

Ross Group Holdings Limited
Financial Statements
for the year ended 28 April 2013

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Directors' Report

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report of Ross Group Holdings Limited, incorporating the financial statements and the auditors' report, for the year ended 28 April 2013.

With the unanimous agreement of all shareholders, the Company has taken advantage of the reporting concessions available to it under section 211(3) of the Companies Act 1993.

The Board of Directors of Ross Group Holdings Limited authorised these financial statements presented on pages 5 to 38 for issue on 27 June 2013.

For and on behalf of the Board.



Director



Director



Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of Ross Group Holdings Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Ross Group Holdings Limited ("the Company") on pages 5 to 38, which comprise the balance sheets as at 28 April 2013, the income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements that include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for both the Company and the Group. The Group comprises the Company and the entities it controlled at 28 April 2013 or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider the internal controls relevant to the Company and the Group's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and the Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

We have no relationship with, or interests in, Ross Group Holdings Limited or any of its subsidiaries other than in our capacities as auditors, Tax advisory and compliance services and other advisory services. These services have not impaired our independence as auditors of the Company and the Group.



Independent Auditors' Report

Ross Group Holdings Limited

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 5 to 38:

- (i) comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- (ii) comply with International Financial Reporting; and
- (iii) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 28 April 2013, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also report in accordance with Sections 16(1)(d) and 16(1)(e) of the Financial Reporting Act 1993. In relation to our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 28 April 2013:

- (i) we have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and
- (ii) in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from an examination of those records.

Restriction on Distribution or Use

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205(1) of the Companies Act 1993. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'PricewaterhouseCoopers', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Chartered Accountants
27 June 2013

Auckland

Ross Group Holdings Limited
Income Statements
For the year ended 28 April 2013

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Revenue	5	484,483	470,781	-	-
Cost of sales		357,925	343,352	-	-
Gross profit		126,558	127,429	-	-
Other income	6	1,291	4,374	31,952	31,009
Expenses	7				
Distribution		(43,520)	(38,429)	-	-
Administration		(25,765)	(22,217)	-	-
Other		(43,136)	(23,962)	(1,188)	(520)
Finance costs		(40,180)	(38,845)	-	-
(Loss) / profit before income tax		(24,752)	8,350	30,764	30,489
Income tax benefit / (expense)	8	12,645	(2,330)	(8,586)	(8,565)
(Loss) / profit for the year		(12,107)	6,020	22,178	21,924

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ross Group Holdings Limited
Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 28 April 2013

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(Loss) / profit for the year	(12,107)	6,020	22,178	21,924
Other comprehensive income				
Cash flow hedges, net of tax	2,457	(8,068)	-	-
Gain on hedging instruments	95	4,454	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	2,552	(3,614)	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(9,555)	2,406	22,178	21,924

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ross Group Holdings Limited
Balance Sheets
As at 28 April 2013

		Consolidated		Parent	
	Notes	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,395	4,639	-	525
Trade and other receivables	11	71,393	65,311	-	-
Current tax receivables		-	1,221	-	-
Inventories	12	48,310	56,812	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14	2,450	1,205	-	-
Property, plant and equipment held for sale	13	66,888	-	-	-
Biological assets	15	15,651	15,725	-	-
Total current assets		208,087	144,913	-	525
Non-current assets					
Other non-current assets	16	1,434	1,150	319,667	296,788
Property, plant and equipment	13	154,795	235,723	-	-
Intangible assets	17	344,242	347,703	-	-
Biological assets	15	13,213	12,065	-	-
Total non-current assets		513,684	596,641	319,667	296,788
Total assets		721,771	741,554	319,667	297,313
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Current tax liabilities		4,314	-	8,614	8,565
Derivative financial instruments	14	2,430	1,844	-	-
Trade and other payables	19	60,200	60,587	1,343	1,316
Provisions and other current liabilities	22	3,439	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		70,383	62,431	9,957	9,881
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	20	23,958	36,241	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	14	7,760	10,622	-	-
Interest bearing liabilities	21	361,211	361,271	-	-
Provisions and other non-current liabilities	22	-	3,075	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		392,929	411,209	-	-
Total liabilities		463,312	473,640	9,957	9,881
Net assets		258,459	267,914	309,710	287,432
Equity					
Issued capital	23	265,608	265,508	265,608	265,508
Reserves	24(a)	(5,611)	(8,068)	-	-
Retained earnings	24(c)	(1,538)	10,474	44,102	21,924
Total equity		258,459	267,914	309,710	287,432

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ross Group Holdings Limited
Statements of changes in equity
28 April 2013

Consolidated		Issued capital \$'000	Hedge reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Notes				
Balance at 1 May 2011		-	-	-	-
Profit for the year		-	-	6,020	6,020
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(8,068)	4,454	(3,614)
Comprehensive income / (loss)	24	-	(8,068)	10,474	2,406
Issue of shares	23	265,508	-	-	265,508
		265,508	-	-	265,508
Balance at 29 April 2012		265,508	(8,068)	10,474	267,914

Consolidated		Issued capital \$'000	Hedge reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Notes				
Balance at 29 April 2012		265,508	(8,068)	10,474	267,914
Loss for the year		-	-	(12,107)	(12,107)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	2,457	95	2,552
Comprehensive income / (loss)	24	-	2,457	(12,012)	(9,555)
Issue of shares	23	100	-	-	100
		100	-	-	100
Balance at 28 April 2013		265,608	(5,611)	(1,539)	258,458

Parent		Issued capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 May 2011		-	-	-
Issue of shares during the year	23	265,508	-	265,508
Comprehensive income		-	21,924	21,924
Balance at 29 April 2012		265,508	21,924	287,432

Parent		Issued capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 29 April 2012		265,508	21,924	287,432
Issue of shares during the year	23	100	-	100
Comprehensive income		-	22,178	22,178
Balance at 28 April 2013		265,608	44,102	309,710

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ross Group Holdings Limited
Cash flow Statements
28 April 2013

		Consolidated		Parent	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		479,715	463,047	-	-
Net GST collected		(600)	1,813	(48)	611
Net income tax received / (paid)		4,890	(7,368)	(8,537)	-
Cash received from insurance claim		-	2,853	-	-
Payments to suppliers		(296,557)	(312,916)	-	-
Payments to employees		(106,832)	(97,087)	-	-
Other operating expenses		(16,566)	(13,137)	(1,113)	185
Management fees received		-	-	3,829	4,078
Interest (paid)/received		(33,642)	(29,492)	28,123	26,931
Net cash inflow from operating activities	29	30,408	7,713	22,254	31,805
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(25,430)	(34,555)	-	-
Payments for intangibles		(1,552)	(2,992)	-	-
Loans (to)/from subsidiaries		-	-	(22,879)	(296,788)
Purchase of a subsidiary		-	(256,129)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,172	3,379	-	-
Increase /(decrease) in other non current liabilities		(787)	3,075	-	-
Purchase of other non current assets		(905)	-	-	-
Proceeds from insurance for material damage		-	4,878	-	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(25,502)	(282,344)	(22,879)	(296,788)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		6,000	384,500	-	-
Issue of ordinary shares		100	265,508	100	265,508
Repayment of loans on acquisition		-	(342,662)	-	-
Repayment of principal on borrowings		(12,250)	(9,800)	-	-
Financing transaction costs		-	(18,276)	-	-
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from financing activities		(6,150)	279,270	100	265,508
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,244)	4,639	(525)	525
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,639	-	525	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	3,395	4,639	-	525

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 General information

Ross Group Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) is an investment holding company and its subsidiary is a fully integrated poultry producer, involved in the breeding, hatching, processing, marketing and distribution of poultry products. The address of its registered office is C/- Minter Ellison Rudd Watts, Level 20, Lumley Centre, 88 Shortland Street, Auckland, 1010.

The Company was incorporated on 23 December 2010.

These consolidated financial statements are for the year ended 28 April 2013. The financial statements have been approved for issue by the directors on 27 June 2013.

2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP). They comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), and other applicable New Zealand Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities.

Entities reporting

The financial statements for the 'Parent' are for Ross Group Holdings Limited as a separate legal entity.

The consolidated financial statements for the 'Group' are for the economic entity comprising Ross Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries.

The Company and Group are designated as profit-oriented entities for financial reporting purposes.

Statutory base

Ross Group Holdings Limited is a limited liability company which is domiciled and incorporated in New Zealand. It is registered under the Companies Act 1993.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Companies Act 1993.

The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in specific accounting policies below.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

Adoption of new and amended standards

The Group has adopted the following new and amended accounting standards.

FRS 44, 'New Zealand Additional Disclosures' and Amendments to the NZ IFRS to harmonise with IFRS and Australian Accounting Standards (Harmonisation Amendments) (effective from 1 July 2011). These were issued in May 2011 with the purpose of harmonising Australia and New Zealand's accounting standards with source IFRS and to eliminate many of the differences between the accounting standards in each jurisdiction. The standard has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Ross Group Holdings Limited ('Company' or 'Parent entity') as at 28 April 2013 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Ross Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary are the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. Acquisition costs are expenses as incurred.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment. Cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments. Cost also included direct attributable costs of investment.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Net asset acquisitions

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The Group and Parent financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is Ross Group Holdings Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency 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 in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods, net of Goods and Services Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyers. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or associated costs.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e) Current and deferred income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the amount the company expects to collect. The movement in the provision during the period is recognised in 'Other expenses' in the income statement.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'Other expenses' in the income statement.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and production overheads necessary to bring the inventories into their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(i) Biological assets

Valuation of live birds

The fair value of live birds is estimated for recognition and measurement based on the market price (as at balance sheet date) for the birds, and the market cost of expenses related to the live birds. Where there is no active market for the birds, the fair value is estimated based on the market price of the agricultural produce produced from the biological assets. Changes to fair value are recognised in other expenses in the income statement.

Assets in this category are classified as current assets if the expected life of the asset is less than 12 months.

(j) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either; (1) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or (2) hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in note 14. Movements in the cash flow hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in note 24.

(i) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect the income statement (for instance when the forecast purchase or sale that is hedged takes place). However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory) or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the measurement of the initial cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

(iii) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the company is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

(l) Financial assets

The Group classifies its assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current if expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise, they are classified as non current.

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

(iii) Available -for-sale financial assets

Available -for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date - the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transactions costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through the profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through the profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expenses in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within other expenses or other income in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as 'gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for -sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement as part of other income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Financial assets (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

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

(ii) Assets classified as available for sale

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the group uses the criteria referred to in (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment except freehold land are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is charged on a straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of the assets over their expected useful life. The following estimated lives have been used:

* Buildings	40 years
* Plant and equipment	3 - 30 years
* Motor vehicles	3 - 6 years

Capital work in progress is not depreciated until commissioned.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. 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).

Assets are reclassified to held for sale if management determines that at balance date a sale is highly probable.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

(n) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired.

Goodwill on acquisitions of businesses is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually or immediately if events or changes in circumstances indicate that there might be an impairment and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

(ii) Brands

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost. Trademarks and licences acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Trademarks are not amortised. Instead trademarks are tested for impairment annually, or immediately if events or changes in circumstances indicate that there might be impairment, and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Trademarks have an indefinite useful life due to the unique nature of the brand in the New Zealand market. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity or business unit include the trademark relating to the entity or business unit sold. Trademarks are allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

(iii) Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. The Customer relationships have a finite useful life, assessed as 25 years, and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method over the expected life of the customer relationship.

(iv) Other intangibles

Other intangibles are payments made in the course of business that are capitalised over the term of the agreement to which they relate. This ranges from 5 to 7 years. These costs are amortised over this same term.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Intangible assets (continued)

(v) Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software to use. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (three to five years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The income statement and the cashflow statement have been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the balance sheet are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced.

(p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

(r) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in 'other payables' in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The Group's net obligation in respect of long service leave is the present value of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

(s) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except where they are included in the costs of qualifying assets. Borrowing costs include interest on related company borrowing.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

(t) Research and development costs

Research and development expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(u) Leases

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Cashflow

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, bank current accounts, cash on deposit and bank overdrafts. Cash flows are shown exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST). Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities. Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents. Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

(w) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(x) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 29 April 2013 or later periods but which the Group has not early adopted:

* NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: classification and measurement (mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015). There are a number of changes under this standard in relation to the measurement and classification of financial instruments. The Company is reviewing this standard for its implications on the company and intends to adopt NZ IFRS 9 from 1 May 2015. the adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

*NZ IAS 1 Amendments Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive income (effective 1 July 2012): The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in other comprehensive income into two groups, based on whether they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future. This will not affect the measurement of any of the items recognised in the balance sheet or the profit or loss in the current period. The Group intends to adopt the new standard from 29 April 2013.

*NZ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, NZ IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, and NZ IAS 27 (revised) Separate Financial Statements (effective from 1 January 2013): NZ IFRS 10 replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in NZ IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and NZ IFRIC12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. The core principle that a consolidated entity presents a parent and its subsidiaries as if they are a single economic entity remains unchanged, as do the mechanics of consolidation.

However, the standard introduces a single definition of control that applies to all entities. It focuses on the need to have both power and rights or exposure to variable returns before control is present. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns. Returns must vary and can be positive, negative or both. There is also new guidance on participating and protective rights and on agent/principal relationships. While the Group does not expect the new standard to have a significant impact on its composition, it has yet to perform detailed analysis of the new guidance in the context of its various investees that may or may not be controlled under the new rules.

NZ IFRS 12 sets out the required disclosure for entities reporting under the two new standards, NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IFRS 11, and replaces the disclosure requirements currently found in NZ IAS 28. Application of this standard by the Group will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but will impact the type of information disclosed in relation to the Group's investments.

The Group is still assessing the impact of these amendments. The Group does not expect to adopt the new standards before their operative date. They would therefore be first applied in the financial statements for the annual reporting period ending 27 April 2014.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(x) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective (continued)

* NZ IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (effective 1 January 2013): NZ IFRS 13 explains how to measure fair value and aims to enhance fair value disclosures. The Group has yet to determine which, if any, of its current measurement techniques will have to change as a result of the new guidance. It is therefore not possible to state the impact, if any, of the new rules on any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, application of the new standard will impact the type of information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Group does not intend to adopt the new standard before its operative date which means that it would first be applied in the annual reporting period ending 27 April 2014.

3 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of material financial risks including currency, interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure and mitigate different types of risk to which it is exposed. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors and executive management.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, as well as credit exposures to customers.

Credit risk to customers is managed by credit checking procedures and the application of and adherence to credit limits. The Group uses several tools to mitigate upfront risk including the use of independent credit ratings, credit references, past experience, financial reviews and obtaining security assets.

The maximum credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and derivative financial instruments is best represented by their carrying amounts.

(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk within the parameters of its banking facility agreements, including the use of Board approved instruments such as interest rate swaps.

(c) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future operational transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

Forward contracts are the key instrument used to manage foreign exchange risk although other derivatives approved by the Board may be used from time to time.

The Group's material exposure during the reporting period was to USD and AUD denominated grain and other animal feed imports, and AUD denominated export sales.

(ii) Summarised sensitivity analysis

As cash balances are not subject to foreign exchange risk these have been excluded from this analysis. Interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk assumptions have been made on estimated changes in the market.

Interest rate risk

At 28 April 2013 if market interest rates had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been \$996,000 (2012: \$1,434,000) lower/higher mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating borrowings. The parent post tax profit would not have been effected by a change in market interest rates.

Other components of equity would have been \$3,093,000 (2012: \$4,639,000) higher or \$3,135,000 (2012: \$3,959,000) lower as a result of a increase/decrease in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of floating rate borrowings.

Foreign exchange risk

At 28 April 2013 if foreign exchange rates had been 10% higher with all other variables held constant, equity would have been \$80,000 higher (2012: \$1,933,000 lower) as a result of a change in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

At 28 April 2013 if foreign exchange rates had been 10% lower with all other variables held constant, equity would have been \$3,584,000 (2012: \$2,365,000) higher as a result of an increase in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions and pay debts when they fall due. The Group was in compliance with all of its banking facility agreements as at 28 April 2013.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's and the Parent entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are calculated using estimated cash outflows. Interest rate swaps cash outflows have been calculated using the forward interest rates applicable at the reporting date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Consolidated	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount (assets) / liabilities
28 April 2013	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	60,201	-	-	-	60,201	60,201
Interest Bearing Liabilities	43,377	57,615	356,991	-	457,983	372,313
Interest rate swaps	2,587	2,587	2,588	-	7,762	7,760
Forward foreign exchange contracts inflow	(135,869)	-	-	-	(135,869)	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts outflow	135,824	-	-	-	135,824	-
Net Forward foreign exchange contracts	(45)	-	-	-	(45)	2,430
Total	106,120	60,202	359,579	-	525,901	442,704

Consolidated	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount (assets) / liabilities
29 April 2012	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	60,587	-	-	-	60,587	60,587
Interest Bearing Liabilities	39,264	46,403	414,527	-	500,194	361,271
Interest rate swaps	2,655	2,655	5,312	-	10,622	10,622
Forward foreign exchange contracts inflow	(150,166)	-	-	-	(150,166)	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts outflow	150,803	-	-	-	150,803	-
Net Forward foreign exchange contracts	637	-	-	-	637	1,844
Total	103,143	49,058	419,839	-	572,040	434,324

Parent	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount (assets) / liabilities
28 April 2013	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	1,343	-	-	-	1,343	1,343
Total	1,343	-	-	-	1,343	1,343

Parent	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years	over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount (assets) / liabilities
29 April 2012	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	1,316	-	-	-	1,316	1,316
Total	1,316	-	-	-	1,316	1,316

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Capital risk management

The Group's and the Parent entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, sell assets or apply cash reserves to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital, being the total equity of the group in conjunction with the financial undertakings pursuant to its debt financing agreements. These financial undertakings include an Interest Cover Ratio, Senior Leverage Ratio and Debt Service Cover Ratio. The Group ensures that it operates within the parameters of these financial undertakings at all times.

(f) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement and for disclosure purposes.

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value by level of fair value measurement hierarchy.

Consolidated	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
At 28 April 2013				
Financial assets				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	2,450	-	2,450
Total assets	-	2,450	-	2,450
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	10,190	-	10,190
Total Liabilities	-	10,190	-	10,190
At 29 April 2012				
Financial assets				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	1,205	-	1,205
Total assets	-	1,205	-	1,205
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	12,466	-	12,466
Total Liabilities	-	12,466	-	12,466

Financial instruments are categorised based on the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Level 1

Level 1 includes instruments where fair value measurement is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The Group has no financial instruments measured at fair value in level 1.

Level 2

Level 2 includes instruments where fair value measurement is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is as prices) or indirectly (that is derived from prices).

Financial instruments measured at fair value included in level 2 comprise derivatives used for hedging. The fair value of derivatives that are not traded in an active market is determined by valuation techniques. All significant inputs used to fair value derivatives used for trading are observable and therefore these instruments are included at level 2.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Fair value estimation (continued)

Level 3

Level 3 includes instruments where fair value measurement is based on unobservable inputs.

The Group has no financial instruments measured at fair value in level 3.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Impairment testing of goodwill and trademarks

Note 17 provides information about the impairment testing of goodwill and trademarks.

Property, plant and equipment

Judgements have been made in relation to the Group's depreciation rates and the carrying value of property, plant and equipment as disclosed in note 13.

Financial instruments

Judgements have been made in relation to the Group's carrying value of derivatives as disclosed in note 14.

Provisions

Judgements have been made in relation to the Group's provisions for accounts receivables and inventories as disclosed in notes 11 and 12, and restructuring provisions disclosed in note 22.

Biological assets

Judgements have been made in relation to the Group's biological assets as disclosed in note 2(i) and 15.

5 Revenue

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sale of goods	484,483	470,781	-	-
	<u>484,483</u>	<u>470,781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Other income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,052	532	-	-
Gross proceeds from insurance claim	-	3,723	-	-
Interest income	239	119	28,123	26,931
Other income (Note 28)	-	-	3,829	4,078
	<u>1,291</u>	<u>4,374</u>	<u>31,952</u>	<u>31,009</u>

7 Expenses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(Loss) / profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:				
<i>Depreciation</i>				
Buildings	3,750	3,382	-	-
Plant and equipment	12,830	11,339	-	-
Motor vehicles	101	109	-	-
Total depreciation	16,681	14,830	-	-
<i>Amortisation</i>				
Other intangibles	537	408	-	-
Software	1,270	571	-	-
Customer relationships	2,276	2,276	-	-
Total amortisation	4,083	3,255	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	20,764	18,085	-	-
<i>Other operating expenses</i>				
Debts written off / recovered	532	147	-	-
Changes in provision for doubtful debts	160	(72)	-	-
	693	75	-	-
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	40,180	38,845	-	-
Lease payments	15,279	13,228	-	-
<i>Employee benefits</i>				
Wages and salaries	107,053	97,223	-	-
<i>Other significant items</i>				
Write-off of goodwill	928	-	-	-
Provisions for plant closures and relocations	3,257	-	-	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	20,669	-	-	-
	24,854	-	-	-

For fees paid to auditors see note 25.

8 Income tax expense

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Income tax expense				
Current tax on profits for the year	1,146	3,972	8,614	8,565
Under (over) provided in prior years	(255)	(107)	(28)	-
Total current tax	891	3,865	8,586	8,565
Deferred tax	(13,386)	(1,552)	-	-
Under (over) provided in prior years	(150)	17	-	-
Total deferred tax	(13,536)	(1,535)	-	-
Income tax expense / (benefit)	(12,645)	2,330	8,586	8,565

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

(Loss) / Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	(24,752)	8,350	30,764	30,489
Tax calculated at domestic tax rate applicable to profits	(6,931)	2,338	8,614	8,537
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:				
Impact on deferred tax of reclassifying assets to held for sale	(5,340)	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	(181)	(492)	-	-
Amount relating to insurance claim	-	(1,042)	-	-
Non deductible expenses	314	1,825	-	28
Revaluation of biological assets	(102)	(255)	-	-
Sundry items	-	46	-	-
Under / (over) provided in prior years	(405)	(90)	(28)	-
Income tax expense / (benefit)	(12,645)	2,330	8,586	8,565

(c) Imputation credit account

The closing balance of the imputation credit account on an accruals basis for the Ross Group Holdings consolidated tax group was \$4,359,000 (2012: \$3,714,000).

9 Financial instruments summary

	Consolidated		Parent	
	Derivatives used for hedging \$'000	Loans and receivables \$'000	Derivatives used for hedging \$'000	Loans and receivables \$'000
Assets as per balance sheet				
At 28 April 2013				
Derivative financial instruments	2,450	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	67,258	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,395	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-	-	319,667
	2,450	70,653	-	319,667
At 29 April 2012				
Derivative financial instruments	1,205	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	59,996	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,639	-	525
Other non-current assets	-	-	-	296,788
	1,205	64,635	-	297,313
	Consolidated		Parent	
	Derivatives used for hedging \$'000	Measured at amortised cost \$'000	Derivatives used for hedging \$'000	Measured at amortised cost \$'000
Liabilities as per balance sheet				
At 28 April 2013				
Derivative financial instruments	10,190	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	48,045	-	1,343
Interest bearing liabilities	-	372,313	-	-
	10,190	420,358	-	1,343
At 29 April 2012				
Derivative financial instruments	12,466	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	48,654	-	1,316
Interest bearing liabilities	-	375,960	-	-
	12,466	424,614	-	1,316

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	3,395	4,639	-	525
	<u>3,395</u>	<u>4,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>525</u>

Fair value

The carrying amount for cash and cash equivalents equals the fair value.

11 Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	67,088	59,575	-	-
Other debtors	762	852	-	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	(592)	(431)	-	-
Prepayments	4,135	5,315	-	-
	<u>71,393</u>	<u>65,311</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Included within prepayments are \$2,016,000 (2012: \$1,602,711) of spare parts.

(a) Bad and doubtful trade receivables

The Group has recognised an expense of \$693,000 (2012: \$75,000) in respect of bad and doubtful trade receivables during the year ended 28 April 2013. The expense has been included in 'Other Expenses' in the income statement.

As at 28 April 2013 trade receivables of \$4,084,000 (2012: \$2,011,000) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers where there is no recent history of default or for which terms have subsequently been renegotiated.

(b) Fair value

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

12 Inventories

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Raw materials	12,753	21,053	-	-
Finished goods	35,557	35,759	-	-
	<u>48,310</u>	<u>56,812</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The cost of inventories written down to net realisable value recognised as an expense and included in 'other expenses' amounted to \$4,418,000 (2012: \$855,000).

13 Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated	Capital work in progress \$'000	Freehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 May 2011						
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year ending 29 April 2012						
Opening net book amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	14,916	40,273	78,721	83,477	222	217,609
Additions	34,555	-	-	-	-	34,555
Transfers of work in progress	(26,977)	-	7,587	19,199	191	-
Disposals	-	(284)	(1,327)	(20)	(12)	(1,643)
Depreciation write back on disposals	-	-	29	1	2	32
Depreciation charge	-	-	(3,382)	(11,339)	(109)	(14,830)
Closing net book amount	22,494	39,989	81,628	91,318	294	235,723
At 29 April 2012						
Cost	22,494	39,989	84,981	102,656	401	250,521
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(3,353)	(11,338)	(107)	(14,798)
Net book amount	22,494	39,989	81,628	91,318	294	235,723
Year ending 28 April 2013						
Opening net book amount	22,494	39,989	81,628	91,318	294	235,723
Additions	25,430	-	-	-	-	25,430
Transfer of work in progress	(34,793)	-	10,736	23,908	149	-
Disposals	-	(1,785)	-	(496)	(12)	(2,293)
Depreciation write back on disposals	-	-	-	167	6	173
Depreciation charge	-	-	(3,750)	(12,830)	(101)	(16,681)
Impairment	-	-	(12,737)	(7,932)	-	(20,669)
Reclassifications	-	-	(99)	99	-	-
Reclassification to held for sale	-	(22,688)	(37,213)	(6,987)	-	(66,888)
Closing net book amount	13,131	15,516	38,565	87,247	336	154,795
At 28 April 2013						
Cost	13,131	15,516	41,876	111,764	538	182,825
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(3,311)	(24,517)	(202)	(28,030)
Net book amount	13,131	15,516	38,565	87,247	336	154,795

(a) Security

Security is held by Westpac (as agent) over all assets held by the Group.

(b) Parent

The parent holds no property, plant and equipment.

(c) Capitalised Interest

During the year, the group has capitalised borrowing costs of \$762,000 (2012: nil) on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs were capitalised at the weighted average rate of the group's general borrowings of 9.2%.

13 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(d) Assets held for sale

The group has reclassified three asset groups as held for sale. The asset groups include land, buildings and plant. The asset groups have been offered for sale with all completion dates expected to be by July 2013. Two of these asset groups will also be leased back by the Group.

The assets were reclassified as held for sale at fair value less costs to sell resulting in an impairment of \$15,159,000. This expense has been included in 'other expenses'.

14 Derivative financial instruments

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	2,450	1,205	-	-
Total current derivative financial instrument assets	2,450	1,205	-	-
Total derivative financial instrument assets	2,450	1,205	-	-
Current liabilities				
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	2,430	1,844	-	-
Total current derivative financial instrument liabilities	2,430	1,844	-	-
Non-current liabilities				
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	7,760	10,622	-	-
Total non-current derivative financial instrument liabilities	7,760	10,622	-	-
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	10,190	12,466	-	-
Net derivative financial instruments	(7,740)	(11,261)	-	-

Instruments used by the Group

The Group is party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policies.

(i) Interest rate swap contracts

Bank loans of the Group currently bear an average variable interest rate of 6.9% (2012: 6.9%). It is policy and also a banking facility requirement to protect part of the loans from exposure to increasing interest rates. Accordingly, the Group has entered into interest rate swap contracts under which it pays a portion of its interest at fixed rates.

Swaps currently in place cover approximately 75% (2012: 75%) of the senior debt facilities outstanding and are timed to expire as each loan repayment falls due. The average fixed interest rate during the year was 4.6% (2012: 4.6%).

The contracts require settlement of net interest receivable or payable quarterly. The settlement dates coincide with the dates on which interest is payable on the underlying debt. The contracts are settled on a net basis.

The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments at fair value is deferred in the hedging reserve.

14 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Forward exchange contracts - cash flow hedges

The Group operations are primarily domestic but also involve international purchases and exports. In order to protect against exchange rate movements, the Group has entered into forward exchange contracts to purchase United States, Australian dollars and Euros and to sell Australian dollars and Japanese yen.

These contracts are hedging highly probable forecasted purchases and sales for future financial years. The contracts are timed to mature when payments for major purchases including grain shipments are scheduled to be made and when sales receipts are expected to be received.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in equity reserves. When the cash flows occur, the related amount in equity is released to profit in conjunction with the cash flow.

Group

During the period ended 28 April 2013, all hedges were fully effective.

Parent entity

No foreign exchange contracts are held.

15 Biological assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 28 April 2013				
Poultry	28,864	27,790	-	-
	<u>28,864</u>	<u>27,790</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The biological assets have been split as follows on the face of the balance sheet:

Current biological assets	15,651	15,725	-	-
Non-current biological assets	13,213	12,065	-	-
Total biological assets	<u>28,864</u>	<u>27,790</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The biological assets have been valued in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2(i).

16 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Related party receivable (note 28)	-	-	319,667	296,788
Other receivables	-	109	-	-
Other non current assets	1,434	1,041	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries (note 18)	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,434</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>319,667</u>	<u>296,788</u>

17 Intangible assets

Consolidated	Other intangible assets \$'000	Goodwill \$'000	Customer Relationships	Trademarks \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 May 2011						
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period ending 29 April 2012						
Opening net book amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	1,614	254,578	56,900	33,500	1,374	347,966
Additions	-	928	-	-	2,064	2,992
Amortisation charge	(408)	-	(2,276)	-	(571)	(3,255)
Closing net book amount	1,206	255,506	54,624	33,500	2,867	347,703
At 29 April 2012						
Cost	1,614	255,506	56,900	33,500	3,438	350,958
Accumulated amortisation	(408)	-	(2,276)	-	(571)	(3,255)
Net book amount	1,206	255,506	54,624	33,500	2,867	347,703
Consolidated						
Period ending 28 April 2013						
Opening net book amount	1,206	255,506	54,624	33,500	2,867	347,703
Additions	55	-	-	-	1,497	1,552
Disposals	-	(928)	-	-	(2)	(930)
Amortisation charge	(537)	-	(2,276)	-	(1,270)	(4,083)
Closing net book amount	724	254,578	52,348	33,500	3,092	344,242
At 28 April 2013						
Cost	1,669	254,578	56,900	33,500	4,933	351,580
Accumulated amortisation	(945)	-	(4,552)	-	(1,841)	(7,338)
Net book amount	724	254,578	52,348	33,500	3,092	344,242

(a) Amortisations

Amortisation expense of \$4,083,000 (2012: \$3,255,000) has been included in other expenses in the income statement.

(b) Acquisition of subsidiary

The goodwill relates to the purchase of NZ Poultry Enterprises Limited on 2 May 2011.

(c) Additions

The goodwill relates to net asset acquisitions.

(d) Parent

The parent company has no intangible assets (2012: nil).

17 Intangible assets (continued)

(e) Impairment tests for goodwill and trademarks

Management have undertaken an impairment review and have concluded that the goodwill and trademarks are not impaired based on the current and future expected trading performance of the group.

The recoverable amounts of goodwill and trademarks have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial projections approved by management covering a five year period. Cash flows beyond the five year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates of 3%.

The key assumptions used for the value-in-use calculations in 2013 are as follows:

Growth rate	3%
Discount rate	10.8%

Management believe that any reasonable change in the key assumptions used in the calculation would not cause the carrying amount of goodwill to exceed its recoverable amount.

18 Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the purchase accounting method and are carried at cost by the Parent entity. The Parent holds 100% of the shares in Ross Group Enterprises Limited.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2(b).

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Equity Holding	
			2013	2012
Ross Group Enterprises Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100%	100%
NZ Poultry Enterprises Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100%	100%
NZ Poultry Finance Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100%	100%
NZ Poultry Holdings Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100%	100%
Tegel Foods Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100%	100%
Tegel International Services Limited	New Zealand	Ordinary	100%	0%
Tegel Japan Kabushiki Kasisha	Japan	Ordinary	100%	95%

19 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	37,741	39,299	949	1,316
Amounts due to related parties	394	-	394	-
Accruals and other payables	9,910	9,355	-	-
Employee benefits	12,155	11,933	-	-
	<u>60,200</u>	<u>60,587</u>	<u>1,343</u>	<u>1,316</u>

Due to the nature of the trade and other payables their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

20 Deferred tax liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Doubtful debts	(166)	(121)	-	-
Employee benefits	(2,855)	(2,875)	-	-
Inventory	2,790	2,703	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	13,224	24,815	-	-
Cashflow hedge reserve	(2,167)	(3,174)	-	-
Customer relationships	14,657	15,295	-	-
Other provisions	(1,525)	(402)	-	-
Net deferred tax	<u>23,958</u>	<u>36,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Movements:				
Opening balance	36,241	-	-	-
Charged to the income statement	(13,386)	(1,552)	-	-
Cashflow hedge reserve	1,007	(1,421)	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	39,186	-	-
Other	96	28	-	-
Closing balance	<u>23,958</u>	<u>36,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

21 Non-current interest bearing liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Secured				
Bank borrowings	318,450	326,158	-	-
Mezzanine debt facility	53,863	49,802	-	-
Loan arrangement fee	(11,102)	(14,689)	-	-
Total secured non-current interest bearing borrowings	361,211	361,271	-	-

The loans of the group incur interest at rates from 6.7% to 15% (2012 6.7% to 15%), maturing from three to four years and are secured over the assets of the Group.

Financing arrangements

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bank loan facilities				
Working capital facilities	20,000	20,000	-	-
Unused at balance date	5,500	11,500	-	-

The working capital facility is linked in with the senior debt facility (within Bank borrowings above) which expires in three years.

22 Provisions and other liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current				
Payables	182	-	-	-
Provisions for plant closures and relocations	3,257	-	-	-
	3,439	-	-	-
Non-current				
Term payables	-	968	-	-
Other non current accruals	-	2,107	-	-
	-	3,075	-	-

23 Issued capital

	Number on issue		Value	
	2013 '000	2012 '000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Consolidated and Parent				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	11,455	11,450	11,455	11,450
Redeemable Shares	254,153	254,057	254,153	254,057
	265,608	265,508	265,608	265,508

(c) Ordinary shares

As at 28 April 2013, ordinary shares comprised 11,454,767 (2012: 11,450,455) authorised issued and fully paid shares in Ross Group Holdings Limited. Each share carries one voting right.

On 16 May 2011 Ross Group Holdings issued 1,000 shares (M class) to senior members of the Group's management team for \$1 per share, which was paid by the senior management. It is an equity settled share based payment scheme. Upon a share sale, listing or trade sale of the Ross Group (an exit event), the M class shares may be entitled to a higher proportion of rights and distributions based on specified performance return criteria for the investors in the Group. Rights attached to M class shares lapse if an employee leaves employment of the Group.

The total fair value of M class shares of \$477,000 was derived using a recognised pricing framework that takes into account an expected price volatility of 28% based on comparative equity volatility of comparative listed entities and expected lapsing and marketability restrictions. This amount is expected to be expensed over 5 years.

(d) Redeemable shares

As at 28 April 2013, redeemable shares comprised 254,152,851 (2012: 254,057,163) authorised issued and fully paid shares in Ross Group Holdings Limited. These shares carry no rights as regards dividends or voting.

24 Reserves and retained earnings

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Reserves				
Hedge reserve	(5,611)	(8,068)	-	-
	(5,611)	(8,068)	-	-

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

Hedging reserve - foreign exchange and interest rates swaps

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on cash flow hedge instruments, as described in note 2(j). Hedged gains or losses are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the income or expense associated with the underlying transaction occurs.

(c) Retained earnings

Movements in retained earnings are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Opening balance	10,474	-	21,924	-
Net (loss) / profit for the year	(12,107)	6,020	22,178	21,924
Gain on hedging instruments	95	4,454	-	-
Closing balance	(1,538)	10,474	44,102	21,924

25 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Group.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
PricewaterhouseCoopers auditor of the group and parent				
Audit fees for the audit of the financial statements	180	165	-	-
Tax fees, compliance and tax advice	245	130	123	33
Other services	79	-	74	-
Total remuneration for services	504	295	197	33

Other services includes fees relating to technical accounting services and treasury advisory services.

26 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings	-	1,600	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	6,195	10,199	-	-
	6,195	11,799	-	-

(b) Lease commitments: as lessee

Operating leases

The Group leases premises, plant and equipment. Operating leases held over properties give the Group the right to renew the lease subject to a redetermination of the lease rental by the lessor.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:				
Within one year	12,708	10,597	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	31,374	25,076	-	-
Later than five years	25,301	20,323	-	-
	69,383	55,996	-	-

(c) Other commitments for expenditure

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Raw material purchasing commitments are as follows:				
Within one year	49,386	46,688	-	-
	49,386	46,688	-	-

(d) Letters of credit / guarantees

Letters of credit are issued and as at reporting date amount to nil (2012: \$2,800,800) and guarantees are given at reporting date amounting to \$636,000 (2012: \$636,000).

27 Contingencies

As at 28 April 2013 the Group and Parent had no contingent liabilities or assets (2012: nil).

28 Related party transactions

(a) Parent entities

The ultimate Parent entity within the Group is Ross Group Holdings Limited (incorporated in New Zealand) of which 87.3% of the ordinary shares are owned by Claris Investments Pte. Limited.

(b) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the company at any time during the financial year were: Timothy Chrisp, Ryan Shelswell, Andrew Stevens, Brett Sutton, and Kok Yew Tang.

(c) Key management and personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprising short-term benefits for the year to 28 April 2013 is \$2,633,000 (2012: \$2,548,000). The key management personnel are the management who have the greatest authority for the strategic direction and operational management of the Company.

(d) Subsidiaries

The Group is controlled by Ross Group Holdings Limited. The Company has seven wholly owned subsidiary companies, Ross Group Enterprises Limited, NZ Poultry Enterprises Limited, NZ Poultry Finance Limited, NZ Poultry Holdings Limited, Tegel Foods Limited, Tegel International Services Limited and Tegel Japan Kabushiki Kasisha.

(e) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are priced on an arms length basis. The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Transactions:</i>				
Management fee from Ross Group Enterprises Limited	-	-	3,829	4,078
Interest received from Ross Group Enterprises Limited	-	-	28,123	26,903
	-	-	31,952	30,981
<i>Balances with related parties:</i>				
Current payable to Affinity Equity Partners	(394)	(188)	(394)	(188)
Receivable from Ross Group Enterprises Limited	-	-	319,667	296,788
	(394)	(188)	319,273	296,600

Affinity Equity Partners owns Claris Investments Pte. Limited and as such is considered a related party. During the year various expenses including travel and legal costs were incurred by Affinity Equity Partners on behalf of Ross Group Holdings Limited. These have been on charged to the group.

The receivable from Ross Group Enterprises Limited is interest bearing and repayable on demand.

29 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(Loss) / profit for the year	(12,107)	6,020	22,178	21,924
Adjusted for				
Depreciation expense	16,681	14,831	-	-
Amortisation expense	4,083	3,256	-	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	20,669	-	-	-
Disposal of intangibles	930	-	-	-
Movement in derivatives	659	5,649	-	-
Amortised finance costs	3,587	3,587	-	-
Capitalised Interest	2,602	1,260	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in biological assets	(364)	(911)	-	-
Impact of changes in working capital items				
(Increase) / decrease in debtors and prepayments	(6,082)	(65,311)	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in creditors and provisions	(386)	60,587	27	1,316
Increase / (decrease) in inventories	8,501	(56,812)	-	-
Increase in other current liabilities	3,439	-	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in current derivatives	(659)	639	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(12,283)	36,241	-	-
(Increase) / decrease in current tax assets	1,221	(1,221)	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in current tax liabilities	4,314	-	49	8,565
(Increase) / decrease in biological assets	74	(15,725)	-	-
Less:				
Net asset movements due to acquisition of a subsidiary	-	21,888	-	-
Proceeds from insurance classified as investing	-	(4,878)	-	-
Loss / (surplus) on disposal of assets	(1,052)	(532)	-	-
Less amounts not involving cash flows	(3,419)	(855)	-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	30,408	7,713	22,254	31,805

30 Subsequent events

On 17 June 2013 the Group completed the sale of certain properties, plant and equipment that was classified as held for sale. (Refer note 13)

There have been no other events subsequent to balance date that would effect the presentation of these financial statements.