**REGISTERED NUMBER: 08536901 (England and Wales)**

# Annual Report and Financial Statements

# for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

# for

# Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

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Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

| | |
|---|---|
| **DIRECTOR:** | M J Kadam |
| **REGISTERED OFFICE:** | 2 New Bailey, 6 Stanley Street<br>Salford<br>Greater Manchester<br>M3 5GS |
| **REGISTERED NUMBER:** | 08536901 (England and Wales) |
| **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:** | MHA<br>2 London Wall Place<br>London<br>EC2Y 5AU |
| **SOLICITOR:** | The Law Debenture Corporation p.l.c.<br>8th Floor, 100 Bishopsgate<br>London<br>EC2N 4AG |

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Report of the Director
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The director presents his report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023. In accordance with Section 416(3) of the Companies Act 2006, the company is entitled to the small companies' exemption in relation to the strategic report and hence no strategic report is presented.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of financing activities.

## REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The profit before taxation for the year ended 31 March 2023 amounted to ¥604,094,219 (year ended 31 March 2022: a profit of ¥2,805,819,994). The results of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023 and the state of affairs as at that date are shown in the financial statements contained on pages 7 to 15.

The director does not recommend the payment of dividends for the year ended 31 March 2023 (year ended 31 ended 2022: ¥47,373,550,000).

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The director is not, at the date of this report, aware of any significant developments or plans for changes in the company's activities in the near future.

## DIRECTOR

M J Kadam held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2022 to the date of this report.

## FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate cash flow risk and foreign currency risk. The company does not enter into derivative transactions. It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

Given the size of the company, the director has not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board are implemented by the group's finance department. The department has specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage these.

The board reviews and agrees policies for managing interest rate cash flow risk as summarised below:

***Interest rate cash flow risk***

The company has interest bearing assets and liabilities which include only intercompany loans. The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring that sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. The director will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company change in size and nature.

***Foreign currency risk***

The company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk. The company does not enter into derivative transactions. The director will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company change in size and nature.

## POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The company made no charitable or political donations during the year ended 31 March 2023 (year ended 31 March 2022: ¥nil).

## QUALIFYING THIRD-PARTY AND PENSION SCHEME INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

There was no qualifying third-party indemnity provision or qualifying pension scheme indemnity provision in place for any director of the company at any time during the financial period or at the date of approval of the Report of the Director.

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Report of the Director (continued)
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES**
The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The director is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR**
In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, in the case of the director in office at the date the Report of the Director is approved:

(a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
(b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**
During the year, MHA were appointed as auditor in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006. Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and MHA will therefore continue in the office. Following a rebranding exercise on 15 May 2023 the trading name of the company's independent auditor changed from MHA MacIntyre Hudson to MHA.

**SMALL COMPANY SPECIAL PROVISIONS**
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

........................................................................
M J Kadam - Director

Date: 16/06/2023

Report of the Independent Auditor to the Members of Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

**Opinion on the financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

*Independence*
We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**Other information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

**Other Companies Act 2006 reporting**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

**Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**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 (UK) 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.

*Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud*

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Audit procedures included:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company. We determined that the most significant are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework (FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006) and the tax related legislation (the Finance Act);
- We tested the Company's compliance with these laws and regulations through our audit procedures over the financial statements and the related tax balances;
- Enquiries with management, and those charged with governance, as to whether there were known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud;

- Challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates in particular in relation to impairment of intercompany receivables balances;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations or phrases and journals posted by senior management, journals posted and reviewed by the same individual; and
- Communicating relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Yogan Patel FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of MHA, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

Date 16 June 2023

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313).

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

| | Notes | 31.3.23<br>¥ | 31.3.22<br>¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative expenses | | **(5,426,137)** | (53,224,891) |
| | | **(5,426,137)** | (53,224,891) |
| Other operating income | | **40,171,472** | - |
| **OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)** | 5 | **34,745,335** | (53,224,891) |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 6 | **569,348,884** | 2,859,044,885 |
| **PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION** | | **604,094,219** | 2,805,819,994 |
| Tax on profit | 7 | **1,459,279** | (124,001,760) |
| **PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR** | | **605,553,498** | 2,681,818,234 |
| **OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** | | **-** | - |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR** | | **605,553,498** | 2,681,818,234 |

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited (Registered number: 08536901)

Balance Sheet
31 March 2023

| | Notes | 31.3.23 ¥ | 31.3.22 Restated ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 8 | **3,509,762,309** | 3,509,762,309 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | **16,613,223,454** | 15,740,594,625 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | **158** | 158 |
| | | **20,122,985,921** | 19,250,357,092 |
| **CREDITORS** | | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 9 | **(492,665,687)** | (225,590,356) |
| **NET CURRENT ASSETS** | | **19,630,320,234** | 19,024,766,736 |
| **NET ASSETS** | | **19,630,320,234** | 19,024,766,736 |
| **CAPITAL AND RESERVES** | | | |
| Called up share capital | 10 | **316** | 316 |
| Share premium | | **1,260,610** | 1,260,610 |
| Retained earnings | | **19,629,059,308** | 19,023,505,810 |
| **TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS** | | **19,630,320,234** | 19,024,766,736 |

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board on 16/06/2023 and were signed by:

.............................................................

M J Kadam - Director

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

| | Called up share capital ¥ | Share premium account ¥ | Retained earnings ¥ | Total shareholders' funds ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 1 April 2021** | **316** | **1,260,610** | **63,715,237,576** | **63,716,498,502** |
| Profit for the financial year | - | - | 2,681,818,234 | 2,681,818,234 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **2,681,818,234** | **2,681,818,234** |
| Dividends | - | - | (47,373,550,000) | (47,373,550,000) |
| **Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity** | **-** | **-** | **(47,373,550,000)** | **(47,373,550,000)** |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2022** | **316** | **1,260,610** | **19,023,505,810** | **19,024,766,736** |
| Profit for the financial year | - | - | 605,553,498 | 605,553,498 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **605,553,498** | **605,553,498** |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2023** | **316** | **1,260,610** | **19,629,059,308** | **19,630,320,234** |

The share premium account represents the premium amount, over and above the nominal value, on any shares issued in the year and prior years.

Retained earnings represents accumulated comprehensive income and other comprehensive income for the year and prior years, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**
Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited is a private company, limited by shares, and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

**Basis of preparation**
These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires certain 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 below.

*Going concern*
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company has the financial support of the wider UPL group which will enable the company to meet its liability as and when they fall due and to carry on its business for at least next 12 months from the approval of the financial statements.

The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

*Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102*
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1.12:

(i) The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

(ii) The requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c).

(iii) The requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A.

(iv) Disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group granted under Section 33.1A of FRS 102.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Functional and presentation currency**
The company's functional and presentation currency is the Japanese Yen.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Japanese Yen to British Pound exchange rate as at 31 March 2023: 1 JPY = 0.006076 GBP (at 31 March 2022: 1 JPY = 0.006249 GBP GBP).

**Financial instruments**
The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

***i) Financial assets***
Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at cost or amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

***ii) Financial liabilities***
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present values of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities as payments are due within one year or less.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

***Offsetting***
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Taxation**
The tax charge is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items which are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using average tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current taxes and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in tax computations different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**Share capital**
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity.

**Share premium**
The excess money received for issued shares above the nominal value are recognised as equity.

**Distributions to equity holders**
Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

**Critical judgements and estimates**
Critical accounting judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In determining the functional and presentation currency, the director considered a range of relevant factors such as future cash flows, financing requirements, intercompany transactions and administration expenses. This is considered to be a significant accounting judgement.

**Correction of a prior period adjustment**
It has been determined that a misclassification was made in a prior reporting period regarding the amount owed by a group undertaking. As a result, the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been restated to incorporate the impact of this misclassification. The amount owed by the group undertaking has been reclassed from due within one year to due after more than one year.

The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for the prior period, as follow:

***Impact on the Balance Sheet – increase/(decrease):***

| | Year Ended 31.3.22 ¥ |
|---|---|
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 3,509,762,309 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | (3,509,762,309) |

## 4. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The company employs no staff other than the director (year ended 31 March 2022: none). The director has received no remuneration for his services to the company (year ended 31 March 2022: ¥nil). The director's services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of his time and his emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to his services to other fellow subsidiary undertakings.

At 31 March 2023, there are no retirement benefits accruing to the director (at 31 March 2022: none) under defined benefit schemes and there are no retirement benefits accruing to the director (31 March 2022: none) under a money purchase scheme.

## 5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit (2022 - operating loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | **Year Ended 31.3.23** | Year Ended 31.3.22 |
|---|---|---|
| | **¥** | ¥ |
| Auditor's remuneration - statutory audit fees | **2,034,320** | 2,698,247 |
| Auditors' remuneration - special purpose audit fees | **908,734** | 804,346 |
| Foreign exchange differences | **(40,171,472)** | 44,259,157 |

## 6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

| | **Year Ended 31.3.23** | Year Ended 31.3.22 |
|---|---|---|
| | **¥** | ¥ |
| Interest receivable from group undertakings | **569,288,828** | 2,859,044,885 |
| Corporation tax interest | **60,056** | - |
| | **569,348,884** | 2,859,044,885 |

## 7. TAX ON PROFIT

**Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge**

The tax (credit)/charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

| | **Year Ended 31.3.23** | Year Ended 31.3.22 |
|---|---|---|
| | **¥** | ¥ |
| Current tax: | | |
| UK corporation tax | **-** | 1,459,279 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | **(1,459,279)** | 122,542,481 |
| | **(1,459,279)** | 124,001,760 |

7. **TAX ON PROFIT – continued**

**Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income**
The tax assessed for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 is lower (year ended 31 March 2022: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (year ended 31 March 2022: 19%). The difference is explained below:

| | **Year Ended 31.3.23 ¥** | Year Ended 31.3.22 ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| Profit before taxation | **604,094,219** | 2,805,819,994 |
| Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%) | **114,777,902** | 533,105,799 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods | **(1,459,279)** | 122,542,481 |
| Group losses surrendered for nil payment | **(114,777,902)** | (531,646,520) |
| Total tax (credit)/charge | **(1,459,279)** | 124,001,760 |

There were no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2023 (at 31 March 2022: ¥nil).

**Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges**
In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

8. **DEBTORS**

| | **31.3.23 ¥** | 31.3.22 Restated ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| **Due after more than one year** | | |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | **3,509,762,309** | 3,509,762,309 |
| **Due within one year** | | |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | **16,297,128,890** | 15,727,840,062 |
| Other debtors | **316,094,564** | 12,754,563 |
| | **16,613,223,454** | 15,740,594,625 |
| | **20,122,985,763** | 19,250,356,934 |

Amounts owed by group undertakings include the following intercompany loans:

- Loan due from UPL Europe Ltd of ¥3,509,762,309 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 675 basis points which is due for repayment within 2 years. The loan is unsecured.
- Loan due from Arysta LifeScience Corporation of ¥9,418,983,537 at a fixed interest rate of 2.35% which is repayable on demand. The loan is unsecured.

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are not interest bearing, are repayable on demand, and are unsecured.

## 9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

| | 31.3.23 | 31.3.22 |
|---|---|---|
| | ¥ | ¥ |
| Trade creditors | 58,027 | - |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 485,827,449 | 216,881,458 |
| Accrued expenses | 6,780,211 | 8,708,898 |
| | 492,665,687 | 225,590,356 |

Amounts owed to group undertakings are not interest bearing, are repayable on demand, and are unsecured.

## 10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

| Number: | Class: | Nominal value: | 31.3.23 ¥ | 31.3.22 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 *(2022:2)* | Ordinary share capital | ¥158 | 316 | 316 |

There is a single class of ordinary shares which carry the rights to vote, dividend and capital distribution rights. They do not confer any rights to redemption.

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

## 11. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

At the year end the company's immediate parent undertaking was UPL Europe Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is UPL Limited, which is incorporated in India. UPL Limited prepares group financial statements and copies are filed at Ministry of Corporate Affairs.