Company Registration No. 05608419 (England and Wales)

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

CONTENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The Directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company operates as an intermediate Holding Company and provider of finance to its group of operating subsidiaries. The Group's principal activities are manufacture and sale of sodium carbonate (soda ash), sodium bicarbonate, salt and related products and generation and sale of steam and electricity.

During the current year, Group turnover has increased to £236,238,000 as compared to £232,441,000 in the previous year and EBITDA has increased to £28,961,000 as compared to £11,309,000 in previous year.

The Group's activities are operated from two major territories, being the European territory held through Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited and the African territory held through Tata Chemicals Africa Holdings Limited. The major activities during the year in these two territories has been explained below:

European territory

Sales volumes were at, or above, 2015 levels across the product range but income from sales into continental Western Europe were affected by the weakening of Sterling versus Euro. Production of soda ash at the Lostock Site was 5% greater than in 2015 and at the highest level since 2012. This, together with the efficient operation of a dedicated import facility, enabled the Company to maintain its share of the UK market. Production of sodium bicarbonate was 16% higher than in 2015, with improvements seen at both of the Groups's plants. This enabled a similar growth in sales volumes, particularly into export markets. Salt production and sales volumes were at similar levels to 2015. External sales of electricity to the National Grid were boosted by the commissioning of the new steam turbine project at the Group's Winnington combined heat and power plant during the third quarter.
EBITDA has improved along with underlying profits improving in each business unit.

African territory

Decrease in revenue in the current year on account of decrease in production and sales volume, mainly due to mothballing of Premium Ash Manufacturing (PAM) plant in Magadi, in July 2014.
However EBIDTA has improved significantly mainly on account of operational efficiencies from other unit, Standard Ash Manufacturing (SAM) plant, which is performing to its full capacity and its generating positive results and other reasons being positive impact of reduction in fuel prices and reduction in fixed costs.

Group

The loss on ordinary activities before taxation was £913,000 (2015: loss of £14,109,000), after taking into account exceptional income of £Nil (2015: exceptional income of £653,000). The Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited Group completed a scheduled refinancing exercise in November 2015 and this led to an increase of £520,000 in financing costs (excluding pensions and derivative mark-to-market adjustments) for the year. The charges in respect of derivative mark-to-market adjustments was loss of £3,066,000 (2015: credits of £2,511,000).

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Directors expect the Group to further strengthen its financial performance in the coming year as it builds on the successful reorganisation of operations which commenced in the year ending 31 March 2014, with profits expected to grow in all major product areas.
The Group will benefit from a number of long-term soda ash contracts which were agreed with core UK customers during the last financial year. Together with a number of ongoing and planned energy effectiveness projects at the Winnington CHP plant, these contracts will provide a stable platform for improvements in the UK soda ash business over the coming years. For salt and sodium bicarbonate, growth opportunities into Asia are being pursued actively with assistance from within the wider Tata Chemicals Limited Group. Further with the expected increase in volume at Kenya operations, given the positive global outlook on the soda ash market, better plant utilization and costs rationalization, Kenya have positioned itself for better performance in the future.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The main risk to the business continues to be the medium to long-term cost of energy. This includes not just the market price of natural gas and heavy fuel oil ("HFO"), but also the impact of UK electricity market reforms, EU ETS Phase IV and similar carbon pricing measures. The Group will focus on these matters over the coming year by continuing to hedge against the cost of natural gas and HFO and through active engagement with national and international decision-making bodies.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group has in place, a risk management programme which seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group where appropriate.

The Group seeks to mitigate commodity price risk through purchasing strategies including the use of contracts for difference to hedge against exposure to fluctuating gas prices. The Group manages its credit exposures with a set of policies for ongoing credit checks on potential and current customers or counterparties. The Group takes out forward foreign exchange contracts where appropriate. The Group also hedges against its interest rate exposure using interest rate swaps when it is considered beneficial to do so.

The Group is focused on ensuring availability of adequate capital for the required investments and on maintaining adequate liquidity to ensure smooth operations through sufficient financing facilities. During the year, the Group refinanced one of its term loan and revolving credit facility (amounting to £120,000,000 and £20,000,000 respectively) and is funded by other term loans, to manage the liquidity risk in the business, as well as support from its parent Company.
Management monitor cash to ensure that the business continues as a viable going concern; cashflows during the year have been positive (2014: same) and cash at year end was £4,441,000 (2015: £4,438,000).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ("KPIs")

Group performance is measured using a 'Balanced Scorecard' approach. At the start of each financial year the Group sets targets relating to a number of strategic themes, including safety and environmental performance, growing existing businesses, developing new businesses, delivering better value to customers, operational excellence and engaging a highly performing workforce. For each measure, the actual performance of the business is compared to the target on a regular basis and these reviews help to identify where further action is required. The Directors believe that these measures represent the Group's KPIs

By order of the Board

John Mulhall
Director
25 May 2016

The Directors present their Annual Report on the affairs of the Group, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year, and thereafter were as follows:
P K Ghose (resigned on 30 September 2015)
Mukundan Ramakrishnan
J S Mulhall (appointed on 23 September 2015)
J D Contractor

EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Group continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

The Group has a continued commitment to communication through the use of work Group meetings, newsletters, regular financial information and consultation meetings for workplace representatives. The Group will continue to enhance all communication channels to everyone in the Group.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have concluded that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. Refer note 1.3 of the financial statement.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

No donations were made to any political party during the year (2015: £nil).

ENVIRONMENT

The Group recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment and designs and implements systems to minimise adverse effects that might be caused by its activities. The Group operates in accordance with its publicly available environmental policy, which does not form part of this report. It adheres to the conditions detailed in all relevant environmental licences and permits and any other relevant legislation or regulations covering its activities or environmental impacts. Initiatives designed and implemented to manage and reduce the Group's environmental footprint include investigating further reductions in emissions to air and water, reducing the amount of solid waste that is sent to landfill and improving energy use and efficiency.

AUDITOR AND STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO THE AUDITOR

Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the Directors 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

By order of the Board

John Mulhall
Director
25 May 2016

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under Company law the Directors 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the Board

John Mulhall
Director
25 May 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Homefield Pvt UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Company Cash Flow Statements, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 43. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's and the parent Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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.

Anthony Farnworth BA ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Manchester, UK
10 June 2016

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Group revenue and share of joint venture revenue		236,806	233,059
Less: share of joint venture revenue		(568)	(618)
Group revenue	5	236,238	232,441
Cost of sales		(174,836)	(178,590)
Gross profit		61,402	53,851
Selling and distribution expenses		(32,763)	(47,082)
Administrative expenses		(16,254)	(22,500)
Other operating income	6	5,189	14,629
		(43,828)	(54,953)
Group operating profit		17,574	(1,102)
Finance income	7	106	2,565
Finance costs	8	(18,628)	(16,300)
		(18,522)	(13,735)
Share of operating profit of joint venture		35	75
Exceptional items	9	-	653
Group loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(913)	(14,109)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	13	992	239
Group profit / (loss) for the financial year		79	(13,870)

The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these financial statements.

All results arose from continuing operations.

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

CONSOLDIATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Group profit/(loss) for the financial year		79	(13,870)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net losses due to foreign currency translation differences		(5,278)	(18,879)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension schemes	28	7,071	(8,474)
Deferred tax effect of actuarial gains/(losses) on pension schemes	13	(2,538)	1,655
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedge losses during the period	12	(6,232)	-
Deferred tax effect of cash flow hedge losses	13	1,023	-
Total Other comprehensive losses for the year		(5,954)	(25,698)
Total Comprehensive losses for the year		(5,875)	(39,568)

The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these financial statements.

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

Assets	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	15	123,673	119,888	117,432
Intangible assets	16	33,227	33,973	34,360
Investment in joint venture	17	300	265	190
Other non-current receivables	18	-	1,858	18,734
Other non-current financial assets	27	-	225	-
Deferred tax assets	13	26,306	26,826	23,590
Total non-current assets		183,506	183,035	194,306
Current assets				
Inventories	19	25,317	28,429	36,102
Trade and other receivables	21	37,087	45,710	47,768
Prepayments		1,998	917	1,802
Other current financial assets	27	-	1,214	-
Cash and short term deposits	20	4,441	4,438	2,725
Total current assets		68,843	80,708	88,397
Total assets		252,349	263,743	282,703
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	29	(51,811)	(51,811)	(51,811)
Foreign currency translation reserve		6,036	758	(18,121)
Cash flow hedging reserve		5,209	-	-
Retained earnings		294,895	299,507	278,818
Equity attributable to owners of the Group		254,329	248,454	208,886
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	27	(338,813)	(182,307)	(274,280)
Other non-current financial liabilities	27	(2,554)	(1,101)	(407)
Provisions	26	(4,295)	(7,410)	(19,219)
Government grant	23	(2,272)	(2,230)	-
Deferred consideration	25	-	-	(12,397)
Retirement benefit obligations	28	(67,530)	(74,220)	(63,114)
Total non-current liabilities		(415,464)	(267,268)	(369,417)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	22	(67,859)	(71,294)	(69,950)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	27	(10,176)	(163,764)	(39,046)
Other current financial liabilities	27	(8,518)	(1,986)	(3,240)
Government grant	23	(122)	-	-
Deferred revenue	24	(1,372)	(1,704)	-
Deferred consideration	25	-	-	(2,604)
Provisions	26	(3,167)	(6,181)	(7,332)
Total current liabilities		(91,214)	(244,929)	(122,172)
Total liabilities		(506,678)	(512,197)	(491,589)
Total Equity and liabilities		(252,349)	(263,743)	(282,703)

The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Homefield Pvt UK Limited, Company registration number 05608419, were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 May 2016.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

John Mulhall
Director

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Share capital	Retained earnings	FCTR[1]	Cash flow hedging reserve	Total equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2014	(51,811)	278,818	(18,121)	-	208,886
Loss for the year	-	13,870	-	-	13,870
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	6,819	18,879	-	25,698
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	20,689	18,879	-	39,568
Balance at 31 March 2015	(51,811)	299,507	758	-	248,454
Profit for the year	-	(79)	-		(79)
Other comprehensive (income) / loss for the year	-	(4,533)	5,278	5,209	5,954
Total comprehensive (income) / loss for the year	-	(4,612)	5,278	5,209	5,875
Balance at 31 March 2016	(51,811)	294,895	6,036	5,209	254,329

[1] Foreign currency translation reserve

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Net cash from operating activities (A)	30	28,480	12,536
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(14,632)	(13,345)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(26)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets		93	1,344
Interest received		106	54
Government grants received		204	2,230
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)		(14,229)	(9,743)
Financing activities			
Interest paid		(8,752)	(10,687)
Proceeds from borrowings		5,000	16,508
Repayment of borrowings		(7,912)	(6,390)
Issue of preference share		625	1,655
Interest element of finance lease payments		-	(2)
Capital element of finance lease payments		-	(205)
Debt issue costs		(3,293)	(1,189)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)		(14,332)	(310)
Impact of exchange rates on cash flows (D)		84	(770)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)		3	1,713
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	20	4,438	2,725
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	20	4,441	4,438

1 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below, unless otherwise stated, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and in preparing an opening International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Balance Sheet at 1 April 2014 for the purposes of the transition to the IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2015, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statement, the Group has prepared in accordance with the IFRS. Refer to Note 35 for information on how the Group adopted the IFRS.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and Emissions Trading Allowances that have been measured at fair value on issue. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships.

The Company's standalone results for Homefield Pvt UK Limited have been presented in US dollars, the functional currency of the Company. The consolidated results of the Homefield Pvt UK Limited Group have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2016.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-Group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Interest in a joint venture

The Group has an interest in a joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity, whereby the venturers have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The agreement requires unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the venturers. The Group recognises its interest in the joint venture joint venture using the equity method. Under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in the joint venture is recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss of the joint venture after the date of acquisition.

1.3 Going concern

At 31 March 2016 the Homefield Pvt UK Limited Group ("the Group") was funded by a £5,676,000 short term borrowings, £229,496,000 of long term debt (Term loans and revolving credit), £67,326,000 of loans from group undertakings and £46,491,000 of preference shares, as disclosed in note 27 to the financial statements. The short term loan was repayable within one year.

The Group is split into three subGroups, being the European subGroup headed by Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited, the African subGroup headed by Tata Chemicals Africa Holdings Limited and the parent Company, Homefield Pvt UK Limited ("the Company"). The financing of each of these subGroups is independent from the other subGroups and therefore the Directors have considered each of these separately in performing their going concern review.

European subgroup:

At 31 March 2016 the group was funded by a £120,000,000 term loan and a £20,000,000 revolving credit facility provided by a syndicate of lenders led by Standard Chartered Bank and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank. This facility is repayable in November 2020.

African subgroup:

The African subgroup is financed by $59,000,000 senior debt repayable in instalments from July 2018 to July 2020, all of which is guaranteed by the ultimate parent, Tata Chemicals Limited. Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited has a facility with Bank of India of $974,000, repayable on demand, which is secured against VAT receivable from the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). It also has an Cash Overdraft facility from Standard Chartered Bank for $12,000,000 which is used partially as and when the need arises. As at 31 March 2016, Utilization for this facility was $Nil.

Homefield:

Homefield Pvt UK Limited is a non-trading entity and is financed by $73,000,000 of senior debt in addition to $18,750,000 preference shares and $90,533,000 of loans from parent undertakings. The Company's only forecast cash outflow over the next 12 months is the payment of interest on its external debt. This is forecast to be paid via an increase in the loans from parent undertakings, in line with the year ended 31 March 2016. The interest on the loans from parent undertakings rolls up into the loan balance. Assurance is obtained for the parent Company's continued support by the fact that the external borrowings are underwritten by a guarantee from Tata Chemicals Limited.

The Directors have prepared forecasts of the Group's profitability and cash generation for the 12 months from the date of the Auditor's Report (the "forecasts"), taking into account the sensitivity of business performance to reasonably possible changes in market conditions and as a result of the current economic climate. These forecasts indicate that the Group's facilities should be sufficient during the period.

In making their assessment the Directors have also considered the net liability position of the Group. The majority of this deficit arises due to the pension liability associated with one of the Group's defined benefit schemes. There is a deficit recovery funding plan in place for the pension scheme and the expected cash flows have been factored into the forecasts.

After reviewing the forecasts, considering reasonably possible uncertainties and making such other enquiries as were necessary, the Directors have formed a judgment, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company and Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.4 Business combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in the profit and loss account or as a change to other comprehensive income.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in the profit or loss account.

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

CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

On disposal of a CGU the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

1.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised. Goodwill is not amortised, a provision is made for any impairment.

Emissions Trading Allowances

The Group participates in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme ("EU ETS") administered in the UK by the Environment Agency. Each year the Group receives an allocation of allowances which are initially recorded at fair value as an intangible asset with a corresponding deferred income balance that is released over the compliance period. Additional allowances purchased are valued at cost.

1.5 Intangible assets (Continued)

At each period end the Group estimates the number of allowances which will have to be surrendered back to the Environment Agency in respect of that period. A provision based on the market value of the allowances is charged to the profit and loss account as deferred income.

The useful economic life of the Emissions Trading Allowances is approximately one year after they are granted as this is when they must be surrendered.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Identifiable intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives, as follows:

Software	2 to 8 years
Mineral rights	140 years

1.6 Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Property, plant & equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	25 to 50 years
Leasehold improvements	over term of lease
Plant and equipment	3 to 20 years

Assets under construction and land are not depreciated.

1.7 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

1.8 Financial instruments and derivatives

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's Balance Sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value.

The Group's financial assets include cash, trade and other receivables and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or finance costs in the profit and loss account.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment (if any). Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in finance costs.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a Group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a Group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

1.8 Financial instruments and derivatives (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset to another entity. On derecognition, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the profit and loss account.

b) Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They area subsequently measured at amortised cost

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the profit and loss account.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.8 Financial instruments and derivatives (Continued)

d) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of derivative contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as defined by IAS 39 are recognised in the profit and loss.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a highly probable forecast transaction.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly as other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit and loss in other operating expenses.

Amounts recognised as other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised.

1.8 Financial instruments and derivatives (Continued)

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit and loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecasted transactions, forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices and interest rate swaps as hedges of its exposure to interest rate risk on interest payments.

1.9 Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

1.10 Operating Profit

Operating profit is stated after charging Selling and distribution expenses, Administrative expenses and Other operating income but before finance income and finance costs and exceptional items if any.

1.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

1.12 Taxation

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the profit and loss account. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of un-utilised tax credits and un-utilised tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of un-utilised tax credits and un-utilised tax losses can be utilised.

1.12 Taxation (continued)

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

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

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

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

VAT (Value Added Tax)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except:

- Where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.

- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

1.13 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Sale of steam and electricity
Revenue from the sale of steam and electricity is recognised at the point of metered supply.

1.13 Revenue (continued)

Property income

Property income is recognised on a straight line basis and is included in operating income in the profit or loss due to its operating nature.

The Group has just one reportable segment under IFRS 8. Therefore there is no requirement for a segmental analysis note.

1.14 Pensions

The Group operates defined benefit schemes, which are funded with the assets of the schemes held separately from those of the Group, in separate trustee administered funds.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognised in retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The past service costs are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits have already vested, immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service costs are recognised immediately.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less past service costs and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value is based on market price information. The value of any defined benefit asset recognised is restricted to the sum of any past service costs and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The Group also operates defined contribution schemes under which costs are charged to the profit and loss on the basis of the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

1.15 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference (translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively).

1.15 Foreign currency (continued)

Foreign currency translation reserve

The results and the financial position of all the Group entities, which have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency (that is, Pounds Sterling), are translated from their respective functional currency into Pounds Sterling as follows:

(i) Income / (expenses) for each of the Profit and loss account presented are translated at annual average of daily exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income / (expenses) are translated at the rate prevailing on the transaction dates).

(ii) Assets and Liabilities for each of the Balance sheet item presented are translated at the closing rate prevailing as at the reporting date.

(iii) Equity is recorded at the historical rate on the date of issue and hence, is not required to be re-translated at each subsequent reporting date.

(iv) All the resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in the Other comprehensive income and held in Foreign currency translation reserve ('FCTR'), a component of Equity.

When the foreign operation is either partially or fully disposed off, the proportionate share or entire cumulative foreign exchange differences (pertaining to the said operation that are held in FCTR as at the date of disposal) respectively, are re-classified from Equity and considered in calculating the resulting profit / (loss) on sale of the operation. The said profit / (loss) on sale of the operation is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

1.16 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit and loss account net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Restructuring

Restructuring provisions are only recognised when general recognition criteria for provisions are fulfilled. Additionally, the Group needs to have in place a detailed formal plan about the business or part of the business concerned, the location and a valid expectation that the restructuring is being carried out or the implementation has been initiated already.

1.17 Leases

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as finance costs in the profit and loss account.

1.17 Leases (continued)

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the value of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the profit and loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

1.19 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group Company's domicile. Refer Note 33 for open tax demands and its current status.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Pension benefits

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country.

Further details about the assumptions used are given in Note 28.

3 First-time adoption of IFRS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2016, are the first financial statement, the Group has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2015, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP).

Accordingly, the Group has prepared financial statements which comply with IFRS applicable for periods ending on or after 31 March 2016, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2015, as described in the accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Group's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2014, the Group's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its UK GAAP balance sheet as at 1 April 2014 and its previously published UK GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain IFRS.

The Group has applied the following exemptions:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations has not been applied to acquisitions of subsidiaries, which are considered businesses for IFRS, or of interests in associates and joint ventures that occurred before 1 April 2014. Use of this exemption means that the UKGAAP carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, which are required to be recognised under IFRS, is their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with IFRS. Assets and liabilities that do not qualify for recognition under IFRS are excluded from the opening IFRS balance sheet. The Group did not recognise or exclude any previously recognised amounts as a result of IFRS recognition requirements.

- IFRS 1 also requires that the UKGAAP carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening IFRS balance sheet position (apart from adjustments for goodwill impairment and recognition or derecognition of intangible assets). In accordance with IFRS 1, the Group has tested goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to IFRS. No goodwill impairment was deemed necessary at 1 April 2014.

3 First-time adoption of IFRS (continued)

Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2014 and at 31 March 2015 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with UK GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with IFRS reflect conditions at 1 April 2014, the date of transition to IFRS and as of 31 March 2015.

4 Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9	Financial instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers
IFRS 16	Leases
IAS 16 and IAS 38 (amendments)	Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation
IAS 27 (amendments)	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except that IFRS 9 will impact both the measurement and disclosures of financial instruments, IFRS 15 may have an impact on revenue recognition and related disclosures and IFRS 16 may have impact on lease expense recognition and related disclosures. Beyond the information above, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 until a detailed review has been completed.

5 REVENUE - GROUP

An analysis of the Group's revenue, all as a result of continuing operations, by class of business is set out below:

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
Soda ash and related products	184,281	179,916
Salt	38,196	38,350
Steam and electricity	13,761	14,175
	236,238	232,441

An analysis of the Group's revenue by class geographical market is set out below:

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
United Kingdom	127,550	134,726
Rest of Europe	33,747	24,167
Asia	58,836	40,604
Africa	13,396	29,891
Other	2,709	3,053
	236,238	232,441

6 OTHER OPERATING INCOME - GROUP

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
Property income	101	122
Activities relating to gas storage operations	5,000	8,867
Income recognised on termination of agreement to purchase steam and electricity	-	5,575
Others	88	65
	5,189	14,629

7 FINANCE INCOME - GROUP

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Interest receivable and similar charges:		
Bank interest received	106	54
Net gain on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,511
	106	2,565

8 FINANCE COSTS - GROUP

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Interest payable and similar charges:		
Interest on borrowings	(8,031)	(8,667)
Interest payable to fellow Group undertakings	(1,799)	(2,383)
Amortisation of deferred finance costs	(1,868)	(1,255)
Finance leases	-	(2)
Net loss on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,066)	-
Other interest payable	(415)	(429)
	(15,179)	(12,736)

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Other finance costs:		
Interest income on pension scheme assets (Note 28)	7,271	8,666
Interest cost on pension scheme defined benefit obligations (Note 28)	(9,654)	(11,519)
Other finance costs	(1,066)	(711)
	(3,449)	(3,564)
Total finance costs	**(18,628)**	**(16,300)**

9 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS - GROUP

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Winnington restructuring provision release	-	653
	-	653

Winnington Restructuring costs

On 9 December 2013 the Group announced a restructuring of its business including the closure of the soda ash and calcium chloride plants and the expansion of the sodium bicarbonate plant at Winnington. Production of soda ash at Winnington ceased on 3 February 2014. Following an updated calculation of the restructuring provision required as at 31 March 2015, a release of £653,000 was made in the prior year.

10 LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION - GROUP

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after (charging)/crediting:	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	33	487
Amortisation of intangibles	(313)	(278)
Government grants towards training costs	28	56
Depreciation of tangible assets (Note 15)	(11,074)	(11,480)
Income recognised on variation of agreement relating to gas storage operations	-	6,500
Income recognised on termination of agreement to purchase steam and electricity	-	5,575
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	(63,040)	(59,955)
Impairment of cost of stock recognised as an expense	(433)	(1,041)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(576)	(1,286)
Employee cost (Note 11)	(25,314)	(25,816)
Operating lease rentals	(1,343)	(1,335)
Auditors remuneration		
- Fees payable to the Group's auditor for the audit of the Group's accounts	(279)	(223)
- Fees payable to the Group's auditor for tax compliance services to the Group	(142)	(178)
-Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other services to the Group	(4)	(20)

11 STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS - GROUP

The average number of employees (including executive Directors) was:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Production and operations	481	480
Distribution and sales	156	118
Administration	467	365
	1,104	963

The aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
Wages and salaries	21,487	22,321
Social security costs	1,446	1,531
Other pension costs	3,362	2,514
Less: capitalised as additions to fixed assets	(981)	(550)
	25,314	25,816

None of the Directors received any remuneration from the Group and they are remunerated by undertakings in the wider Group (2015: same). However it is not possible to value the amount paid for service provided to this Company.

12 COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - GROUP

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
Cash flow hedges:		
Gains/(losses) arising during the year		
Currency forward contracts	(338)	-
Commodity forward contracts	(9,083)	-
Interest rate swap	(572)	-
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in profit or loss		
in Cost of sales	3,909	-
in Finance cost	(148)	-
	(6,232)	-

13 TAX - GROUP

The components of tax income/(expense) for the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are:

Consolidated profit and loss statement	**2016**	**2015**
	£000's	**£000's**
Current tax:		
Current tax charge	-	(121)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	30
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	863	(226)
Movement on pension - temporary differences	129	556
Tax income/(expense) reported in the profit and loss statement	992	239
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss account:		
Net gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges	1,023	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss account:		
Net gain/(loss) on actuarial gains and losses on pension schemes	(2,538)	1,655
Tax income/(expense) reported in other comprehensive income	(1,515)	1,655

13 INCOME TAX - GROUP (Continued)

The differences between the total tax (charge)/credit and the amount calculated by applying the average rate of UK corporation tax for the year are as follows:

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Loss before tax	(913)	(14,109)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at the average UK corporation tax rate for the period 20% (2015: 21%)	183	2,963
Tax effects of:		
Income not taxable/(expenses not deductible) for tax purposes	(290)	656
Capital allowances less than depreciation	(1,919)	(2,591)
Overseas taxation	-	(121)
Group relief received at nil charge	-	-
Utilisation of tax losses brought forward	3,661	3,284
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	30
Share of joint venture's current tax	(35)	-
Consortium relief received at nil charge	35	-
Movement on pension - temporary differences	(246)	14
Other temporary differences	(397)	(3,996)
Current tax credit for the year	992	239

The Group earns its profits primarily in the United Kingdom, therefore the tax rate used for tax on profit on ordinary activities is the standard rate for United Kingdom corporation tax.

The UK government has substantively enacted the following reductions in the headline rate of UK corporation tax: 19% from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020 and 18% from 1 April 2020. The net deferred tax asset has been calculated on the basis of a rate of 18% since temporary differences are generally expected to reverse after 1 April 2020. Further legislation has been introduced in Finance Bill 2016 to reduce the headline rate to 17% from 1 April 2020.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's	2014 £000's
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	12,800	11,574	12,805
Pension	12,426	14,834	12,623
General provisions	18	423	2,111
Revaluation of cash flow hedges	1,023	-	-
Non-trade debits carried forward	-	-	95
Other timing differences	39	(5)	(4,044)
Net deferred tax assets	26,306	26,826	23,590

A potential deferred asset for losses of £29,671,000 (2015: £34,133,000 and 2014: £28,322,000) has not been provided because in the opinion of the management there is no certainty as to the timing of utilisation of these losses.

14 LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY

The loss for the financial year dealt with in the financial statements of the parent Company, Homefield Pvt UK Limited, was $6,000,000 (2015: $5,887,000). As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, no separate profit and loss account or statement of comprehensive income is presented in respect of the parent Company.

15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (GROUP)

	Freehold land and buildings £000's	Leasehold land and buildings £000's	Plant and Equipment £000's	Assets under construction £000's	Total £000's
Cost					
At 1 April 2014	37,224	3,136	257,757	12,400	310,517
Additions	316	269	6,199	6,561	13,345
Disposals	-	-	(3,205)	-	(3,205)
Transfers	(2,687)	4,007	2,698	(11,662)	(7,644)
Exchange adjustment	290	559	12,973	1,644	15,466
At 31 March 2015	35,143	7,971	276,422	8,943	328,479
Additions	-	-	6,283	8,349	14,632
Disposals	-	-	(1,742)	(67)	(1,809)
Transfers	-	488	5,747	(6,280)	(45)
Exchange adjustment	-	219	3,452	97	3,768
At 31 March 2016	35,143	8,678	290,162	11,042	345,025
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2014	(18,446)	(2,322)	(172,317)	-	(193,085)
Charge for the year	(414)	(271)	(10,795)	-	(11,480)
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	2,340	-	2,340
Reclassification	3,156	(3,156)	7,600	-	7,600
Exchange adjustment	(229)	(427)	(13,310)	-	(13,966)
At 31 March 2015	(15,933)	(6,176)	(186,482)	-	(208,591)
Charge for the year	(489)	(314)	(10,271)	-	(11,074)
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	1,743	-	1,743
Exchange adjustment	-	(170)	(3,260)	-	(3,430)
At 31 March 2016	(16,422)	(6,660)	(198,270)	-	(221,352)
Net book value					
At 31 March 2016	18,721	2,018	91,892	11,042	123,673
At 31 March 2015	19,210	1,795	89,940	8,943	119,888
At 1 April 2014	18,778	814	85,440	12,400	117,432

15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - GROUP (Continued)

Freehold land amounting to £12,848,000 has not been depreciated (2015 and 2014: £12,848,000).
Plant and equipment amounting to £110,671,000 (2015: £107,824,000 and 2014: £104,439,000) are subject to a first charge to secure the Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited Group's 's bank term loan and revolving credit facility.

At 31 March 2016 plant and equipment included assets held under finance leases with a net book value of £893,000 (2015: £995,000 and 2014: £1,205,000). Leased assets are pledged as security for the related financial lease liabilities.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

The Group had commitments of £877,000 (2015: £1,747,000 and 2014: £4,363,000) relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Operating lease commitments — Group as lessee
The Group has entered into commercial leases on office space, certain motor vehicles and items of machinery. These leases have an average life of between three and five years with no renewal or purchase option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016	**2015**	**2014**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**
Within one year	(1,310)	(1,386)	(1,209)
After one year but not more than five years	(2,624)	(3,392)	(3,127)
More than five years	(9,972)	(9,777)	(10,028)
	(13,906)	(14,555)	(14,364)

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS - GROUP

	EU ETS Allowances £000's	Mineral rights £000's	Software £000's	Goodwill £000's	Total £000's
Deemed cost					
At 1 April 2014	2,486	11,450	1,961	19,807	35,704
Additions	1,968	-	26	-	1,994
Transfers from assets under construction	-	-	45	-	45
Granted during the year	2,272	-	-	-	2,272
Purchased during the year	815	-	-	-	815
Surrendered during the year	(5,235)	-	-	-	(5,235)
At 31 March 2015	2,306	11,450	2,032	19,807	35,595
Transfers from assets under construction	-	-	45	-	45
Granted during the year	1,830	-	-	-	1,830
Purchased during the year	890	-	-	-	890
Surrendered during the year	(3,198)	-	-	-	(3,198)
At 31 March 2016	1,828	11,450	2,077	19,807	35,162
Amortisation					
At 1 April 2014	-	(1,186)	(158)	-	(1,344)
Charge for the year	-	(82)	(196)	-	(278)
At 31 March 2015	-	(1,268)	(354)	-	(1,622)
Charge for the year	-	(82)	(231)	-	(313)
At 31 March 2016	-	(1,350)	(585)	-	(1,935)
Net book value					
At 31 March 2016	1,828	10,100	1,492	19,807	33,227
At 31 March 2015	2,306	10,182	1,678	19,807	33,973
At 1 April 2014	2,486	10,264	1,803	19,807	34,360

The goodwill arose on the acquistion of Cheshire Salt Holdings Limited (CSHL) and its subsidiaries. CSHL forms one Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently, if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined from value in use calculations. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, revenue growth rates, operating margins and capital expenditure. The discount rate used is in line with that used by Tata Chemicals Limited, the ultimate parent company, based on the weighted average cost of capital. It is anticipated that sales volumes will remain at a similar level to the current year and no significant changes in selling prices or costs are expected. The Group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets for the next five years and extrapolates pre-tax cash flows for the following ten years based on a nil growth rate. The rate used to discount the forecast cash flows is 7.75% (2015: same).

17 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE - GROUP

The Group holds 50% (2015 and 2014: 50%) of the ordinary shares and voting rights of The Block Salt Company Limited, a private limited Company incorporated in England, whose principal activity is the manufacture and sale of salt products.

The following table illustrates summarised financial information of the Group's investment in The Block Salt Company Limited. The summarised financial information below represents amounts accounted for under the equity method as described in Note 1.

	2016	2015	2014
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Current assets	337	360	377
Current liabilities	(37)	(95)	(187)
Carrying amount of the investment	300	265	190

18 OTHER NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES - GROUP

	2016	2015	2014
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Other receivables	-	1,858	4,000
Gas cavity receivable	-	-	14,734
	-	1,858	18,734

19 INVENTORIES - GROUP

	2016	2015	2014
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Raw materials and consumables	11,013	12,600	17,283
Work-in-progress	142	65	867
Finished goods and goods for resale	14,162	15,764	17,952
	25,317	28,429	36,102

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of inventories and their replacement cost.

Inventory amounting to £15,406,000 (2015: £18,601,000 and 2014: £ 22,447,000) is subject to a first charge to secure the Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited Group's 's bank term loan and revolving credit facility. Further Standard Chartered Bank Overdraft facility at Tata Chemicals Magadi is secured through $7,500,000 general charge over Stock and Trade Receivable of Tata Chemicals Magadi.

20 CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS - GROUP

	2016	2015	2014
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Cash at bank and in hand	4,441	4,438	2,099
Cash in escrow - deferred consideration	-	-	626
	4,441	4,438	2,725

21 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - GROUP

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's	2014 £000's
Trade receivables	22,803	24,000	25,354
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	1,093	2,100	482
Amounts due from joint ventures	75	53	192
Gas cavity receivable	-	-	4,013
Other receivables	13,116	19,557	17,727
	37,087	45,710	47,768

As at 31 March 2016, trade receivables with an invoice value of £40,000 (2015: £60,000 1 April 2014: £109,000) were impaired and fully provided for. The provision for doubtful debts is made on a specific basis.

The ageing analysis of impaired trade receivables was as follows:

	Total £000's	Current £000's	< 30 days £000's	30-60 days £000's	61-90 days £000's	91-120 days £000's	> 120 days £000's
31 March 2016	40	-	4	-	2	2	32
31 March 2015	61	-	-	1	1	-	59
1 April 2014	109	-	4	-	-	-	105

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 day terms. All customer's credit is assessed before acceptance. Trade receivables are classified as loans and receivable and measured at amortised cost. The management consider that the carrying value of trade and other receivables is approximately equal to the fair value.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables was as follows:

			Past due but not impaired				
	Total £000's	Current £000's	< 30 days £000's	30-60 days £000's	61-90 days £000's	91-120 days £000's	> 120 days £000's
31 March 2016	22,803	15,347	6,598	356	(35)	176	361
31 March 2015	24,000	16,063	6,861	335	123	53	565
1 April 2014	25,354	18,724	5,497	863	50	(38)	258

22 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES - GROUP

	2016	2015	2014
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Trade payables	(17,238)	(24,194)	(20,661)
Corporation tax	(830)	(903)	(815)
Other taxation and social security	(521)	(441)	(674)
Other creditors	(592)	(298)	(1,296)
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(22,483)	(21,903)	(16,463)
Accruals and deferred income	(26,195)	(23,555)	(30,041)
	(67,859)	(71,294)	(69,950)

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are typically settled 60 days following the end of the month of supply. The terms and conditions relating to joint ventures and other related parties are described in Note 34. The carrying value approximates the fair value.

23 GOVERNMENT GRANTS - GROUP

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
At 1 April	(2,230)	(29)
Received during the year	(204)	(2,201)
Released to profit and loss	40	-
At 31 March	(2,394)	(2,230)

	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's
Current	(122)	-
Non-current	(2,272)	(2,230)
	(2,394)	(2,230)

A government grant has been received for the purchase of a Combined Heat Power (CHP) turbine. At the balance sheet date there were no unfilled conditions attached to the grant (2015: same). The Group is subject to a 10 year monitoring period, commencing March 2014, during which the grant may be repayable if certain conditions are not met. These conditions include continuous operation of the turbine and a specified Good Quality Combined Heat and Power (GQCHP) efficiency rating.

24 DEFERRED REVENUE - GROUP

	2016	2015
EU ETS allowances	£000's	£000's
At 1 April	(1,704)	(1,734)
Received during the year	(1,829)	(2,272)
Released to profit and loss	2,161	2,302
At 31 March	(1,372)	(1,704)

25 DEFERRED CONSIDERATION - GROUP

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's	2014 £000's
Current	-	-	(2,604)
Non-current	-	-	(12,397)
	-	-	(15,001)

Deferred consideration was payable to the former owners of Cheshire Salt Holdings Limited (CSHL) and its subsidiaries. This was settled in full during the year ended 31 March 2015.

26 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES - GROUP

	Restructuring £000's	Power facilities closure £000's	Netherlands closure £000's	Legal costs £000's	Carbon emissions £000's	Total £000's
At 1 April 2014	(17,226)	(1,284)	(1,751)	(500)	(5,790)	(26,551)
Charged/(credited) to profit and loss	676	-	-	-	(3,476)	(2,800)
Paid/utilised during the year	9,245	-	1,000	280	5,235	15,760
At 31 March 2015	(7,305)	(1,284)	(751)	(220)	(4,031)	(13,591)
Non-current	(2,876)	(1,284)	-	-	(3,250)	(7,410)
Current	(4,429)	-	(751)	(220)	(781)	(6,181)
	(7,305)	(1,284)	(751)	(220)	(4,031)	(13,591)
Charged/(credited) to profit and loss	-	-	-	-	(2,469)	(2,469)
Paid/utilised during the year	4,430	-	751	220	3,197	8,598
At 31 March 2016	(2,875)	(1,284)	-	-	(3,303)	(7,462)
Non-current	(2,347)	(1,284)	-	-	(664)	(4,295)
Current	(528)	-	-	-	(2,639)	(3,167)
	(2,875)	(1,284)	-	-	(3,303)	(7,462)

The restructuring provision recognises costs to be incurred following the closure of the Winnington soda ash and calcium chloride plants. The Group expects to fully utilise the remaining provision within four years.

The power facilities closure provision recognises committed expenditure to demolish the redundant power facilities owned by the Group. The Group expects to complete the demolition work within ten years.

The Netherlands closure provision recognised future obligations arising as part of the closure settlement. The Group has fully utilised the provision.

The carbon emissions provision recognises the obligation to surrender allowances to the Environment Agency in respect of the 2015 calendar year and the first three months of the 2016 calendar year. The surrender in respect of the 2015 calendar year took place in April 2016. The surrender in respect of the 2016 calendar year is expected to take place in April 2017.

27 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GROUP (Continued)

a) Other Financial Assets	2016	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Interest rate swaps	-	225	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	703	-
Gas contracts for difference	-	511	-
Total other financial assets	-	1,439	-
Total current	-	1,214	-
Total non-current	-	225	-

b) Other financial liabilities	2016	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Cash flow hedges			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(338)	-	-
Gas contracts for difference	(8,069)	-	-
HFO contracts for difference	(406)	-	-
Interest rate swaps	(2,259)	-	-
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Interest rate swaps	-	(2,543)	(1,510)
Gas contracts for difference	-	-	(2,118)
HFO contracts for difference	-	(544)	(19)
Total other financial assets	(11,072)	(3,087)	(3,647)
Total current	(8,518)	(1,986)	(3,240)
Total non-current	(2,554)	(1,101)	(407)

For the measurement basis of the fair value of above financial instruments, refer note 32)

27 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GROUP (Continued)

b) Other financial liabilities

Interest-bearing loan and borrowings

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Falling due within one year:			
Term loan owed by Tata Chemicals Europe Holding Limited	-	(120,000)	-
Term loan owed by Homefield Pvt UK Limited	-	-	(26,439)
Revolving credit facility owed by Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	-	(20,000)	-
Less: unamortised debt issue costs	-	237	124
Short term loan owed by British Salt Limited	(5,000)	-	-
Bank overdraft at Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	-	(5,587)	(7,421)
Bank of India facility at Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	(676)	(2,997)	-
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	(184)
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)
Loan Notes issued by Homefield 2 UK Limited	-	-	(626)
Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	-	(10,917)	-
Total current interest-bearing loan and borrowings	(10,176)	(163,764)	(39,046)
Falling due after one year:			
Term loan owed by Tata Chemicals Europe Holding Limited	(120,000)	-	(120,000)
Term loan owed by Homefield Pvt UK Limited	(50,659)	(49,315)	(16,825)
Term loan owed by Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	(40,944)	(39,857)	(24,035)
Revolving credit facility owed by Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	(20,000)	-	(20,000)
Less: unamortised debt issue costs	2,107	450	629
Bank of India facility at Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	-	-	(2,676)
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	(21)
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(62,826)	(59,563)	(51,645)
Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	(46,491)	(34,022)	(39,707)
Total non-current interest-bearing loan and borrowings	(338,813)	(182,307)	(274,280)
Total interest-bearing loan and borrowings	(348,989)	(346,071)	(313,326)

Analysis of debt

The term debt owed by Homefield Pvt UK Limited comprises the following amounts:

(i) Term Loan: the amounts outstanding to Bank of America were $nil (£nil) at 31 March 2016, $nil (£nil) at 31 March 2015 and $25,000,000 (£15,022,000) at 31 March 2014. Interest on this loan was payable based on USD LIBOR plus a margin of 2.30%. The loan was repaid in full in March 2015. The Company has put in place an interest rate swap under which fixed interest of 2.396% is paid half yearly and variable interest, calculated on the basis of the 6 month USD LIBOR interest rate, is received half yearly. The notional amount, as at 31 March 2016, was $nil (2015: $25,000,000 and 2014: $25,000,000) of the $25,000,000 loan.

27 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GROUP (Continued)

b) Other financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Term Loan: the amounts outstanding to Bank of America were $nil (£nil) at 31 March 2016, $nil (£nil) at 31 March 2015 and $19,000,000 (£11,417,000) at 31 March 2014. Interest on this loan was payable based on USD LIBOR plus a margin of 0.80%. The loan was repaid in full in March 2015. The Company has put in place an interest rate swap under which fixed interest of 1.865% is paid half yearly and variable interest, calculated on the basis of the 6 month USD LIBOR interest rate, is received half yearly. The notional amount, as at 31 March 2016, was $nil (2015: $19,000,000 and 2014: $19,000,000) of the $19,000,000 loan.

(iii) Term Loan: the amount outstanding to Bank of America was $45,000,000 (£31,228,000) at 31 March 2016 and $45,000,000 (£30,400,000) at 31 March 2015. Interest on this loan is payable based on USD LIBOR plus a margin of 1.50%. The loan is repayable in full in March 2020. The Company has put in place an interest rate swap under which fixed interest of 1.7035% is paid half yearly and variable interest, calculated on the basis of the 6 month USD LIBOR interest rate, is received half yearly. The notional amount, as at 31 March 2016, was $45,000,000 (2015: $45,000,000) of the $45,000,000 loan.

(iv) Term Loan: the amounts outstanding to Bank of America were $28,000,000 (£19,431,000) at 31 March 2016 and $28,000,000 (£18,915,000) at 31 March 2015 and $28,000,000 (£16,825,000) at 31 March 2014. Interest on this loan is payable based on USD LIBOR plus a margin of 1.80%. The loan is repayable in full in March 2018. The Company has put in place an interest rate swap under which fixed interest of 1.2975% is paid half yearly and variable interest, calculated on the basis of the 6 month USD LIBOR interest rate, is received half yearly. The notional amount, as at 31 March 2016, was $28,000,000 (2015: $28,000,000) of the $28,000,000 loan.

Term loan and revolving credit facility at Tata Chemicals Europe Holding Limited Group

These loans were refinanced with a syndicate of lenders led by Standard Chartered Bank and Credit Agricole in November 2015. The loans are secured and are repayable in full in November 2020. The revolving credit facility has a maximum draw down of £20,000,000. Interest on this loan is payable based on LIBOR plus a margin of 1.99%.

The Company had an interest rate swap with effect from April 2011 to January 2016 under which fixed interest of 2.4% is paid quarterly and variable interest, calculated on the basis of the 3 month LIBOR interest rate, is received quarterly. The notional amount, as at 31 March 2016, was £nil (2015: £43,500,000 and 2014: £65,250,000) of the £120,000,000 loan.

Short term loan owed by British Salt Limited

The short term loan amounting to £5,000,000 as at 31 March 2016 (2015 and 2014: £Nil) is against trade receivable amount. It carries an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3% and is repayable in April 2016.

Term loan owed by Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited is as follows:

Term Loan: the amounts outstanding to Rabo Bank International were $59,000,000 (£40,944,000) as at 31 March 2016 and $59,000,000 (£39,857,000) as at 31 March 2015 and $40,000,000 (£24,035,000) as at 31 March 2014 . The loan is repayable in instalments commencing 17 July 2018 and ending 17 July 2020. This loan is guaranteed by Tata Chemicals Limited. Interest on this loan is payable based on USD LIBOR plus a margin of 1.80%. The Company has put in place an interest rate swap under which fixed interest of 2.53% (for the first $40,000,000) and 1.86% (for the remaining $19,000,000) is paid half yearly and variable interest, calculated on the basis of the 6 month USD LIBOR interest rate, is received half yearly. The notional amount, as at 31 March 2016, was $59,000,000 (2015: $59,000,000 and 2014:$40,000,000) of the loan outstanding.

27 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GROUP (Continued)

b) Other financial liabilities (continued)

Short Term loan owed by Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited is as follows:
Bank of India facility amounting to $973,000 (£676,000) as at 31 March 2016 and $4,436,000 (£2,997,000) as at 31 March 2015 and $4,453,000 (£2,676,000) as at 31 March 2014 is secured against dues receivable from Kenyan Revenue Authority and is expected to be repaid within one year.

Cash overdraft facility amounting to $Nil (£Nil) as at 31 March 2016 and $8,270,000 (£5,587,000) as at 31 March 2015 and $12,350,000 (£7,421,000) as at 31 March 2014 has been provided by Standard Chartered Bank, Kenya. The total limit of this facility is $12,000,000 (£8,333,000).

The non-cumulative redeemable preference shares comprise the following amounts:
(i) Preference shares from Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited invested in Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited. The amount outstanding at 31 March 2016 was $32,512,000 (£22,563,000) and at 31 March 2015 was $32,512,000 (£21,963,000)) and at 31 March 2014 was $32,512,000 (£19,536,000). The shares has a par value of $1 and are redeemable at par in January 2023.

(ii) Preference shares from Tata Chemicals International Pte Ltd invested in Homefield Pvt UK Limited. The amount outstanding at 31 March 2016 was $900,000 (£624,000). The shares has a par value of $1 and are redeemable at par in January 2023.

(iii) Preference shares from Bio Energy Venture – 1 (Mauritius) Pvt Ltd invested in Homefield Pvt UK Limited. The amount outstanding at 31 March 2016 was $17,850,000 (£12,387,000) and at 31 March 2015 was $17,850,000 (£12,058,000) and at 31 March 2014 $15,400,000 (£9,254,000). The shares has a par value of $1 and are redeemable at par in January 2023.

(iv) Preference shares from Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited invested in Homefield 2 UK Limited. The amount outstanding at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 and at 31 March 2014 was £10,917,000. The shares has a par value of $1 and are redeemable at par in January 2021. During the year redemption date has been changed from January 2016 to January 2021.

The above Preference shares attract a fixed non-cumulative dividend of 8% per annum. The preference shares rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation.

Amounts owed to Group undertakings
The amounts owed to Group undertakings which falling due within one year, comprise a loan from Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited to Tata Chemicals Europe Limited. Interest is payable at the rate of 6% and is repayable on demand. The amounts outstanding were £4,500,000 at 31 March 2016, 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014.

The amounts owed to Group undertakings which falling due after more than one year, comprise a loan from Bio Energy Venture – 1 (Mauritius) Pvt Ltd to Homefield Pvt UK Limited. The amounts outstanding were $90,533,000 (£62,827,000) at 31 March 2016 and $88,171,000 (£59,563,000) at 31 March 2015 and $85,947,000 (£51,645,000) at 31 March 2014 and is repayable at such time as agreed by the parties. Interest is payable based on USD LIBOR plus a margin of 2.25%.

27 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GROUP (Continued)

Collateral

Standered Chartered Bank hold a debenture in Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited Group. The particulars of this charge are:

a) Legal mortgage over all mortgaged land.

b) Fixed charge over any right, title or interest which it has now or may subsequently acquire to or in any other Land. Fixed charge over all Plant and Machinery, shares and distribution rights, book and investments and related non-trading debts and (associated benefits, rights and security), bank accounts (except Escrow accounts), intellectual property rights, goodwill, uncalled capital, insurance policies and assigned agreements.

c) Floating charge over all present and future business, undertaking and assets which are not effectively mortgaged, charged by way of fixed charge or assigned with the exception of the Escrow Accounts, the Cavity Payments and the Excluded Receivables.

Bank of India loan is fully covered by the charged asset (i.e. VAT receivable) due to the Company from Kenya Revenue authority.

Standard Chartered Bank Overdraft facility at Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited is secured through $7,500,000 general charge over stock and trade receivable of Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited.

The term loan of $73,000,000 at Homefield Pvt UK Limited and $59,000,000 at Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited has been secured by Corporate guarantee issued by Tata Chemicals limited and no assets of the Group has been pledged against it.

c) Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The group uses forward currency contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. Prior to 1 October 2015 these currency forward contracts were not designated as cash flow hedges. The carrying value of these derivatvies as at 31 March 2016 was £nil (2015: asset of £703,000 and 2014: £nil).

The Group had various interest rate swap for different loans as explained in b) part of this note. Prior to 1 October 2015 these interest rate swap were not designated as cash flow hedges. The carrying value of these derivatvies as at 31 March 2016 was £nil (2015: liability of £2,542,000 and asset of £225,000 and 2014: liability of £2,031,000).

The Group purchases natural gas on an ongoing basis as its operating activities in Europe require a continuous supply of steam in the manufacture of soda ash, which is supplied by the Group's combined heat and power plant. The Group also purchases Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) on an ongoing basis as its operating activities in Kenya require a continuous supply of heat in the manufacture of soda ash . HFO is burnt to generate the heat required in the production process to convert Trona to Soda Ash. HFO price is volatile and is dependent on International oil price.

The volatility in the price has led to the decision to enter into commodity contracts for difference. These contracts for difference were not designated as cash flow hedges until 1 October 2015. The carrying value of of these derivatvies as at 31 March 2016 was £nil (2015: asset of £511,000 and liability of £544,000 and 2014: liability of £2,137,000).

27 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GROUP (Continued)

c) Hedging activities and derivatives (Continued)

Cash flow hedges

Currency risk

At 31 March 2016, the Group held foreign currency forward contracts, designated as hedges of expected Euro cash receipts for which the Group has highly probable forecast transactions. The terms of the foreign currency forward contracts match the terms of the hedged items. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the profit and loss account. The carrying value of these derivatvies as at 31 March 2016 was a liability of £338,000 (2015 and 2014: £nil).

Commodity price risk

In accordance with the Group's risk management policy, Natural gas and HFO contracts for difference are expected to reduce the volatility of cash flows in respect of highly probable forecast gas purchases and HFO attributable to the fluctuation in the gas and fuel price in accordance with the risk management outlined by the Board of Directors. As such they were designated as cash flow hedges from 1 October 2015. The contracts are intended to hedge the volatility of the purchase price of gas and fuel for a period up to two years based on existing contracts to supply soda ash to customers. The terms of the contracts match the terms of the hedged items. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the profit and loss account. The carrying value of these derivatives as at 31 March 2016 was a liability of £8,474,000 (2015 and 2014: £nil).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group manages its interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to pay fixed interest to issuer and receives floating interest payable on the fixed rate debts, in accordance with the risk management outlined by the Board of Directors. As such they were designated as cash flow hedges from 1 October 2015. The contracts are intended to hedge the volatility of the interest payable on variable interest rate borrowings for a period which matches with the period of borrowing. The terms of the contracts match the terms of the hedged items. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the profit and loss account. The carrying value of these derivatives as at 31 March 2016 was a liability of £2,259,000 (2015 and 2014: £nil).

28 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

a) Defined contribution scheme

The Group operates defined contribution schemes, under which costs are charged to the profit and loss account on the basis of contributions payable.

The contributions for the year amounted to:

	Tata Chemicals Europe Ltd		British Salt Ltd	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Employer contributions	(550)	(547)	(227)	(211)

28 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

(b) Defined benefit scheme

The Group also operates two defined benefit schemes: the Brunner Mond Pension Fund (BMPF) and the British Salt Retirement Income and Life Assurance Plan (BSRILA). The BSRILA closed to further accrual of benefits on 31 January 2008. The BMPF closed to new members on 30 June 2003 and the Group is consulting with members of the BMPF over potential closure of the fund to further accrual of benefits from 31 May 2016.

The defined benefit schemes provide benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided is defined by the Trust Deed and Rules of each scheme and depends on members' length of service and their salary. Pensions in payment are generally updated in line with the retail price index, subject to caps defined by the rules. Assets are held in trusts and governed by local regulations, as is the composition of the trustee board and nature of its relationship with the Group.

Responsibility for governance of each scheme lies with the board of trustees. The board of trustees must be composed of representatives of the Group and scheme participants in accordance with legislation. Every three years the board of trustees reviews the level of funding for the scheme as required by legislation. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy. The board of trustees and the Group agree the Group's contribution based on the results of this review. UK legislation requires the Group to clear any deficit (on a valuation basis agreed between the Group and the trustees) over an appropriate timeframe.

Net employee defined benefit (liability)/surplus

	2016	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited BMPF	(73,010)	(79,445)	(67,049)
British Salt Limited BSRILA	5,480	5,225	3,935
Total	(67,530)	(74,220)	(63,114)

Risks

Through its defined benefit pension scheme the Group is exposed to a number of risks. The most significant risks are as follows:

Investment risk	If future investment returns on assets are lower than assumed in the valuation, the scheme's assets will be lower, and the funding level worse, than expected.
Interest rate risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the scheme's debt investments
Longevity risk	If improvements in life expectancy are greater than assumed, the cost of benefits will increase because pensions are paid for longer than expected. This will mean the funding level will be worse than expected.
Inflation risk	If inflation is greater than assumed, the cost of benefits will increase as pension increases and deferred revaluations are linked to inflation.

These risks are mitigated by:

- Taking advice from independent qualified actuaries and other professional advisers
- Monitoring of changes in the funding position, with reparatory action where appropriate
- Investment policies which include a high degree of hedging against changes in liabilities
- Caps on inflationary increases to protect the scheme against extreme inflation

28 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

The amounts recognised in the profit and loss account are as follows:

	BMPF 2016 £'000	BSRILA 2016 £'000	BMPF 2015 £'000	BSRILA 2015 £'000
Current service cost	(915)	-	(835)	-
Net Interest costs:				
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	(8,880)	(774)	(10,543)	(976)
Interest income on plan assets	6,330	941	7,515	1,151
Administrative expenses	(269)	(57)	(282)	(77)
	(3,734)	110	(4,145)	98

The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	BMPF 2016 £'000	BSRILA 2016 £'000	BMPF 2015 £'000	BSRILA 2015 £'000
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset:				
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	(3,165)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	13,852	1,246	(42,600)	-
Effect of experience adjustments	454	-	-	600
(Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(7,436)	(1,101)	32,934	3,757
Adjustments for timing of contributions remitted	56	-	-	-
	6,926	145	(9,666)	1,192

Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	BMPF 2016 £'000	BSRILA 2016 £'000	BMPF 2015 £'000	BSRILA 2015 £'000
At 1 April	201,793	29,923	172,380	26,128
Interest income	6,330	941	7,515	1,151
Cash flows:				
Employer contributions	3,248	-	1,466	-
Contributions from scheme members	208	-	257	-
Benefits paid	(9,543)	(1,037)	(12,404)	(1,036)
Administrative expenses paid from plan assets	(269)	(57)	(282)	(77)
Insurance premia for risk benefits	(73)	-	(73)	-
Remeasurements:				
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(7,436)	(1,101)	32,934	3,757
At 31 March	194,258	28,669	201,793	29,923

28 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Movements in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	BMPF 2016 £'000	BSRILA 2016 £'000	BMPF 2015 £'000	BSRILA 2015 £'000
At 1 April	(281,187)	(24,698)	(239,429)	(22,193)
Current service cost	(915)	-	(835)	-
Interest cost	(8,880)	(774)	(10,543)	(976)
Cash flows:				
Benefits paid	9,543	1,037	12,404	1,036
Contributions from scheme members	(208)	-	(257)	-
Insurance premia for risk benefits	73	-	73	-
Remeasurements:				
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	(3,165)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	13,852	1,246	(42,600)	-
Effect of experience adjustments	454	-	-	600
At 31 March	(267,268)	(23,189)	(281,187)	(24,698)

The details of plan assets and liabilities are as follows:

	BMPF 2016 £000's	BSRILA 2016 £000's	BMPF 2015 £000's	BSRILA 2015 £000's
Cash and cash equivalents	152	-	2,965	-
Equity instruments	20,507	-	57,161	-
Debt instruments (excluding LDI)	84,653	-	42,152	-
Real estate	6,090	-	6,924	-
LDI instruments*	75,031	28,669	75,021	29,923
Alternatives	7,825	-	17,570	-
Total fair value of assets	194,258	28,669	201,793	29,923
Defined benefit obligation	(267,268)	(23,189)	(281,187)	(24,698)
Employer contributions to be remitted	-	-	(51)	-
Net pension asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet	(73,010)	5,480	(79,445)	5,225

*Liability Driven Investment - assets chosen to match changes in the value of the scheme's liabilities
All of the scheme assets have a quoted market price in an active market.

	BMPF 2016 £000's	BSRILA 2016 £000's	BMPF 2015 £000's	BSRILA 2015 £000's
Actual return on plan assets	(1,106)	(160)	40,449	4,908

The Group ensures that the investment position is managed within a framework that considers the schemes' liability profile, funding position, expected return of the various asset classes and the need for diversification. Within this framework, the Group's objective is to ensure that sufficiently liquid assets are available to meet benefit payments and the schemes' assets achieve a return that is consistent with the assumptions made by the trustees in determining the funding of the scheme. The trustees and Group regularly monitor the performance of the schemes' investment strategies.

On a triennial basis the funding position of the schemes is reviewed and a schedule of contributions is agreed.

28 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

The last valuation of the BMPF was carried out as at 31 December 2014 and a schedule of contributions is currently being produced. The Company expects to pay contributions of £1,953,000 over the year to 31 March 2017.

A schedule of contributions was agreed between the trustees and the Company in respect of the BSRILA following the 31 December 2013 valuation. The Company expects to pay contributions of £160,000 over the year to 31 March 2017.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of the schemes at 31 March 2016 and expected benefit payments in future years are as follows:

	BMPF	**BSRILA**
Weighted average duration (in years)	16	17
Expected total benefit payments:	**£000's**	**£000's**
Year 1	9,756	774
Year 2	9,974	792
Year 3	10,197	810
Year 4	10,425	828
Year 5	10,658	848
Next 5 years	56,976	4,539

The actuarial reports, used for these financial statements, were prepared as at 31 March 2016 by a qualified independent actuary. The significant weighted-average assumptions to determine defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2016	**2015**
Discount rate	3.50%	3.20%
Rate of price inflation (RPI)	2.85%	2.90%
Rate of price inflation (CPI)	2.15%	2.20%
Rate of pension increases (LPI 5%)	2.80%	2.80%
Rate of pension increases (LPI 2.5%)	2.05%	2.10%
Assumed life expectancy on retirement at age 65:		
Member retiring today (age 65)		
Male	21.7	21.6
Female	25.0	24.9
Member retiring in 25 years (age 40)		
Male	24.0	23.9
Female	27.4	27.4

Sensitivity analyses

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the balance sheet.

28 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

Sensitivity analyses (continued)

Present value of defined benefit obligations	BMPF 2016 £000's	BSRILA 2016 £000's	BMPF 2015 £000's	BSRILA 2015 £000's
Discount rate -25 basis points	(278,330)	(24,150)	(294,831)	(25,711)
Discount rate +25 basis points	(256,878)	(22,284)	(268,425)	(23,725)
Price inflation rate -25 basis points	(260,139)	(22,555)	(271,473)	(23,817)
Price inflation rate +25 basis points	(276,113)	(23,903)	(291,408)	(25,612)
Post-retirement life expectancy +1 year	(274,679)	(23,838)	(288,984)	(25,439)
Post-retirement life expectancy -1 year	(259,851)	(22,542)	(273,384)	(23,979)

29 CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2016 £000's	2015 £000's	2014 £000's
51,811,320 ordinary shares of £1 each	(51,811)	(51,811)	(51,811)
	(51,811)	(51,811)	(51,811)

The Group has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

30 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO OPERATING CASH FLOWS

	2016 £000's	2015 £000's
Operating profit/(loss)	17,574	(1,102)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,074	11,480
Amortisation of intangible assets	313	278
Amortisation of government grants	(40)	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(27)	(478)
Decrease in inventories	3,111	7,673
Decrease in trade, other receivables and prepayments	9,401	19,818
Decrease in trade and other payables	(5,274)	(12,780)
Decrease in EU ETS intangible assets	479	179
Decrease in provisions	(728)	(1,759)
Adjustment for pension funding	(2,002)	(221)
Utilisation of exceptional provisions	(5,401)	(10,548)
Net cash used in taxation	-	(4)
	28,480	12,536

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives and defined benefit pension schemes, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Group has trade and other receivables and cash that derive directly from its operations.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, liquidity risk, capital risk and credit risk.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks, supported by an Audit Committees of operating subsidiaries that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The Audit Committees provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Group policies and Group risk appetite.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The short-term Borrowings of the Group do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their short tenure.

Where appropriate, the Group manages its interest rate risk by using interest rate swaps in which the Group agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. These swaps are designated to hedge underlying debt obligations (starting 1 October 2015).

The notional amount of the interest rate swaps entered into by the Group are, as at 31 March 2016, was £91,603,000 (2015: £133,065,000 and 2014: £93,076,000) against the long term borrowings. The fixed interest rate to be paid under these contracts ranges between 2.53% to 1.865%, against the variable interest rate payable on borrowings. Refer note 27 for details on swap contracts.

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Group does not expect any material effect on the Group's results arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the respective entities' functional currency).

Those exposures are managed primarily by using natural hedges that arise from offsetting assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies. Where appropriate, the Group manages its foreign currency risk by hedging forecast cash flows for the next 12 months. The nominal value of the Conrtacts ending as on 31 March 2016 is Sell Euro/ Buy GBP £8,016,000 with fixed rate ranging from 1.29807 to 1.31629 (GBP to Euro) and as on 31 March 2015 is Buy USD / sell GBP £17,901,000 with fixed rate ranging from 1.5396 to 1.5421 (GBP to USD)

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective Company's functional currency are as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
United states dollars (USD)	1,493	2,410	(17,237)	(22,578)
Euro	2,076	2,569	(1,594)	(2,109)
Kenyan Shilling	8,472	11,923	(2,156)	(2,534)

The impact of foreign exchange sensitivity, with respect to the monetary assets and liabilities, on Profit for the year is given in the table below:

Impact of foreign exchange sensitivity - loss / (gain)	**2016** **£'000**	**2015** **£'000**
If GBP had strengthened / weakened against USD by 10% for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively	1574 / (1574)	2017 / (2017)
If GBP had strengthened / weakened against Euro by 4% for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively	(19) / 19	(18) / 18
If GBP had strengthened / weakened against Kenya Seillings by 10% for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively	(632) / 632	(939) / 939

Commodity price risk

The Group is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing production of steam and electricity and therefore require a continuous supply of natural gas / HFO. Due to potential volatility in the price of natural gas and HFO, the Group has put in place a risk management strategy whereby the cost of natural gas and HFO are hedged for up to 24 months in advance.

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, a revolving credit facility, over draft facilities and debt factoring. For maturity details of the borrowings, refer note 27.

Based on past performance and current expectations, the Group believes that the Cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and available un-drawn over draft facilities, will satisfy its working capital needs, capital expenditure, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations, through at least the next twelve months

Capital risk

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's strategy remains unchanged from 2015.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings after deducting cash and bank balances) and equity of the Group (comprising issued share capital, reserves and retained earnings).

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter-party, the risk of deterioration of credit-worthiness of the counter-party as well as concentration risks of financial assets, and thereby exposing Group to potential financial losses.

The Trade receivables of Group are typically un-secured and derived from sales made to a large number of independent customers. Credit reference agency Dun & Bradstreet is used to gain ratings and provide a credit recommendation (for European subGroup). If there is no credit rating of the customers available, the Credit Manager reviews the credit-worthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit period provided by the Group to its customers generally ranges from 0-90 days.

The credit risk related to the Trade receivables is mitigated by taking credit insurance / bank guarantee / letter of credit (with apt usance period) - as and where considered necessary, setting appropriate payment terms and credit period, and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers.

As the Revenue / Trade receivables pertaining to any of the single customer do not exceed 10% of Group Revenue, there is no substantial concentration of credit risk.

Group performs on-going credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the credit-worthiness of its customers to which it grants credit in its ordinary course of business. Consequently, if required, Group takes necessary mitigation measures. Further, the allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables.

32 Fair value disclosure

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Group's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial / non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis) and disclosures of fair value in certain cases.

Accordingly, the Group is required to measure certain financial instruments at fair value - at each reporting date on a recurring basis (viz. Derivative financial instruments).

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement' requires the entity to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement).

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to un-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to un-observable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy under IFRS 13 are described below:

Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (un-adjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Inputs reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or the liability, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Un-observable inputs reflecting the Group's own assumptions incorporated in the valuation techniques that are used to determine the fair value. However, these assumptions are required to be consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available.

32 Fair value disclosure (Continued)

The Group recognizes the transfers into / transfers out of the fair-value-hierarchy levels as of the date of the event / change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

The Group's financial instruments consist primarily of Trade and other receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, long-term Borrowings, short-term Borrowings, Trade and other payables, Provisions and Derivative financial instruments. The carrying value of the said financial instruments (excluding Derivative financial instruments) as at the reporting date approximates their fair market value, either due to the relatively short period of time as to the original maturity tenure for these instruments (and hence the impact of discounting being not significant) and / or as they are subject to floating-rate of interest. The fair value of Derivative financial instruments is based on valuations received from the relevant counter-parties (that is, banks / financial and other institutions), thus falls under Level 2 of the Fair value hirarchy.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

33 CONTINGENCIES - GROUP

Kenya Revenue Authority enquiry

The Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) has issued a demand notice to Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited following the KRA audit for the period January 2007 to September 2013. The demand relates to variances between data held by the KRA Customs Department and data held by the company, amounting to $10,260,000 (£7,125,000). Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited has made formal objections and is currently in discussion with the KRA.

In August 2015, KRA has issued a demand of $5,480,000 (£3,386,000) for the penalties and interest on corporate tax during the 2003-2005 deferment periods for construction of PAM plant. The corporate tax for this period demand was settled out of court and KRA indicated that they would not demand resultant interest and penalties. Current KRA demand is towards 45% of the total interest and penalties, waiving 55%. Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited ("TCML") has formally protested the demand on grounds that KRA calculation does not consider the stay-over period where no interest was to accrue on the liability considering TCML has submitted an application for waiver in 2009 and also breach of out of court settlement, hence erroneous. The matter is currently under consideration by the KRA and the Treasury.

Further in August 2015, KRA raised two demands of $540,000 (£375,000) and $660,000 (£458,000) for years 2001 and 2002 respectively. The demand of $540,000 (£375,000) relates to penalty and interest of 2001 year of income. TCML made the application for waiver of these penalties and interest on 15 October 2003 and was acknowledged by the KRA through a letter dated 27 November 2003. TCML has legitimate expectation that the waiver had been accepted considering that there has been no response to date on whether this was considered favourably or otherwise. The demand is also beyond the seven years limit for tax purposes and has been accrued to the current date.

The demand of $660,000 (£458,000) comprises of principal tax, penalty and interest for the 2002 year of income. The primary difference between the KRA and TCML records relate to a VAT refund set off request letter, as available for set off. KRA has argued that the VAT set off was paid as a cash payment to TCML. However, TCML review of its bank statement indicates that no such funds were received. TCML has therefore objected to the demand and availed evidence of the bank statements to support the case.

34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - GROUP

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions between the Group and its related parties are disclosed below:

Trading transactions		**Sales to related parties and joint venture £000's**	**Purchases from related parties and joint venture £000's**	**Amounts owed by by related parties and joint venture £000's**	**Amounts owed to to related parties and joint venture £000's**
Joint venture in which the Group is a venturer					
The Block Salt Company Limited	2016	656	-	75	-
	2015	648	-	53	-
	2014			192	-
Companies which are part of the wider Tata Group					
TCNA (UK) Limited	2016	-	(5,061)	72	(2,921)
Tata Chemicals North America Limited	2016	185	(18,927)	37	(8,264)
	2015	42	(23,331)	84	(8,969)
	2014			141	(11,382)
Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited	2016	-	-	-	(2,000)
	2015	-	-	-	(2,000)
	2014			-	(2,000)
Tata Chemicals International Pte Limited	2016	19,156	(7,277)	618	(5,050)
	2015	17,609	(7,179)	433	(6,490)
Tata Chemicals Limited	2016	583	-	339	-
	2015	2,138	-	1,551	-
	2014			294	-
Tata Steel Limited	2016	45	(50)	27	(16)
	2015	12	-	18	-
	2014			47	-

34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Loans from related parties

		Interest charged by related party in the period £000's	Accrued interest owed to related parties £000's	Amounts owed to related parties £000's
Companies which are part of the wider Tata Group				
Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited	2016	(270)	(2,810)	(4,500)
	2015	(270)	(2,540)	(4,500)
	2014		(2,270)	(4,500)
Bio Energy Venture – 1 (Mauritius) Pvt Ltd	2016	(1,596)	(207)	(62,619)
	2015	(1,478)	(147)	(59,417)
	2014		(108)	(51,537)

Expenses and recharges

		Recharges to related parties and joint venture £000's	Recharges from related parties and joint venture £000's	Amounts owed by by related parties and joint venture £000's	Amounts owed to to related parties and joint venture £000's
Joint venture in which the Group is a venturer					
The Block Salt Company Limited	2016	208	-	-	-
	2015	128	-	-	-
	2014			-	-
Entity with significant influence over the Group					
Tata Chemicals Limited	2016	2	(663)	-	(565)
	2015	-	(534)	-	(1,556)
	2014			-	(1,054)
Services provided to Group					
Tata Communications Limited	2016	-	(57)	-	-
	2015	-	(78)	-	(1)
Services provided to Group					
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	2016	-	42	-	-
	2015	-	(78)	-	(30)
	2014			-	(48)
Trade relationship					
Tata Limited	2016	-	(11)	-	(11)
	2015	-	(7)	-	(7)
	2014			-	(7)
Guarantee commission paid					
Entity with significant influence over the Group					
Tata Chemicals Limited	2016	-	(1,001)	-	(2,756)
	2015	-	(781)	-	(2,222)
	2014			-	(1,702)

34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Ultimate parent

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Tata Chemicals International Pte Limited, a Company incorporated in Singapore.

The ultimate parent Company in the year to 31 March 2016 was Tata Chemicals Limited, a Company incorporated in India. The largest Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that of Tata Chemicals Limited. Copies of the accounts are available from the Company Secretary, Tata Chemicals Limited, Bombay House, Mumbai, India.

Joint venture in which the Group is a venturer

The Group has a 50% interest in The Block Salt Company Limited (2015: 50%, 1 April 2014: 50%)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding trading balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and will be settled in cash. However interest is charged monthly on the loan balance at agreed rate. For the year ended 31 March 2016, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2015 and 2014: £nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Transactions with key management personnel

There were no transactions with key management personnel in the period.

35 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - GROUP

As stated in the accounting policies , these are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Adopted IFRSs.

The accounting policies set out have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at 1 April 2014 (the Group's date of transition).

In preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to Adopted IFRSs has affected the Group's balance sheet and statements of comprehensive income is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

35 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - GROUP (continued)

Reconciliation of equity

		31 March 2015			1 April 2014		
ASSETS	**Note**	**UK GAAP £000's**	**Effects of transition to IFRSs £000's**	**Adopted IFRSs £000's**	**UK GAAP £000's**	**Effects of transition to IFRSs £000's**	**Adopted IFRSs £000's**
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	a)	131,746	(11,858)	119,888	129,498	(12,066)	117,432
Intangible assets	a) & b)	20,932	13,041	33,973	22,294	12,066	34,360
Investment in joint venture		265	-	265	190	-	190
Other receivables		1,858	-	1,858	18,734	-	18,734
Other current financial assets	e)	-	225	225	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	c) & d)	12,595	14,231	26,826	10,967	12,623	23,590
		167,396	15,639	183,035	181,683	12,623	194,306
Current assets							
Inventories		28,429	-	28,429	36,102	-	36,102
Trade and other receivables		45,710	-	45,710	47,768	-	47,768
Prepayments		917	-	917	1,802	-	1,802
Other current financial assets	e)	-	1,214	1,214	-	-	-
Cash and short term deposits		4,438	-	4,438	2,725	-	2,725
		79,494	1,214	80,708	88,397	-	88,397
Total assets		246,890	16,853	263,743	270,080	12,623	282,703
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Share capital		(51,811)	-	(51,811)	(51,811)	-	(51,811)
Other reserves		758	-	758	(18,121)	-	(18,121)
Retained earnings		302,644	(3,137)	299,507	278,352	466	278,818
Equity attributable to owners of the Group		251,591	(3,137)	248,454	208,420	466	208,886
Non-current liabilities							
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		(182,307)	-	(182,307)	(274,280)	-	(274,280)
Other non-current financial liabilities	e)	-	(1,101)	(1,101)	-	(407)	(407)
Provisions	j)	(7,410)	-	(7,410)	(24,300)	5,081	(19,219)
Government grant		(2,230)	-	(2,230)	-	-	-
Deferred consideration		-	-	-	(12,397)	-	(12,397)
Retirement benefit obligations	c) & g)	(63,566)	(10,654)	(74,220)	(53,640)	(9,474)	(63,114)
		(255,513)	(11,755)	(267,268)	(364,617)	(4,800)	(369,417)
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables	f) &h)& i)	(75,819)	4,525	(71,294)	(74,482)	4,532	(69,950)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	h)	(159,264)	(4,500)	(163,764)	(34,546)	(4,500)	(39,046)
Other current financial liabilities	e)	-	(1,986)	(1,986)	-	(3,240)	(3,240)
Deferred revenue		(1,704)	-	(1,704)	-	-	-
Deferred consideration		-	-	-	(2,604)	-	(2,604)
Provisions	j)	(6,181)	-	(6,181)	(2,251)	(5,081)	(7,332)
		(242,968)	(1,961)	(244,929)	(113,883)	(8,289)	(122,172)
Total liabilities		(498,481)	(13,716)	(512,197)	(478,500)	(13,089)	(491,589)
Total Equity and liabilities		(246,890)	(16,853)	(263,743)	(270,080)	(12,623)	(282,703)

35 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - GROUP (continued)

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) for 31 March 2015	Note	UK GAAP £000's	31 March 2015 Effects of transition to IFRSs £000's	Adopted IFRSs £000's
Revenue		233,059	-	233,059
Less: share of joint venture revenue		(618)	-	(618)
Group revenue		232,441	-	232,441
Cost of sales	f) & g)	(177,868)	(722)	(178,590)
Gross profit		54,573	(722)	53,851
Selling and distribution expenses	g)	(47,062)	(20)	(47,082)
Administrative expenses	b) & g)	(23,546)	1,046	(22,500)
Other operating income		14,629	-	14,629
		(55,979)	1,026	(54,953)
Operating loss		(1,406)	304	(1,102)
Finance income	e)	54	2,511	2,565
Finance costs	g)	(15,240)	(1,060)	(16,300)
		(15,186)	1,451	(13,735)
Share of operating profit of joint venture		75	-	75
Exceptional items		653	-	653
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(15,864)	1,755	(14,109)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	d) & g)	498	(259)	239
Group loss for the financial year		(15,366)	1,496	(13,870)

35 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - GROUP (continued)

Reconciliation of other comprehensive income for 31 March 2015

	Note	31 March 2015 UK GAAP £000's	Effects of transition to IFRSs £000's	Adopted IFRSs £000's
Group (loss)/profit for the financial year		(15,366)	1,496	(13,870)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Net losses due to foreign currency translation differences		(18,879)	-	(18,879)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension schemes	g)	(11,183)	2,709	(8,474)
Deferred tax effect of actuarial gains/(losses) on pension schemes	d) & g)	2,257	(602)	1,655
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		(27,805)	2,107	(25,698)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(43,171)	3,603	(39,568)

Note a) Reclassification of mineral rights (2015: £10,181,000 and 2014: £10,263,000) and software (2015: £1,677,000 and 2014: £1,803,000) from tangible fixed assets to intangible fixed assets

Note b) IFRS 1 requires that the UK GAAP carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening balance sheet. Therefore UK GAAP amortisation of £1,183,000 for the year ending 31 March 2015 has been reversed.

Note c) Reclassification of the deferred tax asset in respect of the defined benefit pension schemes (2015: £15,879,000 and 2014: £13,410,000) from retirement benefit obligations to deferred tax assets.

Note d) Following the adjustments described in this section to transition from UK GAAP to IFRS, the tax was recalculated. The total deferred tax asset decreased by £1,648,000 as at 31 March 2015 and £787,000 as at 31 March 2014.

Note e) Under UK GAAP the Group opted not to account for the mark to market valuation of derivatives held. The Group has held gas contracts for difference, HFO contracts for difference, forward exchange contracts and an interest rate swap in the years from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. The mark to market valuations have been accounted for under IFRS as shown in Note 27. The balance sheet impact this is recognition of Other financial assets of £1,439,000 and Other financial liability of £3,087,000 as at 31 March 2015 and recognition of Other financial liability of £3,647,000 as at 31 March 2014.
The movement on fair value of derivatives, reported as finance income, for the year ending 31 March 2015 was £2,511,000.

Note f) Under UK GAAP the Group revalued monetary assets and liabilities at the forward rates locked in by forward exchange contracts. Under IFRS the Group revalues all monetary assets and liabilities at the spot rate. As at 31 March 2015 the Group held forward exchange contracts to cover USD trade payables. The difference in the rates was £519,000 imapcting P&L and Trade payables.

35 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - GROUP (continued)

Note g) A qualified independent actuary recalculated the defined benefit pension scheme numbers under IAS 19. There was no change in the net defined benefit obligation but there were reclassifications between amounts charged to the profit and loss account and to the statement of other comprehensive income. Also, the surplus on the BSRILA sheme has been recognised under IAS 19 (2015: £5,225,000 and 2014: £3,935,000). P&L impact

Note h) A loan from a related party has been reclassified from other payables to interest-bearing loans and borrowings to reflect the true economic substance of the balance amounting £4,500,000.

Note i) Derivatvie fair value included in Trade payables have been reclassed to Other financials liabilities (2015: £544,000 and 2014: £32,000).

Note j) The carbon emmission provision has been reclassified between current and non current amount to £5,081,000 as at 31 March 2016 to reflect the true economic substance.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain IFRS.

a) IFRS 3 Business Combinations has not been applied to acquisitions of subsidiaries, which are considered businesses for IFRS, or of interests in associates and joint ventures that occurred before 1 April 2014. Use of this exemption means that the UK GAAP carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, which are required to be recognised under IFRS, is their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with IFRS. Assets and liabilities that do not qualify for recognition under IFRS are excluded from the opening IFRS statement of financial position. The Group did not recognise or exclude any previously recognised amounts as a result of IFRS recognition requirements.

   IFRS 1 also requires that the UK GAAP carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening IFRS balance sheet (apart from adjustments for goodwill impairment and recognition or derecognition of intangible assets). In accordance with IFRS 1, the Group has tested goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to IFRS. No goodwill impairment was deemed necessary at 1 April 2014.

b) The Group has elected to disclose the following amounts prospectively from the date of transition:

   - the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or defecit in the plan;
   - the experience adjustments arising on the plan liabilities and the plan assets.

Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2014 and at 31 March 2015 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with UK GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from Pensions and other post employment benefits, where application of UK GAAP did not require estimation.

The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with IFRS reflect conditions at 1 April 2014, the date of transition to IFRS and as of 31 March 2015.

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

Assets	**Note**	**2016 $'000**	**2015 $'000**	**2014 $'000**
Non-current assets				
Investments	36	6,000	6,000	6,000
Trade and other receivables	37	-	787	1,314
Other non-current financial asset	39	-	347	-
		6,000	7,134	7,314
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	37	165	69	-
Cash and short term deposits		190	1,113	248
		355	1,182	248
Total assets		6,355	8,316	7,562
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	40	(102,379)	(102,379)	(102,379)
Cash flow hedging reserve		56	-	-
Retained earnings		282,479	276,479	270,592
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		180,156	174,100	168,213
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	39	(181,773)	(178,355)	(129,140)
Other non-current financial liabilities	39	(372)	-	-
		(182,145)	(178,355)	(129,140)
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	38	(3,776)	(3,319)	(1,965)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	39	-	-	(43,825)
Other current financial liabilities	39	(590)	(742)	(845)
		(4,366)	(4,061)	(46,635)
Total Liabilities		(186,511)	(182,416)	(175,775)
Total Equity and liabilities		(6,355)	(8,316)	(7,562)

The accompanying notes are an integrated part of these financial statements.
The financial statements of Homefield Pvt UK Limited, Company registration number 05608419, were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 May 2016.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

John Mulhall
Director

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserve	Total equity
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 April 2014	(102,379)	270,592	-	168,213
Loss for the period	-	5,887	-	5,887
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	5,887	-	5,887
Balance at 31 March 2015	(102,379)	276,479	-	174,100
Loss for the period	-	6,000	-	6,000
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	56	56
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	6,000	56	6,056
Balance at 31 March 2016	(102,379)	282,479	56	180,156

HOMEFIELD PVT UK LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Net cash inflow operating activities	41	536	665
Financing activities			
Interest paid		(2,359)	(2,791)
Proceeds from borrowings		-	1,000
Debt issue costs paid		-	(460)
Issue of preference share		900	2,450
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(1,459)**	**200**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(923)	865
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,113	248
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		190	1,113

36 INVESTMENTS - COMPANY

	Shares in subsidiaries $000's
Cost	
At 1 April 2014, 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016	220,826
Provision for impairment	
At 1 April 2014, 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016	(214,826)
Net book value	
At 31 March 2016	6,000
At 31 March 2015	6,000
At 31 March 2014	6,000

The Company conducts periodic impairment reviews which take place at least annually for each investment held. Following a review at 31 March 2016, the Company concluded that the value of its investment should not be imapired further.

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary undertakings and investment in Joint ventures at 31 March 2016, are set out below:

Homefield 2 UK Limited*	Intermediate holding Company for European sub-group
Tata Chemicals Africa Holdings Limited*	Intermediate holding Company for African sub-group
Brunner Mond Group Limited	Holding Company
Chehsire Salt Holdings Limited	Holding Company
Cheshire Salt Limited	Holding Company
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	Manufacture and sale of soda ash and related products
Winnington CHP Limited	Generation and sale of steam and electricity
British Salt Limited	Manufacture and sale of salt
Brunner Mond Generation Company Limited	Dormant
Brunner Mond Limited	Dormant
Northwich Resource Management Limited	Dormant
Brinefield Storage Limited	Dormant
Cheshire Cavity Storage 2 Limited	Dormant
Cheshire Compressor Limited	Dormant
Irish Feeds Limited	Dormant
New Cheshire Salt Works Limited	Holding Company
Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	Manufacture and sale of soda ash and related products
Tata Chemicals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	Distribution of soda ash and related products
The Block Salt Company Limited**	Manufacture and sale of salt products

* Shares held directly by the Company.

** 50% shareholding by New Cheshire Salt Works Limited

All the above subsidiary undertakings are wholly owned and incorporated in England with the exception of Tata Chemicals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited, which is incorporated in South Africa.

37 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - COMPANY

	2016	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Amounts falling due within one year			
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	165	69	-
	165	69	-
Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	-	787	1,314
	-	787	1,314

38 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES - COMPANY

	2016	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(3,653)	(3,191)	(1,877)
Accruals and deferred income	(123)	(128)	(88)
	(3,776)	(3,319)	(1,965)

39 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - COMPANY

a) Other financial assets	2016	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Interest rate swaps	-	347	-
Total other financial assets (non current)	-	347	-

b) Other financial liabilities	2016	2015	2014
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	(962)	-	-
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Interest rate swaps	-	(742)	(845)
Total other financial assets	(962)	(742)	(845)
Total current	(590)	(742)	(845)
Total non-current	(372)	-	-

39 OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - COMPANY (CONTINUED)

b) Other financial liabilities

Interest-bearing loan and borrowings

	2016	2015	2014
	$000's	**$000's**	**$000's**
Falling due within one year:			
Term loan owed by Homefield Pvt UK Limited	-	-	(44,000)
			175
Total current interest-bearing loan and borrowings	-	-	(43,825)
Falling due after one year:			
Term loan owed by Homefield Pvt UK Limited	(73,000)	(73,000)	(28,000)
Less: unamortised debt issue costs	510	666	207
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	(90,533)	(88,171)	(85,947)
Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	(18,750)	(17,850)	(15,400)
Total non-current interest-bearing loan and borrowings	(181,773)	(178,355)	(129,140)
Total interest-bearing loan and borrowings	(181,773)	(178,355)	(172,965)

For details on the Interest-bearing loans and borrowings of the Company, refer note 27.

c) Hedging activities and derivatives

The Company had various interest rate swap for different loans as explained in note 27. Prior to 1 October 2015 these interest rate swap were not designated as cash flow hedges. The carrying value of these derivatvies as at 31 March 2016 was $nil (2015: liability of $742,000 and asset of $347,000 and 2014: liability of $845,000).

Cash flow hedge

Interest rate Swaps were designated as cash flow hedges from 1 October 2015. The contracts are intended to hedge the volatility of the interest payable on variable interest rate borrowings for a period which matches with the period of borrowing. The terms of the contracts match the terms of the hedged items. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the profit and loss account. The carrying value of these derivatives as at 31 March 2016 was a liability of $962,000 (2015 and 2014: £nil).

40 CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL - COMPANY

The Company has one class of ordinary share with no right to a fixed income.

	2016	2015	2014
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Alloted, called-up and fully paid			
51,811,320 ordinary shares of £1 each	(102,379)	(102,379)	(102,379)

41 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO OPERATING CASH FLOWS- COMPANY

	2016 $000's	2015 $000's
Operating profit	(150)	(137)
Decrease in other receivables and prepayments	693	762
Decrease / increase in other payables	(7)	40
Net cash outflow operating activities	536	665

42 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS- COMPANY

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

		Recharges (from) / to related parties	Interest charged by related party in the period	Accrued interest receivable from related parties	Amounts (owed to) / receivable from related parties
Loans from related parties		$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Entity is part of the larger group	2016	-	(2,362)	(299)	(90,234)
Bio Energy Venture – 1	2015	-	(2,188)	(217)	(87,954)
(Mauritius) Pvt Ltd	2014			(180)	(85,767)
Loans to related parties					
Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited	2016	-	-	99	-
	2015	-	-	86	700
	2014			114	1,200
Guarantee commission paid					
Entity with significant influence over the Group	2016	(463)	-	-	(3,351)
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	2015	(1,010)	-	-	(2,888)
	2014				(1,877)
Expense and recharges					
Tata Chemicals Africa Holdings Limited	2016	-	-	-	(302)
	2015	-	-	-	(302)
Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	2016				
	2015	(5)	-	-	65
	2014	69	-	-	69

43 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - COMPANY

As stated in the accounting policies , these are the Company's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Adopted IFRSs.

The accounting policies set out have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at 1 April 2014 (the Company's date of transition).

In preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to Adopted IFRSs has affected the Company's balance sheet and statements of comprehensive income is set out in the following tables and the notes that acCompany the tables.

43 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION TO IFRS - COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of equity

	Note	31 March 2015 UK GAAP $'000	31 March 2015 Effects of transition to IFRSs $'000	31 March 2015 Adopted IFRSs $'000	1 April 2014 UK GAAP $'000	1 April 2014 Effects of transition to IFRSs $'000	1 April 2014 Adopted IFRSs $'000
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Investments		6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
Trade and other receivables		1,314	-	1,314	787	-	787
Other non-current financial asset	a)	-	-	-	-	347	347
		7,314	-	7,314	6,787	347	7,134
Current assets							
Trade and other receivables		-	-	-	69	-	69
Cash and short term deposits		248	-	248	1,113	-	1,113
		248	-	248	1,182	-	1,182
Total assets		7,562	-	7,562	7,969	347	8,316
Equity and liabilities							
Equity							
Share capital		(102,379)	-	(102,379)	(102,379)	-	(102,379)
Retained earnings	a)	269,747	845	270,592	276,084	395	276,479
		167,368	845	168,213	173,705	395	174,100
Non-current liabilities							
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		(129,140)	-	(129,140)	(178,355)	-	(178,355)
		(129,140)	-	(129,140)	(178,355)	-	(178,355)
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables		(1,965)	-	(1,965)	(3,319)	-	(3,319)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		(43,825)	-	(43,825)	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	a)	-	(845)	(845)	-	(742)	(742)
		(45,790)	(845)	(46,635)	(3,319)	(742)	(4,061)
Total Liabilities		(174,930)	(845)	(175,775)	(181,674)	(742)	(182,416)
Total equity and liabilities		(7,562)	-	(7,562)	(7,969)	(347)	(8,316)

Note a) Under UK GAAP the Company opted not to account for the mark to market valuation of derivatives held. The Company has held interest rate swap during the 2014 and 2015. The market to market valuations have been accounted for under IFRS as shown in Note 39. The movement on fair value of derivatives, reported as finance cost, for the year ending 31 March 2015 was $450,000. The balance sheet impact this is recognition of Other financial liability of $845,000 as at 31 March 2015 and recognition of Other financial asset of $347,000 and Other financial liability of $742,000 as at 31 March 2014.