IMC S.A. and its bsidiaries

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements
For the six months ended 30 June 2017

and
Review report of the the réviseur d'entreprises agréé

CONTENTS

Statement of Management responsibilities for preparation and approval of condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2017

Management of the Group of companies "IMC" (the 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 June 2017, as well as the results of its activities, cash flows and changes in equity for the six months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

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 as adopted by the European Union 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 not appropriate;

- 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 would result in an adjustment or a disclosure;

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

- disclosing in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements all the loans or guarantees to 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 June 2017 prepared in compliance with IFRS as approved by the European Union are approved on behalf of the Group's Management on 28 August 2017.

On behalf of the Management:

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

Management statement

This statement is provided to confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2017, and the comparable information, have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the European Union and give a true, fair and clear view of Group's assets, financial standing and net results, and that the directors' report on the operations truly reflects the development, achievements and position of the Group, including a description of the key risk factors and threats.

On behalf of the Management:

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

Consolidated interim management report

1. Business and General Conditions

Markets and Operations

Forecasted 12% decline of corn world ending stocks in 2017/18 MY (source: USDA "Grain: World Markets and Trade" report) has led to 3% corn price growth in H1 2017 vs. the same period of the previous year.

On May 15, the sowing campaign of spring crops was completed at the IMC. This year 67.4 thousand hectares of corn were planted on the fields of the company, 24.7 thousand hectares of sunflower, 11 thousand hectares of soybean, 662 hectares of potatoes, and 1 thousand ha of fodder crops.

On August 9, the IMC completed harvesting of winter wheat. About 78.1 thousand tonnes of grain were harvested from an area of 13.7 thousand hectares. The gross yield was 5.7 t/ha, which is 19% more than in 2016 and a record for all 11 seasons of winter wheat growing in IMC. Despite the difficult weather conditions both during sowing of winter crops in autumn 2016, and during the growing season and at the stage of ripening of grain in the spring-summer 2017, the IMC has achieved good result on winter wheat due to the intensification of cultivation technology, namely due to the choice of high productivity grades of foreign selection, improved fertilization system and crop protection system.

The military conflict on the East of Ukraine does not affect operations of the IMC. The IMC's assets are located in the central and northern regions of Ukraine far from East of Ukraine. The IMC carries out export of grain through the ports of Odessa and Mykolaiv regions. The IMC's main markets for grain export are EU, Northern Africa, Middle East and Asia. The IMC doesn't export any goods to Russia.

Taxation changes

Since 1 January 2017 VAT benefit for farmers in Ukraine has been cancelled (in 2016 Ukrainian farmers had VAT benefit, allowing retaining a portion of VAT payments as follows: 80% by cattle farmers (with 20% channeled to the state budget), 15% by crop farmers, and 50% by all other producers)). In 2017 VAT for farmers in Ukraine is administrated in a standard way (including VAT refund on export of grain).

Revaluation of the Ukrainian currency

The Ukrainian currency (hryvna) strengthened by 4,2% in H1 2017 (in comparison with 3,4% of devaluation in H1 2016). Due to this the IMC recognized Foreign currency exchange gain of USD 1,4 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 vs. USD 2,5 million of Foreign currency exchange loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016.

Development of IMC S.A. and its Subsidiaries (the hereinafter «the Group»/«the Company»/«IMC»)

- **Business overview**

Today IMC is the vertically integrated and high-technology group of companies operating in Sumy, Poltava and Chernihiv region (northern and central Ukraine) in three segments: crop farming, dairy farming, elevators and warehouses.

Crop farming

The land bank of the company consists of five clusters within which the fields are situated close to each other. This allows increasing extensively the operational efficiency, and decreasing the expenditure through optimizing of human and technical resources involvement, as well as promoting of effective operational management.

IMC applies modern manufacturing and management practice in agriculture, and constantly invests in acquisition of new farming machinery and equipment of the leading world brands.

On the fields of IMC, the system of different depth soil cultivation is applied: deep ripping, ploughing, disking, and cultivation. Rotation of these cultivation methods allows creating the optimal conditions for growing and development of agricultural crops.

The IMC technology for crop farming anticipates using of seeds, fertilizers, and crop-protecting products only from the best national and foreign manufacturers.

The elements of precision farming are tested and introduced, such as: systems for GPS-monitoring of the machinery, auto-piloting, satellite monitoring, variable norms for seeding, and differentiated fertilization.

Dairy farming

Dairy farming supplies high quality milk for customers-processing enterprises and ensures working places in the regions.

Elevators and warehouses

IMC owns and operates storage facilities with significant storage capacity situated in close proximity to its operations in each of its clusters.

The Company utilizes only its own storage facilities. The existing storage capacities satisfy 100% of the Company's storage needs with sufficient capacity to meet its projected increased production in the short-term.

The existing storage capacities enable IMC to sell its produce throughout the marketing season, to reduce negative impact of crop pressure on prices at harvest time and at the same time to mitigate risks related to physical security of stocks.

The Company also leases excess storage capacity to the third parties.

- **Corporate structure**

The parent company of the Group of companies "IMC" is IMC S.A. It is a limited company registered in accordance with the legislation of Luxembourg.

Unigrain Holding Limited is a direct subsidiary company of IMC S.A. and the parent company of Burat-Agro LLC, Burat LLC, Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company LLC, PrJSC Mlibor. In addition, PrJSC PKZ belongs directly to Burat LLC and the subsidiary company Zemelniy Kadastroviy Centr Plus was hold directly to Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company LLC.

In 2011 IMC S.A. purchased (indirectly, through its direct subsidiary company Unigrain Holding Limited) the silo PrJSC Vyryvske HPP and the following agrarian companies:

- PAE Slavutich
- PE Progress 2010
- PAE Promin
- AF Kalynivska-2005, Ltd
- AF Zhovtneva, Ltd
- AF Shid-2005, Ltd
- AIE Vyrynske, Ltd
- Pisky, Ltd
- SE Vyry-Agro

On November 30, 2011 to decrease expenses and to improve management quality the agrarian companies PAE Slavutich and PE Progress 2010 were joined to Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company LLC, and PAE Promin was joined to Burat-Agro LLC.

On August 30, 2011 owing to increase of volumes of export sales of the Group the direct subsidiary company Unigrain Holding Limited established Aristo Eurotrading Ltd (BVI).

During the 12-month period ended 31 December 2012 IMC S.A. purchased (indirectly, through its direct subsidiary company Unigrain Holding Limited and Burat-Agro LLC belongs directly to Unigrain Holding Limited) the following agrarian companies:

- Ukragrosouz KSM, Ltd
- PAC Slobozhanschina Agro
- 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, PrJSC "Bobrovitske HPP", Losinovka-Agro Ltd, Parafiyivka-Progress Ltd, Nosovsky Saharny Zavod Ltd.

In November 2013 owing to increase of volumes of export sales of the Group IMC established Negoce Agricole S.A. (Luxembourg).

In December 2013 IMC S.A. purchased (indirectly, through its subsidiary companies Unigrain Holding Limited and PAC Slobozhanschina Agro) the agrarian company AgroKIM Ltd.

- **Group Strategy**

IMC pursues a strategy for 2016-2020 years published on 15 February 2016:

- The Company maintains the land bank expansion strategy for 2016-2020. According to this strategy the Company intends to increase land bank from 136.6 ths ha in 2016 year to 206.6 ths ha in 2020. The plans of the Company include growth of land bank to 156.6 ths ha in 2017 and 176.6 ths ha in 2019.
- The Company has sufficient grain storage capacities in line with the above mentioned land bank expansion strategy till 2020. The Company doesn't plan to increase grain storage capacities, but plans to reconstruct/modernize some of the Company's silos with the aim to improve their efficiency and replacement of existing flat storage capacities with modern storage bins.
- Simultaneously the Company intends to keep focus on growing of limited number of highly profitable export-oriented crops which are optimal for effective crop rotation and suitable for land and climate specifics (corn, wheat, soybean and sunflower). The Company plans to maintain corn as the main crop with the share in crop mix about 50%.

- **The internal control system**

IMC's accounting-related risk management system

IMC's control system relies on daily resource planning analyses which are detailed by cost center and cost article, department, thus providing all the necessary information for controlling inventories and products.

IMC established internal controlling instruments to secure proper accounting in compliance with legal requirements.

IMC's accounting procedures are governed by standardized guidelines and rules as well as a clearly defined course of action in different situation. Therefore, standard account parameters and booking directions for various production operations were established. Another control tool is the clear allocation of functions regarding various accounting processes. For Group consolidation and accounting purposes all bookkeeping data of the consolidated companies may be accessed automatically.

The internal control system of IMC is based on the accounting database thus integrating all controlling processes. Accounting processes are carried out on a high-level basis and are monitored and adjusted by specialists.

IMC's accounting-related risk management system is set up in a way that the risk of misrepresentation could mainly ensue from new business processes or amendments to legal provisions. Risks are contained by transferring decisions on accounting-relevant data resulting from new business processes to the management level. Ongoing continuation training regarding the applicable accounting provisions from time to time is provided to the management.

The Internal Control and Risk Management Department

The Internal Control and Risk Management Department was established as the separate unit in a corporate governance structure of the Group.

The Department is created with the aim of the regular independent monitoring and estimation of effectiveness of the IMC corporate governance, efficiency of separate business processes at the level of group and separate structural subdivisions, assessing of adequacy of the risk management process, providing with recommendations and participation during an improvement process. The Department participates in improvement of internal control, risk management and governance processes.

The Department regularly provides the management of IMC and the Audit Committee with independent and objective valuations and consultations. This involves an objective analysis of actual data with the aim of estimation and expression of an opinion on reliability of systems, processes, operations.

- **Personnel**

Trained and motivated employees are the most precious success resource for an enterprise dedicated to agricultural production. Motivation and professionalism are prerequisites for excellent results. IMC can always rely on its qualified and motivated staff. Future-oriented technologies, trained personnel and continuation training of the company's employees are vital to secure quality and low cost of agricultural products.

In 2017 IMC started strategic people-oriented Grievance mechanism. According to the assumed IMC Grievance Policy the grievance mechanism is applied to both employees and local communities who could be affected by the operations. The presented procedure is simple and easy-to-understand. IMC commits to not discriminate in any way any complainer and preserve confidentiality. The policy is already provided for the employees, local communities and guests of IMC regional companies.

As IMC is a vocational training provider, the company is able to train its qualified skilled workers and executives mainly from its own staff. Specialized training programs are aimed at the improvement of employees' professional skills. Open communication channels on all levels, short decision-making processes are values applied and lived.

IMC is focused on driving the Company forward so we provide our staff with training and learning possibilities for them to possess skills and knowledge necessary to achieve strategic goals. In 2017 250 employees of production, finance, HR, economics, sales&marketing, logistics, internal audit and investment department were trained on the next topics:

- Business and Personnel Management
- Self-Management
- Communication
- Technologies of management decision making & implementation
- Agronomy basics for non-production specialists
- Finance&economics for production department

The following table sets forth the Company's personnel information:

For the six months ended 30 June

	2017	2016	Change in %
Total number of employees	2 379	2 621	-9%
operating personnel	1 749	1 985	-12%
administrative personnel	608	606	-
sales personnel	19	24	-20%
non-operating personnel	3	6	-50%
Wages and salaries and related charges per employee, USD	2 551	1 607	59%

Significant decrease of operating personnel period-to-period occurred primarily due to the reduction of low-paid unskilled personnel. This reduction was compensated by the strengthening of the mechanization of working mixture preparation and applying plant protection products, as well as the automation of preparation and recording of primary accounting documents for all agricultural works. This reduction significantly resulted in the growth of wages in the Company.

- **Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) management system**

Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) department was formed at IMC's headquarter, designed to assist top-management of IMC in development and implementation of the company's strategy in these areas. On June 10, 2016 IMC approved a 5-year strategy of the company on Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental Protection in 2016-2020, which determines the priority directions of development of the company in this area.

IMC is committed to involving all employees in the management for issues of Environment, Health & Safety and Social Aspects at IMC and its subsidiaries.

IMC is constantly renewing its machinery and investing in technology, which has significant positive effect both on environmental and occupational health and safety issues.

Employees are receiving personal protective equipment and personal protective clothes for working with chemicals.

IMC is continuously improving the management system in the field of environmental and occupational health & safety, and is implementing new approaches based on the best local and international practices.

IMC's enterprises annually implement a set of measures, where, along with traditional safety briefing instructions and control measures, the following are applied:

- Improvement of labor conditions;
- Identification and elimination of industrial hazards;
- Health and safety management systems improvement;
- Health and safety trainings in partnership with the leading training institutions;
- Provision of modern and high quality personal and mass protective equipment;
- Raising employee awareness and safe work methods promotion;
- Improvement of health care services for the employees;
- Work with contractor organizations.

On July 7, 2016 the Policy & Principles on Health, Safety and Environment of the IMC's enterprises have been adopted.

All IMC's enterprises have the Emergency Preparedness and Response plans (EPRP) for localization and liquidation of emergencies and accidents. The availability of such plans is obligatory in Ukraine and is regulated by legal requirements & local legislation. At the corporate level, the procedure of rapid incident notification from IMC enterprises to the Company Headquarters was implemented in order to improve emergency response capacity and assure timely decision-making.

Our employees are trained in the actions of the emergencies and accidents. Regular studies are conducted on IMC's enterprises, including those involving external training centers and organizations.

All investments and initiatives in social projects including personalized support and projects of local infrastructure maintenance and development (roads, water supply, public lighting, schools, kindergartens, FAPs and medical points etc.) that IMC conducts within the villages it operates are conducted on the principles of «IMC. Aid to People» program. The Program includes obligatory social consultations and PR efforts for all significant investments. Local communities are involved in projects prioritization, budgeting and planning of necessary actions.

2. Operational and Financial Results

The following table sets forth the Company's results of operations derived from the Condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

	Notes	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	30 June 2016*	Change in %
CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Revenue	6	62 642	54 374	15%
Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	7	45 248	44 276	2%
Cost of sales	8	(61 868)	(48 105)	29%
GROSS PROFIT		**46 022**	**50 545**	**-9%**
Administrative expenses	9	(4 045)	(2 673)	51%
Selling and distribution expenses	10	(5 110)	(3 473)	47%
Other operating income	11	790	1 297	-39%
Other operating expenses	12	(2 108)	(1 807)	17%
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment		(1 092)	(983)	11%
OPERATING PROFIT		**34 457**	**42 906**	**-20%**
Financial expenses, net	15	(3 458)	(6 455)	-46%
Effect of additional return	30	(2 097)	(1 803)	16%
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss), net	16	1 375	(2 486)	-155%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**30 277**	**32 162**	**-6%**
Income tax expenses, net	17	17	368	-95%
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**30 294**	**32 530**	**-7%**

For the purposes of their analyses, the Company's management use **Normalised Net profit**, being Net profit adjusted for some expense items that are deemed to be substantially beyond their control, such as write-offs of property, plant and equipment and foreign currency exchange gains and losses, as well as items believed to be non-recurring. The non-recurring expenses currently include the effect of additional return on warrants (Note 30 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements), as it is assumed that similar transactions will not be occurring in the foreseeable future.

The Normalised Net profit for the periods presented is calculated based on historical information derived from the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The reconciliation to Normalised Net profit for the period (from continuing operations) is presented as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	30 June 2016*	Change in %
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Net profit for the period	30 294	32 530	
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	1 092	983	
Foreign currency exchange (loss)/gain, net	(1 375)	2 486	
Non recurring items:			
Effect of additional return	2 097	1 803	
Normalised Net profit	**32 108**	**37 802**	**-15%**

The Company also uses normalised Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and normalised Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as key measures of its performance.

Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) is an indicator of a company's profitability, calculated as revenue less expenses, the latter excluding tax and interest. To external users, EBIT provides information on the Company's ability to generate earnings directly from its operations, disregarding its cost of capital and the tax burden and thus making the Company's results comparable to similar companies across the industry where those companies may have varying capital structures or tax environments. To the management, EBIT provides a performance measure additionally adjusted for expenses that may be deemed fixed (i.e. stemming from the given capital structure) or externally imposed by the environment (i.e. the tax burden).

The Company calculates Normalised EBIT by adding back income tax expenses (or benefit) and the total of financial expenses to Normalised Net profit. The Normalised Net profit is calculated as described above, by adjusting Net profit for the expense items that are deemed to be substantially beyond the control of management, as well as items believed to be non-recurring.

The Normalised EBIT for the periods presented is calculated based on historical information derived from the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The reconciliation to Normalised EBIT for the period (from continuing operations) is presented as follows:

	For the six months ended		
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016***	**Change in %**
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Net profit for the period	30 294	32 530	
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	1 092	983	
Foreign currency exchange (loss)/gain, net	(1 375)	2 486	
Financial expenses, net	3 458	6 455	
Income tax expenses, net	(17)	(368)	
Non recurring items:			
Effect of additional return	2 097	1 803	
Normalised EBIT	**35 549**	**43 889**	**-19%**

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) is calculated as revenue less expenses, the latter excluding tax, interest, depreciation and amortisation. Being a proxy to the operating cash flow before working capital changes, EBITDA is widely used as an indicator of a company's ability to generate cash flows, as well as its ability to service debt. Consequently, to the management EBITDA serves as a measure to estimate financial stability of the Company. Besides, excluding the effect of depreciation and amortisation along with cost of capital and taxation provides to external users another measures comparable to similar companies regardless of varying tax environments, capital structures or depreciation accounting policies.

The Company calculates Normalised EBITDA by adding back depreciation of property, plant and equipment, amortisation of intangible assets, income tax expenses (or benefit) and the total of financial expenses to Normalised Net profit. The Normalised Net profit is calculated as described above, by adjusting Net profit for the expense items that are deemed to be substantially beyond the control of management, as well as items believed to be non-recurring.

The Normalised EBITDA for the periods presented is calculated based on historical information derived from the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The reconciliation to Normalised EBITDA for the period (from continuing operations) is presented as follows:

	For the six months ended		
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016***	**Change in %**
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Net profit for the period	30 294	32 530	
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	1 092	983	
Foreign currency exchange (loss)/gain, net	(1 375)	2 486	
Financial expenses, net	3 458	6 455	
Income tax expenses, net	(17)	(368)	
Depreciation and amortization	4 513	5 694	
Non recurring items:			
Effect of additional return	2 097	1 803	
Normalised EBITDA	**40 062**	**49 583**	**-19%**

Company's Normalised Net profit, as well as Normalised EBIT and EBITDA decreased in H12017 in comparison with H12016 mainly due to increase in production cost and strengthening of UAH in 2017.

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 6m2016 financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 5.

Revenue

The Company's revenue from sales of finished products increased by 15% in six-month period ended 30 June 2017 in comparison with previous period.

The following table sets forth the Company's sales revenue by products indicated:

(in thousand USD)

	For the six months ended		
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016**	**Change in %**
Corn	59 343	51 346	16%
Sunflower	-	34	-100%
Soy beans	896	112	700%
Milk	806	1 752	-54%
Cattle	284	518	-45%
Potatoes	411	314	31%
Other	730	253	189%
	62 470	**54 329**	**15%**

The most significant portion of the Company's revenue comes from selling corn, which represented 95% of total revenue. 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 six months ended	
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016**
Corn		
Sales of produced corn *(in tonnes)*	380 783	339 508
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	156	151
Revenue from produced corn *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	59 343	51 346
Wheat		
Sales of produced wheat *(in tonnes)*	30	5
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	136	91
Revenue from produced wheat *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	4	-
Soy beans		
Sales of produced soy beans *(in tonnes)*	2 401	302
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	373	373
Revenue from produced soy beans *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	896	112
Sunflower		
Sales of produced sunflower *(in tonnes)*	-	100
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	-	341
Revenue from produced sunflower *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	-	34
Potatoes		
Sales of produced potatoes *(in tonnes)*	6 760	4 878
Realization price (U.S. $ per ton)	61	64
Revenue from produced potatoes *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	411	314
Other (produced only)		
Total sales volume *(in tonnes)*	7 685	2 343
Total revenues *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	726	253
Total sales volume (in *tonnes)*	**397 659**	**347 136**
Total revenue from sale of crops *(U.S. $ in thousands)*	**61 380**	**52 059**

Revenue relating to sales of corn increased by 16% to USD 59,3 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 51,3 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2016, due to an increase both in sales volume (tons) and in price in 2017.
Revenue relating to sales of soy beans increased by 700% to USD 0,9 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 0,1 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2016, due to an increase in sales volume (tons) in 2017.
Revenue relating to sales of cattle decreased by 45% to USD 0,3 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 0,5 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2016, due to decrease in sales volume (tons) in 2017.
Revenue relating to sales of milk decreased by 54% to USD 0,8 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 1,8 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2016, due to decrease in sales volume (tons) in 2017 as a result of increase in cattle sales in 2016.

Cost of sales

The Company's cost of sales increased by 29% to USD 61,9 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 48,1 million in six-month period ended 30 June 2016. The following table sets forth the principal components of the Company's cost of sales for the periods indicated:

(in thousand USD)

	For the six months ended		
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016**	**Change in %**
Raw materials	(56 814)	(34 556)	64%
Rent	(5 893)	(5 418)	9%
Depreciation and amortization	(3 768)	(4 806)	-22%
Fuel and energy supply	(3 694)	(1 853)	99%
Change in inventories and work-in-progress	12 602	1 738	625%
Wages and salaries of operating personnel and related charges	(3 155)	(2 408)	31%
Third parties' services	(564)	(411)	37%
Taxes and other statutory charges	(200)	(167)	20%
Repairs and maintenance	(361)	(212)	70%
Other expenses	(21)	(12)	78%
	(61 868)	**(48 105)**	**29%**

Increase in cost of sales mainly consists of increase in raw materials - by 64% to USD 56,8 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 34,6 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016. This was due to an increase in the amount of disposal of revaluation of agriculture produce and biological assets as a part of cost of sales (from USD 7 531 thousand in 2016 to USD 23 669 thousand in 2017).

Gross profit

The Company's gross profit decreased to USD 46,0 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 50,5 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, an 9% year-on-year decrease. In relative terms, the total cost of sales went up 29% year-on-year.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses increased year-on-year to USD 4,0 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 2,7 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, reflecting an increase in wages and salaries of administrative personnel and related charges to USD 2,8 million from USD 1,7 million.

Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses increased year-on-year to USD 5,1 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 3,5 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, reflecting an increase in the volume of realization in 2017.

Other operating income

The Company's other operating income decreased by 39% to USD 0,8 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 1,3 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 due to decrease in Income from subsidized VAT and Income from the exchange of property certificates.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses increased by 17% to USD 2,1 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 1,8 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 reflecting an increase in other expenses.

Financial expenses, net

The Company's financial expenses, net decreased by 46% to USD 3,5 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 6,5 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016. This decrease was related to the repayment of loans and borrowings in 2016-2017.

Foreign currency exchange loss, net

Foreign currency exchange gain, net increase to USD 1,4 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 of foreign currency exchange gain from USD 2,5 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 of the same losses. This increase reflected the strengthening of UAH in 2017 in comparison with 2016 – 3,4% of devaluation as at 30 June 2016 in comparison with 4,2% of revaluation as at 30 June 2017.

Cash flows

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

(in thousand USD)

	For the six months ended	
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016**
Net cash flows from operating activities	20 164	13 666
Net cash flows from investing activities	(3 248)	(1 720)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(8 752)	(13 243)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**8 164**	**(1 297)**

Net cash flow from operating activities

The Company's net cash inflow from operating activities increased to USD 20,2 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 13,7 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016. The increase in 2017 was primarily attributable to increase in sales.

Net cash flow from investing activities

The Company's net cash outflow from investing activities increased to USD 3,2 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 compared to net cash outflow of USD 1,7 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016. The increase in 2017 was attributable to purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Net cash flow from financing activities

Net cash outflow from financing activities decreased to USD 8,8 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 from USD 13,2 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016. The decrease in 2017 was primarily due to changes of credit portfolio in the direction of long-term borrowings.

3. Risk Report

Risks relating to the Group's business and Industry are as follows:

- Failure to generate or raise sufficient capital may restrict the Group's development strategy

  To decrease an influence of this risk the Group works on several sources of financing: bank crediting, bonds issue, financing by international financial organizations.

- The Group's financial results are sensitive to fluctuations in market prices of its products

  To decrease an influence of this risk the Group on permanent basis researches the international and Ukrainian agricultural markets, monitoring price fluctuations and factors affecting these fluctuations (stocks, production, consumption, export, import, forecasts). Based on an analysis of the above-mentioned information the management of the Group makes decisions regarding crop rotation structure and production plans.

- Poor and unexpected weather conditions may disrupt the Group's production of crops

  To decrease an influence of this risk the Group is using the following practices:

  - On the fields of IMC the system of different depth soil cultivation is applied: deep ripping, ploughing, disking, and cultivation. Rotation of these cultivation methods allows creating the optimal conditions for growing and development of agricultural crops;
  - Cultivation of relatively small share (10%) of winter crops in the general crop rotation structure enables to decrease the risk of disruption of a general production of crops during unfavorable winter conditions;

- The Group's operating costs could increase

  The risk of Group's operating costs increase is basically connected to a possible price growth for fuel, seeds, fertilizers and crop protection materials.

  To reduce the above mentioned risks the Group:

  - has implemented the fuel consumption and machinery usage controlling systems using GPS-trackers;
  - follows the land bank development strategy based on principle of fields' close proximity to each other that allows to reduce fuel consumption;
  - is focused on limited number of crops (not more than 4) that allows to use and purchase seeds, fertilizers and crop protection materials more efficiently;
  - has built long-term and mutually benefit relationships with suppliers of seeds, fertilizers and crop protection materials.

- The Group's credit risk could increase

  Counterparties involved in transactions with IMC may fail to make scheduled payments, resulting in financial losses to IMC.

  To decrease an influence of this risk the Group has implemented credit policy and monitoring practices. Police and operating guidelines include limits in respect of counterparties to ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk. Credit risks are managed by legal activities which include security paragraphs into agreements with customers. Also the financial department of the Group constantly carries out monitoring over payment terms deadlines according to goods selling contracts.

- Risk of liquidity

  It exists the risk of inability to meet financial obligations of the Group in due time.

  To minimize such risk IMC maintains efficient budgeting and cash management processes to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet business requirements. IMC adopts a flexible CAPEX program enabling capital projects to be deferred if necessary.

4. Selected Financial Data

(in thousand USD)

	For the six months ended	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
I.	Revenue	62 642	54 374
II.	Operating profit/(loss)	34 457	42 906
III.	Profit/(loss) before income tax	30 277	32 162
IV.	Net profit/(loss)	30 294	32 530
V.	Net cash flow from operating activity	20 164	13 666
VI.	Net cash flow from investing activity	(3 248)	(1 720)
VII.	Net cash flow from financing activity	(8 752)	(13 243)
VIII.	Total net cash flow	8 164	(1 297)
IX.	Total assets	210 077	212 739
X.	Share capital	56	56
XI.	Total equity	100 356	85 346
XII.	Non-current liabilities	52 173	43 849
XIII.	Current liabilities	57 548	83 544
XIV.	Weighted average number of shares	31 300 000	31 300 000
XV.	Profit/(loss) per ordinary share (in USD)	0,97	1,04
XVI.	Book value per share (in USD)	3,22	2,75

IMC S.A.
Société anonyme
Registered office: 26-28 Rue Edward Steichen
L-2540 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
R.C.S Luxembourg: B 157843
(the Company)

Corporate governance statement

Corporate governance

Corporate governance within the Company is based on the Luxembourg law and the listing requirements of the Warsaw Stock exchange where the trading in the Company shares takes place. The Company follows New Code of Best Practices for WSE Listed Companies that entered into force on 1 January 2016 (the "2016 WSE Code", as amended on 13 October 2015).

The Company's corporate governance rules are based on the Company's articles of Association (the "Articles"), and the corporate governance charter (the "Corporate Governance Charter"), and the Company's internal regulations.

Board of Directors

According to the Articles of Association ('STATUTS COORDONNES'), the Company shall be managed by the Board of Directors composed of at least five members, their number being determined by the general meeting of shareholders. Directors need not be shareholders of the Company. The Board of Directors is composed of executive and non-executive directors. At least two directors shall be independent non-executive directors.

The directors shall be elected by the general meeting of shareholders for a period not exceeding six (6) years and until their successors are elected, provided, however, that any director may be removed at any time by a resolution taken by the general meeting of shareholders. The directors shall be eligible for reappointment.

In the event of vacancy in the office of a director because of death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining directors elected by the general meeting of shareholders may elect a director to fill such vacancy until the next general meeting of shareholders.

Directors:

Name	Date of appointment	End of mandate
1. Mr. Alex Lissitsa, executive director, CEO	29 March 2012	2022
2. Mr. Dmytro Martyniuk, executive director, CFO	09 March 2011	2022
3. Mr. Oleksandr Petrov, executive director, Chairman	09 March 2011	2022
4. Mr. Alfons Balman, non-executive director	10 September 2013	2019
5. Mr. Kamil Jan Gaworecki, non-executive director	01 June 2016	2019

With regard to the appointment and replacement of Directors, the Company is governed by its Articles of Association (hereafter referred Articles of Association and Luxembourg Companies Law 1915. The Articles of Association may be amended from time to time by a general meeting of the shareholders under the quorum and majority requirement provided for by the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies in Luxembourg, as amended.

The present Board is composed of two independent directors and three directors who either are employed by Subsidiaries of the Company or hold over 5% of votes in the Company.

Independency is assessed taking into consideration the criteria stated in Annex II of the European Commission Recommendation of 15 February 2005.

Powers of Directors

The board is responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company within the clauses of the Article of Association. The directors may only act at duly convened meetings of the board of Directors or by written consent in accordance with article 10 of Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors is vested with the broadest powers to act on behalf of the Company and to perform or authorize all acts of administrative or disposal nature, necessary or useful for accomplishing the Company's object. All powers not expressly reserved by the Law to the sole shareholder or, as the case may be, to the general meeting of shareholders, fall within the competence of the Board of Directors.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors meets upon notice given by the Chairman. A meeting of the Board of Directors must be convened if any two directors so require. The Chairman presides at all meetings of the Board of Directors. In Chairman's absence the Board of Directors may appoint another director as chairman pro tempore by vote of the majority present or represented at such meeting. Except in cases of urgency or with the prior consent of all those entitled to attend, there should be given written notice at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the Board of Directors. Any such notice shall specify the place, the date, time and agenda of the meeting. The notice may be waived by unanimous written consent by all the directors at the meeting or otherwise. No separate notice is required for meetings held at times and places specified in a time schedule previously adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Every board meeting shall be held in Luxembourg or at such other place indicated in the notice.

Decisions will be taken by a majority of the votes of the directors present or represented at the relevant meeting. Each director has one vote. In case of a tied vote, the Chairman has a casting vote.

One or more directors may participate in a meeting by means of a conference call, by videoconference or by any similar means of communication enabling several persons participating therein to simultaneously communicate with each other. Such methods of participation are to be considered equivalent to a physical presence at the meeting.

A written decision passed by circular means and transmitted by cable, facsimile or any other similar means of communication, signed by all the directors, is proper and valid as though it had been adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors which was duly convened and held. Such a decision can be documented in a single document or in several separate documents having the same content and each of them signed by one or several directors. Except as far as a written decision passed by circular means is concerned, the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be signed by the Chairman of the relevant meeting or any two directors or as resolved at the relevant board meeting or a subsequent board meeting. Any proxies will remain attached thereto.

The Board has established processes regarding internal control and risk management systems to ensure its effective oversight of the financial reporting process. These include appointing an independent administrator (the "Administrator") to maintain the accounting records of the Company independent of IMC S. A. The Administrator has a duty of care to maintain proper books and records and prepare for review and approval by the Board the financial statements intended to give a true and fair view. The Board has appointed Totalserve Management (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l. as Administrator.

Committees

Audit Committee

The Audit committee has been established by the Board to assist the Board of directors with independent verifying and safeguard of the integrity of the company's financial reporting; and oversee the independence of the external auditors

The Committee has responsibility for the following:

(a) Monitoring the establishment of an appropriate internal control framework;

(b) Monitoring corporate risk assessment and compliance with internal controls;

(c) Overseeing business continuity planning and risk mitigation arrangements;

(d) Reviewing reports on any material defalcations, frauds and thefts from the Group;

(e) Monitoring compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements (including continuous disclosure obligations) and declarations by the Secretary in relation to those requirements;

(f) Reviewing the nomination, performance and independence of the external auditors;

(g) Liaising with the external auditors and ensuring that the annual audit is conducted in an effective manner that is consistent with Committee members' information and knowledge and is adequate for shareholder needs;

(h) Reviewing management processes supporting external reporting;

(i) Reviewing financial statements and other financial information distributed externally; and

(j) Reviewing external audit reports to ensure that, where major deficiencies or breakdowns in controls or procedures have been identified, appropriate and prompt remedial action is taken by management

The Committee has an advisory role, consistent with its purpose of assisting the Board in relation to the matters with which it is charged with responsibility, and does not have any power to commit the Board to any recommendation or decision made by it except for matters relating to the appointment, oversight, remuneration and replacement of the external auditors.

The Committee has unrestricted access to management and the external auditors as it may consider appropriate for the proper performance of its function.

The Board of Directors shall appoint the chairman and members of the Audit Committee from among the non-executive directors and external members which must be independent. The Audit Committee will comprise a minimum of two members. In any case the chairman of the Audit Committee must be appointed from among non-executive directors.

As of 30 June 2017 Audit committee consisted of two members, Alfons Balmann (chairman), a non-executive director and Kamil Jan Gaworecki (member), non-executive director. In the year 2017 Audit committee participated in improvement of internal control and risk management and was involved in estimation of efficiency of separate business processes.

Remuneration Committee

The role of the Committee is to advise on remuneration and issues relevant to remuneration policies and practices for senior management.

The Responsibility of the Remuneration Committee includes issues regarding salaries, bonus programs and other employments terms of the CEO and senior management in conjunction with the Board.

Notably, the Remuneration Committee is responsible for:

- submitting proposals to the Board regarding the remuneration of directors and managers, ensuring that these proposals are in accordance with the remuneration policy adopted by the Company;

- discussing with the chief executive officer the performance of executive management and of the individual executives at least once a year based on evaluation criteria clearly defined. The chief executive officer should not be present at the discussion of his own evaluation;

- ensuring that the remuneration of non-executive directors is proportional to their responsibilities and the time devoted to their functions.

The Board of Directors shall appoint the chairman and members of the Remuneration Committee from among the non-executive directors and external members which must be independent. The Remuneration Committee will comprise a minimum of two members. In any case the chairman of the Remuneration Committee must be appointed from among non-executive directors.

As of 30 June 2017 the Company hadn't adopted a remuneration policy. Principles of remuneration of the Board members shall be determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders and Board of Directors shall determine the remuneration of the Executives. Remuneration of the Board is related to the Company's financial results.

Internal control and risk management

The company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of financial records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposals of the assets of the company; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements. In accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements, that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company, and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposals of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

External audit

In accordance with the Luxembourg law on commercial companies, an external auditor appointed by the annual general meeting of shareholders certifies the Company's annual and consolidated accounts.

The external audit functions being carried by H.R.T. Revision S.A.

Takeover bids Law statement

- The structure of the capital of the Company is represented in Note 29. The company is a publicly listed company whose shares are owned primarily by institutional investors and Agrovalley Limited whose beneficial owner is Mr. Olexandr Petrov, chairman of the board of directors. As of 31 December 2013, Agrovalley Limited held 21 490 899 shares in the Company, what is equal to 68,66%;
- The Company has no securities which are not admitted to trading on a regulated market;
- The Company has no restrictions on the transfer of securities, such as limitations on the holding of securities or the need to obtain the approval of the company or other holders of securities, without prejudice to article 46 of Directive 2001/34/EC;
- The details of those shareholders with an interest of 5% or more in the issued share capital of the Company, as notified to the Company, are set out in Note 29. The Company has no other significant direct or/and indirect shareholdings (including indirect shareholdings through pyramid structures and cross-shareholdings);
- The Company has no holders of any securities with special control rights. Transfer of shares is governing by the Articles of Association of the Company;
- The Company has no adopted system of control of any employee share scheme where the control rights are not exercised directly by the employees;
- The Company has no adopted restrictions on voting rights, such as limitations of the voting rights of holders of a given percentage or number of votes, deadlines for exercising voting rights, or systems whereby, with the company's cooperation, the financial rights attaching to securities are separated from the holding of securities;
- All of the issued and outstanding shares in the Company have equal voting rights and there are no special control rights attaching to the shares;
- The Company didn't receive the information about existence of any agreements between shareholders that may result any restrictions within the meaning of Directive 2004/19/EC;
- The Company has no any agreements to which the company is a party and which take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the company following a takeover bid, and the effects thereof, except where their nature is such that their disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the Company;
- The Company grants non-availability of any agreements between the company and its board members or/and employees providing for compensation if they resign or are made redundant without valid reason or if their employment ceases because of a takeover bid.

Insider Dealing

The Company follows Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Warsaw Stock Exchange and insider trading policy rules in regards to the disclosure of insider dealing, which require all Board Members to notify the Company with regards to all transaction in the shares in the Company. Following the rules of the notification, the Company notifies both stock exchanges via appropriate regulatory filings.

signed	signed
Alex Lissitsa	Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

hrt
REVISION

To the Shareholders of
IMC S.A.
26-28, rue Edward Steichen
L-2540 Luxembourg
RCS : B 157,843

Report on Review of Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position of IMC S.A. as at 30 June 2017 and the related condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the 6 month period then ended, and a summary of condensed accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity.* A review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of IMC SA. as at 30 June 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the 6-month period then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our conclusion, we draw attention to note 4 "Operating environment" to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, which describes the current situation in Ukraine. The impact of the political and economic crisis in Ukraine and their final resolution are unpredictable and may adversely affect the Ukrainian economy and the operations of IMC S.A.

On behalf of H.R.T. REVISION S.A.
Cabinet de révision agréé

Jean-Philippe Barret
Réviseur d'entreprises agréé

Luxembourg, 28 August 2017

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the six months ended 30 June 2017
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
			Restated*
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	6	62 642	54 374
Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	7	45 248	44 276
Cost of sales	8	(61 868)	(48 105)
GROSS PROFIT		**46 022**	**50 545**
Administrative expenses	9	(4 045)	(2 673)
Selling and distribution expenses	10	(5 110)	(3 473)
Other operating income	11	790	1 297
Other operating expenses	12	(2 108)	(1 807)
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment		(1 092)	(983)
OPERATING PROFIT		**34 457**	**42 906**
Financial expenses, net	15	(3 458)	(6 455)
Effect of additional return	30	(2 097)	(1 803)
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss), net	16	1 375	(2 486)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**30 277**	**32 162**
Income tax expenses, net	17	17	368
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**30 294**	**32 530**
Net profit/(loss) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		30 295	32 803
Non-controlling interests		(1)	(273)
Weighted average number of shares		31 300 000	31 300 000
Basic profit per ordinary share (in USD)		0,97	1,04
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Effect of foreign currency translation		4 931	(2 240)
Items that will no be reclassified to profit or loss			
Deferred tax charged directly to revaluation reserve		74	146
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		**5 005**	**(2 094)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT		**35 299**	**30 436**
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		35 323	30 696
Non-controlling interests		(24)	(260)

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 6m 2016 condensed consolidated interim financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 5

signed
Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed
Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2017

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited
				Restated*	Restated*
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	18	66 111	64 650	75 220	80 083
Intangible assets	19	3 702	4 061	4 813	5 750
Non-current biological assets	20	2 184	1 432	906	4 471
Deferred tax assets	21	-	-	-	14
Other non-current assets	22	797	1 817	998	434
Total non-current assets		**72 794**	**71 960**	**81 937**	**90 752**
Current assets					
Inventories	23	7 593	55 110	7 331	60 307
Current biological assets	24	106 172	18 202	104 299	8 823
Trade accounts receivable, net	25	166	276	418	966
Prepayments and other current assets, net	26	10 901	9 208	13 949	7 088
Prepayments for income tax		13	9	37	18
Cash and cash equivalents	28	12 438	4 180	4 768	6 673
Total current assets		**137 283**	**86 985**	**130 802**	**83 875**
TOTAL ASSETS		**210 077**	**158 945**	**212 739**	**174 627**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Equity attributable to the owners of parent company					
Share capital	29	56	56	56	56
Share premium		24 387	24 387	24 387	24 387
Revaluation reserve		40 218	43 217	46 587	49 972
Retained earnings		160 193	126 825	134 269	97 935
Effect of foreign currency translation		(123 922)	(128 876)	(119 127)	(116 874)
Total equity attributable to the owners of parent company		**100 932**	**65 609**	**86 172**	**55 476**
Non-controlling interests		(576)	(552)	(826)	(566)
Total equity		**100 356**	**65 057**	**85 346**	**54 910**
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans and borrowings	31	49 654	55 185	40 982	46 060
Deferred tax liabilities	21	2 519	2 498	2 867	3 556
Total non-current liabilities		**52 173**	**57 683**	**43 849**	**49 616**
Current liabilities					
Current portion of long-term borrowings	31	8 868	9 846	16 499	31 493
Short-term loans and borrowings	32	18 563	18 547	35 579	26 776
Trade accounts payable	33	25 496	2 104	20 152	3 274
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	34	4 621	5 708	11 314	8 558
Total current liabilities		**57 548**	**36 205**	**83 544**	**70 101**
Total liabilities		**109 721**	**93 888**	**127 393**	**119 717**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**210 077**	**158 945**	**212 739**	**174 627**

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 6m 2016 condensed consolidated interim financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 5

signed

Alex Lissitsa

Chief Executive Officer

signed

Dmytro Martyniuk

Chief Financial Officer

Notes on pages 28-70 form an integral part of these Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the six months ended 30 June 2017
(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 2015 (audited, restated*)	**56**	**24 387**	**49 972**	**97 935**	**(116 874)**	**55 476**	**(566)**	**54 910**
Profit (loss) for the period	-	-	-	32 803	-	32 803	(273)	32 530
Amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	(3 531)	3 531	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charged directly to amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	146	-	-	146	-	146
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	(2 253)	(2 253)	13	(2 240)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) (restated*)	**-**	**-**	**(3 385)**	**36 334**	**(2 253)**	**30 696**	**(260)**	**30 436**
30 June 2016 (unaudited, restated*)	**56**	**24 387**	**46 587**	**134 269**	**(119 127)**	**86 172**	**(826)**	**85 346**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**56**	**24 387**	**43 217**	**126 825**	**(128 876)**	**65 609**	**(552)**	**65 057**
Profit (loss) for the period	-	-	-	30 295	-	30 295	(1)	30 294
Amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	(3 073)	3 073	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charged directly to amortization of revaluation reserve	-	-	74	-	-	74	-	74
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	4 954	4 954	(23)	4 931
Total comprehensive profit/(loss)	**-**	**-**	**(2 999)**	**33 368**	**4 954**	**35 323**	**(24)**	**35 299**
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**56**	**24 387**	**40 218**	**160 193**	**(123 922)**	**100 932**	**(576)**	**100 356**

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 6m 2016 condensed consolidated interim financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 5

signed
Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed
Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the six months ended 30 June 2017
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
			Restated*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		30 277	32 162
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	7	(45 248)	(44 276)
Disposal of revaluation of biological assets and agricultural produce in the cost of sales, net	8	23 669	7 531
Depreciation and amortization	13	4 513	5 694
Interest expenses and other financial expenses	15	3 635	6 602
Effect of additional return		2 097	1 803
Foreign currency exchange loss/(gain), net		(1 414)	2 458
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment		1 092	983
Income from write-offs of accounts payable	11	(166)	(29)
Gain on recovery of assets previously written off	11	(495)	(606)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12	340	231
Lost crops	12	390	363
Shortages and losses due to impairment of inventories	12	323	273
Interest income	15	(176)	(147)
Write-offs of VAT	12	56	47
Accruals for unused vacations		14	5
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	12	11	29
Income from the exchange of property certificates	11	-	(287)
Gain on disposal of inventories	11	(24)	(22)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital		**18 894**	**12 814**
Changes in trade accounts receivable		169	568
Changes in prepayments and other current assets		(1 211)	(6 837)
Changes in inventories		24 979	43 367
Changes in current biological assets		(40 806)	(47 177)
Changes in trade accounts payable		22 803	16 616
Changes in other current liabilities and accrued expenses		(880)	1 279
Cash flows from operations		**23 948**	**20 630**
Interest paid		(3 789)	(6 918)
Income tax paid		5	(46)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**20 164**	**13 666**

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 6m 2016 condensed consolidated interim financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 5

signed
Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed
Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

Notes on pages 28-70 form an integral part of these Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the six months ended 30 June 2017
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
			Restated*
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3 388)	(1 859)
Purchase of non-current biological assets		-	(38)
Purchase of intangible assets		(23)	(17)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		163	194
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(3 248)**	**(1 720)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from long-term and short-term borrowings		5 587	35 318
Repayment of long-term and short-term borrowings		(14 339)	(48 561)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(8 752)**	**(13 243)**
NET CASH FLOWS		**8 164**	**(1 297)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	28	**4 180**	**6 673**
Effect of translation into presentation currency		94	(608)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	28	**12 438**	**4 768**

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 6m 2016 condensed consolidated interim financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to Note 5

signed

Alex Lissitsa
Chief Executive Officer

signed

Dmytro Martyniuk
Chief Financial Officer

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

1. Description of formation and business.

IMC 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. IMC S.A. was formed to serve as the ultimate holding company of Unigrain Holding Limited and its subsidiaries. The registered address of IMC 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 S.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Group" or the "IMC") is an integrated agricultural company in Ukraine. The main areas of the Group's activities are:

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

The Group is among Ukraine's top-10 industrial milk producers. The grain and oilseeds crops produced by the Group are sold in 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., PRJSC Mlibor, PRJSC Poltava Kombikormoviy Zavod and Zemelniy Kadastroviy Centr SA.

In December 2010 IMC 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 Zhovtneva, Ltd, AF Shid-2005, Ltd, APP Virynske, Ltd, Pisky, Ltd., SE "Viry-Agro" and 80,61% of the voting shares in the company PRJSC "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 Zhovtneva 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, PRJSC "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.

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 were owned by the Group.

In April 2014 Parafiyivka-Progress Ltd was joined to AgroKIM Ltd.

In May 2015 Plemzavod Noviy Trostyanets Ltd was joined to AgroKIM Ltd.

In May 2016 Ukragrosouz KSM Ltd was joined to Burat-Agro Ltd. (noted * in column cumulative ownership ratio, % as at 30 June 2016).

In October 2016 Zemelniy Kadastroviy Centr PE and Agroprogress Holding Ltd left the Group. Bluerice Limited left the Group in December 2016.

On 26 April 2017 IMC S.A. (formely Industrial Milk Company S.A., hereinafter the Company) informs that official name of the Company has been changed from Industrial Milk Company S.A. to IMC S.A.

All companies comprising the Group were under the control of the same beneficial owner Mr. Petrov A.L. as at all the reporting dates and have effectively operated as an operating group under common management.

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

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 June 2017	30 June 2016
IMC S.A.	Holding company	Luxembourg	28.12.2010	100	100
Burat-Agro Ltd.	Agricultural and farming production	Ukraine	31.12.2007	100	100
Burat Ltd.	Grain elevator	Ukraine	31.12.2007	100	100
Chernihiv Industrial Milk Company Ltd.	Agricultural and farming production	Ukraine	31.12.2007	100	100
PrJSC Poltava Kombilormoviy Zavod	Granting of PPE into finance lease	Ukraine	31.12.2007	87,56	87,56
PrJSC Mlibor	Grain elevator	Ukraine	31.05.2008	72,85	72,85
Unigrain Holding Limited	Subholding company	Cyprus	02.06.2009	100	100
Zemelniy Kadastroviy Centr PE	Preparation of technical documentation concerning land issues	Ukraine	23.11.2010	-	100
Aristo Eurotrading Limited	Trading company	British Virgin Islands	30.08.2011	100	100
PrJSC "Vyryvske HPP"	Grain elevator	Ukraine	28.12.2011	80,61	80,61
Ukragrosouz KSM Ltd	Agricultural production	Ukraine	29.03.2012	-	*
PAC Slobozhanschina Agro	Agricultural production	Ukraine	26.06.2012	100	100
Bluerice Limited	Subholding company	Cyprus	28.12.2012	-	100
Agroprogress Holding Ltd	Subholding company	Ukraine	28.12.2012	-	100
Agroprogress PE	Agricultural and farming production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100	100
Bobrovitsky Hlebzavod Ltd	Bakery production	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100	100
PrJSC "Bobrovitske HPP"	Grain elevator	Ukraine	28.12.2012	92,83	92,83
Nosovsky Saharny Zavod Ltd	Storage facilities	Ukraine	28.12.2012	100	100
Negoce Agricole S.a r.l.	Trading company	Luxembourg	19.11.2013	100	100
AgroKIM Ltd.	Agricultural and farming production, grain elevator	Ukraine	30.12.2013	100	100

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

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 June 2017 the Group operates in three segments: crop farming, dairy farming, elevators and warehouses.

The financial year of the Group begins on 01 January of each year and terminates on 31 December of each year.

The Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are public and available at:

http://www.imcagro.com.ua/en/investor-relations/financial-reports.

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. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2017 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2016.

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.

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 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

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 thousands 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 June 2017	Average for the six months ended 30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016	Average for the six months ended 30 June 2016	31 December 2015
UAH/ USD	26,098994	26,76022	27,190858	24,854409	25,45778	24,000667

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 consolidated 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.

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.

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

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 in 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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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 livestock 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 20 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 into the Inventories as work-in-progress. After works on seeding on these lands the cost of field preparation is reclassified to biological assets held at fair value.

Agricultural produce

The Group classifies the harvested product of the biological assets 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.

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

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 landings given that appeared owing to issuance of facilities 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" is 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.

Prepayments 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 for 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.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

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 basis 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) received benefits regarding VAT payment on agricultural operations. Correspondingly above, in Y2016 one part of VAT amount is to be paid to the State budget and other part of VAT amount being transferred to the entity's special bank account and can be used to make payments relating to the agricultural activities. As a result of these operations tax amounts are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income as other operating income.
  Since 01 January 2017 there were no VAT preferences for farmers.

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

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.
- Single tax 4th group (previously 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 single tax 4th group 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 single tax 4th group is assessed at 0,95% on the deemed value of the land plots owned or leased by the entity. As at 30 June 2017, 5 of the companies comprising the Group were elected to pay single tax 4th group (2016: 5).
- 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 consolidated statement of financial position.
- 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.

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

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 if any, except for the 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.

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

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 2015 by an independent appraiser LLC "Asset Expertise" (ODS Certificate No.439/15 as of 25 May 2015 issued by State Property Fund of Ukraine) (Note 18).

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

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.

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 lives of items of property, plant and equipment in reported periods.

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, livestock 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 June 2017 and 2016 impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets was not identified (Note 18).

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 judgment 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 six months ended 30 June 2017 amounted to USD 45 573 thousand (USD 44 276 thousand for the six months ended 30 June 2016) (Note 7).

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.

The loss from recognition of agricultural produce at fair value for the six months ended 30 June 2017 amounted to USD 325 thousand (nil for the six months ended 30 June 2016) (Note 7).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

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.

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 is based on the recommendations of scientific sources and agronomic calculations of the internal services of the Group.

For the six months ended 30 June 2017 shortages and losses due to impairment of inventories amounted to USD 323 thousand (USD 273 thousand for the six months ended 30 June 2016) (Note 12).

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.

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.

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

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 June 2017 allowances for accounts receivable were recognized in the amount of USD 44 thousand (USD 51 thousand as at 30 June 2016) (Note 27).

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 June 2017 allowances for other financial and non-financial assets were recognized in the amount of USD 8 thousand (USD 37 thousand as at 30 June 2016) (Note 27).

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.

Taxation

The Group mostly operates in the Ukrainian tax jurisdiction. The Company's management must interpret and apply existing legislation to transactions with third parties and its own activities. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for direct and indirect taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

As a result of unstable economic situation in Ukraine, tax authorities in Ukraine pay more and more attention to the business cycles. In connection with it, tax laws in Ukraine are subject to frequent changes. Furthermore, there are cases of their inconsistent application, interpretation and execution. Non-compliance with laws and norms may lead to serious fines and penalties accruals.

Management at every reporting period reassessed the Group's uncertain tax positions. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period and any known Court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the reporting period.

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

The Group considers that it operates in compliance with tax laws of Ukraine, although, a lot of new laws about taxes and transactions in foreign currency have been adopted recently, and their interpretation is rather ambiguous.

In December 2010, the revised Tax Code of Ukraine was officially published. In its entirety, the Tax Code of Ukraine became effective on 1 January 2011, while some of its provisions took effect later.

The Group's management believes the enactment of the Tax Code of Ukraine will not have a significant negative impact on the Group's financial results in the foreseeable future.

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.

The Group's management believes the enactment of the Tax Code of Ukraine will not have a significant negative impact on the Group's financial results in the foreseeable future.

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.

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.

Operating environment

In 2014, Ukraine was faced with political and economic turmoil. Crimea, an autonomous republic of Ukraine, was effectively annexed by the Russian Federation. Ukraine also suffered from military aggression from Russia and the collapse of law enforcement in Lugansk and Donetsk regions.

The Ukrainian Hryvna devalued against major foreign currencies. The National Bank of Ukraine introduced a range of measures aimed at limiting the outflow of customer deposits from the banking system, improving the liquidity of banks, and supporting the exchange rate of the Ukrainian Hryvna.

Significant external financing is required to support economic stabilization 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 difficult to predict and an adverse effect on the Ukrainian economy may continue.

Management is monitoring the developments in the current environment and taking actions where appropriate.

The Group does not have assets in Crimea, Donetsk and Lugansk regions.

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

New and amended standards and interpretations

Standards and Interpretations in issue but not effective

At the date of authorization of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements the following Standards and Interpretations, as well as amendments to the Standards, were in issue but not yet effective:

Standards and Interpretations	Effective for annual period beginning on or after
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" including amendments to IFRS 15: Effective date of IFRS 15	1 January 2018
IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
Amendments to IAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property	1 January 2018
Amendments to IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	1 January 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 "Leases"	1 January 2019
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred indefinitely

The Board of Directors is currently analyzing the impact of the adoption of these financial reporting standards on the financial statements of the Group.

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

5. Correction of previous periods errors

During preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, the Group has revealed an error in the accounting treatment of the share purchase warrant (Note 30).

Comparative data for the year ended 31 December 2015 and for the six months ended 30 June 2016 were recalculated in order to correct the error and to preserve comparability of information. The results are reflected retrospectively as a previous period restatement. The results of reconciliation of the respective disclosure data are presented as follows.

As at 31 December 2015 and for the year ended at that date:

Changes in lines of consolidated statement of financial position and related notes

	Previously reported	Impact of changes	Restated
Share purchase warrant	474	(474)	-
Long-term loans and borrowings	40 473	5 587	46 060
Total	**40 947**	**5 113**	**46 060**

Changes in lines of consolidated statement of comprehensive income and related notes

	Previously reported	Impact of changes	Restated
Gain on reversal of share purchase warrant	409	(409)	-
Effect of additional return	-	(3 141)	(3 141)
Total	**409**	**(3 550)**	**(3 141)**

As at 30 June 2016 and for the six months ended at that date:

Changes in lines of consolidated statement of financial position and related notes

	Previously reported	Impact of changes	Restated
Share purchase warrant	474	(474)	-
Long-term loans and borrowings	33 592	7 390	40 982
Total	**34 066**	**6 916**	**40 982**

Changes in lines of consolidated statement of comprehensive income and related notes

	Previously reported	Impact of changes	Restated
Gain on reversal of share purchase warrant	474	(474)	-
Effect of additional return	(16 043)	14 240	(1 803)
Total	**(15 569)**	**13 766**	**(1 803)**

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

6. Revenue

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Revenue from sales of finished products	a	62 470	54 329
Revenue from services rendered	b	172	45
		62 642	**54 374**

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

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Corn	59 343	51 346
Soy beans	896	112
Milk	806	1 752
Potatoes	411	314
Cattle	284	518
Wheat	4	-
Sunflower	-	34
Other	726	253
	62 470	**54 329**

b) Revenue from services rendered was as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Processing	39	35
Storage	19	-
Transport	18	2
Other	96	8
	172	**45**

7. Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Current biological assets	24	44 784	44 964
Non-current biological assets	20	789	(688)
Agricultural produce	24	(325)	-
		45 248	**44 276**

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

8. Cost of sales

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Raw materials	a	(56 814)	(34 556)
Change in inventories and work-in-progress	b	12 602	1 738
Rent		(5 893)	(5 418)
Depreciation and amortization	13	(3 768)	(4 806)
Fuel and energy supply		(3 694)	(1 853)
Wages and salaries of operating personnel and related charges	14	(3 155)	(2 408)
Third parties' services		(564)	(411)
Repairs and maintenance		(361)	(212)
Taxes and other statutory charges		(200)	(167)
Other expenses		(21)	(12)
		(61 868)	**(48 105)**

a) Raw materials for the six months ended 30 June 2017 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 USD 23 669 thousand (USD 7 531 thousand for the six months ended 30 June 2016).

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.

9. Administrative expenses

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Wages and salaries of administrative personnel and related charges	14	(2 784)	(1 685)
Professional services		(323)	(256)
Repairs and maintenance		(166)	(59)
Third parties' services		(148)	(119)
Bank services		(122)	(128)
Transport expenses		(116)	(96)
Depreciation and amortisation	13	(100)	(103)
Other expenses		(286)	(227)
		(4 045)	**(2 673)**

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

10. Selling and distribution expenses

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Delivery costs		(4 728)	(3 145)
Depreciation	13	(170)	(132)
Wages and salaries of sales personnel and related charges	14	(80)	(79)
Other expenses		(132)	(117)
		(5 110)	**(3 473)**

11. Other operating income

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Gain on recovery of assets previously written off	a	550	708
Income from write-offs of accounts payable		166	29
Gain on disposal of inventories		24	22
Income from subsidized VAT	b	-	171
Income from the exchange of property certificates	c	-	287
Other income		50	80
		790	**1 297**

a) Gain on recovery of assets previously written off is represented by amounts of inventory surplus identified during the stocktaking, recovery of amounts previously recognizes as doubtful and insurance compensations.

b) 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 preferences regarding VAT payment on agricultural operations.

In 2016 the VAT preferences have been partially preserved for farmers in 2016, allowing retaining a portion of VAT amounts as follows:

- For crop farming operations - 85% of VAT amount is to be paid to the State budget, 15% of VAT amount being transferred to the entity's special bank account and can be used to make payments relating to the agricultural activities;
- For live-stock breeding operations - 20% of VAT amount is to be paid to the State budget, 80 % of VAT amount being transferred to the entity's special bank account and can be used to make payments relating to the agricultural activities;
- For other agricultural activities - 50% of VAT amount is to be paid to the State budget, 50 % of VAT amount being transferred to the entity's special bank account and can be used to make payments relating to the agricultural activities.

Since 01 January 2017 there were no VAT preferences for farmers.

c) Income from the exchange of property certificates represents the difference between the price paid for property certificates and the fair value of received items of property, plant and equipment and recognized as income in the period of the exchange operation.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

12. Other operating expenses

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Depreciation	13	(458)	(638)
Lost crops		(390)	(363)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(340)	(231)
Shortages and losses due to impairment of inventories		(323)	(273)
Charity		(327)	(82)
Write-offs of VAT		(56)	(47)
Wages and salaries of non-operating personnel and related charges	14	(37)	(37)
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	27	(11)	(29)
Other expenses		(166)	(107)
		(2 108)	**(1 807)**

13. Depreciation and amortisation

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
Depreciation			
Cost of sales	8	(3 228)	(4 092)
Other operating expenses	12	(458)	(102)
Selling and distribution expenses	10	(170)	(132)
Administrative expenses	9	(100)	(638)
Depreciation as a part of article "Lost crops"		(17)	(16)
		(3 973)	**(4 980)**
Amortisation			
Cost of sales	8	(540)	(714)
Administrative expenses	9	-	(1)
		(540)	**(715)**
		(4 513)	**(5 695)**

14. Wages and salaries expenses

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Wages and salaries	(5 139)	(3 495)
Related charges	(931)	(717)
	(6 070)	**(4 212)**
The average number of employees, persons	2 379	2 621
Remuneration of management	532	222

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

The distribution of wages and salaries and related charges was as follows:

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017		For the six months ended 30 June 2016	
		Wages and salaries and related charges, thousand USD	Average number of employees, persons	Wages and salaries and related charges, thousand USD	Average number of employees, persons
Operating personnel	8	(3 155)	1 749	(2 408)	1 985
Administrative personnel	9	(2 784)	608	(1 685)	606
Sales personnel	10	(80)	19	(79)	24
Non-operating personnel	12	(37)	3	(37)	6
As a part of article "Construction in progress"		(14)	-	(3)	-
		(6 070)	**2 379**	**(4 212)**	**2 621**

15. Financial expenses, net

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Interest income on bank deposits	176	147
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	(3 597)	(6 101)
Bond interest expenses	-	(337)
Other expenses	(37)	(164)
	(3 458)	**(6 455)**

16. Foreign currency exchange (loss)/gain, net

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 the strengthening of Ukrainian Hryvnia took place - 3,4% of devaluation as at 30 June 2016 in comparison with 4,2% of revaluation as at 30 June 2017. As a result, during the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 the Group recognised net foreign exchange gain in the amount of USD 1 375 thousand (USD 2 486 thousand of loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016) in the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income.

17. Income tax expenses

The corporate income tax rate for six-month period ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 was: 18% in Ukraine, 12,5% in Cyprus, 21% in Luxemburg.

The components of income tax expenses were as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Current income tax	9	(26)
Deferred tax	8	394
Income tax benefit (expenses) reported in the statement of comprehensive income	**17**	**368**
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	74	146

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

18. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Initial cost						
31 December 2015 (audited)	**47 462**	**30 949**	**14 600**	**638**	**448**	**94 097**
Additions	429	2 568	1 123	39	143	4 302
Disposals	(1 111)	(660)	(193)	(22)	-	(1 986)
Transfer	1	20	-	1	(22)	-
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(1 639)	(1 017)	(479)	(26)	(9)	(3 170)
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**45 142**	**31 860**	**15 051**	**630**	**560**	**93 243**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**41 424**	**28 623**	**13 568**	**610**	**668**	**84 893**
Additions	36	2 805	680	53	788	4 362
Disposals	(555)	(1 949)	(204)	(106)	-	(2 814)
Transfer	1	118	19	7	(145)	-
Effect from translation into presentation currency	1 710	1 223	580	24	43	3 580
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**42 616**	**30 820**	**14 643**	**588**	**1 354**	**90 021**
Accumulated depreciation						
31 December 2015 (audited)	**(4 970)**	**(6 038)**	**(2 457)**	**(549)**	**-**	**(14 014)**
Depreciation for the period	(979)	(2 698)	(1 267)	(36)	-	(4 980)
Disposals	265	243	77	9	-	594
Effect from translation into presentation currency	155	148	54	20	-	377
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**(5 529)**	**(8 345)**	**(3 593)**	**(556)**	**-**	**(18 023)**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**(5 761)**	**(9 621)**	**(4 330)**	**(531)**	**-**	**(20 243)**
Depreciation for the period	(904)	(1 838)	(1 180)	(51)	-	(3 973)
Disposals	155	883	123	62	-	1 223
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(260)	(427)	(208)	(22)	-	(917)
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**(6 770)**	**(11 003)**	**(5 595)**	**(542)**	**-**	**(23 910)**
Net book value						
31 December 2015 (audited)	**42 492**	**24 911**	**12 143**	**89**	**448**	**80 083**
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**39 613**	**23 515**	**11 458**	**74**	**560**	**75 220**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**35 663**	**19 002**	**9 238**	**79**	**668**	**64 650**
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**35 846**	**19 817**	**9 048**	**46**	**1 354**	**66 111**

As at 31 December 2015 an independent valuation of the Group's land, buildings, Machinery and vehicles was performed in accordance with International Valuation Standards by an independent appraiser LLC "Asset Expertise" (ODS Certificate No.439/15 as of 25 May 2015 issued by State Property Fund of Ukraine).

As at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 an impairment review was conducted by the management of the Group. Impairment test has been performed for the following Cash Generating Units: Crop farming, Dairy farming, Storage and processing. According to the results of the test impairment of PPE was not identified.

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

The recoverable amount was estimated based on the value in use model. The key assumptions used in the most recent value in use were as follows:
• The projections were based on most recent budget covering 7-year period.
• The projections are USD-denominated.
• The prices and expenses were adjusted for inflation on the basis of respective CPI in Ukrainian Hryvna terms and translated into USD.

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2017 the Group had a capital commitments in the amount of USD 2 001 thousand.

19. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Property certificates	Land lease rights	Total
Initial cost				
31 December 2015 (audited)	**19**	**114**	**10 742**	**10 875**
Additions	-	17	-	**17**
Disposals	-	(24)	-	**(24)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	-	(4)	(370)	**(374)**
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**19**	**103**	**10 372**	**10 494**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**17**	**383**	**9 482**	**9 882**
Additions	-	24	-	**24**
Disposals	-	-	-	**-**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	-	17	398	**415**
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**17**	**424**	**9 880**	**10 321**
Accumulated amortisation				
31 December 2015 (audited)	**(13)**	**(1)**	**(5 111)**	**(5 125)**
Amortisation for the period	(1)	-	(714)	**(715)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	-	-	159	**159**
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**(14)**	**(1)**	**(5 666)**	**(5 681)**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**(13)**	**(1)**	**(5 807)**	**(5 821)**
Amortisation for the period	(1)	-	(539)	(540)
Disposals	-	-	-	**-**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(1)	-	(257)	(258)
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**(15)**	**(1)**	**(6 603)**	**(6 619)**
Net book value				
31 December 2015 (audited)	**5**	**112**	**5 632**	**5 750**
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**5**	**102**	**4 706**	**4 813**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**4**	**382**	**3 675**	**4 061**
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**2**	**423**	**3 277**	**3 702**

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.

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

20. Non-current biological assets

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Non-current biological assets - animal-breeding			
Cattle	2 167	1 407	872
Non-current biological assets - plant-breeding			
Perennial grasses	17	25	34
Total non-current biological assets	**2 184**	**1 432**	**906**

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Cattle			
Cattle, units	863	1 136	1 323
Live weight, kg	323 776	421 508	495 318
Book value	**2 167**	**1 407**	**872**

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

	Cattle
31 December 2015 (audited)	**4 426**
Transfer (from (to) current biological assets)	(787)
Change in fair value	(688)
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(2 079)
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**872**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**1 407**
Transfer (from (to) current biological assets)	(359)
Sale	(135)
Change in fair value	789
Effect from translation into presentation currency	465
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**2 167**

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Perennial grasses			
Area, ha	289	332	741
Book value	**17**	**25**	**34**

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

	Perennial grasses
31 December 2015 (audited)	**45**
Capitalized expenses	38
Harvesting failure	(30)
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(19)
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**34**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**25**
Capitalized expenses	-
Harvesting failure	(9)
Effect from translation into presentation currency	1
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**17**

21. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets

	Provisions	Total
31 December 2015 (audited)	**14**	**14**
	(14)	(14)
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**-**	**-**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**-**	**-**
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**-**	**-**

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

Deferred tax liabilities

	Property, plant and equipment
31 December 2015 (audited)	**(3 556)**
Considering profit (loss)	408
Considering equity	146
Effect of foreign currency translation	135
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**(2 867)**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**(2 498)**
Considering profit (loss)	8
Considering equity	74
Effect of foreign currency translation	(103)
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**(2 519)**

22. Other non-current assets

	Note	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Prepayments and other non-financial assets:				
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment		797	1 817	1 018
Allowances for prepayments for property, plant and equipment	27	-	-	(20)
		797	**1 817**	**998**

23. Inventories

	Note	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Agricultural materials		4 078	1 404	2 355
Agricultural produce	a	1 673	46 037	3 116
Fuel		770	636	663
Spare parts		703	268	579
Raw materials		158	142	150
Work-in-progress	b	98	6 417	198
Finished goods		11	17	27
Other inventories		102	189	243
		7 593	**55 110**	**7 331**

As at 30 June 2017 cost value of inventories amounting to USD 7 302 thousand (USD 6 697 thousand as at 30 June 2016).

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

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Corn	622	42 763	2 307
Silage	464	537	539
Soya	129	1 473	-
Hay	43	60	78
Potato	37	802	
Wheat	12	17	16
Sunflower	1	27	-
Other	365	358	176
	1 673	**46 037**	**3 116**

The fair value of agricultural produce was estimated based on market price as at date of harvest and is within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

b) 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.

24. Current biological assets

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Current biological assets of animal-breeding			
Cattle	1 773	1 246	1 546
Pigs	-	-	-
Other	6	12	12
	1 779	**1 258**	**1 558**
Current biological assets of plant-breeding			
Corn	62 672	11 025	65 778
Sunflower	20 218	-	20 199
Wheat	10 979	5 901	10 211
Soya	8 572	-	4 999
Potato	1 556	-	1 190
Grasses	69	18	348
Other	327	-	16
Total current biological assets of plant-breeding	**104 393**	**16 944**	**102 741**
Total current biological assets	**106 172**	**18 202**	**104 299**

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Cattle			
Cattle, units	631	1 074	3 560
Live weight, kg	163 817	336 208	1 282 355
Book value	**1 773**	**1 246**	**1 546**
Pigs			
Pigs, units	-	-	1
Live weight, kg	-	-	59
Book value	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other			
Number of animals, units	52	64	66
Live weight, kg	5 859	10 475	11 662
Book value	**6**	**12**	**12**
Total book value	**1 779**	**1 258**	**1 558**

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

	Cattle	Pigs	Other	Total
31 December 2015 (audited)	**2 843**	**-**	**12**	**2 855**
Capitalized expenses	540	-	-	**540**
Transfer (from (to) non-current biological assets)	787	-	-	**787**
Sale	(1 733)	-	-	**(1 733)**
Slaughter	(55)	-	-	**(55)**
Change in fair value	(2 554)	-	-	**(2 554)**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	1 718	-	-	**1 718**
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**1 546**	**-**	**12**	**1 558**
31 December 2016 (audited)	**1 246**	**-**	**12**	**1 258**
Capitalized expenses	186	-	-	**186**
Transfer (from (to) non-current biological assets)	359	-	-	**359**
Sale	(745)	-	(6)	**(751)**
Slaughter	(59)	-	-	**(59)**
Change in fair value	989	-	-	**989**
Effect from translation into presentation currency	(203)	-	-	**(203)**
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**1 773**	**-**	**6**	**1 779**

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

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Corn			
Area, ha	67 374	11 119	71 174
Book value	**62 672**	**11 025**	**65 778**
Sunflower			
Area, ha	24 706	-	25 095
Book value	**20 218**	**-**	**20 199**
Wheat			
Area, ha	13 723	13 731	15 407
Book value	**10 979**	**5 901**	**10 211**
Soya			
Area, ha	10 932	-	6 416
Book value	**8 572**	**-**	**4 999**
Potato			
Area, ha	662	-	637
Book value	**1 556**	**-**	**1 190**
Grasses			
Area, ha	428	414	1 839
Book value	**69**	**18**	**348**
Other			
Area, ha	466	-	65
Book value	**327**	**-**	**16**
Total book value	104 393	16 944	102 741

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

	Corn	Sunflower	Wheat	Soya	Potato	Grasses	Other	Total
31 December 2015 (audited)	**-**	**-**	**5 951**	**-**	**-**	**15**	**2**	**5 968**
Capitalized expenses	31 352	9 080	3 686	2 350	1 019	439	14	47 940
Harvest failure	(6)	(23)	-	(1)	-	(42)	-	(72)
Change in fair value	32 954	10 961	928	2 532	143	-	-	47 518
Effect from translation into presentation currency	1 478	181	(354)	118	28	(64)	-	1 387
30 June 2016 (unaudited)	**65 778**	**20 199**	**10 211**	**4 999**	**1 190**	**348**	**16**	**102 741**

	Corn	Sunflower	Wheat	Soya	Potato	Grasses	Other	Total
31 December 2016 (audited)	**11 025**	**-**	**5 901**	**-**	**-**	**18**	**-**	**16 944**
Capitalized expenses	33 648	9 874	3 529	4 391	955	94	188	52 679
Revaluation at fair value at the date of harvest (harvesting 2016)	(325)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(325)
Harvesting	(11 504)	-	-	-	-	(44)	(5)	(11 553)
Harvest failure	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Change in fair value	28 103	9 845	1 184	3 969	563	-	131	43 795
Effect from translation into presentation currency	1 726	499	366	212	38	1	13	2 855
30 June 2017 (unaudited)	**62 672**	**20 218**	**10 979**	**8 572**	**1 556**	**69**	**327**	**104 393**

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

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 June 2017.

Description	Fair value as at 30 June 2017	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs
Crops in fields - corn	62 672	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare Crops price	7,64 147 per ton
Crops in fields - wheat	10 979	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare Crops price	5,69 146 per ton
Crops in fields - sunflower	20 218	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare Crops price	2,87 319 per ton
Crops in fields - soya	8 572	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare Crops price	2,6 356 per ton
Crops in fields - potato	1 556	Cash flows	Crops yield - tonnes per hectare Crops price	29 96 per ton
Cattle	3 940	Discounted cash flows	Milk yield - kg per cow Milk price Discount rate	7050-8000 per year 0,25 USD per liter 20,4%

25. Trade accounts receivable, net

	Note	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Trade accounts receivable		210	313	469
Allowances for accounts receivable	27	(44)	(37)	(51)
		166	**276**	**418**

Distribution of trade accounts receivable on time frames is the following

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due, not impaired		
			Within 90 days	From 90 to 360 days	More than 1 year
30 June 2017	166	145	1	4	16
31 December 2016	276	211	38	11	16
30 June 2016	418	126	187	77	28

On the basis of analysis of payments for the current period Financial Directorate of the Group considers that there is no need to form provision for overdue, but not impaired trade accounts receivable.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

26. Prepayments and other current assets, net

	Note	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Prepayments and other non-financial assets:				
VAT for reimbursement		9 795	6 842	12 785
Advances to suppliers		566	1 797	721
Allowances for advances to suppliers	27	(1)	(2)	(4)
		10 360	**8 637**	**13 502**
Other financial assets:				
Non-bank accommodations interest free		300	233	219
Other accounts receivable		248	344	241
Allowances for other accounts receivable	**27**	(7)	(6)	(13)
		541	**571**	**447**
		10 901	**9 208**	**13 949**

27. Changes in allowances made

	Note	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Allowances for trade accounts receivable	25	(44)	(37)	(51)
Allowances for advances to suppliers	26	(1)	(2)	(4)
Allowances for other accounts receivable	26	(7)	(6)	(13)
Allowances for prepayments for property, plant and equipment	22	-	-	(20)
		(52)	**(45)**	**(88)**

The movements of the allowances were as follows:

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Unaudited
As at the beginning of the period		**(45)**	**(129)**
Accrual	12	(11)	(29)
Use of allowances		2	42
Return of allowances		-	24
Effect from translation into presentation currency		2	4
As at the end of the period		**(52)**	**(88)**

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

28. Cash and cash equivalents

	Currency	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Cash in bank and hand	USD	8 886	2 940	1 791
Cash in bank and hand	UAH	3 492	1 185	2 961
Cash in bank and hand	EUR	50	54	12
Cash in bank and hand	PLN	10	1	4
		12 438	**4 180**	**4 768**

There were no restrictions on the use of cash and cash equivalents during the six months ended 30 June 2017 and 2016.

29. Equity

Share capital

IMC S.A. has one class of ordinary shares. The number of authorized, issued and fully paid shares as at 30 June 2017 is 31 300 000 (30 June 2016 – 31 300 000). All shares have equal voting rights. Par value of one share is USD 0,0018.

	30 June 2017 (unaudited)		31 December 2016 (audited)		30 June 2016 (unaudited)	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
AGROVALLEY LIMITED	68	38	68	38	68	38
NATIONALE-NEDERLANDEN Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne S.A. (previously ING PTE)	5	3	5	3	5	3
Other shareholders (each one less than 5% of the share capital)	27	15	27	15	27	15
	100	**56**	**100**	**56**	**100**	**56**

A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period:

number of authorized, issued and fully paid shares	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
As at the beginning of the period	**31 300 000**	**31 300 000**
Changes for the period	-	-
As at the end of the period	**31 300 000**	**31 300 000**

Share premium

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

Revaluation reserve

The fair value of Group's property, plant and equipment has been measured as at 31 December 2015, 2010, 2009 by an independent appraiser. As at 31 December 2009 the related revaluation surplus of USD 14 766 thousand was initially recognized in equity, as at 31 December 2010 it was additionally recognized in the amount of USD 4 326 thousand. As at 31 December 2015 the amount of USD 40 390 thousand was recognized as increase in revaluation reserve due to revaluation of PPE.

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

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).

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 intends to pay annual dividends starting from FY 2016 results with a dividend payout ratio up to 10% of net profit provided that the Group succeeds to receive dividend payment waivers from its creditors.

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.

30. Share purchase warrant

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 IMC S.A. (representing equivalent of 9,90% of issued share capital) for a total amount up to USD 20 000 thousand. The warrant was exercisable at any time up to 19 December 2018.

But 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.

As at 30 June 2016 According to the Amendment to Loan agreement between IMC S.A. and International Financial Corporation the Additional Return should be paid by IMC S.A. to International Financial Corporation. Amount of Additional Return should be paid in a lump sum payment not later than 19 December 2018 in an amount USD 21 000 thousand or in two instalments as follows: USD 11 000 thousand on 19 December 2018 and USD 11 800 thousand on 19 December 2019». IMC S.A. assumes to pay Additional Return in a lump sum payment. The warrants were cancelled in December 2016.

In its previous treatment, the Group determined fair value of the share purchase warrant by applying Black-Scholes model to determine its value as an option to purchase shares, embedded in the loan with the non-resident bank IFC of USD 30 000 thousand. The Group also treated this value separately from the host instrument, recognizing a separate loss in the amount of initial fair value of the option, and thereafter recognizing changes in that fair value at a fair value through profit and loss. At the same time, the Group considered the obligation to pay the additional return of USD 21 000 thousand, included in the Warrant Agreement, as a contingent liability since it expected the IFC to exercise its warrants to buy shares. This judgment represented an error. In its corrected treatment, the Group considers the additional return of USD 21 000 thousand as an obligation associated with the IFC loan. Accordingly, it has included it as an expected cash flow in calculation of the effective interest rate implicit in the loan, used in determining the amortized value of the loan instrument regarded as a whole. The effective interest rate thus determined is 17,46%.

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

31. Long-term loans and borrowings

	Currency	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Long-term bank loans	USD	55 589	61 958	49 546
Finance lease liabilities	UAH, USD	2 933	3 073	5 320
Bonds issued	UAH	-	-	2 615
Total long-term loans including current portion		**58 522**	**65 031**	**57 481**
Current portion of long-term bank loans	USD	(6 395)	(8 774)	(11 497)
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	UAH, USD	(2 473)	(1 072)	(2 387)
Current portion of bonds issued	UAH	-	-	(2 615)
Total current portion		**(8 868)**	**(9 846)**	**(16 499)**
Total long-term loans and borrowings		**49 654**	**55 185**	**40 982**

Essential terms of credit contracts

Creditor	Year of maturity	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 June 2017 (unaudited) Long-term liabilities	Including current portion
Non-resident bank	2018	USD	3M Libor+8,00%	12 000	6 000
Non-resident bank	2020	USD	6M Libor+8,00%	41 398	-
Ukrainian bank	2021	USD	7,00%	2 191	395
				55 589	**6 395**

Creditor	Year of maturity	Currency	Nominal interest rate	31 December 2016 (audited) Long-term liabilities	Including current portion
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	10,00%	5	5
Non-resident bank	2018	USD	3M Libor+8,50%	20 000	8 000
Ukrainian bank	2018	USD	12,00%	502	319
Ukrainian bank	2018	USD	9,50%	333	300
Ukrainian bank	2019	USD	8,50%	123	50
Non-resident bank	2020	USD	6M Libor+8,00%	39 301	-
Ukrainian bank	2021	USD	7,00%	1 694	100
				61 958	**8 774**

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

Creditor	Year of maturity	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 June 2016 (unaudited)	
				Long-term liabilities	Including current portion
Ukrainian bank	2016	USD	11,00%	4 104	4 104
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	6M Libor+9,50%	5 000	5 000
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	11,00%	1 196	1 196
Ukrainian bank	2017	USD	11,00%	300	300
Ukrainian bank	2018	USD	11,00%	896	600
Ukrainian bank	2018	USD	12,00%	660	297
Non-resident bank	2020	USD	6M Libor+8,00%	37 390	-
				49 546	**11 497**
Bonds issued	2016	UAH	13,25%	2 615	2 615
				52 161	**14 112**

* Loan from non-resident bank consists of:

- Basic loan amount of USD 30 000 thousand with 6M Libor+8,00% interest rate;
- Additional return liabilities in the amount of USD 21 000 thousand payable as of 19 December 2018, interest free, discounted by 17,46%.

Some of long-term loans and borrowings are secured with pledges.

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Within one year	6 395	8 774	14 112
In the second to fifth year inclusive	49 194	53 184	38 049
	55 589	**61 958**	**52 161**

The Group has committed to comply with loans covenants. As at 30 June 2017 the Group was in compliance with all loans covenants. As at 30 June 2016 a number of covenants were breached due to devaluation of the local currency, necessary waivers were received from banks.

Finance lease liabilities were presented as follows:

	30 June 2017 (unaudited)		31 December 2016 (audited)		30 June 2016 (unaudited)	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within one year	2 695	2 473	1 399	1 072	2 861	2 387
In the second to fifth year inclusive	497	460	2 098	2 001	3 193	2 933
	3 192	2 933	3 497	3 073	6 054	5 320
Less future finance charges	(259)	-	(424)	-	(734)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**2 933**	**2 933**	**3 073**	**3 073**	**5 320**	**5 320**

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

32. Short-term loans and borrowings

	Currency	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
		Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Short-term bank loans	USD	13 390	13 582	30 403
Short-term bank loans	UAH	5 173	4 965	5 176
		18 563	**18 547**	**35 579**

Essential terms of credit contracts

Creditor	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 June 2017 (unaudited)
Ukrainian bank	USD	5,50%	10 000
Ukrainian bank	USD	8,00%	3 390
			13 390
Ukrainian bank	UAH	16,50%	5 173
			18 563

Creditor	Currency	Nominal interest rate	31 December 2016 (audited)
Ukrainian bank	USD	10,20%	10 000
Ukrainian bank	USD	10,00%	3 582
			13 582
Ukrainian bank	UAH	20,00%	4 965
			18 547

Creditor	Currency	Nominal interest rate	30 June 2016(unaudited)
Ukrainian bank	USD	13,00%	8 743
Ukrainian bank	USD	13,00%	8 660
Ukrainian bank	USD	13,25%	13 000
			30 403
Ukrainian bank	UAH	23,00%	5 176
			35 579

All short-term bank loans are secured with pledges.

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

33. Trade accounts payable

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Trade accounts payable	25 496	2 104	20 152

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 June 2017	-	784	784	23 928	-	-	25 496
31 December 2016	-	1 410	694	-	-	-	2 104
30 June 2016	-	756	795	18 601	-	-	20 152

34. Other current liabilities and accrued expenses

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Other liabilities:			
Advances from clients	229	1 616	4 793
	229	**1 616**	**4 793**
Other accounts payable:			
Accounts payable for the lease of land and property rights	1 274	929	3 076
Accounts payable for non-current tangible assets	1 159	1 267	1 860
Wages, salaries and related charges payable	871	616	699
Accruals for unused vacations	543	507	415
Interest payable on bank loans	293	366	278
Taxes payable	172	271	149
Other accounts payable	80	136	44
	4 392	**4 092**	**6 521**
	4 621	**5 708**	**11 314**

35. 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) 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.

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

Short-term remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2017	For the six months ended 30 June 2016
Wages and salaries	522	164
Related charges	10	58
	532	**222**
The average number of employees, persons	6	4

36. 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 based on 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;
- Livestock 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 storage and processing of agricultural produce.

Information on business segments for the six months ended 30 June 2017 (unaudited) was the follow:

	Crop farming	Dairy farming	Elevators and warehouses	Unallocated	Total
Revenue	113 707	1 091	2 244	-	117 042
Intra-group elimination	(52 328)	-	(2 072)	-	(54 400)
Revenue from external buyers	**61 379**	**1 091**	**172**	**-**	62 642
Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	43 470	1 778	-	-	45 248
Cost of sales	(60 581)	(1 047)	(240)	-	(61 868)
Gross income	**44 268**	**1 822**	**(68)**	**-**	**46 022**
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	(4 045)	(4 045)
Selling and distribution expenses	-	-	-	(5 110)	(5 110)
Other operating income	-	-	-	790	790
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	(2 108)	(2 108)
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(1 092)	(1 092)
Operating income of a segment	**44 268**	**1 822**	**(68)**	**(11 565)**	**34 457**
Financial expenses, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	(3 458)	(3 458)
Effect of additional return	**-**	**-**	**-**	(2 097)	(2 097)
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss), net	**-**	**-**	**-**	1 375	1 375
Profit before tax	**44 268**	**1 822**	**(68)**	**(15 745)**	**30 277**
Income tax expenses, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	17	17
Net profit	**44 268**	**1 822**	**(68)**	**(15 728)**	**30 294**

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

Information on business segments for the six months ended 30 June 2016 (unaudited) was the follow:

	Crop farming	Dairy farming	Elevators and warehouses	Unallocated	Total
Revenue	109 275	2 270	889	-	112 434
Intra-group elimination	(57 217)	-	(843)	-	(58 060)
Revenue from external buyers	**52 058**	**2 270**	**46**	**-**	**54 374**
Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, net	47 518	(3 242)	-	-	44 276
Cost of sales	(46 015)	(1 988)	(102)	-	(48 105)
Gross income	**53 561**	**(2 960)**	**(56)**	**-**	**50 545**
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	(2 673)	(2 673)
Selling and distribution expenses	-	-	-	(3 473)	(3 473)
Other operating income	-	-	-	1 297	1 297
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	(1 807)	(1 807)
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(983)	(983)
Operating income of a segment	**53 561**	**(2 960)**	**(56)**	**(7 639)**	**42 906**
Financial expenses, net	-	-	-	(6 455)	**(6 455)**
Effect of additional return	-	-	-	(1 803)	**(1 803)**
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss), net	-	-	-	(2 486)	**(2 486)**
Profit before tax	**53 561**	**(2 960)**	**(56)**	**(18 383)**	**32 162**
Income tax expenses	-	-	-	368	**368**
Net profit	**53 561**	**(2 960)**	**(56)**	**(18 015)**	**32 530**

37. 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 5-9% and depends on validity of the contract.

Areas of operating leased land were as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
Location of land	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare
Poltava region			
Land under processing	30 079	30 079	30 079
Land for grazing, construction, other	2 009	2 009	2 009
Chernihiv region			
Land under processing	81 938	81 938	81 938
Land for grazing, construction, other	1 681	1 681	1 681
Sumy region			
Land under processing	24 584	24 584	24 584
Land for grazing, construction, other	113	113	113
	140 404	**140 404**	**140 404**

(in thousand USD, unless otherwise stated)

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

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Within one year	8 322	7 926	8 274
In the second to fifth year inclusive	31 254	29 762	30 607
Later than fifth year	25 438	25 942	27 567
	65 014	**63 630**	**66 448**

38. Lease of property, plant and equipment

The Group leases machinery from lease company. According to existing agreements the term of lease is 36 months, the interest rate is 1MLibor minus 0,15%.

Future minimum lease payments for operating leases of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016	30 June 2016
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited
Within one year	476	1 105	1 614
In the second to fifth year inclusive	101	210	363
	577	**1 315**	**1 977**

39. Financial instruments

Financial instruments as at 30 June 2017 and 2016 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		
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.

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

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 June 2017 and 2016, 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.

40. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no material events after the end of the reporting date, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements. Conducting its normal operating activity, the Group considers important to highlight the following:

Loans and borrowings and interests are repaid in the amount of USD 965 thousand.

Long-term loan from non-resident bank in the amount of USD 12 000 thousand was repaid in the amount USD 1 900 thousand and refinanced in two Ukrainian banks in the amount of USD 10 100 thousand: USD 5 000 thousand (interest rate 5,50%, maturity date 2018) and USD 5 100 thousand (interest rate 5,25%, maturity date 2018).

VAT for reimbursement is received in the amount of USD 2 665 thousand.

Extraordinary shareholders meeting approved on 4 July 2017 a Management Incentive Plan providing to Management Team Members an option to purchase in aggregate up to 1 878 000 new shares of IMC S.A., such number being equal to 6% of the issued stock of IMC S.A. as at the adoption date of such plan, at the price decided at the discretion of the board of directors of the Company which shall be equal to at least EUR0.01. Performance period of the Management Incentive Plan is 3 years, starting from January 1st, 2017 and ending on December 31st, 2019. During the Performance Period, the board of directors of the Company may discretionarily decide when the Shares shall be issued by the Company to the Participants at the Subscription Price. As at the date of approving of these Condensed consolidated interim financial statements the purchase option wasn't exercised.

In July 2017 1 878 000 ordinary shares of IMC S.A. were issued, increase of share capital was equal to USD 19 thousand. The number of authorized, issued and fully paid shares as at 28 August 2017 is 33 178 000.

On 28 August 2017 the Board of Directors of IMC S.A. resolved to declare an Interim Dividend Distribution for an aggregate amount of EUR 1 658 900, to be distributed equally to the Company's shareholders pro rata to their holding of shares.