

OVOSTAR UNION N.V.
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2013



Contents

Contents.....	2
CEO Statement	3
Segment updates.....	4
Egg segment	4
Egg products segment	4
Sunflower processing segment.....	5
Financial position and performance of the Company	6
Revenue.....	6
Cost of sales and gross profit	6
Operating profit and EBITDA	6
Profit before tax and net profit	7
Cash flow	7
Assets	7
Liabilities and equity.....	7
Financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policy.....	8
Share price performance	8
Investment program update	8
Changes in shareholder structure	9
Related party transactions	9
Board of Directors structure.....	10
Events after the reporting date	10
Main risks and uncertainties.....	11
Unfavorable fluctuations in prices of fodder components.....	11
Unfavorable fluctuations in prices for the Group's products.....	11
Biological risks	11
Economic and political risks	11
Management statement.....	12
Financial statements	13
Consolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income.....	14
Consolidated condensed interim statement of financial position	15
Consolidated condensed interim statement of changes in equity	16
Consolidated condensed interim statement of cash flows.....	17
Notes to the consolidated condensed interim financial statements	18

CEO Statement

Dear Shareholders,

The Company continues growth in its key segments of egg and egg products production through expansion production capacities as well as increase in volumes sold through retail and export. A general decrease in grain prices stimulated by good harvest along with record high egg prices this summer season make a good basis to achieve annual financial targets.

We plan to sustain our leading position on the market of liquid egg products which shows lately stable growth stimulated by increasing demand from the side of B2B customers.

I am pleased to note that high quality of YasensvitTM eggs has been recently marked with an independent public award "The best domestic product 2013" in the category of eggs. This is a clear attestation of our quality leadership.

Production expansion is going in accordance with previously announced plans. This will give us ability to produce up to 1.2 billion eggs next year. At the same time, growing demand for our products from the side of local and export customers supports our intention to continue growth in similar manner in the mid-term perspective.

Sincerely yours,

Borys Bielikov, CEO

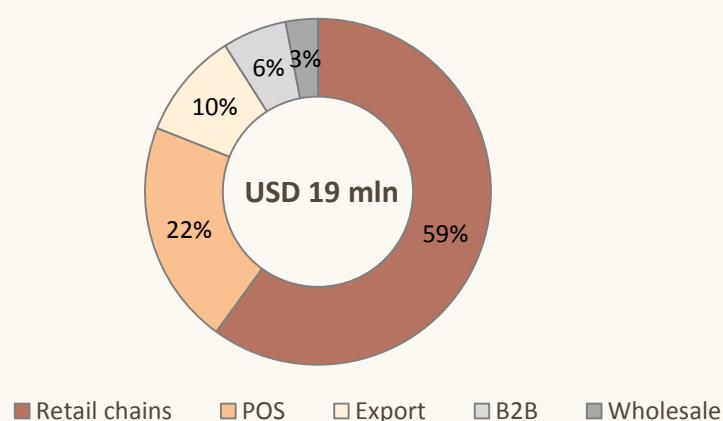
Segment updates

Egg segment

In the first half of 2013 Ovostar Union N.V. (hereinafter, the "Group") increased its total flock by 26% over the same period last year to 4.38 mln from 3.48 mln. Over the same period, the Group's laying hens flock increased by 37% to 3.36 mln laying hens from 2.45 mln. Supported by the increase in flock size egg production increased by 30% YoY to 422 mln eggs during the first six months of 2013.

Volume of eggs sold amounted to 257 mln, a 14% increase from 226 mln in H1 2012, while 38% more eggs have been directed to production of egg products (1H 2013: 136 mln; 1H 2012: 99 mln). The average egg sales price amounted to USD 0.75*/10 eggs, decreasing by 8% from USD 0.82*/10 eggs in the first half of 2012 as egg selling price did not show the expected growth for traditionally high season before Easter. The division of egg sales among five distribution channels by value in the first half of 2013 is presented in the graph below.

Egg sales structure by distribution channels, H1 2013



The share of own points of sale and retail chains selling branded eggs amounted to 81% of the total egg revenue equivalent to USD 15,750 ths. In H1 2013 the Group sold 24 mln eggs to export contributing USD 1,912 ths to the segment revenue.

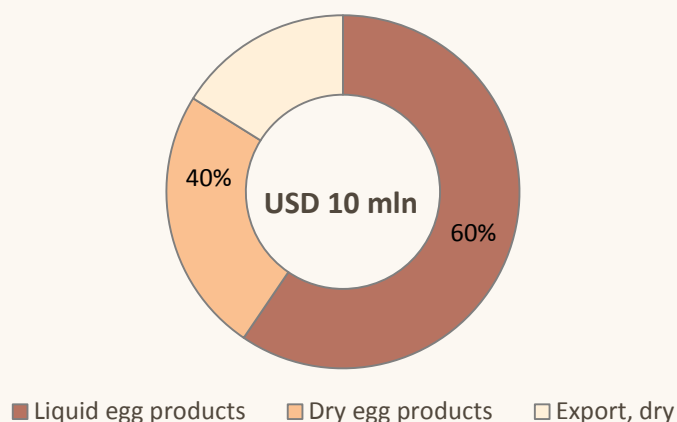
Egg products segment

In the first half of 2013 the Group produced 781 tons of dry and 3,188 tons of liquid egg products, a 29% and 46% increase YoY, respectively. Increase in the volumes of production was mainly attributed to growing demand for both liquid and dry egg products in the first half of 2013 from the side of the Group's B2B clients.

The Group sold 3,188 tons of liquid and 713 tons of dry egg products in H1 2013, a 49% and 83% increase YoY, respectively. Although the prices for individual egg products remained comparable to the same period previous year, a change in product sales mix has driven the average sales price of liquid egg products down by 4% to USD 187*/ton from USD 194*/ton in

H1 2012 while the average sales price of dry egg products has increased by 5% over the same time period to USD 567*/ton from USD 539*/ton.

Egg products sales structure by type of products, H1 2013



Liquid egg products sales contributed USD 5,962 ths to the segment revenue, while the remaining USD 4,044 ths have been contributed by the dry egg products sales. Export volume of egg products in the first six months of 2013 has increased 5 times to 331 tons from 66 tons in H1 2012.

Sunflower processing segment

In the first half of 2013 the Group processed 7,402 tons of sunflower seeds producing 2,678 tons of sunflower oil, 3,758 tons of sunflower meal and 611 tons of sunflower husk briquettes. Over the same period, the Group sold 2,488 tons of sunflower oil at USD 998*/ton and 554 tons of sunflower husk briquettes at USD 64*/ton. Sunflower meal produced in-house has been directed for inclusion in poultry fodder.

Financial position and performance of the Company

Revenue

The Group's revenue structure

Segment	H1 2013		H1 2012		H1 2011	
	Revenue, USD ths	% in the Group's revenue	Revenue, USD ths	% in the Group's revenue	Revenue, USD ths	% in the Group's revenue
Egg segment	20,564	62%	19,524	70%	16,411	74%
Egg products segment	10,006	30%	6,240	22%	5,699	26%
Sunflower processing segment	2,528	8%	2,026	7%	-	-
Total	33,098	100%	27,790	100%	22,110	100%

In H1 2013 total revenue of the Group increased by 19% to USD 33,098 ths as a result of increased sales volumes in all three segments. Egg segment contributed 62% or USD 20,564 ths to the total revenue (including USD 19,343 ths from egg sales and USD 1,221 ths from poultry and other sales). Egg products segment contributed 30% or USD 10,006 ths to the total revenue. The remaining 8% or USD 2,528 ths of the total revenue was contributed by the sunflower processing segment.

Cost of sales and gross profit

In H1 2013 cost of sales of the Group increased by 35% to USD 24,033 ths, growing at a faster pace in comparison to the revenue mainly due to higher realized fodder cost. As a result, gross profit decreased by 22% to USD 10,635 ths representing 32% gross profit margin compared to 49% margin in H1 2012. High prices for key fodder components have been caused by low grain yields in 2012. For 2013, however, the projected volumes of harvest are more favorable giving solid grounds to forecast decrease in grain costs in the second half of the year.

Net change in fair value of biological assets in the first six months of 2013 amounted to USD 1,570 ths compared to USD 3,623 ths in H1 2012. Although the Group's laying hens flock has been growing over the first half of 2013, higher fodder cost and a decrease in egg price over the same period last year contributed to a general compression of revaluation value.

Operating profit and EBITDA

In H1 2013 EBITDA decreased by 28% to USD 9,476 ths while EBITDA margin amounted to 29% compared to 47% in H1 2012. Over the same period, operating profit of the Group decreased by 42% to USD 6,842 ths.

Selling expenses increased by 68% to USD 2,560 ths and administrative expenses increased by 30% to USD 1,208 ths as a result of increased sales volumes in all segments. Net other operating

expenses amounted to USD 25 ths in H1 2013 while in the same period last year net other operating income reached USD 575 ths. Key component of other operating income, a refund under special VAT treatment decreased to USD 503 ths compared to USD 633 ths in H1 2012 as the Group has continued investing in expansion of egg production capacities.

Profit before tax and net profit

In H1 2013 profit before tax and net profit decreased by 44% to USD 6,776 ths and USD 6,739 ths, respectively. Egg segment contributed USD 4,971 ths to the profit before tax, while egg products segment contributed USD 1,854 ths. Sunflower processing segment yielded a loss of USD 49 ths in H1 2013. Net profit margin over the six months 2013 reached 20% compared to 43% in H1 2012.

Cash flow

During H1 2013 operating cash flow of the Group amounted to USD 7,294 ths. Cash flow used in investing activities amounted to USD 6,480 ths during H1 2013 and most of this cash flow has been attributed to realization of the Group's declared investment program. Over H1 2013, cash flows used in purchase of property, plant and equipment amounted to USD 2,362 ths and cash flows used to increase the poultry flock amounted to USD 4,181 ths. During in H1 2013 cash flow used in financing activities amounted to USD 1,115 ths.

Assets

In H1 2013 total assets increased by 4% to USD 124,807 ths compared to USD 119,798 ths in the end of 2012 as a result of implementation of the declared investment program which resulted in increase of biological assets and inventories. Current assets remained on the same level at USD 34,028 ths while non-current assets increased by 6% to USD 90,779 ths.

Liabilities and equity

In H1 2013 total equity increased by 6% to USD 114,881 ths from USD 108,099 ths in the end of 2012. The main component of equity remained retained earnings that amounted to USD 73,855 ths or 64% of total equity.

In H1 2013 non-current liabilities decreased by 22% to USD 1,554 ths compared to USD 2,001 ths in the end of 2012. Current liabilities decreased by 14% to USD 8,372 ths compared to USD 9,698 ths in the end of 2012. The Group continued its conservative debt policy in 2013, so over the first six months of 2013 its net debt amounted to USD 1,788 ths.

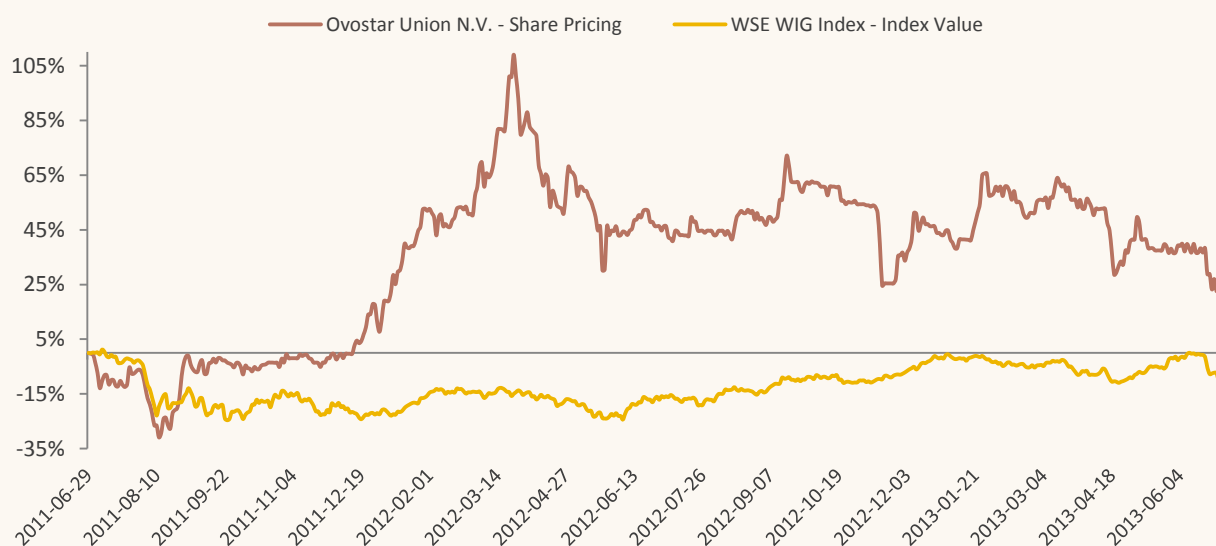
Financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policy

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU"). The Group's companies located in Ukraine maintain their accounting records under Ukrainian Accounting Standards ("UAS"). For more information on the financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policy that occurred during the reporting period please refer to Notes 2 and 5 of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Share price performance

As at 28 June 2013 share price of Ovostar Union N.V. amounted to PLN 76.2. The chart below shows the development of Ovostar Union N.V. share price on the Warsaw Stock Exchange since the start of trading on 29 June 2011 compared to the WIG index dynamics for the same period.

Ovostar Union N.V. stock quotation and WIG index dynamics

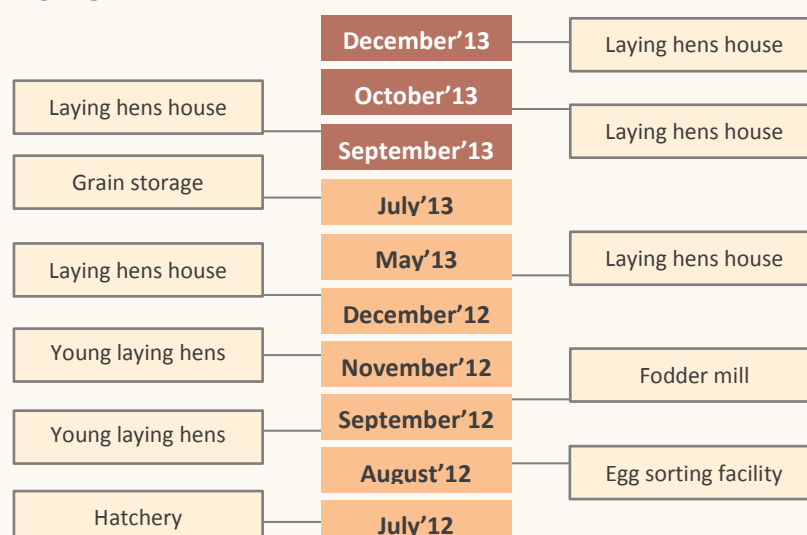


Source: Warsaw Stock Exchange data, Ovostar Union

Investment program update

Investments in production expansion and modernization ensure sustainable profit margins in the future. One of the focus points of current investment program is securing solid infrastructure to support extended egg production facilities on one of the laying hens sites. In December 2013, Poultry farm Ukraine will be completely reconstructed reaching capacity of 4.4 mln laying hen places. Total capacity of Ovostar Union egg production facilities will reach 5.4 mln laying hen places as at the end of the year.

Reconstruction timeline



Grain storage facility on Vasylkiv egg production site has been launched in July 2013 ahead of schedule, increasing the Group's total own grain storage capacity by 10.5 ths tons to 28.5 ths tons.

Changes in shareholder structure

No changes in shareholder structure occurred during the six months of 2013.

According to publicly available information as at 30 June 2013, the following shareholders of Ovostar Union N.V. provided information on the substantial participation of at least 5% of all votes at the General Meeting of Ovostar Union N.V. shareholders.

Ovostar Union N.V. share capital structure as at 30 June 2013

Shareholder	Shares	Share in the capital, %	Votes at GM	% of votes at GM
Prime One Capital Limited	4,441,617	74.03%	4,441,617	74.03%
Generali OFE	729,226	12.15%	729,226	12.15%
Aviva OFE	301,282	5.02%	301,282	5.02%
Other	527,875	8.80%	527,875	8.80%
Total	6,000,000	100.00%	6,000,000	100.00%

Source: Warsaw Stock Exchange data

Related party transactions

No related party transactions occurred during the first six months of 2013. More detailed information on related parties is disclosed in Note 22 to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Board of Directors structure

During the six months of 2013 the structure and composition of the Board of Directors of Ovostar Union N.V. has not changed. The Group's Board of Directors has a one-tier structure, consisting of executive and non-executive directors. The executive director is authorized to represent the Group in the everyday operations of the Group, while the non-executive directors monitor the activities, supervise and advise the executive director. Currently, the Board consists of four members: one executive director Mr. Borys Bielikov and three non-executive directors Mr. Vitalii Veresenko, Mr. Oleksandr Bakumenko and Mr. Marc van Campen.

Events after the reporting date

Please refer to Note 24 of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Main risks and uncertainties

Unfavorable fluctuations in prices of fodder components

Historically, price growth for key fodder components has been the main factor driving the Group's profitability down. The effect of high realized fodder costs is visible in the Group's financial results for the 1H 2013 as opposed to 1H 2012 when grains and sunflower meal were less expensive. In the beginning of July 2013, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine has announced their expectations for harvest of grain crops at the level of 53-54 mln tons compared to 46 mln tons harvested in 2012. Therefore the prices for grains after harvest are expected to be driven down as a result of increased supply of grain crops on the market.

Unfavorable fluctuations in prices for the Group's products

There is a possibility that prices for the Group's eggs and egg products are negatively impacted by the offerings from its competitors. Although this risk is always present, the Group has developed a number of competencies that allow minimizing this threat. The Group is relatively small in size which allows it to quickly respond to changing needs of the market and specific customers. The Group develops propositions based on clear demand from the target customers and makes all efforts to sustain highest quality of its products. This allows the Group to sell branded products with a price premium which contributes to profit margins.

Biological risks

The Group's financial results are directly dependent on the well-being of its poultry flock and the extent of veterinary control applied on its premises. Contamination of production sites with poultry diseases can severely limit the Group's ability to perform its normal operations. Therefore, key part of the Group's risk management strategy is strict adherence to biosecurity standards in line with the best international practices. No occurrences of dangerous poultry diseases have been ever registered on the Group's premises.

Economic and political risks

Overall macroeconomic climate in Ukraine is traditionally dependent on political situation. Turmoil in political direction produces uncertainty with regards to general policy of the state including future levels of exchange rates of Ukrainian hryvnia, inflation rates and certain other macroeconomic parameters. In the second quarter of 2013 IMF and Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers have reached a consensus stating that the expected level of inflation for current year will be around 5-6%. At the same time, the Cabinet of Ministers forecasts average annual exchange rate in 2013 at 8.4 UAH/ 1 USD.

Management statement

The Board of Directors of Ovostar Union N.V. hereby represents that to the best of their knowledge the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Unaudited) of Ovostar Union N.V. and subsidiaries for the six months ended 30 June 2013 and the comparable information:

- (1) are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards;
- (2) that they give a true, fair and clear view of the assets, financial standing and financial results of Ovostar Union N.V.; and
- (3) that they give a true view of the developments, achievements and situation of the Group.

August 29, 2013

Board of Directors of Ovostar Union N.V.

Borys Bielikov _____ [signed]

Vitalii Veresenko _____ [signed]

Marc M.L.J. van Campen _____ [signed]

Oleksandr Bakumenko _____ [signed]

Ovostar Union N.V. and its subsidiaries

**Consolidated Condensed Interim
Financial Statements (unaudited)**

**For the six months ended
30 June 2013**

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 30 June 2013

(in USD thousand, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Revenue	7	33 098	27 790
Net change in fair value of biological assets		1 570	3 623
Cost of sales		(24 033)	(17 800)
Gross profit		10 635	13 613
Other operating income	8	518	897
Selling and distribution costs		(2 560)	(1 525)
Administrative expenses		(1 208)	(928)
Other operating expenses	9	(543)	(322)
Operating profit		6 842	11 735
Finance costs		(217)	(91)
Finance income		151	497
Profit before tax		6 776	12 141
Income tax expense	12	(37)	(55)
Profit for the period		6 739	12 086
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		43	(14)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		43	(14)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		6 782	12 072
Profit for the period attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		6 622	11 729
Non-controlling interests		117	357
Total profit for the period		6 739	12 086
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		43	(11)
Non-controlling interests		-	(3)
Total other comprehensive income		43	(14)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		6 665	11 718
Non-controlling interests		117	354
Total comprehensive income		6 782	12 072
Earnings per share:			
Average weighted number of shares, items		6 000 000	6 000 000
Basic and diluted, profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (USD per share)		1.10	1.95

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2013

(in USD thousand, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Non-current biological assets	13	37 742	32 331	11 036
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14	52 984	53 265	40 848
Other non-current assets	15	-	-	1 292
Deferred tax assets	12	53	81	87
Total non-current assets		90 779	85 677	53 263
Current assets				
Inventories	17	12 898	10 648	11 028
Current biological assets	13	9 093	8 754	17 474
Trade and other receivables	18	9 869	13 187	11 291
Prepayments to suppliers		1 284	380	1 331
Prepayments for income tax		16	-	36
Cash and cash equivalents	19	868	1 152	11 243
Total current assets		34 028	34 121	52 403
Total assets		124 807	119 798	105 666
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital	20	78	79	75
Share premium		30 933	30 933	30 933
Foreign currency translation reserve		18	(26)	(71)
Retained earnings		73 855	50 399	50 399
Result for the period		6 622	23 456	11 729
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		111 506	104 841	93 065
Non-controlling interests		3 375	3 258	3 070
Total equity		114 881	108 099	96 135
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and other non-current financial liabilities	16	1 356	1 790	2 154
Deferred tax liability	17	198	211	36
Total non-current liabilities		1 554	2 001	2 190
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	21	6 264	6 790	6 210
Advances received		127	273	142
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	16	1 981	2 635	989
Total current liabilities		8 372	9 698	7 341
Total liabilities		9 926	11 699	9 531
Total equity and liabilities		124 807	119 798	105 666

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the six months ended 30 June 2013
(in USD thousand, unless otherwise stated)

	<i>Attributable to equity holders of the parent company</i>							
	Issued capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Result for the period	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
As at 31 December 2011 (audited)	78	30 933	(63)	30 728	19 671	81 347	2 716	84 063
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	11 729	11 729	357	12 086
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(11)	-	-	(11)	(3)	(14)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(11)	-	11 729	11 718	354	12 072
Allocation of prior year result	-	-	-	19 671	(19 671)	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(3)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)	75	30 933	(71)	50 399	11 729	93 065	3 070	96 135
As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	79	30 933	(26)	50 399	23 456	104 841	3 258	108 099
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	6 622	6 622	117	6 739
Other comprehensive income	-	-	43	-	-	43	-	43
Total comprehensive income	-	-	43	-	6 622	6 665	117	6 782
Allocation of prior year result	-	-	-	23 456	(23 456)	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	78	30 933	18	73 855	6 622	111 506	3 375	114 881

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the six months ended 30 June 2013

(in USD thousand, unless otherwise stated)

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	6 776	12 141
<i>Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets (restated)	2 634	1 417
Net change in fair value of biological assets	(1 570)	(3 623)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	3
Finance income	(151)	(497)
Finance costs	217	91
Recovery of assets previously written-off	(31)	-
Impairment of doubtful accounts receivable and prepayments to suppliers	(15)	41
Liability for unused vacation	178	(38)
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	3 365	(695)
Increase in prepayments to suppliers	(878)	(207)
Increase in inventories	(2 219)	(383)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables and advances received	(959)	1 298
	7 355	9 549
Income tax paid	(61)	(76)
Net cash flows from operating activities	7 294	9 473
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2 362)	(16 672)
Prepayment for securities	-	(533)
Increase in biological assets	(4 181)	(2 449)
Interest received	7	337
Proceeds from repayment of loan to Beneficial Owner	56	178
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(6 480)	(19 139)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	1 468	-
Repayment of borrowings	(2 520)	(525)
Interest paid	(63)	(91)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1 115)	(616)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(301)	(10 282)
Effect from translation into presentation currency	17	(16)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	1 152	21 541
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	868	11 243

1. Corporate information

Principal activities of Ovostar Union N.V. (referred to herein as the “Company”) and its subsidiary (together – the “Group”) include egg production, distribution, egg products manufacturing and production of sunflower oil. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Koningslaan 17, 1075 AA Amsterdam. The Company was incorporated on 22 March 2011 in Amsterdam. The largest shareholder is Prime One Capital Ltd., Larnaca, Cyprus. Its principal activity is the holding of ownership interests in its subsidiary and strategic management.

The Group operates through a number of subsidiaries in Ukraine (the list of the subsidiaries is disclosed below) and has a concentration of its business in Ukraine, where its production facilities are located. All subsidiary companies are registered under the laws of Ukraine. The registered office and principal place of business of the subsidiary companies in Ukraine is 34 Petropavlivska Street, Kyiv, Ukraine.

Total number of employees of all companies of the Group constituted 1 306 employees as at 30 June 2013 and 1 311 employees as at 30 June 2012.

The company is listed on Warsaw Stock Exchange.

The Group is controlled by the Beneficial Owners – Mr. Borys Bielikov and Mr. Vitalii Veresenko (hereinafter, the “Beneficial Owners”).

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2013 were authorized by the Board of Directors on 29 August 2013.

As at 30 June 2013, 2012 and 31 December 2012 the Group included the following subsidiaries:

Name of the company	Business activities	Ownership		
		As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Limited Liability Company “Ovostar Union”	Strategic management of subsidiary companies in Ukraine	100%	100%	100%
Limited Liability Company “Yasensvit”	Breeder farms, production of hatching eggs, farms for growing young laying flock and for laying flock, production and distribution of shell eggs, poultry feed production	98%	98%	98%
Limited Liability Company “Ovostar”	Egg-products production and distribution	100%	100%	100%
Public Joint Stock Company “Poultry Farm Ukraine”	Production of shell eggs, assets holding	92%	92%	92%
Public Joint Stock Company “Malynove”	Production of shell eggs, assets holding	94%	94%	94%
Public Joint Stock Company “Krushynskyy Poultry Complex”	Trading company, egg trading – non operational activity	76%	76%	76%
Limited Liability Company “Skybynsky Fodder Plant”	In the process of liquidation	99%	99%	99%

2. Basis of preparation

2.1. Statement of compliance

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU" hereinafter).

The companies of the Group maintain their accounting records under Ukrainian Accounting Standards ("UAS" hereinafter). UAS principles and procedures may differ from those generally accepted under IFRS EU. Accordingly, the consolidated condensed interim financial statements, which have been prepared from the Group entities' UAS records, reflect adjustments necessary for such financial statements to be presented in accordance with IFRS EU.

2.1. Going concern basis

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under which assets are sold and liabilities are repaid in the ordinary course of business. The accompanying consolidated condensed interim financial statements do not include adjustments that would need to be made in case if the Group was unable to continue as a going concern.

2.2. Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for biological assets, agricultural produce, and certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The functional currency of the Company is U.S. dollar (USD). The consolidated condensed interim financial statements are presented in the company's functional currency, that is, U.S. dollar (USD). The operating subsidiary have Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH) as their functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise is indicated.

2.3. Restructuring of the Group

As described in Note 1, Ovostar Union N.V. was established in 2011 to serve as the holding company of the Group. Prior to the establishment of the Parent, the ownership of the legal entities, which the Group currently consists of, was under the control of the Beneficial Owners of the Group through Ukrainian holding company Ovostar Union LLC. At 31 December 2010 and 2009 the Beneficial Owners directly owned 100% of Ovostar Union LLC. As a result of the restructuring, Ovostar Union LLC and its subsidiaries was transferred towards the end of March 2011 to the newly incorporated company, Ovostar Union N.V., the parent of the Group, for cash consideration in amount of USD 38 thousand.

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements are prepared for the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial position, result of operations and cash flows of the Group as if a restructuring described above had taken place before 1 January 2010.

Purchases of businesses from parties under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. Under this method the financial statements of the combined entities are presented as if the businesses had been combined as at 1 January 2010.

Management and shareholders of the Group carried out restructuring of its activities. As a result, Group's ownership of primary development business was transferred to a newly established holding company - Ovostar Union N.V.(established in 2011). Most of the entities in the Group were acquired at their nominal values. With this, fair value of acquired net assets considerably exceeded its cost. This is explained by the fact that all transactions of subsidiary purchase were, by nature, operations under common control.

That is, founders of Ovostar Union N.V. eventually acquired shares of the current subsidiary, which they had effectively controlled as Beneficial Owners.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary transferred under common control are recorded at the predecessor entity's carrying amounts. Any difference between the carrying amount of net assets and

the consideration paid is accounted for in these consolidated condensed interim financial statements as an adjustment to equity.

3. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements are comprised of the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiary as at 30 June 2013.

The consolidated condensed interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent and entities controlled by the Parent (its subsidiary). Control is achieved when the Parent has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity, either directly or indirectly, so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiary are included in the consolidated condensed interim financial statements of the Group from the date when control effectively commences.

All significant intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains/(losses) on transactions are eliminated on consolidated level, except when the intragroup losses indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

Non-controlling interests represent the interest in subsidiary not held by the Group. Non-controlling interests at the reporting date represent the minority shareholders' portion of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the subsidiary at the acquisition date and the minorities' portion of changes in net assets since the date of the combination. Non-controlling interests are presented within the shareholders' equity.

Any excess or deficit of the consideration paid over the net assets on the acquisition of non-controlling interests in subsidiary is charged or credited to accumulated profits.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiary to bring the accounting policies used in line with those adopted by the Group.

4. Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, due to uncertainty about these estimates, actual results recorded in future periods may differ from such estimates.

These consolidated condensed interim financial statements include management's estimates regarding the value of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and recognized contractual obligations. These estimates mainly include:

4.1. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

In accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" the Group reviews the carrying amount of non-current tangible assets (mainly property, plant and equipment) to identify signs of impairment of these assets.

The Company used a model of strategic planning in order to calculate the discounted cash flows (using the "value in use" method as defined in IAS 36) and, thus, assessed the recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. The model was based on budgets and forecasts approved by the management for the next 5 years.

Expected future cash flows reflect long-term production plans formed on the basis of past experience and market expectations. The plans take into account all relevant characteristics of poultry farming, including egg production, safety of livestock, volume of meat production, prices for main components of mixed fodder. Thus, the production capacity is the basis for forecasting the future production volume for each subsequent year and related production costs.

Levels of costs included in projected cash flows are based on current long-term production plans. When conducting impairment testing, recent levels of costs are taken into account, as well as the expected cost changes based on the current condition of operating activities and in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36. IAS 36 provides a number of restrictions on future cash flows, which may be recognized in respect of future restructuring and capital modernization expenses.

Below are the key assumptions that formed the basis for forecasting future cash flows in the models:

- prices for main components of mixed fodder based on internal forecasts of the Group's management;
- production data (production of eggs, safety of livestock, meat production volume) based on internal forecasts of the Group's management from past experience;
- selling prices for eggs and poultry meat are based on forecasts of the Group's management and market expectations.

Review of impairment led to the conclusion that the allowance for impairment of property, plant and equipment is not needed.

Management believes that calculations of the recoverable amount are most sensitive to changes in such assumptions as the price of poultry meat, price of poultry fodder and production data. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of the Company is based (such as a 5% change in the discount rate or 5% change in prices) will not cause the excess of carrying amount of the Group over its recoverable amount.

Application of IAS 36 requires extensive judgments by the management regarding estimates and assumptions related to future cash flows and discount rate. Given the nature of the current global economic environment, such assumptions and estimates have a high degree of uncertainty. Therefore, other similar assumptions may lead to significantly different results.

4.2. Fair value of biological assets

Estimation of fair value of biological assets is based on the discounted cash flow model. The fair value of biological assets might be affected by the fact that the actual future cash flows will differ from the current forecast, which typically occurs as a result of significant changes in any factors or assumptions used in the calculations.

Among such factors are:

- differences between actual prices and price assumptions used in estimating net realizable value of eggs;
- changes in productivity of laying hens;
- unforeseen operational problems inherent in the branch specificity;
- age of hens at the end of the reporting period;
- changes in production costs, costs of processing and products sales, discount and inflation rates and exchange rates that could adversely affect the fair value of biological assets.

The key assumptions concerning biological assets based on discounted cash flow approach are presented as follows:

- cost planning at each stage of poultry farming will remain constant in future periods;
- egg production volume will not be significantly changed;
- discount rate for determining the present value of future cash flows expected from the biological assets was set at 30 June 2013: 25.10% (30 June 2012: 24.93%).

Management determined that calculations of the fair value of biological assets are the most sensitive to changes in such assumptions as the volume of egg production, cost planning and prices of eggs and poultry meat. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in key assumptions will not cause any significant change in the fair value of biological assets.

Although some of these assumptions are obtained from published market data, the majority of these assumptions are estimated based on the Group's historical and projected results.

4.3. Allowances for doubtful debts

The Group forms allowances for doubtful debts to cover any potential losses arising in case of buyer's insolvency. In assessing the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful debts the management takes into account overall current economy conditions, terms of balances for outstanding receivables, the Group's experience to write-off liabilities, customers' solvency and changes in the conditions of payment. Changes in the economy, industry or financial position of individual buyers may cause adjustment to the amount of allowance for doubtful debts reflected in the consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

4.4. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group estimates useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least at the end of each financial year and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, changes are recorded as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". These estimates can have a significant impact on the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and depreciation expenses during the period.

4.5. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that the inflow of taxable profit is possible, at the expense of which these losses may be implemented. Significant judgments are required from the management in determining the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized on the basis of the possible terms of receipt and the level of future taxable profit together with the future tax planning strategy.

5. Summary of significant accounting policies

5.1. Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded in the Group's consolidated condensed interim statement of financial position when the Group becomes a contractual party regarding the corresponding financial instrument. The Group records the acquisition and sale of financial assets and financial liabilities at the settlement date.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus, if a financial asset or financial liability is recognized not at fair value through profit or loss, incurred operating expenses directly related to the acquisition or issue of this financial asset or financial liability.

Fair value of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is calculated on the basis of current market value at the close of trading on the reporting date. Regarding investments in securities for which there is no active market, fair value is calculated using other methods of valuation of financial instruments. Such valuation methods include the use of information on recent market transactions between well informed, willing to commit such transaction, independent parties, or data about the current market value of another similar instrument, discounted cash flow analysis or other pricing models.

Accounting policy for subsequent revaluation of these items is disclosed below in the appropriate sections of accounting policy.

5.2. Financial assets

Investments recognized in the accounting records and derecognized at the time of transaction, in case if investments are purchased or sold in accordance with the contract, terms of which require delivery of an instrument within the time specified in the relevant market, are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to the transaction, except for financial assets belonging to the category of assets at fair value through profit or loss that are initially recognized at fair value.

5.3. Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is used to calculate the amortized cost of a financial asset and distribute interest income during the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that enables discounting of estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of a financial asset or a shorter period, if applicable.

Revenues relating to debt instruments are recorded at the effective interest rate method, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - a financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if it is:

- purchased originally for the purpose of sale / repayment within a short period of time; or
- a part of the portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together, and structure of which demonstrates the intention of profit earning in the short term; or
- a derivative that is not classified as a hedging instrument and is not effective for these purposes.

A financial asset that is not a financial asset held-for-trading may be classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss at the time of recognition in the accounting records if:

- application of such classification eliminates or significantly reduces discrepancies in valuation or accounting, that otherwise might arise, or
- a financial asset is a part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both groups, which are managed and controlled on the basis of fair value in accordance with a documented risk or investment management strategy, and information about this group is provided internally on that basis, or
- it exists in the framework of the contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" permits to classify the whole contract (asset or liability) as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with arising gains or losses recognized in the consolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income. Net gains or losses recognized in the income statement include dividends and interest received on the relevant financial asset.

Held-to-maturity investments - investments held to maturity are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment, and income is recognized using the effective yield method. During the reporting periods presented in these financial statements, the Group had no investments of this category.

Loans and receivables - accounts receivable regarding principal activities, loans, borrowings and other receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment and uncollectible debts. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables for which the amount of such interest income is insignificant.

Unquoted investments available for sale are accounted for at cost if their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

5.4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in bank accounts.

5.5. Short-term deposits

Short-term deposits include deposits with original maturities of more than three months. If short-term deposit can be canceled at the request of the Group companies, it is classified as cash and cash equivalents.

5.6. Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, at each reporting date are assessed for signs indicating impairment. Impairment loss is recognized when there is objective evidence of reduction of the estimated future cash flows on this asset as a result of one or more events that occurred after the financial asset was recorded in the accounting. For financial assets at amortized cost, the amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and present value of the expected future cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate.

Impairment loss directly reduces the carrying amount of all financial assets, except for accounts receivable on principal activities, carrying amount of which is reduced due to the allowance formed. If the accounts receivable on principal activities are uncollectible, they are written-off against the related allowance. Subsequently received reimbursements of amounts previously written-off are recorded in credit of the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recorded in the profit and loss.

Except for equity instruments available for sale, if in a subsequent period the amount of impairment loss decreases and such decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the impairment loss previously recognized is recovered by adjusting the items in the income statement. In this case, the carrying amount of financial investments at the date of recovery of impairment cannot exceed its amortized cost, which would be reflected in the case, if impairment was not recognized.

In respect of equity securities available for sale, any increase in fair value after recognition of impairment loss relates directly to equity.

5.7. Writing-off of financial assets

The Group writes-off a financial asset only if rights for cash flows under the corresponding contract terminated the treaty or if a financial asset and corresponding risks and rewards are transferred to other organization. If the Group does not transfer or retain all the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the asset and continues to control the transferred asset, it shall record its share in the asset and related liability in the amount of possible payment of corresponding amounts. If the Group retains all the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, it shall continue to account for the financial asset, and reflect a secured loan on income earned.

5.8. Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group

5.8.1. Accounting as liabilities or equity

Debt and equity financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity based on the substance of the corresponding contractual obligations.

5.8.2. Equity instruments

Equity instrument is any contract confirming the right for a share in the company's assets remaining after deduction of all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded in the amount of generated income net of direct expenses for their issue.

5.8.3. Liabilities under financial guarantee contracts

Liabilities under financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently recorded at the higher of:

- cost of contractual obligations determined in accordance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”, and
- cost, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation reflected in accordance with the principles of revenue recognition set forth below.

5.8.4. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is:

- assumed mainly to be repurchased within a short period of time; or
- a part of the portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together, and structure of which demonstrates the intention of profit earning in the short term; or
- a derivative that is not classified as a hedging instrument and is not effective for these purposes.

A financial liability that is not a financial liability held-for-trading may be classified as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss at the time of recognition in the accounting records if:

- application of such classification eliminates or significantly reduces discrepancies in valuation or accounting, that otherwise might arise, or
- a financial liability is a part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both groups, which are managed and controlled on the basis of fair value in accordance with a documented risk or investment management strategy, and information about this group is provided internally on that basis, or
- it exists within the framework of the contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” permits to classify the whole contract (asset or liability) as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with arising gains or losses recognized in the financial results. Net gains or losses recognized in the income statement include interest paid on a financial liability.

Other financial liabilities - other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are accounted for at fair value less transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with the recognition of interest expenses using the effective (actual) yield.

5.8.5. Trade and other accounts payable

Trade payables are recognized when the counterparty fulfills its contractual obligations and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

5.8.6. Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value less costs incurred in the transaction. Subsequently, loans and borrowings are stated at amortized cost; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the amount of repayment is reflected in the income statement over the period for which loans and borrowings are issued using the effective interest rate method. Loans and borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the obligation to at least one year after the date of balance-sheet preparation.

5.8.7. Writing-off of financial liabilities

The Group writes-off financial liabilities only when they are repaid, cancelled or expire.

5.9. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are initially recorded at exchange rates set on the dates of these transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are translated at the rates applicable at the reporting date. All realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from exchange rate differences are included in profit or loss for the period.

Relevant exchange rates are presented as follows:

	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
USD/UAH	7.993	7.993	7.993
EUR/UAH	10.410	10.537	9.971
PLN/USD	3.326	3.076	3.442
EUR/USD	0.769	0.757	0.795

5.10. Biological assets

Biological assets represented by the commercial herd and herd replacements are recorded at fair value less estimated selling and distribution expenses. Estimate of fair value of biological assets of the Group is based on discounted cash flow models, according to which the fair value of biological assets is calculated using present value of the expected net cash flows from biological assets discounted at the appropriate rate.

The Group recognizes a biological asset only where it controls an asset as a result of past events; it is probable that the economic benefits from the asset will flow to the Group, fair value or cost of an asset can be estimated with reasonable certainty.

Profit or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less estimated selling and distribution expenses is included in the consolidated condensed interim income statement as incurred.

Agricultural products collected from a biological asset are measured at fair value less estimated selling and distribution expenses. Profit or loss arising on initial recognition of agricultural products at fair value, less estimated selling and distribution expenses, is recognized in the consolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income.

5.11. Inventories

Inventories consist mainly of agricultural produce and finished goods. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of goods includes the cost of acquisition and, where appropriate, costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present condition and location. Cost is calculated using the FIFO method. Net realizable value is calculated based on the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of production completion and sale.

5.12. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost of an asset of property, plant and equipment includes (a) the purchase price, including non-recoverable import duties and taxes net of trade and other discounts; (b) any costs directly related to the delivery of an asset to the location and condition, which provide its functioning in accordance with the intentions of the Group's management; (c) initial assessment of the costs of dismantling and removal of an asset of property, plant and equipment and restoration of the occupied territory; this obligation is assumed by the Company either upon the acquisition of an asset, or as a result of its operation for a certain period of time for the purposes not related to the production of

inventories during this period. Cost of assets created in-house includes cost of materials, direct labor costs and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Construction in progress includes costs directly related to the construction of property, plant and equipment, including distribution of variable overheads associated with the construction and prepayments for the property, plant and equipment. Construction in progress is not depreciated. These assets are depreciated from the moment when they are used in economic activity, on the same basis as depreciation on other assets.

Capitalized costs include principal expenses for modernization and replacement of assets parts, which prolong their useful lives or improve their ability to generate income. Cost of repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment that do not meet the above criteria for capitalization are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they were incurred.

Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset of property, plant and equipment, or any other amount, replacing the cost, less its residual value. The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the company would receive to date from the sale of an asset of property, plant and equipment, less estimated costs of disposal if the asset reached the age and condition, in which, presumably, it will be at the end of its useful life. Assets under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of estimated useful life on the same basis as own assets or over the period of the relevant lease.

Depreciation is provided to write-off the depreciable amount over the useful life of an asset and is calculated using the straight-line method. Useful lives of the groups of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	10 - 30 years
Plant and equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	3 - 10 years
Furniture and fittings	3 - 5 years
Construction in progress and uninstalled equipment	No depreciation

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year. Impact of any changes arising from estimates made in prior periods is recorded as a change in an accounting estimate.

Gains or losses arising from disposal or liquidation of an asset of property, plant and equipment, are defined as the difference between sales proceeds and carrying amount of an asset and recognized in profit or loss.

5.13. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date the Group reviews the carrying amount of its assets of property, plant and equipment to determine whether any signs of impairment exist due to depreciation. If any such indication exists, the expected recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment losses, if any.

In order to determine the impairment losses, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which it is possible to identify separately the cash flows (cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less selling and distribution expenses and value of an asset in use. In assessing the value of an asset in use, the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset, are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market estimates of time value of money and the risks inherent in the asset.

If, according to the estimates, the recoverable amount of an asset (cash generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of an asset (cash generating unit) is reduced to the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement, except when the asset

is recorded at a revalued amount. In this case the impairment loss is considered as a revaluation decrease.

In cases where impairment losses are subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of recovery amount, however, in such a way that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would be determined, if an impairment loss was not recognized in respect of an asset (cash generating unit) in previous years. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement, except when the asset is recorded at a revalued amount. In this case, the reversal of an impairment loss is considered as a revaluation increase.

5.14. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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 recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Amortization is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of an asset, which is 3 years.

5.15. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized by the Group in the asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset, including construction in progress, costs for acquisition of which arose since 1 January 2008. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period they were incurred.

5.16. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases when according to the terms of lease the lessee assumes all principal risks and rewards incident to ownership of the leased property. Other leases are classified as operating leases. Income and expenses associated with operating leases are accrued on a straight-line basis and recorded in the income statement over the lease term.

5.17. Group as a lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the

leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement evenly over the lease term.

5.18. Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards 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 recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

5.19. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, except where the probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is insignificant.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, but disclosed in the notes to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group.

5.20. Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of compensation necessary to repay a current liability on the reporting date, which takes into account all the risks and uncertainties inherent in this liability. In cases where the amount of provision is estimated using cash flows that can be required to repay current liabilities, its carrying amount represents the present value of these cash flows.

Where there is a possibility that one or all of the economic benefits necessary to recover the amount of provision will be reimbursed by a third party, the receivables are recognized as an asset if there is actual assurance that such reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivables can be measured reliably.

5.21. Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of goods are recognized when the Group has transferred to the buyer all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with this transaction will flow to the Group.

Revenues from rendering of services are recognized in the reporting period in which the services were provided, based on the level of completion of the specific transaction and only when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with this transaction will flow to the Group.

Income and expenses relating to the same transaction or event are recognized simultaneously.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

5.22. Income tax

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the requirements of the applicable legislation of Ukraine. Income tax is calculated on the basis of financial results for the year adjusted to items that are not included in taxable income or that cannot be attributed to gross expenses. It is calculated using tax rates effective at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used to calculate taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recorded taking into account the degree of certainty in sufficient taxable income, which enables to realize temporary differences related to gross expenses.

Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates, which presumably will be applied during the sale of related assets or repayment of related liabilities.

Assets and liabilities on deferred income tax are offset when: a) The Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized current income tax assets and liabilities; b) the Group intends either to perform settlement by offsetting counterclaims, or simultaneously sell the asset and settle the liability; c) deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority in each future period in which it is intended to repay or reimburse a significant amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets.

Deferred income tax is recognized in the income statement, except when it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case the deferred tax is also recognized in equity.

5.23. Value Added Tax

For the six months ended 30 June 2013 and 2012, VAT was levied at two rates: 20% on Ukrainian domestic sales and imports of goods, works and services and 0% on export of goods and provision of works or services to be used outside Ukraine.

VAT output equals 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 the reporting period. According to Ukrainian legislation, rights to VAT input arise on the earlier of the date of payment to the supplier or the date goods are received.

Starting from 1 January 2014 VAT rate at 20% will be changed by the new Tax Code of Ukraine and it will be established at the level of 17%. This change has no effect on these consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

5.24. Government grants

Government grants are stated at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

Ukrainian legislation provides a variety of tax benefits and subsidies for agricultural companies. Such benefits and subsidies are approved by the Supreme Council of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, Ministry of Finance, local authorities. Under the applicable legislation, agricultural producers are entitled to use VAT benefit regarding agricultural transactions.

VAT positive balance on agricultural transactions is directed at supporting agriculture, and negative - to be included in expenses. The amount of VAT revenues and expenses is included in other operating income and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

5.25. Partial compensation of interest rates on loans raised by the agricultural companies from financial institutions

The Group companies are entitled to compensation from the government of a share of interest expenses incurred on loans which were received for agricultural purposes. The amount of interest compensation depends on the term and purpose of the loan. Due to the fact that the payment of interest compensations depends on the capabilities of the country's budget, they are recognized on a cash basis as other operating income in the period of receipt.

5.26. Related party transactions

For the purposes of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements, the parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has a possibility to control or considerably influence the operational and financial decisions of other company. While considering any relation which can be defined as related party transactions it is necessary to take into consideration the substance of the transaction not only their legal form.

6. Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated condensed interim financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

At the date of approval of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements the following financial reporting standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but were not yet effective:

a) Adopted by the European Union

Amendments:

- Amendment to IAS 1 "Financial Statements Presentation" on Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012).
- Amendment to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

b) Not adopted by the European Union

New standards:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015).
- IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 11 "Joint Agreements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other entities" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IAS 19 "Employee Benefits (Revised)" The IASB has issued numerous amendments to IAS 19. These range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
- IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

Amendments

- Amendment to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" on Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
- Amendment to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" on Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).
- Amendment to IFRS 1 "Government Loans" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

New IFRICs:

- IFRIC 20 “Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these financial reporting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Group, with the exception of the following:

- Amendments to IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” on derecognition of financial instruments. These amendments will promote transparency in the reporting of transfer transactions and improve users’ understanding of the risk exposures relating to transfers of financial assets and the effect of those risks on an entity’s financial position, particularly those involving securitization of financial assets. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011 and have not yet been endorsed by the European Union.

Adoption of new and revised IFRS

- IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”. IFRS 9 is the first standard issued as part of a wider project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 retains, but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity’s business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The guidance in IAS 39 on impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting continues to apply. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and has not yet been endorsed by the European Union.
- IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. The objective of IFRS 10 is to establish principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements, when an entity controls one or more other entity to present consolidated financial statements. It defines the principle of control, and establishes controls as the basis for consolidation. It sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee. It sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and has not yet been endorsed by the European Union.
- IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”. IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting, but provide guidance on how it should be applied, where its use is already required or permitted by other standards. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and has not yet been endorsed by the European Union.

7. Segment information

All of the Group's operations are located within Ukraine.

Segment information is analyzed on the basis of the types of goods supplied by the Group's operating divisions. The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

Egg operations segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sales of egg sales of chicken meat
Egg products operations segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sales of egg processing products
Sunflower products operations segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sales of sunflower oil and related products

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 5. Sales between segments are mainly carried out at market prices. Segment result represents operating profit before tax. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- All assets are allocated to reportable segments.
- All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments.

The following table presents revenue, results of operations and certain assets and liabilities information regarding segments for the six months ended 30 June 2013, 2012:

For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	Egg operations segment	Egg products operations segment	Sunflower products operations segment	Consolidated
Revenue	31 124	10 212	2 612	43 949
Inter-segment revenue	(10 561)	(206)	(84)	(10 850)
Revenue from external buyers	20 564	10 006	2 528	33 098
Profit before tax	4 971	1 854	(49)	6 776

For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)	Egg operations segment	Egg products operations segment	Sunflower products operations segment	Consolidated
Revenue	27 624	6 485	2 026	36 135
Inter-segment revenue	(8 100)	(245)	-	(8 345)
Revenue from external buyers	19 524	6 240	2 026	27 790
Profit before tax	9 901	2 185	55	12 141

Segment assets, liabilities and other information regarding segments as at 30 June 2013, 2012 and as at 31 December 2012 were presented as follows:

As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	Egg operations segment	Egg products operations segment	Sunflower products operations segment	Consolidated
Total segment assets	99 222	25 176	409	124 807
Total segment liabilities	7 133	2 793	-	9 926
Addition to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2 362	-	-	2 362
Net change in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce	1 063	507	-	1 570
Depreciation and amortization	(1 806)	(817)	(11)	(2 634)
Interest income	7	-	-	7
Interest on debts and borrowings	(14)	(49)	-	(63)
Income tax expense	(16)	(21)	-	(37)

OVOSTAR UNION N.V. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	Egg operations segment	Egg products operations segment	Sunflower products operations segment	Consolidated
Total segment assets	102 363	17 015	420	119 798
Total segment liabilities	8 905	2 794	-	11 699

As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)	Egg operations segment	Egg products operations segment	Sunflower products operations segment	Consolidated
Total segment assets	90 409	13 283	422	104 114
Total segment liabilities	5 828	3 703	-	9 531
Addition to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9 368	7 275	29	16 672
Net change in fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce	2 662	961	-	3 623
Depreciation and amortization	(798)	(598)	(21)	(1 417)
Interest income	321	16	-	337
Interest on debts and borrowings	38	53	-	91
Income tax expense	(8)	(47)	-	(55)

8. Other operating income

	Note	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Income from refund under the special legislation:			
Income from special VAT treatment	a)	503	633
Other grants	b)	-	3
Total income from refund under the special legislation		503	636
Gain on disposal of property plant and equipment		9	-
Other income		6	261
Total other operating income		518	897

Recovery of assets previously written-off mainly represents amounts of inventory surplus identified in the reporting period during the stock-taking.

a) Income from special VAT treatment

Ukrainian agricultural producers, including the certain companies of the Group, benefit from a special regime of taxation. According to special regime rules, agricultural producers are permitted to retain the difference between the VAT that they charge on their agricultural products (prior to 1 January 2011 - at a rate of 20%) and the VAT paid on items purchased for their operational needs. This income and expenses are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a net basis in other operating income/expenses.

All members of the Group qualify for the use of VAT benefits except for Limited Liability Company "Ovostar", Open Joint Stock Company "Krushynskyy Poultry Complex", Limited Liability Company "Skybynsky Fodder Plant", Limited Liability Company "Ovostar Union".

According to the new Tax Code of Ukraine, VAT benefit will be cancelled as at 1 January 2018.

b) Other grants

The item "Other grants" comprises mainly of social insurance benefits.

9. Other operating expenses

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
VAT written-off	(145)	(59)
Loss on disposal of inventories	(59)	(75)
Fines and penalties	(1)	(15)
Impairment of doubtful accounts receivable and prepayments to suppliers	-	(41)
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	-	(3)
Other expenses	(338)	(129)
Total other operating expenses	(543)	(322)

10. Amortisation and depreciation expenses

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Depreciation and amortisation - Cost of sales	(2 164)	(1 325)
Depreciation and amortisation - Selling and distribution costs	(9)	(7)
Depreciation and amortisation - Administrative expenses	(461)	(85)
Total amortisation and depreciation expenses	(2 634)	(1 417)

11. Employee benefits expense

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Wages, salaries and social security costs of production personnel	(3 061)	(2 736)
Wages, salaries and social security costs of distribution personnel	(186)	(196)
Wages, salaries and social security costs of administrative personnel	(301)	(279)
Total employee benefits expense	(3 548)	(3 211)

12. Income tax

Companies of the Group that are involved in agricultural production pay the Fixed Agricultural Tax (the "FAT") in accordance with the applicable laws. The FAT is paid in lieu of corporate income tax, land tax, duties for geological survey works and duties for trade patents.

The FAT is calculated by local authorities and depends on the area and valuation of land occupied. This tax regime is valid indefinitely. FAT does not constitute an income tax, and as such, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in administrative expenses.

During the six months ended 30 June 2013, 2012, the Group companies which have the status of the Corporate Income Tax (the "CIT") payers in Ukraine were subject to income tax at a 19% rate (30 June 2012: at a 21% rate). The new Tax Code of Ukraine effective as of 1 January 2011, introduced gradual decreases in income tax rates over the future years (from 23% effective 1 April 2011 to 16% effective 1 January 2014), as well as certain changes to the rules of income tax assessment starting from 1 April 2011. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of 30 June 2013 were measured based on the tax rates expected to be applied to the period when the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The major components of income tax expense for the six months ended 30 June 2013, 2012 are:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Current income tax	(23)	(49)
Deferred tax	(14)	(6)
Income tax (expense)/benefit reported in the income statement	(37)	(55)

13. Biological assets

As at 30 June 2013, 2012 and 31 December 2012 commercial and replacement poultry were presented as follows:

	As at 30 June 2013		As at 31 December 2012		As at 30 June 2012	
	Number, thousand heads	Carrying value	Number, thousand heads	Carrying value	Number, thousand heads	Carrying value
Non-current biological assets						
<u>Replacement poultry</u>						
Hy-line	2 767	35 984	2 744	32 331	899	11 036
Hy-sex	129	1 758	-	-	-	-
Total non-current biological assets	2 896	37 742	2 744	32 331	899	11 036
Current biological assets						
<u>Commercial poultry</u>						
Hy-line	1 487	9 093	1 461	8 754	2 316	17 167
Hy-sex	-	-	-	-	147	177
Rodonit brown	-	-	-	-	122	130
Total current biological assets	1 487	9 093	1 461	8 754	2 585	17 474
Total biological assets	4 382	46 835	4 205	41 085	3 484	28 510

Classification of biological assets into non-current and current component is based on the life cycle of a biological asset. Biological assets that will generate cash flow more than one year are classified as non-current biological assets, biological assets that generate cash flow less than one year are classified as current biological assets.

Reconciliation of commercial and replacement poultry carrying values for the six months ended 30 June 2013, 2012 was presented as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
As at 01 January	41 085	22 438
Increase in value as a result of assets acquisition	177	213
Increase in value as a result of capitalization of cost	4 897	2 498
Increase in value as a result of increase in weight/number	7	2
Income/(Losses) from presentation of biological assets at fair value	1 570	3 623
Decrease in value as a result of assets disposal	(901)	(162)
Decrease in value as a result of assets slaughter	(1)	(92)
Exchange differences	-	(10)
As at 30 June	46 835	28 510

For the six months ended 30 June 2013 the Group produced shell eggs in the quantity of 422 196 thousand items (30 June 2012: 324 324 thousand).

Fair value of biological assets was estimated by the Group's specialists which have experience in valuation of such assets. Fair value was calculated by discounting of expected net cash flow (in nominal measuring) at the moment of eggs produced selling using corresponding discount rate which is equal to 25.10% (30 June 2012: 24.93%). Management supposes that sale price and production and distribution costs fluctuations will comply with forecasted index of consumer price in Ukraine. The major assumptions were performed on the basis of internal and external information and it reflected Management's assessment of the future agricultural prospect.

Value measurement is a maximum value exposed to the following assumptions which were used in fair value calculations:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Eggs sale price, USD per item	0.084	0.080
Discount rate, %	25.10%	24.93%
Long-term inflation rate of Ukrainian hryvnya, %	109.30%	107.80%

Changes in key assumptions that were used in fair value estimation of biological assets will have the following influence on the value of biological assets as at 30 June 2013 and 2012:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
1% decrease in egg sale price	(861)	(452)
1% increase in discount rate	(653)	(251)
1% increase in long-term inflation rate of Ukrainian hryvnya	535	299

14. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

During the six months ended 30 June 2013 and 2012, the Group's additions to property, plant and equipment amounted to USD 2 362 thousand and USD 16 672 thousand respectively. In particular in January-June 2013 the Group acquired equipment for poultry houses in the amount equal to USD 1 434 thousand (30 June 2012: battery cage equipment in the amount equal to USD 5 789 thousand) and capital expenditures in amount of USD 931 thousand (30 June 2012: 8 198 thousand) were incurred in connection with the reconstruction and improvement of the existing facilities and reconstruction of poultry buildings.

For the six months ended 30 June 2013 and 2012 respectively the Group has put into operation fixed assets of book value equal to USD 2 356 thousand and USD 2 117 thousand respectively.

As at 30 June 2013 net book value of property plant and equipment which was used as collateral for bank loans amounted to USD 4 374 thousand (30 June 2012: USD 5 583 thousand). As at 30 June 2013 construction-in-progress and uninstalled equipment also included prepayments for the property, plant and equipment which amounted to USD 1 673 thousand (30 June 2012: USD 2 873 thousand).

15. Other non-current assets

As at 30 June 2013 long-term loan issued to the Beneficial Owner was equal to USD 961 thousand (30 June 2012: USD 1 289 thousand). The loan represents interest-free loan, with maturity on 12 December 2013, and a nominal value of UAH 22 million (approximately USD 2.77 million), which is recognised at amortized cost using 16% effective interest rate. As at 30 June 2013 long-term loan issued to the Beneficial Owner was reclassified as other accounts receivable – related party.

16. Interest-bearing loans and other non-current financial liabilities

	Currency	Interest rate, %	Maturity	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings						
Credit Agricole loan	EUR	5.92% + EURIBOR (6m)	05.07.2015	344	348	329
Credit Agricole loan	EUR	5.92% + EURIBOR (6m)	08.08.2015	170	172	152
Credit Agricole loan	EUR	5.92% + EURIBOR (6m)	03.10.2015	134	136	129
UniCreditBank loan	USD	5,0% + LIBOR (3m)	19.12.2012	-	-	115
UniCreditBank loan	UAH	29.0%	01.11.2013	-	1 730	-
UniCreditBank overdraft	UAH	10.0%	30.06.2014	1 084	-	-
Other non-current loans	UAH	-	-	84	84	99
Short-term financial lease liabilities (a)	UAH	7.0%	28.09.2017	165	165	165
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				1 981	2 635	989
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings						
Credit Agricole loan	EUR	5.92% + EURIBOR (6m)	05.07.2015	429	609	740
Credit Agricole loan	EUR	5.92% + EURIBOR (6m)	08.08.2015	212	301	376
Credit Agricole loan	EUR	5.92% + EURIBOR (6m)	03.10.2015	199	269	319
Long-term financial lease liabilities (a)	UAH	7.0%	28.09.2017	516	611	719
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				1 356	1 790	2 154
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings				3 337	4 425	3 143

Covenants

The Group's loan agreements contain a number of covenants and restrictions, which include, but are not limited to, financial ratios and other legal matters. Covenant breaches generally permit lenders to demand accelerated repayment of principal and interest.

At 30 June 2013 the Group was not in breach of any financial covenants which allow lenders to demand immediate repayment of loans.

Under normal conditions of loans Credit Agricole, the interest rate up to 5.92% + EURIBOR. In the case in violation of the terms of repayment of loans Credit Agricole, the interest rate increases to 10%.

(a) Finance lease liabilities

	As at 30 June 2013		As at 31 December 2012		As at 30 June 2012	
	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
Amounts payable under finance lease:						
Within a year	209	165	215	165	221	165
From one to five years	582	516	698	611	767	658
Above 5 years	-	-	-	-	61	61
	791	681	913	776	1 049	883
Less: financial expenses of future periods	(110)	-	(137)	-	(166)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	681	681	776	776	883	883
Less: amount to be paid within a year		(165)		(165)		(165)
Amount to be paid after one year		516		611		719

Finance lease obligations represent amounts due under agreements for lease of poultry cage equipment with Ukrainian companies. Net carrying value of property, plant and equipment acquired via finance lease as at 30 June 2013, 2012 and 31 December 2012 was as follows:

	As at 30 June 2013	As at 31 December 2012	As at 30 June 2012
Plant and equipment	819	846	908
Total	819	846	908

As at 30 June 2013 and 2012 there were no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, in particular those concerning dividends, additional debt or further leasing.

17. Inventories

	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Raw materials	4 492	4 094	3 452
Agricultural produce and finished goods	6 599	5 075	5 176
Package and packing materials	921	856	852
Work in progress	362	186	423
Other inventories	669	614	1 174
(Less: impairment of agricultural produce and finished goods)	(145)	(177)	(49)
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	12 898	10 648	11 028

18. Trade and other receivables

	Note	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Trade receivables		5 754	8 204	7 196
VAT for reimbursement		3 306	4 133	4 204
VAT for reimbursement special legislation		-	42	-
Receivables for securities sold but not yet settled		210	210	210
Other accounts receivable		39	77	150
Other accounts receivable - related party	15	961	937	-
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable		(401)	(416)	(469)
Total trade and other receivables		9 869	13 187	11 291

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Cash in banks	838	1 105	11 204
Cash on hand	30	47	39
Total cash at banks and on hand	868	1 152	11 243

20. Equity

Issued capital and capital distribution

For the six months ended 30 June 2013 there were no changes in issued capital.

As referred to in Note 1, the Company was incorporated on 22 March 2011.

The Company's authorized share capital amounts to EUR 225 000 and consists of 22 500 000 ordinary shares with a nominal value off EUR 0.01 each. As at 31 December 2011, 6 000 000 ordinary shares were

issued and fully paid. In June 2011 the shares of the Company were listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

At 30 June 2013, 2012 and 31 December 2012 the largest single shareholder interest in the Company was as follows:

	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Prime One Capital Ltd.	74.03%	74.03%	75.00%
Generali Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny	12.15%	12.15%	12.15%
AVIVA Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny Aviva BZ WBK	5.02%	5.02%	-

Foreign currency translation reserve

According to section 373, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the Company's share capital has been converted at the exchange rate prevailing at reporting date. The EUR 60 000 (equivalent to 6 000 000 shares) has been converted into USD 78 078 (30 June 2012: USD 75 468). The result arising of exchange rate differences has been recorded in the "Foreign currency translation reserve".

The foreign currency translation reserve is used also to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiary.

Share premium

As has been mentioned previously, in June 2011 the Group's shares have been placed on WSE. As a result of the transaction, USD 33 048 thousand was raised while the IPO costs amounted to USD 2 115 thousand. In these financial statements funds raised as a result of IPO are reflected in share premium as at 31 December 2011. In 2012 and for the six months ended 30 June 2013, there were no movements in share premium.

Loss from restructuration

In 2010 as part of the corporate restructuration Beneficial Owners of the Group made decision to spin off available-for-sale investments to entity which is controlled over by them. Investments in amount of USD 3 306 thousand were excluded from the consolidated statement of financial position and charged directly to retained earnings as distribution to shareholders.

Dividends payable of the Company

During the six months ended 30 June 2013 and 2012, no dividends have been declared and paid.

21.Trade and other payables

	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Trade payables	4 374	5 370	4 866
Employee benefit liability	568	387	346
Taxes payable	61	233	206
Liability for unused vacation	133	311	150
VAT liabilities	660	-	483
Other payables	468	489	159
Total trade and other payables	6 264	6 790	6 210

22.Related party disclosures

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, the parties are considered to be related, if one of the parties has the ability to exercise control over the other party or influence significantly the other party in making financial and operating decisions. In considering the transactions with each

possible related party, the particular attention is paid to the essence of relationships, not merely their legal form.

Related parties may enter into transactions, which may not always be available to unrelated parties, and they may be subject to such conditions and such amounts that are impossible in transactions with unrelated parties.

According to the criteria mentioned above, related parties of the Group are divided into the following categories:

- (A). Key management personnel;
- (B). Companies which activities are significantly influenced by the Beneficial Owners;
- (C). Other related parties.

The following companies and individuals are considered to be the Group's related parties as at 30 June 2013, 2012 and 31 December 2012:

(A). Key management personnel:	Position:
Borys Bielikov	Executive director (shareholder)
Vitalii Veresenko	Non-executive director (shareholder)
Oleksander Bakumenko	Non-executive director
Marc van Campen	Non-executive director
Yuriy Doroshev	Chief Financial Officer
Natalia Malyovana	Commercial Director
Natalia Vlasniuk	Marketing Director
Vitalii Voron	Production Director
Yuriy Gusar	Director (PJSC "Poultry Farm Ukraine")
Valentina Vovk	Logistics Director

(B). Companies which activities are significantly influenced by the Beneficial Owners:
Agrofirma Boryspilsky Hutir LLC
Aleksa LTD LLC

As at 30 June 2013, 2012 and 31 December 2012 trade accounts receivable from related parties and advances issued to related parties were presented as follows:

	Note	As at 30 June 2013 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2012 (audited)	As at 30 June 2012 (unaudited)
Long-term loan issued to the Beneficial Owners*				
(A). Key management personnel:				
<i>Borys Bielikov</i>	15	961	937	1 289
		961	937	1 289
Prepayments to related parties				
(B). Companies which activities are significantly influenced by the Beneficial Owners:				
<i>Agrofirma Boryspilsky Hutir LLC</i>		-	-	66
<i>Aleksa LTD LLC</i>		197	198	189
		197	198	255

*The amounts are classified as "Other accounts receivable - related party" as at 30 June 2013 and 31 December 2012.

23. Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Operating environment. The principal business activities of the Group are within Ukraine. Emerging markets such as Ukraine are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. As has happened in the past, actual or perceived financial problems or an increase in the perceived risks associated with investing in emerging economies could adversely affect the investment climate in Ukraine and the Ukraine's economy in general. Laws and regulations affecting businesses operating in Ukraine are subject to rapid changes and the Group's assets and operations could be at risk if there are any adverse changes in the political and business environment.

Taxation. Ukrainian tax authorities are increasingly directing their attention to the business community as a result of the overall Ukrainian economic environment. In respect of this, the local and national tax environment in Ukraine is constantly changing and subject to inconsistent application, interpretation and enforcement. Non-compliance with Ukrainian laws and regulations can lead to the imposition of severe penalties and interest. Future tax examinations could raise issues or assessments which are contrary to the Group companies' tax filings. Such assessments could include taxes, penalties and interest, and these amounts could be material. While the Group believes it has complied with local tax legislation, there have been many new tax and foreign currency laws and related regulations introduced in recent years which are not always clearly written.

In December 2010, the 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 take effect later (such as, Section III dealing with corporate income tax, came into force from 1 April 2011). Apart from changes in CIT rates from 1 April 2011 and planned abandonment of VAT refunds for agricultural industry from 1 January 2018, as discussed in Note 12, the Tax Code also changes various other taxation rules.

As of the date these financial statements were authorized for issue, additional clarifications and guidance on application of the new tax rules were not published and certain revisions were proposed for consideration of the Ukrainian Parliament.

While 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, as of the date these financial statements were authorized for issue management was in the process of assessing of effects of its adoption on the operations of the Group.

Legal issues. The Group is involved in litigations and other claims that are in the ordinary course of its business activities. Management believes that the resolution of such matters will not have a material impact on its financial position or operating results.

Capital liabilities. As at 30 June 2013 the Group had capital liabilities for acquisition of Salmat property, plant and equipment equal to USD 5 324 thousand (30 June 2012: nil).

Liabilities for property, plant and equipment operating lease contracts. As at 30 June 2013 and 2012 the Group had no significant contractual liabilities.

24. Subsequent events

After the reporting date, Ovostar Union N.V. has received financing from LandesBank Berlin AG to finance purchase of Salmat laying hens equipment and poultry buildings for the amount of EUR 5 829 thousand.