0	231.2	427.5	11.0	27.70	December 31,
Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd	811.6	514.7	-	2.5	34.99	December 31,
Belle Vue Rum Ltd	7.0	2.4	3.4	(0.3)	50.00	December 31,
Inside Equity Fund	80.3	5.6	-	(1.7)	47.85	December 31,
Inside Capital Partners Ltd	7.8	1.7	-	(20.1)	33.33	December 31,
Payment Express Ltd	75.7	68.5	68.8	(3.9)	26.00	June 30,

For associates with year ended June 30 and July 31, the management accounts at December 31, 2016, have been used to calculate the share of profit and net assets.

The Group accounts for its investment in Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd and Providence Warehouse Co Ltd as an associate although the Group holds less than 20% of the issued share capital as the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence over the investment due to the Group's representation on the Board of directors of these associated companies.

36. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M
Property, plant and equipment	97.6	52.3

37. ULTIMATE HOLDING ENTITY

The Board of directors considers Société de Nemours, constituted in Mauritius, as the ultimate holding entity of Terra Mauricia Ltd.

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) THE GROUP

2017	Remuneration MUR'M	Purchases of services MUR'M	Sales of services and others MUR'M	Management fees receivable MUR'M	Throughput and storage fees payable MUR'M	Amount receivable MUR'M
Associates	-	**67.3**	-	**14.4**	**16.8**	**7.4**
Key management personnel	**103.7**	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprises with common directors	-	**188.3**	**178.6**	-	-	-

2016	Remuneration MUR'M	Purchases of services MUR'M	Sales of services and others MUR'M	Management fees receivable MUR'M	Throughput and storage fees payable MUR'M	Amount receivable MUR'M
Associates	-	36.3	-	18.7	14.4	7.1
Key management personnel	136.6	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprises with common directors	-	78.8	178.8	-	-	-

(ii) THE COMPANY

2017	Remuneration MUR'M	Amount receivable MUR'M	Amount payable MUR'M
Associates	-	**44.2**	-
Key management personnel	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	**61.3**	**616.7**

2016	Remuneration MUR'M	Amount receivable MUR'M	Amount payable MUR'M
Associates	-	37.9	-
Key management personnel	2.4	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	0.3	385.8

(iii)

Key management personnel	THE GROUP 2017 MUR'M	THE GROUP 2016 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2017 MUR'M	THE COMPANY 2016 MUR'M
Salaries and short term employee benefits	97.8	128.1	-	-
Other benefits	5.9	5.5	-	-
	103.7	133.6	-	-

(iv) The transactions to and from related parties are made at normal market prices. There has been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables and outstanding balances at year end are unsecured. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2016 : Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. Intercompany receivables and payables carries interest at market rate.

39. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Court cases

(i) Previous distillers

An agreement was reached in 1979 between five enterprises (including a subsidiary of the Group) for the sale and sharing thereof of alcohol produced from molasses and sold in Mauritius. The agreement was terminated in 2000. There is currently a dispute over the compensation payable upon termination to two partners, who are claiming MUR 58.4 million from the other partners, (including a subsidiary of the Group). A ruling was delivered in August 2012 by the Judge of the Commercial Court to the effect that the matter should be referred to arbitration. However, the parties have given notice of appeal of that judgement. The appeal was called in March 2014, when some points of laws were raised. On November 20, 2014, arguments were heard on the points of law and the judge has delivered his ruling on December 11, 2015, allowing the appeal to procede. The appeal was heard on February 22, 2017 and the Court has reserved its ruling.

(ii) Ex-employees of Beau Plan Sugar Factory

There is currently a claim to a subsidiary for damages from ex-employees of Beau Plan Sugar Factory for MUR 130.0 million in respect of breach of contract. The court case is still ongoing.

(iii) Irrigation Authority

There is a dispute in respect of irrigation dues by Terragri Ltd for the period 2005 to 2016 amounting to MUR 40.6 million. The matter has been referred to an Arbitration Board as provided by the water supply agreement existing between the Irrigation Authority and the Company.

(iv) Registrar General - Supreme Court

A settlement has been reached concerning several appeals made in relation to assessments made by the Registrar General for a total amount of MUR 650,610 million following sales of lands. There is no pending case concerning the Registrar General.

(v) Dissenting shareholders

Following the special meeting of Harel Frères Limited (now Terragri Ltd) held on November 23, 2011 at which the shareholders of Terragri Ltd approved a scheme of arrangement under sections 261 to 264 of the Companies Act 2001 (the "Scheme") pursuant to which the shares of Terragri Ltd were, on January 01, 2012, exchanged for shares of Terra Mauricia Ltd ("Terra") in the ratio of 1:1, that is one (1) ordinary share of Terra for one (1) ordinary share of Terragri Ltd, certain dissenting shareholders (the "Dissenting Shareholders"), representing some 6.4% of the share capital have initiated legal proceedings against Terragri Ltd and Terra. The Dissenting Shareholders claim that they have been unfairly prejudiced by the Scheme and have applied for an order of the court requiring the buy back of their shares at fair value or the payment of compensation in a sum in excess of MUR 64 per share held by them. Terragri Ltd and Terra have been advised that the claim of the Dissenting Shareholders is misconceived. Counsel has further opined that the claim amounts to an abuse of process of the court. The claim of the Dissenting Shareholders has been resisted both by Terragri Ltd and Terra. The matter has been heard by the Bankruptcy Division of the Supreme Court of Mauritius and a judgement was issued on February 11, 2014. The Supreme Court dismissed the applications with costs and confirmed that the claim amounted to an abuse of the process of the court. Some of the dissenting shareholders have given notice of appeal, which is being resisted. The appeal, which was scheduled to be heard on May 25, 2015 has been postponed to July 11, 2016, to June 19, 2017 to January 15, 2018 and then to July 02, 2018.

39. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(a) Court cases (cont'd)

(vi) The Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA)

In October 2011 the MRA raised assessments totaling MUR 30.9 million in respect of corporate tax on Mauricia Limitée which was subsequently amalgamated with Terragri Ltd (formerly Harel Frères Limited). An amount of MUR 9.3 million, representing the statutory 30% payment, was paid when objections were made against the assessments. Following the decision of the Alternative Tax Dispute Resolution Panel held on February 27, 2018, a final agreement was reached. Both parties agreed that the downpayment of MUR 9.3 million represented the revised tax payable including penalties and interests.Since the said amount had already been paid, no further tax was due.

(vii) Breach of contract

A subsidiary has claimed an amount of MUR 1.8 million to one of its clients in respect of overdue selling fees. The client has submitted a counterclaim of MUR 60 milliom to the subsidiary for breach of contract and damages. The dispute is still pending.

Following the termination of a transport contract by a subsidiary, a supplier has claimed MUR 6 million to the former for breach of contract. The case is still ongoing.

(b) Bank guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees amounting to MUR'M 166.0 (2016: MUR'M 323.3) as at December 31, 2017.

(c) Letters of comfort

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has provided letters of comfort and undertaking in favour of commercial banks in Mauritius in respect of short term banking facilities availed by its wholly owned subsidiary, Terra Finance Ltd.

As at December 31, 2017, the total comfort provided in respect of the short term banking facilities amounted to MUR 5.3 billion (2016: MUR 4.5 billion) out of which total utilisation amounted to MUR 2.1 billion (2016: MUR 1.5 billion).

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Year ended December 31, 2017

	Sugar MUR'M	Energy MUR'M	Brands MUR'M	Property MUR'M	Others MUR'M	Total MUR'M
Total segment revenues	1,133.4	1,356.9	2,285.4	193.7	290.9	5,260.3
Intersegment sales	(43.5)	(16.9)	-	(23.0)	(89.6)	(173.0)
Revenues from external customers	1,089.9	1,340.0	2,285.4	170.7	201.3	5,087.3
Segment profit	(168.3)	282.7	116.8	108.5	(21.0)	318.7
Finance costs	(23.1)	(4.4)	(12.6)	(2.4)	(57.9)	(100.4)
(Loss)/Profit after finance costs	(191.4)	278.3	104.2	106.1	(78.9)	218.3
Share of results of associates	49.8	(4.7)	30.4	-	(33.2)	42.3
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	(141.6)	273.6	134.6	106.1	(112.1)	260.6
Taxation	41.0	(37.0)	(9.3)	(2.4)	(8.6)	(16.3)
(Loss)/Profit after taxation	(100.6)	236.6	125.3	103.7	(120.7)	244.3
Non-controlling interests						(158.8)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company						85.5

Year ended December 31, 2016	Sugar MUR'M	Energy MUR'M	Brands MUR'M	Property MUR'M	Others MUR'M	Total MUR'M
Total segment revenues	1,349.7	1,141.0	2,071.6	141.1	308.2	5,011.7
Intersegment sales	(39.5)	(13.4)	-	(12.9)	(85.4)	(151.2)
Revenues from external customers	1,310.3	1,127.6	2,071.6	128.2	222.8	4,860.5
Segment (loss)/profit	45.0	264.9	112.3	39.7	(2.1)	459.8
Finance (costs)/income	(20.6)	(2.9)	(9.8)	(7.3)	(38.2)	(78.8)
(Loss)/Profit after finance costs	24.3	262.0	102.5	32.5	(40.3)	381.0
Share of results of associates	62.6	-	37.9	-	(48.1)	52.4
Profit before taxation	86.9	262.0	140.4	32.5	(88.4)	433.4
Taxation	3.6	(42.2)	(15.0)	(2.0)	(9.6)	(65.3)
Profit after taxation	90.5	219.8	125.4	30.5	(98.0)	368.2
Non-controlling interests						(148.9)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company						219.3

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(b) Year ended December 31, 2017

	Sugar MUR'M	Energy MUR'M	Brands MUR'M	Property MUR'M	Others MUR'M	Group MUR'M
Interest revenue	0.2	0.5	-	-	10.7	11.4
Interest expense	(22.8)	(4.4)	(13.1)	(2.3)	(58.9)	(101.5)
Cost of sales	(1,060.8)	(987.2)	(1,688.7)	(22.7)	(116.3)	(3,875.7)
Segment assets	8,594.8	1,966.8	1,536.6	2,389.2	533.0	15,020.4
Associates	801.7	99.2	83.0	99.4	2,162.6	3,245.9
Other assets	71.0	28.0	-	74.0	317.3	490.3
Segment liabilities	585.8	220.0	411.8	77.5	206.0	1,501.1
Borrowings	505.7	70.0	500.1	3.5	1,618.9	2,698.2
Other liabilities	10.2	191.9	5.8	8.8	4.3	221.0
Capital expenditure	174.6	124.3	103.2	60.2	15.4	477.7
Depreciation and amortisation	(184.9)	(75.5)	(48.7)	(46.0)	(23.6)	(378.7)

Year ended December 31, 2016	Sugar MUR'M	Energy MUR'M	Brands MUR'M	Property MUR'M	Others MUR'M	Group MUR'M
Interest revenue	1.5	0.5	9.3	-	1.0	12.3
Interest expense	(23.1)	(2.9)	(9.8)	(7.3)	(49.4)	(92.5)
Cost of sales	(1,072.6)	(790.8)	(1,525.2)	(25.2)	(121.4)	(3,535.2)
Segment assets	8,816.3	1,871.0	1,311.4	2,293.0	402.0	14,693.7
Associates	720.9	-	87.8	-	2,203.7	3,012.4
Other assets	80.8	21.6	-	179.9	360.0	642.3
Segment liabilities	274.3	203.8	361.1	83.9	503.0	1,426.1
Borrowings	459.8	-	482.9	-	1,416.3	2,359.0
Other liabilities	42.0	188.5	8.1	3.1	11.1	252.8
Capital expenditure	251.5	74.1	68.3	-	49.1	443.0
Depreciation and amortisation	(230.6)	(71.6)	(42.7)	-	(18.3)	(363.2)

The Group is organised into the following main business segments:

Sugar	- Cane growing and milling activities
Commercial and Alcohol production	- Manufacturing, bottling and retailing of alcohol products and sale of consumable goods
Energy	- Production and sale of electricity from coal and bagasse
Property	- Rental of properties and property development services
Others	- Management and manufacture and sale of building materials, none of which constitute a separately reportable segment

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories, cash and cash equivalents and receivables and exclude investments in associates and others.

Segment liabilities comprise operating liabilities and exclude items such as taxation and certain corporate borrowings. Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

40. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(c) Geographical segments

The Group's five business segments are managed locally and operate in the following main geographical areas:

	Sales		Total assets		Capital expenditure	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Mauritius	**5,087.3**	4,860.5	**17,983.3**	17,639.6	**477.7**	443.0
Côte d'Ivoire	**-**	-	**773.4**	767.0	**-**	-
	5,087.3	4,860.5	**18,756.7**	18,406.6	**477.7**	443.0

Sales revenue is based on the country in which the customer is located. Total assets and capital expenditure are shown by the geographical area in which the assets are located.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
Analysis of sales	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M	**MUR'M**	MUR'M
Sale of sugar, molasses and bagasse	**474.0**	1,173.1	**-**	-
Sale of electricity	**1,355.2**	1,127.6	**-**	-
Sale of goods	**3,185.4**	2,470.3	**-**	-
Revenue from services	**72.7**	89.5	**-**	-
Dividend income	**-**	-	**302.0**	293.7
	5,087.3	4,860.5	**302.0**	293.7

For revenue recognition see Note 2.26.

41. COMPENSATION FROM THE SUGAR INSURANCE FUND BOARD (SIFB)

	THE GROUP	
	2017	2016
	MUR'M	MUR'M
Compensation from the SIFB	**67.2**	-

THREE YEAR SUMMARY OF PUBLISHED RESULTS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
THE GROUP

	THE GROUP		
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS	**2017**	2016	2015
	MUR'M	MUR'M	MUR'M
Turnover	**5,087.3**	4,860.5	4,282.7
Profit before taxation, exceptional items and associates' results	**218.3**	381.0	331.0
Reversal of impairment of associate	**-**	-	166.1
Share of results of associates	**42.3**	52.4	287.0
Taxation	**(16.3)**	(65.2)	(57.7)
Profit after taxation	**244.3**	368.2	726.4
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	**85.5**	219.3	597.1
Non Controlling interests	**158.8**	148.9	129.3
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Profit after taxation	**244.3**	368.2	726.4
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**28.3**	(3,599.0)	(50.5)
Total comprehensive income	**272.6**	(3,230.8)	675.9
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	**120.2**	(3,374.3)	556.3
Non controlling interests	**152.4**	143.5	119.6
	272.6	(3,230.8)	675.9
Percentage of profit on shareholders' interest (%)	**0.6**	1.6	3.5
Earnings per share (MUR)	**0.38**	0.96	2.62
Dividends proposed and paid	**193.4**	193.4	193.4
Dividend per share (MUR)	**0.9**	0.9	0.9
Dividend cover (times)	**0.4**	1.1	3.1
Net assets per share (MUR)	**58.3**	58.5	74.1
Weighted number of ordinary shares used in calculation (M)	**227.5**	227.5	227.5
Number of ordinary shares at end of year (M)	**227.5**	227.5	227.5
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Non-current assets	**15,915.8**	15,455.9	18,972.0
Current assets	**2,794.3**	2,769.6	2,401.1
Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale	**46.6**	122.9	115.9
Total assets	**18,756.7**	18,348.4	21,489.0
Owners' interest	**13,258.3**	13,306.8	16,855.1
Non Controlling interests	**1,074.6**	1,003.7	975.1
Non-current liabilities	**1,208.7**	1,179.3	1,281.7
Current liabilities	**3,207.6**	2,856.3	2,375.2
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held for sale	**7.5**	2.3	1.9
Total equity and liabilities	**18,756.7**	18,348.4	21,489.0