



REGISTERED NUMBER: 03430277

Magyar Farming Company Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements

31st December 2013

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Smailes Goldie Turner

Chartered Accountants

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for the year ended 31st December 2013

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Magyar Farming Company Limited

Company Information

for the year ended 31st December 2013

DIRECTORS:

D B Gunner
S L Weaver
W R N Tapp
C G B Combe

SECRETARY:

W R N Tapp

REGISTERED OFFICE:

7 Abbey Court
Fraser Road
Priory Business Park
Bedford
MK44 3WH

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03430277 (England and Wales)

SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR: Jeremy Allison BSc FCA CF

AUDITORS:

Smailes Goldie Turner Limited
Regent's Court
Princess Street
Hull
East Yorkshire
HU2 8BA

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Group Strategic Report

for the year ended 31st December 2013

The directors present their strategic report of the company and the group for the year ended 31st December 2013.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The weather in Hungary was particularly dry for the latter part of 2013, affecting the development of autumn sown crops, but facilitating an early completion of harvest. Commodity prices remained high for much of 2013. The potato harvest yields were good. Global dairy prices peaked in late 2013, and have fallen back sharply since March 2014. Price movements in Hungary tend to lag global movements with lower volatility. The dairy herd continues to increase.

At 31 December 2013, the company held 54 bull calves (2012: 48), 508 heifers (2012: 392), 147 incalf heifers (2012: 223) and 851 milking cows (2012: 787). During the year the group produced 6,442,184 ltrs of milk (2012: 5,841,664 ltrs).

In addition 20,364 tonnes (2012: 25,294 tonnes) of cereals and oilseeds and 6,600 tonnes (2012: 4,750 tonnes) of potatoes were produced.

At the year end the Company was in advanced negotiations to sell the subsidiary in Serbia (Cairnwell doo). This transaction completed in May 2014 at a price in excess of the Balance Sheet value. The company continues to manage the remaining assets held in Ukraine, returning some mobile assets to Hungary.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The Directors continue to assess the risk associated with an agricultural investment: the climate, commodity price volatility and political interference. Variable weather events are expected to have an impact on production, and commodity price volatility effects gross receipts. However, the group mitigates some of this risk by growing a range of crops, and by exposure to the livestock sector, thus creating a diverse income stream. The bio-gas plant provides an income stream uncorrelated to farm income.

The imposition of the Russian ban of food imports from the EU in 2014 has been particularly disruptive for some central European export markets, particularly potatoes from Poland, which has a regional knock on effect to market prices.

The Company faces some challenges in Hungary, where retrospective legislative changes to contractual property rights has placed some of the land used by the Company under threat. The Directors continue to focus on achieving a satisfactory outcome from a number of challenges to the actions of the government.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



D B Gunner - Director

22nd December 2014

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Report of the Directors

for the year ended 31st December 2013

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Magyar Farming Company Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its registered office is 7 Abbey Court, Fraser Road, Priory Business Park, Bedford, MK44 3WH.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31st December 2013.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st January 2013 to the date of this report.

D B Gunner
S L Weaver
W R N Tapp
C G B Combe

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Companies within the group are engaged in the production of agricultural commodities, including, but not limited to, wheat, maize, barley, oilseed rape, sunflowers, potatoes and milk. All agricultural commodities are subject to the vagaries of the weather and fluctuations in local and world commodity prices. The group has invested across the region to spread the geographic and climatic risk. Individual marketing strategies are selected as appropriate to the crop and the country to minimise risks associated with price volatility. The group does not use derivatives to manage commodity price risks but does enter into forward sales contracts for certain commodities, when appropriate.

Companies within the group also purchase and pack potatoes for supply to a major retailer, and provide drying and storage facilities for farmers. The group reviews major customer relationships from time to time and does not consider at present that any of these present a financial risk to the group.

The group operated in three countries across the region in the year in question, both inside and outside the EU and is thus exposed to the risks of currency fluctuation. Most commodities are ultimately priced in major currencies (euros or US dollars), which affords some protection against local currency devaluation. The group has secured loans from its bankers in Hungary in a number of currencies to spread the risk from fluctuation.

The group has interest bearing liabilities. The group does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate cost and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the operations change in size or nature.

GOING CONCERN

The group meets its day to day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The directors continue to assess the risks associated with price movements for agricultural commodities and the potential impact of adverse weather events on output. In response to those risks the directors have reviewed the investment in Serbia, have restructured operations in Ukraine, and made a significant non agricultural investment in a biogas plant in Hungary.

In addition the directors have reviewed the performance of the group for the current year, and considered the impact of the current high commodity prices on the budget for 2014, and have determined that the group will comfortably meet its obligations. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated accounts. Further information on the group's borrowings is given in note 16.

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Report of the Directors

for the year ended 31st December 2013

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the group's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information.

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the group's auditors are aware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Smailes Goldie Turner Limited have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution that they be re-appointed will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



D B Gunner - Director

22nd December 2014

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Magyar Farming Company Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Magyar Farming Company Limited for the year ended 31st December 2013 on pages seven to thirty five. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31st December 2013 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Magyar Farming Company Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Jeremy Allison BSc FCA CF (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Smailes Goldie Turner Limited
Regent's Court
Princess Street
Hull

22nd December 2014

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31st December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue		6,176,974	6,585,442
Cost of sales		<u>(2,566,139)</u>	<u>(2,321,477)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		3,610,835	4,263,965
Administrative expenses		<u>(2,645,861)</u>	<u>(2,886,288)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		964,974	1,377,677
Finance costs	3	(226,098)	(200,282)
Finance income	3	<u>100</u>	<u>190,141</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	4	738,976	1,367,536
Income tax	5	<u>9,789</u>	<u>(10,750)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		748,765	1,356,786
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences		(5,143)	(461,488)
Income tax relating to item of other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX		<u>(5,143)</u>	<u>(461,488)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>743,622</u>	<u>895,298</u>
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		<u>748,765</u>	<u>1,356,786</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		<u>743,622</u>	<u>895,298</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

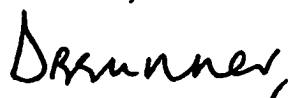
Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	983,765	994,671
Property, plant and equipment	8	11,663,130	11,728,885
Investments	9	141	141
		<u>12,647,036</u>	<u>12,723,697</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	10	1,904,723	1,568,077
Trade and other receivables	11	1,456,488	936,292
Cash and cash equivalents	12	186,904	181,186
		<u>3,548,115</u>	<u>2,685,555</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>16,195,151</u>	<u>15,409,252</u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	13	2,438,857	2,438,857
Share premium	14	974,851	974,851
Revaluation reserve	14	2,906,004	2,939,926
Other reserves	14	(759,266)	(765,550)
Retained earnings	14	3,324,407	2,553,147
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>8,884,853</u>	<u>8,141,231</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	1,762,919	1,538,467
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16	3,786,731	3,616,979
Deferred tax	17	128,204	138,964
		<u>5,677,854</u>	<u>5,294,410</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	1,241,561	1,179,545
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16	390,883	794,066
		<u>1,632,444</u>	<u>1,973,611</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>7,310,298</u>	<u>7,268,021</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>16,195,151</u>	<u>15,409,252</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22nd December 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:



D B Gunner - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Company Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	-
Investments	9	1,318,763	1,318,763
Deferred tax	17	265,246	229,561
		<u>1,584,009</u>	<u>1,548,324</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	11	4,324,248	4,428,174
Cash and cash equivalents	12	142,202	71,198
		<u>4,466,450</u>	<u>4,499,372</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6,050,459</u>	<u>6,047,696</u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	13	2,438,857	2,438,857
Share premium	14	974,851	974,851
Retained earnings	14	(646,243)	(503,502)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>2,767,465</u>	<u>2,910,206</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16	2,986,325	2,911,325
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	296,669	226,165
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>3,282,994</u>	<u>3,137,490</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>6,050,459</u>	<u>6,047,696</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22nd December 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:



D B Gunner - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st December 2013

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £
Balance at 1st January 2012	2,438,857	1,320,522	974,851
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>1,232,625</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31st December 2012	<u>2,438,857</u>	<u>2,553,147</u>	<u>974,851</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>771,260</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31st December 2013	<u>2,438,857</u>	<u>3,324,407</u>	<u>974,851</u>

	Revaluation reserve £	Other reserves £	Total equity £
Balance at 1st January 2012	2,748,638	(236,935)	7,245,933
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>191,288</u>	<u>(528,615)</u>	<u>895,298</u>
Balance at 31st December 2012	<u>2,939,926</u>	<u>(765,550)</u>	<u>8,141,231</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>(33,922)</u>	<u>6,284</u>	<u>743,622</u>
Balance at 31st December 2013	<u>2,906,004</u>	<u>(759,266)</u>	<u>8,884,853</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st December 2013

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1st January 2012	2,438,857	(297,699)	974,851	3,116,009
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(205,803)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(205,803)</u>
Balance at 31st December 2012	<u>2,438,857</u>	<u>(503,502)</u>	<u>974,851</u>	<u>2,910,206</u>
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(142,741)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(142,741)</u>
Balance at 31st December 2013	<u>2,438,857</u>	<u>(646,243)</u>	<u>974,851</u>	<u>2,767,465</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31st December 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	758,806	1,801,403
Interest paid		(164,494)	(158,198)
Tax paid		(4,794)	
Net cash from operating activities		<u>589,518</u>	<u>1,643,205</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(381,796)	(403,636)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(768,334)	(1,482,295)
Sale of intangible fixed assets		257,378	224,760
Sale of tangible fixed assets		175,879	106,291
Receipt of government grants		385,817	303,546
Interest received		<u>100</u>	<u>30</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(330,956)</u>	<u>(1,251,304)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		1,159,372	686,504
Loan repayments in year		<u>(1,412,216)</u>	<u>(1,194,564)</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(252,844)</u>	<u>(508,060)</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,718	(116,159)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	181,186	297,345
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u>186,904</u>	<u>181,186</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2013 £	2012 £
Profit before income tax	738,976	1,367,536
Depreciation charges	697,189	865,330
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	18,696	(5,925)
Change in value of biological assets	16,493	51,355
Amortisation of intangible assets	23,431	23,479
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	119	-
Government grants	(214,322)	(229,960)
Finance costs	226,098	200,282
Finance income	(100)	(190,141)
	1,506,580	2,081,956
Increase in inventories	(326,176)	(192,862)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(509,723)	321,378
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	88,125	(409,069)
Cash generated from operations	<u>758,806</u>	<u>1,801,403</u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the statement of cash flow in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these statement of financial position amounts:

Year ended 31st December 2013

	31.12.13 £	1.1.13 £
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>186,904</u>	<u>181,186</u>

Year ended 31st December 2012

	31.12.12 £	1.1.12 £
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>181,186</u>	<u>297,345</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements of Magyar Farming Company Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and certain biological assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies.

Going concern

The group meets its day to day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The directors continue to assess the risks associated with price movements for agricultural commodities and the potential impact of adverse weather events on output. In response to those risks the directors have reviewed the investment in Serbia, have restructured operations in Ukraine, and made a significant non agricultural investment in a biogas plant in Hungary.

In addition the directors have reviewed the performance of the group for the current year, and considered the impact of the current high commodity prices on the budget for 2014, and have determined that the group will comfortably meet its obligations. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated accounts. Further information on the group's borrowings is given in note 16.

Consolidation

Subsidiaries

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

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 31st December 2013

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Changes in accounting policies

There are no IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2013 that would be expected to have a material impact on the group.

Financial risk factors

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Companies within the group are engaged in the production of agricultural commodities, including, but not limited to, wheat, maize, barley, oilseed rape, sunflowers, potatoes and milk. All agricultural commodities are subject to the vagaries of the weather, and fluctuations in local and world commodity prices. The group has invested across the region to spread the geographic and climatic risk. Individual marketing strategies are selected as appropriate to the crop and the country to minimise risks associated with price volatility. The group does not use derivatives to manage commodity price risks, but does enter into forward sales contracts for certain commodities, when appropriate.

Companies within the group also purchase and pack potatoes for supply to a major retailer, and provide drying and storage facilities for farmers. The group reviews major customer relationships from time to time, and does not consider at present that any of these present a financial risk to the group.

The group operates in three countries across the region, both inside and outside the EU, and is thus exposed to the risks of currency fluctuation. Most commodities are ultimately priced in major currencies (euros or US dollars), which affords some protection against local currency devaluation. The group has secured loans from its bankers in Hungary in a number of currencies to further spread the risk from fluctuation.

The group has interest bearing liabilities. The group does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate cost and as such, no hedge accounting is applied. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the operations change in size or nature.

Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

Income taxes

The group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is exercised in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for the sale of produce and services. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the group.

The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly agricultural buildings, offices and agricultural land. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown within shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Buildings	40 to 50 years
- Machinery	3 to 5 years
- Vehicles	3 to 5 years
- Furniture fittings and equipment	3 to 6 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in other reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial assets

(a) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The group's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Inventories

Raw materials

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and represents costs incurred to date to bring work in progress and finished produce to its current state. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Biological assets

Biological assets included within inventories, comprise crops growing in land owned or rented by the group. Current biological assets are measured at fair value, less costs to sell. This is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated from the assets, unless little biological transformation has taken place since the costs were originally incurred or the impact of biological transformation is not expected to have a material effect.

Finished goods

Inventories that are a detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset's life process, are measured at fair value less point of sale costs at the point of harvest. This fair value is regarded as cost thereafter.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for produce sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legal enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Share based payments

The group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, under which the entity receives services as consideration for equity instruments of the group. The fair value of the services received in exchange for the equity instruments is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments.

When the company issues new shares, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

At the end of each reporting period, the group revises its estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to be issued based on the conditions set out in the compensation plan. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity where material.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in sterling which is the company's functional and the group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within finance income or cost.

(c) Group companies

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

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are recognised in the income statement over the same period that those assets are depreciated.

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 31st December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprises bought in milk quota and milk quota received free of charge and biological assets.

Milk quota is allocated to the group and based on clause no 204, regulation 1234/2007 of the Council of the European Union, is an asset related right received free of charge, and is measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The amortisation period is 5 years. Bought in milk quota is not amortised on the basis that future economic benefits will flow to the group in respect of the quota.

Biological assets within intangible assets, comprise livestock connected with the dairy trade. Livestock is measured at fair value less point of sale costs, based on market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Changes in fair value of livestock are recognised in the income statement.

Costs such as feed, labour, veterinary services etc are expensed as incurred. The cost of purchases of livestock are capitalised as part of biological assets.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the group. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately due to the significance of their nature or amount.

2. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2013 £	2012 £
Wages and salaries	402,192	395,469
Social security costs	101,750	107,199
	<u>503,942</u>	<u>502,668</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2013	2012
Production	60	59
Other	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>77</u>	<u>76</u>

	2013 £	2012 £
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

3. NET FINANCE COSTS

	2013 £	2012 £
Finance income:		
Bank interest	100	30
Foreign exchange gains	<u>-</u>	<u>190,111</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>190,141</u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

3. NET FINANCE COSTS - continued

	2013 £	2012 £
Finance costs:		
Bank loan interest	44,120	78,167
Unsecured loan interest	120,374	122,115
Foreign exchange losses	61,604	-
	<u>226,098</u>	<u>200,282</u>
Net finance costs	<u>225,998</u>	<u>10,141</u>

4. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

The profit before income tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2013 £	2012 £
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	2,566,139	2,321,477
Hire of plant and machinery	1,737	56,295
Depreciation - owned assets	697,189	865,330
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	18,696	(5,925)
Milk quota amortisation	23,431	23,479
Biological assets amortisation	16,493	51,351
Audit fees	21,000	21,000
Non audit services pursuant to legislation	4,500	3,500
Tax services provided by auditor	500	500

5. INCOME TAX

Analysis of tax (income)/expense

	2013 £	2012 £
Current tax:		
Tax	4,794	-
Deferred tax	<u>(14,583)</u>	<u>10,750</u>
Total tax (income)/expense in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	<u>(9,789)</u>	<u>10,750</u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

5. INCOME TAX - continued

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2013 £	2012 £
Profit on ordinary activities before income tax	<u>738,976</u>	<u>1,367,536</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2012 - 14.200%)	147,795	194,190
Effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	(39,704)	(38,452)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,990	10,638
Tax credit used for deduction	-	(5,441)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	37,283	43,242
Remeasurement of deferred tax - change in the UK Corporation tax rate	-	16,252
Accelerated tax depreciation	(22,102)	(25,923)
Other permanent differences as a result of consolidation	<u>(141,051)</u>	<u>(183,756)</u>
Tax (income)/expense	<u>(9,789)</u>	<u>10,750</u>

6. LOSS OF PARENT COMPANY

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement of the parent company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company's loss for the financial year was £(142,741) (2012 - £(205,803)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31st December 2013

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

MILK QUOTA

COST	Milk quota £
At 1 January 2013	207,380
Additions	124
Disposals	(1,657)
Exchange differences	(10)
	<u>205,837</u>
At 31 December 2013	
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2013	121,143
Amortisation for year	23,431
Amortisation on disposals	(1,538)
	<u>143,036</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2013	<u>62,801</u>
At 31 December 2012	<u>86,237</u>

BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	Cows £
Opening value	908,434
Births	381,672
Sales and deaths	(257,378)
Exchange differences	(95,271)
Change in value	(16,493)
	<u>920,964</u>

The net book amount of milk quota representing bought in quota that is not amortised is £60,465 (2012: £58,187). The amortisation charge of other quota of £23,431 (2012: £23,479) is included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

At 31 December 2013, biological assets comprises 54 bull calves (2012: 48), 508 heifers (2012: 392), 147 incalf heifers (2012: 223) and 851 milking cows (2012: 787).

The change in value of the biological assets of £16,493 (2012: £51,351) is included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued *for the year ended 31st December 2013*

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

	Real estate £	Vehicles and machinery £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Totals £
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1st January 2013	9,439,241	6,638,297	1,643	16,079,181
Additions	145,430	615,508	7,396	768,334
Disposals	(23,926)	(412,745)	(332)	(437,003)
Exchange differences	33,070	(154,001)	(435)	(121,366)
At 31st December 2013	<u>9,593,815</u>	<u>6,687,059</u>	<u>8,272</u>	<u>16,289,146</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1st January 2013	579,844	3,769,084	1,368	4,350,296
Charge for year	117,510	579,590	89	697,189
Eliminated on disposal	(11,527)	(230,626)	(279)	(242,432)
Charge written back	(21,597)	(157,005)	(435)	(179,037)
At 31st December 2013	<u>664,230</u>	<u>3,961,043</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>4,626,016</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31st December 2013	<u>8,929,585</u>	<u>2,726,016</u>	<u>7,529</u>	<u>11,663,130</u>
At 31st December 2012	<u>8,859,397</u>	<u>2,869,213</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>11,728,885</u>

Bank borrowings are secured on land, buildings and machinery.

Cost or valuation at 31st December 2013 is represented by:

	Real estate £	Vehicles and machinery £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Totals £
Valuation in 2006	683,373	-	-	683,373
Valuation in 2011	2,195,441	-	-	2,195,441
Cost	<u>6,715,001</u>	<u>6,687,059</u>	<u>8,272</u>	<u>13,410,332</u>
	<u>9,593,815</u>	<u>6,687,059</u>	<u>8,272</u>	<u>16,289,146</u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - continued

Group

If land and buildings had not been revalued they would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2013 £	2012 £
Cost	<u>6,560,427</u>	<u>6,560,427</u>
Aggregate depreciation	<u>(664,230)</u>	<u>(579,844)</u>
Value of land in freehold land and buildings	<u>5,896,197</u>	<u>5,980,583</u>

Land and buildings were valued on a fair value basis on 1st December 2011 by Mr Goran Kordic & Gyor Haz ingatlaniroda.

9. INVESTMENTS

Group

	Unlisted investments £
COST	
At 1st January 2013 and 31st December 2013	<u>141</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st December 2013	<u>141</u>
At 31st December 2012	<u>141</u>

Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1st January 2013 and 31st December 2013	<u>1,318,763</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st December 2013	<u>1,318,763</u>
At 31st December 2012	<u>1,318,763</u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 31st December 2013

9. INVESTMENTS - continued

Company

The group or the company's investments at the balance sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Subsidiaries

Kintyre Kft

Country of incorporation: Hungary

Nature of business: Farming

Class of shares:	%
Ord Shs	holding 99.99

Inicia Krt

Country of incorporation: Hungary

Nature of business: Farming

Class of shares:	%
Ord shs	holding 100.00

Cairnwell d.o.o

Country of incorporation: Serbia

Nature of business: Farming

Class of shares:	%
Ord shs	holding 100.00

Dryfeholme

Country of incorporation: Ukraine

Nature of business: Farming

Class of shares:	%
Ord shs	holding 100.00

10. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2013	2012
	£	£
Raw materials	530,030	260,410
Growing crops	88,979	565,554
Produce	<u>1,285,714</u>	<u>742,113</u>
	<u><u>1,904,723</u></u>	<u><u>1,568,077</u></u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 31st December 2013

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£
Current:				
Trade debtors	697,458	466,869	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	4,316,782	4,419,763
Other debtors	759,030	469,423	7,466	8,411
	<u>1,456,488</u>	<u>936,292</u>	<u>4,324,248</u>	<u>4,428,174</u>

Group and company

All trade and other receivables are categorised as loans and receivables.

The fair values of trade and other receivables are not significantly different to their amortised cost. As of 31 December 2013, trade receivables of £18,593 (2012: £44,284) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is £678,865 (2012: £439,464) up to 3 months and £18,593 (2012: £27,404) over 3 months.

There were no trade receivables that were impaired in either 2013 or 2012.

The carrying amounts of the group's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2013	2012
	£	£
UK pound	7,467	19,795
Hungarian forint	1,182,605	716,800
Serbian dinar	26,955	35,406
Ukrainian hryvnia	40,803	42,417
Euros	92,864	121,874
US dollar	105,794	-
	<u>1,456,488</u>	<u>936,292</u>

The carrying amounts of the company's trade and other receivables are dominated in GBP.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£
Bank deposit account	4,162	111,643	1,657	1,655
Cash at bank	182,742	69,543	140,545	69,543
	<u>186,904</u>	<u>181,186</u>	<u>142,202</u>	<u>71,198</u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal value:	2013	2012
Number:	Class:		£	£
2,438,013	Ordinary	1	2,438,857	2,438,857
84,382	A Shares	0.01	-	-
			<u>2,438,857</u>	<u>2,438,857</u>

14. RESERVES

Group

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Revaluation reserve £	Other reserves £	Totals £
At 1st January 2013	2,553,147	974,851	2,939,926	(765,550)	5,702,374
Profit for the year	748,765				748,765
Exchange difference	22,495	-	(33,922)	6,284	(5,143)
At 31st December 2013	<u>3,324,407</u>	<u>974,851</u>	<u>2,906,004</u>	<u>(759,266)</u>	<u>6,445,996</u>

Company

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1st January 2013	(503,502)	974,851	471,349
Deficit for the year	<u>(142,741)</u>		<u>(142,741)</u>
At 31st December 2013	<u>(646,243)</u>	<u>974,851</u>	<u>328,608</u>

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2013 £	2012 £	2013 £	2012 £
Current:				
Trade creditors	551,198	510,121	576	1,064
Other creditors	172,726	174,656	5,554	5,252
Amounts due to related parties	106,000	43,737	106,000	43,737
Accruals and deferred income	197,315	221,071	184,539	176,112
Deferred government grants	<u>214,322</u>	<u>229,960</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,241,561</u>	<u>1,179,545</u>	<u>296,669</u>	<u>226,165</u>

Magyar Farming Company Limited (Registered number: 03430277)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31st December 2013

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES - continued

	Group		Company	
	2013 £	2012 £	2013 £	2012 £
Non-current:				
Deferred government grants	<u>1,762,919</u>	<u>1,538,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,762,919</u>	<u>1,538,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>3,004,480</u>	<u>2,718,012</u>	<u>296,669</u>	<u>226,165</u>

16. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	Group		Company	
	2013 £	2012 £	2013 £	2012 £
Current:				
Bank loans	<u>390,883</u>	<u>794,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current:				
Bank loans	<u>800,406</u>	<u>705,654</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other loans - 1-2 years	<u>2,986,325</u>	<u>2,911,325</u>	<u>2,986,325</u>	<u>2,911,325</u>
	<u>3,786,731</u>	<u>3,616,979</u>	<u>2,986,325</u>	<u>2,911,325</u>

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Group

	1 year or less £	2-5 years £	Totals £
Bank loans	390,883	800,406	1,191,289
Other loans	-	2,986,325	2,986,325
	<u>390,883</u>	<u>3,786,731</u>	<u>4,177,614</u>

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16. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS - continued

Bank borrowings bear interest at market rates. Total borrowings include secured liabilities of £1,097,668 (2012: £1,453,795). Bank borrowings are secured by the land, buildings, machinery and subsidies of the group.

The carrying amounts of the group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2013	2012
UK pound	2,986,325	2,911,325
Hungarian forint	1,115,754	565,676
Serbian dinar	75,535	-
Euros	-	934,044
	<u>4,177,614</u>	<u>4,411,045</u>

17. DEFERRED TAX

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

Group

	2013 £	2012 £
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(358,725)	(298,721)
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	<u>486,929</u>	<u>437,685</u>
Deferred tax liabilities - net	<u>128,204</u>	<u>138,964</u>

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2013 £	2012 £
At 1 January	138,964	92,711
Exchange difference	3,823	35,503
Income statement (credit)/charge	<u>(14,583)</u>	<u>10,750</u>
At 31 December	<u>128,204</u>	<u>138,964</u>

Company

	2013 £	2012 £
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	<u>(265,246)</u>	<u>(229,561)</u>

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is likely.

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18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The directors do not consider that there is an ultimate controlling party.

The group incurred costs due to the director shareholders listed below (or companies that they were directors of) for consultancy services carried out on normal commercial terms as follows:

WRN Tapp £6,400 (2012: £6,400)

Turnstone Farming Company Ltd (of which S L Weaver is a director) £6,400 (2012: £6,400)

D B Gunner £6,400 (2012: £6,400)

Combe Farming Partnership (of which C Combe is a partner) £6,400 (2012: £6,400)

The outstanding balances at the year end in respect of the consultancy services and reimbursed travel expenses were:

WRN Tapp £3,723 (2012: £3,256)

Turnstone Farming Company Ltd £19,768 (2011: £13,368)

D B Gunner £25,658 (2012: £17,677)

Combe Farming Partnership £24,848 (2012: £18,448)

The group has used the services of A A H Consultants. All transactions were carried out on normal commercial terms. A A Hunter is the sole director of A A H Consultants and a shareholder in Magyar Farming Company Limited. Total transactions amounted to £73,015 (2012: £155,615). At the balance sheet date the amount due to A A H Consultants £29,631 (2012: due from £11,384).

In addition A A Hunter had subscribed to £202,025 (2012: £202,025) of shareholder loans at 31 December 2013. Interest of £2,608 (2012: £8,081) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

At the balance sheet date, close family members of A A Hunter, had subscribed to £30,000 (2012: £30,000) of shareholder loans. Interest of £200 (2012: £1,200) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

At the balance sheet date, Chris Combe had subscribed to £150,000 (2012: £150,000) of shareholder loans. Interest of £1,000 (2012: £6,000) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

D B Gunner had subscribed to £1,751,800 (2012: £1,651,800) of shareholder loans at 31 December 2013. Interest of £109,656 (2012: £62,959) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

At the balance sheet date, close family members of D B Gunner, had subscribed to £90,000 (2011: £90,000) of shareholder loans. Interest of £2,400 (2012: £3,600) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

At the year-end Combe Farming Partnership was owed £12,800 (2012: £12,800) in shareholder loans. Interest of £1,792 (2012: £512) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

Also at the year-end Turnstone Farming Company was owed £12,800 (2012: £Nil) in shareholder loans. Interest of £1,792 (2012: £Nil) was accrued on this amount at 31 December 2013.

19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since the year end the group has disposed of the entire share capital of a subsidiary company, Cairnwell d.o.o.

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20. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

Group

	2013 £	2012 £
Profit for the financial year	748,765	1,356,786
Currency related movements	(5,143)	(461,488)
Net addition to shareholders' funds	743,622	895,298
Opening shareholders' funds	8,141,231	7,245,933
Closing shareholders' funds	8,884,853	8,141,231

Company

	2013 £	2012 £
Loss for the financial year	(142,741)	(205,803)
Net reduction of shareholders' funds	(142,741)	(205,803)
Opening shareholders' funds	2,910,206	3,116,009
Closing shareholders' funds	2,767,465	2,910,206

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

A share scheme was introduced in 2009 to incentivise senior management and directors. Under this scheme a Remuneration Committee can issue shares to senior management and directors of the group if certain targets are met over a 5 year period.

The scheme, the 'Directors' Share Option Scheme 2009' requires net asset growth of a minimum of 6% per annum. A sliding scale will then operate up to a maximum of 12% net asset value per annum. One of the conditions of the scheme is for the beneficiaries to remain in employment or provide services to the group to qualify for the issue of shares.

The operation of the scheme requires compound net asset values to be met over the whole period of the scheme in order to generate the issue of shares.

During 2013 and 2012 it was determined that due to difficulties experienced in Ukraine and the group's high debt position, the latest targets are extremely difficult to achieve. Therefore no charge has been made in 2013 or 2012 in relation to this scheme. In addition, any potential charge or cumulative charge would not be considered material.

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22. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The group receives assistance from governments in the form of grants.

The grants are received to support capital investment. The grants are carried forward within trade and other payables until such a time that they are used to acquire/construct fixed assets whereupon they are recognised in the income statement over the same period that the relevant assets are depreciated.

It is the group's policy to satisfy all the conditions attached to grants received, and historically have not had to repay grants received. It is therefore unlikely that grants included in trade and other payables will have to be repaid.

In the current year, grants credited to the income statement amounted to £214,322 (2012: £229,960).

Other financial support received from the government in the form of subsidies has been credited in the income statement amounting to £848,874 (2012: £866,482).