

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

for

Arvsta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

REGISTERED NUMBER: 08536901 (England and Wales)

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Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

DIRECTOR:	M J Kadam
REGISTERED OFFICE:	2 New Bailey, 6 Stanley Street Salford Greater Manchester M3 5GS
REGISTERED NUMBER:	08536901 (England and Wales)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:	BDO LLP 2 City Place Beehive Ring Road Gatwick West Sussex RH6 0PA
SOLICITOR:	The Law Debenture Corporation p.l.c. 8 th Floor, 100 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4AG

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Report of the Director
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

The director presents his report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2021. 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 2021 amounted to ¥3,427,815,098 (year ended 31 March 2020: the loss of ¥2,791,430). The results of the company for the year ended 31 March 2021 and the state of affairs as at that date are shown in the financial statements contained on pages 7 to 15.

The deemed dividend distributions of ¥4,332,891,571 have arisen from the waiver of loan receivables from fellow subsidiaries (year ended 31 March 2020: ¥nil). No final dividend was declared or paid for the year ended 31 March 2021 (year ended 31 March 2020: ¥nil).

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.

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.

DIRECTOR

M J Kadam held office during the whole period from 1 April 2020 to the date of this report.

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.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The company made no charitable or political donations during the year ended 31 March 2021 (year ended 31 March 2020: £nil).

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

BDO LLP will be deemed to continue in office under the rules of Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Kadane, Director

Date 27/08/21

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Report of the Independent Auditors 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 2021 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 2021 which comprise the 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 annual report 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Director

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:

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited (continued)

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 investment balances and 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.

DocuSigned by:

Owen Pettifor

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Owen Pettifor (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

Gatwick

United Kingdom

Date **27 August 2021**

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Arysta LifeScience U.K. JPY Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	Year Ended 31.3.21 ¥	Year Ended 31.3.20 ¥
Administrative expenses		(29,467,607)	(2,791,430)
Exceptional items	7	<u>(4,078,937)</u>	<u>-</u>
OPERATING LOSS	5	(33,546,544)	(2,791,430)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	<u>3,461,361,642</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		3,427,815,098	(2,791,430)
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		3,427,815,098	(2,791,430)
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translations differences		<u>164,522</u>	<u>1,569,055</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>3,427,979,620</u></u>	<u><u>(1,222,375)</u></u>

All of activities of the company are classed as continuing.

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

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

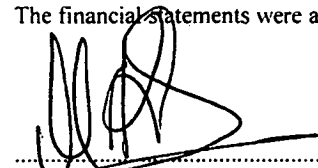
Balance Sheet
31 March 2021

	Notes	31.3.21 ¥	31.3.20 ¥
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	63,922,593,371	-
Cash at bank and in hand		158	158
		<u>63,922,593,529</u>	<u>158</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	(206,095,027)	(22,257,174)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES)		<u>63,716,498,502</u>	<u>(22,257,016)</u>
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		<u>63,716,498,502</u>	<u>(22,257,016)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	316	316
Share premium account		1,260,610	1,260,610
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses)		63,715,237,576	(23,517,942)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS/ (DEFICIT)		<u>63,716,498,502</u>	<u>(22,257,016)</u>

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

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 27/08/21 and were signed by:


M. Kadam - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	Total shareholders' funds/(deficit)
	¥	¥	¥	¥
Balance at 1 April 2020	316	1,260,610	(22,295,567)	(21,034,641)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(2,791,430)	(2,791,430)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,569,055	1,569,055
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,222,375)	(1,222,375)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	316	1,260,610	(23,517,942)	(22,257,016)
Profit for the financial year	-	-	3,427,815,098	3,427,815,098
Other comprehensive income	-	-	164,522	164,522
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,427,979,620	3,427,979,620
Capital contribution	-	-	64,643,667,469	64,643,667,469
Dividends/Distributions	-	-	(4,332,891,571)	(4,332,891,571)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	-	60,310,775,898	60,310,775,898
Balance as at 31 March 2020	316	1,260,610	63,715,237,576	63,716,498,502

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/(Accumulated losses) represents accumulated comprehensive income/(expense) and other comprehensive income for the year and prior years.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation existence for the foreseeable future. The company is not a trading entity and has limited operating expenses and the current net asset value is sufficient to cover this level of expenditure for the next 12 months.

On this basis, the director has concluded that adopting the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate.

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

Changes in functional currency

In June 2020, the company has changed its functional currency from the pound sterling to the Japanese Yen as permitted by FRS 102 Section 30 *Foreign Currency Translation*.

Section 30.2 of FRS 102 describes functional currency as "the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates". Taking into the consideration that the company undertakes high volume of intra-entity transactions in the Japanese Yen, the company has concluded that its functional currency has changed to the Japanese Yen.

It was determined that the functional currency of the company had permanently changed to the Japanese Yen, effective 17 June 2020. The effect of a change in functional currency is accounted for prospectively. Foreign exchange volatility is expected to be significantly reduced following the transition as the company's currency exposures are more closely matched to its functional and presentation currency.

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 2021: 1 JPY = 0.0066 GBP (at 31 March 2020: 1 JPY = 0.00746 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.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments – continued

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.

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.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company. They are items that are material either because of their size or their nature, or that are nonrecurring are considered as exceptional items and are presented within the line items to which they best relate.

Share capital

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

Capital contribution

Capital contribution has arisen from the waiver of a debt by the parent and the waiver of the intragroup debts from fellow subsidiaries. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Distributions have arisen from the waiver of loan receivables from fellow subsidiaries as part of the group rationalisation plan. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

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.

4. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The company employs no staff other than the director (year ended 31 March 2020: none). The director has received no remuneration for his services to the company (year ended 31 March 2020: ¥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 2021, there are no retirement benefits accruing to the director (at 31 March 2020: none) under defined benefit schemes and there are no retirement benefits accruing to the director (31 March 2020: none) under a money purchase scheme.

The director did not (year ended 31 March 2020: none) exercise share options or receive shares under long term incentive schemes.

5. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Year Ended 31.3.21	Year Ended 31.3.20
	¥	¥
Auditors' remuneration – statutory audit fees	1,760,250	1,075,172
Auditors' remuneration – special purpose audit fees	721,273	-
Foreign exchange differences	23,576,139	-
Exceptional items (note 7)	<u>4,078,937</u>	<u>-</u>

6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	Year Ended 31.3.21	Year Ended 31.3.20
	¥	¥
Interest receivable from group undertakings	<u>3,461,361,642</u>	<u>-</u>

7. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

The restructuring costs were incurred for professional services rendered in relation the UK group rationalisation project and nonrecurring. The restructuring was done to cut complexity, costs, management time and risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

8. TAX ON TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INOCOME/(LOSS)

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax on total comprehensive income/(loss) was as follows:

	Year Ended 31.3.21 ¥	Year Ended 31.3.20 ¥
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	-	-

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

The tax assessed for the year ended 31 March 2021 is lower (year ended 31 March 2020: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (year ended 31 March 2020: 19%). The difference is explained below:

	Year Ended 31.3.21 ¥	Year Ended 31.3.20 ¥
Total comprehensive income/(loss) before taxation	<u>3,427,979,620</u>	<u>(1,222,375)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	651,316,128	(232,251)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	774,998	-
Group losses surrendered for nil payment	<u>(652,091,126)</u>	<u>232,251</u>
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There were no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2021 (at 31 March 2020: ¥nil).

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2020, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As announced in the Spring Budget 2021, legislation will be introduced in Finance Bill 2021 to set the charge to corporation tax and set the main rate at 25% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2023.

The overall effect of that change, if it had applied to the deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date, would be \$nil as there were no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2021 (at 31 March 2020: ¥nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
for the Year Ended 31 March 2021

9. **DEBTORS**

	31.3.21	31.3.20
	¥	¥
Amounts owed by group undertakings	63,752,107,488	-
Other debtors	170,485,883	-
	<u>63,922,593,371</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings include an intercompany loan due from Arysta LifeScience Corporation of ¥ 9,418,983,537 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 675 basis points which is repayable on demand. The loan is unsecured.

Amounts owed by group undertakings include an intercompany loan due from UPL Europe Ltd of ¥ 50,871,762,309 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 675 basis points 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.

10. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.21	31.3.20
	¥	¥
Trade creditors	1,842,104	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	201,792,201	19,756,827
Other creditors	2,460,772	2,500,347
	<u>206,095,027</u>	<u>22,257,174</u>

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

11. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			31.3.21	31.3.20
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	¥	¥
2 (2020: 2)	Ordinary share capital	¥158	<u>316</u>	<u>316</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

12. **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 the United Kingdom.

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.