Industrial Milk Company S.A. and its subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the nine months ended 30 September 2014

CONTENTS

Statement of Management responsibilities for preparation and approval of condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended 30 September 2014

Management of the Group of companies "IMC S.A." (Group) is responsible for preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements which reflect in all material aspects the financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2014, as well as the results of its activities, cash flows and changes in equity for the nine months ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

In preparing condensed consolidated interim financial statements the Group's Management is responsible for:

- selecting appropriate accounting policies and their consistent application;

- making reasonable measurement and calculation;

- following principles of IFRS or disclosing all considerable deviations from IFRS in the notes to condensed consolidated interim financial statements;

- preparing condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Group on the going concern basis, except for the cases when such assumption is illegal.

- accounting and disclosing in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements all the relations and transactions between related parties;

- accounting and disclosing in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements all subsequent events that need to be adjusted or disclosed;

- disclosing all claims related to previous or potential legal proceedings;

- disclosing in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements all the loans or guarantees on behalf of the Management.

The Group's Management is also responsible for:

- development, implementation and control over effective and reliable internal control system in the Group;

- keeping accounting records in compliance with the legislation and accounting standards of the respective country of the Group's registration;

- taking reasonable steps within its cognizance to safeguard the assets of the Group;

- detecting and preventing from fraud and other irregularities.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at 30 September 2014 prepared in compliance with IFRS are approved on behalf of the Group's Management on 13 November 2014.

On behalf of the Management:

Chief Executive Officer	ALEX LISSITSA	signed
Chief Financial Officer	DMYTRO MARTYNIUK	signed

1. Operational and Financial Results

The following table sets forth the Company's results of operations for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 and 2013 derived from the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements:

(in thousand USD)

	Notes	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	30 September 2013	Change in %
CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Revenue	5	98 008	72 473	35%
Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	6	43 314	59 983	-28%
Cost of sales	7	(80 410)	(79 084)	2%
GROSS PROFIT		**60 912**	**53 372**	**14%**
Administrative expenses	8	(4 140)	(5 010)	-17%
Selling and distribution expenses	9	(6 548)	(2 343)	179%
Other operating income	10	2 099	3 222	-35%
Other operating expenses	11	(5 180)	(5 890)	-12%
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment		(412)	(515)	-20%
OPERATING PROFIT		**46 731**	**42 836**	**9%**
Financial expenses, net	14	(60 652)	(8 129)	646%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(13 921)**	**34 707**	**-140%**
Income tax benefit (expenses)	15	(341)	(36)	846%
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(14 262)**	**34 671**	**-141%**

Normalised EBITDA	**55 332**	**51 551**	7%
Normalised EBIT	**47 143**	**43 351**	9%
Normalised Net profit	**(13 850)**	**35 186**	-139%
Depreciation and amortization	(8 189)	(8 200)	0%
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	(412)	(515)	-20%

Normalisation adjustments to EBITDA, EBIT and Net profit exclude effects of non-recurring expenditure from operating segments such as income from the exchange of property certificates and write-offs of property, plant and equipment resulting from an isolated, non-recurring event.

Revenue

The Company's revenue from sales of finished products increased year-on-year by 37% as a consequence of the increase in sales volume (tones) in 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 due to increase in arable land of the Group.
The following table sets forth the Company's sales revenue by indicated:

(in thousand USD)

	For the nine months ended		
	30 September 2014	30 September 2013	Change in %
Cattle	1 033	1 333	-23%
Milk	5 400	7 166	-25%
Corn	72 524	40 393	80%
Wheat	5 159	6 420	-20%
Sunflower	8 051	221	3543%
Soy beans	412	3 131	-87%
Potatoes	2 501	2 799	-11%
Other	2 518	9 830	-74%
	97 598	**71 293**	**37%**

The most significant portion of the Company's revenue comes from selling corn, which represented 74% and 57% of total revenue for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 and 2013, respectively. The following table sets forth the volume of the Company's main crops and revenues generated from the sales of such crops:

(in thousand USD)

	For the nine months ended	
	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
Corn		
Sales of produced corn *(in tonnes)*	383 067	171 247
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	189	236
Revenue from produced corn *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	72 524	40 393
Wheat		
Sales of produced wheat *(in tonnes)*	26 802	28 875
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	193	222
Revenue from produced wheat *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	5 159	6 420
Rye		
Sales of produced wheat *(in tonnes)*	36	1 013
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	121	154
Revenue from produced wheat *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	4	156
Soy beans		
Sales of produced soy beans *(in tonnes)*	1 087	7 180
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	380	436
Revenue from produced soy beans *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	412	3 131
Sunflower		
Sales of produced sunflower *(in tonnes)*	27 216	453
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	296	487
Revenue from produced sunflower *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	8 051	221
Lupin		
Sales of produced lupin *(in tonnes)*	17	69
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	234	314
Revenue from produced lupin *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	4	22
Potatoes		
Sales of produced potatoes *(in tonnes)*	11 242	17 230
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	222	162
Revenue from produced potatoes *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	2 501	2 799

Other (produced only)		
Total sales volume *(in tonnes)*	13 035	17 640
Total revenues *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	2 509	9 652
Total sales volume (in *tonnes)*	**462 499**	**243 707**
Total revenue from sale of crops *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	**91 165**	**62 795**

Revenue relating to sales of corn increased by 80% to USD 72,5 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 40,4 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013 due to an increase in sales volume (tones) in 2014.

Cost of sales

The Company's cost of sales increased by 2% to USD 80,4 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 79,1 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013. The following table sets forth the principal components of the Company's cost of sales for the periods indicated:

(in thousand USD)

	For the nine months ended		
	30 September 2014	**30 September 2013**	**Change in %**
Raw materials	(75 321)	(55 462)	36%
Change in inventories and work-in-progress	27 840	10 600	163%
Wages and salaries of operating personnel and related charges	(7 418)	(9 962)	-26%
Depreciation and amortization	(7 128)	(7 348)	-3%
Third parties' services	(3 060)	(4 349)	-30%
Fuel and energy supply	(8 336)	(7 352)	13%
Rent	(5 656)	(4 194)	35%
Repairs and maintenance	(487)	(674)	-28%
Taxes and other statutory charges	(258)	(327)	-21%
Other expenses	(586)	(16)	128%
	(80 410)	**(79 084)**	**2%**

Raw materials increased by 36% to USD 75,3 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 55,5 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013. This increase was due to an increase in sales volume and to earlier start of sowing in 2014.

Rent increased by 35% to USD 5,7 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 4,2 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013. This increase was due to an increase in arable lands in 2014.

Gross profit

The Company's gross profit increased to USD 60,9 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 53,4 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013 (an 14% year-on-year increase). This increase was due to an increase in revenues.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses decreased by 17% year-on-year to USD 4,1 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 5,0 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013, reflecting an decrease in the Wages and salaries of administrative personnel and related charges due to change in the structure of the Group and staff reduction.

Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses increased by 179% year-on-year to USD 6,5 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 2,3 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013, reflecting an increase in the volume of realization in 2014.

Other operating income

The Company's other operating income decreased by 35% to USD 2,1 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 3,2 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013 due to decrease in income from subsidized VAT, income from write-offs of accounts payable and other income.

Other operating expenses

The Company's other operating expenses decreased by 12% to USD 5,2 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 5,9 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013 due to decrease in loss from VAT on export operations as a result of changes in legislation.

Financial expenses, net

The Group's financial expenses, net increased by 646% to USD 60,7 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from USD 8,1 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013.

This increase was due to:

- An increase in interest expenses on loans and borrowings and other financial expenses and incomes to th USD 14,8 from th USD 9,4 related to the attraction of new loans and borrowings.
- An increase of non-cash foreign currency exchange loss, net to th USD 45,9 on the back of the UAH devaluation in 9 months 2014. Reporting currency of Ukrainian companies is UAH. According to IFRS requirements loans and borrowings of Ukrainian companies denominated in USD have to be revaluated as of the date of each reporting period using the closing rate. On the back of the UAH devaluation in 6 months 2014 as a result of such revaluation of USD loans and borrowings, Ukrainian companies have non-cash foreign currency exchange loss in their financial statements. Further the financial statements of the above mentioned Ukrainian companies are to be consolidated to the Consolidated financial statement of the Group resulting in non-cash foreign currency exchange loss in the Consolidated financial statement of the Group. The nature of this non-cash foreign currency exchange loss is formal (accounting) taking into account that the Group has export revenue denominated in USD which is used on service of loans and borrowings.

Cash flows

The following table sets out a summary of the Company's cash flows for the periods indicated:

(in thousand USD)

	For the nine months ended	
	30 September 2014	**30 September 2013**
Net cash flows from operating activities	11 451	(7 625)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(25 818)	(29 333)
Net cash flows from financing activities	9 140	45 742
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(5 227)**	**8 784**

Net cash flow from operating activities

The Company's net cash inflow from operating activities increased to USD 11,5 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 compared to net cash outflow of USD 7,6 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013. The increase in 2014 was primarily attributable to decrease in inventories.

Net cash flow from investing activities

The Company's net cash outflow from investing activities decreased to USD 25,8 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 compared to net cash outflow of USD 29,3 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013. The decrease in 2014 was primarily attributable to decrease in purchase of property, plant and equipmen.

Net cash flow from financing activities

Net cash inflow from financing activities decreased to USD 9,1 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2014 from a net cash inflow of USD 45,7 million for the 9-month period ended 30 September 2013. The decrease in 2014 was due to increase in repayments of long-term and short-term borrowings.

2. Forecast Report

The Management Board statement on previously published forecasts:

- Financial forecasts: the Group is forecast to increase Revenue tentatively up to 50% as compared with 2013 and to increase EBITDA tentatively up to 20% as compared with 2013.
- Period 01.01.2014 - 31.12.2014.

The Group will assess the feasibility of financial guidelines on a quarterly basis.

During the first 9 months of 2014 the contributing factors as well as the obstacles to achieving maximum levels of Revenue growth (50%) and EBITDA growth (20%), stated in the Group's forecasts, were observed.

The favorable factors include the reduction of production costs per hectare of cultivated land in dollar terms due to the devaluation of the hryvnia, achieving yields of wheat above the planned target, lower moisture of harvested crops in comparison with the previous year, which also reduces the production costs.

The main obstacle to achieving the maximum projected levels of growth is a fall in prices of grains and oilseeds in 2014 compared with 2013 year.

Based on the results of the first 9 months of 2014 and the assessment of the possible impact of the above factors on the results of the Group for the full year 2014, the Group decided to update its financial forecasts for 2014. The updated financial forecasts for 2014 year are indicated below.

The updated financial forecasts for 2014 year

The Group is forecast to increase Revenue tentatively by 25% as compared with 2013 and to increase EBITDA tentatively by 10% as compared with 2013.

3. Selected Financial Data

(in thousand USD)

	For the nine months ended 30 September	2014	2013
I.	Revenue	98 008	72 473
II.	Operating profit/(loss)	46 731	42 836
III.	Profit/(loss) before income tax	(13 921)	34 707
IV.	Net profit/(loss)	(14 262)	34 671
V.	Net cash flow from operating activity	11 451	(7 625)
VI.	Net cash flow from investing activity	(25 818)	(29 333)
VII.	Net cash flow from financing activity	9 140	45 742
VIII.	Total net cash flow	(5 227)	8 784
IX.	Total assets	238 632	340 288
X.	Share capital	56	56
XI.	Total equity	70 441	162 846
XII.	Non-current liabilities	55 508	40 801
XIII.	Current liabilities	112 683	136 641
XIV.	Weighted average number of shares	31 300 000	31 300 000
XV.	Profit/(loss) per ordinary share (in USD)	(0,46)	1,11
XVI.	Book value per share (in USD)	2,20	5,15

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the nine months ended 30 September 2014
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	5	98 008	72 473
Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	6	43 314	59 983
Cost of sales	7	(80 410)	(79 084)
GROSS PROFIT		**60 912**	**53 372**
Administrative expenses	8	(4 140)	(5 010)
Selling and distribution expenses	9	(6 548)	(2 343)
Other operating income	10	2 099	3 222
Other operating expenses	11	(5 180)	(5 890)
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment		(412)	(515)
OPERATING PROFIT		**46 731**	**42 836**
Financial expenses, net	14	(60 652)	(8 129)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(13 921)**	**34 707**
Income tax (expenses) benefit	15	(341)	(36)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(14 262)**	**34 671**
Net profit for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		(14 210)	34 950
Non-controlling interests		(52)	(279)
Weighted average number of shares		31 300 000	31 300 000
Basic profit per ordinary share (in USD)		(0,46)	1,11
Diluted profit per ordinary share (in USD)		(0,46)	1,11
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS:			
Deferred tax charged directly to revaluation reserve		26	166
Effect of foreign currency translation		(69 245)	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**(69 219)**	**166**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**(83 481)**	**34 837**
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		(83 429)	35 116
Non-controlling interests		(52)	(279)

signed

Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed

Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 September 2014

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	30 September 2014	31 December 2013	30 September 2013	31 December 2012
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	16	75 738	129 304	102 578	92 149
Intangible assets	17	14 669	27 802	20 318	23 264
Non-current biological assets	18	7 816	15 084	13 033	10 879
Deferred tax assets	19	12	158	225	266
Other non-current assets	20	2 546	2 125	13 004	1 100
Total non-current assets		**100 781**	**174 473**	**149 158**	**127 658**
Current assets					
Inventories	21	57 210	139 050	34 756	63 533
Current biological assets	22	70 343	17 706	122 154	38 598
Trade accounts receivable, net	23	4 155	2 296	3 931	2 471
Prepayments and other current assets, net	24	5 315	11 802	19 639	10 460
Prepayments for income tax		71	111	106	17
Cash and cash equivalents	26	757	16 431	10 544	1 760
Total current assets		**137 851**	**187 396**	**191 130**	**116 839**
TOTAL ASSETS		**238 632**	**361 869**	**340 288**	**244 497**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Equity attributable to the owners of parent company					
Share capital	27	56	56	56	56
Share premium		24 387	24 387	24 387	24 387
Revaluation reserve		10 207	10 732	11 144	11 820
Retained earnings		119 878	133 537	142 040	106 164
Effect of foreign currency translation		(85 718)	(16 473)	(16 473)	(16 473)
Total equity attributable to the owners of parent company		**68 810**	**152 239**	**161 154**	**125 954**
Non-controlling interests		1 631	1 683	1 692	2 059
Total equity		**70 441**	**153 922**	**162 846**	**128 013**
Non-current liabilities					
Share purchase warrant	28	1 121	-	-	-
Long-term loans and borrowings	29	52 351	48 011	37 988	45 099
Deferred tax liabilities	19	2 036	3 121	2 813	2 992
Total non-current liabilities		**55 508**	**51 132**	**40 801**	**48 091**
Current liabilities					
Current portion of long-term borrowings	29	39 591	39 881	32 883	4 751
Short-term loans and borrowings	30	45 268	52 095	54 245	30 793
Trade accounts payable	31	20 022	25 943	19 807	8 603
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	32	7 802	38 896	29 706	24 207
Income tax payable		-	-	-	39
Total current liabilities		**112 683**	**156 815**	**136 641**	**68 393**
Total liabilities		**168 191**	**207 947**	**177 442**	**116 484**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**238 632**	**361 869**	**340 288**	**244 497**

signed

Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed

Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

Notes on pages 14-53 form an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the nine months ended 30 September 2014

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Effect of foreign currency translation	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
31 December 2012 (audited)	**56**	**24 387**	**11 820**	**106 164**	**(16 473)**	**125 954**	**2 059**	**128 013**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	34 950	-	34 950	(279)	34 671
Amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	(909)	909	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charged directly to amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	166	-	-	166	-	166
Total comprehensive income	**56**	**24 387**	**11 077**	**142 023**	**(16 473)**	**161 070**	**1 780**	**162 850**
Changes in equity as a result of change in ownership share in the subsidiary	-	-	67	17	-	84	(88)	(4)
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**56**	**24 387**	**11 144**	**142 040**	**(16 473)**	**161 154**	**1 692**	**162 846**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**56**	**24 387**	**10 732**	**133 537**	**(16 473)**	**152 239**	**1 683**	**153 922**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	(14 210)	-	(14 210)	(52)	(14 262)
Amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	(551)	551	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charged directly to amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	26
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(69 245)	(69 245)	-	(69 245)
Total comprehensive income	**56**	**24 387**	**10 207**	**119 878**	**(85 718)**	**68 810**	**1 631**	**70 441**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**56**	**24 387**	**10 207**	**119 878**	**(85 718)**	**68 810**	**1 631**	**70 441**

signed

Alex Lissitsa

Chief Executive Officer

signed

Dmytro Martyniuk

Chief Financial Officer

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the nine months ended 30 September 2014
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		(13 921)	34 707
Adjusted to reconcile profit before tax with net cash used in operating activities:			
Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	6	(43 314)	(59 983)
Disposal of revaluation of biological assets and agricultural produce in the cost of sales, net	7	37 281	18 708
Depreciation and amortization	12	8 189	8 200
Income from write-offs of accounts payable	10	(302)	(361)
Write-offs of VAT	11	38	75
Shortages and losses due to impairment of inventories	11	203	218
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	11	465	2
Loss from VAT on export operations	11	1 589	3 402
Lost crops	11	1 310	474
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	309	18
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment		412	515
Accruals for unused vacations		(64)	72
Interest income	14	(512)	(46)
Interest expenses and other financial expenses	14	15 291	9 444
Foreign currency exchange loss / (gain)		47 460	(1 268)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital		**54 434**	**14 177**
Increase in trade accounts receivable		(3 230)	(1 460)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments and other current assets		1 300	(12 613)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		11 872	(981)
Increase in current biological assets		(41 656)	(15 315)
Increase in trade accounts payable		5 004	11 189
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities and accrued expenses		(3 284)	6 468
Cash flows from operations		**24 440**	**1 465**
Interest paid		(12 901)	(8 962)
Income tax paid		(88)	(128)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**11 451**	**(7 625)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2 364)	(16 259)
Purchase of non-current biological assests		-	(53)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		723	44
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current assets		(1 572)	298
Repayment payables for investment		(22 605)	(13 363)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(25 818)**	**(29 333)**

signed
Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed
Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the nine months ended 30 September 2014
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from long-term and short-term borrowings		96 633	69 251
Repayment of long-term and short-term borrowings		(87 493)	(23 779)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**9 140**	**45 742**
NET CASH FLOWS		**(5 227)**	**8 784**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period		**16 431**	**1 760**
Effect of translation into presentation currency		(10 447)	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	26	**757**	**10 544**

signed
Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed
Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

1. Description of formation and business.

Industrial Milk Company S.A. (the "Parent company") is a limited liability company registered under the laws of Luxembourg on 28 December 2010 for an unlimited period of time. Industrial Milk Company S.A. was formed to serve as the ultimate holding company of Unigrain Holding Limited and its subsidiaries. The registered address of Industrial Milk Company S.A. is L-2540, 26-28 rue Edward Steichen, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy Luxembourg, its register number within the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés du Luxembourg is RCS Lu B157843.

IMC and its subsidiaries (the "Group" or the "IMC") is an integrated agricultural company in Ukraine. The main areas of Group's activities are:

- cultivation of grain & oilseeds crops, potato production;
- dairy farming;
- storage and processing of grain & oilseeds crops.

The Group is among Ukraine's top-10 industrial milk producers. The grain and oilseeds crops produced by the Group are sold on both the Ukrainian and export markets.

Until December 2010 there was no the holding company of the Group.

In June 2009 in the course of the corporate reorganization Unigrain Holding Limited was established as a sub-holding company of the Group. Through the series of transactions Unigrain Holding Limited became the immediate parent of Burat-Agro, Ltd., Burat, Ltd., Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company, Ltd., CJSC Mlibor, OJSC Poltava Kombilormoviy Zavod and Zemelniy Kadastroviy Centr SA.

In December 2010 Industrial Milk Company S.A. was registered as a holding company of the Group through the ownership of 100% of the voting shares in the company Unigrain Holding Limited.

In June 2011 Unigrain Holding Limited acquired 100% of the voting shares in the company PAE Promin, PE Progress 2010, PAE Slavutich. In November 2011 companies PAE Slavutich and PE Progress 2010 were merged to Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company, Ltd and the company PAE Promin was merged to Burat-Agro, Ltd.

In August 2011 trading company Aristo Eurotrading was formed.

In December 2011 Unigrain Holding Limited acquired 100% of the voting shares in the company AF Kalynivska 2005, Ltd, AF Govtneva, Ltd, AF Shid 2005, Ltd, APP Virynske, Ltd, Pisky, Ltd., SE "Viry-Agro" and 80,61% of the voting shares in the company OJSC "Viryvske HPP".

In March 2012 Unigrain Holding Limited acquired 100% of the voting shares in the company Ukragrosouz KSM, Ltd.

In June 2012 Unigrain Holding Limited acquired 100% of the voting shares in the company PAC Slobozhanschina Agro.

In November 2012 the Group was restructured and 6 companies were joined to PAC Slobozhanschina Agro: AF Kalynivska-2005 Ltd, AF Govtneva Ltd, AF Shid-2005 Ltd, AIE Vyrynske Ltd, Pisky Ltd, SE "Vyry-Agro".

In December 2012 Unigrain Holding Limited acquired 100% of the voting shares in the company Bluerice Limited. The following companies became the part of the Group, as their owner is Bluerice Limited: Agroprogress Holding Ltd, Agroprogress PE, Bobrovitsky Hlebzavod Ltd, Plemzavod Noviy Trostyanets Ltd, PJSC " Bobrovitske HPP", Losinovka-Agro Ltd, Parafiyivka-Progress Ltd, Nosovsky Saharny Zavod Ltd.

In November 2013 trading company Negoce Agricole S.A. was formed.

In December 2013 Losinovka-Agro Ltd was joined to Agroprogress PE (noted * in the column Cumulative ownership ratio, % as at 30 June 2014).

During the year 2013 the Group acquired the voting shares in the company AgroKIM Ltd and on 30 December 2013 the acquisition was completed and 100% of the voting shares owned by the Group.

In April 2014 Parafiyivka-Progress Ltd was joined to AgroKIM Ltd (noted ** in the column Cumulative ownership ratio, % as at 30 June 2014).

The principal activities of the companies comprising the Group are as follows:

Operating entity	Principal activity	Country of registration	Year established /acquired	Cumulative ownership ratio, %	
				30 September 2014	**30 September 2013**
Industrial Milk Company S.A.	Holding company	Luxembourg	28.12.2010	100,00	100,00
Unigrain Holding Limited	Subholding company	Cyprus	02.06.2009	100,00	100,00

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Operating entity	Principal activity	Country of registration	Year established /acquired	Cumulative ownership ratio, %	
				30 September 2014	30 September 2013
Burat-Agro Ltd.	Production of cattle milk and meat, oil-yielding and grain crops cultivation	Ukraine	31.12.2007	100,00	100,00
Burat Ltd.	Agricultural products processing	Ukraine	31.12.2007	100,00	100,00
Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company Ltd.	Production of cattle milk and meat, oil-yielding and grain crops cultivation	Ukraine	31.12.2007	100,00	100,00
PJSC Mlibor	Flour grinding	Ukraine	31.05.2008	72,85	72,85
PJSC Poltava Kombilormoviy Zavod	Granting of PPE into finance lease	Ukraine	31.12.2007	87,56	87,56
Zemelniy Kadastroviy Centr SA	Preparation of technical documentation concerning land issues	Ukraine	23.11.2010	100,00	100,00
Aristo Eurotrading Limited	Trading company	British Virgin Islands	30.08.2011	100,00	100,00
OJSC "Vyryvske HPP"	Agricultural products processing	Ukraine	28.12.2011	80,61	80,61
Ukragrosouz KSM Ltd	Agricultural production	Ukraine	29.03.2012	100,00	100,00
PAC Slobozhanschina Agro	Agricultural production	Ukraine	26.06.2012	100,00	100,00
Bluerice Limited	Subholding company	Cyprus	28.12.2012	100,00	100,00
Agroprogress Holding Ltd	Subholding company	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100,00	100,00
Agroprogress PE	Agricultural and farming production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100,00	99,90
Bobrovitsky Hlebzavod Ltd	Bakery production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100,00	99,90
Plemzavod Noviy Trostyanets Ltd	Agricultural and farming production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100,00	99,90
PJSC " Bobrovitske HPP"	Flour grinding	Ukraine	28.12.2012	92,83	92,74
Losinovka-Agro Ltd	Agricultural and farming production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	*	99,80
Parafiyivka-Progress Ltd	Agricultural production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	**	99,80
Nosovsky Saharny Zavod Ltd	Sugar mill	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100,00	99,80
Negoce Agricole S.A.	Trading company	Luxembourg	19.11.2013	100,00	-
AgroKIM Ltd	Agricultural production	Ukraine	30.12.2013	100,00	-

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Today IMC is the vertically integrated and high-technology group of companies operating in Sumy, Poltava and Chernihiv region (northern and central Ukraine).

The Group controls 140,4 thousand ha (136,6 thousand ha under processing of high quality arable land). As at 30 September 2014 the Group operates in three segments: crop farming, dairy and beef farming and grain and oilseed storage.

IMC is strategically focused on the development of its crop operations due to high gross marginality in the segment. The Group plans to increase cultivated land from its current 136,6 thousand ha to 285 thousand ha in 2019.

The financial year of the Group begins on 1 January of each year and terminates on 31 December of each year.

The Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are public and available for consultation at:
http://imcagro.com.ua/index.php/uk/dlya-investoriv/regulatory-filings/financial-reports or at its registered office.

2. Basis of preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and as adopted by the European Union. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are based on principal accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments that are set out below. These accounting policies and assumptions have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Companies comprising the Group which are incorporated in Ukraine maintain their accounting records in accordance with Ukrainian regulations. Ukrainian statutory accounting principles and procedures differ from those generally accepted under IFRS. Accordingly, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, which have been prepared from the Ukrainian statutory accounting records for the entities of the Group domiciled in Ukraine, reflect adjustments necessary for such financial statements to be presented in accordance with IFRS.

In preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements the Management used their best knowledge of International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations, facts and circumstances that can affect these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Going concern

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the disposal of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The recoverability of Group's assets, as well as the future operations of the Group, may be significantly affected by the current and future economic environment. Management believes that Group has reliable access to sources of financing capable to support appropriate operating activity of Group entities. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments should the Group be unable to continue as going concern.

Basis of measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared under historical cost basis except for the revalued amounts of property, plant and equipment, biological assets and agricultural produce.

The Group's management has decided to present and measure these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in United States Dollars ("USD") for the purposes of convenience of users of these financial statements.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements involves the use of reasonable accounting estimates and requires the Management to make judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies. These estimates and assumptions are based on Management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable. Note 4 contains areas, related to a high degree of importance or complexity in decision-making, or areas where assumptions and estimates are important for amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's companies are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). For the companies of the Group operating in Ukraine the Ukrainian Hryvna ("UAH") is the functional currency. For the companies operating in Cyprus and Luxembourg the functional currency is Euro ("EUR").

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in the thousand of United States Dollars ("USD"), unless otherwise indicated.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All exchange differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income with the exception of all monetary items that provide an effective hedge for a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The principal exchange rates used in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

Currency	30 September 2014	Average for the 9 months ended 30 September 2014	31 December 2013	30 September 2013	Average for the 9 months ended 30 September 2013	31 December 2012
UAH/ USD	12,9492	11,0526	7,9930	7,9930	7,9930	7,9930

Translation into presentation currency

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the official rate at the date of the balance sheet;

- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rate for the period, unless fluctuations in exchange rates during that period are significant, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions;

- all the equity and provision items are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions;

- all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income;

- in the condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows cash balances at the beginning and end of each presented period are translated at rates prevailing at corresponding dates. All cash flows are translated at average exchange rates for the periods presented. Exchange differences arising from the translation are presented as the effect of translation into presentation currency.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given up, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Financial statements of Parent company and its subsidiaries, which are used while preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, should be prepared as at the same date on the basis of consistent application of accounting policy for all companies of the Group.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their revalued amounts that are the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

If there is no data about the market value of property, plant and equipment due to the nature of highly specialized machinery and equipment, such objects are evaluated according to acquisition expenses under present-day conditions, adjusted by an ageing percentage.

Property, plant and equipment of acquired subsidiaries are initially recognised at their fair value which is based on valuations performed by independent professionally appraisers.

Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a remeasured asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount as at reporting date.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the line Revaluation reserve. Decreases in the carrying amount as a result of a revaluation are in profit or loss. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. Decrease related to previous increase of the same asset is recognized against other reserves directly in equity.

The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings as the asset is used by an entity (in the amount that is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost) and when the asset is derecognized (in the full amount).

Subsequent major costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that these replacements will materially extend the life of property, plant and equipment or result in future economic benefits. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other day-to-day repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment or their essential component are written-off in a case of their disposal or if future economic benefits from use or disposal of such asset are not expected. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included to the other incomes (expenses) in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management. Depreciation of an asset ceases when the asset is derecognized. Depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use and held for disposal unless the asset is fully depreciated.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Buildings 15-55 years
- Machinery 5-30 years
- Motor vehicles 5-20 years
- Other assets 5-20 years

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The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Land is not depreciated.

Construction in progress comprises costs directly related to the construction of property, plant and equipment, as well as the relevant variable and fixed overhead costs related to the construction. These assets are depreciated from the moment when they are ready for operation.

Intangible assets

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in other income (expenses) when the asset is derecognized.

The Group determines whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite.

Useful life of intangible assets is indefinite if the Group suggests that the period during which it is expected that the object of intangible assets will generate net cash inflows to the organization has no foreseeable limit. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but reviewed for impairment.

Amortisation of intangible assets is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they are available for use. The following estimated useful lives, which are re-assessed annually, have been determined for classes of finite-lived intangible assets:

- Land lease rights 5-15 years
- Computer software 5 years

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is impossible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the net present value of expected future cash flows, discounted on a pre-tax basis, using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Biological assets

The biological assets are classified as non-current and current depending on the expected pattern of consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the biological assets.

The following categories of biological assets are distinguished by the Group:

- Non-current biological assets of plant-breeding at fair value;
- Non-current biological assets of cattle-breeding at fair value;
- Current biological assets of plant-breeding measured at fair value;
- Current biological assets of cattle-breeding measured at fair value.

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The Group assesses a biological asset at initial recognition and at each balance sheet date at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs, except for the cases where the fair value cannot be determined with reasonable assurance.

Gains or losses from movements in the fair value of biological assets less estimated selling and distribution expenses of the Group are recorded in the period they incurred in the statement of comprehensive income as Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net.

The Group capitalizes expenses between the reporting dates into the cost of biological assets.

- Biological assets of plant-breeding

  The capitalized expenses include all the direct costs and overhead costs related to the farming division. Such costs may include the following costs: raw materials (seeds, mineral fertilizers, fuel and other materials), wages and salaries expenses of production personnel and related charges, amortization and depreciation, land lease expenses and other taxes, third parties' services and other expenses related to the cultivation and harvesting of biological assets of plant-breeding.

- Biological assets of animal-breeding

  The capitalized expenses include all the direct costs and overhead costs related to the live-stock breeding. The types of costs that are capitalized in the current biological assets of animal breeding are the following: fodder, means of protection of animals and artificial insemination, fuel and other materials, wages and salaries expenses of production personnel and related charges, amortization and depreciation, third parties' services and other expenses related to the current biological assets of animal breeding.

All expenses related to the non-current biological assets of cattle breeding are included into the cost of milk. Respectively the note 18 of non-current biological assets does not include any capitalized costs.

The expenses on works connected with preparation of the lands for future harvest are included in to the Inventories as work-in-progress. After works on seeding on these lands the cost of field preparation is reclassified as biological assets held at fair value.

Agricultural produce

The Group classifies the harvested product of the biological assests as agricultural produce. Agricultural produce is measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. The difference between the cost and fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest of harvested agricultural produce is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net.

After the initial recognising as at the date of harvesting agricultural produce is treated as inventories. Agricultural produce measurement as at the date of harvest becomes inventories' cost to account.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of agriculture produce is its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvesting.

The cost of work in progress and finished goods includes costs of direct materials and labor and other direct productions costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Costs are capitalized in work in progress for preparing and treating land prior to seeding in the next period. Work in progress is transferred to biological assets once the land is seeded.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using FIFO method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The Group periodically analyses inventories to determine whether they are damaged, obsolete or slow-moving or if their net realizable value has declined, and makes an allowance for such inventories. If such situation occurred, the sum remissive the cost of inventories should be reflected as a part of other expenses in statement of comprehensive income.

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Financial assets

The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other accounts receivable, other receivables.

Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every balance sheet date. Financial assets are classified in the following category at the time of initial recognition based on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired:

- "Loans and receivables" that are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. This category includes lendings given that appeared owing to issuance of means to debtor. Receivables include trade and other accounts receivables.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The category of financial assets "Loans and receivables" are subsequently measured as follows:

- Receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment.
- Borrowings issued are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses.

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

Financial assets of the Group are assessed for indications of impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence indicating that a loss event has occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, and that the loss event has a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

For "Loans and receivables" the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For trade and other receivables the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and for borrowings the carrying amount is reduced directly by the impairment loss. If there is objective evidence that the Group is not able to collect all amounts due to the original terms of the receivables, the allowance for impairment is established. When a receivable is determined to be uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Forming of the allowance account is recognized in statement of comprehensive income as other operating expenses.

Prepayments and other non-financial assets

Prepayments are reflected at nominal value less VAT and accumulated impairment losses, other non-financial assets are reflected at nominal value less accumulated impairment losses.

Prepayment are classified as non-current assets when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition.

If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised as a part of other expenses in statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank and cash in hand, call deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, share purchase warrant.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except share purchase warrant which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Any difference between amount of received resources and sum to repayment is recorded as interest expenses in statement of comprehensive income at effective interest rate method during the period, when borrowings were received.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the income statement.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

- Group as a lessee
  Leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are classified as finance leases. Assets held under finance lease are included in property, plant and equipment since the commencement of lease at the lower of the fair value of leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.
  Leased assets are depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.
  Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.
- Group as a lessor
  Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are earned. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognized as an expense.

Government grants

The Ukrainian legislation provides various tax benefits and grants for companies engaged in agriculture. Such benefits and grants are approved by the Supreme Council of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, Ministry of Finance and local authorities.

- Government grants related to plant-breeding
  Amount of such benefit is determined based on the number of hectares planted for the future harvest, taking into account the crop expected to be bred. The Group of companies recognizes this type of benefits upon the receipt of funds as other operating income in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Government grants related to cattle-breeding
  Agricultural producers of poultry and livestock are eligible for government grants, depending on quantity of meat in live weight delivered to processing enterprises. The Group of companies recognizes these grants upon entitlement to them as other operating income.
  Agricultural producers of poultry and livestock are also eligible for government grants for each animal unit of poultry and livestock, including slaughter for own needs or transfer to slaughter. The Group recognizes these grants upon the receipt of funds due to the uncertainty in amounts and timeframes of receipt.
- Government grants related to VAT
  According to the Ukrainian tax legislation, the agricultural enterprises (whose income from sale of agricultural products is not less than 75% of the total gross income, or enterprises which sell meat and milk products irrespective of the volume of such transactions) receive benefits regarding VAT payment on agricultural operations. Correspondingly above, VAT amounts payable are not transferred into the budget by the entities, but credited to the entity's separate special account to support the agriculture; the amount of tax credit is used as a reduction in tax liabilities of the next period. As a result of these operations tax amounts are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income as other operating income.
  Management of the Group is confident that confirmed by tax declaration as at the end of the month VAT payable should be recognized as other operating income in current month although it will be credited to the entity's separate special account next month.

Taxation

- Income tax
  Income tax expense represents the amount of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.
  Income tax expenses are recorded as expenses or income in the statement of comprehensive income, except when they relate to items directly attributable to other comprehensive income (in which case the amount of tax is taken to other comprehensive income), or when they arise at initial recognition of company acquisition.
  i. Current income tax
     Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the reporting date, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.
  ii. Deferred income tax
     Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
     Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:
     - where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
     - in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
     Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:
     - where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
     - in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.
     The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
     Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
     Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.
- Fixed agricultural tax
  According to effective legislation, the Ukrainian consolidated companies of the Group involved in production, processing and sale of agricultural products may opt for paying fixed agricultural tax (FAT) in lieu of income tax, land tax and some other local taxes if the revenues from sale of their own agricultural products constitute not less than 75% of their total (gross) revenues. The FAT is assessed at 0,15% on the deemed value of the land plots owned or leased by the entity (as determined by the relevant State authorities). As at 30 September 2014, 7 of the companies comprising the Group were elected to pay FAT (2013: 8).
- Value added tax (VAT)
  VAT output equals to the total amount of VAT collected within a reporting period, and arises on the earlier of the date of shipping goods to a customer or the date of receiving payment from the customer. VAT input is the amount that a taxpayer is entitled to offset against his VAT liability in a reporting period. Rights to VAT input arise on the earlier of the date of payment to the supplier or the date goods are received.
  Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized less VAT amount, except cases, when VAT arising on purchases of assets or services, is not recoverable by tax authority; in this case VAT is recognized as part of purchase costs or part of item of expenses respectively. Net amount of VAT, recoverable by tax authority or paid, is included into accounts receivable and payable, reflected in condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position.

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- Other taxes payable
  Other taxes payable comprise liabilities for taxes other than above, accrued in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Provisions

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

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. The Group discloses information about contingent liabilities in the Notes to financial statements, except in cases where fulfillment of contingent liabilities is unlikely; because of the remoteness of the event (possible repayment period is more than 12 months).

The Group constantly analyzes contingent liabilities to determine the possibility of their repayment. If the repayment of a liability, which was previously characterized as contingent, becomes probable, the Group records the provision for the period in which repayment of the obligation has become probable.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, but disclosed in the Notes where there is a reasonable possibility of future economic benefits.

Share capital

Ordinary shares issued are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is presented in financial statements as Share premium.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from shareholders' equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are authorized for issue.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the owners of parent company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration amount received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's business activities. Revenue is recorded excluding taxes and duties on sales, discounts and returns.

- Sales of goods
  Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point of transfer of risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, normally when the goods are shipped. If the Group agrees to transport goods to a specified location, revenue is recognised when the goods are passed to the customer at the destination point. The Group uses standardised INCOTERMS which define the point of risks and reward transfers.
- Rendering of services
  Revenue from rendering services is recognized on the basis of the stage of work completion under each contract. When financial result can be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the amount of incurred charges, which can be recovered.

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Income from the exchange of property certificates

When the items of property, plant and equipment are acquired in exchange for non-cash asset (property certificate), the initial value of such assets is estimated at fair value. The difference between the price paid for property certificates and the fair value of received items of property, plant and equipment is recognized as income in the period of the exchange operation.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. Investment income resulting from temporary investment of received borrowing costs, until their expensing for the purchase of capital construction objects, shall be deducted from the cost of raising borrowing costs that may be capitalized.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

Used estimates and assumptions are reviewed by the Management of the Group on a continuous basis, by reference to past experiences, current trends and all available information that is relevant at the time of preparation of financial statements. Adjustments to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the change affects only that period or in the period of the revision and subsequent periods, if both periods are affected.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgments, estimates and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts reflected in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment

The Group engages an independent appraiser to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment on a regular basis.

The assessment is conducted in accordance with International Valuation Standards for property. The assessment procedure is carried out for all groups of property, plant and equipment. The fair value of items of property, plant and equipment is estimated on the basis of comparative and cost plus approaches.

The comparative approach is based on an analysis of sales prices and offers of similar items of property, plant and equipment, taking into account the appropriate adjustments for differences between the objects of comparison and assessment item. Based on the application of this approach, the fair value of property, plant and equipment is determined on the basis of their market value.

The cost approach involves the definition of present value of costs of reconstruction or replacement of the assessment item with their further adjustment by the depreciation (impairment) amount. Based on the application of this approach, the fair value of certain items of property, plant and equipment is determined in the amount of the replacement of these items. The cost plus method is adjusted by the income method data, which is based on the discounted cash flow model. This model is most sensitive to the discount rate, as well as to the expected cash flows and growth rates used for the extrapolation purposes. Judgments of the Group in determining the indices used in the appraisers' calculations may have a significant effect on the determination of fair value of property, plant and equipment, and hence on their carrying amount.

The fair value of property, plant and equipment of all the Group's companies has been measured as at 31 December 2010 by an independent appraiser FDI "Bureau Veritas Ukraine" (Note 16).

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment owned by the Group are depreciated using the straight-line method over their useful lives, which are calculated in accordance with business plans and operating calculations of the Group's Management with respect to those assets.

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The estimated useful life and residual value of non-current assets are influenced by the rate of exploitation of assets, servicing technologies, changes in legislation, unforeseen operational circumstances. The Group's management periodically reviews the applicable useful lives. This analysis is based on the current technical condition of assets and the expected period in which they will generate economic benefits to the Group.

Any of the above factors may affect the future rates of depreciation, as well as carrying and residual value of property, plant and equipment.

There were not any changes in accounting estimates of remaining useful liver of items of property, plant and equipment in 9 monthes 2014.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Group carries out revaluations on a regular basis and conducts a full valuation exercise if there is an indication of impairment. An impairment review is conducted at the balance sheet date. To test property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for impairment, the Group's business is treated as three cash generating units: farming division, live-stock breeding and storage and processing. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined on the basis of value in use. The amount of value in use for the cash generating unit is determined on the basis of the most recent budget estimates prepared by management and application of the income approach of valuation.

As at 30 September 2014 and 2013 impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets was not identified (Note 16).

Fair value of acquisition of subsidiaries

The Group engages an independent appraiser to determine the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. Acquisitions often result in significant intangible benefits for the Group, some of which qualify for recognition as intangible assets. Significant judgement is required in the assessment and valuation of these intangible assets, often with reference to internal data and models.

The estimation of fair value of assets and liabilities is based upon quoted market prices and widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows and market multiple analyses. Such estimates include assumptions about inputs to our discounted cash flow calculations, industry economic factors and business strategies.

Fair value of biological assets

Due to an absence of an active market for non-current biological assets for cattle-breeding and biological assets of plants-breeding in Ukraine, to determine the fair value of these biological assets, the Group used the discounted value of net cash flows expected from assets as at reporting date. Fair value is determined based on market prices and a current market-determinated pre-tax rate as at the date of valuation.

The fair value of current biological assets of cattle-breeding is measured using market prices as at reporting date. The fair value is determined based on market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit.

The income from recognition of biological assets at fair value for the nine months ended 30 September 2014 amounted to th USD 43 314 (Note 6).

Fair value of agricultural produce

The Group estimates the fair value of agricultural produce at the date of harvesting using the current quoted prices in an active market. Costs to sell at the point of harvest are estimated based on expected future selling costs that depend on conditions of sales agreements. The fair value less costs to sell becomes the carrying value of inventories at the date of harvesting.

Inventories

As at the reporting date the Group assesses the need to reduce the carrying amount of inventories to their net realizable value. The measurement of impairment is based on the analysis of market prices for similar inventories existing at the reporting date and published in official sources. Such assessments can have a significant impact on the carrying amount of inventories.

Besides, at each balance sheet date, the Group assesses inventories for surplus and obsolescence and determines the allowance for obsolete and slow moving inventories. Changes in assessment can influence the amount of required allowance for obsolete and slow moving inventories either positively or negatively.

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At the reporting date the item Work-in-progress includes investments in the future harvest. The cost of these investments is based on expenses incurred during the current year. Investment valuation model includes a number of judgments of management about the benefits to be extracted from the utilization of such investments in the future. Management's estimates of the value of investments based on the recommendations of scientific sources and agronomic calculations of the internal services of the Group.

As at 30 September 2014 there was no the impairment of inventories.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined by applying various valuation methodologies. Management uses its judgment to make assumptions based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. Management uses discounted cash flow analysis for various loans and receivables as well as debt instruments that are not traded in active markets. The effective interest rate is determined by reference to the interest rates of instruments available to the Group in active markets. In the absence of such instruments, the effective interest rate is determined by reference to the interest rates of active market instruments available adjusted for the Group's specific risk premium estimated by Management.

The fair value of share purchase warrant is determined using Black-Scholes model based on the following inputs:

- Current stock price,
- Strike price as specified in the share purchase warrant,
- Risk-free interest rate and volatility based on the historical information.

The method of valuation is further described in Note 28.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Impairment of trade and other accounts receivable

Management evaluates the recoverability of trade and other accounts receivable by estimating the likelihood of its collection. These estimations are based on an analysis of individual accounts. The amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Management estimates the future cash flow by taking into consideration the following: analysis of trade and other accounts receivable in accordance with the contractual credit terms allowed to customers; the collection history of customers; the general economic conditions, the specifics of industry and the financial position of customers.

As at 30 September 2014 allowances for accounts receivable were recognized in the amount of th USD 59 (Note 25).

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Impairment of other financial and non-financial assets

Management assesses whether there are any indicators of possible impairment of other financial and non-financial assets at each reporting date. If any events or changes in circumstances indicate that the current value of the assets may not be recoverable or the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of assets. If there is objective evidence that the Group is not able to collect all amounts due to the original terms of the agreement, the corresponding amount of the asset is reduced directly by the impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Subsequent and unforeseen changes in assumptions and estimates used in testing for impairment may lead to the result different from the one presented in the financial statements.

As at 30 September 2014 allowances for other financial and non-financial assets were recognized in the amount of th USD 38 (Note 25).

Long-term VAT recoverable

The Group classifies the VAT recoverable balance as current or non-current based on expectations as to whether it will be realised within 12 months from the reporting date. In making this assessment, management considered past history of receiving VAT refunds from the State budget. For VAT recoverable expected to be set off against VAT liabilities in future periods, Management based its estimates on detailed projections of expected excess of VAT output over VAT input in the normal course of the business.

As at 30 September 2014 the part of VAT recoverable in the amount of th USD 673 was classified as long-term VAT recoverable (Note 20).

Taxation

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded.

The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

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

Since 01 January 2011 a new Tax Code of Ukraine has been adopted. Tax Code regulates relationships evolving in process of adoption, altering and cancellation of taxes and charges in Ukraine; it specifies full list of taxes and charges collected in Ukraine, administration procedure for taxes, payers of taxes and charges, their rights and obligations, power of controlling authorities, credentials and responsibilities of their officials in the exercise of tax control, and also liability for the infringement of tax law.

Adoption of the Tax Code changes taxation system in Ukraine entirely. Quantity of taxes decreases almost twofold. Gradual decrease of base rates for all fiscal charges is stipulated within several years. Additional rate for tax on income of physical persons is adopted. Regulations settling procedure of taxation covered by the Tax Code are cancelled. These changes substantially increase risks of incorrect interpretation of adopted Tax Code. As a result of future tax inspections additional liabilities may be revealed, which will not comply with tax statements of the Company. Such liabilities may comprise taxes themselves, and also fines and penalties, and their amounts may be material.

Starting from 1 September 2013, Ukrainian legislation implemented new transfer pricing rules. These rules introduce additional reporting and documentation requirements to transactions with related parties. In accordance with the new rules, the tax authorities obtain additional tools with the help of which they may claim that prices or profitability in transactions with related parties different from arm's length transactions. As the practice of implementation of the new transfer pricing rules has not yet developed and the wording of some clauses of the rules is unclear, the probability that the Group's transfer pricing positions may be challenged by the tax authorities cannot be reliably estimated as of the date of authorization of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements for issue.

Management is confident that the Group complies with all transfer pricing rules.

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Legal proceedings

The Group's Management makes significant assumptions in estimation and reflection of the risk of exposure to contingent liabilities related to current legal proceedings and other unliquidated claims, as well as other contingent liabilities. Management's judgments are required in assessing the possibility of a secured claim against the Group or material obligations, as well as in determining probable amounts of final payment or obligations. Due to the uncertainties inherent in the evaluation process, actual expenses may differ from the initial calculations.

These preliminary estimates are subject to changes as new information becomes available from the Group's internal specialists, if any, or from third parties, such as lawyers. Revisions of such estimates may have a significant impact on future operating results.

Political crisis

Since November 2013 Ukraine has been going through a political crisis. Management is monitoring the developments in the current environment and taking actions where appropriate. Further negative developments, including the political unrest, could adversely affect the Company's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable. Stabilization of the economy and the political situation depends, to a large extent, upon success of the Ukrainian government's efforts, yet further economic and political developments are currently unpredictable and their adverse affect on the Ukrainian economy may continue.

New and amended standards and interpretations

New IFRS standarts and interpretations applicable from 2014 onward:

The following Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2013. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these Standards early.

Standards and Interpretations adopted by the EU:

- IFRS 7 (Amendments) "Financial instruments: Disclosures" – Disclosures about the initial application of IFRS 9 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015)
- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement and Accounting for financial liabilities and derecognition"1 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Revenue

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Revenue from sales of finished products	a	97 598	71 293
Revenue from services rendered	b	410	1 180
		98 008	**72 473**

a) Revenue from sales of finished products was as follows:

	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Cattle	1 033	1 333
Milk	5 400	7 166
Corn	72 524	40 393
Wheat	5 159	6 420
Sunflower	8 051	221
Soy beans	412	3 131
Potatoes	2 501	2 799
Other	2 518	9 830
	97 598	**71 293**

b) Revenue from services rended was as follows:

	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Storage	64	423
Processing	150	167
Transport	137	362
Other	59	228
	410	**1 180**

6. Gain / (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Non-current biological assets	18	(1 964)	1 527
Current biological assets	22	33 035	69 338
Agricultural produce		12 243	(10 882)
		43 314	**59 983**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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7. Cost of sales

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Raw materials		(75 321)	(55 462)
Change in inventories and work-in-progress	a	27 840	10 600
Wages and salaries of operating personnel and related charges	13	(7 418)	(9 962)
Depreciation and amortization	12	(7 128)	(7 348)
Third parties' services		(3 060)	(4 349)
Fuel and energy supply		(8 336)	(7 352)
Rent		(5 656)	(4 194)
Repairs and maintenance		(487)	(674)
Taxes and other statutory charges		(258)	(327)
Other expenses		(586)	(16)
		(80 410)	**(79 084)**

a) Item row materials for the nine months ended 30 September 2014 includes disposal of the gain recorded on initial recognition of realized agriculture produce and biological assets (both of current and non-current) in the amount of th USD 37 281 (th USD 18 708 for the nine months ended 30 September 2013).

b) Change in inventories and work-in-progress comprises changes in work-in-progress, agricultural produce and current biological assets. Book values of agricultural produce and biological assets as at the end of the reporting periods comprise fair value component stemming from revaluation conducted for the purposes of initial recognition of agricultural produce and biological assets at fair value.

8. Administrative expenses

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Wages and salaries of administrative personnel and related charges	13	(1 957)	(2 817)
Third parties' services		(206)	(217)
Repairs and maintenance		(126)	(162)
Depreciation and amortisation	12	(122)	(137)
Bank services		(257)	(208)
Professional services		(818)	(824)
Transport expenses		(295)	(385)
Other expenses		(359)	(260)
		(4 140)	**(5 010)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. Selling and distribution expenses

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Delivery costs		(6 082)	(1 828)
Wages and salaries of sales personnel and related charges	13	(143)	(313)
Depreciation	12	(70)	(28)
Other expenses		(253)	(174)
		(6 548)	**(2 343)**

10. Other operating income

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Income from subsidized VAT	a	1 140	1 559
Government grants and subsides recognised as income		253	530
Income from write-offs of accounts payable		302	361
Gain on disposal of inventories		24	15
Other income		380	757
		2 099	**3 222**

a) According to the Ukrainian tax legistation, the agricultural enterprises (whose income from sale of agricultural products is not less than 75% of the total gross income, or enterprises which sell meat and milk products irrespective of the volume of such transactions) receive benefits regarding VAT payment on agricultural operations. These tax amounts are not paid to the budget, but recognized as net result of income or expenses in the other operating income.

11. Other operating expenses

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Loss from VAT on export operations	a	(1 589)	(3 402)
Shortages and losses due to impairment of inventories		(203)	(218)
Depreciation	12	(845)	(670)
Lost crops		(1 310)	(474)
Write-offs of VAT		(38)	(75)
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	25	(465)	(2)
Wages and salaries of non-operating personnel and related charges	13	(73)	(49)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(309)	(18)
Other expenses		(348)	(982)
		(5 180)	**(5 890)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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a) Loss from VAT on export operations for the nine months ended 30 September 2014 amounting to th USD 1 589 (th USD 3 402 for the nine months ended 30 September 2013) related to the Ukrainian tax legislation. According to the Tax Code temporarily till 01 October 2014 sales operations on export of certain agricultural crops are exempted from VAT. Consequently, the Group loses the right on VAT credit for expenses incurred for cultivation of these crops.

12. Depreciation and amortisation

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Depreciation			
Cost of sales	7	(4 261)	(4 349)
Administrative expenses	8	(119)	(137)
Selling and distribution expenses	9	(70)	(28)
Other operating expenses	11	(845)	(670)
Depreciation as a part of article "Lost crops"		(24)	(15)
		(5 319)	**(5 199)**
Amortisation			
Cost of sales	7	(2 867)	(2 999)
Administrative expenses	8	(3)	(2)
		(2 870)	**(3 001)**
		(8 189)	**(8 200)**

13. Wages and salaries expenses

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Wages and salaries		(6 901)	(9 651)
Related charges		(2 694)	(3 523)
		(9 595)	**(13 174)**
The average number of employees, persons		3 011	3 308
Remuneration of management		333	333
Wages and salaries of operating personnel and related charges	7	(7 418)	(9 962)
Wages and salaries of administrative personnel and related charges	8	(1 957)	(2 817)
Wages and salaries of sales personnel and related charges	9	(143)	(313)
Wages and salaries of non-operating personnel and related charges	11	(73)	(49)
Wages and salaries as a part of article "Lost crops" and related charges		(4)	(9)
Wages and salaries as a part of article "Construction in progress" and related charges		-	(24)
		(9 595)	**(13 174)**

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14. Financial (expenses)/income, net

	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Interest income on bank deposits	512	46
Foreign currency exchange (loss) / gain, net	(45 874)	1 268
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	(10 486)	(5 739)
Bond interest expenses	(2 386)	(2 904)
Loss on initial recognition of share purchase warrant	(1 313)	-
Other expenses	(1 105)	(800)
	(60 652)	**(8 129)**

15. Income tax (expenses) / benefit

The corporate income tax rate in Ukraine was 18% as at 30 September 2014 and 19% as at 30 September 2013.

The components of income tax expenses were as follows:

	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Current income tax	(86)	(8)
Deferred tax	(255)	(28)
Income tax benefit (expenses) reported in the statement of comprehensive income	**(341)**	**(36)**
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to item charged or credit directly to other comprehensive income during year:		
Net gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	26	166

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16. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Initial cost						
31 December 2012 (audited)	**55 611**	**34 988**	**15 058**	**1 308**	**6 041**	**113 006**
Additions	370	6 077	4 009	97	5 651	16 204
Disposals	(530)	(541)	(136)	(23)	-	(1 230)
Transfer	-	21	16	-	(37)	-
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**55 451**	**40 545**	**18 947**	**1 382**	**11 655**	**127 980**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**74 250**	**50 450**	**20 342**	**1 704**	**9 340**	**156 086**
Additions	436	1 044	70	76	285	1 911
Disposals	(463)	(1 432)	(224)	(85)	-	(2 204)
Transfer	4 206	208	3	7	(4 424)	-
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(29 047)	(19 282)	(7 763)	(651)	(2 969)	(59 712)
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**49 382**	**30 988**	**12 428**	**1 051**	**2 232**	**96 081**
Accumulated depreciation						
31 December 2012 (audited)	**(6 485)**	**(9 398)**	**(3 847)**	**(1 127)**	**-**	**(20 857)**
Depreciation for the period	(1 920)	(2 160)	(962)	(157)	-	(5 199)
Disposals	141	389	102	22	-	654
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**(8 264)**	**(11 169)**	**(4 707)**	**(1 262)**	**-**	**(25 402)**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**(8 956)**	**(11 666)**	**(4 941)**	**(1 219)**	**-**	**(26 782)**
Depreciation for the period	(1 935)	(2 386)	(899)	(99)	-	(5 319)
Disposals	186	428	144	81	-	839
Effect from translation into presentation currency	3 686	4 754	2 001	478	-	10 919
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**(7 019)**	**(8 870)**	**(3 695)**	**(759)**	**-**	**(20 343)**
Net book value						
31 December 2012 (audited)	**49 126**	**25 590**	**11 211**	**181**	**6 041**	**92 149**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**47 187**	**29 376**	**14 240**	**120**	**11 655**	**102 578**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**65 294**	**38 784**	**15 401**	**485**	**9 340**	**129 304**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**42 363**	**22 118**	**8 733**	**292**	**2 232**	**75 738**

The fair value of property, plant and equipment of all the Group's companies has been measured as at 31 December 2010 by an independent appraiser FDI "Bureau Veritas Ukraine" (ODS Certificate No.7100/08 as of 26 May 2008 issued by State Property Fund of Ukraine). The fair values as at the date of acquisition of new subsidiaries were determined by an independent appraisers FDI "Bureau Veritas Ukraine".

As at 30 September 2014 and 2013 imparment indicators were analyzes by the Management of the Group. There was no impairment of property, plant and equipment as at the reporting date.

There were no borrowing costs capitalized as a part of costs of property, plant and equipment during the nine months ended 30 September 2014 and 2013.

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17. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Property certificates	Land lease rights	Total
Initial cost				
31 December 2012 (audited)	**35**	**728**	**23 855**	**24 618**
Additions	18	37	-	**55**
Disposals	-	-	-	**-**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**53**	**765**	**23 855**	**24 673**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**53**	**821**	**32 259**	**33 133**
Additions	-	26	-	**26**
Disposals	-	(77)	-	**(77)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(21)	(307)	(12 347)	**(12 675)**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**32**	**463**	**19 912**	**20 407**
Accumulated amortisation				
31 December 2012 (audited)	**(24)**	**(8)**	**(1 322)**	**(1 354)**
Amortisation for the period	(2)	-	(2 999)	**(3 001)**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**(26)**	**(8)**	**(4 321)**	**(4 355)**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**(28)**	**(2)**	**(5 301)**	**(5 331)**
Amortisation for the period	(3)	-	(2 867)	**(2 870)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	12	1	2 450	**2 463**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**(19)**	**(1)**	**(5 718)**	**(5 738)**
Net book value				
31 December 2012 (audited)	**11**	**720**	**22 533**	**23 264**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**27**	**757**	**19 534**	**20 318**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**25**	**819**	**26 958**	**27 802**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**13**	**462**	**14 194**	**14 669**

Property certificates represent deeds supporting ownership right for property units of members of agricultural entity, which are intended for exchange by the Group companies on the property objects of this agricultural entity.

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18. Non-current biological assets

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Non-current biological assets - animal-breeding		
Cattle	7 733	12 883
Pigs	-	4
Other	-	7
Total non-current biological assets - animal - breeding	**7 733**	**12 894**
Non-current biological assets - plant-breeding		
Perennial grasses	83	139
Total non-current biological assets	**7 816**	**13 033**

As at the reporting dates non-current biological assets of animal-breeding were presented as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Cattle		
Cattle, units	3 968	4 438
Live weight, kg	1 666 449	1 795 287
Book value	**7 733**	**12 883**
Pigs		
Pigs, units	-	9
Live weight, kg	-	1 404
Book value	**-**	**4**
Other		
Other, units	-	19
Live weight, kg	-	941
Book value	**-**	**7**

Following changes took place in the non-current biological assets of animal-breeding:

	Cattle	Pigs	Other	Total
31 December 2012 (audited)	**10 688**	**39**	**2**	**10 729**
Capitalized expenses	-	11	4	**15**
Transfer (from (to) current biological assets)	669	(46)	-	**623**
Change in fair value	1 526	-	1	**1 527**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**12 883**	**4**	**7**	**12 894**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**14 934**	**-**	**-**	**14 934**
Transfer (from (to) current biological assets)	(159)	-	-	**(159)**
Change in fair value	(1 964)	-	-	**(1 964)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(5 078)	-	-	**(5 078)**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**7 733**	**-**	**-**	**7 733**

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As at the reporting dates non-current biological assets of plant-breeding were presented as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Perennial grasses		
Area, ha	1 353	1 388
Book value	**83**	**139**

Following changes took place in the non-current biological assets of plant-breeding:

	Perennial grasses
31 December 2012 (audited)	**152**
Capitalized expenses	36
Harvesting failure	(49)
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**139**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**150**
Capitalized expenses	35
Harvesting failure	(9)
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(93)
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**83**

19. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets

	Property, plant and equipment	Tax losses	Allowances for recognized tax assets	Prepayments and accounts payable	Provisions	Total
31 December 2012 (audited)	**132**	**244**	**(244)**	**113**	**21**	**266**
Considering profit (loss)	8	-	-	(42)	(7)	**(41)**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**140**	**244**	**(244)**	**71**	**14**	**225**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**124**	**153**	**(153)**	**-**	**34**	**158**
Considering profit (loss)	(89)	-	-	-	(11)	**(100)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(35)	-	-	-	(11)	**(46)**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**-**	**153**	**(153)**	**-**	**12**	**12**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred tax liabilities

	Property, plant and equipment
31 December 2012 (audited)	**(2 992)**
Considering profit (loss)	13
Considering equity	166
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**(2 813)**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**(3 121)**
Considering profit (loss)	(155)
Considering equity	26
Effect of foreign currency translation	1 214
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**(2 036)**

20. Other non-current assets

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Prepayments and other non-financial assets:		
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	1 873	802
Long-term VAT recoverable	673	-
	2 546	**802**
Other financial assets:		
Investments in associates	-	12 202
	2 546	**13 004**

As at 30 September 2014 the long-term VAT recoverable was accumulated on capital expenses.

21. Inventories

	Note	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Work-in-progress	a	16 664	4 114
Agricultural produce	b	35 914	21 687
Finished goods		43	978
Agricultural materials		2 088	3 307
Raw materials		470	1 310
Spare parts		640	976
Fuel		1 233	2 027
Other inventories		158	357
		57 210	**34 756**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

a) Work-in-progress includes expenses on works connected with preparation of the lands for the future harvest obtained from the biological assets of plant growing.

b) As at the reporting dates agricultural produce was presented as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Corn	20 681	4 565
Wheat	2 649	4 065
Sunflower	5 861	7 969
Soya	3 614	717
Potato	1 137	2 021
Lupin	-	1
Silage	880	1 157
Hay	279	325
Other	813	867
	35 914	**21 687**

22. Current biological assets

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Current biological assets of animal-breeding		
Cattle	5 378	10 866
Pigs	3	45
Other	27	45
	5 408	**10 956**
Current biological assets of plant-breeding		
Corn	61 495	84 858
Wheat	1 870	575
Grasses	57	127
Sunflower	25	21 037
Soya	256	1 651
Potato	1 225	2 239
Other	7	711
Total current biological assets of plant-breeding	**64 935**	**111 198**
Total current biological assets	**70 343**	**122 154**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

As at the reporting dates current biological assets of animal-breeding were presented as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Cattle		
Cattle, units	3 044	3 937
Live weight, kg	803 769	1 031 739
Book value	**5 378**	**10 866**
Pigs		
Pigs, units	14	213
Live weight, kg	1 461	11 878
Book value	**3**	**45**
Other		
Number of animals, units	98	164
Live weight, kg	21 529	29 594
Book value	**27**	**45**
Total book value	**5 408**	**10 956**

Following changes took place in the current biological assets of animal-breeding:

	Cattle	Pigs	Other	Total
31 December 2012 (audited)	**8 642**	**215**	**50**	**8 907**
Capitalized expenses	3 473	221	7	**3 701**
Transfer (from (to) non-current biological assets)	(669)	46	-	**(623)**
Sale	(4 754)	(460)	(5)	**(5 219)**
Slaughter	(354)	(29)	(3)	**(386)**
Change in fair value	4 526	52	(4)	**4 574**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**10 866**	**45**	**45**	**10 956**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**11 872**	**26**	**46**	**11 944**
Acquisitions for the period	340	-	-	**340**
Capitalized expenses	1 981	6	1	**1 988**
Transfer (from (to) non-current biological assets)	159	-	-	**159**
Sale	(5 522)	(14)	(12)	**(5 548)**
Slaughter	(447)	(7)	-	**(454)**
Change in fair value	1 587	-	10	**1 597**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(4 592)	(8)	(18)	**(4 618)**
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**5 378**	**3**	**27**	**5 408**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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As at the reporting dates current biological assets of plant-breeding were presented as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Corn		
Area, ha	63 409	59 057
Book value	**61 495**	**84 858**
Wheat		
Area, ha	11 558	3 919
Book value	**1 870**	**575**
Rye		
Area, ha	-	-
Book value	**-**	**-**
Grasses		
Area, ha	1 769	2 352
Book value	**57**	**127**
Sunflower		
Area, ha	177	20 972
Book value	**25**	**21 037**
Soya		
Area, ha	529	2 080
Book value	**256**	**1 651**
Potato		
Area, ha	358	206
Book value	**1 225**	**2 239**
Other		
Area, ha	22	3 045
Book value	**7**	**711**
Total book value	**64 935**	**111 198**

Following changes took place in the current biological assets of plant-breeding:

	Corn	Wheat	Rye	Grasses	Sunflower	Soya	Potato	Other	Total
31 December 2012 (audited)	**22 953**	**6 689**	**22**	**27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29 691**
Capitalized expenses	45 011	8 108	53	1 633	16 004	2 954	5 674	4 081	83 518
Harvesting	(32 054)	(14 182)	(75)	(1 525)	(7 913)	(1 996)	(5 271)	(3 284)	(66 300)
Harvest failure	(313)	(40)	-	(8)	(20)	(8)	-	(86)	(475)
Change in fair value	49 261	-	-	-	12 966	701	1 836	-	64 764
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	**84 858**	**575**	**-**	**127**	**21 037**	**1 651**	**2 239**	**711**	**111 198**
31 December 2013 (audited)	**-**	**5 657**	**-**	**105**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5 762**
Capitalized expenses	58 594	4 980	9	2 094	11 929	5 092	1 262	53	84 013
Revaluation at fair value at the date of harvest	9 899	(798)	-	-	2 834	(376)	683	1	12 243
Harvesting	(13 693)	(4 936)	(9)	(2 115)	(8 686)	(4 863)	(961)	(42)	(35 305)
Harvest failure	(38)	-	-	(6)	(98)	-	-	-	(142)
Change in fair value	30 234	-	-	-	-	71	1 133	-	31 438
Effect of foreign currency translation	(23 501)	(3 033)	-	(21)	(5 954)	332	(892)	(5)	(33 074)
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	**61 495**	**1 870**	**-**	**57**	**25**	**256**	**1 225**	**7**	**64 935**

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Biological assets of the Group are measured at fair value within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between any levels during the six months ended 30 September 2014.

Description	Fair value as at 30 September 2014	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs
Crops in fields - corn	61 495	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare	7,0
			Crops price	147 per tonne
Crops in fields - soya	256	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare	1,6
			Crops price	322 per tonne
Crops in fields - potato	1 225	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare	30
			Crops price	127 per tonne
Cattle	13 111	Discounted cash flows	Milk yield - kg per cow	4500-6800 per year
			Milk price	USD 0,29 per liter
			Discount rate	19,45%

23. Trade accounts receivable, net

	Note	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Trade accounts receivable		4 214	4 094
Allowances for accounts receivable	25	(59)	(163)
		4 155	**3 931**

Distribution of trade accounts receivable on time frames is the following:

			Past due, not impaired		
	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Within 90 days	From 90 to 360 days	More than 1 year
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	4 155	3 958	87	67	43
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	3 931	3 293	11	499	128

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

24. Prepayments and other current assets, net

	Note	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Prepayments and other non-financial assets:			
Advances to suppliers		1 149	2 863
Allowances for advances to suppliers	25	(20)	(49)
VAT for reimbursement		3 124	3 662
		4 253	**6 476**
Other financial assets:			
Non-bank accomodations interest free		644	12 630
Allowances for non-bank accomodations interest free	25	-	(17)
Other accounts receivable		436	568
Allowances for other accounts receivable	25	(18)	(18)
		1 062	**13 163**
		5 315	**19 639**

25. Changes in allowances made

	Note	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Allowances for trade accounts receivable	23	(59)	(163)
Allowances for advances to suppliers	24	(20)	(49)
Allowances for other accounts receivable	24	(18)	(18)
Allowances for non-bank accomodations interest free	24	-	(17)
		(97)	**(247)**

The movements of the allowances were as follows:

		For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
As at the beginning of the period	**Note**	**(260)**	**(515)**
Accrual	11	(465)	(2)
Use of allowances		530	268
Return of allowances		8	2
Effect from translation into presentation currency		90	-
As at the end of the period		**(97)**	**(247)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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26. Cash and cash equivalents

	Currency	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Cash in bank and hand	USD	102	160
Cash in bank and hand	UAH	629	10 362
Cash in bank and hand	EUR	21	20
Cash in bank and hand	PLN	5	2
		757	**10 544**

There were no restrictions on the use of cash and cash equivalents during the nine months ended 30 September 2014 and 2013.

27. Equity

Share capital

Industrial Milk Company S.A. has one class of ordinary shares. The number of authorized, issued and fully paid shares as at 30 September 2014 is th 31 300 (30 September 2013 – th 31 300). All shares have equal voting rights. Par value of one share is USD 0,0018.

Shareholders structure was as follows:

	30 September 2014		30 September 2013	
	Unaudited		Unaudited	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
AGROVALLEY LIMITED	68	38	59	33
Russian Commercial Bank (Cyprus) Ltd	-	-	9	5
Amplico Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne S.A. (with subsidiaries)	-	-	5	3
ING Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne S.A.	5	3	-	-
Other shareholders (each one less than 5% of the share capital)	27	15	27	15
	100	**56**	**100**	**56**

A transfer of shares to Russian Commercial Bank (Cyprus) Ltd (a member of VTB Group) took place under the commitment of the Group to take out these shares since 19 December 2013. The transfer was made to secure receipt of financing from VTB Bank in the amount of th USD 5 078 (see Note 30). As at 19 December 2013 the loan from Russian Commercial Bank (Cyprus) Ltd (a member of VTB Group) was repaid in the full amount, all the shares were transfered back to AGROVALLEY LIMITED.

Share premium

In 2011 Industrial Milk Company S.A. completed initial public offering of own shares on Warsaw Stock Exchange. Issue of share capital of Industrial Milk Company S.A. brought to the increase of share capital equaling to th USD 10 and share premium in amount of th USD 24 387.

Revaluation reserve

The fair value of Group's property, plant and equipment has been measured as at 31 December 2009 and 2010 by an independent appraiser. As at 31 December 2009 the related revaluation surplus of th USD 14 766 was initialy recognized in equity, as at 31 December 2010 it was additionally recognized in the amount of th USD 4 326.

The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings as the asset is used by an entity (in the amount that is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost) and when the asset is derecognized (in the full amount).

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

Effect of foreign currency translation

Effect of foreign currency translation comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements into presentation currency.

Dividend policy

The Group's policy is to pay dividends at a level consistent with the Group's growth and development plans, while maintaining a reasonable level of liquidity. The current intention of the Management is to recommend to the General Meeting of Shareholders not to declare dividends for the six months ended 30 September 2014 and 2013.

Legal reserve

From the annual net profits of the parent company, 5% have to be allocated to the legal reserve. This allocation shall cease to be required as soon and as long as such surplus reserve amounts to 10% of the capital. This reserve may not be distributed to the shareholders.

28. Share purchase warrant

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Share purchase warrant	1 121	-

According to the Warrant Agreement entered into between the Group and IFC, IFC has the right to purchase up to 3 098 700 shares of Industrial Milk Company S.A. (representing equivalent of 9,90% of issued share capital) for a total amount up to th USD 20 000. The warrant is exercisable at any time up to 19 December 2018.

Black-Scholes model was used to determine of fair value of share purchase warrant. As at 30 September 2014 the following inputs were applied:

- the current stock price is USD 2,04;
- the strike price is USD 6,45;
- risk-free interest rate is 8,59%;
- the volatility is 49,76%.

Share purchase warrant is measured at fair value within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy

According to the IFC Loan agreement if all of the warrants have not been exercised by 19 December 2018, and if only some of the warrants have been issued, the portion of the additional return which shall be payable shall be calculated by multiplying USD 21 000 thousand by a fraction the numerator of which is equal to the number of warrant shares not subscribed for pursuant to IFC loan agreement during the exercise period and the denominator of which is equal to the total number of warrant shares. This obligation to pay the additional return is an unconditional and independent debt obligation according to the IFC loan agreement.

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29. Long-term loans and borrowings

	Currency	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Secured			
Long-term bank loans	USD	73 680	37 441
Finance lease liabilities	UAH, USD, EUR	9 375	8 664
Bonds issued	UAH	8 887	24 766
Total long-term loans including current portion		**91 942**	**70 871**
Current portion of long-term bank loans	USD	(31 366)	(5 744)
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	UAH, USD, EUR	(2 513)	(2 373)
Current portion of bonds issued	UAH	(5 712)	(24 766)
Total current portion		**(39 591)**	**(32 883)**
Total long-term loans and borrowings		**52 351**	**37 988**

Essential terms of credit contracts

Creditor	Year of maturity	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 September 2014 (unaudited)	
				Long-term liabilities	Including current portion
Ukrainian bank	2015	USD	9,00%	4 000	4 000
Ukrainian bank	2015	USD	10,00%	500	500
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	11,50%	24 000	20 000
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	1Y Libor+10,00%	6 424	3 212
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	1Y Libor+10,00%	2 857	1 428
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	9,00%	194	130
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	8,75%	2 990	1 196
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	9,00%	900	300
Ukrainian bank	2018	USD	1Y Libor+8,70%	1 815	600
Non-residental bank	2020	USD	6M Libor+8,00%	30 000	-
				73 680	**31 366**
Bonds issued	2014	UAH	14,00%	8 887	5 712
				82 567	**37 078**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Creditor	Year of maturity	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 September 2013 (unaudited)	
				Long-term liabilities	Including current portion
Ukrainian bank	2015	USD	9,00%	4 000	-
Ukrainian bank	2015	USD	10,00%	500	-
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	11,50%	12 000	-
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	1Y Libor+10,00%	9 590	3 166
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	1Y Libor+10,00%	3 809	952
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	9,00%	324	130
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	8,75%	4 186	1 196
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	9,00%	1 200	-
Ukrainian bank	2018	USD	1Y Libor+8,70%	1 832	300
				37 441	**5 744**
Bonds issued	2014	UAH	14,00%	24 766	24 766
				62 207	**30 510**

Long-term loans and bonds issued outstanding were repayable as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Within one year	37 078	30 510
In the second to fifth year inclusive	21 488	31 697
Later than fifth year	24 000	-
	82 566	**62 207**

Finance lease liabilities were presented as follows:

	30 September 2014		30 September 2013	
	Unaudited		Unaudited	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within one year	3 365	2 513	3 172	2 373
In the second to fifth year inclusive	7 872	6 833	7 447	6 198
Later than fifth year	31	29	102	93
	11 268	9 375	10 721	8 664
Less future finance charges	(1 893)		(2 057)	
Present value of minimum lease payments	**9 375**	**9 375**	**8 664**	**8 664**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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30. Short-term loans and borrowings

	Currency	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Secured			
Short-term bank loans	USD	41 629	54 245
Short-term bank loans	UAH	3 639	-
		45 268	**54 245**

Essential terms of credit contracts

Creditor	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 September 2014 (unaudited)
Non-residental bank	USD	10,00%	3 941
Ukrainian bank	USD	9,70%	7 016
Ukrainian bank	USD	1M Libor+13,00%	12 000
Ukrainian bank	USD	13,00%	18 672
			41 629
Ukrainian bank	UAH	21,00%	3 639
			45 268

Creditor	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 September 2013 (unaudited)
Ukrainian bank	USD	9,00%	13 750
Ukrainian bank	USD	13,00%	11 915
Ukrainian bank	USD	3M Libor+8,50%	10 000
Ukrainian bank	USD	13,00%	9 258
Non-residental bank	USD	3M Libor+12,00%	5 078
Ukrainian bank	USD	12,00%	3 700
Ukrainian bank	USD	10,00%	544
			54 245

31. Trade accounts payable

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Trade accounts payable	20 022	19 807

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of Group's liabilities on contractual payments on trade accounts payable:

	On demand	Within 30 days	From 30 to 90 days	From 90 to 180 days	From 180 to 360 days	From 1 to 5 years	Total
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	-	6 928	4 336	8 758	-	-	20 022
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	-	4 874	8 074	6 859	-	-	19 807

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32. Other current liabilities and accrued expenses

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Other liabilities:		
Advances from clients	3 156	16 824
	3 156	**16 824**
Other accounts payable:		
Interest payable on bank loans	1 054	582
Interest payable on bonds	-	38
Accounts payable for the lease of land and property rights	1 925	893
Accounts payable for non-current tangible assets	157	1 323
Taxes payable	77	82
Wages, salaries and related charges payable	724	921
Accruals for unused vacations	542	833
Accounts payable for investments	-	7 635
Other accounts payable	167	575
	4 646	**12 882**
	7 802	**29 706**

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of Group's liabilities on contractual payments on Other current liabilities and accrued expenses:

	On demand	Within 30 days	From 30 to 90 days	From 90 to 180 days	From 180 to 360 days	From 1 to 5 years	Total
30 September 2014 (unaudited)	542	5 496	321	481	962	-	**7 802**
30 September 2013 (unaudited)	833	20 419	149	7 858	447	-	**29 706**

33. Related party disclosures

According to existing criteria of determination of related parties, the related parties of the Group are divided into the following categories:

a) Entities - related parties under common control with the Companies of the Group;
b) Entities- related parties, in equity of which Companies of the Group have an interest;
c) Key management personnel.

The Group performs transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. During the reporting period the Group did not perform any related parties transactions made outside the market conditions (non market basis related parties transactions).

Remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:

	For the nine months ended 30 September 2014	For the nine months ended 30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Wages and salaries	246	246
Related charges	87	87
	333	**333**
The average number of employees, persons	6	6

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The information on total amounts of transactions with related parties for the corresponding reporting periods is presented below:

	Note	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Trade accounts receivable, net			
a) Entities - related parties under common control with the Companies of the Group		-	316
Total trade accounts receivable, net	23	**4 155**	**3 931**
Trade accounts payable			
a) Entities - related parties under common control with the Companies of the Group		-	9
Total trade accounts payable	31	**20 022**	**19 807**

34. Information on segments

A business segment is a separable component of a business entity that produces goods or provides services to individuals (or groups of related products or services) in a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and generates revenues other than risks and income of those components that are peculiar to other business segments.

For the purpose of Management the Group is divided into the following business segments on the basis of produced goods and rendered services, and consists of the following 3 operating segments:

- Farming division - a segment, which deals with cultivation and sale of such basic agricultural crops as corn and wheat;
- Live-stock breeding - a segment which deals with breeding and sale of biological assets and agricultural products of live farming. Basic agricultural product of live farming for sale in this segment is milk;
- Storage and processing- a segment which deals with processing of agricultural produce, and also with production of finished goods. Principal goods produced and sold within this segment are flour and fodder.

Information on business segments for the six months ended 30 September 2014 was the follow (unaudited):

	Farming division	Live-stock breeding	Storage and processing	Unallocated	Total
Revenue	132 247	6 775	5 127	-	144 149
Intra-group elimination	(41 081)	(343)	(4 717)	-	(46 141)
Revenue from external buyers	**91 166**	**6 432**	**410**	**-**	98 008
Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	43 681	(367)	-	-	43 314
Cost of sales	(74 030)	(6 023)	(357)	-	(80 410)
Gross income	**60 817**	**42**	**53**	**-**	**60 912**
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	(4 140)	(4 140)
Selling and distribution expenses	-	-	-	(6 548)	(6 548)
Other operating income	-	-	-	2 099	2 099
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	(5 180)	(5 180)
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(412)	(412)
Operating income of a segment	**60 817**	**42**	**53**	**(14 181)**	**46 731**
Financial expenses, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	(60 652)	(60 652)
Profit before tax	**60 817**	**42**	**53**	**(74 833)**	**(13 921)**
Income tax (expenses) benefit	**-**	**-**	**-**	(341)	(341)
Net profit	**60 817**	**42**	**53**	**(75 174)**	**(14 262)**

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Information on business segments for the six months ended 30 September 2013 was the follow (unaudited):

	Farming division	Live-stock breeding	Storage and processing	Unallocated	Total
Revenue	96 240	8 505	6 904	-	111 649
Intra-group elimination	(33 446)	(6)	(5 724)	-	(39 176)
Revenue from external buyers	**62 794**	**8 499**	**1 180**	**-**	72 473
Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	53 882	6 101	-	-	59 983
Cost of sales	(67 484)	(10 458)	(1 142)	-	(79 084)
Gross income	**49 192**	**4 142**	**38**	**-**	**53 372**
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	(5 010)	(5 010)
Selling and distribution expenses	-	-	-	(2 343)	(2 343)
Other operating income	-	-	-	3 222	3 222
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	(6 405)	(6 405)
Operating income of a segment	**49 192**	**4 142**	**38**	**(10 536)**	**42 836**
Financial expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	(8 129)	**(8 129)**
Profit before tax	**49 192**	**4 142**	**38**	**(18 665)**	**34 707**
Income tax (expenses) benefit	**-**	**-**	**-**	(36)	**(36)**
Net profit	**49 192**	**4 142**	**38**	**(18 701)**	**34 671**

35. Lease of land

The Group leases land for agricultural purposes from private individuals. Lease payments are calculated on the basis of monetary valuation of the land considering the inflation factor. The average interest rate for lease of land of the Group is 2-5% and depends on validity of the contract.

Areas of operating leased land were as follows:

Location of land	**30 September 2014**	**30 September 2013**
	Unaudited	Unaudited
	Hectare	Hectare
Poltava region		
Land under processing	30 079	30 079
Land for grazing, construction, other	2 009	3 009
Chernihiv region		
Land under processing	81 938	66 015
Land for grazing, construction, other	1 681	1 681
Sumy region		
Land under processing	24 584	24 584
Land for grazing, construction, other	113	113
	140 404	**125 481**

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Future minimum lease payments for operating leases of land of agricultural designation considering existing at that date the inflation factor are as follows:

	30 September 2014	30 September 2013
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Within one year	8 122	11 547
In the second to fifth year inclusive	24 399	36 394
Later than fifth year	16 684	30 144
	49 205	**78 085**

36. Financial instruments

Financial instruments as at 30 September 2014 and 2013 were represented by the following categories:

Financial instrument	Category	Measurement
Financial assets		
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Other financial assets	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities		
Share purchase warrant	Financial liabilities	Fair value through profit or loss
Loans and borrowings	Financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Other financial liabilities	Financial liabilities	Amortized cost

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities listed hereinbefore reflect the amounts that would be received to sell the assets or paid to transfer the liabilities in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability. These inputs include foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The financial assets and financial liabilities are primarily valued using standard calculations / models that use as their basis readily observable market parameters. Industry standard data providers are the primary source for forward and spot rate information for both interest rates and currency rates, with resulting valuations periodically validated through third-party or counterparty quotes.

The Group's non-derivative financial instruments included cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other financial assets, accounts payable, other financial liabilities, loans and borrowings. At 30 September 2014 and 2013, the carrying value of these financial instruments, excluding long-term debt, approximates fair value because of the short-term maturities of these instruments. The major part of the long-term loans and borrowings has floating interest rates and other has fixed interest rates but they are corresponded to the market rate level, so the Management of the Group believes that book value of long-term loans and borrowings approximates their fair value.

37. Events after the balance sheet date

Loans and borrowings are repaid in the amount of th USD 11 446.

Loans and borrowings are received in the amount of th USD 10 000.

There were no other essential subsequent events that should be disclosed in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements according to the standarts or prevailing practice.