Finasucre



Annual Report
2009/2010

Summary


7700

Board of Directors

Count Paul Lippens	Chairman
Mr. Olivier Lippens	Managing Director
Count Guillaume d'Arschot Schoonhoven [1]	Director
Baron De Keuleneer [1]	Director
Mrs. Claude Lippens	Director
Mrs. Florence Lippens [1]	Director
Count Maurice Lippens	Director
Mr Yves Boël	Honorary Chairman

[1] members of the audit committee

Statutory Auditor

ERNST & YOUNG Company Auditors SCCRL, represented by Mr. Eric Van Hoof

Macadamia nuts

Report of the Board of Directors

Ladies,
Gentlemen,

It is our pleasure to report to you on our company's activity during our 80th fiscal year, and to submit for your approval - in accordance with the law and with our Articles of Association - the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010, as well as its consolidated statements for the same period.

Presentation of the Finasucre Group

The group produces raw, direct consumption raw, white and refined sugar from cane and beet and markets them to industrial clients and to retail outlets in many different types of packaging. It also manufactures an entire line of caramels and specialities.

It sells renewable energy in the form of electricity; alcohol and molasses; beet pulps and other products used for animal feed.

Through its Galactic subsidiary, Finasucre is a large producer of lactic acid and its derivatives resulting from the fermentation of carbohydrates.

Finasucre is also involved in the engineering and production of equipment for sugar mills.
The group has factories throughout the world: in Belgium, the Netherlands, Congo, Australia and China.

For the year ended 31 March 2010, the group recorded a turnover of € 456 million and net assets of € 367 million. The group employs 3,631 people worldwide on a permanent basis and about 2,200 people during the campaign to produce 971,206 tonnes of sugar.

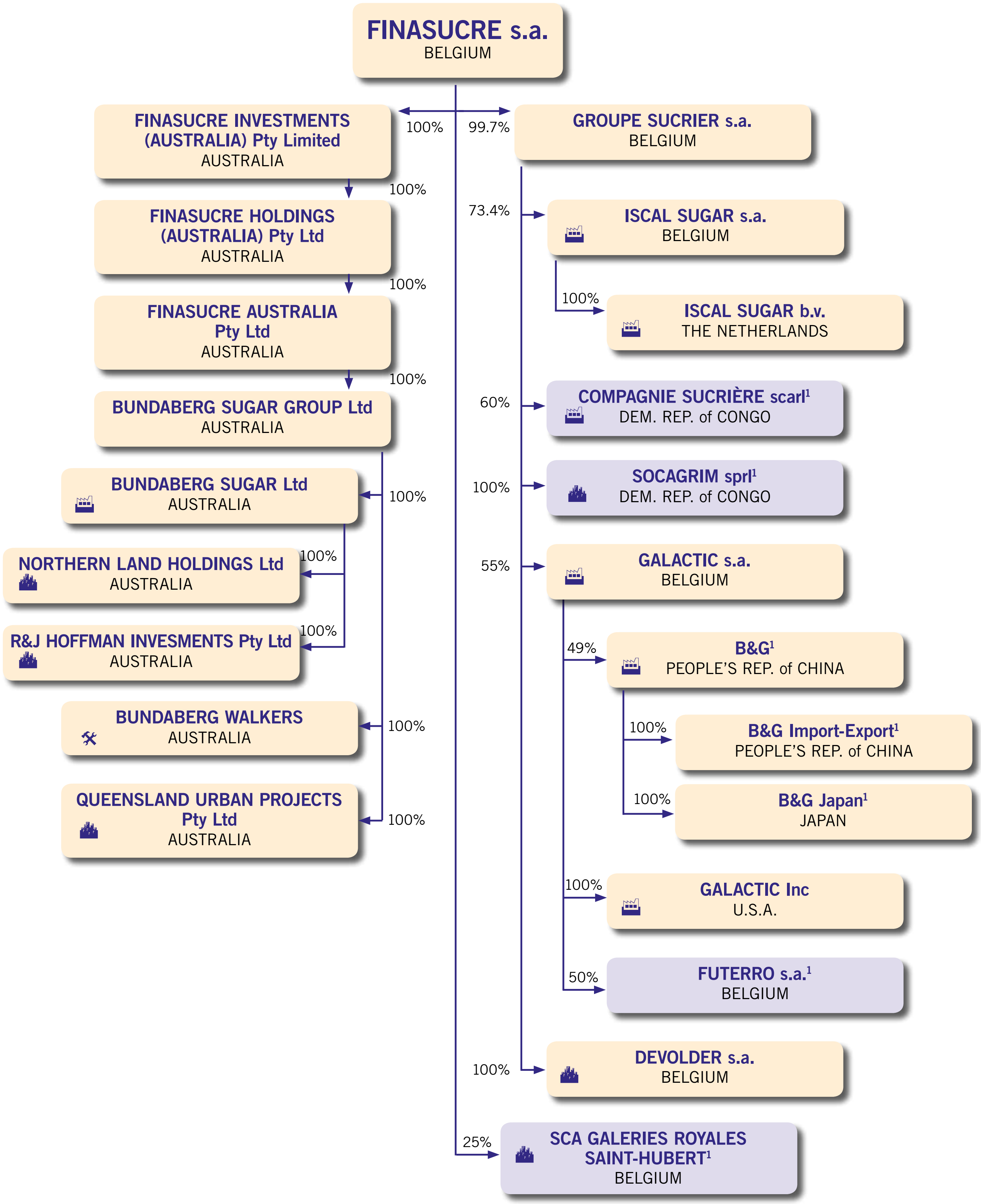
As Finasucre is convinced of the future importance of sugar as a source of renewable energy, it plans to develop this new aspect of the business while continuing to expand current uses of natural sweeteners in all of its markets.

The group operates a concession of 11,698 hectares growing sugar cane in the Democratic Republic of Congo and has 17,400 hectares of arable land in Australia, as well as 4,400 hectares of ground with a development potential. Finasucre wishes to diversify in various real estate sectors.

Significant developments in 2009/2010

- Repurchase by Finasucre, in December 2009, of 20% of its own shares and their immediate cancellation.
- Acquisition of a 25% participation in the Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert in Brussels.
- Record 2009 beet harvest in Belgium.
- The group profits from the major increases in world sugar prices.
- Australia: major hardening of the Australian currency (AUD) compared to the EUR.
- International development of Galactic and inauguration of the pilot for the production of PLA (Poly Lactic Acid).

Consolidation chart for the year end 31 March 2010



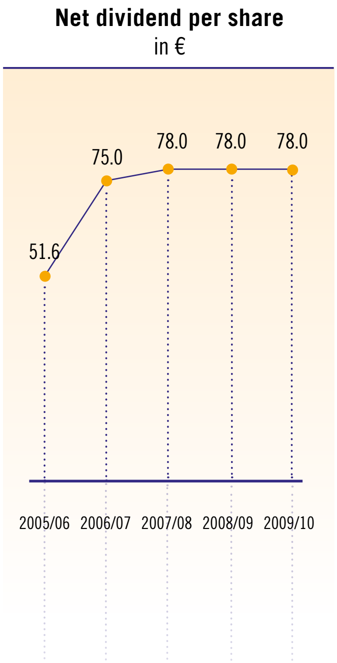
Consolidated companies
Non consolidated companies

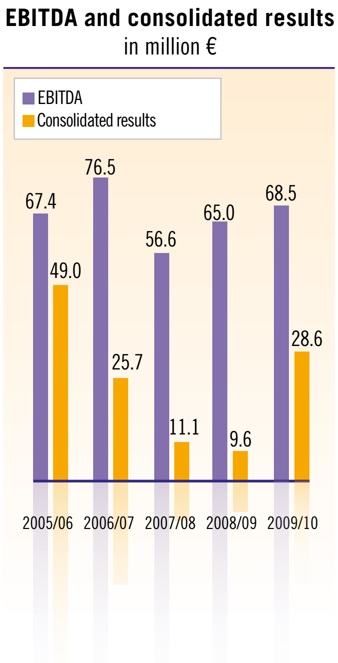
Sugar and by-products
Engineering
Real estate

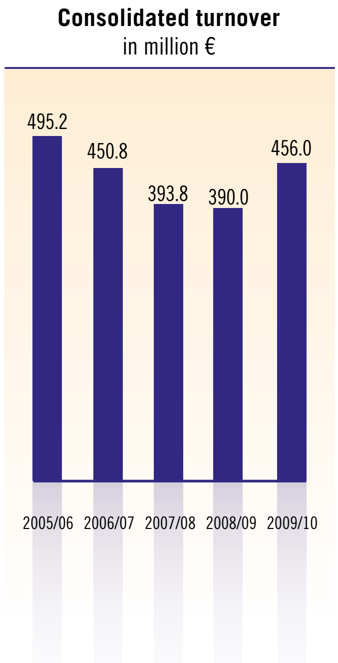
[1] Financial statements as per 31 december 2009

Key figures

in '000 €	CONSOLIDATED GROUP 2009/2010	CONSOLIDATED GROUP 2008/2009	FINASUCRE S.A. 2009/2010	FINASUCRE S.A. 2008/2009
Turnover	**456,011**	389,982	**-**	-
Operating cash flow (EBITDA)	**68,537**	65,014	**-**	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxes	**47,607**	41,006	**14,269**	6,380
Profit (loss) after taxes (share of the Group)	**28,587**	9,644	**-**	-
Shareholders' equity	**366,600**	368,725	**221,182**	289,803
Total assets	**560,263**	584,558	**229,646**	301,183
Net dividend per share (in €)	**-**	-	**78.00**	78.00







Beet

Report on our activities

World Sugar Market (review of the financial year 2009/2010 and outlook for 2010/2011)

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

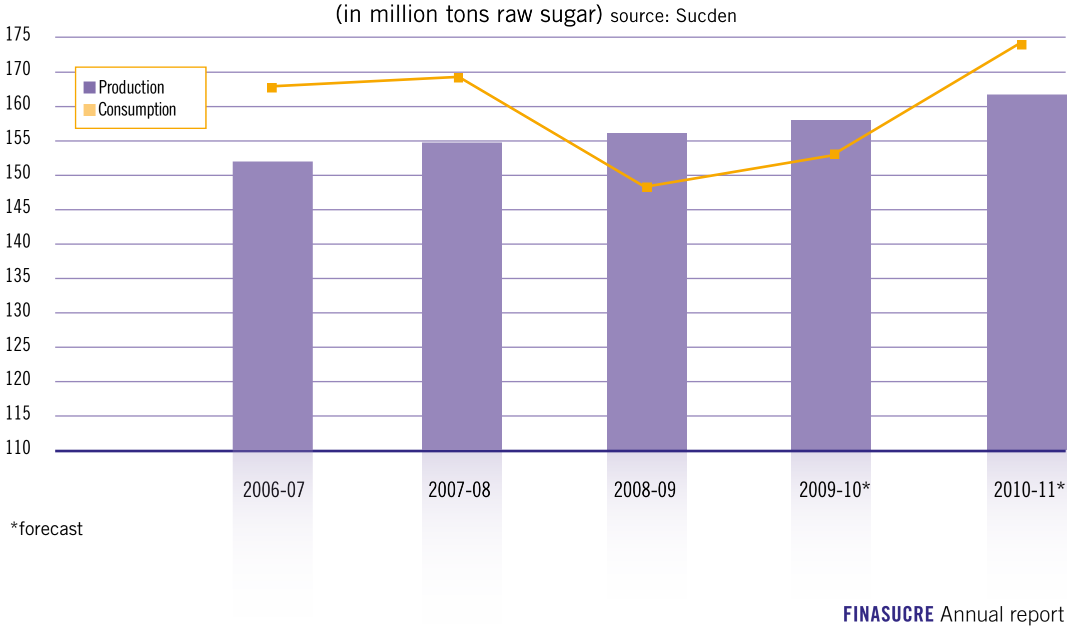
After two consecutive years of surplus, the world sugar market experienced a second year of shortfall. We, at the time, had cited as probable main cause a reduction in production in India, which has been known to be the destabilizing element of the world market for more than a decade.

The Indian sugar industry, because of its political importance, is the subject of very complex regulations which prevent the country stabilizing its production. In recent years, India has followed a cycle of production surplus for two consecutive campaigns followed by a shortfall in production during next two campaigns. Although this "cycle" has now been well assimilated by sugar analysts around the planet, the extent of the movements in the production still remains very difficult to quantify. The very large number of farmers on very small plots of land coupled with the opaqueness of the Indian sugar authorities makes forecasts very difficult. The slightest change in the richness of the cane or the yield per hectare has a very significant impact on the estimates. Furthermore, the experts have not yet agreed on a production estimate for the 2010/2011 campaign, but they are unanimous about the fact that it should see a large rebound.

As for Brazil, it has been consistent and allowed the rest of the world to import its sugar. In the past, the limiting factor for Brazilian industry was its capacity to process the sugar cane, and that it is still evident during this season with particularly unfavourable climatic conditions for the main area of the Central South. These conditions did not allow the whole world shortfall to be made up and that confirms that the world market very strongly depends on Brazil's production to supply itself with sugar. Another finding that is essential at this beginning of the 2010/2011 campaign is that the carry-over of cane from the previous year is enormous, and that under normal weather conditions the country should significantly increase its production. It is to date too difficult to form a precise idea of the size of this increase given the multiple factors (prices, climatic conditions, political decisions concerning ethanol,…) that will influence it in the coming months. However, it can certainly be noted that the quantity of sugar cane is not the limiting factor and that from now on our Brazilian colleagues will be running their factories almost all year round.

Lastly, the rest of the world seems to be insignificant for the balance of the world market compared to that of Brazil and India. The campaigns were disappointing for the other major exporters such as Thailand or Australia, and China did not have a particularly favourable campaign either. In general, all the main importers consumed to the last grain with the aim of postponing the purchase of sugar on the world market in anticipation of better harvests in their country than in the rest of the world.

World production and consumption
(in million tons raw sugar) source: Sucden



*forecast

EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD PRICE

The market, having anticipated a reduction in production in India, pushed the price of sugar upwards at the beginning of the financial year under review. The return of the speculative investment funds on the sugar market is obviously not foreign to this phenomenon, and the news coming from Brazil about the climatic conditions contributed to igniting the price. On the eve of the Indian and European campaigns, the price of sugar had reached 30 cents/pound, i.e. twice as high as at the beginning of the financial year under review.

Unfortunately, the good news did not persist after the end of the year and the profits that had been made for 7-8 months were reduced to nothing in the space of 2 months. Obviously, the prospect for a better 2010/2011 campaign is no stranger to this sudden fall in the world levels, but certain events doubtless contributed to sapping market morale. From this perspective, we can report a better harvest than expected in India, the export of 500,000 tons of sugar from the European Union (which has acquired a structural deficit) and the fact that importing countries delayed their sugar purchases. It must be stated again that the analysts have enormous difficulty in estimating the real level of the stocks of the countries. It is possible that they were underestimated, which could explain this apparent decrease in demand.

World raw sugar market price
(in USD cents / pound) source : QSL

At all events, the world market today is in the neighbourhood of 15 cents/lb, which is the level at which we began the financial year under review. The outlook, as explained above, is not very encouraging and it is probable that the market will fall at least until the world has decided what the 2011/2012 campaign could yield, particularly in India.

Bundaberg Sugar (Australia)

As anticipated last year, Australia stopped its economic slow-down (one cannot speak of a crisis) much more quickly than the other developed countries. China and India are crucial trade partners for the raw materials that Australia exports, and it seems obvious, having studied the economic health of the country, that the slow-down seems to have passed.

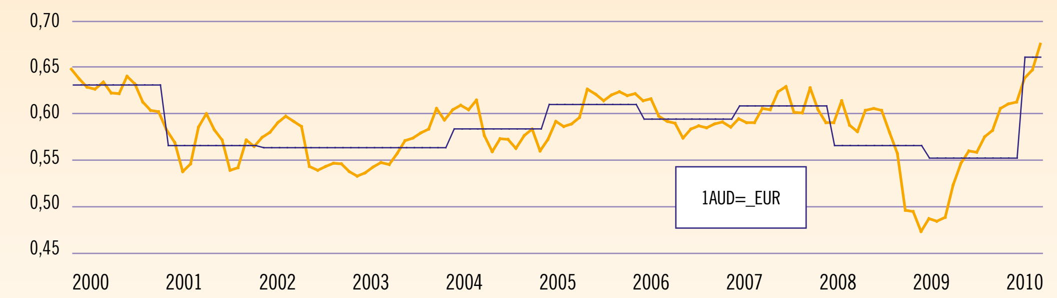
The country will close its second budget with a deficit (AUD 57.1 billion) and the government has submitted to Parliament a third consecutive deficit budget for 2010/2011 of AUD 40.7 billion or 2.9% of its GDP. That means the government envisages returning to balance in 2012/2013 and proposes reducing corporate tax rates for the following financial years. In spite of deficit budgets for two years, the Australian debt has risen to AUD 118.5 billion, i.e. hardly more than 9.2% of GDP. At the same time, the unemployment rate remains extremely low (in the region of 5%) and inflation is well under control (2.9%). In the interests of keeping inflation down, the Australian central bank gradually increased its federal funds rate from 3.25% at the beginning of the financial year under review to 4.50% at the end of the financial year.

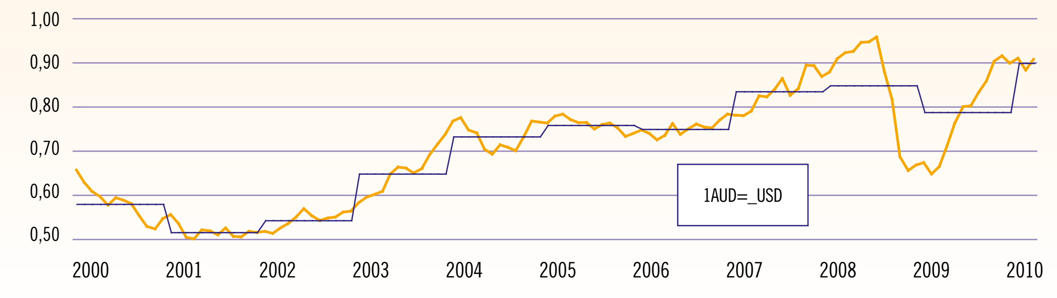
Although Australia has an economic record infinitely better than the other developed countries, the country is not completely exempt from problems. If it is true that companies are doing very well, one probably cannot say as much for the population which seems to suffer more from a strong Australian dollar and rising interest rates. The interest rate for households is null and the rate of debt seems to be becoming problematic.

The Australian dollar (AUD) has progressed compared to the main currencies (USD, EURO) during the financial year under review. The serious deficit problems in the United States and in the European Union weighed on the rates of exchange and it is consequently not surprising to see the AUD appreciating significantly against these currencies.

If the AUD oscillates between 0.85 and 0.90 against USD (0.70 at the beginning of the financial year) the appreciation against the EURO is even more impressive (more than 30% appreciation to 0.68 against 0.52 at the beginning of the financial year).

Australian Dollar exchange rate
(versus USD and EUR
average monthly and annual rates)





Basilisk bridge, Far North Queensland

The future of the Australian dollar seems rather positive with a very solid economy in a world that seems to be coming out of the crisis, but it is not impossible to see the USD appreciating in the months to come, especially if the FED decides to increase its federal funds rate or if China decides to revalue its currency.

CAMPAIGN 2009

The 2009 campaign was marked by particularly lenient weather conditions in North Queensland and in the whole region to a lesser extent. The period remained dry, strongly limiting the stops due to rain and making it possible for the factories to process all the cane towards the end of November, which is a record for earliness. Although this characteristic was very beneficial for the richness of the cane, the yields per hectare were affected by the relative dryness. Consequently, the quantity of canes processed was reduced compared to the preceding campaign, but the impact on the level of sugar produced was also not significant as the summary table below shows.

The “dryness” of the 2009 campaign will have made it possible for Bundaberg Sugar to not only lengthen the period of maintenance of its production equipment, but also for the farmers to plant their sugar cane more quickly than in the past. The absence of cyclones in North Queensland and a normal amount of rainfall, in Bundaberg as in North Queensland, over the last months of the financial year under review should also contribute to a good 2010 campaign.

In spite of the combination of good news for farmers (climate, price level, etc.), it is not certain that the current trend from the last ten years can be reversed. Indeed, more and more farmers are giving up growing cane in favour of other crops, and particularly in the area of Bundaberg. The company is particularly alert to this problem and is actively seeking to secure its cane supply for the future.

The results of Bundaberg Sugar’s 2009/2010 campaign are as follows:

in ‘000 tons

Campaigns	**2009/2010**	2008/2009
Cane crushed	**3,704**	4,145
Cane produced by Bundaberg Sugar	**682**	629
Production of raw sugar	**519**	544
Production of refined sugar	**146**	146

Bundaberg employed 866 people and 444 seasonal workers for the campaign.

For the 2009 season, Bundaberg Sugar continued its trade agreements with QSL. The price of the sugar obtained by QSL for this season was meant to reach AUD 508 per tonne of sugar, compared with AUD 335 the preceding year. A part of the pricing of raw sugar, via forward and futures on sugar, swaps and other mechanisms, was continued within the framework of "Voluntary Marketing Arrangements" established in 2006. From now on farmers can benefit from this type of arrangement within QSL. Bundaberg Sugar hopes to offer these farmers a motivational mechanism.

Bundaberg Sugar, after more than three years spent in discussions with its neighbours in North Queensland with an aim to consolidating industry in the area, has just signed a partnership agreement with Maryborough Sugar Factory Limited (MSF), concerning our three factories (South Johnstone, Babinda and Tableland) as well as theirs (Mulgrave). MSF, a company listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange, officially announced this agreement to the market in April 2010. The partnership will come into effect only at the end of the 2010 campaign, for so far as the contracts are signed. The agreement provides that MSF will pay an amount of AUD 20 million from signing the contracts, to enter for the same amount as Bundaberg Sugar into this partnership. Moreover, MSF has a two-year option to acquire the 50% that they do not yet hold, for an amount of AUD 50 million and has a preferential right on the arable lands of Bundaberg Sugar in North Queensland.

In the area of Bundaberg (South Queensland), the company has launched its investment plan at the factory of Millaquin. It is spread out over three years and envisages a total expenditure of about AUD 40 million. The factory will be able to process 1.5 million tons of sugar cane for the 2012 campaign.

The company initiated an application for a construction permit to build on its ground at Moore Park (in the area of Bundaberg) and at Nambour (on the Sunshine Coast). The process of obtaining construction permits for houses and apartments is however long and tiresome. It also submitted an application for a permit for sand extraction for its site in Whymere Sands.

The consolidated results of the Bundaberg Sugar Group for the financial year closed on 31 March 2010 are a net improvement, reflecting the best prices of sugar obtained on the world market, as the table below indicates.

in '000 AUD

	2009/2010	2008/2009
Turnover	**375,269**	290,708
Operating cash flow	**25,444**	2,246
Depreciation	(9,951)	(8,861)
Financial results from operating activities	(3,055)	(3,215)
Results from hedging activities	29,379	(15,571)
Results before extraordinary items	**41,817**	(25,401)
Extraordinary results	(16,782)	770
Income tax	(6,418)	7,210
Net profit	**18,617**	(17,421)

Groupe Sucrier (Belgium)

During the financial year, Groupe Sucrier increased its participation in Iscal Sugar sa from 71.5 to 73.4% by the repurchase of shares from another shareholder.

Groupe Sucrier closed the financial year with a net profit of € 9 million, compared with € 7.3 million for the preceding period. A proposal will be put to the Annual General Meeting of 23 June 2010 to distribute a total gross dividend of € 8.5 million (compared to € 2.1 million in 2008/2009).

Iscal Sugar (Belgium)

Iscal Sugar is the second largest participant in the Belgian sugar industry

THE 2009 SUGAR CAMPAIGN

The factory at Fontenoy produced only two thirds of the initial Iscal quota. The beet yields were exceptional and the campaign was very long with one harsh winter. Here are the significant figures :

		2009	2008	2007*
Surface	Ha	17,275	17,654	29,023
Yield	T/Ha	75.80	66.85	60.10
Sugar production	T	225,472	194,480	280,989
Campaign length		122	119	96

* last campaign before the surrender of a third of the quota

The second phase of investments in the factory at Fontenoy, to increase its capacity to 12,000 tonnes of beet per day, made it possible to complete this exceptional production in 122 days. A mini 83-day campaign was started on 1 April 2010 to convert the syrups stored at the time of the 2009 campaign into sugars.

The reorganization of the sector made it possible for Iscal to sell its sugars in a sanitised market and with satisfactory commercial margins. The last fall in the European reference price occurred on 1 October 2009. The sugar destocking started last year continued with a positive effect on the operating result.

Iscal realised a sales turnover of € 164 million, a reduction of € 15 million. The operating cash flow is € 42 million (compared with € 55 million in 2008/2009) and the operating profit € 23 million (compared with € 38 million in 2008/2009). 2009/2010 marks the end of the period of reorganization of Iscal, for adapting to its new quota and completing the dismantling of the Moerbeke site. Demolition work at Moerbeke will end in July and it will remain to sanitise the ground before considering the realization of the grounds. After report by the proper authorities of the respect of the obligations of Iscal, the banking guarantee necessary for the payment of the € 53.75 million aid could thus be reduced by 75%. The “Speciality Sugars” division is in the course of moving to the “Initialis” Business Park in Mons, where Iscal has acquired a suitable building. Part of the equipment from the Moerbeke factory has been reinstalled there and production should start this summer.

The net profit is € 14 million (compared with € 23.9 million the past year) and a gross dividend of € 7.3 million was ordered by the Assembly of 22 June 2010.

Compagnie Sucrière (D.R. of Congo)

The start, two years ago, of a depreciation of the Congolese currency was confirmed in 2009, as the following table shows.

	2009	2008	2007
Exchange rate (CDF/USD) (31 December)	903	666	503

Source : Banque Centrale du Congo

The 2009 campaign was completed with a clear improvement in production (84,334 tons of sugar, compared with 71,804 tons in 2008), returning to the level of its best productions of 2005 and 2006.

Kwilu Rum

In 2009, the country suffered from the effects of the worldwide crisis, amplified in an economy whose export earnings are becoming scarce. There is no sign of revival on the horizon for the few companies in the formal sector (approximately 10% of the economy) which bear the majority of the social contributions, tax and special taxation.

Our subsidiary company produced 53,399 hectolitres of ethanol. The local demand was constant and Compagnie Sucrière did not export alcohol to the EU as it was accustomed to doing before. Its finest alcohol is reserved for "Kwilu Rum" which it has just launched on the local market.

As at 31 December 2009, the Compagnie employed 2,272 people (employees and permanent workers), to which 1,516 workers were added to carry out the campaign. The permanent staff members remained stable in comparison with the preceding year, while the seasonal staff increased by 14%.

Our subsidiary closed the financial year with a profit, a clear improvement compared to 2008. A dividend of USD 2,000,000 was ordered.

Galactic (Belgium)

The factory of our subsidiary company produced at full capacity during this year. The sales turnover increased slightly and margins improved. The operating result increased by 45%, in particular thanks to the fall of the prices of the raw materials and energy, but also thanks to the increase in the income from royalties paid by its subsidiary company B&G in China whose production and sales were satisfactory.

Its subsidiary company Galactic Inc in the U.S.A. has redeployed, initially commercially on the North and South American market, having installed a production unit there.

Concretizing its positive results of research, Futerro SA, the Belgian community subsidiary company of Galactic and the Total group, successfully continued the development of its pilot industrial unit to produce PLA (Poly Lactic Acid), a unit that has been just inaugurated.

Galactic closed the financial year with a net profit of € 3 million (compared with € 1.6 million last year) and a dividend of € 1,000,000 will be distributed (compared with that of € 850,000 at the end of 2008/2009).


Futerro, PLA pilot unit

Devolder (Belgium)

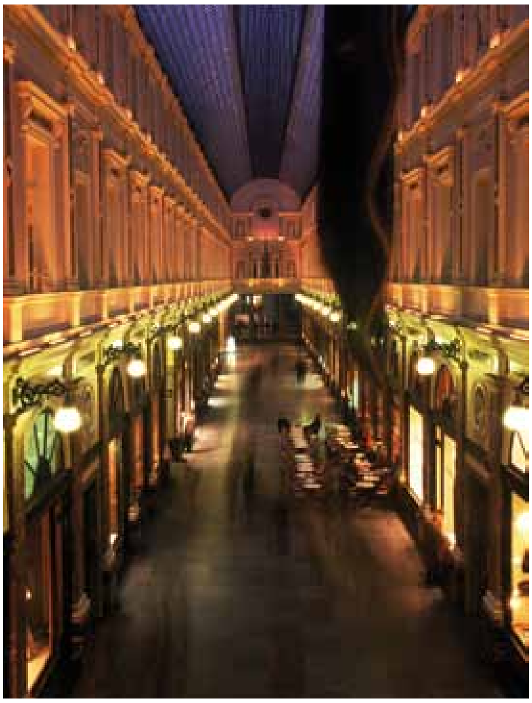
This subsidiary company is exploring the current market possibilities for making an investment in an office building, with a view to leasing it. It closed the financial year with a slight loss.

Socagrim (D.R. of Congo)

Socagrim SPRL, founded during the summer of 2007 to erect a building on its ground at Kinshasa, prefers for the moment to postpone this project again, waiting for favourable economic conditions.

SCA Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert (Belgium)

In February 2010, Finasucre acquired a participation of 25% in Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert sca. This investment, for a total amount of € 9.2 million, was realized to some extent by increasing the capital, by repurchasing existing shares and also in the form of a loan.



Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert

The contribution of Finasucre will make it possible to continue and accelerate the development of this exceptional real estate complex.

This new subsidiary company closed the financial year at 31 December 2009 with a loss of € 0.7 million.

Financial situation

Comments on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

We hereafter comment on the consolidated financial statements of the group as mentioned in Annex A of this report.

The changes to the group's activities and the major events mentioned in this report are reflected in the consolidated financial statements, as well as in the Balance Sheet and in the profit and loss account. The surrender of a third of the Iscal Sugar quota two years ago no longer has any significant effects in the explanation of the variations in the headings of the assessment and the income statement of the financial year closed with respect to the preceding financial year.

The financial data relating to our Australian subsidiary companies are given in Australian dollars (AUD) and are converted into EURO in the group accounts by using the rates stated below.

Exchange rate			average 12 mths		**Exchange rate**			average 12 mths	
	as at 31-03-2010	as at 31-03-2009	1-04-2009 31-03-2010	1-04-2008 31-03-2009		as at 31-03-2010	as at 31-03-2009	1-04-2009 31-03-2010	1-04-2008 31-03-2009
1 AUD = **€**	0.6784	0.5204	0.6001	0.5496	1 AUD = **USD**	0.9144	0.6925	0.8483	0.7811
	+30.4%		**+9.2%**			**+32.0%**		**+8.6%**	

The AUD was very significantly appreciated compared to the EURO but also compared to the USD, the currency in which Bundaberg Sugar concludes the majority of its sale contracts for unrefined cane sugar.

The financial data of our subsidiaries in China and in the USA results from the translation into EURO of their accounting currencies (respectively CNY and USD), the variations of which during the last twelve months are not significant in the consolidated balance sheet and result.

BALANCE

The consolidated balance sheet reflects, through our consolidated subsidiaries, the sugar and derived product activities and research and development in Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, China and the USA during the twelve months of the financial year under review. The comparative figures of the preceding financial year also relate to a twelve-month period.

Our Australian subsidiaries have applied the IFRS principles for four years. Their accounts are consolidated as such at the group level, subject to particular reinstatement, except for those that are significant, which are described more specifically below.

The most significant changes observed in the main headings of the assessment compared to the previous year come above all from the effect of the appreciation of 30.4% of the Australian currency (AUD) compared to the EURO, observed especially during last weeks of the financial year. The total integration of the asset and liability items of our consolidated subsidiary company Finasucre Investments (Australia) Pty Limited, converted into EURO during closure, produces the quasi total of the positive *conversion adjustment* (€ 15 million) included in the consolidated own funds. On the other hand, the weakness of the AUD at 31 March 2009 was the principal explanation for the negative *conversion adjustment* (€ - 29.2 million) recorded last year in the own funds. The appreciation of the AUD from one year to another thus contributed to an increase in the consolidated own funds stocks of the Finasucre group of € 44.1 million.

The comments hereunder underline the most significant variations observed in the main headings of the balance sheet compared to the previous year, after having isolated the *monetary effect* stated above.

Intangible fixed assets (- € 12.2 million): this mainly concerns the final amortization of the balance of the contributions at the FDR corresponding to the surrender of a third of the Iscal Sugar quota two years ago.

Tangible fixed assets (+ € 69.7 million of which € 54.1 million monetary effect): Bundaberg invested the equivalent of its amortization and produces only the monetary effect on this heading. Iscal Sugar completed its investment plan of reinforcement of the capacity at Fontenoy and the Galactic group carried out renovations of equipment, increases in capacity and development of the industrial pilot at Futerro.

Financial assets (+ € 9 million): concerns the participation and the loan of Finasucre in Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert.

Stocks and orders in course of execution) (+ € 4.4 million of which € 9.5 million monetary effect): actually the total level of stocks at Iscal and in the Galactic group is decreasing slightly.

Amounts receivable within one year (- € 36.2 million of which + € 8.3 million monetary effect): is the cashing by Iscal of its credit of € 53 million on the FDR which is the principal explanation of this reduction.

Investments (- € 67 million): the repurchase of its own shares by Finasucre involved a reduction in the cash accounts of € 73 million. On the other hand, the Iscal cash accounts (just like its financial debt) improved thanks to the cashing of the FDR indemnity during the financial year.

Increases in value of re-evaluation (+ € 2.7 million): this is only the monetary effect which produces this positive variation.

Foreign currency translation differences (+ € 44,6 million): see the comment above on this subject.

Subsidies in capital (+ € 4.1 million): Bundaberg Sugar recorded during the financial year under review of subsidies received before.

Provisions for risks and charges (- € 1.3 million): no significant variation in this heading, except the monetary effect.

Amounts payable after more than one year (- € 22.5 million): the financial debts of more than a year of Bundaberg mature within the year and are included in the current financial debts (- € 26.1 million). By contrast, Galactic and its subsidiaries have had recourse to additional medium term credit in order to finance their investments.

Amounts payable within one year (+ € 1.4 million): on the one hand, Iscal Sugar refunded most of its current financial debts but, on the other, Bundaberg saw its increase (+ € 26.1 million). The other items constituting this heading do not call for any special comment.

RESULTS

The consolidated results are outlined below:

in '000 €	2009/2010	2008/2009
Turnover	**456,011**	**389,982**
Operating cash flow	**68,537**	**65,014**
Amortisation of contribution to the RF1* (Iscal Sugar)	(13,004)	(13,004)
Ordinary amortisation	(15,658)	(12,456)
Interest charges of contribution to the RF1* (Iscal Sugar)	(147)	(885)
Financial results	7,879	2,337
Results before extraordinary items	**47,607**	**41,006**
Extraordinary results	(3,056)	(5,499)
Income tax	(9,491)	(17,380)
Net earnings	**35,060**	**18,127**

* European Restructuring Fund

Whereas the monetary effect described earlier has a very significant influence on the variations noted in the level of the headings of the assessment, it is much less marked at the level of the income statement. Indeed, the average appreciation of the AUD compared to the EURO was only 9.2% in 2009/2010 compared to the preceding financial year, so that the total monetary effect is only + € 0.4 million on the net income of the consolidated companies.

Operating income (+ € 66 million): is that of Bundaberg, which benefits from the best world prices, from which this increase mainly comes (+ € 64 million). The sales turnover of Galactic and its subsidiary companies also increases, but that of Iscal decreases (- € 15 million).

Operating cash flow (+ € 3.5 million): that of Bundaberg improves by + € 12.8 million. Galactic and its subsidiary companies also increase while Iscal decreases by - € 13 million. The total operating costs are compared without having to mention the significant variations resulting from quantitative factors or price; the reduction in the reversals of provisions relates to Iscal and is directly related to the reduction in the cost of the personnel.

Results before extraordinary items (+ € 6.6 million): the table above details its principal components. At the end of this financial year, Iscal entirely amortized the contributions to the FDR, which had been activated 4 years ago. Ordinary depreciation increases mainly with the commissioning of new equipment at Iscal and Galactic and its subsidiary companies.

Financial results (+ € 6.6 million): the products of the current assets of Finasucre are clearly decreasing, related to the fall of the yields of the values and deposits and the reduction in its cash accounts because of the repurchase of its own shares. On the other hand, Finasucre recorded a product of € 10 million on the sale of quoted shares and obligations that it held in portfolio. The debt burden has significantly decreased at Iscal, consequence of the cashing of the FDR indemnity, which enabled it to discharge its financial debts. The debt burden of Bundaberg remained at the same level as last year and, in its financial products, it recorded € 4.5 million more than last year on the realization of positions of sale of unrefined cane sugar.

Extraordinary results (+ € 2.4 million): there is no significant variation to raise within this heading, at least for the consolidated companies other than Bundaberg. In the consolidation, one allots to this subsidiary company, which appears in the elements of this heading, the restatements of its accounts held according to Australian IFRS principles to be in conformity with the Belgian accounting rules. It concerns:

- (i) eliminating any future profits on derived products (or forward sales of sugar) while preserving in the accounts the possible future losses on these operations.
- (ii) funding the adequate amount translating the exact commitment at the closing date of the financial year as regards retirement pensions, according to a calculation made by an independent actuary.
- (iii) restating according to Belgian standards, the records of revaluation or reduction of value, if they do not correspond to criteria allowed in Belgium.
- (iv) accounting for the tax impact of these restatements.

These restatements have a total negative effect of € 4.7 million on the net income allotted to Bundaberg in 2009/2010 (compared with a global negative effect of € 1.3 million in 2008/2009).

Taxes: except the non-accounting of deferred taxes carried in the assets of Bundaberg Sugar (not admissible according to Belgian accounting policies), the taxes are globally in line with the nominal rates imposed on the results.

The Notes to the consolidated accounts describe the development of the Group's balance-sheet components and consolidated income statement in greater detail.

Comments on the financial statements of Finasucre S.A. for the year ended 31 March 2010

We hereafter comment on the financial statements of Finasucre S.A. as mentioned in Annex B of this report.

BALANCE

Fixed assets

Financial assets: the participating interests held appear in annexe II of the annual accounts. This heading is increased by the cost of the shares of Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert sca acquired during the financial year, as well as the amount of the loan granted to the latter. A reduction of value was effected on the shares in investment funds in Brazil.

Current assets

Credits of one year or more: this concerns our advance renewable in three months made to Bundaberg Sugar.

Investments: Our current investments are constituted in short-term deposits, of obligations and quoted shares.

Deferred charges and accrued income: These are charges to be carried forward to the following year, particularly interest due on our investments.

Capital and reserves

Capital - Revaluation surplus - Reserves: these headings decreased by € 73.4 million on the occasion of the repurchase by Finasucre of 20,000 of its own shares with their immediate cancellation.

Profit (loss) carried forward: according to the profit appropriation.

Creditors

Amounts payable within one year: Includes tax, wage and Social Security debts, fees due and primarily the proposed profit distribution.

Accrued charges and deferred income: these include interest collected in advance on the government bonds.

INCOME STATEMENT

Charges

Services and other goods: the recourse to legal and financial expertise within the context of the repurchase of own shares and the acquisition of participations mainly explains the increase in our administrative expenditure. The non-periodical remunerations of our directors have remained stable.

Remunerations, Social Security charges and pensions: this concerns the full annual cost of our staff.

Financial charges: these are composed mainly of the cost of hedging on our advance to Bundaberg Sugar. The other charges are mainly commissions on coupon payments and management expenses relating to our investment portfolio in bonds and monetary funds.

Income taxes: this amount corresponds to the estimated tax on the year's profit. It is insignificant as a result of the deduction of notional interest from the taxable base, introduced in tax legislation.

Exceptional charges: a reduction in value of € 1,117 thousands was effected on shares held in a Brazilian company (1.7% of the capital).

Income

Other operating income: this concerns services performed for a subsidiary.

Income from financial fixed assets: we have received, for the financial year 2008/2009, a dividend of € 2,114 thousands from Groupe Sucrier (identical to that of the preceding financial year).

Income from current assets: we received € 2,444 thousands interest on our forward deposits and investments as a slight increase in comparison with the preceding financial year, € 1,318 thousand interest on advances to the subsidiaries and € 166 thousands in dividends on portfolio shares.

Other financial products: this heading essentially includes appreciations made on the transfer of obligations and shares from the cash account portfolio.

Profit for the year after taxes: this takes into account the tax levied in the financial year, taking into account the notional interests according to the tax legislation.

The annex to the financial statements of Finasucre S.A. describes the development of the balance sheet and income statement components in greater detail.

Additional information about the hedging of financial risks

Finasucre has recourse to hedging its exchange risks on its operations in foreign currencies.

Appropriation account, statutory elections

Appropriation account

The year's profit reached € 13,049,536 to which we must add the previous year's retained earnings of € 23,958,659, thereby forming a distributable profit of € 37,008,195 which we propose to distribute as follows:

Gross dividend to 80,000 shares	€ 8,320,000
Retained earnings	€ 28,688,195
TOTAL to be distributed	**€ 37,008,195**

If you approve this distribution proposal, the net dividend, after deduction of a 25% withholding tax, will be € 78.00, unchanged compared to the previous year.

It will be payable as of 30 July 2010, in exchange for coupon no. 85, at the counters of Banque Degroof as well as at our registered office at 40, avenue Herrmann-Debroux, BE-1160 Brussels.

We recall the shareholders that a value of € 73.00 (not subject to withholding tax) was allotted to coupon No. 84 on 14 December 2009, under right of sale not exercised within the context of the repurchasing operation of its own shares carried out by Finasucre. This coupon is cashable after this date at the same counters and the registered office.

Statutory elections

In accordance with the law and the Articles of Association, we ask you to give discharge to the directors and to the auditor for their work over the period ended on 31 March 2010.

The terms of office of Board Members Count Guillaume d'Arschot, Count Maurice Lippens and Count Paul Lippens came to their expiration at the end of the Assembly.

According to rules on age limits that the administrators have fixed, Count Maurice Lippens is not standing for re-election. He has been an administrator of Finasucre since 1972. The members of the board, as well as the company, thank him sincerely for his invaluable collaboration, his opinions and advice to our board of directors during this long period.

Count Guillaume d'Arschot and Count Paul Lippens are standing for election and we propose that you re-elect them for a new term of three years. These terms of office will come to expiration at the end of the Ordinary Assembly of 2013.

Additional information

Risks and uncertainties

In addition to the information given in this report, summarised below are the crucial points describing the risks and uncertainties that could impact our activities:

- Although the restructuring of the European sugar sector has produced the effect counted on for the equilibrium of the annual sugar balance sheet, the activities in Europe will depend on the evolution of the new sugar regime that will fall due in 2014/2015;
- The Australian operations are directly dependent on the evolution of the raw sugar world market, a part of which is the subject of the hedging of margins using financial futures instruments to make purchases/sales;
- Oil price fluctuations have a direct impact on our companies, not only as fuel for the factories, but also on all other aspects of the business (fertilizers, transport, packing material, …); the raw sugar mills mitigate that impact by using bagasse as fuel;
- Our businesses are significantly affected by the evolution of currencies (the AUD/USD for Australia and the EURO/USD and USD/CHN for Galactic);
- Climate vagaries can affect our activities in all countries (frost, cyclones, drought, flood, …).
- Our subsidiaries in Congo are confronted with risks linked to the prevailing political situation.

Environment, personnel, customers

Our group is committed to sound environmental policy in all its operations. It observes the laws and standards in force in the countries in which it operates.

Unfortunately our group has experienced factory closures recently. It has always managed the closure and resultant rationalisation according to the social laws in place at the time, and in a manner which supports social dialogue and a smooth transition process. It is not always possible to prevent social conflict, but every effort is made to minimise disruption.

Our technical staff ensures a proper work safety environment, according to legal requirements in each country.

Desiring to offer our customers the best possible quality, our various businesses achieve the highest possible certification standards.

Other information

- The Board of Directors is not aware of any circumstances or events occurring after the balance sheet's date (other than those described above) that could affect the normal operation of the company's activities.
- The company does not have any branches.
- The company did not carry on any distinct activity as regards Research and Development.
- Pursuant to article 624 of the Companies Code, the Board of Directors announces that, during the financial year under review, the company has made unconditional public offers for the repurchase of a maximum of 20,000 of its own shares (that is to say a maximum of 20% of existing shares), with the right of sale, for a price of € 3,667.52 per share (before the deduction of any withholding tax), at a ratio of 1 share repurchased for 5 existing shares.
  The operation: 1. met *the objective of giving liquidity to the shares and allowing shareholders who wished to sell or to reduce their participation; 2. closed on 4 December 2009 and Finasucre acquired 20.000 of its own shares, either the stated maximum objective, at the price of 3,667.52 € per share, or for a total amount of 73,350,400 €, accounting for 20% of the capital; 3. the 20,000 repurchased shares were immediately cancelled by notarial act of 21 December 2009, noting the corresponding reduction of the capital of 446,400 €, the statutory reserve of 44,640 € and the cancellation of 72,859,360 € of available reserves; and 4. because of this cancellation of the repurchased shares, Finasucre does not hold any of its own shares in portfolio.*
- None of the company's own shares were acquired by the company itself or by any direct subsidiary.
- The Board of Directors states that no decision has been carried out and no operations have been decided that would fall under the application of Article 523 of the Company Code concerning conflicts of interest with directors.
- No special mission was assigned to an auditor during the year.

This management report will be filed in accordance with the law and shall be kept at the registered office.

The Board of Directors
21 June 2010

Consolidated balance sheet (after appropriation) as at 31 March 2010

in 000 €

ASSETS	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
Fixed Assets		**314,004**		**248,247**
I. Formation expenses		-		-
II. Intangible assets		3,538		15,721
III. Consolidation differences *(positive)*		8,475		9,212
IV. Tangible assets		285,860		216,179
A. Land and buildings	157,454		124,545	
B. Plant, machinery and equipment	106,244		78,994	
C. Furniture and vehicles	2,850		2,441	
D. Leasing and other similar rights			1	
E. Other tangible assets	226		235	
F. Assets under construction and advanced payments	19,087		9,963	
V. Financial Assets		16,130		7,135
C. Other financial assets				
1. Shares	13,756		7,025	
2. Amounts receivable and cash guarantees	2,374		110	
Current assets		**246,259**		**336,311**
VI. Amounts receivable after more than one year		2,300		2,372
B. Other amounts receivable	2,300		2,372	
C. Deferred taxes	-		-	
VII. Stocks and contracts in progress				
A. Stocks		70,793		71,382
1. Raw materials and consumables	23,138		22,560	
2. Work in progress	34,757		24,933	
3. Finished goods	12,515		23,172	
4. Advanced payments	192		171	
6. Goods purchased for resale	191		545	
B. Contracts in progress		10,326		5,337
VIII. Amounts receivable within one year		85,399		121,631
A. Trade debtors	76,807		59,511	
B. Other amounts receivable	8,592		62,120	
IX. Investments		63,446		130,477
B. Other investments	63,446		130,477	
X. Cash at bank and in hand		12,890		4,161
XI. Deferred charges and accrued income		1,105		952
TOTAL ASSETS		**560,263**		**584,558**

LIABILITIES	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
Capital and reserves		**366,600**		**368,725**
I. Capital		1,786		2,232
A. Issued capital	1,786		2,232	
III. Revaluation surpluses		12,685		9,968
IV. Consolidated reserves		273,759		326,397
V. Consolidation differences (negative)		56,858		56,858
VI. Translation differences		14,955		(29,179)
VII. Investment grants		6,557		2,449
VIII. Minority interests		31,259		28,786
Provisions, deferred tax and latent taxation liabilities		**16,687**		**18,023**
IX. A. Provisions for liabilities and charges		15,192		16,243
1. Pensions and similar obligations	1,295		1,613	
3. Major repairs and maintenance	366		560	
4. Other liabilities and charges	13,532		14,070	
B. Deferred tax and latent taxation liabilities		1,495		1,780
Creditors		**145,717**		**169,024**
X. Amounts payable after one year		10,827		33,329
A. Financial debts				
3. Leasing and other similar obligations				
4. Credit institutions	8,227		33,147	
5. Other loans	1,150		537	
D. Other debts	1,450		(355)	
XI. Amounts payable within one year		130,450		129,024
A. Current portion of amounts payable after one year	2,547		2,171	
B. Financial debts				
1. Credit institutions	14,000		38,350	
2. Other loans	33,919		11,086	
C. Trade debts				
1. Suppliers	46,710		41,673	
D. Advances received on contracts in progress	11,334		5,414	
E. Amounts payable regarding taxes, remuneration and social security				
1. Taxes	3,406		2,184	
2. Remuneration and social security	7,955		7,389	
F. Other amounts payable	10,579		20,757	
XII. Accrued charges and deferred income		4,440		6,671
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**560,263**		**584,558**

Consolidated income statement as at 31 March 2010

in 000 €

	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
I. Operating income		**460,280**		**385,316**
A. Turnover	456,011		389,982	
B. [increase,(decrease)] in stocks of finished goods, work and contract in progress	(4,370)		(11,995)	
C. Fixed assets - own construction	2,524		1,409	
D. Other operating income	6,115		5,920	
II. Operating charges		**(420,405)**		**(345,763)**
A. Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale				
1. Purchases	254,268		202,604	
2. [(increase), decrease] in stocks	336		(12,363)	
B. Services and other goods	69,833		67,197	
C. Remuneration, social security costs and pensions	62,057		70,035	
D. Depreciation of and other amounts written off formation expenses, intangible and tangible fixed assets	28,662		25,460	
E. [increase, (decrease)] in amounts written of stocks, contracts in progress and trade debtors	(47)		299	
F. [increase, (decrease)] in provisions for liabilities and charges	(1,932)		(13,758)	
G. Other operating charges	7,229		6,289	
H. Operating charges capitalised as reorganisation costs				
III. Operating profit (loss)		**39,875**		**39,554**
IV. Financial income		**22,716**		**14,778**
A. Income from financial fixed assets	1,296		1,289	
B. Income from current assets	3,015		6,890	
C. Other financial income	18,405		6,600	
V. Financial charges		**(14,984)**		**(13,326)**
A. Interest and other debt charges	2,944		5,543	
B. Amounts written down on positive consolidation differences	2,838		3,298	
D. Other financial charges	9,202		4,486	
VI. Profit (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxes		**47,607**		**41,006**

	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
VII. Extraordinary income		**4,348**		**2,963**
A. Write-back of amounts written down on intangible and tangible fixed assets	750		92	
E. Gain on disposal of fixed assets	2,984		2,865	
F. Other extraordinary income	614		6	
VIII. Extraordinary charge		**(7,404)**		**(8,462)**
A. Extraordinary depreciation of and amounts written off formation expenses, intangible and tangible fixed assetss	1,662		-	
C. Amounts written financial fixed assets	2,258		8,061	
D. Provisions for extraordinary liabilities and charges [increase,(decrease)]	-		-	
E. Loss on disposal of fixed assets	107		321	
F. Other extraordinary charges	3,377		80	
IX. Profit (Loss) for the financial period before taxes		**44,552**		**35,507**
X. A. Transfer from deferred tax and latent taxation liabilities		**888**		**3,634**
B. Transfer to deferred tax and latent taxation liabilities		(603)		(7,245)
XI. Income taxes		**(9,777)**		**(13,769)**
A. Income taxes	9,881		13,820	
B. Adjustment of income taxes and write-back of tax provisions	(105)		(52)	
XII. Profit (Loss) for the financial period		**35,060**		**18,127**
XIII. Share in the profit (loss) of the enterprises accounted for using the equity method				
XIV. Consolidated profit (loss)		**35,060**		**18,127**
A. Share of third parties	6,473		8,483	
B. Share of the group	28,587		9,644	

Annex to the consolidated accounts

I. Statement of formation expenses	in '000 €
	Formation expenses
a) Net carrying value as at the end of the preceding period	11
b) Movements of the period	
- Depreciation	(11)
c) Net carrying value as at the end of the period	

II. Statement of intangible assets			in '000 €
	Research and development expenses	Concessions, patents, licences, etc…	Goodwill
a) Acquisition cost			
As at the end of the preceding period	919	54,519	48,658
Movements during the period:			
- Acquisitions, including fixed assets, own production	515	500	-
- Sales and disposals	-	(24)	-
- Translation differences	-	(2)	-
At the end of the period	1,433	54,993	48,658
c) Depreciation and amounts written down			
As at the end of the preceding period	(240)	(39,476)	(48,658)
Movements during the period			
- Recorded	-	(13,173)	-
- Translation differences	-	1	-
At the end of the period	(240)	(52,648)	(48,658)
d) Net carrying value at the end of the period	**1,193**	**2,345**	**-**

III. Statement of tangible fixed assets			in '000 €
	Land and buildings	Plant, machinery and equipment	Furniture and vehicles
a) Acquisition cost			
As at the end of the preceding period	137,881	176,602	9,704
Movements during the period			
- Acquisitions, including fixed assets, own production	3,831	14,268	796
- Sales and disposals	(654)	(550)	(449)
- Transfers from one heading to another	399	9,435	5
- Translation differences	30,449	22,629	1,287
At the end of the period	171,906	222,384	11,343
b) Revaluation surpluses			
As at the end of the preceding period	12,709	8,386	-
Movements during the period			
- Translation differences	3,171	-	-
At the end of the period	15,880	8,386	-
c) Depreciation and amounts written down			
As at the end of the preceding period	(26,045)	(105,994)	(7,264)
Movements during the period			
- Recorded	(3,329)	(12,914)	(796)
- Written back as superfluous		347	393
- Transfers from one heading to another	31	(27)	-
- Translation differences	(989)	(5,939)	(827)
At the end of the period	(30,332)	(124,527)	(8,494)
d) Net carrying value at the end of the period	**157,454**	**106,244**	**2,850**

	Leasing and other similar rights	Other tangible assets	Assets under construction and advanced payments
a) Acquisition cost			
As at the end of the preceding period	27	401	9,963
Movements during the period			
- Acquisitions, including fixed assets, own production	-	1	16,811
- Transfers from one heading to another	(27)	-	(9,843)
- Translation differences	-	-	2,257
At the end of the period	-	402	19,189
c) Depreciation and amounts written down			
As at the end of the preceding period	(26)	(166)	-
Movements during the period			
- Recorded	(1)	(11)	(101)
- Translation differences written back as superfluous	-	-	-
At the end of the period	-	(176)	(101)
d) Net carrying value at the end of the period	**-**	**226**	**19,087**

IV. Statement of financial fixed assets	in '000 €
	Other enterprises
1. Participating interests and shares	
a) Acquisition cost as at the end of the preceding period	11,293
Movements during the period	
- Acquisitions	6,733
- Translation differences	1,557
At the end of the period	19,583
c) Amounts written down as at the end of the preceding period	(4,268)
Movements during the period	
- Recorded	(1,508)
- Translation differences	(51)
At the end of the period	(5,827)
d) Net carrying value at the end of the period	13,756
2. Amounts receivable	
Net carrying value at the end of the preceding period	110
Movements during the period	
- Additions	2,268
- Sales and disposals	(4)
Net carrying value at the end of the period	2,374

V. Statement of enterprises excluded from the consolidation and in which a meaningful interest is held

	Year end	Currency	Shareholder's equity (in '000)	Results (in '000)	% shareholding
Compagnie Sucrière scarl Kwilu-Ngongo (Dem. Rep. of Congo)	31/12/09	CDF	29,996,860	7,476,416	60.00%
Sugar Terminals Limited King George Square Brisbane Qld 4000 (Australia)	30/06/09	AUD	341,923	24,767	4.26%
Buderim Ginger Ltd 50 Pioneer Road Yandina, Queensland 4561 (Australia)	31/12/09	AUD	31,507	-1,715	8.72%
SCA Galeries Royales Saint-Hubert 5, Galerie du Roi 1000 Brussels	31/12/09	EUR	10,439	-672	25.00%
Socagrim sprl Bld du 30 Juin Kinshasa (Dem. Rep. of Congo)	31/12/09	CDF	427,646	-7,571	100.00%

VI.Statement of consolidated reserves and profit carried forward	in '000 €
	Reserves and results brought forward
At the end of the previous financial period	326,397
Cancellation of reserves (repurchase of own shares)	(72,904)
Results of the current period (share of the group)	28,587
Appropriation of result	(8,320)
At the end of the period	273,759

VII. Statement of consolidation differences		in '000 €
	GOODWILL	
	Positive	Negative
Net carrying value at the end of the preceding period	9,212	(56,858)
Movements during the period:		
- arising from an increase of the percentage held	2,101	-
- depreciation	(2,838)	-
Net carrying value at the end of the period	8,475	(56,858)

VIII. Statement of amounts payable			in '000 €
A. Analysis of the amounts originally payable after one year according to their residual term	Amount payable (or the portion thereof) with a residual term of		
	No more than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Financial debts			
1. Subordinated loans	-	-	-
2. Unsubordinated debentures	-	-	-
3. Leasing and other similar obligations	-	-	-
4. Credit institutions	2,547	7,146	1,081
5. Other loans	-	1,150	-
Other amounts payable	-	1,450	-
Total	2,547	9,746	1,081

IX. Result				in '000 €
	Current period		Preceding period	
Net turnover		456,011		389,982
European Union	184,206		200,808	
Australia	215,532		153,152	
Other countries	56,273		36,022	
Workforce recorded in the personnel register				
Total number of personnel at the closing date		1,384		1,408
Personnel charges and pensions		62,057		70,035
Pensions provisions				
Increase (+) ; Decrease (-)	104		(12,998)	
Income taxes				
1. Income taxes of the current period		9,857		13,820
a. Taxes and withholding taxes due or paid	9,614		12,548	
b. Excess of income tax prepayments and withholding taxes capitalised	(1,424)		(238)	
c. Estimated additional charges for income tax	1,667		1,510	
d. Deferred taxes	-		-	
2. Income taxes on previous periods		24		(52)
a. Taxes and withholding taxes due or paid	24		(52)	
3. Deferred taxes				
a. Beneficial deferred taxes		11,251		3,185
Other - Reversal of surplus depreciation	5,495		0	
Notional interests - deferred deduction	5,757		3,185	
b. Deferred tax liabilities		1,495		1,780
Deferred taxes	1,495		1,780	

X. Rights and commitments not reflected in the balance sheet	in '000 €	
	Period as a security for debts and commitments of	
	the enterprise	third parties
A 2. Amounts of real guarantees, given or irrevocably promised by the enterprises included in the consolidation on their own assets		
Pledge on current and other assets:		
- amount of the registration	7,141	-
- other pledged assets	1,700	-
A 5. b) Commitments from transactions:		
- to exchange rates (currencies to be received)	-	-
- to exchange rates (currencies sold to be delivered)	-	-
D. Members of management and employees of group companies benefit from an extra-legal pension scheme. The premiums paid for these group insurance contracts are partially borne by the personnel and partially by the enterprise.		

XI. Relationships with affiliated enterprises but not included in the consolidation		in '000 €
	Affiliated enterprises	linked with participating interests
1. Financial fixed assets:		
- participating interests and shares	333	13,049
2. Amounts payable:		
- within one year	530	-
3. Amounts receivable:		
- within one year	2,092	2,250

XII. Financial relationships with directors or managers	in '000 €
	Period
A. Amounts of direct and indirect remunerations and pensions included in the income statement, to the directors and managers	989
B. Debts with directors and managers	-
C. Fees of the auditor(s)	230
D. Consulting assignments carried out by persons associated with the auditor(s)	21

Consolidation and accounting principles

I. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

All affiliated companies as well as companies linked by participating interests are taken into consideration when drawing up the consolidated accounts. However, the companies meeting one or more of the following criteria could be excluded: (i) too low participating interest; (ii) located in a country with political or monetary instability; (iii) probable break of links with the group; (iv) liquidation, nationalisation or loss of activity; (v) impossibility to exercise power or impossibility to obtain information within a reasonable time or without generating disproportionate expenses.

Accordingly, as the present political situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo renders the continuation of normal economic activities uncertain, the companies located in that country (Compagnie Sucrière scarl and Socagrim sprl) have been excluded from the scope of consolidation. Futerro SA, a Belgian subsidiary in which Galactic SA holds a 50% stake, was also removed from the scope of consolidation. This company was founded during the third quarter of 2007 and its accounts closed at 31 December 2007 are insignificant.

CONSOLIDATION METHODS

• Full consolidation
The full consolidation method is used whenever one of the following two conditions is met: (i) the participating interest of the group in the capital of its subsidiary is more than 50 %; (ii) the group has controlling power in the company, as is the case with the financial holding in B&G in China.
This consolidation method consists of incorporating into the parent company's accounts all assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiary as a substitute for the carrying value of the participating interest therein. It reveals consolidation differences and identifies minority interests. Similarly, the income statement items of the subsidiaries are added to those of the parent company and their results of the year are split into the parent company's share and the share of third parties. Intercompany accounts and operations are eliminated on consolidation.

Proportional integration is selected when a limited number of shareholders are concerned and the controlling power is joint; the participating interest in Futerro in Belgium meets these criteria. In these cases, the parent company incorporates in its accounts, proportionally to the percentage of its participating interest, each element of the assets and liabilities of the net worth of the integrated subsidiary, in substitution for the inventory value of the participating interest. It leads to noting a difference in consolidation. Likewise, the charges and income of the subsidiary are cumulated, proportionally to the percentage of its participating interest, with those of the parent company. Reciprocal accounts and operations are eliminated.

• Equity method
This method is used when the group's interest in the company is more than 20 % but less than 50 %. Assets and liabilities of the company consolidated using the equity method are not incorporated in each section of the consolidated balance sheet, but the account "participating interests" of the consolidating company is adjusted in the consolidated financial statements to take account of the fluctuations of its share in the net assets of the subsidiary. The consolidated income statement records the part of the group in the results realised by the company consolidated using the equity method, instead of the dividends received or the write-offs recorded.

No group interest was included in the consolidation using this method during the year under review or the previous year.

• Consolidation differences
The differences between, on the one hand, the share in the consolidated companies' shareholders' equity on the shares' acquisition date or on a date close to said date, and, on the other, the accounting net value of these interests on the same date are attributed, to the extent possible, to the asset and liability items that have a value superior or inferior to their book value in the subsidiary's accounts.

The remaining difference is posted to the consolidated balance sheet under the item "Positive consolidation differences" or "Negative consolidation differences", which cannot be compensated, except for those that are associated with the same subsidiary. "Positive consolidation differences" are depreciated over 5 years in the consolidated profit and loss account. Additional one-time depreciations are booked if, as a result of changes in economic circumstances, there is no longer any economic justification for keeping them at this value in the consolidated balance sheet.

• Foreign currency translation differences
The accounts of foreign companies included in the consolidation are translated into EURO at the exchange rate in force at 31 March for all balance sheet items and at the average rate in force during the financial year for all income statement items. In the specific case of B&G in China, which closes its financial year on 31 December, it is the exchange rates on this date that are used as well as the average price of the financial year for all its results items.

The exchange differences on foreign currency translation are recorded in the balance sheet under liabilities in the section "Foreign currency translation differences". They include the following two items: (i) exchange rate differences on equity, equalling the difference between the historical rate and the closing rate and (ii) exchange differences on results, equalling the difference between the average rate and the closing rate of the period.

• Valuation rules
The valuation rules used for the preparation of the consolidated accounts are the same as those applied to the annual statutory accounts. The rules applied by B&G and by Galactic Inc do not diverge significantly from those of the parent company, and no adjustment is justified.

For foreign subsidiaries, the necessary reclassifications and retreatments have been performed.

The consolidated financial statements of Finasucre Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd have been prepared for four years in accordance with Australian generally accepted accounting principles and valuation rules (AIFRS). They have not been adjusted with a view to their integration in the consolidated accounts of the Finasucre group.

The major part of the accounting principles and evaluation rules applied are compatible with the evaluation rules applied in the other companies of the Finasucre group, and any divergences that could have a significant impact on the interpretation of the consolidated accounts of the group are mentioned case by case below:

- according to the AIFRS principles, FIA recognises in the balance sheet the difference between the actuarial value of its pension obligations and the market value of the financial assets intended to cover them. The variation of this difference from one financial year to the next is partially taken up in equity capital. For the needs of the consolidated accounts of the Finasucre group, this evaluation rule, which is not incompatible with the Belgian rules, has been maintained, with the exception of the fact that the variation from one financial year to the next is recorded in the profit and loss account;
- FIA conducted forward sales of its future production. In AIFRS, their classification as hedging operations was not selected in such a way that the market value of these derivatives was recorded in the profit and loss account of FIA. For the needs of the consolidated accounts of the Finasucre group, the classification of hedging operations was chosen in such a way that the market value of these derivatives was not recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account;
- when FIA presents in its accounts a net asset position concerning deferred taxes, these, for the needs of the consolidated account of the Finasucre group and in conformity with the Belgian accounting rules, are restated by the profit and loss account.

• Elimination of internal operations
Intra-group operations affecting assets and liabilities, such as financial fixed assets, payables and receivables, as well as the income statement, such as interests, charges and income, are eliminated in the full and proportional consolidations. Dividends received from consolidated companies using the equity method are eliminated and replaced by our share in the result.

In the particular case of B&G in China, closing its accounts on 31 December, the elimination of internal transactions with companies of the consolidation perimeter has been done for the smallest amount appearing in the balance sheet and income statement items of the companies in internal relationships for each balance sheet and income statement item balance.

• Accounting period of reference
For companies included in the consolidation, the date of closure of the accounts is 31 March 2010, except for B&G in China, which closes on 31 December.
The consolidated income statement shows twelve months of activity for all companies included in the consolidation as well as the comparative figures of the previous year.

II. STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

(in accordance with the full consolidation method)

Company	Registered address and National number	% Interest	% Control
FINASUCRE S.A.	Av.Herrmann-Debroux, 40-42 BE-1160 Brussels - Belgium Nat Nr 0403 219 201	Mother-company	-
GROUPE SUCRIER S.A.	Chaussée de la Sucrerie, 1 BE-7643 Fontenoy - Belgium Nat Nr 0402 802 594	99.72%	99.72%
FINASUCRE INVESTMENTS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 23 062 315 593	100%	100%
FINASUCRE HOLDINGS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 16 011 060 727	100%	100%
FINASUCRE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 73 011 060 530	100%	100%
BUNDABERG SUGAR GROUP LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 75 009 658 164	100%	100%
BBS FINANCE LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 44 062 234 682	100%	100%
QUEENSLAND URBAN PROJECTS PTY LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 28 061 990 449	100%	100%
BUNDABERG FOUNDRY ENGINEERS LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 49 009 696 128	100%	100%
BUNDABERG SUGAR LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 24 077 102 526	100%	100%
BBS SUBSIDIARY PTY LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 25 078 974 991	100%	100%
NORTHERN LAND HOLDINGS LTD	Bundaberg (Queensland) - Australia ABN 33 009 657 112	100%	100%
ISCAL SUGAR S.A. / N.V.	Chaussée de la Sucrerie, 1 BE-7643 Fontenoy - Belgium Nat Nr 0861 251 419	73.19%	73.4%
ISCAL SUGAR B.V.	Zuiveringweg, 14 NL-8243 PZ Lelystad – The Netherlands	73.19%	100%
DEVOLDER S.A.	Av.Herrmann-Debroux, 40-42 BE-1160 Brussels - Belgium Nat Nr 0422 175 969	99.72%	100%
GALACTIC S.A.	Place d'Escanaffles, 23 BE-7760 Escanaffles - Belgium Nat Nr 0408 321 795	54.85%	55%
GALACTIC INCORPORATED	West Silver Spring Drive 2700 53209 Milwaukee – United States	54.85%	55%
FUTERRO S.A.	Place d'Escanaffles, 23 BE-7760 Escanaffles - Belgium Nat Nr 0892.199.070	54.85%	50%
B&G (CONSOLIDATED WITH B&G IMPORT-EXPORT AND B&G JAPAN)	Daqing road 73 233010 Bengbu – China	48.87%	60%

III. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

ASSETS

1. **Valuation rule valid for all fixed assets (excluding financial fixed assets)**
   Fixed assets are valued at their acquisition value, which corresponds either to the acquisition price (including accessory costs), or to the cost price, or to their incorporation value.

2. **Start-up expenses**
   These are depreciated over 5 years.

3. **Intangible fixed assets**
   Intangible fixed assets whose use is limited in time are depreciated over their lifetime or probable use, which cannot exceed 5 years.

   To the extent possible, merger goodwill is allocated to any under-valuations of assets; the balance is depreciated over no more than 5 years, based on probable economic lifetime.

4. **Tangible fixed asset**s
   Tangible fixed assets whose use is limited in time are depreciated as of their acquisition or commissioning date.

   The annual depreciation rates are calculated using the straight-line method or on a degressive basis, depending on the lifetime of the investments as defined below:

- Industrial buildings:	20 years
- Operating equipment:	10 years
- Tools:	3 years
- Movable objects:	10 years
- Office furniture:	5 years
- Computer equipment:	4 years
- Rolling stock:	5 years

   Bundaberg Sugar's industrial buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method, based on the economic lifetime (40 to 67 years). Its industrial equipment and facilities are depreciated using the straight-line method, based on an economic lifetime of 5 to 40 years.

   Tangible fixed assets, the estimated economic lifetime of which is not limited, are subject to value adjustments in case of long-lasting value decrease or depreciation.

   Additional, one-time or accelerated depreciations can be applied based on tax provisions or due to changes in economic or technological circumstances.

5. **Financial fixed assets**
   Participations, shares and participating interests are valued at their acquisition cost, excluding accessory costs. Write-downs are booked when the estimated value of a share is below inventory value, provided that the loss of value observed is of a lasting nature.
   When financial fixed assets show a lasting and unquestionable surplus as compared to the initial book value, a revaluation can be performed.

6. **Amounts receivable**
   Receivables are recorded at nominal value or acquisition cost. Receivables in foreign currency are recorded in EURO at the rate in force on the day of the transaction and revalued at the closing rate at year-end. Write-offs are recorded if the collectability at due-date is partially or completely uncertain or hazardous.

7. **Stocks**
   A. Cane still growing in the fields
   Costs incurred by Bundaberg Sugar for the agricultural production of sugar cane are recorded in inventories from the moment of the last harvest until the balance sheet date. They are recorded under consumption in the following financial year based on the tonnage harvested.

B. Goods, raw materials, consumable products and supplies

Those goods are valued at the lower of either acquisition cost according to the weighted average prices method or market value at closing date. Spare parts or slow moving parts are systematically written off.

Write-downs are booked on obsolete stocks or on slow moving stocks.

C. Work in progress and finished goods

The products are generally valued based on the "direct costing" method.

a) Crystallised sugar
This product is valued in accordance with the "direct costing" method which includes the following production costs: raw materials, consumable goods, and direct production cost, less the value of the sub-products (foam, pulps and molasses).

Those of Bundaberg Sugar include raw materials, consumption materials, direct manufacturing costs, and fixed manufacturing costs.

b) Gross sugar and syrup
These products are assigned a value based on the white content as per European regulations and the cost price of crystallised sugar.

c) Pulp, molasses and other by-products are valued at market price.

d) Lactic acid is valued at the lower of "full costing" price or realisation price. Work in progress is valued at the average sales price of the period.

e) Orders and Contracts in progress are valued at cost, increased by a percentage of profit considered as earned at balance sheet date (based on an individual rate of completion of at least 70%). Costs comprise all direct costs and a percentage of overhead expenses charged individually to each contract.
If the costs incurred for a contract in progress exceed the expected income, the exceeding portion is immediately recorded as a charge.

8. Investments and cash at bank and in hand

Assets are recorded at their nominal value and investments are recorded in the balance sheet as assets at acquisition cost, excluding accessory costs. At year-end, a write-off is recorded if the realisable value is lower than acquisition cost.

9. Deferred charges and accrued income

Expenses incurred during the period but relating partially or totally to a following financial year are valued in accordance with the pro rata rule.

Income or part of income, the collection of which will only take place in a future period but relating to the period in question, are valued at the pro rata amount related to the said period.

LIABILITIES

10. Investment grants

Investment grants are progressively reduced, in proportion to the depreciation of the fixed assets for which the grants were obtained.

11. Provisions for liabilities and charges

At year-end, the Boards examine the advisability of setting up provisions to cover the risks or losses arisen during the period.

Deferred taxes and latent tax assets and liabilities are posted at Bundaberg Sugar according to the new IFRS accounting standards. The effects on the Group's consolidated income statement resulting from this first application have been isolated from the corresponding items in order to show the impact thereof and to enable comparison with the previous financial years' results.

12. Amounts payable after more than one year

Those debts are recorded at their nominal value. A value adjustment must be booked if the estimated value of the debt at the end of the year exceeds book value.

13. Amounts payable within one year

Those debts are recorded at their nominal value. A value adjustment must be booked if the estimated value of the debt at year-end is above the book value. Provisions are recorded for tax and social charges related to the period. Vacation pay accruals are computed in accordance with fiscal rules. The provisions are regularly reviewed and reversed when they became obsolete.

14. Accrued charges and deferred income

Charges or parts of charges relating to the period but which will only be paid in a later period, are valued on the basis of the amount related to the period. Income received during the period but relating partially or totally to a future period is also valued based on the amount considered income from a future period. Income with uncertain collectability is also recorded in that section.

15. Turnover

The net turnover recorded by Bundaberg Sugar on the sale of raw sugar is based on the "pool price" applicable per ton of sugar, estimated by Queensland Sugar Limited, the official organisation authorised to carry out the Australian exports of raw sugar. Any adjustment between this price and the final sales price is booked in the following financial year.

16. Extra-legal pension scheme

a) Apart from the legal pension schemes, certain group companies have adopted a complementary pension scheme in favour of their management and certain categories of employees. For that purpose, group insurance contracts have been subscribed, the premiums of which are covered by contributions by the persons insured and by the employer.

b) Bundaberg Sugar sets up provisions for the pension rights of its personnel. Those provisions are reviewed annually in order to be able to meet future estimated pension costs, based on the future level of remunerations and length of service of the entitled personnel, calculated at balance sheet date as per present interest rates applicable following the presumed due dates.

17. Deviations from the valuation rules

a) The receivable from the State of Congo (ex-Zaire), amounting to € 2.3 million (section V of the balance sheet) results from a handover agreement of 60 % of the shares of COMPAGNIE SUCRIÈRE SCARL, signed in 1977. It is still considered as 100 % collectible, but it is impossible to foresee a precise date.

b) As a consequence of the merger in 1989 between SOGESUCRE S.A., SUIKERFABRIEKEN VAN VLANDEREN N.V. and FABRIQUE DE SUCRE DE FRASNES-LEZ-BUISSENAL S.A. with a view to creating GROUPE SUCRIER S.A., and as a consequence of the acquisition of DEVOLDER S.A. in 1989 and the demerger effective 1 September 1993 of ADVANCED TECHNICS COMPANY S.A. to create BRUSSELS BIOTECH S.A., not all of the depreciations have been recorded in accordance with the depreciation rates indicated above. Fixed assets of those companies acquired before those dates of merger or demerger, have been depreciated at rates sometimes different from those mentioned above.

c) In accordance with tax provisions, the assets contributed to the company in 2003 by GROUPE SUCRIER S.A. to ISCAL SUGAR S.A. or resulting from merger in 2003 between the latter and SUCRERIE DE FONTENOY S.A. and SUIKERFABRIEK VAN VEURNE N.V. continue to be depreciated based on their original valuation rules.

Statutory auditor's report to the General Meeting of shareholders of Finasucre sa on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 march 2010

Free translation from the signed French original

In accordance with the legal requirements, we report to you on the performance of our mandate of statutory auditor. This report contains our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as well as the required additional comments.

Unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Finasucre SA and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as 'the Group") for the year ended 31 March 2010, prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium, which show a consolidated balance sheet total of € 560.263 thousands and a consolidated for the year share of the Group, of € 28.587 thousands.

Responsibility of the board of directors for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the statutory auditor

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the legal requirements and the auditing standards applicable in Belgium, as issued by the Institute of Registered Auditors *(Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises/Instituut van de Bedrijfsrevisoren).* Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

In accordance with these standards, we have performed procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, we have considered internal control relevant to the Group's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control. We have evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Group and the presentation of the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole. Finally, we have obtained from the board of directors and the Group's officials the explanations and information necessary for executing our audit procedures. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and the results of its operations in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium.

Additional comments

The preparation and the assessment of the information that should be included in the directors' report on the consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the board of directors.

Our responsibility is to include in our report the following additional comments, which do not modify the scope of our opinion on the consolidated financial statements:

- The directors' report on the consolidated financial statements deals with the information required by law and is consistent with the consolidated financial statements. We are, however, unable to comment on the description of the principal risks and uncertainties which the entities included in the consolidation are facing, and on their financial situation, their foreseeable evolution or the significant influence of certain facts on their future development. We can nevertheless confirm that the matters disclosed do not present any obvious inconsistencies with the information that we became aware of during the performance of our mandate.

Diegem, 30 June 2010
Ernst & Young Reviseurs d'Entreprises SCCRL
Statutory auditor
represented by Eric Van Hoof, Partner

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2010

in 000 €

ASSETS	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
Fixed assets		**157,557**		**149,471**
Financial fixed assets		157,557		149,471
Affiliated enterprises				
Participating interests	148,014		148,014	
Other enterprises linked by participating interests				
Participating interests	6,953			
Amounts receivable	2,250			
Other financial assets				
Shares	340		1,457	
Current assets		**72,089**		**151,712**
Amounts receivable within one year		28,939		35,233
Other amounts receivable	28,939		35,233	
Current investments		42,007		115,904
Other investments	42,007		115,904	
Cash at bank and in hand		901		235
Deferred charges and accrued income		241		340
TOTAL ASSETS		**229,646**		**301,183**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
Equity		**221,182**		**289,803**
Capital		1,786		2,232
Issued capital	1,786		2,232	
Revaluation surpluses		10		10
Reserves		190,698		263,602
Legal reserve	179		223	
Reserves not available				
Other	27		27	
Untaxed reserves	3,352		3,352	
Available reserves	187,141		260,000	
Accumulated profits (losses)		28,688		23,959
Amounts payable		**8,463**		**11,380**
Amounts payable within one year		8,463		10,597
Taxes, remuneration and social security				
Taxes				
Remuneration and social security	13		8	
Other amounts payable	8,450		10,589	
Deferred charges and accrued income				783
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**229,646**		**301,183**

Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2010

in 000 €

	31-03-2010		31-03-2009	
Operating income		**39**		**35**
Other operating income	39		35	
Operating charges		**(692)**		**(465)**
Services and other goods	616		383	
Remuneration, social security costs and pensions	75		81	
Other operating charges	1		1	
Provisions for risks and charges:				
[appropriation,(uses and write-backs)]				
Operating profit (Loss)		**(653)**		**(430)**
Financial income		**16,136**		**8,646**
Income from financial fixed assets	2,114		2,114	
Income from current assets	3,928		6,532	
Other financial income	10,094			
Financial charges		**(1,214)**		**(1,835)**
Other financial charges	1,214		1,835	
Gain (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxes		**14,269**		**6,380**
Extraordinary income		**-**		**-**
Extraordinary charges		**(1,117)**		**-**
Reductions of value on financial assets	(1,117)			
Gain (Loss) before taxes		**13,153**		**6,380**
Income taxes		**(103)**		**(26)**
Income taxes	(103)		(26)	
Gain (Loss) of the period		**13,050**		6,354

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT				
Profit to be appropriated		**37,008**		**34,359**
Gain to be appropriated	13,050		6,354	
Profit brought forward	23,959		28,004	
Transfers to capital and reserves		**-**		
Result to be carried forward		**(28,688)**		**(23,959)**
Profit to be carried forward	28,688		23,959	
Profit to be distributed		**(8,320)**		**(10,400)**
Dividends	8,320		10,400	

Annex to the financial statements and accounting principles

C 5.4. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

in '000 €

	Period	Preceding period
Affiliated enterprises - Participating interests and shares		
Acquisition value as at the end of the period	148,342	148,342
Movements during the period:		
Acquisitions	-	-
At the end of the period	148,342	148,342
Revaluation gains at the end of the period	11	11
Movements during the period:		
At the end of the period	11	11
Amounts written down at the end of the period	(339)	(339)
Movements during the period:		
At the end of the period	(339)	(339)
Net book value at the end of the period	148,014	148,014
Enterprises linked by a participating interest - Participating interests and shares		
Acquisition value at the end of the period	-	-
Movements during the period:		
Acquisitions	6,953	
At the end of the period	6,953	
Net book value at the end of the period	6,953	-
Enterprises linked by a participating interest - Participating interests and shares		
Acquisition value at the end of the period	1,457	1,457
Movements during the period:		
Acquisitions	-	-
At the end of the period	1,457	1,457
Amounts written down as at the end of the period	-	-
Movements during the period:		
Recorded	(1,117)	-
At the end of the period	(1,117)	-
Net book value at the end of the period	340	1,457

C 5.5.1 PARTICIPATING INTERESTS AND OTHER RIGHTS IN OTHER ENTERPRISES

Name of the registered office and for enterprise governed by Belgian law the VAT or national number and registered office	Rights held by			Information from the most recent period available			
	The enterprise directly		Subsi-diaries	Annual account as at	Cur-rency	Capital and reserves	Net result
	Number	%	%			('000)	('000)
Groupe Sucrier S.A. Chaussée de la Sucrerie 1 BE-7643 Fontenoy Belgium Nat Nr 0402802594	2,113,551	99.73	-	31/03/2010	€	47,970	9,405
Finasucre Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd ABN 75 009 658 164 PO Box 500 4670 Brisbane - Australia	122,833,643	100.00	-	31/03/2010	AUD	260,757	-
Devolder S.A. Avenue Herrmann-Debroux 40-42 BE-1160 Brussels Belgium Nat Nr 0422175969	1	0.02	99,98	31/03/2010	€	1,146	(6)
Socagrim S.P.R.L. NRC Kinshase/Gombe 1556/M Kinshasa Dem. Rep. of Congo	21	0.05	99,95	31/12/2009	CDF	427,646	(7,571)

C 5.6 OTHER INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, ALLOCATION DEFERRED CHARGES AND ACCRUED INCOME

in '000 €

	Period	Preceding period
Current investments		
Shares		-
Book value increased with the uncalled amount	17,057	7,698
Fixed income securities	22,700	55,156
Fixed income securities issued by credit institutions	-	-
Term accounts with credits institutions	2,250	53,050
With residual term or notice of withdrawal:		
up to one month	2,250	1,850
between one month and one year	-	51,200
Other investments not mentioned above	-	-
Deferred charges and accrued income		
Charges brought forward to the next period	40	38
Interest receivable	201	302

C 5.7 STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

in '000 €

	Period	Preceding period
Statement of capital		
Social capital		
Issued capital at rhe end of the period	-	2,232
Issued capital at the end of the period	1,786	

	Amounts	Number of shares
Changes during the financial year		
Repurchase of own shares	(446)	20,000
Structure of the capital		
Different categories of shares		
Shares without nominal value	1,786	80,000
Registered	-	46,652
Bearer	-	33,348
Structure of shareholdings of the enterprise at year-end closing date, as it appears from the statements received by enterprise		
SA Wulfsdonck Investments		43.71%
Other nominal shareholders		14.61%
Bearer		41.68%
		100.00%

C 5.9 STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUED CHARGES AND DEFERRED INCOME

in '000 €

	Period
Taxes, remuneration and social security	
Taxes	
Outstanding taxes debts	-
Accruing taxes payable	-
Estimated taxes payable	-
Remuneration and social security	
Amounts due to National Social Security Office	-
Other amounts payable in respect of remuneration and social security	13
Deferred charges and accrued income	
Interest collected in advance	-

C 5.10 OPERATING RESULTS

in '000 €

	Period	Preceding period
Employees recorded in the personnel register		
Total number at the closing date	1	1
Average number of employees calculated in full-time equivalents	1,0	1,0
Number of actual worked hours	1,650	1,858
Personnel costs		
Remuneration and direct social benefits	48	69
Employer's contribution for social security	11	14
Employers' premium for extra statutory insurance	11	3
Other personnel costs	6	(6)
Provisions for risks and charges		
Formed	-	-
Used and written back	-	-
Other operating charges		
Taxes related to operation	1	1

C 5.11 FINANCIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS

in '000 €

	Period	Preceding period
Other financial income		
Plus values on share portfolio	9,050	
Win on bonds portfolio	1,028	517
Other financial charges		
Exchange losses	852	183
Bank charges	35	35
Miscellaneous financial charges	313	130
Loss on bonds portfolio	14	1,488
Extraordinary results		
Other extraordinary income	-	-
Other extraordinary charges	-	-

C 5.12 INCOME AND OTHER TAXES

in '000 €

	Period
Income taxes	
Income taxes of the result of the current period	**103**
Income taxes paid and withholding taxes due or paid	154
Excess of income tax payments and withholding taxes paid included in assets	(51)
Estimated taxes payable	-
Income taxes on the result of prior periods	-
Additional income taxes due or paid	-
Additional income taxes estimated or provided for	-
In so far as taxes of the current period are materially affected by differences between the profit before taxes as stated in annual acounts and the estimated taxable profit	
Income definitively taxed	(2,061)
Notional interest deduction	(2,857)
Plus values realised on portfolio shares	(9,050)
Reduction of value on BioCapital portfolio	1,117
Status of deferred taxes	
Deferred taxes representing assets	5,702
Other deferred taxes representing assets: deferred notional interests deduction	5,702

	Period	Preceding period
Value added taxes and other income taxes borne by third parties		
Amounts withheld on behalf of third party		
For payroll withholding taxes	53	69
For withholding taxes on investment income	3,521	1,753

C 5.13 RIGHTS AND COMMITMENTS NOT REFLECTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

in '000 €

	Period
Succinct description of the complementary retirement or survival pension established for employees The company's employees are entitled to an extralegal pension plan. Contributions paid pursuant to group insurance contracts are borne in part by employees and in part by the company.	

C 5.14 RELATIONSHIP WITH AFFILIATED ENTERPRISES AND ENTERPRISES LINKED BY PARTICIPATING INTEREST

In '000 €

	Period	Preceding period
Affiliated enterprises		
Financial fixed assets	148,014	141,014
Participating interests	148,014	141,014
Subordinate claims	-	-
Financial results	3,431	2,356
Income from financial fixed assets	2,114	2,114
Income from current assets	1,318	243
Companies linked by participation		
Financial assets	9,203	-
Participations	6,953	-
Subordinate claims	2,250	-

C 5.15 FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH

in '000 €

	Period
Directors, managers, individuals or bodies corporate who control the enterprise without being associated therewith or other enterprises controlled by these persons	
Amounts of direct and indirect remunerations included in the income statement, to the directors and managers	152
Auditors or people they are linked to	
Auditor's fee	22

C 6 SOCIAL BALANCE SHEET

in '000 €

Number of joint industrial committee which is competent for the enterprise : 218

Statement of the persons employed - Employees recorded in the personnel register

During the financial period and during the preceding financial period	1. Full-time	2. Part-time	3. Total (T) or total full-time equivalents (FTE)	
	(period)	(period)	(period)	(preceding period)
Average number of employees	1.0	-	1.0 (FTE)	1.0 (FTE)
Number of actual working hours	1,650	-	1,650 (T)	1,858 (T)
Personnel charges (000€)	75	-	75	81
Advantages in addition to wages			1	1

At the end of the period	1. Full-time	2. Part-time	3. Total full-time equivalents
Number of employees recorded in the personnel register	1	-	1.0
By nature of employment contract: Contract of unlimited duration	1	-	1.0
By sex :Male			
Female (university degree)	1	-	1.0
By professionnal category : Management personnel			
Employees	1	-	1.0

List of personnel movements during the accounting period

ENTRIES	1. Full-time	2. Part-time	3. Total in full-time equivalents
Number of employees recorded in the personnel register during the accounting period	-	-	-
DEPARTURES	1. Full-time	2. Part-time	3. Total in full-time equivalents
Number of employees whose contract-termination date has been entered in the personnel register during the accounting period	-	-	-

Statement concerning the use of employment promotion measures	Male	Female
Initiatives concerning professional training of a formal nature charged to the employer		
Number of workers concerned	-	1
Number of hours of training followed	-	3
Net cost to the company (in €)	-	116
including fees paid and instalments to collective funds (in €)	-	116

C 7. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

ASSETS

- **Tangible fixed assets**
  Tangible fixed assets are recorded in the balance sheet as assets at their historical purchase price, including accessory costs, or at cost or at the contribution value.
  Depreciation is calculated on a linear basis, at the authorised tax rates, based on their estimated useful life.
  The acquisitions of the financial year are depreciated as from the year in which they are recorded.

- **Financial fixed assets**
  These assets are valued at acquisition cost, under deduction of related write-offs. Accessory costs are incorporated in the acquisition price.
  Write-downs are booked when the estimated value of a share is below inventory value, provided that the loss of value observed is of a lasting nature.
  Amounts receivable are recorded at nominal value. Write-offs are recorded if the collectability at due-date is partially or completely uncertain or hazardous.

- **Amounts receivable after more than one year**
  Amounts receivable within one year
  Amounts receivable are recorded at nominal value. Write-offs are recorded if the collectability at due-date is partially or completely uncertain or hazardous.

- **Investments and cash at bank and in hand**
  Receivables are recorded at nominal value. Investments are recorded on the asset-side of the balance sheet at acquisition cost, excluding accessory costs. At the end of the financial year write-downs are recorded if the realisable value is below book value.
  As to fixed interest bearing securities, held directly or indirectly through mutual fund instruments having a regular quotation and a liquid market, the market value at closing date is applied for valuation purposes.

LIABILITIES

- **Provisions for liabilities and charges**
  At each closing date, the Board of Directors, ruling with prudence, sincerity and in good faith, examines the provisions to be constituted to cover the risks foreseen, potential expenses or losses arisen during the present or prior periods.
  Provisions related to prior periods are regularly reviewed and written back if they are no longer relevant.

- **Amounts payable after more than one year**
  Amounts payable within one year
  Those debts are recorded at their nominal value.

- **Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency**
  Valuations of credit balances, debts and foreign currency: assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency are, in principle, valued at the exchange rate prevailing at the closing date of the financial year, allowing for any possible exchange risk covers. Exchange differences are recorded in the income statement.

Statutory auditor's report to the general meeting of shareholders of FINASCURE SA on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010

Free translation from the signed French original

In accordance with the legal and statutory requirements, we report to you on the performance of our mandate of statutory auditor. This report contains our opinion on the financial statements as well as the required additional comments.

Unqualified opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010, prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium, which show a balance sheet total of € 229.646 thousands and a profit for the year of € 13.050 thousands.

Responsibility of the board of directors for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the statutory auditor

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the legal requirements and the auditing standards applicable in Belgium, as issued by the Institute of Registered Auditors *(Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises/Instituut van de Bedrijfsrevisoren).* Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

In accordance with these standards, we have performed procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, we have considered internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. We have evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the company and the presentation of the financial statements, taken as a whole. Finally, we have obtained from the board of directors and the company's officials the explanations and information necessary for executing our audit procedures. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 give a true and fair view of the company's financial position and the results of its operations in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium.

Additional comments

The preparation and the assessment of the information that should be included in the directors' report and the company's compliance with the requirements of the Company Code *(Wetboek van vennootschappen/ Code des sociétés)* and its articles of association are the responsibility of the board of directors.

Our responsibility is to include in our report the following additional comments, which do not modify the scope of our opinion on the financial statements:

- The directors' report deals with the information required by law and is consistent with the financial statements. We are, however, unable to comment on the description of the principal risks and uncertainties which the company is facing, and on its financial situation, its foreseeable evolution or the significant influence of certain facts on its future development. We can nevertheless confirm that the matters disclosed do not present any obvious inconsistencies with the information that we became aware of during the performance of our mandate.
- Without prejudice to formal aspects of minor importance, the accounting records were maintained in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Belgium.
- We do not have to report any transactions undertaken or decisions taken in violation of the company's articles of association or the Company Code. The appropriation of the results proposed to the shareholders' meeting complies with the legal and statutory provisions.

Diegem, 30 June 2010
Ernst & Young Reviseurs d'Entreprises SCCRL
Statutory auditor
represented by Eric Van Hoof, Partner

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