Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

as of June 30, 2020 (unaudited)

AGRO Generation

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Consolidated statement of financial position

(in thousands of Euros)

Assets	Note	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current assets		**34 723**	**41 239**
Intangible assets	*8*	11 457	11 896
Right-of-use Assets (Land)	*9*	8 803	10 719
Property, plant and equipment	*10*	14 325	18 426
Financial assets	*11*	80	88
Biological assets	*13*	58	110
Deferred tax assets		-	-
Current Assets		**29 272**	**28 678**
Inventories	*12*	1 185	15 433
Financial assets	*11*	158	302
Biological assets	*13*	24 646	8 499
Trade and other receivables	*14*	2 174	2 466
Cash and cash equivalents	*15*	1 109	1 978
Total assets		**63 995**	**69 917**

Equity and Liabilities	Note	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Equity		**19 792**	**27 898**
Share capital	*17*	11 079	11 079
Share premium	*17*	225 042	225 042
Other reserves		(118 608)	(118 608)
Retained earnings		(83 717)	(56 675)
Revaluation reserves		25 708	26 316
Currency translation differences		(34 251)	(31 605)
Net Income		(5 461)	(27 650)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Non-current liabilities		**10 319**	**11 715**
Provisions	*18*	-	-
Non-current borrowings	*16*	673	863
Non-current lease liabilities for right-of-use assets	*16*	9 602	10 801
Deferred tax liabilities		44	51
Current liabilities		**33 884**	**30 304**
Provisions	*18*	609	609
Current borrowings	*16*	18 630	18 114
Current lease liabilities for right-of-use assets	*16*	2 258	1 953
Trade and other payables	*19*	11 325	8 473
Current income tax liability		*1 062*	1 155
Total equity and liabilities		**63 995**	**69 917**

Consolidated income statement

(in thousands of Euros)	*Note*	first-half 2020	first-half 2019
Revenue	21	**9 474**	**10 892**
Change in fair value of biological assets and finished goods	13	1 634	(5 960)
Cost of sales	22	(8 632)	(10 501)
Gross profit / (loss)		**2 476**	**(5 569)**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22	(2 818)	(5 200)
Other income and expenses	23	2	13
Profit before interest and tax		**(340)**	**(10 756)**
Financial net expenses	24	(5 222)	(361)
Income tax expense		101	6
Profit / (loss) from continued operations		**(5 461)**	**(11 111)**
Profit after tax from discontinued operations (attributable to the Group)		-	(6 469)
Profit / (loss) for the period		**(5 461)**	**(17 580)**
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Profit /(loss) from continued and discontinued operations attributable to the Group		**(5 461)**	**(17 580)**
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company (€, 000)		(5 461)	(17 580)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		227 233 309	226 106 127
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (in Euros per share)	25	**(0,02)**	**(0,08)**
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the company after dilution (€, 000)		(5 461)	(17 580)
Weighted average number of ordinary and potential shares		227 233 309	226 106 127
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (in Euros per share)	25	**(0,02)**	**(0,08)**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(in thousands of Euros)	first-half 2020	first-half 2019
Profit / (loss) for the period	**(5 461)**	**(17 580)**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss, net of tax	**-**	**-**
Gains on Property, plant and equipment revaluation	-	-
Other	-	-
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit and loss, net of tax	**(2 646)**	**3 897**
Currency translation differences arising during the period	(2 646)	74
Currency translation loss reclassified to profit or loss during the period	-	3 823
Total comprehensive income of the period	**(8 107)**	**(13 683)**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(in thousands of euros)	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves***	Currency translation differences*	Total, Group share	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as of December 31, 2018 – as restated	**5 345**	**171 554**	**(60 426)**	**(70 980)**	**40 241**	**(37 520)**	**48 214**	**-**	**48 214**
Issue of new shares**/*****	5 734	53 488	-	-	-	-	59 222	-	59 222
Redemption of OSRANE **	-	-	(58 362)	-	-	-	(58 362)	-	(58 362)
ORNANE revaluation and redemption*****	-	-	180	-	-	-	180	-	180
Change in scope	-	-	-	380	-	-	380	-	380
Other comprehensive income/(expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	5 915	5 915	-	5 915
Transfer from other comprehensive income to retained earnings****	-	-	-	13 925	(13 925)	-	-	-	-
Own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(27 650)	-	-	(27 650)	-	(27 650)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**11 079**	**225 042**	**(118 608)**	**(84 325)**	**26 316**	**(31 605)**	**27 898**	**-**	**27 898**
Issue of new shares**/*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of OSRANE **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORNANE revaluation and redemption*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	(2 646)	(2 646)	-	(2 646)
Transfer from other comprehensive income to retained earnings****	-	-	-	608	(608)	-	-	-	-
Own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(5 461)	-	-	(5 461)	-	(5 461)
Balance as of June 30, 2020	**11 079**	**225 042**	**(118 608)**	**(89 178)**	**25 708**	**(34 251)**	**19 792**	**-**	**19 792**

(*) Currency translation differences

Revaluation of Ukrainian hryvnia in the first half 2020 had significant impact on assets and liabilities of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The negative impact of currency translation differences for first half 2020 amounts to €**2 646k** and is composed of:

€1 042k loss due to translation difference on ***current year income*** arising from the difference between average and closing rate (28,61 UAH/ EUR and 29,95 UAH/EUR respectively).

€1 604k loss due to translating the opening *net assets* at a closing rate (29,95 UAH/EUR) that differs from the previous closing rate (26,42 UAH/EUR): the loss is due to the fact that retained earnings of Ukrainian entities are positive.

(**) OSRANE early redemption

Relates to the early redemption of OSRANE and related issue of new shares. For more details on issue of OSRANE refer to the Note 2.1 of Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015. In the first quarter 2019, OSRANE has been fully redeemed.

(***) Revaluation reserves

Relates to the revaluation of the fixed assets, this revaluation recognised in other comprehensive income in 2017 amounts to €4,1 m (cf. Note 9 Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017)

(****) Revaluation surplus on fixed assets disposed in 2017 –first half 2020.

(*****) ORNANE revaluation and redemption

For more details on the ORNANE and related issue of new shares, refer to the Note 2.1 Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018, and Note 2.3 and 19.

Consolidated cash flow statement

(in thousands of Euros)	Note	first-half 2020	first-half 2019
Profit / (loss) from continued operations		(5 461)	(11 111)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations		-	(6 469)
Profit / (loss) for the period		**(5 461)**	**(17 580)**
Depreciation on fixed assets		2 373	2 910
Provisions		1	-
Capital (gains) / losses from disposals		66	5 045
Net financial (income) / loss		5 222	754
Deferred and income taxes (income) / expense		(101)	(7)
Biological assets and finished goods fair value decrease / (increase)		(2 213)	10 383
Other (income) / expense with no cash impact		(3)	-
Cash flow from operating activities		**(116)**	**1 505**
Trade and other payables (decrease) / increase*		4 299	(4 693)
Inventories decrease / (increase)		7 111	8 693
Biological assets cost decrease / (increase)		(8 982)	(12 116)
Trade and other receivables decrease / (increase) **		(545)	2 715
Income tax paid		(68)	(48)
Working capital variation		**1 822**	**(5 449)**
Net operating cash flow		**1 706**	**(3 944)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(493)	(896)
Purchase of intangible assets		(4)	(4)
Purchase of financial assets		-	(119)
Disposal of subsidiaries		84	21 355
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		40	208
Disposal of intangible assets		-	-
Disposal of financial assets		-	126
Net investing cash flow		**(373)**	**20 670**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Purchase/sale of treasury shares		-	50
Pledged term deposits decrease / (increase)	8	113	(21)
Proceeds from borrowings		5 454	7 776
Repayment of borrowings		(5 421)	(17 431)
Payment of lease liabilities for right-of-use assets		(710)	(548)
Gain / (losses) from realised foreign exchange		(973)	799
Paid interests		(614)	(5 395)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**(2 151)**	**(14 770)**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(44)	40
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		**(869)**	**1 996**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	15	**1 978**	**1 074**
Cash arising from held for sale activities at the beginning of the period* **		**-**	**(66)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	15	**1 109**	**3 004**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period from discontinued operations		**-**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period from continued operations		**1 109**	**3 004**

** In the consolidated balance sheet, the accounts receivable as of June 30, 2020 include prepayments made to suppliers of the Group in connection with inputs for the 2020 harvest. In the consolidated cash flow statement, the variation in prepayments to suppliers (positive cash flow / decrease in receivable), which stands at €45k, not inclusive of exchange rate effects, is presented as a change in accounts payable.*

*** In the consolidated balance sheet, the accounts payable as of June 30, 2020 include prepayments received from Group customers in respect of upcoming deliveries by the end of financial year 2020. In the consolidated cash flow statement, the change in customer prepayments (negative cash flow / decrease in debt), which amounts to €570k, not inclusive of exchange rate effects, is presented as a change in accounts receivable.*

**** Transfer of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2018 to the held for sale activities due to disposal in H1 2019 (cf Note 17 of Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2018 and Note 2.1).*

Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the AgroGeneration Group ("AgroGeneration", "the Group" or "the Company") for the six months ended June 30, 2020 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 27, 2020. These Financial Statements are presented in thousands of euro for all financial years, except for the per-share information.

1. Scope of consolidation

The Group's Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the six months ended June, 30 2020 include the accounts of AgroGeneration SA and of all companies controlled by the Group, as well as companies over which the Group exercises significant influence. Please refer to the Note 26 for the List of consolidated companies.

1.1. General information and background

AgroGeneration was created in March 2007. The parent company is a Joint Stock Company (AgroGeneration SA) recorded on the Paris Trade and Companies Register with number 494 765 951, whose shares have been listed on the Alternext market of NYSE-Euronext Paris since March 1, 2010.

The registered office address is 19 boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris with effect from October 1, 2020.

2. Major events of the period

2.1. Litigation with EHGO/ORNANE

During first-half 2019, EHGO requested before the Paris Commercial Court termination of ORNANE agreement and early repayment of the ORNANE bonds, for a total amount of €1.9 million in cash. AgroGeneration is contesting the EHGO request. No judgment was pronounced on the date of disclosure of these financial statements.

The related risks are covered by a provision booked in the Group accounts as of June 30, 2020 (see Note 18) based on weighted risk scenario. The Group is likely to have better visibility of the outcome of this litigation close to the end of the year 2020.

3. Financial risk management

3.1. Geopolitical risks in Ukraine

The Group conducts most of its operations in Ukraine. The Ukrainian economy while deemed to be of market status continues to display certain characteristics consistent with that of an economy in transition. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, low levels of liquidity in the capital markets, relatively high level of inflation, and some imbalances in the public finance and international trade. Although Ukraine's economy demonstrated positive recovery trend in recent years, it has been growing well below potential and should have grown faster given the depth of its previous fall.

Still, in light of current global trends and the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic the forecast of Ukraine's economic and social development for 2020 decreased substantially. The major changes in the expectations are the result of a recession in the global economy and the introduction of large-scale measures to contain and combat COVID-19, both in Ukraine and in most countries. As a result, a 4,5% - 6% decline in Ukraine’s GDP is forecasted for 2020 vs 3,2% actual growth in 2019 and previously projected 3,7% increase for 2020 before the global crisis. Consumer price inflation forecast for 2020 reaches 5,9% (vs 7,9% in 2019).

Ukrainian government continues to pursue a comprehensive structural reform agenda aiming at the removal of the existing imbalances in the economy, public finance and governance, fighting corruption, reforming judiciary system, etc. with the ultimate goal to ensure sustainable economic growth in the country. The economy is expected to return to growth next year (2021) as activity recovers, with fiscal and monetary stimulus providing further support. Among the reasons are the high demand in the world for the products of domestic agro-industrial complex, a much more stable banking system compared to previous crisis episodes, lower prices for imported energy products, continued structural reforms in cooperation with international partners. The outlook for 2021 stated in the draft State Budget for 2021 targets for 4,6% GDP growth and consumer price inflation of 7,3%.

The conflict in eastern Ukraine and more generally strained relations with Russia continue to hurt the economy, which remains fragile and dependent on international financial assistance. In June 2020, the IMF Board of Directors has approved a new 18-month Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) for Ukraine with the total access of $5 billion for a period of 5 years (new agreement came in place of $3,9 billion stand-by financing program approved in late 2018, of which $1,4 billion tranche was obtained by Ukraine in late December 2018). The first tranche of the new IMF loan of US$2,1 billion was received in June 2020. The funds are to be directed for providing social protection of the population, including measures to prevent the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 in Ukraine, as well as to ensure timely debt servicing. Two additional tranches are expected to be received by the end of 2020 and in early 2021. The IMF program opened up opportunities for financial support from a number of international partners, in particular: from the World Bank and the European Union.

Thus, in June 2020, Ukraine has received from the European Commission the second tranche under the fourth EU macro-financial assistance (MFA) program with a nominal amount of EUR 500 million. The money disbursed is a loan at 0,125% per annum with the loan repayment date being 10 June, 2035. The resource will be used to finance state budget expenditures and help reduce external financial pressure on Ukraine as well as improve the balance of payments. The first tranche under the 4th EU macro-financial assistance program Ukraine received In December 2018 with a nominal amount of EUR 500 million. The total amount of preferential EU credit assistance received by Ukraine in the framework of the implementation of four EU MFA programs during 2014-2020 reached EUR 3,81 billion. The Government of Ukraine and the European Commission are now in consultation on the terms of a new “exclusive” EU macro-financial assistance program to Ukraine to support efforts to address the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. The EUR 1,2 billion program is intended for 12 months and are planned to involve the payment of two tranches, with the first being unconditional.

Also in June 2020, the World Bank approved a $350 million First Economic Recovery Development Policy Loan (DPL) for Ukraine in support of reforms that are critical to economic recovery and to help mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This DPL is the first of two planned loans (with total amount of $700 million), with the second DPL expected to support the additional important land reform legislation and further strengthen pension benefits for the elderly population. The development policy loan is a part of the World Bank's stepped-up support to Ukraine to address the impacts of COVID-19. Earlier, in April and May 2020, the World Bank also approved financing programs of $135 million for the Serving People, Improving Health Project and $150 million for the Social Safety Nets Modernization Project.

The on-going international financing programs significantly diminished currency exchange risks in the country. After significant devaluation of the local currency (UAH) in 2014-2015 when it lost 2/3 of its value, the exchange rate remained relatively stable in 2016-2020. The average hryvnia exchange rate for 2020 is projected at UAH 27.0 per US dollar (vs 25,6 average exchange rate in 2019).

In 2020, Ukraine started to adopt new land market reform. At the end of March 2020, the Verkhovna Rada approved the new law regarding the sale of agricultural land and opening of the land market. The reform envisages that the moratorium for land sale will be removed starting from the second half of 2021 (a moratorium on farmland sales in Ukraine has been in place since 2001 and affected close to 70% of the territory and 16% of the Ukraine's population, which could not freely dispose of their farmland plots). The opening of the land market is scheduled for July 1st, 2021. Under the new law the sale of land in one hand in the first two years after the start of the land reform is limited to 100 hectares, and only individuals who are Ukrainian citizens will be eligible to buy land until January 1st, 2024. Only after January 1st, 2024 Ukrainian legal entities will be allowed to buy land at a concentration of no more than 10,000 ha. The ban on sale of state and municipal agricultural land remains in force. Admission of foreigners to the purchase of land on the territory of Ukraine will be possible only after the relevant decision is taken through a national referendum. It is expected that the new land market reform will boost economic growth by as much as 3% p.a. and substantially increase the value of the economy.

The known and estimable effects of the above events on the financial position and performance of the Group in the reporting period have been taken into account in preparing these Interim Condensed consolidated financial statements. All farming subsidiaries of the Group are located in the Kharkiv oblast of Ukraine, where there is a limited risk in the escalation of protests and possible military conflicts as the situation has stabilized significantly in 2016 already. As of June 30, 2020, the carrying value of the Group's assets located in the Kharkiv oblast is €49,1 million. Sowings of the Group in 2020 in Kharkiv oblast represented around 56 000 ha. Management is monitoring the developments in the current environment and taking actions, where appropriate, to minimize any negative effects to the extent possible. Further adverse developments in the political, macroeconomic and/or international trade conditions may further adversely affect the Group's financial position and performance in a manner not currently determinable.

3.2. Risks related to changes in the legal and fiscal environment

Ukraine currently lacks a comprehensive legal system allowing it to foster and consolidate a stable market economy. Its fundamental laws are relatively recent, little tested, subject to change and often characterised by ambiguity and inconsistency. While the pace of change of Ukraine's legislative framework is fast, several fundamental laws are still in the process of discussion or adoption by the Ukrainian parliament.

Uncertainties also arise due to the fact that different regulatory authorities can choose to reinterpret an applicable law, particularly in the field of taxation, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, the corpus of law relies on implementing decrees which have often not yet been promulgated, creating legal loopholes or else that have been promulgated with substantial differences in relation to the rules and conditions established by the corresponding law, which generates a lack of clarity and many conflicts between companies and the authorities.

No assurance can be given that the legal and fiscal environment in which the Company operates will become more stable in the near future. Insofar as Ukraine is continuing to develop its corpus of law, some existing laws might change and have a negative impact on the Company.

3.3. Risks related to changes in exchange rates

Incomes and expenses of the Group are partly exposed to changes in exchange rates, particularly the euro, the USD and the hryvnia.

Ukraine operations

Starting July 9, 2012 the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) fixed the exchange rate for UAH/USD at the rate of 7,993 hryvnia per 1 USD. On February 6, 2014 this measure was released and NBU stopped supporting the exchange rate of hryvnia. This measure together with the economic situation resulted in a sharp decline of hryvnia foreign exchange rate which reached 15,77 UAH/USD as of the end of 2014. During 2015 – first-half 2020 hryvnia continued its decline till 26,69 UAH/USD as of June 30, 2020.

The devaluation of hryvnia against the euro was in line with EUR/USD exchange rate.

Ukrainian legislation concerning the hryvnia prohibits the use of most of the exchange rate hedging instruments that are available in other countries. Options, futures, forwards, and swaps are not available in hryvnia. Therefore, AgroGeneration does not actively cover its exposure to fluctuations in the hryvnia on financial markets.

The Group is partially naturally hedged against a risk of change in exchange rate of the hryvnia against the USD. Indeed, in the scope of its operations in Ukraine, crop revenues and some of the Group's costs (seeds, chemicals, pesticides, etc.) are influenced by worldwide commodity market in USD even if denominated in UAH. In case the local price is not automatically adjusted to the international market, the Group has sufficient storage capacity to postpone its sales.

Lastly, the currency risk in relation to USD denominated liabilities for crop financing is partially mitigated by the existence of USD export sales.

Financial debt

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

At June 30, 2020, if interest rates (for both variable-rate and fixed-rate borrowings) at that date had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, interest expense for the year would have been €312k higher/lower (December 31, 2019 – €317k).

Foreign currency exchange rate sensitivity analysis

The Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2020 consist of US dollar denominated loans and other debts. Other monetary assets and liabilities are not significant.

At June 30, 2020, if the USD had weakened/increased versus EUR by 10 per cent with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the half of the year would have been €1 204k lower/higher.

3.4. Risks related to commodities price changes

Due to the size of its grain production, the Group is exposed to fluctuations of crop prices.

For a few years now, agricultural markets have been characterized by high volatility of prices, which depend on world prices, which are mainly formed on the stock exchanges of agricultural products. The main factors affecting prices are the climatic factors, the level of energy and inputs prices, and the seasonality of demand.

The market for agricultural commodities in Ukraine is subject to fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices on international markets. It is also subject to conditions of Ukraine's local demand and export capacity, especially when export quota policies are set up, as was the case in 2010. Since Ukraine is a member of the WTO, these quotas are intended to be exceptional and of limited duration, justified only by a significant reduction in production on a country-wide scale. To limit this risk, the Group has developed its own storage capacity enabling it to better manage the pace of commercialization of its production.

The Group hedges against the pricing risk, making forward sales in Ukraine (sales at a fixed price with forward delivery, denominated in US dollars) in the months prior to the harvest, so as to lock in its margin.

3.5. Liquidity risks on crop financing

The main liquidity risk arises from the seasonality of agricultural production. Costs and required working capital reach their peak in spring ahead of the harvest. The cash inflows are concentrated in the second half of the year after harvest. The Group remedies this seasonality by expanding its own storage capacity, which allows it to sell its production throughout the year. In addition, the management team controls the liquidity risk by monitoring key performance indicators, including those regarding cash flow.

Companies face significant liquidity problems due to poor sources of foreign investment and low lending capacity by the domestic banking system.

The Group continues collaboration with Ukrainian private bank, Alfa-Bank Ukraine, which will provide a crop financing "revolver" credit line at the prior year level.

In addition to the above elements, the Group is putting in place alternative sources of financing, such as prepayments of forward contracts and the use of guaranteed promissory notes and extended credit terms provided by some of the input suppliers. These additional sources of financing give additional comfort to continue normal operations through the harvest season.

3.6. Counterparty risks

The Group is exposed to credit risks through its cash and cash equivalents, which are kept in current accounts and with financial institutions (local banks), its supplier credit and customer credit, which includes commitments towards third parties. Credit risks are not concentrated in a particular counterparty. Although the company receives lines of credit from many input suppliers during the season, there is no line of credit secured in advance by the company because the Group manages its positions on a case-by-case basis. The Group tends to work with banks and financial institutions owned by leading international groups.

3.7. Capital repatriation risks

Risks related to repatriation of capital come from the investments in its Ukrainian subsidiaries. To date, foreign groups are able to repatriate their capital through dividend payments or the repayment of shareholder loans without tax implications. AgroGeneration finances most of its investments in Ukraine via shareholder loans, normally through its Cypriot entities. The capital repatriation risks are linked to these investments. Possible changes in the political environment in Ukraine or in Cyprus could lead to restrictions on repatriation of capital invested in this country.

4. Critical accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Consolidated Financial Statements are presented below.

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

4.1. Impairment test on intangible assets

Intangible assets are tested for impairment at each balance sheet date and whenever there are indications of impairment. The outcome of this exercise is highly sensitive to certain assumptions (weighted average cost of capital, fluctuation of the commodities price, yields).

4.2. Fair value of biological assets and net realisable value of agricultural produce

The Group's biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell at each balance sheet date. The fair value of biological assets varies according to climatic conditions during growth and harvest, yield potential and price development. A change in any of these estimates could lead to a material change in the

income statement. If the management team's assumptions as of June 30, 2020, would have been by 10% better/lower, then the fair value of the biological assets and gross profit would increase/decrease by around €2 900k.

The agricultural produce harvested by the Group is first fair valued at the harvest date when accounted for in inventory in the "Agricultural produce". They are later revalued at the lower of that fair value and the net realizable value at the balance sheet date. The value used for agricultural produce in the assessment of fair value at harvest time and subsequently for the net realizable value at the balance sheet date is determined based on the actual prices less costs to sell at the point of harvest and contract prices on the presold crops.

4.3. Equity-settled share-based transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

4.4. Fair value of fixed assets

Starting from January 1, 2015 the Group applies revaluation model to its tangible assets situated in Ukraine, such as buildings, constructions, machinery and equipment and other assets.

Under this model, property is carried at fair value less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Estimating the fair value of property requires the exercise of judgment and the use of assumptions. At each reporting date, the Group carries out a review of the macroeconomic factors such as inflation rate in Ukraine and depreciation of UAH to determine whether the carrying amount of tangible assets differs materially from fair value.

Based on the results of the review, the Group concluded that the carrying amount of buildings, constructions, machinery and equipment and other assets does not materially differ from the fair value as of June 30, 2020.

5. Events after the balance sheet date

5.1. Impact of COVID-19 on the Group's operations

In December 2019, an outbreak of a new strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) originated in Wuhan, China and has since spread worldwide. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 as a pandemic. Ukraine declared a state of emergency on March 25, 2020. Currently Ukraine is under an adaptive quarantine until December 31, 2020. The new regime was adopted by the government in an effort to find a balance between epidemic restrictions and providing for the economy possibility to work. The country is divided into four epidemiological zones (green, yellow, orange, and red) depending on the COVID-19 situation in each region. The Ministry of Health assigns each zone a colour based on four COVID-19-related criteria. Each zone triggers a distinct set of quarantine restrictions until the situation in each particular zone improves.

The direct impact of the pandemic on the economy has been channelled through stopped domestic economic activity in sectors affected by the shutdown, as well as lower demand for Ukrainian exports and lower remittances from abroad. Second-round effects stem from reduced household income, redirection of government spending and disruption of investment plans of companies, resulting in lower demand for a wide range of goods and service. Different sectors of the economy felt the effect of the pandemic in a different extent. Agriculture did not feel the significant impact of the pandemic so far. The output in the sector is in line with the previous year's level, and 2020 harvesting as well as winter crops sowing campaigns went ahead as planned.

In accordance with the national regulations and the best practices recommendations, AgroGeneration has put in place sanitary measures in its operations to ensure employees safety, including observing social distancing, providing proper sanitizing, etc. Administrative employees are working from home as much as possible. Travel has been virtually eliminated so that employees may observe stay-in-place orders and quarantines, with those in field operations observing all sanitary norms during the crisis. Since the start of the outbreak, there has been no notable negative impact to AgroGeneration's operations, no change nor impact on the company's profitability position, and management does not see any material change to the company's business operations.

Should the situation worsen, the Covid-19 pandemic may have potential impacts on the financial statements: the company could potentially see an impact on future revenues, costs of inputs, timing of inputs supplies (and thus a change in yields), lower world crop prices, and increase storage costs. These and other factors could influence the cash flow of the company and the balance sheet. A prolonged outbreak could strain the financing to the company that is currently in place. Still, for now, despite the pandemic, the company continues to meet all its obligations. Management will continue to closely monitor the situation and assess the need for any future additional measures as the situation develops.

5.2. Optimisation of Cypriot legal structure

AgroGeneration continues optimisation of the Group's legal structure. Number of Cypriot legal entities is planned to be reduced from 5 to 2 by the 2020 year-end. Holding of the Ukrainian legal entities has been concentrated on Harmelia Investments Limited, AgroGeneration SA and Marrimore Holdings Ltd by June 30, 2020. In the second half 2020 AgroGeneration entered into the agreement to transfer of the Group's control over the service operating companies: Azent Limited Company, Wellaxo Investments Limited, Zeanovi Limited and Agro Dom Plus to the third party. This reorganisation will comprise restructuring of the Group' tax liabilities.

6. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied are summarized below.

6.1. Basis of preparation and changes in accounting policies

AgroGeneration's Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", as adopted by the European Union. They do not include all information required for the complete annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Pursuant to IAS 34, the Notes to these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are designed to:

• update the accounting and financial information contained in the last published Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2019;

• include new accounting and financial information about significant events and transactions that occurred during the period. Except for the application of standards, interpretation and amendments being mandatory as of January 1, 2020, the accounting principles used for the preparation of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are identical to those used for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. They were drawn up in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the European Union as of June 30, 2019. The changes in accounting policies are also expected to be reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ending December 31, 2020.

(a) Standards and amendments for mandatory application in the European Union for financial period ended June 30, 2020

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- Amendment to IFRS 16: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

These standards did not have material effect on the Group's financial statements.

(b) Standards and Interpretations published by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the EU and not applied by AgroGeneration

- Amendments to IFRS 17: insurance contracts
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to IFRS 4: Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9

6.2. Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

All the subsidiaries in which the Group exercises control are fully consolidated. Control exists when all the following conditions are met:

- power over the subsidiary;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary;
- the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. The Group does not exert joint control over any of the entities within its scope of consolidation as at June 30, 2020.

All intercompany balances and transactions as well as income, expenses and unrealised gain/losses, which are included in the net book value of assets, which derive from intercompany transactions, are fully eliminated.

(b) Accounting for business combinations

The acquisitions of subsidiaries from third parties (which constitute Business Combination under IFRS) are accounted for using the acquisition method. On acquisition, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at fair values.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquired subsidiary, and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquired subsidiary (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

In case identifiable net assets attributable to the Group, after reassessment, exceed the cost of acquisition, the difference is recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement as a bargain purchase gain.

6.3. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each Group entity are measured using the currency of primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency").

The functional currency of the parent and Cypriote subsidiaries is the euro (EUR) and the functional currency of Ukrainian subsidiaries is the hryvnia (UAH).

The presentation currency of the Consolidated Financial Statements is the euro (EUR).

(b) Foreign transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. 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 as financial income and expense in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Long-term intercompany loans to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are classified as net investments in the foreign operation.

Where a subsidiary that is a foreign operation repays a net investment loan but there is no change in the parent's proportionate percentage shareholding, cumulative translation adjustment is not reclassified from other comprehensive income to the income statement.

(c) Translation of Financial Statements expressed in foreign currencies

The income statements and statements of financial position of all Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (none having a currency of a hyperinflationary economy as of June 30, 2020) are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities of the statement of financial position are translated at the exchange rate of closing date,
- Revenues and charges in the income statement are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions (for practical reasons, the Group translates items of income and expenses for each period presented in the financial statements using the average exchange rates for such an accounting period, if such translations reasonably approximate the results translated at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions),
- Residual foreign exchange differences are recognized in a separate component of equity.

The exchange rates used for translating Financial Statements of subsidiaries in Ukraine are the following:

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019		June 30, 2019	
Monetary unit per € 1	**Average**	**Closing**	**Average**	**Closing**	**Average**	**Closing**
Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH)	28,6091	29,9500	28,6641	26,4220	30,4535	29,7302
American Dollar (USD)	1,1011	1,1221	1,1178	1,1155	1,1301	1,1362

The rates used for the hryvnia and the US dollar are those of the National Bank of Ukraine ("NBU") in force.

Exchange rate differences on a monetary item forming part of the net investment of the entity presenting the Financial Statements in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to Income Statement upon partial or total disposal of this net investment.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments recognised in the acquisition of a foreign entity are recognised as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at closing exchange rate.

6.4. Intangible assets

The main intangible assets recognised are goodwill and leasehold rights. These have been recognised as part of the business combination process.

Subsequent to initial recognition goodwill is recognized at initial cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cash-generating unit (CGU) for the goodwill impairment test was determined to be equal to the operating segment "Ukraine".

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

6.5. Property, plant and equipment

Starting from January 1, 2015 the Group applies revaluation model for fixed assets situated in Ukraine. Under this model, fixed assets are carried at fair value less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluation is made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the date of reporting period.

The acquisition cost of the tangible fixed assets includes all the expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets. Subsequently capitalized costs include major expenditures for improvements and replacements that extend the useful lives of the assets or increase their revenue generating capacity. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The carrying amount of the replaced limited-life component is derecognised.

Fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives:

- Buildings 10 – 55 years
- Machinery and equipment 5 – 30 years
- Other tangible assets 3 – 30 years

Production facilities represent immobile agricultural production equipment, mainly dryers and cleaners. Machinery and vehicles include other mobile agricultural equipment (tractors, combines, harvesters, seed planters, trucks etc.).

The assets’ useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. The effect of any changes from previous estimates is accounted for prospectively as a change in an accounting estimate.

The gain or loss arising on a sale or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the income statement.

Construction in progress comprises costs directly related to the construction of property, plant and equipment including an appropriate allocation of directly attributable variable overheads that are incurred in construction. Construction in progress is not depreciated. Depreciation of construction in progress commences when the assets are available for use, i.e. when they are in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

On the subsequent sale or retirement of revalued assets, the revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognized.

6.6. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed for possible impairment at each reporting date and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Income Statement unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

6.7. Agriculture

(a) Definitions

The Group accounting policies for agricultural activities are based on IAS 41 "Agriculture".

Agricultural activity is defined as a biological transformation of biological assets into agricultural products or into other biological assets.

Group classifies following biological assets: crops in field and livestock.

Agricultural produce are the products of the harvest of biological assets of the Group and produce received from cattle breeding, i.e. harvested grain that is stored, milk, meat and other livestock produce.

The Group recognizes a biological asset or an agricultural produce when the Group controls the asset as a result of past events, and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group, and the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

(b) Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at initial recognition and at each balance sheet date at their fair value less costs to sell, with any resulting gain or loss recognized in the income statement. Costs to sell include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets, including costs necessary to get the assets to market.

Biological assets are measured using the present value of expected net cash flows from the sale of an asset discounted at a current market determined rate. The objective of a calculation of the present value of expected net cash flows is to determine the fair value of a biological asset. The difference between fair value less costs to sell and total production costs is allocated to biological assets held in stock as of each reporting date as a fair value adjustment.

Based on the above policy, the principal groups of biological assets are stated as follows:

(i) *Crops in fields*

The fair value of crops in fields is determined by reference to the discounted cash flows that will be obtained from sales of harvested crops, with an allowance for costs to be incurred and risks to be faced during the remaining transformation process.

The fair value of plant-growing Biological assets is determined based on, among other estimates, weather conditions, quality of soils, growth potential, yields, harvest conditions and price development.

As of June 30, 2020, the Group had identified for each type of plant growing biological asset their respective principle market, and measures their fair value based on the following:

in determining prices

- Management assessment of future prices at the date of harvest reconciled to the Ukrainian FOB prices or Western markets offset prices on the balance sheet date. These prices have been reduced by fobbing and transport costs.

in determining yields

- Management assessment of future yields for crop based on the most relevant recent data from the crop surveys carried out in the fields.

Given the nature of these input parameters, the fair value of the biological assets is categorised as Level 3 as defined by IFRS 13. Change in any estimates could lead to recognition of significant fair values changes in income statement.

(ii) *Livestock*

The fair value of livestock is determined based on market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Cattle, for which market-determined prices or values are not available and for which alternative estimates of fair value are determined to be clearly unreliable, are measured using the present value of expected net cash flows from the asset discounted at a current market-determined pre-tax rate.

Biological assets are recorded as current or non-current assets based on the operational cycle of the Group's biological assets.

(c) Agricultural produce

Agricultural produce harvested by the Group is initially measured at the time of harvest at its fair value less cost to sell at the point of harvest. It is subsequently recorded as inventory in "Agricultural produce" and stated at the lower of fair value at the time of harvest and net realizable value. This valuation at net realizable value is presented in the form of inventory depreciation. ("Change in fair value of finished goods", cf. Note 12).

The value of agricultural produce used for the assessment of fair value at the time of harvest and subsequent net realizable value is determined based on the actual prices less costs to sell at the point of harvest and contract prices on the presold crops.

(d) Work in progress (inventory of work in progress)

Work in progress is represented by the costs of preparing the land, which has not been sown at balance sheet date (case of spring plants in Ukraine – corn, soybean, sunflower, etc. – when valued as of December 31). The soil preparation costs are measured on the basis of the historical costs incurred by the Group.

6.8. Leases, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Leases are recognized, measured and presented in line with IFRS 16 Leases. The Group recognizes a right-of-use assets and a lease liability at the commencement date of the contract for all leases conveying the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use assets is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability if initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments,
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under the purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payment in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonable certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (leases with lease term of 12 months or less, without any purchase option). The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts recognized in profit or loss

(in thousands of Euros)	H1 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	1 158
Additional lease payments not contractual and not included in measurement of lease liabilities*	1 070
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	41
Expenses relating to short-term leases	66
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	-

*Estimation of Lease liabilities for right-of-use assets is based on contractual terms. However, majority of land lease agreements were concluded away back that caused a lag between contractual terms and current market conditions. Actual payments to landholders are higher than those stipulated in the contracts and reflect additional component not contractual within the meaning of IFRS 16. That additional component is attributable to market growing tendency.

Additional portion of not contractual land lease expenses would have an effect of €7 285k on lease debt for continued operations as at June 30, 2020.

6.9. Government grants

An unconditional government grant is recognised as income when the government grant becomes receivable.

If a government grant is conditional, the Group recognises the government grant as income when the conditions attaching to the government grant are met (area-aid environmental subsidies) and until then aid received is recognised as a liability.

6.10. Inventories

(a) *Raw material and other supplies*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs comprise raw materials and, where applicable, direct labor costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present locations and condition.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

(b) *Finished goods (agricultural produce)*

Cf. note 6.7 (c) – Agriculture.

(c) *Work in progress*

Cf. note 6.7 (d) – Agriculture.

6.11. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or to the exercise of new options are recorded directly in equity as a deduction from the issue premium, net of tax effects.

6.12. Current and deferred income tax

(a) General tax treatment

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 Group's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

The tax rates applicable on June 30, 2020 are 31% in France, 18% in Ukraine (see (b) Agricultural tax schemes for agricultural concerns in Ukraine) and 12,5% in Cyprus.

Tax reform measures in France (2016) already provided for a progressive reduction of the ordinary corporate tax rate from 33,33% to 28%. The Finance Law for 2018 provides for a further progressive reduction of the corporate income tax rate to 25%, fully applicable for financial years opened in 2022. The schedule for phased-in application of the progressive reduction will be as follows:

- For financial years opened as from 1 January 2019, the standard rate of corporate income tax is reduced to 31%, with the first €500 000 of profit being still subject to the 28% rate.
- For financial years opened as from 1 January 2020, the 28% rate of corporate income tax became the new "ordinary rate" (for all profits).
- For financial years opened as from 1 January 2021, the ordinary rate of corporate income tax will be reduced to 26,5%.
- For financial years opened as from 1 January 2022, the ordinary rate of corporate income tax will be reduced to 25%.

The deferred tax is determined using the tax rate and the tax regulations in effect or in effect in essence at the balance sheet date and which are likely to be applied when the deferred tax assets will be used or when the deferred tax liability will be paid.

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 consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if at initial recognition of an asset or a liability at the time of a transaction other than a business combination the transaction has no implications for the accounting income or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when:

- The Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts of current tax assets and current tax liabilities;

- The Group has an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously;
- The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities and assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(b) Agricultural tax scheme for agricultural companies in Ukraine

In Ukraine, a company is considered to be a farming company if at least 75% of its revenues from the previous fiscal year arise from the sale of agricultural products. In this case, a farming company enjoys special regime on corporate income tax.

Starting from January 1, 2017, the privileged VAT regime for agricultural companies has been cancelled. For more detailed refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016.

Corporate income tax: agricultural companies are not subject to corporate income tax but to the tax on land which is calculated on the basis of a percentage of the value of the land used for agricultural production. The related corresponding costs are classified in “Cost of sales”.

Among the 10 legal entities that the Group controls in Ukraine as of June 30, 2020, 6 are involved in agricultural production and are eligible for the special tax regime for agricultural companies in Ukraine in 2020.

6.13. Employees benefits

(a) Pension obligations

The Group does not operate any significant pension schemes. The contributions to the local pension funds are treated as defined contribution benefits.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

6.14. Provisions

Provisions must be recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and 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. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

6.15. Revenue

Revenue represents the proceeds from ordinary business activities. These proceeds are measured at fair value of the counterparty received or to be received for the sale of goods or services in the scope of the Group's typical operations.

The proceeds from typical operations presented for the Group's Ukrainian activities exclude the VAT collection on sales.

These same proceeds from agricultural operations are presented net of discounts and rebates, and after elimination of intra-Group sales.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- Sale of Goods and Finished Products – Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods for resale and finished products have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. The point of transfer of risk, which may occur at delivery or shipment, varies for contracts with different types of customers.
- Rendering of Services – Revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which services are rendered.

The Group's main revenue arises from the sales of agricultural produce.

6.16. Share-based payment

The fair value of services assumed to have been received in exchange for the equity instruments (warrants) issued is recognised as an expense in the income statement and in other reserves in equity during the vesting period (from the grant date of warrants until the vesting date). The fair value of the services received is determined by reference to the fair value (market value) of equity instruments granted at the grant date.

7. Segment reporting

The Group has one operating segment in Ukraine, which is composed of 10 legal entities operating around 58 000 hectares of farmland.

8. Intangible assets and land leases

(in thousands of Euros)	Gross value				Depreciation				Net value			
	Good-will (1)	Lease-hold rights (2)	Others (3)	Total	Good-will	Leasehold rights	Others	Total	Good-will	Leasehold rights	Others	Total
December 31, 2018 – as restated	**25 898**	**-**	**550**	**26 448**	**-**	**-**	**(344)**	**(344)**	**25 898**	**-**	**206**	**26 104**
Change in scope	(7 025)	-	(12)	**(7 037)**	-	-	9	**9**	(7 025)	-	(3)	**(7 027)**
Purchases of assets	-	-	11	**11**	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	11	**11**
Depreciation	-	-	-	**-**	(7 738)	-	(55)	**(7 793)**	(7 738)	-	(55)	**(7 793)**
Exchange rate differences	562	-	75	**637**	-	-	(36)	**(36)**	562	-	39	**601**
Disposals of assets	-	-	(1)	**(1)**	-	-	1	**1**	-	-	-	**-**
December 31, 2019	**19 435**	**-**	**623**	**20 058**	**(7 738)**	**-**	**(425)**	**(8 163)**	**11 697**	**-**	**198**	**11 896**
Change in scope	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Purchases of assets	-	-	4	**4**	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	4	**4**
Depreciation	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	(26)	**(26)**	-	-	(26)	**(26)**
Exchange rate differences	(395)	-	(52)	**(447)**	-	-	31	**31**	(395)	-	(21)	**(416)**
Disposals of assets	-	-	(1)	**(1)**	-	-	1	**1**	-	-	-	**-**
Change in scope	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
June 30, 2020	**19 040**	**-**	**574**	**19 614**	**(7 738)**	**-**	**(419)**	**(8 157)**	**11 302**	**-**	**155**	**11 457**

As of June 30 2020, the group did not identify any indicator of impairment.

9. Right of use assets (Land)

(in thousands of Euros)	Gross value	Depreciation	Net value
January 1 , 2019	**14 883**	**(1 997)**	**12 886**
Additions	694	-	694
Disposals	(100)	58	(42)
Depreciation	-	(2 181)	(2 181)
Exchange rate differences	2 728	(512)	2 216
Other changes	839	189	1 028
Change in scope	(4 517)	635	(3 882)
January 1 , 2020	**14 527**	**(3 808)**	**10 719**
Additions	59	-	59
Disposals	(89)	81	(8)
Depreciation	-	(941)	(941)
Exchange rate differences	(1 718)	487	(1 231)
Other changes	175	30	205
June 30, 2020	**12 954**	**(4 151)**	**8 803**

10. Property, plant and equipment

(in thousands of Euros)	Gross value					Depreciation				Net Book Value				
	Buildings	Agricultural machinery and others	Right-of-use Assets	Construction in progress and prepayments	Total	Buildings	Agricultural machinery and others	Right-of-use Assets	Total	Buildings	Agricultural machinery and others	Right-of-use Assets	Construction in progress and prepayments	Total
December 31, 2018	**9 760**	**19 052**	**4 593**	**20**	**33 425**	**(866)**	**(5 146)**	**(865)**	**(6 877)**	**8 894**	**13 906**	**3 728**	**20**	**26 548**
Change in scope	(2 916)	(3 453)	(38)	(33)	**(6 441)**	333	880	**22**	**1 235**	(2 583)	(2 573)	(16)	(33)	**(5 206)**
Purchases of assets	576	561	14	81	**1 232**	-	-	-	-	576	561	14	81	**1 232**
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	(778)	(4 361)	**(970)**	**(6 109)**	(778)	(4 361)	(970)	-	**(6 109)**
Exchange rate differences	1 946	3 585	817	16	**6 364**	(237)	(1 265)	**(144)**	**(1 626)**	1 709	2 320	673	16	**4 718**
Disposals of assets	(52)	(3 931)	-	(39)	**(4 022)**	41	1 749	-	**1 790**	(11)	(2 182)	-	(39)	**(2 232)**
Other movements	3	412	(921)	(19)	**(525)**	-	(95)	**95**	-	3	317	(826)	(19)	**(525)**
December 31, 2019	**9 317**	**16 225**	**4 465**	**26**	**30 033**	**(1 507)**	**(8 238)**	**(1 862)**	**(11 607)**	**7 810**	**7 988**	**2 603**	**26**	**18 426**
Change in scope														
Purchases of assets	21	169	17	292	**499**	-	-	-	-	21	169	17	292	**499**
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	(351)	(1 525)	(348)	**(2 224)**	(351)	(1 525)	(348)	-	**(2 224)**
Exchange rate differences	(1 100)	(1 894)	(470)	(15)	**(3 479)**	193	1 026	**195**	**1 414**	(907)	(868)	(275)	(15)	**(2 065)**
Disposals of assets	--	(627)	(808)		**(1 435)**	1	334	**746**	**1 081**	1	(293)	(62)	-	**(354)**
Other movements	-	160	(102)	(15)	**43**	-	(26)	**26**	-	-	134	(76)	(15)	**43**
June 30, 2020	**8 238**	**14 034**	**3 102**	**288**	**25 662**	**(1 664)**	**(8 429)**	**(1243)**	**(11 336)**	**6 574**	**5 604**	**1 859**	**288**	**14 325**

Property plant and equipment comprise owned and leased assets. *(in thousands of Euros)*	**June 30, 2020**
Property plant and equipment owned	12 466
Right-of-use assets	1 859
Total Property plant and equipment	**14 325**

The Group leases land and buildings, vehicles and machinery. The information about leases for which the Group is lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets

(in thousands of Euros)	Land	Buildings	Agricultural machinery	Total
Balance as of January 01,2019	**12 886**	**1 492**	**2 236**	**16 614**
Transfer to property plant and equipment owned	-	-	(294)	(294)
Additions	694	-	14	708
Disposals	(42)	-	-	(42)
Depreciation charge for the year	(2 181)	(566)	(404)	(3 151)
Exchange rate differences	2 217	191	390	2 798
Other changes	1 027	(442)	-	585
Change in scope	(3 882)	(14)	-	(3 896)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**10 719**	**661**	**1 942**	**13 322**
Transfer to property plant and equipment owned	-	-	(76)	(76)
Additions	59	-	17	76
Disposals	(8)	(62)	-	(70)
Depreciation charge for the year	(941)	(172)	(176)	(1 289)
Exchange rate differences	(1 231)	(57)	(218)	(1 506)
Other changes	205	-	-	205
Change in scope	-	-	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2020	**8 803**	**370**	**1 489**	**10 662**

Leases of buildings – mainly represents rent of offices.

Leases of machinery and equipment - represents rent of agricultural machinery.

Land leases – mainly rent of land for agricultural purposes.

The total net carrying amount of tangible assets pledged as of June 30, 2020 amounts to €3 813k (€1 661k pledge on buildings, and €2 152k pledge on agricultural machinery and other tangible fixed assets).

11. Financial assets

(in thousands of Euros)	Non-current			Total
	Non-consolidated subsidiaries (1)	Other financial assets (2)	Term deposit (3)	
December 31, 2018	**56**	**55**	**906**	**1 017**
Change in scope	-	-	(799)	**(799)**
Purchases of financial assets	-	173	1 416	**1 589**
Disposals of financial assets	(2)	(165)	(1 313)	**(1 480)**
Other transactions	-	(43)	(4)	**(47)**
Exchange rate difference	12	2	97	**111**
December 31, 2019	**66**	**22**	**303**	**391**
Change in scope	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Purchases of financial assets	-	1	227	**228**
Disposals of financial assets	-	(1)	(340)	**(341)**
Exchange rate difference	(6)	(2)	(32)	**(40)**
June 30, 2020	**60**	**20**	**158**	**238**

(1) Non-consolidated subsidiaries include 8,96% shares of Agro-Farm, acquired in March 2013.

(2) The "Other financial assets" were mainly represented by a deposit made with a specialized financial intermediary in the scope of liquidity contract concerning transactions on the AgroGeneration share on the NYSE Euronext Alternext market. This contract has been in place since March 1, 2010, the date that the AgroGeneration security was admitted to Alternext.

The Group terminated this contract in December 2019. In 2019, till December 2019, in the application of the liquidity contract, 1 600 000 securities were purchased at the average price of €0,108 and 1 700 000 securities were sold at the average price of €0,107, 1 100 000 shares has been returned to the Group.

At the date of liquidity contract termination the Group the collected back 686 411 shares and accounted for it in "Other financial assets".

(3) As of June 30, 2020 the Group had some term deposits.

Reconciliation of movements of financial assets to cash flows arising from financing activities:

(in thousands of Euros)	Financial assets		
	Non-current financial assets	Current financial assets	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**88**	**303**	**391**
Purchase of financial assets	1	227	**228**
Disposal of financial assets	(1)	(340)	**(341)**
Other transactions	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(8)	(32)	**(40)**
Balance as of June 30, 2020	**80**	**158**	**238**

12. Inventories

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020 Gross Value	June 30, 2020 Depreciation	June 30, 2020 **Net value**	December 31, 2019 Gross Value	December 31, 2019 Depreciation	December 31, 2019 **Net value**
Raw materials and other supplies	998	(8)	**990**	1 055	(12)	**1 043**
Works in progress	111	-	**111**	5 244	-	**5 244**
Agricultural produce	85	(1)	**84**	9 257	(111)	**9 146**
Total	**1 194**	**(9)**	**1 185**	**15 556**	**(123)**	**15 433**

Raw materials and other supplies are inputs to be used in the agricultural campaign 2020/2021, including purchased seeds, fertilizers, fuel, spare parts and other suppliers. ***Work in progress*** includes costs accumulated before crop sowing.

As of June 30, 2020, ***agricultural produce*** representing €84 k, is substantially made up of 400 tons of crops mainly from the 2019 harvest (45 382 tons as of December 31, 2019).

Depreciation represents write-down provisions of inventory to the net realizable value at the reporting date.

As of June 30, 2020, finished goods has not been pledged for the trade financing credit facility (€7 477k (35 039 tons) of finished goods has been pledged as of December 31, 2019).

13. Biological assets

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020 Biological assets at cost	Adjustment to fair value	Fair value	December 31, 2019 Biological assets at cost	Adjustment to fair value	Fair value
Non-current						
Crops in fields	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	130	(72)	58	168	(58)	110
Total non-current biological assets	**130**	**(72)**	**58**	**168**	**(58)**	**110**
Current						
Crops in fields	19 758	4 828	24 586	4 805	3 633	8 438
Livestock	181	(121)	60	251	(189)	62
Total current biological assets	**19 939**	**4 707**	**24 646**	**5 056**	**3 444**	**8 500**
TOTAL BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	**20 069**	**4 635**	**24 704**	**5 224**	**3 386**	**8 610**

The Group's biological assets are cereals that are planted as of June 30, 2020 for harvest in the second half of 2020 in Ukraine. It also includes livestock consisting of meat cows and other cattle.

The biological assets of the Group are measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell and are within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (for more details refer to Note 6.7). At the balance sheet date, the fair value of ***the current crops in fields*** is determined on the basis of the planted area and the following significant unobservable inputs as of June 30, 2020:

- Crops price
- Crops yields (tonnes per hectare)
- Expected production costs

	June 30, 2020 Cultivated area (in hectares)	Average yields (ton / ha)	Average price (EUR/ton)	Fair value (in kEUR)	December 31, 2019 Cultivated area (in hectares)	Average yields (ton / ha)	Average price (EUR/ton)	Fair value (in kEUR)
Winter Wheat	26 051	4,4	134	12 972	26 080	4,2	146	8 381
Sunflower	28 701	1,9	277	11 173				
Millet	1 034	2,0	221	355				
Peas	251	2,3	162	79				
TOTAL	**56 037**			**24 579**	**26 080**			**8 381**

If the management team's assumptions as of June 30, 2020, would have been different by 10% better/lower, then the fair value of the biological assets and gross margin would increase/decrease by around € 2 900k.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the ***livestock*** are as follows:

- Average number of heads and its weight
- Expected future inflows from livestock

The following table represents movements in biological assets for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2020:

(in thousands of Euros)	Crops	Livestock	TOTAL
Book value as of December 31, 2018	**11 366**	**230**	**11 596**
Current Biological Assets	11 366	122	11 488
Non-current Biological Assets	-	*108*	*108*
Reclassification of work in progress to biological assets	5 424	-	5 424
Costs incurred over the period	29 662	319	29 981
Biological assets decrease due to harvest	(36 421)	(255)	(36 676)
Gain/loss due to change in fair value	**(1 811)**	**(161)**	**(1 972)**
Change in scope	(2 276)	-	(2 276)
Exchange rate differences	2 493	39	2 532
Book value as of December 31, 2019	**8 437**	**172**	**8 609**
Current Biological Assets	8 437	62	8 499
Non-current Biological Assets	-	*110*	*110*
Reclassification of work in progress to biological assets	5 244	-	5 244
Costs incurred over the period	11 421	139	11 560
Biological assets decrease due to harvest	(17)	(109)	(126)
Gain/loss due to change in fair value	**1 699**	**(65)**	**1 634**
Change in scope	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences	(2 198)	(19)	(2 217)
Book value as of June 30, 2020	**24 586**	**118**	**24 704**
Current Biological Assets	24 586	60	24 646
Non-current Biological Assets	-	58	58

As of June 30, 2020, €16 784k (35 892 ha) of biological assets have been pledged for the trade financing credit facility (€8 437k (26 332 ha) as of December 31, 2019).

14. Trade and other receivables

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade receivables	64	106
Prepayments to suppliers (1)	148	216
Other receivables	642	937
Social and tax receivables (excl. VAT receivables)	828	590
VAT receivables (2)	470	530
Prepaid expenses	22	87
Trade and other receivables	**2 174**	**2 466**

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Currency:		
Denominated in EUR	412	126
Denominated in USD	-	142
Denominated in UAH	1 762	2 198
Trade and other receivables	**2 174**	**2 466**

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at the balance sheet date amounts to the fair value of each class of receivables mentioned above. The Group has no collateral for hedging.

(1) The advances paid as of June 30, 2020 correspond to prepayments to suppliers of inputs for the 2020/2021 harvest.

(2) The VAT receivable as of June 30, 2020 mostly includes:

€364k represents input VAT of Ukrainian entities.

€103k related to the input VAT of AgroGeneration SA.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash at bank and in hand	1 109	1 978
Investment securities	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**1 109**	**1 978**

The Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies as of June 30, 2020:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
(in thousands of Euros)	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Cash and cash equivalents**
Currency :		
Denominated in EUR	12	60
Denominated in USD	833	1 163
Denominated in UAH	264	755
Total	**1 109**	**1 978**

16. Borrowings and lease liabilities for right-of-use assets

(in thousands of Euros)		June 30, 2020					December 31, 2019				
		Non-current	Current			TOTAL	Non-current	Current			TOTAL
		Borrowings	Borrowings	Interest	*Total*		**Borrowings**	Borrowings	Interest	*Total*	
ORNANE	(2)	-	584	-	**584**	**584**	-	367	-	**367**	**367**
Financial lease	(3)	**673**	306	-	**306**	**979**	**863**	318	-	**318**	**1 181**
Lease liabilities for right-of-use assets	(3)	**9 602**	1 450	808	**2 258**	**11 860**	**10 801**	1 950	3	**1 953**	**12 754**
Bank borrowings	(4)	-	9 424	79	**9 503**	**9 503**	-	9 267	89	**9 356**	**9 356**
Other financial debt	(5)	-	6 695	1 542	**8 237**	**8 237**	-	6 922	1 151	**8 073**	**8 073**
Total borrowings		**10 275**	18 459	2 429	**20 888**	**31 163**	**11 664**	18 824	1 243	**20 067**	**31 731**

(1) As of June 30, 2020, OSRANE has been fully converted into shares.

(2) ORNANE – refer to the Note 2.1 in the Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018for the description and details and the table below for the tranche by tranche characteristics.

(3) Current and non-current lease payments are presented at the present value of the future minimum lease payments.

(4) Bank borrowings include borrowing from Alfa-Bank Ukraine (€9,1 m), The First Ukrainian International Bank (FUIB) (€0,37 m).

In the scope of the borrowings with Alfa-Bank Ukraine, the Group has pledged part of its current and non-current assets including:

- Some of the Fixed assets (Buildings and Agricultural machinery; cf. Note 10), includes some pledges to FUIB,
- Short-term deposits (cf. Note 11),
- Some of the biological assets (cf. Note 13),
- Shares in Ukrainian and Cyprus subsidiaries,
- Some of the inventories (cf. Note 12).

All term deposits of the Ukrainian subsidiaries are pledged as security for liabilities under the loan contracts with Alfa-Bank (cf. Note 16). These deposits may be withdrawn after the repayment of the loan tranches to Alfa-Bank and are classified as "Other current financial assets".

The shares in Harmelia, BAR, DON, POD, LAN, UNA, AGG UA, Tornado, BUR are pledged to the benefit of Alfa-Bank Ukraine as part of loan agreement.

The loans granted by the Alfa-Bank Ukraine and FUIB are subject to covenants. The Group is not compliant with some of these covenants.

(5) Other financial debt relates to the borrowings from a private investor (€0,5 m) and related party Konkur (€6,2 m).

ORNANE and related BSA characteristics by tranche:

		Initial Tranches			Additional Tranche	Total
		T1	T2	T3	TA1	
Date of issuance		04/07/2018	01/08/2018	29/08/2018	31/10/2018	
Number of ORNANEs	#	100	100	100	100	**400**
Nominal value of ORNANEs	**€'000**	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	**4 000**
Number of ORNANEs issued as a commission	#	5	5	5	26	**41**
Nominal value of ORNANEs issued as a commission	**€'000**	50	50	50	260	**410**
Date of contractual maturity		05/07/2019	02/08/2019	30/08/2018	01/11/2019	
Number of converted ORNANEs as of 30/06/2020	#	105	46	-	100	**251**
Number of related shares issued	#	3 315 257	1 530 107	-	3 333 331	**8 178 695**
Number of ORNANEs as of 30/06/2020	#	-	59	105	26	**190**
Nominal value of ORNANEs as of 30/06/2020	**€'000**	-	590	1 050	260	**1900**
Conversion Price	€	n/a	0	0	0	
Number of potential shares	#	-	1 966 667	3 500 000	866 667	**6 333 333**
Closing share price as of June 30, 2020	€	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	
Fair Value of the debt		**-**	**181**	**323**	**80**	**584**

Lease liabilities for Right-of-Use assets maturity analysis:

(in thousands of Euros)

Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	**June 30, 2020**
Less than one year	3 687
One to five years	11 177
More than five years	6 683
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as	**21 547**

The maturity of the current and non-current borrowings is as follows:

(in thousands of euros)	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024 and after**	**Total**
ORNANE	584	-	-	-	**584**
Financial lease	306	290	218	165	**979**
Bank borrowings	9 503	-	-	-	**9 503**
Other financial debt	8 237	-	-	-	**8 237**
Total borrowings	**18 630**	**290**	**218**	**165**	**19 303**

Details of the variable-rate and fixed-rate borrowings and lease liabilities for right-of-use assets (excluding interest):

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2020 Variable	June 30, 2020 Fixed	December 31, 2019 Variable	December 31, 2019 Fixed
ORNANE	-	584	-	367
Bank borrowings	-	9 424	-	9 267
Financial lease	979	-	1 181	-
Lease liabilities for right-of-use assets	-	11 052	-	12 751
Other financial debt	-	6 695	-	6 922
Total borrowings	**979**	**27 755**	**1 181**	**29 307**

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings and lease liabilities for right-of-use assets are denominated in the following currencies:

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Currency:		
EUR	8 469	7 889
USD	10 929	11 320
UAH	11 765	12 522
Total borrowings	**31 163**	**31 731**

Reconciliation of movements of borrowings and lease liabilities for right-of-use assets to cash flows arising from financing activities:

(in thousands of Euros)	ORNANE	Finance leases	IFRS 16 debts	Bank Borrowings and other financial debts	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**367**	**1 181**	**12 754**	**17 428**	**31 731**
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-	5 454	**5 454**
Repayment of borrowings	-	(278)	-	(5 143)	**(5 421)**
Payment of lease liabilities (IFRS16)	-	-	(710)	-	**(710)**
Interest accrued	-	68	1 158	849	**2 075**
Interest repaid	-	(68)	-	(452)	**(520)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	76	(1 508)	(596)	**(2 028)**
Other non-cash movements	217	-	166	200	**583**
Change in scope	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as of June 30, 2020	**584**	**979**	**11 860**	**17 740**	**31 163**

The average interest rates of the Group by currency are:

Currency	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
EUR	10,84%	11,17%
USD	10,26%	10,12%
UAH	20,72%	20,78%

17. Share Capital

	Share capital in euros	Number of shares	Share premium in euros
December 31, 2018	**5 345 383**	**106 907 660**	**171 553 582**
Additional shares issued (OSRANE full redemption)	5 582 270	111 645 396	52 729 830
Additional shares issued (ORNANE)	151 667	3 033 331	758 333
December 31, 2019	**11 079 319**	**221 586 387**	**225 041 745**
Additional shares issued (OSRANE full redemption)	-	-	-
Additional shares issued (ORNANE)	-	-	-
June 30, 2020	**11 079 319**	**221 586 387**	**225 041 745**

As of June 30, 2020, the financial instruments in circulation and the respective numbers of shares that could be issued by exercise of these instruments are presented below:

	Number of instruments	Potential additional shares
Stock-options	44 539	462 500
ORNANE	190	6 333 333
ORNANE BSA stock-warrants	4 123 781	4 123 781
Konkur warrants	1 379 487	2 519 544

18. Provisions

(in thousands of Euros)	Provisions for litigation	Provisions for liabilities and expenses	Total
December 31, 2018	-	-	-
Additionnal	609	-	**609**
Reversal (used)	-	-	-
Reversal (unused)	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-
Transfer toward liabilities	-	-	-
December 31, 2019	**609**	-	**609**
Additionnal			
Reversal (used)	-	-	-
Reversal (unused)	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-
Change in perimeter	-	-	-
June 30, 2020	**609**	-	**609**

The management closely monitors legal and tax litigations and assesses the relating risks (see note 3.2). As of June 30, 2020, the Group is only exposed to litigation with EHGO (see note 2.1).

19. Trade and other payables

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade payables	5 339	2 108
Advance payments received	2 784	3 541
Social & tax payables	1 037	1 360
VAT payables	43	512
Deferred income	9	11
Other payables	2 103	855
Payables on the purchase of fixed assets	10	86
Trade and other payables	**11 325**	**8 473**

The Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies :

(in thousands of Euros)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Currency:		
Denominated in EUR	2 568	1 471
Denominated in USD	3 301	4 668
Denominated in UAH	5 456	2 334
Trade and other payables	**11 325**	**8 473**

20. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are classified as follows in accordance with IFRS 7:

Financial assets and liabilities by category and fair value as of June 30, 2020

(in thousands of Euros)	*Note*	**Measured at amortised cost**	**Measured at fair value**		**Total carrying amount**	**Valued at cost**	**Financial instrument at fair value hierarchy under IFRS 7**		
			through profit or loss	***through share-holders' equity***			***Level 1: quoted prices and cash***	***Level 2: valuation based on obser-vable market data***	***Level 3: valuation based on unobser-vable market data***
Assets									
Financial assets (non-current)	11								
Shares in non-consolidated subsidiaries				60	60	60			
Other financial assets		13	7		20	13	7		
Financial assets (current)	11								
Term deposits			158		158		158		
Other financial assets									
Trade and other receivables	14	706			706	706			
Cash and cash equivalents	15		1 109		1 109		1 109		
Liabilities									
ORNANE	16		(584)		(584)		(584)		
Non-current and current bank borrowings	16	(9 503)			(9 503)	(9 503)			
Non-current and current financial lease	16	(979)			(979)	(979)			
Lease liabilities for right-of-use assets	16	(11 860)			(11 860)	(11 860)			
Other financial debt	16	(8 237)			(8 237)	(8 237)			
Trade and other payables	19	(7 452)			(7 452)	(7 452)			

Financial assets and liabilities by category and fair value as of December 31, 2019

(in thousands of Euros)	Note	Measured at amortised cost	Measured at fair value		Total carrying amount June 30, 2020	Valued at cost	Financial instrument at fair value hierarchy under IFRS 7		
			through profit or loss	*through share-holders' equity*			*Level 1: quoted prices and cash*	*Level 2: valuation based on obser-vable market data*	*Level 3: valuation based on unobser-vable market data*
Assets									
Financial assets (non-current)	11								
Shares in non-consolidated subsidiaries				66	66	66			
Other financial assets		14	7		21	14	7		
Financial assets (current)	11								
Term deposits			302		302		302		
Other financial assets									
Trade and other receivables	14	1 043			1 043	1 043			
Cash and cash equivalents	15		1 978		1 978		1 978		
Liabilities									
ORNANE		-	(367)		(367)		(367)		
Non-current and current bank borrowings	16	(9 356)			(9 356)	(9 356)			
Non-current and current financial lease	16	(1 181)			(1 181)	(1 181)			
Lease liabilities for right-of-use assets	16	(12 754)			(12 754)	(12 754)			
Other financial debt	16	(8 073)			(8 073)	(8 073)			
Trade and other payables	19	(3 049)			(3 049)	(3 049)			

21. Revenues from operating activities

(in thousands of Euros)	first half 2020	first half 2019
Sales of agricultural produce (1)	9 104	10 388
Services and others (2)	370	504
Total revenue from operating activities	**9 474**	**10 892**

(1) In first half 2020, AgroGeneration sold 44 113 tons of cereals and oilseeds.

(2) The services are mainly composed of activities of drying, storage or loading grain for third parties.

Detail of revenue by geographical region:

(in thousands of Euros)	first half 2020	first half 2019
Ukraine	7 841	3 392
France	1 633	7 500
Total revenue	**9 474**	**10 892**

22. Functional costs / costs by nature

(in thousands of Euros)	first half 2020	first half 2019
Cost of sales	(8 632)	(10 501)
Administrative & Selling expenses	(2 818)	(5 200)
Costs by function	**(11 450)**	**(15 701)**
Raw materials, purchases services and leasing	(7 220)	(9 001)
Personnel costs	(2 384)	(2 371)
Depreciation	(2 373)	(1 975)
Fair value and impairment adjustment (for goods sold)	579	(2 171)
Other expenses	(52)	(183)
Costs by nature	**(11 450)**	**(15 701)**

On average, in the first half 2020 the Group had 769 employees.

23. Other income and expense

(in thousands of Euros)	first half 2020	first half 2019
Proceeds from fixed assets sold	227	208
Other income	72	95
Other operating Income	**299**	**303**
Depreciation of goodwill	-	-
Net book value of fixed assets sold	(293)	(288)
Provision for liabilities and expenses	-	-
Net result (loss) from sale of investment	-	-
Other expenses	(4)	(2)
Other operating expenses	**(297)**	**(290)**
Other operating income and expenses	**2**	**13**

24. Net financial income / (expenses)

(in thousands of Euros)		first half 2020	first half 2019
Cost of debt	(1)	(1 116)	(1 913)
Foreign exchange gains and losses		(2 439)	4 233
realised foreign exchange gains/losses	(2)	*(969)*	*887*
unrealised foreign exchange gains/losses	(3)	*(1 470)*	*3 346*
Other		(1 667)	(2 681)
Net financial expense		**(5 222)**	**(361)**

Interest expense

Cost of debt is mostly composed of € 0,7m interest on bank loans and of €0.4m of interest to related party Konkur.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2020 consist of USD and EUR denominated loans and other debts. Other monetary assets and liabilities are not significant. Due to the impact of the current political situation on the volatility of Ukrainian hryvnia (cf. Note 3.3), the exchange rate Ukrainian hryvnia/USD fluctuated during the half year and as of reporting date changed from 23,69 UAH/USD on December 31, 2019 to 26,69 UAH/USD on June 30, 2020.

(2) Realised foreign exchange gains and losses (net amount €969k loss) generated by the Group in first half 2020 due to the change in foreign exchange rate between the dates when the liability/asset was recognised and when it was settled. Out of it, €351k of net realised exchange loss occurred on the repayment of bank loans, and €618k loss occurred on the repayment of ICO loans and sales and purchases transactions.

(3) Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses generated by the Group in first half 2020 due to the translation of all monetary items of Ukrainian entities and holding companies (mostly bank loans and intercompany loans) from foreign currency (mostly USD) into functional currency (UAH and EUR respectively). Unrealised foreign exchange loss generated included:

- €766k loss mostly related to the bank loans and other debt;
- €556k loss related to the inter-company loans, interest on loans and other ICO debt between Ukrainian, Cyprus and French entities.
- €148k loss related to the capitalised ICO loans and written-off ICO debt.

Note that certain intercompany loans are classified as net investments (cf Note 6.3 (b)). However, corresponding unrealised foreign exchange loss recognised directly in equity is nil, since these loans are between Cyprus and French entities with the same functional currency.

Other financial income/(expenses) in first half 2020 includes €1 129k of the net interest expenses related to the IFRS 16 standard (€1 349k in first half 2019).

25. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- The net earnings (group share),
- By the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the financial year.

The diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- The net earnings (group share) taking into account the instruments that cause dilution,
- By the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the financial year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would have been issued following the conversion of all the potential ordinary shares that cause dilution into ordinary shares.

(in thousands of Euros)	**first half 2020**	**first half 2019**
Net consolidated income / (loss) – group from continued activity	(5 461)	(11 111)
Net consolidated income / (loss) – group from discontinued activity	-	(6 469)
Net consolidated income / (loss) – group share	**(5 461)**	**(17 580)**
Dilution impact	-	-
Net consolidated income / (loss) after dilution impact	**(5 461)**	**(17 580)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	227 233 309	226 106 127
Potential dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of shares after dilution impact	**227 233 309**	**226 106 127**
Net income / (loss) per share (Euros) – group share	**(0,02)**	**(0,08)**
Net income / (loss) per share (Euros) after dilution – group share	**(0,02)**	**(0,08)**
Net income/(loss) per share (Euro) – from continued operations	**(0,02)**	**(0,05)**
Net income/(loss) per share (Euro) after dilution – from continued operations	**(0,02)**	**(0,05)**
Net income/(loss) per share (Euro) – from discontinued operations	**-**	**(0,03)**
Net income/(loss) per share (Euro) after dilution – from discontinued operations	**-**	**(0,03)**

Over the first half 2020, the potential ordinary shares that would have been issued after the conversion of the stock-options, warrants or BSPCE are not included in the measurement, since they have an anti-dilutive effect.

26. Transactions with related parties

Material transactions entered into over the period and remaining balances as at June 30, 2020 with parties that have significant influence over the Group are as follows:

	June 30, 2020		first-half 2020		December 31, 2019		first-half 2019	
(in thousands of eurosEuros)	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	INCOME	EXPENSE	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	INCOME	EXPENSE
SigmaBleyzer group : *various entities under common control*								
Management Fees	-	(167)	-	-	-	(303)	-	(138)
Consulting services	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Loans	-	(6 215)	-		-	(6 215)	-	-
Rent of premises*	-	(331)	-	(41)	-	(495)	3	(57)
Interest on loans	-	(1 207)	-	(371)	-	(836)	-	(344)
Others	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Key management								
John Shmorhun	-	-	-	(226)	-	-	-	(165)
Sergiy Bulavin	-	-	-	(22)	-	-	-	-
Cordial consulting								
Consulting services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)
TOTAL	-	(7 921)	1	(661)		(7 849)	3	(775)

*The information on the rent of premises (both liabilities and expenses) is presented after application of IFRS 16.

27. List of consolidated companies

All companies are fully consolidated.

#	Name	Conso name	Registered office	Activity	June 30, 2020 % of interest	December 31, 2019 % of interest
1	AgroGeneration	AgroGeneration	Paris - France	Group Holding	Consolidating entity	Consolidating entity
2	Marrimore Holdings Ltd	Marrimore	Nicosia - Cyprus	Holding company	100%	100%
3	Harmelia Investments Limited	Harmelia	Nicosia - Cyprus	Holding company	100%	100%
4	Zeanovi Limited	Zeanovi	Nicosia - Cyprus	Service operating company	100%	100%
5	Wellaxo Investments Limited	Wellaxo	Nicosia - Cyprus	Service operating company	100%	100%
6	Azent Limited Company	Azent	Nicosia - Cyprus	Service operating company	100%	100%
7	UCD Ukraine (1)	UCD UA	Kiev - Ukraine	Service operating company	n/a	100%
8	AgroGeneration Ukraine LLC	AGG UA	Kiev - Ukraine	Service operating company	100%	100%
9	Agrofuel Ukraine (1)	Agrofuel	Kiev - Ukraine	Trading company	n/a	100%
10	APK Donets LLC	DON	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Agricultural producer	100%	100%
11	Burlukskoje PC	BUR	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Agricultural producer	100%	100%
12	AF Barvenkovskaya LLC	BAR	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Agricultural producer	100%	100%
13	AF Podoljevskaja LLC	POD	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Agricultural producer	100%	100%
14	AF Ukraina Nova LLC	UNA	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Agricultural producer	100%	100%
15	Lan LLC	LAN	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Agricultural producer	100%	100%
16	Agro Dom Plus	AgroDom	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Service operating company	100%	100%
17	Register LLC	Registr	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Service operating company	100%	100%
18	Tornado Agro-holding PC	Tornado	Kharkiv - Ukraine	Service operating company	100%	100%

1) In February-March 2020, UCD Ukraine (UCD UA) and Agrofuel Ukraine (Agrofuel) have been merged with AgroGeneration Ukraine LLC (AGG UA) and ceased to exist as separate legal entities.