

**AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas**

**Consolidated financial statements for  
the year 2010**

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## **Parent company details**

### **AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas**

Entity's code: 147732969  
Telephone: +370 45 505 503  
Telefax: +370 45 505 520  
Address: P. Puzino 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys

### **Board**

Remigijus Juodviršis, Chairman  
Artūras Bučas  
Gvidas Drobužas  
Irma Abromavičienė  
Vilius Gražys

### **Management**

Dalius Gesevičius, Managing Director

### **Auditor**

KPMG Baltics, UAB

### **Banks**

AB DnB NORD Bankas  
AB SEB Bankas  
AS UniCredit Bank Lithuania Branch  
Nordea Bank Finland Plc Lithuania Branch  
Swedbank, AB  
Šiaulių Bankas, AB



**KPMG Baltics, UAB**  
Upės St. 21  
LT-08128, Vilnius  
Lithuania

Phone: +370 5 2102600  
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## **Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas**

### **Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 5-38.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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




*Opinion*

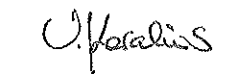
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2010, and of their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

**Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements**

Furthermore, we have read the consolidated annual report for the year ended 31 December 2010 set out on pages 39-64 of the consolidated financial statements and have not identified any material inconsistencies between the financial information included in the consolidated annual report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010.

On behalf of KPMG Baltics, UAB

  
Domantas Dabulis  
Partner pp  
Certified Auditor

  
Vilmantas Karalius  
Certified Auditor

Vilnius, Republic of Lithuania  
6 April 2011

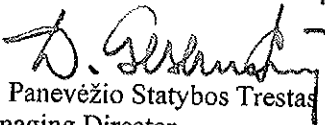
## Confirmation of the Company's responsible employees

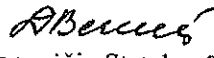
To: Securities Commission of the Republic of Lithuania  
Konstitucijos 23, LT-08105 Vilnius

Vilnius Stock Exchange  
Konstitucijos 7, 15 fl., LT-08105 Vilnius

This confirmation of responsible employees concerning the audited consolidated financial statements and the consolidated annual report of AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "the Group") for the year 2010 is presented in accordance with the regulations for preparation and presentation of periodical additional information as adopted by the Law on the Securities on 18 January 2007 and by the decision of the Securities Commission of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1K-3 dated 23 February 2007.

We confirm that, as to our knowledge, the presented consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the consolidated assets, the consolidated liabilities, the consolidated financial position and the consolidated result of the Group. The consolidated annual report fairly states the review of business development and activities, the Group's position and the description of main risks and uncertainties.

  
AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas  
Managing Director  
Dalius Gesevičius

  
AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas  
Finance Director  
Dalė Bernotaitienė

Entity's code: 147732969  
Address: P. Puzino 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys

Approved on  
Minutes No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 31 December

In Lit

	Note	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>			<b>(Restated)</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	26,981,910	32,412,105
Intangible assets	14	144,049	234,725
Other investments and long-term receivables	15	10,109,516	6,247,855
Deferred tax asset	12	1,942,153	1,349,637
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>39,177,628</b>	<b>40,244,322</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	16	38,006,600	53,811,431
Trade debtors	17	37,760,979	54,467,327
Prepayments	18	3,524,674	6,189,074
Other assets	18	31,145,798	2,222,936
Cash and cash equivalents	19	49,159,690	56,139,567
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>159,597,741</b>	<b>172,830,335</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>198,775,369</b>	<b>213,074,657</b>

The notes on pages 10-38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Managing Director

Dalius Gesevičius



Entity's code: 147732969  
Address: P. Puzino 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys

Approved on  
Minutes No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

as at 31 December

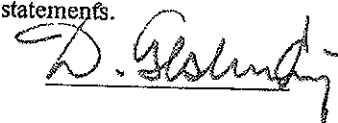
In Litas

	Note	2010	2009
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			<b>(Restated)</b>
Share capital			
Reserves	20	16,350,000	16,350,000
Retained earnings	20	12,239,080	13,275,592
		<u>85,449,807</u>	<u>70,344,224</u>
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		114,038,887	99,969,816
Non-controlling interest		4,820,707	(670,604)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b><u>118,859,594</u></b>	<b><u>99,299,212</u></b>
Loans and borrowings	22	16,645,051	6,988,316
Provision	23	1,710,734	2,248,495
Deferred tax liabilities	12	1,732,022	1,849,184
Other liabilities		405,758	428,756
Subsidies and grants		52,913	60,563
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b><u>20,546,478</u></b>	<b><u>11,575,314</u></b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Loans and borrowings	22	2,396,801	40,697,653
Trade payables		22,310,164	22,254,571
Prepayments received		16,995,547	18,201,667
Income tax payable	12	135,017	127,923
Other liabilities	24	17,531,768	20,918,317
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>59,369,297</u></b>	<b><u>102,200,131</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>79,915,775</u></b>	<b><u>113,775,445</u></b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>198,775,369</u></b>	<b><u>213,074,657</u></b>

The notes on pages 10-38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director

Dalius Gesevičius





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Address: P. Puzino 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys

Approved on \_\_\_\_\_  
Minutes No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December

In Litas

	Note	2010	2009
			<b>(Restated)</b>
Revenue	5	200,529,424	184,685,381
Cost of sales	6	(171,034,629)	(154,896,185)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>29,494,795</b>	<b>29,789,196</b>
Other income	10	445,366	360,224
Sales expenses	7	(597,620)	(477,691)
Administrative expenses	8	(21,213,621)	(40,243,233)
Other expenses	10	(909,414)	(859,925)
<b>Result from operating activities</b>		<b>7,219,506</b>	<b>(11,431,429)</b>
Finance income	11	13,426,270	4,292,795
Finance expenses	11	(1,581,347)	(5,350,675)
<b>Result before income tax</b>		<b>19,064,429</b>	<b>(12,489,309)</b>
Income tax expense	12	(1,199,531)	(2,989,765)
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>		<b>17,864,898</b>	<b>(15,479,074)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Effect of change in currency exchange rate		(436,916)	189,802
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>17,427,982</b>	<b>(15,289,272)</b>
<b>Net profit (loss) attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		15,363,726	(9,976,207)
Non-controlling interest		2,501,172	(5,502,867)
		<b>17,864,898</b>	<b>(15,479,074)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		14,987,916	(9,847,511)
Non-controlling interest		2,440,066	(5,441,761)
		<b>17,427,982</b>	<b>(15,289,272)</b>
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	21	0.94	(0.61)

The notes on pages 10-38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director

Dalius Gesevičius



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Approved on  
Minutes No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity

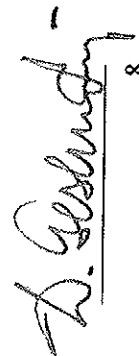
In Litas

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Revaluation reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings (restated)	Parent's interest	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
<b>Equity as at 1 January 2009</b>	16,350,000	2,003,361	10,452,776	681,774	81,699,571	111,187,482	4,545,502	115,732,984
Net profit (loss)					(9,976,207)	(9,976,207)	(5,502,867)	(15,479,074)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>								
Effect of change in currency exchange rate				128,696		128,696	61,106	189,802
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>				128,696	(9,976,207)	(9,847,511)	(5,441,761)	(15,289,272)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			(7,635)		7,635	0	0	0
Change in revaluation reserve					(225,655)	(225,655)	225,655	0
Covered negative non controlling interest					(16,620)	0		
Reserves allocated		16,620			(1,144,500)	(1,144,500)		(1,144,500)
<b>Dividends</b>								
<b>Equity as at 31 December 2009</b>	16,350,000	2,019,981	10,445,141	810,470	70,344,224	99,969,816	(670,604)	99,299,212
Net profit (loss)					15,363,726	15,363,726	2,501,172	17,864,898
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>								
Effect of change in currency exchange rate				(375,810)		(375,810)	(61,106)	(436,916)
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>				(375,810)		(375,810)	(61,106)	(436,916)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			(660,933)			14,987,916	2,440,066	17,427,982
Change in revaluation reserve					660,933	0		0
Recognition of negative non controlling interest					225,655	225,655	(225,655)	0
Increase in authorized capital by non-controlling interest								
Reserves allocated		231			(231)	0	3,276,900	3,276,900
<b>Dividends</b>								
					(1,144,500)	(1,144,500)	0	(1,144,500)
<b>Equity as at 31 December 2010</b>	16,350,000	2,020,212	9,784,208	434,660	85,449,807	114,038,887	4,820,707	118,859,594

The notes on pages 10-38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director

Dalius Gesevičius



Entity's code: 147732969  
Address: P. Puzino 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys

Approved on  
Minutes No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidated statement of cash flows

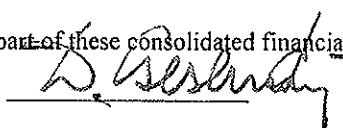
for the year ended 31 December

In Litas

	Note	2010	2009
			<b>(Restated)</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Net profit (loss)		17,864,898	(15,479,074)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization (including impairment)		6,608,350	7,519,689
Write down to net realizable value of inventories and impairment of receivables		(11,206,510)	15,081,036
Result from ceased control over the subsidiary companies		(10,005,556)	0
Income tax expense		1,199,531	2,989,765
Other non-cash items		(1,234,855)	(66,577)
		3,225,858	10,044,839
Change in inventories		8,681,574	3,655,428
Change in trade receivables		17,230,413	46,741,780
Change in prepayments		2,664,400	(209,989)
Change in other assets		(4,067,896)	871,969
Change in trade payables		197,538	(37,632,343)
Change in prepayments received		(1,206,120)	9,724,184
Change in provisions and other liabilities		(483,285)	(10,135,545)
		26,242,482	23,060,323
Income tax paid		(2,226,048)	(8,613,038)
Elimination of results from financial activities (paid interest)		1,506,243	4,966,098
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>25,522,677</b>	<b>19,413,383</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,043,964)	(704,461)
Transfer of property, plant and equipment		267,120	213,967
Change in term deposits		(27,664,001)	3,106,040
Loans granted		(10,013)	(6,176,069)
Loans recovered		1,670	0
Interest and dividends received		981,316	3,240,863
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(27,467,872)</b>	<b>(319,660)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Shares issued		0	0
Dividends paid		(1,129,270)	(1,127,430)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		733,425	13,644,480
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(0)	(23,615,540)
Payments of leasing (finance lease)		(3,132,594)	(4,032,974)
Interest paid		(1,506,243)	(4,966,098)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>(5,034,682)</b>	<b>(20,097,562)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(6,979,877)</b>	<b>(1,003,839)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		56,139,567	57,143,406
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>49,159,690</b>	<b>56,139,567</b>

The notes on pages 10-38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director Dalius Gesevičius



## Notes

### 1. Reporting entity

AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas (hereinafter “the Company”) was established in 1957. The entity’s code is 147732969 and it is registered at P. Puzino 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys. These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter the “Group”). The Group primarily is involved in the construction of buildings, constructions, other facilities and networks, as well as real estate development in Lithuania and abroad.

The main shareholders of the Group are:

- AB Panevėžio Keliai (49.78%),
- Bank of New York as custodian or trustee (6.36%),
- Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (6.22%).

Financial information about the subsidiaries is as follows:

(in Litas)	Nature of activities	Net equity as at 31/12/2010	Net profit (loss) for the year 2010
UAB PST Investicijos (consolidated)	Development of real estate	16,280,597	7,960,763
UAB Vekada	Constructions: electricity	4,667,572	(427,744)
UAB Metalo Meistrai	Constructions	1,406,738	250,008
UAB Skydmedis	Constructions: wood houses	1,066,259	222,479
UAB Alinta	Constructions: conditioning	77,679	(141,715)
TŪB Vilniaus Papėdė	Real estate development	10,236	(211)
Kingsbud Sp. Z. o. o.	Intermediary services	(30,315)	(34,661)
SIA PS Trests	Constructions	(810,003)	(3,844)
OOO Baltlitstroj	Constructions	(1,991,141)	(105,472)

Change in subsidiaries:

	2010	2009
UAB PST Investicijos (consolidated)	68%	67%
UAB Vekada	96%	96%
UAB Metalo Meistrai	100%	100%
UAB Skydmedis	100%	100%
UAB Alinta	100%	100%
TŪB Vilniaus Papėdė	69%	69%
Kingsbud Sp. Z. o. o.	100%	0%
SIA PS Trests	100%	100%
OOO Baltlitstroj	100%	100%

## 1. Reporting entity (continued)

The Company's subsidiary UAB PST Investicijos has the following subsidiaries:

	2010	2009
UAB Ateities Projektai	100%	100%
OOO Baltevro market	100%	100%
UAB Kauno Erdvė	100%	100%
UAB Šeškinės Projektai	100%	0%
UAB Sakališkės	100%	100%
UAB Verkių Projektas	100%	100%
UAB Smiltynų Kalvos	0%	100%
UAB Gėlužės Projektai	0%	100%

In 2010 the subsidiary UAB PST Investicijos established a subsidiary UAB Šeškinės Projektai with the share capital of 10,000 Lit. As at 31 December 2010, it was fully paid.

In 2010, the court's order to initiate bankruptcy proceedings in respect of the subsidiary UAB Smiltynų Kalvos came into force and control over the company was transferred to the bankruptcy administrator appointed by the court. Furthermore, according to the agreement on purchase/sale of shares of 30 June 2010, the Company sold the investment into the subsidiary UAB Gėlužės Projektai for a consideration of 1 Lit. Result from lost control over the companies is booked under the finance income and expenses (see Note 11).

In 2010, according to the decision of the annual general shareholders' meeting of UAB PST Investicijos, the company's share capital was increased by 12,136,600 Lit. AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas acquired 88,597 of ordinary registered shares for the amount of 8,859,700 Lit by setting off receivables from UAB PST Investicijos, paid to AB DnB NORD Bankas on behalf of PST Investicijos according to the surety agreement.

The shareholders of the Group have a statutory right to either approve these consolidated financial statements or not approve them and require the Management to prepare a new set of consolidated financial statements.

## 2. Basis of preparation

### Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter IFRSs).

### Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for revalued land and buildings.

### Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Lit, which is the Parent Company's and Group's functional currency.

### **Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 5 – Construction contract revenue;
- Note 12 – Utilization of tax losses;
- Note 13 – Fair value of land and buildings, useful lives;
- Note 16 – Impairment of inventories;
- Note 17 – Impairment of trade receivables;
- Note 23 – Provision for warranty repairs.

### **3. Significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except for correction of errors described in Note 29.

#### **Basis of consolidation**

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. Control exists when the Parent Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Intra-group income and expenses, amounts receivable and payable and any unrealized results are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

### **Foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Currency exchange gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Effect of change in currency exchange rate is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

### **Non-derivative financial instruments**

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, trade payables and other liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus (except for instruments, the change of fair value of which is stated in statement of comprehensive income) any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Financial instruments are recognized on the day of the transaction. Financial assets are derecognized if the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized if the obligations of the Company specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets and are not quoted in an active market. They are included into current assets except for maturities greater than 12 months. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any. Short-term receivables are not discounted.

Loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities, including trade payables are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method basis. Short-term liabilities are not discounted.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income and expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

### **Derivative financial instruments**

The Group has no derivative financial instruments.

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Items of property, plant and equipment except for land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent to initial recognition, buildings, if their fair value can be reliably estimated, are measured at their revalued value which is their fair value as at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accrued depreciation and subsequent accrued impairment losses. Gain on revaluation is directly recognized in equity revaluation reserve, whereas loss from revaluation decreases the previously recognized gain on revaluation, and the remaining loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of the Group's self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Borrowing costs related to qualifying assets are capitalized only for the newly acquired assets.

The fair value of land and buildings is based on market values. More detailed comments concerning the fair value of land and buildings are stated in Note 13.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives are disclosed in Note 13. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

### **Intangible assets**

Goodwill (negative goodwill) arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquirees. When the excess is negative (negative goodwill), it is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.



### **Intangible assets (continued)**

Software and other intangible assets, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are disclosed in Note 14.

### **Leased assets**

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. All other leases are treated as operating leases and leased assets are not capitalized.

### **Inventories**

Capitalized costs related to the real estate development are stated at cost less write down to net realisable value (NRV).

Other inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

### **Accrued receivables/deferred income in accordance to the stage of completion**

Accrued receivables in accordance to the stage of completion represent the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work performed to date. It is measured at cost plus profit recognized to date less progress billings and recognized losses. Cost includes all expenditure related directly to specific projects and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads incurred in the Group's contract activities based on normal operating capacity.

Accrued receivables in accordance to the stage of completion are presented as part of trade receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position. If payments received from customers exceed the income recognized, then the difference is presented as deferred income in accordance to the stage of completion in the consolidated statement of financial position.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. For that purpose, the asset's recoverable amount is measured.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

### **Dividends**

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

### **Provisions**

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying construction services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

### **Employee benefits**

The Group does not have any adopted defined contribution and benefit plans and has no share based payment schemes. Post employment obligations to employees retired on pension are borne by the State.

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as a current expense in the period when employees render the services. These include salaries and wages, social security contributions, bonuses, paid holidays and other benefits. There are no long-term employee benefits.

## **Revenue**

Construction contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and expenses are recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An expected loss on a contract is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

## **Finance income and expenses**

Finance income comprises interest income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Finance expenses comprise interest expense. Interest expenses are recognized using effective interest rate method. All borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

## **Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

## **Earnings per share**

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

## **Segments**

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the managing director to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the managing director include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

## **Segments (continued)**

Information about geographical segments is not provided in the consolidated financial statements, as the Company performs its activity in Lithuania, which accounts for more than 90% of sales revenue and assets.

## **Effect of application of effective new standards, changes of effective standards and new interpretations on the consolidated financial statements**

A number of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and their interpretations has been issued, which will become mandatory for the Group's consolidated financial statements in accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The Group has decided not to apply the amendments and new standards and interpretations early. Below is the estimate of the Group's management regarding the potential effect of the new and revised standards and interpretations upon their first-time application.

### ■ Revised IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosure*

Revised IAS 24 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The amendment exempts government-related entity from the disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with (a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and (b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity. The revised Standard requires specific disclosures to be provided if a reporting entity takes advantage of this exemption. The revised Standard also amends the definition of a related party which resulted in new relations being included in the definition, such as, associates of the controlling shareholder and entities controlled, or jointly controlled, by key management personnel.

Revised IAS 24 is not relevant to the Company's consolidated financial statements as the Company is not a government-related entity and the revised definition of a related party is not expected to result in new relations requiring disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

### ■ Amendment to IFRIC 14 *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The amendment of IFRIC 14 addresses the accounting treatment for prepayments made when there is also a minimum funding requirements (MFR). The amendment to IFRIC 14 is not relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have any defined benefit plans with minimum funding requirements.

### ■ IFRIC 19 *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*

IFRIC 19 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010. The Interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish all or part of a financial liability in a 'debt for equity swap' are consideration paid in accordance with IAS 39.41. The Group did not issue equity to extinguish any financial liability during the current period. Therefore, the Interpretation will have no impact on the comparative amounts in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2010. Further, since the Interpretation can relate only to transactions that will occur in the future, it is not possible to determine in advance the effects the application of the Interpretation will have.

**Effect of application of effective new standards, changes of effective standards and new interpretations on the consolidated financial statements (continued)**

■ *Amendment to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Classification of Rights Issues*

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010. The amendment requires that rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. The amendments to IAS 32 are not relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group has not issued such instruments at any time in the past.

**Effect of application of effective standards**

The Group's accounting principles applied are consistent with those used in the previous year. In 2009 the Group applied new/revised standards and interpretations which are mandatory for the financial periods starting on or after 1 January 2009, and which are applicable for the Group's activity:

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" is effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Standard's scope was amended and the description of the purpose was expanded. Amended IFRS 3 is not relevant for the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amended IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" is effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The amended Standard uses the term "non-controlling interest" instead of "minority interest" which is defined as "the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent". The amended Standard also changes the accounting of non-controlling interest, loss of control over a subsidiary, and distribution of profit (loss) or other comprehensive income between the controlling and non-controlling interest. Amended IAS 27 was applied for the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amended IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" is effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Amendment requires that rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. The amended IAS 32 is not relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group has not issued such instruments at any time in the past.

Amended IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" clarifies the application of existing principles that determine whether specific risks or portions of cash flows are eligible for designation in a hedging relationship. In designating a hedging relationship the risks or portions must be separately identifiable and reliably measurable; however inflation cannot be designated, except in limited circumstances. Amended IAS 39 is effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

#### 4. Financial risk management

##### Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of these risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included in other notes to these consolidated financial statements.

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

##### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

The Group controls credit risk by credit policies and procedures. The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed for creditworthiness before the standard payment terms and conditions are offered. Customers that fail to meet the benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk can be specified as follows:

(In Litās)	2010	2009
Amounts receivable after one year	10,109,516	6,247,855
Prepayments	3,524,674	6,189,074
Trade receivables	37,760,979	54,467,327
Other amounts receivable	31,145,798	2,222,936
Cash and cash equivalents	49,159,690	56,139,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,700,657</b>	<b>125,266,759</b>

##### Receivable amounts:

(in Litās)	2010	2009
Municipalities and state institutions	7,564,078	25,136,130
Other	30,196,901	29,331,197
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>37,760,979</b>	<b>54,467,327</b>

**Credit risk (continued)**

Trade receivables according to major customers:

(in Litas)	2010	%	2009	%
Client 1	11,104,430	29.4	12,485,609	22.9
Client 2	3,739,155	9.9	11,104,430	20.4
Client 3	2,528,345	6.7	5,053,444	9.3
Client 4	1,830,233	4.8	4,202,050	7.7
Client 5	1,621,504	4.3	2,805,908	5.2
Client 6	1,515,167	4.0	2,681,850	4.9
Client 7	1,326,853	3.5	1,183,743	2.2
Other clients	14,095,292	37.4	14,950,293	27.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,760,979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54,467,327</b>	<b>100</b>

Trade receivables according to geographic regions:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Domestic market (Lithuania)	29,202,241	53,445,210
Russia	6,136,912	928,385
The Euro zone countries	2,421,826	93,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,760,979</b>	<b>54,467,327</b>

Ageing of trade receivables and prepayments as at the reporting date can be specified as follows:

(in Litas)	2010	Impairment	2009	Impairment
Not overdue	28,244,195		33,831,582	
Overdue 0-30 days	1,774,862		1,413,850	
Overdue 30-90 days	5,797,841		395,298	274,677
More than 90 days	19,214,413	17,270,332	946,346	17,519,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,031,311</b>	<b>17,270,332</b>	<b>72,261,724</b>	<b>17,794,397</b>

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet individually identified. Methodology used for establishing the allowance is reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimate and actual loss experience.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Payment terms of liabilities as at 31 December 2010, including calculated interest, as to the agreements, are presented below:

In thousand Lit	Balance value	Contractual net cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Loans and lease liabilities	19,042	19,317	87	2,307	16,830	93
Trade creditors	22,310	22,310	22,310			
Other amounts payable	35,068	35,068	34,196	386	486	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,420</b>	<b>76,695</b>	<b>56,593</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>17,316</b>	<b>93</b>

Payment terms of liabilities as at 31 December 2009, including calculated interest, as to the agreements, are presented below:

In thousand Lit	Balance value	Contractual net cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Loans and lease liabilities	47,686	52,073	34,616	10,121	4,289	3,047
Trade creditors	22,255	22,255	21,800	455		
Other amounts payable	39,677	39,677	39,677			
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,618</b>	<b>114,005</b>	<b>96,093</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>3,047</b>

Interest rate applied for calculation of contractual net cash flows:

	2010	2009
Loans and lease liabilities	1.78 % – 2.73 %	1.87 % – 4.07 %

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk. The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency Lit. The Group does not use any financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risk.



**Market risk (continued)**

During the year, currency exchange rates in respect of Litas were as follows:

	December 2010	Average 2010	December 2009	Average 2009
1 EUR =	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528
1 GBP =	4.0494	4.0241	2.4052	2.4828
1 RUB =	0.0855	0.0858	0.0795	0.0783

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk can be specified as follows:

Year 2010 (Litas)	LTL	EUR	RUB	USD	Other currency
Amounts receivable after one year	10,109,516				
Capitalized costs	24,254,510				
Trade debtors	29,202,241	2,401,234	6,136,912		20,592
Prepayments	467,347	152,868	2,878,069		26,390
Other assets	28,407,891	2,453,854	274,141		9,912
Cash and cash equivalents	27,133,931	9,894,721	12,041,362	24,636	65,040
Loans and borrowings	(14,307,612)	(4,734,240)			
Trade creditors	(18,867,677)	(227,539)	(3,211,621)		(3,327)
Prepayments received	(14,054,212)	(488,655)	(2,452,680)		
Income tax payable	(7,541)		(127,476)		
Other short-term and long-term liabilities	(15,461,437)		(2,409,478)		(66,611)
<b>Total exposure</b>	<b>56,876,957</b>	<b>9,452,243</b>	<b>21,416,022</b>	<b>24,636</b>	<b>51,996</b>

Year 2009 (Litas)	LTL	EUR	RUB	USD	Other currency
Amounts receivable after one year	6,247,855				
Capitalized costs	38,454,950		8,332,355		
Trade debtors	50,569,931	2,969,011	928,385		
Prepayments	2,714,368	59,293	3,415,413		
Other assets	1,221,242	65,962	935,732		
Cash and cash equivalents	48,210,099	1,648,279	6,248,116	29,904	3,169
Loans and borrowings	(40,427,228)	(7,258,741)			
Trade creditors	(20,746,500)	(1,259,733)	(248,338)		
Prepayments received	(15,636,496)	(28,547)	(2,536,624)		
Income tax payable	(77,051)		(50,872)		
Other short-term and long-term liabilities	(20,360,629)	(852,716)	(133,728)		
<b>Total exposure</b>	<b>50,170,541</b>	<b>(4,657,192)</b>	<b>16,890,439</b>	<b>29,904</b>	<b>3,169</b>

Interest rate risk. The Group's received loans and other borrowings are subject to variable interest rates linked to EURIBOR and VILIBOR. No financial instruments are used by the Group to manage the risk. The change of annual average interest rate by 1% would have an effect on change in interest expenses by approximately 397 thousand Litas.

**Capital management**

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board monitors the return on capital and proposes the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders based on the Group's financial results and strategic plans, submits proposals regarding payment of dividends.

### Operating risk management

The main operating risks of the Group include competition with other construction and contracting companies in the operating markets of the Group, reliability of subcontractors and other business partners, management of production capacities as well as attraction of experienced and qualified employees and their maintenance. Management of the highest level of the Group controls establishment of processes and procedures that mitigate the risks.

The Group's management ensures that the Group's employees have appropriate expertise, experience and the latest knowledge to carry out the duties entrusted to them. The Group sends employees to training courses and organise internal training. The Group has internal controls in place to ensure the four-eye principle, where results of the person carrying out operation are checked by one more controller, by authorising the operation. The Group hires an external auditor for investigation of efficiency of internal processes, and audit schedules for internal audit of internal processes are being made by the internal auditor, and as to recommendations received processes are being reviewed and internal controls are being strengthened. Besides, the Group's Board and management are regularly meeting and discussing matters related to operating results of the Group, identification of operating risks as well as creation of plans for mitigation and elimination of the risks.

## 5. Operating segments

Year 2010 (in Lit)	Construction	Real estate development	Total
Revenue	199,200,499	1,328,925	200,529,424
Cost of sales	(170,475,465)	(559,164)	(171,034,629)
Other income	198,506	246,860	445,366
Operating expenses	(11,451,625)	(3,738,626)	(15,190,251)
Other expenses	(763,164)	(146,250)	(909,414)
Impairment of assets	(856,510)	830,033	(26,477)
Amortization and depreciation	(6,497,569)	(96,944)	(6,594,513)
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>9,354,672</b>	<b>(2,135,166)</b>	<b>7,219,506</b>
Financial and investing income	2,129,054	12,891,572	15,020,626
Financial and investing expenses	(514,196)	(2,661,507)	(3,175,703)
Income tax income (expenses)	(1,260,454)	60,923	(1,199,531)
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>	<b>9,709,076</b>	<b>8,155,822</b>	<b>17,864,898</b>

## 5. Operating segments (continued)

### *Segment assets*

Year 2010 (in Lit)	Construction	Real estate development	Total
Non-current assets	37,904,908	1,272,720	39,177,628
Inventories	4,977,332	33,029,268	38,006,600
Other current assets	118,817,787	2,773,354	121,591,141
<b>Total segments assets</b>	<b>161,700,027</b>	<b>37,075,342</b>	<b>198,775,369</b>

### *Segment liabilities*

Grants and subsidies	52,913	0	52,913
Financial liabilities	4,734,240	14,307,612	19,041,852
Trade accounts payable and prepayments	38,945,558	360,153	39,305,711
Other payables	20,680,710	834,589	21,515,299
<b>Total segments liabilities</b>	<b>64,413,421</b>	<b>15,502,354</b>	<b>79,915,775</b>

Year 2009 (in Lit)	Construction	Real estate	Total
Revenue	184,877,688	(192,307)	184,685,381
Cost of sales	(149,083,723)	(177,721)	(149,261,444)
Other income	224,462	135,762	360,224
Operating expenses	(27,616,905)	(3,761,743)	(31,378,648)
Other expenses	(410,468)	(98,517)	(508,985)
Impairment	553	(7,843,396)	(7,842,843)
Amortization and depreciation	(7,355,583)	(129,531)	(7,485,114)
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>636,024</b>	<b>(12,067,453)</b>	<b>(11,431,429)</b>
Financial and investing income	4,233,064	59,731	4,292,795
Financial and investing expenses	(398,433)	(4,952,242)	(5,350,675)
Income tax income (expenses)	(3,397,255)	407,490	(2,989,765)
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>	<b>1,073,400</b>	<b>(16,552,474)</b>	<b>(15,479,074)</b>

## 5. Operating segments (continued)

### *Segment assets*

Year 2009 (in Litas)	Construction	Real estate	Total
Non-current assets	38,976,801	1,267,521	40,244,322
Inventories	6,511,071	47,300,360	53,811,431
Other current assets	115,118,127	3,900,777	119,018,904
<b>Total segments assets</b>	<b>160,605,999</b>	<b>52,468,658</b>	<b>213,074,657</b>

### *Segment liabilities*

Government grants	60,563	0	60,563
Financial liabilities	7,788,659	39,897,310	47,685,969
Trade accounts payable	39,548,267	907,971	40,456,238
Other liabilities	20,275,127	4,153,048	24,428,175
<b>Total segments assets</b>	<b>67,672,616</b>	<b>44,958,329</b>	<b>112,630,945</b>

Construction contract revenue is recognized in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is determined based on the percentage of contract costs incurred in relation to total estimated contract costs, which are revised at each date of consolidated financial statements.

## 6. Cost of sales

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Sub-contractors	62,353,225	63,495,326
Raw materials and consumables	52,470,711	47,054,842
Personnel	28,036,546	25,251,820
Depreciation	4,904,377	5,532,360
Other	23,269,770	13,561,837
<b>Total cost of sales</b>	<b>171,034,629</b>	<b>154,896,185</b>

## 7. Sales expenses

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Advertising and similar expenses	138,438	208,010
Personnel	224,311	180,018
Other	234,871	89,663
<b>Total sales expenses</b>	<b>597,620</b>	<b>477,691</b>

**8. Administrative expenses**

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Personnel	10,674,591	8,390,824
Purchased services for administration purposes	3,835,015	3,711,745
Operating taxes	1,611,662	1,349,494
Depreciation	1,227,410	1,404,270
Amortization	47,668	96,027
Write-off of amounts receivable	0	4,411,600
Impairment of amounts receivable	(524,065)	7,238,193
Write down to net realizable value of inventories	(830,033)	7,842,843
Other expenses	5,171,373	5,798,237
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>21,213,621</b>	<b>40,243,233</b>

**9. Personnel expenses**

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Wages and salaries	28,711,745	30,454,471
Compulsory social security contributions	8,909,581	9,138,089
Daily and illness allowances	3,285,839	2,075,312
Change in accrued vacation reserve and bonuses	(1,971,717)	(7,520,627)
<b>Total personnel expenses</b>	<b>38,935,448</b>	<b>34,147,245</b>
Included into:		
Cost of sales	28,036,546	25,251,820
Administrative expenses	10,674,591	8,390,824
Sales expenses	224,311	180,018
Capitalized under contracts in progress	0	324,583
<b>Total personnel expenses</b>	<b>38,935,448</b>	<b>34,147,245</b>

Wages, salaries and social insurance contributions, calculated to the management including the Board for the year 2010, amounted to 3,123,729 Litas (3,689,610 Litas for the year 2009).

**10. Other income and expenses**

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Rent and other income	411,957	360,224
Gain from disposed property, plant and equipment	33,409	0
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>445,366</b>	<b>360,224</b>
Depreciation of rented premises, etc. and other expenses	(898,727)	(817,676)
Loss from disposed property, plant and equipment	(10,687)	(42,249)
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>(909,414)</b>	<b>(859,925)</b>
<b>Total other income and expenses, net</b>	<b>(464,048)</b>	<b>(499,701)</b>

## 11. Finance income and expenses

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Interest income	1,416,435	3,240,863
Foreign currency exchange gain	1,942,924	672,009
Income from ceased control over the companies (see p. 12)	10,005,556	0
Other income	61,355	379,923
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b>13,426,270</b>	<b>4,292,795</b>
Interest expenses	(1,506,243)	(4,966,098)
Foreign currency exchange loss	0	(0)
Expenses from ceased control over the companies (see p. 12)	(1,594,356)	(0)
Other expenses	(75,104)	(384,577)
<b>Total finance expenses</b>	<b>(3,175,703)</b>	<b>(5,350,675)</b>
<b>Total finance income and expenses, net</b>	<b>11,844,923</b>	<b>(1,057,880)</b>

Result from ceased control over subsidiaries UAB Smiltynų Kalvos ir UAB Gelužės Projektai could be specified as follows:

(in Litas)	Amount
UAB Smiltynų Kalvos equity at the moment of cease of control	(8,281,114)
UAB Gelužės Projektai equity at the moment of cease of control	(1,724,442)
<b>Result from ceased control</b>	<b>(10,005,556)</b>
<b>Proceeds</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Result</b>	<b></b>

## 12. Income tax

Income tax expense:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Current tax expense	1,909,209	2,538,956
Change in deferred tax	(709,678)	450,809
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>1,199,531</b>	<b>2,989,765</b>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

(in Litas)	2010		2009	
Result before income tax		19,064,429		(12,489,309)
Income tax at standard tax rate	15.0%	2,859,664	20.0%	(2,497,862)
Non-deductible expenses / Tax exempt income	16.0%	3,055,041	(51.8%)	6,468,140
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(24.7)%	(4,715,174)	3.1%	(384,037)
Effect of change in tax rate			4.8%	(596,476)
	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1,199,531</b>	<b>(23.9%)</b>	<b>2,989,765</b>

As of 1 January 2010, the Group has applied the standard tax rate of 15%.

## 12. Income tax (continued)

### Current tax payable:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Payable as at 1 January	127,923	5,554,439
Current tax for the year	1,909,209	2,538,956
Adjustment for prior year	323,933	647,566
Income tax paid	(2,226,048)	(8,613,038)
<b>Payable as at 31 December</b>	<b>135,017</b>	<b>127,923</b>

### Deferred tax:

(in Litas)	2010		2009	
	Temporary differences	Deferred tax	Temporary differences	Deferred tax
Impairment for amounts receivable	17,270,332	2,590,550	17,794,397	2,669,160
Write down to net realizable value of inventories	13,699,971	2,054,996	24,382,416	3,657,362
Vacation reserve	1,230,160	184,524	0	0
Accrued bonuses	1,499,044	224,857	1,270,040	190,506
Warranty provision	824,634	123,695	1,362,395	204,359
Tax losses	5,340,880	1,080,676	22,812,507	3,660,569
<b>Not recognized deferred tax assets</b>		<b>(4,317,145)</b>		<b>(9,032,319)</b>
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>		<b>1,942,153</b>		<b>1,349,637</b>
Revaluation of land and buildings	11,510,833	1,726,625	12,288,401	1,843,260
Other	35,890	5,397	39,493	5,924
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>		<b>1,732,022</b>		<b>1,849,184</b>
<b>Total deferred tax, net</b>		<b>210,131</b>		<b>(499,547)</b>

At 31 December 2010 a deferred tax asset related to the accumulated tax losses (except for OOO Baltevro market), precisely calculated amounts of accrued bonuses and accrued vacation reserve, impairment of trade receivables and other assets was not recognized.

### Change of deferred tax:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Net deferred tax as at 1 January 1	(499,547)	(48,738)
Recognized directly in other comprehensive income	0	0
Recognized in consolidated profit or loss	709,678	(450,809)
<b>Net deferred tax as at 31 December</b>	<b>210,131</b>	<b>(499,547)</b>

### 13. Property, plant and equipment

(in Litas)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
<b>Cost (fair value of land and buildings)</b>						
Balance at 1 January 2009	27,858,502	19,123,057	11,014,722	12,395,374	14,112	70,405,767
Additions	69,965	268,856	81,548	257,342	0	677,711
Disposals	(1,695)	(171,266)	(878,396)	(650,710)	(0)	(1,702,067)
Reclassifications	0	14,112	0	0	(14,112)	0
Balance at 1 January 2010	27,926,772	19,234,759	10,217,874	12,002,006	0	69,381,411
Additions	10,800	168,810	514,382	526,011	0	1,220,003
Disposals	0	(376,862)	(420,781)	(662,591)	0	(1,460,234)
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2010	27,937,572	19,026,707	10,311,475	11,865,426	0	69,141,180
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses</b>						
Balance at 1 January 2009	8,536,804	9,470,318	5,578,741	7,554,324	0	31,140,187
Depreciation for the year	1,092,484	2,862,394	1,629,683	1,737,727	0	7,322,288
Disposals	(1,694)	(171,258)	(733,707)	(586,510)	0	(1,493,169)
Balance at 1 January 2010	9,627,594	12,161,454	6,474,717	8,705,541	0	36,969,306
Depreciation for the year	1,095,233	2,603,257	1,451,711	1,356,954	0	6,507,155
Disposals	0	(366,736)	(341,767)	(608,688)	0	(1,317,191)
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2010	10,722,827	14,397,975	7,584,661	9,453,807	0	42,159,270
<b>Carrying amounts</b>						
At 1 January 2010	18,299,178	7,073,305	3,743,157	3,296,465	0	32,412,105
At 31 December 2010	17,214,745	4,628,732	2,726,814	2,411,619	0	26,981,910
Depreciation rates (in years)	8-40	5-15	5-6	3-6	3-6	3-6



### 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An external independent valuation company UAB Matininkai, having appropriate recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued, valued the Group's land and buildings on 31 December 2008. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. On the basis of value determined by UAB Matininkai as at 31 December 2008, revaluation reserve of 9,000,150 Litass and deferred tax liabilities related to revaluation and amounting to (1,817,345) Litass were booked. Based on the assessment of the Group's management, taking into consideration the indications of the changes of market values of real estate and the calculated depreciation of buildings during the year 2009 and 2010, the carrying amounts of land and buildings presented in the consolidated statement of financial position should not differ materially from their fair values as at 31 December 2010.

(in Litass)	2010	2009
Depreciation included into:		
Cost of sales	4,904,377	5,532,360
Administrative expenses	1,227,410	1,404,270
Other expenses	361,531	351,083
Capitalized costs	13,837	34,575
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>6,507,155</b>	<b>7,322,288</b>

Property, plant and equipment with a net carrying amount of 31,630,461 Litass as at 31 December 2010 is pledged to the banks (see Note 25). At 31 December 2010, the net carrying amount of leased non-current assets (machinery, equipment and vehicles) was 5,037,583 Litass (2009: 8,016,734 Litass).

### 14. Intangible assets

(in Litass)	Goodwill	Software	Other	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2009	1,116,482	832,891	141,083	2,090,456
Additions	0	26,750	0	26,750
Disposals	(0)	(3,580)	(118,872)	(122,452)
Balance at 1 January 2010	1,116,482	856,061	22,211	1,994,754
Additions	0	10,519	0	10,519
Disposals	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Balance at 31 December 2010	1,116,482	866,580	22,211	2,005,273
<b>Amortization/ impairment losses</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2009	995,022	553,339	55,972	1,604,333
Calculated during the year	15,789	179,838	17,563	213,190
Disposals	(0)	(3,580)	(53,914)	(57,494)
Balance at 1 January 2010	1,010,811	729,597	19,621	1,760,029
Calculated during the year	0	99,866	1,329	101,195
Disposals	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Balance at 31 December 2010	1,010,811	829,463	20,950	1,861,224
<b>Carrying amounts</b>				
<b>At 1 January 2010</b>	<b>105,671</b>	<b>126,464</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>234,725</b>
<b>At 31 December 2010</b>	<b>105,671</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>144,049</b>
Amortization rates (in years)		3	3-4	

#### 14. Intangible assets (continued)

Amortization amounting to 53,527 Litas is included under cost of sales and an amount of 47,668 Litas is included under administrative expenses.

The goodwill is related to the subsidiary UAB Alinita. The management has estimated that value in use is higher than the carrying amount therefore there is no impairment of this goodwill.

#### 15. Other investments and long-term receivables

(in Litas)	Interest rate	Maturity	2010	2009
AB Panevėžio Keliai (loan in Litas)	3 months VILIBOR+1.9%	2013/01/11	10,000,000	6,153,552
Other			109,516	94,303
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,109,516</b>	<b>6,247,855</b>

#### 16. Inventories

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Capitalized costs related to real estate development	32,541,303	46,787,305
Other inventories	5,465,297	7,024,126
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>38,006,600</b>	<b>53,811,431</b>

Capitalized costs related to real estate development are as follows:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Cost:		
Costs of acquired land and real estate	22,914,108	44,964,361
Costs of acquired land rent right	11,178,503	11,178,503
Real estate development project costs	6,297,190	11,860,439
Arrested unfinished project of UAB Smiltynų Kalvos	0	4,981,881
Reclassified from / to other inventories	4,036,262	(2,774,164)
Total cost	44,426,063	70,211,020
Write down:		
Write down to net realizable value of projects in progress	(11,884,760)	(20,802,759)
Write down of arrested unfinished project of UAB Smiltynų Kalvos	0	(2,620,956)
Total write down	(11,884,760)	(23,423,715)
<b>Total capitalized costs</b>	<b>32,541,303</b>	<b>46,787,305</b>

Change in impairment of capitalized costs:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
<b>Write down to net realizable value of capitalized costs in the beginning of the period</b>	<b>23,423,715</b>	<b>15,783,388</b>
Booked under administrative expenses	(830,033)	7,640,327
Change in relation with ceased control over subsidiaries	(10,708,922)	0
<b>Write down to net realizable value of capitalized costs as at the end of the period</b>	<b>11,884,760</b>	<b>23,423,715</b>

## 16. Inventories (continued)

Write down of capitalized expenses in relation with real estate development projects is measured taking into consideration the expected recoverable amounts of these investments, which are based on the assessment of market prices of real estate projects of companies performed by independent valuers.

Acquired land rent right is related to the real estate project developed by the subsidiary company OOO Baltevro market in Kaliningrad. Following the decision of the mayor of Kaliningrad, the land plots for the project development were provided to OOO Baltevro market, which are currently rented from the municipality until 3 August 2011. OOO Baltevro market is obliged to perform preparatory works in order to obtain the permission for construction of real estate in these land plots. At present these preparatory works are being carried out and the management expects that the permission for construction will be obtained.

Write down to net realizable value of projects in progress is recognized on the basis of the value determined by an independent valuator Newsec. Independent valuator DTZ performed a valuation of a land plot in Kaliningrad on 4 September 2008. In February 2011, the independent valuator Newsec reviewed assumptions used by the valuator DTZ and submitted a certificate of market value determination. A part of the mentioned land plot (17.25 ha) is dedicated for development of the project and it was valued using discounted cash flows for three years. The remaining part (33.49 ha) was valued using the constant price method decreasing the market price of 2008 by 30%. According to the expert opinion of the independent valuator Newsec, the value of land plots in Kaliningrad exceeded the booked value of contracts in progress.

Valuations of land plots in Lithuania have been performed in February 2010 by independent valuers Colliers International Advisors, using the Residual value method and comparative price approach:

Other inventories can be specified as follows:

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Raw materials and consumables	4,745,634	5,774,186
Work in progress and finished goods	420,596	99,926
Goods for resale	2,114,278	2,108,715
Write-down to net realizable value	(1,815,211)	(958,701)
<b>Total other inventories</b>	<b>5,465,297</b>	<b>7,024,126</b>

The change of write-down of real estate projects in progress and write-down of inventories to net realizable value amounted to 856,510 Litas during 2010 (in 2009: 202,516 Litas) was included under cost of sales.

## 17. Trade receivables

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Invoiced receivables	52,470,756	70,978,176
Accrued receivables in accordance to the stage of completion	2,560,555	1,283,548
Impairment	(17,270,332)	(17,794,397)
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>37,760,979</b>	<b>54,467,327</b>

## 17. Trade receivables (continued)

At 31 December 2010 aggregate costs incurred under construction contracts in progress and recognized profits, net of recognized losses, amounted to 71,077,483 Litass (2009: 119,581,522 Litass). Progress billings and advances received from customers under open construction contracts amounted to 74,122,422 Litass (2009: 123,585,093 Litass). Billings in excess of costs incurred and recognized profits are presented as deferred income according to the stage of completion and amounted to 3,044,939 Litass as at 31 December 2010 (2009: 4,003,571 Litass).

As at 31 December 2010 trade receivables include retentions of 6,240,445 Litass (8,309,051 Litass as at 31 December 2009) relating to construction contracts in progress.

For decrease in value of trade receivables refer to Note 4.

## 18. Prepayments and other assets

(in Litass)	2010	2009
Deposits at bank	27,729,963	65,962
Corporate income tax prepayment	620,955	48,706
Other assets	2,794,880	2,108,268
<b>Total prepayments and other short term assets</b>	<b>31,145,798</b>	<b>2,222,936</b>

## 19. Cash and cash equivalents

(in Litass)	2010	2009
Cash at bank	49,116,028	56,078,509
Cash on hand	43,662	61,058
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>49,159,690</b>	<b>56,139,567</b>

## 20. Capital and reserves

The Parent Company's share capital consists of 16,350,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 1 Litass each. The Parent Company's share capital is fully paid. The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share in shareholder meetings of the Company and are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and to capital repayment in case of decrease of the capital and to residual assets. There were no changes in the authorized share capital during the year 2010.

Reserves can be specified as follows:

(in Litass)	2010	2009
Revaluation reserve	9,784,208	10,445,141
Legal reserve	2,020,212	2,019,981
Effect of change in currency exchange rate	434,660	810,470
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>12,239,080</b>	<b>13,275,592</b>

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of land and buildings and is equal to the carrying amount of revaluation less the related deferred tax liability.

Legal reserve is a compulsory reserve allocated in accordance with Lithuanian legislation. An annual allocation of at least 5% of the net profit is required until the reserve is not less than 10% of the authorized share capital. The reserve could be used to cover losses.

## 21. Earnings per share

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Net result for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	15,363,726	(9,976,207)
Average number of shares	16,350,000	16,350,000
<b>Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>(0.61)</b>

The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares. Hence the diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share.

## 22. Loans and borrowings

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Loans	14,260,159	39,771,682
Leasing (finance lease) liabilities	4,781,693	7,914,287
<b>Total loans and borrowings</b>	<b>19,041,852</b>	<b>47,685,969</b>
Non-current	16,645,051	6,988,316
Current	2,396,801	40,697,653
<b>Total loans and borrowings</b>	<b>19,041,852</b>	<b>47,685,969</b>

Loans can be specified as follows:

(in Litas)	Interest rate	Maturity	2010	2009
AB DnB NORD Bankas	Viliber+1.5	2009/07	0	19,993,110
AB SEB Bankas	Viliber+1.1	2012/06	8,133,769	8,133,769
AB SEB Bankas	Viliber+1.1	2012/06	5,392,965	5,392,965
Danske Bank A/S Lithuania Branch	Viliber+1.55	2008/05	0	4,110,327
AB Panevėžio Keliai (loan)	Viliber+1.9	2012/05	733,425	987,960
AB Panevėžio Keliai (loan)	N/A	N/A	0	1,153,551
<b>Total loans</b>			<b>14,260,159</b>	<b>39,771,682</b>

Other financial liabilities include liabilities related to non-current assets acquired under leasing terms with the balance value of 5,037,583 Litas as at 31 December 2010.

Leasing (finance lease) liabilities are payable as follows:

Year 2010 (in Litas)	Minimum payments	Interest	Principal amount
Less than one year	2,581,214	184,413	2,396,801
Between one and five years	2,475,381	90,489	2,384,892
After five years	0	0	0
	<b>5,056,595</b>	<b>274,902</b>	<b>4,781,693</b>
Year 2009 (in Litas)	Minimum payments	Interest	Principal amount
Less than one year	3,379,920	312,438	3,067,482
Between one and five years	5,119,763	272,958	4,846,805
After five years	0	0	0
	<b>8,499,683</b>	<b>585,396</b>	<b>7,914,287</b>

## 23. Provisions

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Provision for warranties	824,634	1,362,395
Other	886,100	886,100
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>1,710,734</b>	<b>2,248,495</b>

Change of provision for warranties is as follows:

	2010	2009
<b>Provision for warranties at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>1,362,395</b>	<b>1,861,300</b>
Accrued during 2010	241,394	(715,096)
Used during 2010	(779,155)	216,191
<b>Provision for warranties at the end of the period</b>	<b>824,634</b>	<b>1,362,395</b>

A provision for warranties is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

## 24. Other liabilities

(in Litas)	2010	2009
Deferred income in accordance to the stage of completion	3,044,939	4,003,571
Accrued bonuses for employees	1,499,044	4,874,169
Accrued vacation reserve	3,963,656	2,560,248
Payable salaries and related taxes	3,435,311	2,388,408
Other liabilities	5,588,818	7,091,921
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>17,531,768</b>	<b>20,918,317</b>

## 25. Off-balance sheet liabilities

The banks issued guarantees to third parties amounting to 18,236,847 Litas in connection with obligations under the construction contracts performed by the Group. The maturity of these guarantees varies from January 2011 until May 2014.

Property, plant and equipment of the Group with a net carrying amount of 31,630,461 Litas as at 31 December 2010, present and future cash in account and the rights in connection with the Company's construction contract with Tauragė municipality and UAB Tauragės Vandenyys are pledged to the bank for the credit lines and guarantees issued.

UAB PST Investicijos has pledged shares of UAB Sakališkės and UAB Kauno Erdvė to secure financial liabilities of the mentioned subsidiaries to the bank. As at 31 December 2010, the equity of UAB Sakališkės amounted to (4,645,690 Litas) and the equity of UAB Kauno Erdvė amounted to (4,092,206 Litas).

The Board of AB Panevėžio Statybos Trestas adopted a decision to guarantee the liability of OOO Baltlitstroj to complete project works in respect of administration of Sovetsk City Council for the amount not higher than 99,995,440 Rubles.

## 26. Transactions with related parties

The Group had sales and purchase transactions during 2010/2009 with the Parent Company AB Panevėžio Keliai and with subsidiaries of AB Panevėžio Keliai. Transactions with related parties during 2010 are as follows:

(in Litas)	Type of transaction	2010	2009
<b>Sales during the year 2010:</b>			
AB Panevėžio Keliai	Goods and services	11,963,689	5,267,745
UAB Panevėžys	Goods and services	2,961,280	0
Shareholders	Goods and services	177,743	571,712
<b>Purchases during the year 2010:</b>			
AB Panevėžio Keliai	Goods and services	2,083,557	3,093,987
UAB Aukštaitijos Traktas	Goods and services	123,792	17,296
UAB Keltecha	Goods and services	2,925,662	1,184,977
UAB Gerbera	Goods and services	479,338	339,208
UAB Convestus	Services	407,000	291,927
UAB Sostinės Gatvės	Goods and services	582,983	85,716
(in Litas)		2010	2009
<b>Receivables as at 31 December 2010:</b>			
AB Panevėžio Keliai (loan and trade receivable)		14,066,791	9,080,154
UAB Panevėžys		2,528,345	0
Shareholders		15,162	125,175
<b>Payables as at 31 December 2010:</b>			
UAB Sostinės Gatvės		705,410	0
UAB Gerbera		30,769	32,483
UAB Convestus		122,235	0
UAB Keltecha		52,838	217,632

## 27. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties on an arm's length transaction, other than in forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate.

Carrying amount of trade amounts receivable, amounts payable and short-term credit lines is close to their fair value. The fair value of the long-term debt is based on the quoted market price for the same or similar issues or on the current rates available for debt with the same maturity profile. The fair value of non-current loans, borrowings and other payables with variable interest rates approximates their carrying amounts.

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010 do not differ significantly from their carrying amounts.

## 28. Subsequent events

After the end of the financial year until the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements there were no subsequent events which would have an effect on the consolidated financial statements or require a disclosure.

**28. Subsequent events**

After the end of the financial year until the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements there were no subsequent events which would have an effect on the consolidated financial statements or require a disclosure.

**29. Correction of errors**

Before 2010, tantiemes were recognized by the Group as costs in the moment the cash was paid to receivers of tantiemes. In 2010, tantiemes were booked by the Group on an accrual basis; part of expenses, related to the income generated during the accounting period, is recognized as costs. Accordingly, the result of 2009 and equity were adjusted by 1,145 thousand Litass.

Managing Director

Dalius Gesevičius





**PANEVĖŽIO STATYBOS TRESTAS AB**  
**CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2010**

**1. ACCOUNTING PERIOD COVERED BY THE ANNUAL REPORT**

The report covers the year 2010.

**2. THE ISSUER AND ITS CONTACT DETAILS**

Name of issuer	Public limited liability company <i>Panevėžio statybos trestas</i>
Authorised capital	16,350,000 Litas
Address of registered office	P. Puzino Str. 1, LT-35173 Panevėžys, Lithuania
Telephone	(+370 45) 505 503
Fax	(+370 45) 505 520
E-mail	<a href="mailto:pst@pst.lt">pst@pst.lt</a>
Legal-organisational form	Public limited liability company
Date and place of registration	30 October 1993, Panevėžys City Board
Registration No.	AB 9376
Company Register code	147732969
VAT code	LT477329610
Administrator of Legal Entity Register	State Enterprise Centre of Registers
Website	<a href="http://www.pst.lt">www.pst.lt</a>

**3. PRINCIPLE NATURE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ISSUER**

The main area of activities of the company and its subsidiaries (Group) is designing and construction of buildings, structures, equipment and communications and other objects for various applications in and outside Lithuania, real estate development. In addition to the above activities, the company is engaged in rent of premises and mechanisms.

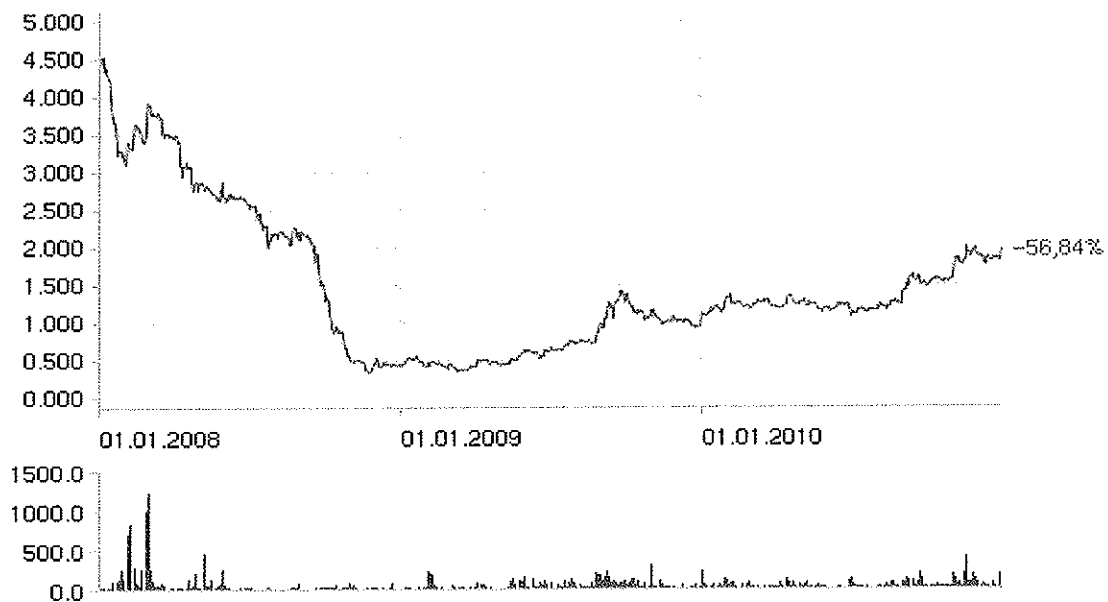
#### 4. CONTRACTS WITH INTERMEDIARY OF PUBLIC TRADING IN SECURITIES

On 7 February 2006 the Agreement No. 5792 was signed with the Public Limited Liability Company *DnB NORD bankas* located at Basanavičiaus Str. 26, Vilnius, which was entrusted to manage the account of securities issued by the company.

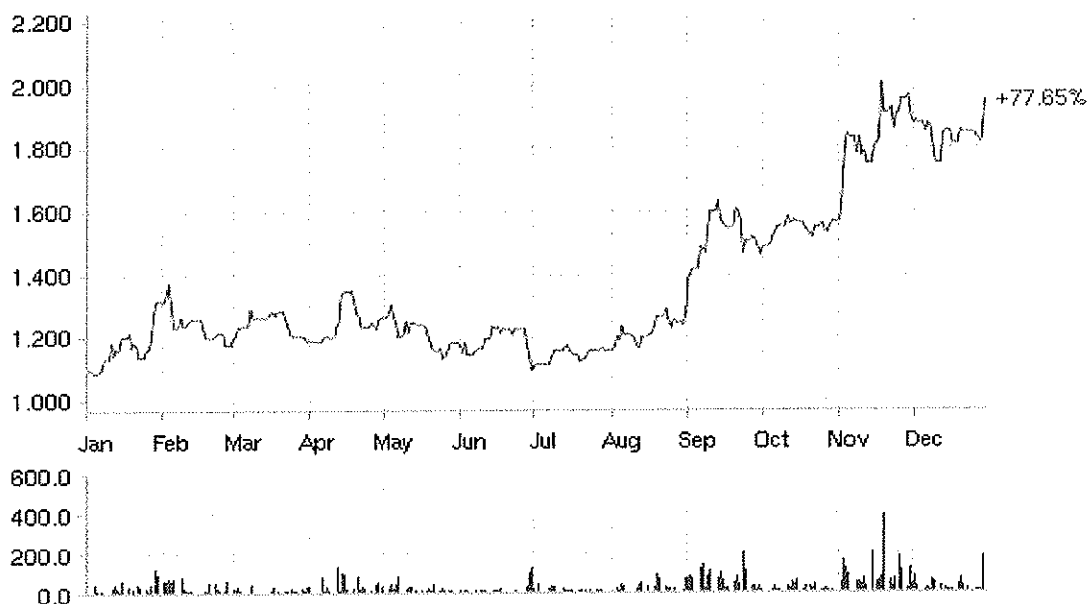
#### 5. DATA ON TRADING IN SECURITIES OF THE ISSUER IN REGULATED MARKETS

The ordinary registered shares of the *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB*, totalling 16,350,000 pcs., the nominal value of each being one Litas, have been on the Official Trading List of the Vilnius Stock Exchange (VSE) since 13 July 2006.

##### *Company share price variation at VSE in 2008 through 2010*



**Company share price variation at VSE in 2010**



<i>Last share price as of 31 Dec. 2009</i>	<i>Highest share price</i>	<i>Lowest share price</i>	<i>Last share price as of 31 Dec. 2010</i>
3.79	7.05	3.67	6.73

<i>Capitalization, mln. Lt</i>		
<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
24.53	61.97	110.07

**6. FAIR REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S POSITION, PERFORMANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS, DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES IT FACES**

In 2009 the company as well as the entire construction sector had suffered a significant decline, however performance was stabilized in 2010 and the company was on the income in the level of the year 2009 – 168.9 mln., whereas the profit had doubled. The parent company achieved a fairly high net profitability level amounting 6% by not only recovering 3.6 mln. Lit of trade debts considered bad in 2009 but also by successful work performance on construction sites. In

2010 the following projects were successfully completed and handed over for operation: Water Supply and Waste Water Infrastructure Development in Šiauliai, Construction of Waste Water Treatment Facilities in Tauragė, Car Window Shop at Ukmergės Str. 427, Bukišķiai Village, Vilnius District and Flash Tower Dryer Construction in UAB *Philips Morris Lietuva*.

*Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB was awarded the gold medal of *Product of the Year* in the Ecology and Environment Industry Group for Construction of Waste Water Treatment Facilities in Tauragė.

In 2010 the following branches were operating under the name of the company: *Gerbusta*, focusing on construction of engineering networks and landscaping, *Pastatų apdaila*, carrying out indoor and outdoor finishing works and Vilnius branch *Genranga* performing general contracting activities and project management in Vilnius region. In 2010 the company resumed activities of *Klaipstata* branch. *Klaipstata* performs general contracting activities and project management in Klaipėda region.

*Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB is in the process of expanding its activities and therefore on 11 August 2010 it established a subsidiary company Kingsbud Sp.zo.o. in the Republic of Poland. The goal of the company is to carry out service of the main company and wholesale in construction materials.

Market members value the company as experienced builder of large and technologically complicated objects. Such approach of customers has been achieved in the result of hard work and continuous internal improvement of the company – qualified and experienced employees work for the company, the company has a few licences and certificates attesting that management of the company is done in a qualitative manner and meets the requirements of the European standards.

The company paid great attention to the quality of works carried out, environment protection and safety. The company has successfully implemented and is working in accordance with the quality management system LST EN ISO 9001:2008 and environment management system LST EN ISO 14001:2005. To ensure prevention of accidents at work, occupational safety and health violations of organizational manner in the company and reduce the number of occupational diseases the company has implemented the occupational safety and health management system meeting the requirements of the international standard BS OHSAS 18001:2007 (LST 1977:2008).

In 2008 the National Accreditation Bureau of Lithuania renewed accreditation for the Construction Laboratory of the company for 5 more years in accordance with LST EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 thus granting the right to perform tests with construction materials.

Valuable experience in the construction of complicated objects was gained in the course of the years. The activities are widely developed in terms of both – services and geography because projects are implemented not only in Lithuania. There are branches operating in Cherepovets and Kaliningrad, Russian Federation, as subsidiary companies in the Russian Federation and Republic of Poland.

***Risk factors related to the company activities:***

- Persistent decline in construction market;
- Low prices of construction services;
- Shortage of qualified labor;
- Extremely increased and intense competition;
- Damping;
- Delays in payments made by customers;
- Stringent credit terms at the banks;
- Black economy.

## 7. INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

As of 31 December 2010 the Company Group of *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB included the following companies:

Subsidiaries	Type of activities	Share controlled (per cent)	Registered address
<i>Skydmedis</i> UAB	Production of wood constructions	100	Pramonės Str. 5, Panevėžys Tel.: +370 45 583341
<i>Metalo meistrai</i> UAB	Production of metal constructions	100	Tinklų Str. 7, Panevėžys, Tel. 8 45 464677
<i>Vekada</i> UAB	Electrical installation works	96	Marijonų Str. 36, Panevėžys Tel.: +370 45 461311
<i>Vilniaus papėdė</i> TŪB	Construction works	69	Švitrigailos Str. 8, Vilnius Tel.: +370 5 2609405
<i>Alinita</i> UAB	Air conditioning equipment	100	Dubysos Str. 31, Klaipėda Tel.: +370 46 340363
KINGSBUD Sp.zo.o.	Wholesale in construction materials	100	A.Patli 16-400 Suwalki, Poland
<i>PS TRESTS</i> SIA	Construction	100	Vietalvas Str. 5, Riga
<i>BALTILSTROIJ</i> OOO	Construction	100	Sovetskij Ave. 43, Kaliningrad Tel.: 0074012350435
<i>PST Investicijos</i> UAB	Real estate development	68	Konstitucijos Ave. 7, Vilnius Tel.:+370 5 2728213
<u>Subsidiaries of <i>PST investicijos</i> UAB:</u>			
<i>Ateities projektai</i> UAB	Real estate development and sales	100	Lvovo Str. 25, Vilnius
<i>Šeškinės projektai</i> UAB	Real estate development and sales	100	Lvovo Str. 25, Vilnius
<i>Sakališkės</i> UAB	Real estate development and sales	100	Lvovo Str. 25, Vilnius
<i>Kauno erdvė</i> UAB	Real estate development and sales	100	Lvovo Str. 25, Vilnius
<i>Verkių projektas</i> UAB	Real estate development and sales	100	Lvovo Str. 25, Vilnius
<i>ISK Baltevro</i> market ZAO	Construction investment company	100	Chernyakhovsk Str. 6, Kaliningrad

The financial statements of the PS Trests SIA were not consolidated in the financial reporting of the Group due to their insignificance to the Group.

**Skydmedis UAB** (company code 148284718) was established and began its activities on 17 June 1999. The main activity of the company is fabrication of wood structures and joinery for construction purposes, cutting and planing of wood, fabrication and construction of pre-fabricated panel houses, wholesale and retail in construction materials, production of pallets, stands and other wooden items for loading, building outfit.

In 2010 the income of the company amounted 4,208 thousand Litass and the company earned 223 thousand Litass of net profit.

The main activity indicators of *Skydmedis UAB* are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	5695.7	2613.6	4207.6
Gross profit, thousands Lt	1093.0	483.4	943.0
Net profit, thousands Lt	78.8	4.6	222.0
Gross profitability	19.2%	18.5%	22.4%
Net profitability	1.4%	0.2%	5.3%
Return on equity (ROE)	9.39	0.55	0.21
Current liquidity ratio	1.96	2.3	1.8
Acid test (Quick) ratio	1.37	2.0	1.4

In 2009 the company applied for support in *New Possibilities for Productivity Increase in UAB Skydmedis Related to Export Expansion in the Scandinavian Market*. In 2010 implementation of this project has been started successfully, in 2011-2012 great efforts will be made to expand the market in the Scandinavian countries using funding based on that project.

At the end of 2010 *Skydmedis UAB* had 51 employees. The share capital is divided into one thousand ordinary shares the value of one share being 500 Litass. The main share holder is *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB* holding 100 % of shares.

**Metalo meistrai UAB** (company code 148284860) was founded on 16 June 1999 and started its activity on 1 July 1999. The company is engaged in fabrication of various metal structures and their elements; another business line is rent of small-size scaffolding. At the end of 2010 the company had 42 employees.

The main activity indicators of *Metalo meistrai UAB* are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	9017,2	2539	5876
Gross profit, thousands Lt	1109,7	-2,4	745
Net profit, thousands Lt	253,6	-400	250
Gross profitability	12,3%	-0,1%	12,7%
Net profitability	2,8%	-15,8%	4,3%
Return on equity (ROE)	16,29	-34,55	17,77
Current liquidity ratio	1,48	1,99	1,86
Acid test (Quick) ratio	0,94	0,73	0,99

There were no changes in authorized share capital and the share holder structure, i.e. as before, the share capital totalling 500,000 Litas is divided into 1 000 ordinary shares the value of one share being 500 Litas. The main share holder is *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB holding 100 % of shares.

**Vekada UAB** (company code 147815824) was established on 1 January 1963 and had the name of *Elektros montavimo valdyba* (Electrical Installation Department), later on 16 May 1994 it was re-registered as *Vekada UAB*. The main activities of the company are electrical installation works on subcontracts. In 2010 in addition to the usual electrical engineering activities the following low current related work areas were in the process of introduction: communications (telecommunications), safety and fire alarm, control (automation) of engineering systems, video systems and computer networks. At the end of 2010 the company had 60 employees.

The main activity indicators of *Vekada UAB* are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	17034.5	9494.8	9770.0
Gross profit, thousands Lt	3786.6	1213.2	1140.0
Net profit, thousands Lt	1652.0	19.2	-428.0
Gross profitability	22.2%	12.8%	11.7%
Net profitability	9.7%	0.2%	-4.4%
Return on equity (ROE)	32.83	0.38	-9.17
Current liquidity ratio	2.35	3.17	7.99
Acid test (Quick) ratio	1.97	2.87	7.28

The negative result for the year 2010 is attributable to bad debt rating.



During the accounting year there were no changes in the authorised share capital of the company and structure of the share holders, i.e. as before, the share capital amounting 211,488,000 Litass is divided into 52,872 ordinary shares the value of one share being 4 Litass. The main share holder is *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB* holding 95.6 % of shares, other part is hold by legal persons.

**Alinita UAB** (company code 141619046) was established on 8 December 1997. The main activities of the company are ventilation, air-conditioning, designing and installation of heating systems in the buildings, district heating supply units and boiler houses, indoor water supply sewerage and fire fighting systems, pump stations. In 2010 the company had 28 employees. The main activity indicators of *Alinita UAB* are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	2128.6	1173	1578
Gross profit, thousands Lt	571.0	49.858	174
Net profit, thousands Lt	66.0	-260.8	-142.0
Gross profitability	26.8%	4.3%	11.0%
Net profitability	3.1%	-22.2%	-9.0%
Return on equity ( ROE)	13.75	-118.86	-1.83
Current liquidity ratio	3.74	1.31	0.99
Acid test (Quick) ratio	3.49	1.18	0.93

The share capital of the company totalling 10,000 Litass is divided into 100 ordinary shares the value of one share being 100 Litass. In 2004 *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB* acquired 100 % of shares.

**Vilniaus papėdė TŪB** (company code 12545197) is the general partnership founded in 2000. The partnership was established for the period of building of the Royal Palace. The partnership does not make any profit from its activities, and its expenses are distributed among the partnership members in proportion to their activities carried out. The capital of the company is comprised of contributions of its founders totalling 14,500 Litass. 10,000 Litass accounting for 69 per cents was the contribution of *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB*. Other founders are also legal persons.

**Baltlitrroj OOO** (company code 236006) was founded and started its activities on 20 October 2000. The main activity of the company is construction works. In 2010 the company had 347 employees.

The main activity indicators of BALTLITSTROIJ OOO are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	28995.3	12219	25473
Gross profit, thousands Lt	2456.0	224.5	3632
Net profit, thousands Lt	2064.4	-1317	-105
Gross profitability	8.5%	1.8%	14.3%
Net profitability	7.1%	-10.8%	-0.4%
Current liquidity ratio	1.26	0.80	0.81
Acid test (Quick) ratio	1.26	0.78	0.77

The negative result for the year 2010 is attributable to bad debt rating.

The authorised capital of the company amounts 12,000 thousand Roubles, 100 % of shares are held by *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB*.

**PST investicijos UAB** (company code 124665689) was founded on 23 December 1998. The main activity of the company is preparation and sales of real estate. On 31 December 2010 the company group of *PST investicijos UAB* consisted of the parent company *PST investicijos UAB* and the following subsidiary companies: *Sakališkės UAB*, *Kauno erdvė UAB*, *Ateities projektai UAB*, *Verkių projektas UAB*, *Šeškinės projektai UAB*, *Baltevromarket ZAO ISK*.

The main activity indicators of *PST investicijos UAB* are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	3896	-192.3	1329
Financial and investment activities, thousands Lt	-5149	-49861	10035
Net profit, thousands Lt	-25970	-16598	7961
Return on equity ( ROE)	-1.99	-511.18	48.90
Current liquidity ratio	10.13	1.26	50.72
Acid test (Quick) ratio	9.91	1.23	3.70

In the first half of 2010 *PST investicijos UAB* lost control in two companies: *Gelūžės projektai UAB* (sold) and *Smiltynų kalvos UAB* (bankruptcy proceedings initiated). As in the Consolidated Statement the real estate projects had been assessed up to net realisable value in the previous

years, after losing their control the profit amounting 10 mln. Litas was reflected in the Profit (Loss) Statement and this increased the profit of *PST investicijos* UAB Group.

The main share holders of the company are *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB (68.34 %) and *Panevėžio keliai* AB (25.25 %). The remaining part of shares is hold by several legal persons (8.49 %). As of 31 December 2010, the authorized capital of the company is 49,404,500 Litas and it is divided into 494,045 registered ordinary shares the nominal value of one share being 100 Litas.

**KINGSBUD Sp.zo.o.** (company code 200380717) was founded on 11 August 2010. The main activity of the company is wholesale in construction materials. The goal of the company is to carry out service of the main company and wholesale in construction materials.

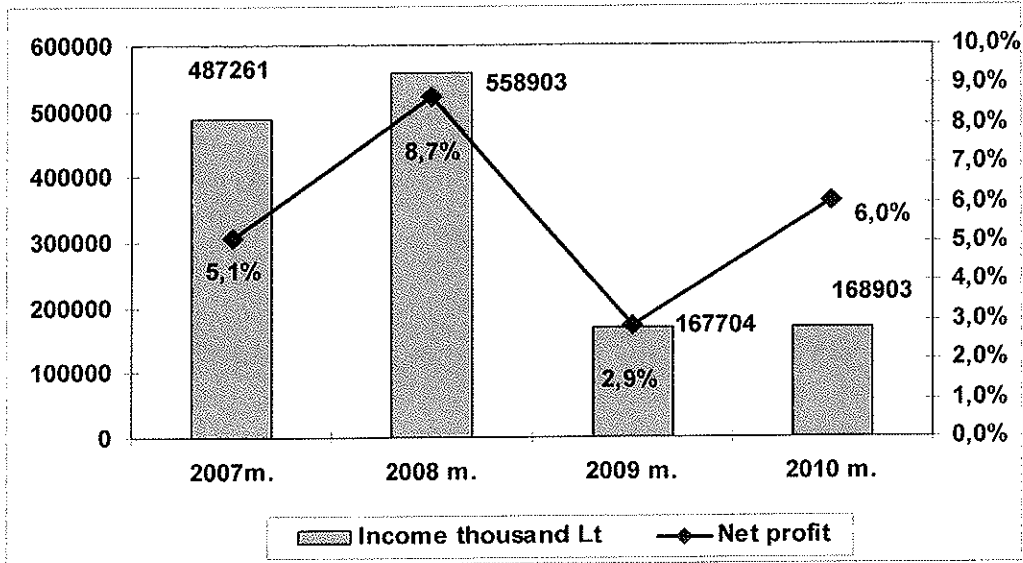
	2010
Income from sales, thousands Lt	61
Gross profit, thousands Lt	8.9
Net profit, thousands Lt	-34.7
Gross profitability	14.5%
Gross profitability	-56.7%
Return on Equity (ROE)	-114.46
Current liquidity ratio	0.23
Acid test (Quick) ratio	0.23

The authorized capital of the company amounts to 5000 zlotys. The capital is divided into 100 contributions of the nominal value of 50 zlotys each. *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB controls 100 % of shares.

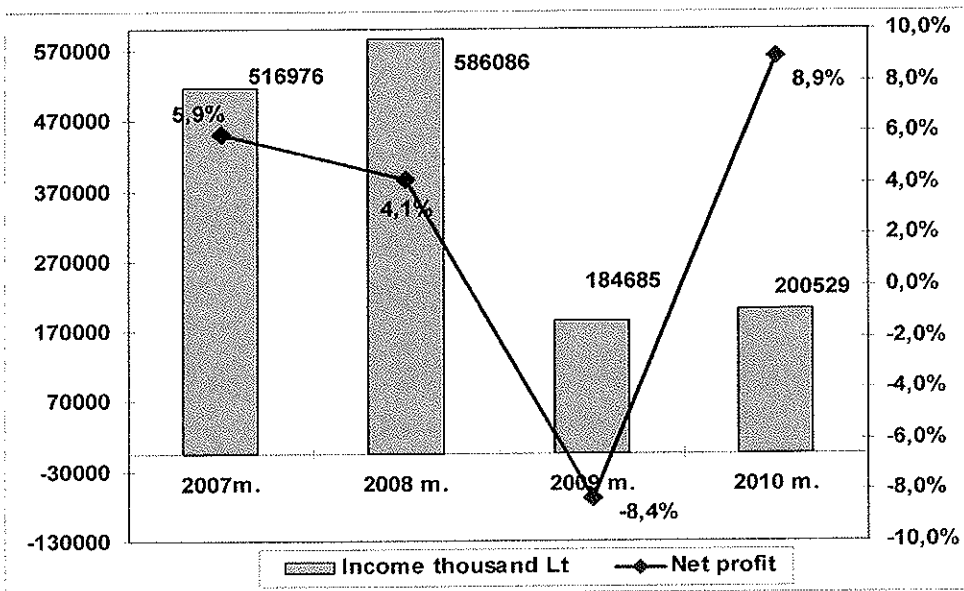
#### 8. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, INFORMATION RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND EMPLOYEE MATTERS

In 2010 the income of the group increased by 8.6 percents compared to 2009 and amounted 200.5 mln. Litas (184.7 mln. Litas in 2009). The company was on the income of 168.9 mln. Litas (167.7 mln. Litas in 2009). During the reporting year the PST Group was on the income of 17.9 mln. Litas whereas in 2009 the PST Group suffered losses totalling 15.5 mln. Litas. In 2010 the net profit of the company was 10.1 mln. Litas, whereas in 2009 it was 4.8 mln. Litas.

**Income and net profit variation for the company:**



**Income and net profit variation for the group:**



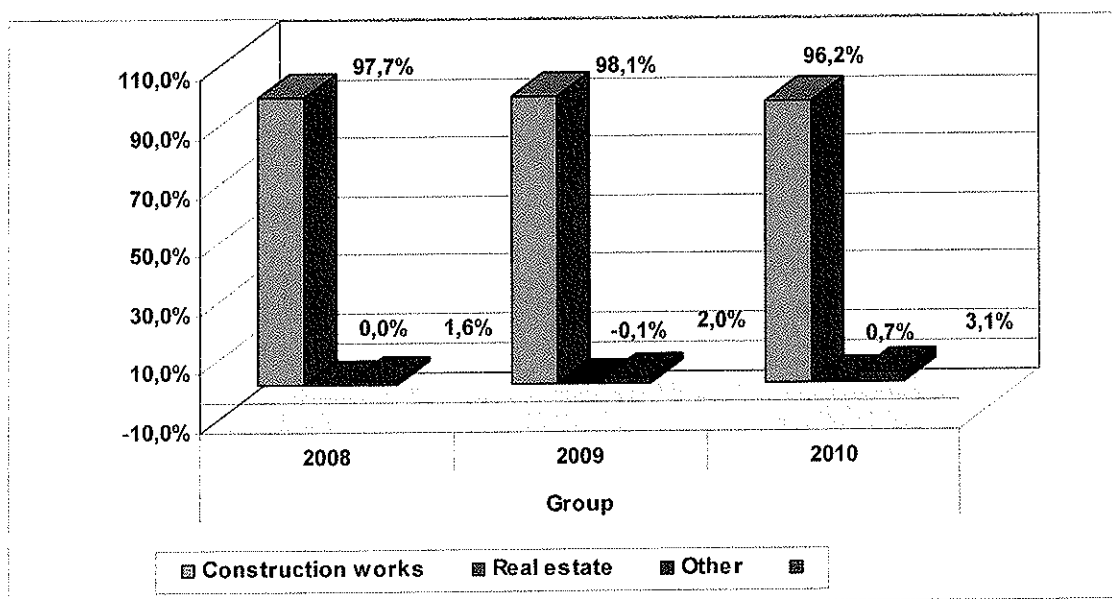
All financial data in the present annual report have been calculated following the International Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) and expressed in the national currency of Lithuania - the Litas (Lt).

The results (thousands Litas) of the parent company and the Company Group of *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB for the years 2008 through 2010 are as follows:

Group			Items	Company		
2008	2009	2010		2008	2009	2010
586,086	184,685	200,529	<i>Income</i>	558,903	167,704	168,903
485,422	154,896	171,035	<i>Cost</i>	469,762	139,789	147,096
100,664	29,789	29,495	<i>Gross profit</i>	89,140	27,915	21,807
17.18	16,13	14,71	<i>Gross profit margin (per cent)</i>	15,95	16,65	12,91
38,982	-11,431	7,684	<i>Performance result</i>	57,944	4,219	9,508
44,472	-0,003	27,179	<i>Profit before taxes, interest, depreciation and amortisation</i> <b>EBITDA</b>	64,386	15,328	17,352
4,1	-8,38	8,91	<i>Net profit margin (per cent)</i>	8,7	2,87	6,01
2	-0,61	0,94	<i>Profit per share (Litas)</i>	2,97	0,29	0,62
21,53	-15,48	15,7	<i>Return on equity (percent) (ROE)</i>	40,16	3,9	7,65
8,47	-7,26	8,99	<i>Average return on assets or average profitability of assets (ROA)</i>	20,80	2,61	5,44
17,41	-13,96	12,82	<i>Return on investment (ROI)</i>	36,71	3,68	7,4
1,66	1,69	2,69	<i>Current liquidity ratio</i>	1,7	2,07	2,25
1,21	1,16	2,05	<i>Acid test (Quick) ratio</i>	1,62	1,99	2,20
0,39	0,47	0,57	<i>Asset to equity ratio</i>	0,52	0,67	0,71
7,15	6,11	6,97	<i>Book value of a share</i>	7,40	7,56	8,11
0,7	-6,2	7,2	<i>Ratio of share price and profit (P/E)</i>	0,50	12,87	10,8
0,21	0,62	0,96	<i>Ratio of share price and book value (P/BV)</i>	0,20	0,5	0,83

The operating income of the company based on business segments is from building and erection activities. In 2010 the income of the group from the above mentioned activities totaled 96.2 %, from real estate related activities – 0.7 percents and the made products and other income amounted to 3.1 %. In 2009 the corresponding figures were as follows: building and erection – 98 % and other activities – 2 %. The Group had no income from real estate related activities in 2009.

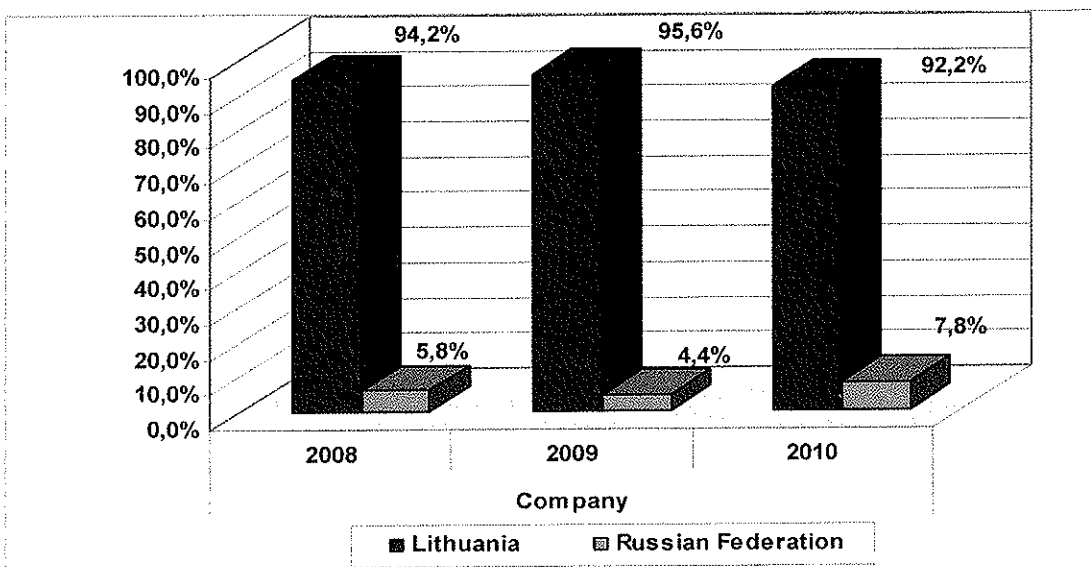
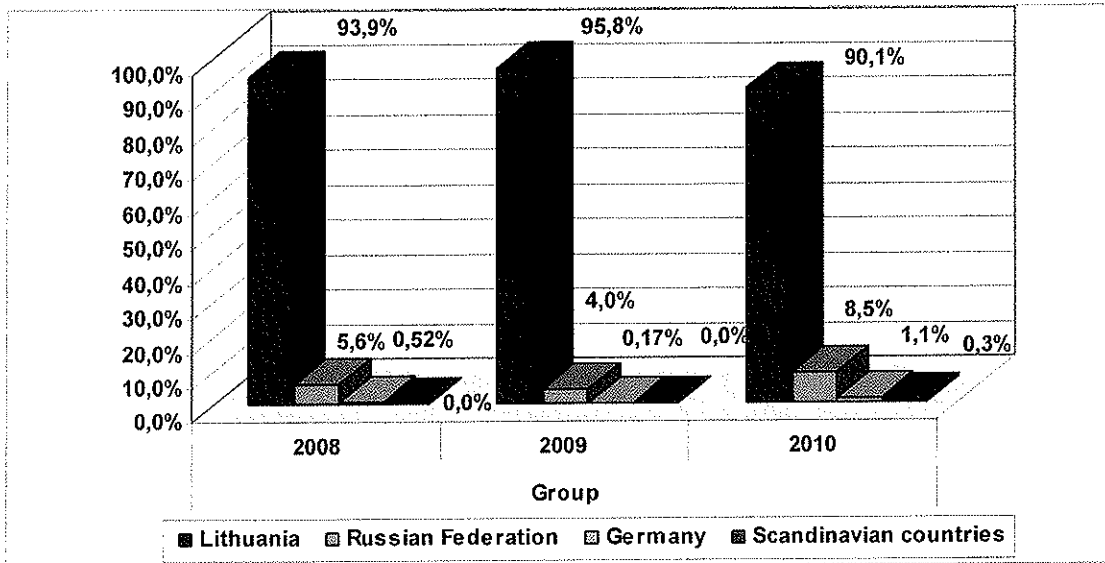
( thousands Lt)	Group			Company		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Construction works	572.53	181.17	192.90	558.90	167.70	168.90
Real estate	3.90	-0.19	1.33			
Products produced	4.21	2.01	3.41			
Other	5.45	1.70	2.90			



Income from main activity (thousands Lt) by geographical segments:

	Group			Company		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Lithuania	550.23	176.97	180.60	526.35	160.30	155.65
Russian Federation	32.55	7.40	17.11	32.55	7.40	13.26
Scandinavian countries	3.04	0.31	2.21			
Other countries	0.27	0.00	0.61			

In the year 2010 the main activity of the company was performed in Lithuania and made 92.2 % of all works carried out by the company (95.6 % in 2009). The income of the group from the works performed inside Lithuania made 90.1 % of the income whereas in 2009 it was 95.8 %.



**9. IMPORTANT EVENTS HAVING OCCURRED SINCE THE END OF THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR**

There were no important events since the end of the preceding year.

## 10. PERFORMANCE PLANS AND FORECASTS OF THE COMPANY

It is likely that the coming year will still not be easy both for the company and entire construction sector. The biggest problem is the reserved approach of banks towards construction sector and keen competition when construction companies willing to be awarded the contract at any price offers unreasonably low costs for project implementation resulting in inability to ensure the project quality and endangering project completion.

*Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB is planning to make a reach of good results in the year 2011 and exceed the sales level of 2010. Though the economical background in the country and construction sector is not favourable, next year we will try to maintain stability by proceeding with the already started activities, looking for possibilities for new project implementation and striving for the goal to remain the largest construction company in Lithuania.

## 11. AUTHORISED CAPITAL OF THE ISSUER AND ITS STRUCTURE

As of 31 December 2010 the authorised capital of the company amounted to 16,350,000 Litass, divided into 16,350,000 ordinary registered shares (ORS) the nominal value of each share being 1.00 Lt. All shares are non-certificated and fully paid. The proof of ownership is the record in the securities accounts.

The composition of the issuer's authorised capital is as follows:

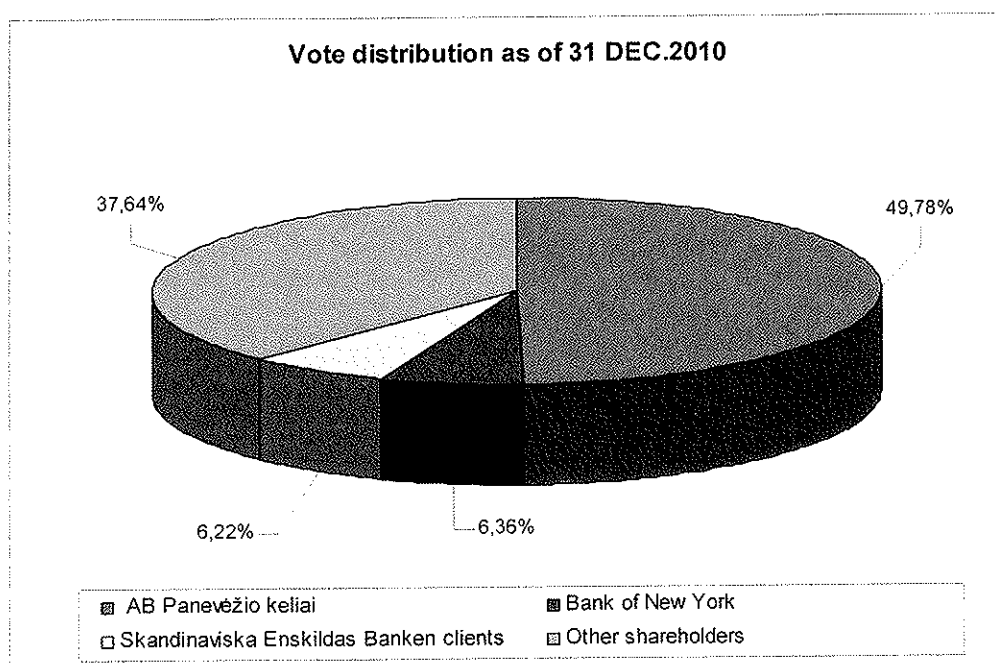
Type of shares	Number of shares (pcs.)	Nominal value (Lt)	Total nominal value (Lt)	Issuance code
Ordinary registered shares (ORS)	16,350,000	1	16,350,000	101446

## 12. INFORMATION ON THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ISSUER

The number of shareholders holding or controlling more than 5 percents of the authorised capital of the company as of 31 December 2010 was 2256:



Shareholder's full name (company name, type, registered address, code in the Register of Enterprises)	Number of ordinary registered shares held on property ownership right (pcs.)	Percentage of authorised capital held (%)	Percentage of votes granted by the shares held on property ownership right (%)	Percentage of votes held together with the persons acting together (%)
<i>Panevėžio keliai</i> AB S. Kerbedžio g. 7, Panevėžys, Company code 147710353.	8 138 932	49.78	49.78	---
Bank of New York as custodian or trustee One Wall Street, New York, NY 10286, USA GSP181305	1 040 000	6.36	6.36	---
Skandinaviska Enskildas Banken clients, Liivalaia 8, 15040 Tallinn, Estonia, 502032-9081	1 017 155	6.22	6.22	---



None of the shareholders of the issuer has any special control rights. All shareholders have equal rights prescribed by Section 4 of the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania.

The number of shares carrying votes at the general meeting of shareholders of *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB is 16,350,000.

### 13. DIVIDENDS

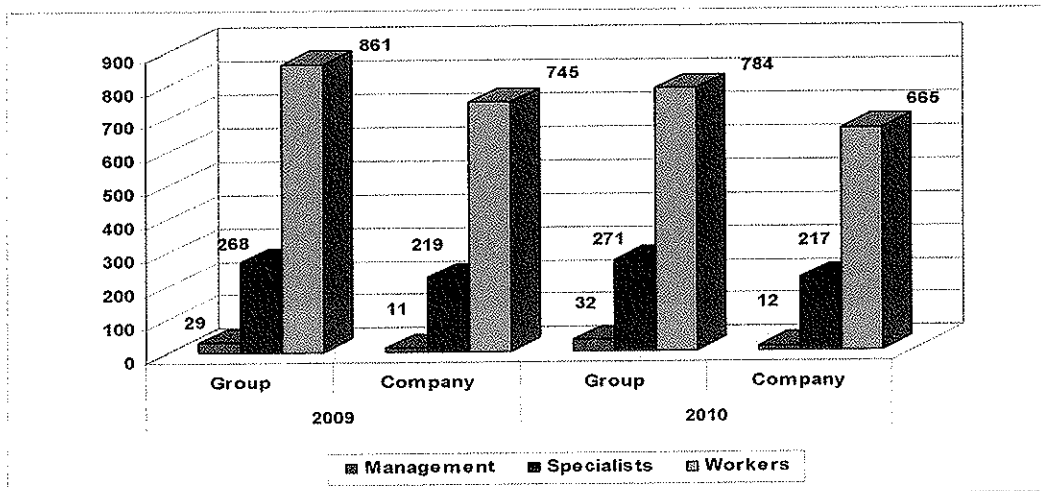
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB that took place on 5 May 2010 made the decision to pay dividends in the amount of 1,144,500 Litas (0.07 Litas per share) and bonuses in the amount of 1,144,500 Litas. Dividends are paid by DnB NORD bank in accordance with the contract. As of 30 September 2010, 99 per cent of dividends have been paid.

	Profit of financial allocated for dividends			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total amount allocated for dividends, Lt	2779500	3760500	1144500	1144500
Dividends per share	0.17	0.23	0.07	0.07
Ratio of dividends to net profit, %	15.8%	15.1%	2.4%	23.8%
Dividend profitability (dividends per share / share price as of the end of the period), %	1.1%	1.5%	4.7%	1.8%

### 14. EMPLOYEES

The number of employees in the Group as of 31 December 2010 was 1067, in the company – 862.

Average number of employees	Year 2009		Year 2010	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Management	29	11	32	12
Specialists	268	219	271	217
Workers	861	745	784	665

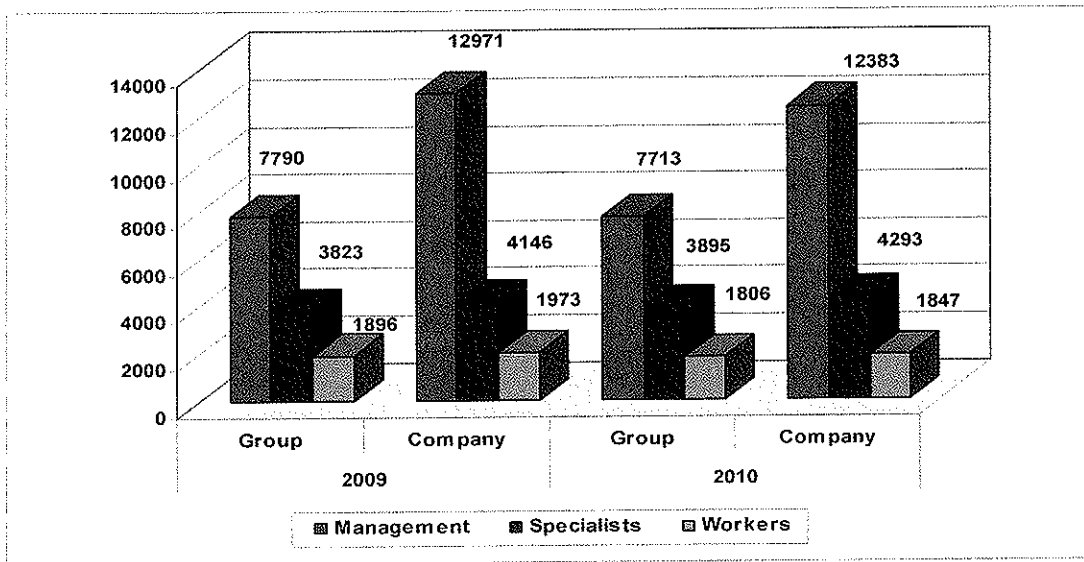


Education level of the Company employees for the end of the period:

Groups of employees	Payroll number	Higher university level education	Higher non-university education	Community college education	Secondary education	Incomplete secondary education
Management	32	27	0	4	1	0
Specialists	289	214	8	51	15	1
Workers	746	19	7	135	470	115

Average gross wages:

Average wages	Year 2009		Year 2010	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Management	7790	12971	7713	12383
Specialists	3823	4146	3895	4293
Workers	1896	1973	1806	1847



The decrease in wages was conditioned by the drop of construction prices and reduction in the scope of work.

The labour contracts do not include any special rights or obligations of employees or some part of them.

In 2009 the company paid much attention to qualification improvement. Training in the company is done in three directions using:

1. Services of Lithuanian Builders Association (means of EU Structural Funds).
2. Services of training arranging institutions (external training).
3. Services of higher education institutions (employee studies).

#### **15. PROCEDURE FOR AMENDMENT OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE ISSUER**

The Articles of Association of the Company may be amended on by the General Meeting of Shareholders by at least 2/3 majority vote of the total votes of the shareholders attending the meeting. The resolution amending the Articles of Association shall be adopted in the procedure set forth in Articles 27 or 30 of the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania.

#### **16. MANAGEMENT BODIES OF THE ISSUER**

Referring to the Articles of Association of *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB*, the management bodies of the company are the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board and the Managing Director. The Supervisory Council shall not be formed in the Company.

The competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders shall not be different from that of the competence specified in the Law on Companies.

The Board of the Company consisting of five members shall be elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders for a period not longer than 4 years. At present there are four members in the Board. The procedure of electing and dismissing the members of the Board shall not different from that prescribed by the Law on Companies.

The Board is led by the Chairman of the Board. The Board shall elect the Chairman from the members of the Board.

The Board shall elect and dismiss the Head of the Company – Managing Director, fix his salary, set other terms and conditions in the employment contract with him, approve his job description, give incentives and impose penalties.

The Head of the Company shall be the single-person management body of the company in charge to organise current business activities of the company based on the authority granted.

**The Board:**

REMIGIJUS JUODVIRŠIS – the Chairman of the Board. No membership in the capital of the company. Membership in the activities or capital of the companies below:

COMPANY NAME	CAPACITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	CAPITAL, %	VOTES, %
TERTIUS UAB		704,638	80	80
PANEVĖŽIO KELIAI AB	Member of the Board	531,675	28.47	28.47
LAUKTUVĖS JUMS UAB	Member of the Board	11,069	50.15	50.15
POKŠTAS UAB		261	50	50
KLOVAINIŲ SKALDA AB		203,526	3.78	3.78
GELBERA UAB	Member of the Board	34	34	34
KELTECHA UAB	Member of the Board			
EMULTEKA UAB		14	14.0	14.0
GUSTONIŲ ŽŪT UAB	Member of the Board	18,027	49.04	49.04
SPECIALIZUOTA KOMPLEKTAVIMO VALDYBA AB		21 490	9,29	9,29
IGNALINOS STATYBA UAB	Member of the Board	91,351	37.93	37.93
TAMSUMA UAB (adjudicated in bankruptcy)				
NAUJASIS UŽUPIS UAB	Chairman of the Board			
PANEVĖŽYS UAB	Member of the Board	157,191	49.98	49.98
PANEVĖŽIO STATYBOS TRESTAS AB	Chairman of the Board	0	0	0
PANODEN UAB	Member of the Board			
PST INVESTICIJOS UAB	Member of the Board	16,407	4.4	4.4
KIRTIMŲ AUTOTRANSPORTAS AB	Member of the Board	-		
CONSTRUCTUS UAB (adjudicated in bankruptcy)	Member of the Board	1,669	4.5	4.5
CONVESTUS UAB	Vice-President, Chairman of the Board	50,000	50	50
UPĖS SLĖNIS UAB (adjudicated in bankruptcy)				
ALPROKA UAB	Chairman of the Board			
KAUNO TILTAI UAB		492	0,31	0,31

Term of office: November 2010 through November 2014

No previous convictions.

GVIDAS DROBUŽAS – the Member of the Board member. No membership in the capital of the company. Membership in the activities or capital of the companies below:

COMPANY NAME	CAPACITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	CAPITAL %	VOTES %
PANEVĖŽIO KELIAI AB	Chairman of the Board	529,861	28.33	28.33
LAUKTUVĖS JUMS UAB	Member of the Board	11,001	49.85	49.85

<i>POKŠTAS UAB</i>	Director	261	50.0	50.0
<i>KLOVAINIŲ SKALDA AB</i>		203,129	3.77	3.77
<i>GELBERA UAB</i>	Member of the Board	34	34	34
<i>EMULTEKA UAB</i>		12	12.0	12.0
<i>GUSTONIŲ ŽŪT UAB</i>	Member of the Board	18,028	49.04	49.04
<i>IGNALINOS STATYBA UAB</i>				
<i>TAMSUMA UAB</i> (adjudicated in bankruptcy)				
<i>PANEVĖŽIO STATYBOS</i> <i>TRESTAS AB</i>	Member of the Board	-	-	-
<i>PANEVĖŽYS UAB</i>	Member of the Board	157,225	49.98	49.98
<i>SPECIALIZUOTA</i> <i>KOMPLEKTAVIMO VALDYBA</i> <i>AB</i>		21,470	9.28	9.28
<i>PST INVESTICIJOS UAB</i>	Chairman of the Board, Director	12,644	2.9	2.9
<i>CONSTRUCTUS UAB</i> (adjudicated in bankruptcy)				
<i>NAUJASIS UŽUPIS UAB</i>	Member of the Board			
<i>CONVESTUS UAB</i>	President, Member of the Board	50,000	50	50
<i>UPĖS SLĖNIS UAB</i> (adjudicated in bankruptcy)				
<i>ALPROKA UAB</i>	Member of the Board			
<i>KAUNO TILTAI UAB</i>		492	0,31	0,31
<i>MEINORA UAB</i>	Director	100	100	100
<i>SERANA U AB</i>	Director	100	100	100

Term of office: November 2010 through November 2014

No previous convictions

IRMA ABRAMAVIČIENĖ – the Member of the Board. Membership in the capital of the company below:

COMPANY NAME	CAPACITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	CAPITAL %	VOTES %
<i>CONVESTUS UAB</i>	Internal auditor	-	-	-

Terms of office: November 2010 through November 2014

No previous convictions

VILIUS GRAŽYS – the Member of the Board. No membership in the capital of the company. Membership in the activities or capital of the companies below:

COMPANY NAME	CAPACITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	CAPITAL %	VOTES %
<i>AKVALDA UAB</i>		500	33,33	33,33
<i>EMULTEKA UAB</i>		11	11	11

BASS UAB		40	40	40
PANEVĖŽIO STATYBOS TRESTAS AB	Member of the Board			
PANEVĖŽIO KELIAI AB	Member of the Board	101735	5.45	5.45

Terms of office: November 2010 through November 2014

No previous convictions

ARTŪRAS BUČAS – the Member of the Board. No membership in the capital of the company.

COMPANY NAME	CAPACITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	CAPITAL %	VOTES %
DVARČIONIŲ KERAMIKA AB	Shareholder	356	0.0036	0.0036
PANEVĖŽIO KELIAI AB	Member of the Board			

Terms of office: November 2010 through November 2014

No previous convictions

**Administration:**

DALIUS GESEVIČIUS - Head of the Company Administration, Managing Director. Holds 15 shares of the Company. University education (VISI, 1984, construction engineering).

No previous convictions.

DANGUOLĖ ŠIRVINSKIENĖ – Chief Accountant of the Company. Holds no shares of the Company. University Education (LŽUA, 1983, accounting - economics).

No previous conviction.

**Information on money amounts during the accounting period (Litas):**

	Board of the Company	
Total calculated amount	1,216,402	
Average per member	243,280	
	Head of the Company	Chief Accountant
Calculated money amount	261,641	92,234

### *Audit committee*

Following Article 52 of the Law on Audit of the Republic of Lithuania, the General Meeting of Shareholders of *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB* elects the audit committee. The audit committee consists of three members one of them being independent. The term of office of the audit committee is one year. The continuous term of office of a committee member cannot exceed 12 years.

The following members make the audit committee at *Panevėžio statybos trestas AB* – Roma Morozovienė (*Panevėžio statybos trestas AB*), Regina Sukarevičienė (*Panevėžio statybos trestas AB*) and Irena Kriaučiūnienė – an independent auditor.

- 17. ALL MATERIAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH THE ISSUER IS A PARTY AND WHICH WOULD COME INTO EFFECT, BE AMENDED OR TERMINATED IN CASE OF CHANGE IN THE ISSUER'S CONTROL, ALSO THEIR IMPACT EXCEPT THE CASES WHERE THE DISCLOSURE OF THE NATURE OF THE AGREEMENTS WOULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO THE ISSUER.**

None

- 18. ALL AGREEMENTS OF THE ISSUER AND THE MEMBERS OF ITS MANAGEMENT BODIES OR THE EMPLOYEE AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR A COMPENSATION IN CASE OF THE RESIGNATION OR IN CASE THEY ARE DISMISSED WITHOUT DUE REASON OR THEIR EMPLOYMENT IS TERMINATED IN VIEW OF THE CHANGE OF CONTROL OF THE ISSUER**

None

- 19. INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE RELATED PARTIES**

All transactions between the related parties are provided in the Annual Financial Statement.

- 20. INFORMATION ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE**

The information regarding compliance with the corporate governance code is presented in the Appendix 1 to the Annual Report.



## 21. PUBLICLY DISCLOSED INFORMATION

<b>Title of announcement</b>	<b>Category of announcement</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Date</b>
Convening of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	22 03 2011
Performance Results for 2010	Interim information	Lt, En	28 02 2011
Performance Results for Nine Months of 2010	Interim information	Lt, En	25 11 2010
New Chairman of Board Elected at Panevėžio statybos trestas AB	Notification on material event	Lt, En	05 11 2010
Resolutions Adopted by Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	05 11 2010
Draft Resolutions of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	14 10 2010
Convening of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	04 10 2010
Opinion of the Board of Panevėžio statybos trestas AB on the Submitted Tender Offer	Notification on material event	Lt, En	29 09 2010
Regarding approval of offer circular	Notification on material event	Lt, En	27 09 2010
Interim report for the 6 months of 2010	Interim information	Lt, En	31 08 2010
Performance Results for the First Half of 2010	Notification on material event	Lt, En	31 08 2010
Regarding the non-competitive formal offer	Notification on material event	Lt, En	13 08 2010
New PST subsidiary in Poland	Notification on material event	Lt, En	13 08 2010
Financial statement for the Q1 2010 of AB Panevėžio statybos trestas	Interim information	Lt, En	17 05 2010
Operating Results for the First Quarter of 2010	Notification on material event	Lt, En	17 05 2010
Resolutions of the Reconvened General Meeting of the Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	05 05 2010
Regarding the non-competitive formal offer	Notification on material event	Lt, En	05 05 2010
Reconvening of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	20 04 2010
AB "PST" The general meeting did not take place	Notification on material event	Lt, En	19 04 2010
Audited company and consolidated financial statement for 2009	Annual information	Lt, En	14 04 2010

Convening of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders	Notification on material event	Lt, En	29 03 2010
Preliminary Results of PST Group for the Year 2009	Interim information	Lt, En	26 02 2010

All notices of *Panevėžio statybos trestas* AB to be made public in accordance with the legal requirements are announced following the timelines prescribed by the laws and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. Notices of material events of the Company are presented to the Securities Commission of the Republic of Lithuania, Vilnius Stock Exchange, information disclosure and disseminations system *OMX Company News Service* and published on the webpage of the Company.

Managing Director



Dalius Gesevičius

## Appendix to the Consolidated annual report

### Disclosure form concerning the compliance with the Governance Code for the companies listed on the regulated market

The public limited liability company „*Panevėžio statybos trestas*“, following Article 21 paragraph 3 of the Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania and item 20.5 of the Trading Rules of the Vilnius Stock Exchange, discloses its compliance with the Governance Code, approved by the VSE for the companies listed on the regulated market, and its specific provisions. In the event of non-compliance with the Code or with certain provisions thereof, it must be specified which provisions are not complied with and the reasons of non-compliance.

PRINCIPLES/ RECOMMENDATIONS	YES/NO /NOT APPLICABLE	COMMENTARY
<p><b>Principle I: Basic Provisions</b></p> <p>The overriding objective of a company should be to operate in common interests of all the shareholders by optimizing over time shareholder value.</p>		
<p>1.1. A company should adopt and make public the company's development strategy and objectives by clearly declaring how the company intends to meet the interests of its shareholders and optimize shareholder value.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The company's strategy and objectives are made public in the website <a href="http://www.pst.lt">http://www.pst.lt</a> and notices for the Vilnius Stock Exchange and in the periodic notices to the BNS news agency, notices in the newspapers, at the press conferences.</p>
<p>1.2. All management bodies of a company should act in furtherance of the declared strategic objectives in view of the need to optimize shareholder value.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>1.3. A company's supervisory and management bodies should act in close co-operation in order to attain maximum benefit for the company and its shareholders.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The board of the company is responsible not only for the strategic management of the company but also analyses and evaluates the material on all items of the company activities presented by the managers: implementation of activity strategy, activity arrangement, financial status, etc.</p>
<p>1.4. A company's supervisory and management bodies should ensure that the rights and interests of persons other than the company's shareholders (e.g. employees, creditors, suppliers, clients, local community), participating in or connected with the company's operation, are duly respected.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p><b>Principle II: The corporate governance framework</b></p> <p>The corporate governance framework should ensure the strategic guidance of the company, the effective oversight of the company's management bodies, an appropriate balance and distribution of functions between the company's bodies, protection of the shareholders' interests.</p>		

<p>2.1. Besides obligatory bodies provided for in the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania – a general shareholders’ meeting and the chief executive officer, it is recommended that a company should set up both a collegial supervisory body and a collegial management body. The setting up of collegial bodies for supervision and management facilitates clear separation of management and supervisory functions in the company, accountability and control on the part of the chief executive officer, which, in its turn, facilitate a more efficient and transparent management process.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The collegial management body – the board and one-person management body – managing director are set up in the company. The collegial supervisory body – supervisory board is not formed.</p>
<p>2.2. A collegial management body is responsible for the strategic management of the company and performs other key functions of corporate governance. A collegial supervisory body is responsible for the effective supervision of the company’s management bodies.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The supervision of the company’s activities and the responsibility and control of the chief executive officer are ensured by the board analyzing and evaluating the material on all items of the company activities presented by the chief executive officer.</p>
<p>2.3. Where a company chooses to form only one collegial body, it is recommended that it should be a supervisory body, i.e. the supervisory board. In such a case, the supervisory board is responsible for the effective monitoring of the functions performed by the company’s chief executive officer.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>One collegial management body is formed – the board that effectively supervises the functions performed by the company’s chief executive officer.</p>
<p>2.4. The collegial supervisory body to be elected by the general shareholders’ meeting should be set up and should act in the manner defined in Principles III and IV. Where a company should decide not to set up a collegial supervisory body but rather a collegial management body, i.e. the board, Principles III and IV should apply to the board as long as that does not contradict the essence and purpose of this body.<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>2.5. Company’s management and supervisory bodies should comprise such number of board (executive directors) and supervisory (non-executive directors) board members that no individual or small group of individuals can dominate decision-making on the part of these bodies.<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The company board is made of 5 members and this number is considered to be sufficient.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Provisions of Principles III and IV are more applicable to those instances when the general shareholders’ meeting elects the supervisory board, i.e. a body that is essentially formed to ensure oversight of the company’s board and the chief executive officer and to represent the company’s shareholders. However, in case the company does not form the supervisory board but rather the board, most of the recommendations set out in Principles III and IV become important and applicable to the board as well. Furthermore, it should be noted that certain recommendations, which are in their essence and nature applicable exclusively to the supervisory board (e.g. formation of the committees), should not be applied to the board, as the competence and functions of these bodies according to the Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette*, 2003, No 123-5574) are different. For instance, item 3.1 of the Code concerning oversight of the management bodies applies to the extent it concerns the oversight of the chief executive officer of the company, but not of the board itself; item 4.1 of the Code concerning recommendations to the management bodies applies to the extent it relates to the provision of recommendations to the company’s chief executive officer; item 4.4 of the Code concerning independence of the collegial body elected by the general meeting from the company’s management bodies is applied to the extent it concerns independence from the chief executive officer.

<sup>2</sup> Definitions ‘*executive director*’ and ‘*non-executive director*’ are used in cases when a company has only one collegial body.

<p>2.6. Non-executive directors or members of the supervisory board should be appointed for specified terms subject to individual re-election, at maximum intervals provided for in the Lithuanian legislation with a view to ensuring necessary development of professional experience and sufficiently frequent reconfirmation of their status. A possibility to remove them should also be stipulated however this procedure should not be easier than the removal procedure for an executive director or a member of the management board.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The supervisory board is not formed.</p>
<p>2.7. Chairman of the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting may be a person whose current or past office constitutes no obstacle to conduct independent and impartial supervision. Where a company should decide not to set up a supervisory board but rather the board, it is recommended that the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the company should be a different person. Former company's chief executive officer should not be immediately nominated as the chairman of the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting. When a company chooses to departure from these recommendations, it should furnish information on the measures it has taken to ensure impartiality of the supervision.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The chairman of the board is not and has never been the chief executive officer of the company.</p>
<p><b>Principle III: The order of the formation of a collegial body to be elected by a general shareholders' meeting</b></p> <p>The order of the formation a collegial body to be elected by a general shareholders' meeting should ensure representation of minority shareholders, accountability of this body to the shareholders and objective monitoring of the company's operation and its management bodies.<sup>3</sup></p>		
<p>3.1. The mechanism of the formation of a collegial body to be elected by a general shareholders' meeting (hereinafter in this Principle referred to as the 'collegial body') should ensure objective and fair monitoring of the company's management bodies as well as representation of minority shareholders.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The mechanism of the board formation ensures that the minority shareholders were properly represented in the board.</p>

<sup>3</sup> Attention should be drawn to the fact that in the situation where the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the board, it is natural that being a management body it should ensure oversight not of all management bodies of the company, but only of the single-person body of management, i.e. the company's chief executive officer. This note shall apply in respect of item 3.1 as well.

<p>3.2. Names and surnames of the candidates to become members of a collegial body, information about their education, qualification, professional background, positions taken and potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed early enough before the general shareholders' meeting so that the shareholders would have sufficient time to make an informed voting decision. All factors affecting the candidate's independence, the sample list of which is set out in Recommendation 3.7, should be also disclosed. The collegial body should also be informed on any subsequent changes in the provided information. The collegial body should, on yearly basis, collect data provided in this item on its members and disclose this in the company's annual report.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The company collects and discloses all information about the members of the collegial body, their professional background, qualification, conflicts of interests in the periodic reports of the company that are published.</p>
<p>3.3. Should a person be nominated for members of a collegial body, such nomination should be followed by the disclosure of information on candidate's particular competences relevant to his/her service on the collegial body. In order shareholders and investors are able to ascertain whether member's competence is further relevant, the collegial body should, in its annual report, disclose the information on its composition and particular competences of individual members which are relevant to their service on the collegial body.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>3.4 In order to maintain a proper balance in terms of the current qualifications possessed by its members, the desired composition of the collegial body shall be determined with regard to the company's structure and activities, and have this periodically evaluated. The collegial body should ensure that it is composed of members who, as a whole, have the required diversity of knowledge, judgment and experience to complete their tasks properly. The members of the audit committee, collectively, should have a recent knowledge and relevant experience in the fields of finance, accounting and/or audit for the stock exchange listed companies. At least one of the members of the remuneration committee should have knowledge of and experience in the field of remuneration policy.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The board is formed considering the company's structure and activities, the experience of its members, diversity of knowledge related to the company activities allow doing the work properly.</p>
<p>3.5. All new members of the collegial body should be offered a tailored program focused on introducing a member with his/her duties, corporate organization and activities. The collegial body should conduct an annual review to identify fields where its members need to update their skills and knowledge.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The new members are introduced with the company and the regulations of the company board. The members of the board constantly participate at various refresher courses and seminars where they collect information about the essential changes in the legal acts regulating the company's activities.</p>

<p>3.6. In order to ensure that all material conflicts of interest related with a member of the collegial body are resolved properly, the collegial body should comprise a sufficient<sup>4</sup> number of independent<sup>5</sup> members.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Historically the company exhibits the situation that the sufficiency of the independent members has not been considered. As the trading of the company shares takes place actively and the minority shareholders take an active part in the management of the company, the company will seek implementation of this principle.</p>
<p>3.7. A member of the collegial body should be considered to be independent only if he is free of any business, family or other relationship with the company, its controlling shareholder or the management of either, that creates a conflict of interest such as to impair his judgment. Since all cases when member of the collegial body is likely to become dependant are impossible to list, moreover, relationships and circumstances associated with the determination of independence may vary amongst companies and the best practices of solving this problem are yet to evolve in the course of time, assessment of independence of a member of the collegial body should be based on the contents of the relationship and circumstances rather than their form. The key criteria for identifying whether a member of the collegial body can be considered to be independent are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) He/she is not an executive director or member of the board (if a collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the supervisory board) of the company or any associated company and has not been such during the last five years;</li> <li>2) He/she is not an employee of the company or some any company and has not been such during the last three years, except for cases when a member of the collegial body does not belong to the senior management and was elected to the collegial body as a representative of the employees;</li> <li>3) He/she is not receiving or has been not receiving significant additional remuneration from the company or associated company other than remuneration for the office in the collegial body. Such additional remuneration includes participation in share options or some other performance based pay systems; it does not include compensation payments for the previous office in the company (provided that such payment is no way related with later position) as per pension plans (inclusive of deferred compensations);</li> </ol>		<p>Four members of the Board are the members of the Board of the largest shareholder – the related company. One member of the Board works for the company that has important business relations – provided internal audit and consultancy services.</p>

<sup>4</sup> The Code does not provide for a concrete number of independent members to comprise a collegial body. Many codes in foreign countries fix a concrete number of independent members (e.g. at least 1/3 or 1/2 of the members of the collegial body) to comprise the collegial body. However, having regard to the novelty of the institution of independent members in Lithuania and potential problems in finding and electing a concrete number of independent members, the Code provides for a more flexible wording and allows the companies themselves to decide what number of independent members is sufficient. Of course, a larger number of independent members in a collegial body is encouraged and will constitute an example of more suitable corporate governance.

<sup>5</sup> It is notable that in some companies all members of the collegial body may, due to a very small number of minority shareholders, be elected by the votes of the majority shareholder or a few major shareholders. But even a member of the collegial body elected by the majority shareholders may be considered independent if he/she meets the independence criteria set out in the Code.

<p>4) He/she is not a controlling shareholder or representative of such shareholder (control as defined in the Council Directive 83/349/EEC Article 1 Part 1);</p> <p>5) He/she does not have and did not have any material business relations with the company or associated company within the past year directly or as a partner, shareholder, director or superior employee of the subject having such relationship. A subject is considered to have business relations when it is a major supplier or service provider (inclusive of financial, legal, counseling and consulting services), major client or organization receiving significant payments from the company or its group;</p> <p>6) He/she is not and has not been, during the last three years, partner or employee of the current or former external audit company of the company or associated company;</p> <p>7) He/she is not an executive director or member of the board in some other company where executive director of the company or member of the board (if a collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the supervisory board) is non-executive director or member of the supervisory board, he/she may not also have any other material relationships with executive directors of the company that arise from their participation in activities of other companies or bodies;</p> <p>8) He/she has not been in the position of a member of the collegial body for over than 12 years;</p> <p>9) He/she is not a close relative to an executive director or member of the board (if a collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the supervisory board) or to any person listed in above items 1 to 8. Close relative is considered to be a spouse (common-law spouse), children and parents.</p> <p>3.8. The determination of what constitutes independence is fundamentally an issue for the collegial body itself to determine. The collegial body may decide that, despite a particular member meets all the criteria of independence laid down in this Code, he cannot be considered independent due to special personal or company-related circumstances.</p>		
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<p>3.9. Necessary information on conclusions the collegial body has come to in its determination of whether a particular member of the body should be considered to be independent should be disclosed. When a person is nominated to become a member of the collegial body, the company should disclose whether it considers the person to be independent. When a particular member of the collegial body does not meet one or more criteria of independence set out in this Code, the company should disclose its reasons for nevertheless considering the member to be independent. In addition, the company should annually disclose which members of the collegial body it considers to be independent.</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>3.10. When one or more criteria of independence set out in this Code has not been met throughout the year, the company should disclose its reasons for considering a particular member of the collegial body to be independent. To ensure accuracy of the information disclosed in relation with the independence of the members of the collegial body, the company should require independent members to have their independence periodically re-confirmed.</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>3.11. In order to remunerate members of a collegial body for their work and participation in the meetings of the collegial body, they may be remunerated from the company's funds.<sup>6</sup> The general shareholders' meeting should approve the amount of such remuneration.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The company has remunerated the members of the board for their work for the year 2010 from the company's funds and plans to do this in future. The general meeting of the shareholders approves the following amount for remuneration.</p>
<p><b>Principle IV: The duties and liabilities of a collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting</b></p> <p><b>The corporate governance framework should ensure proper and effective functioning of the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting, and the powers granted to the collegial body should ensure effective monitoring<sup>7</sup> of the company's management bodies and protection of interests of all the company's shareholders.</b></p>		
<p>4.1. The collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting (hereinafter in this Principle referred to as the 'collegial body') should ensure integrity and transparency of the company's financial statements and the control system. The collegial body should issue recommendations to the company's management bodies and monitor and control the company's management performance.<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Once a quarter the board hear out the report of the chief executive officer and the finance director of the company, analyzes their activity and evaluates its effectiveness and provides recommendations, if required. The board analyzes, evaluates the draft of annual financial accountability of the company and draft profit (loss) allocation, and presents them to the general meeting of the shareholders.</p>

<sup>6</sup> It is notable that currently it is not yet completely clear, in what form members of the supervisory board or the board may be remunerated for their work in these bodies. The Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette*, 2003, No 123-5574) provides that members of the supervisory board or the board may be remunerated for their work in the supervisory board or the board by payment of annual bonuses (*tantiems*) in the manner prescribed by Article 59 of this Law, i.e. from the company's profit. The current wording, contrary to the wording effective before 1 January 2004, eliminates the exclusive requirement that annual bonuses (*tantiems*) should be the *only* form of the company's compensation to members of the supervisory board or the board. So it seems that the Law contains no prohibition to remunerate members of the supervisory board or the board for their work in other forms, besides bonuses, although this possibility is not expressly stated either.

<sup>7</sup> See Footnote 3.

<sup>8</sup> See Footnote 3. In the event the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the board, it should provide recommendations to the company's single-person body of management, i.e. the company's chief executive officer.

<p>4.2. Members of the collegial body should act in good faith, with care and responsibility for the benefit and in the interests of the company and its shareholders with due regard to the interests of employees and public welfare. Independent members of the collegial body should (a) under all circumstances maintain independence of their analysis, decision-making and actions (b) do not seek and accept any unjustified privileges that might compromise their independence, and (c) clearly express their objections should a member consider that decision of the collegial body is against the interests of the company. Should a collegial body have passed decisions independent member has serious doubts about, the member should make adequate conclusions. Should an independent member resign from his office, he should explain the reasons in a letter addressed to the collegial body or audit committee and, if necessary, respective company-not-pertaining body (institution).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>4.3. Each member should devote sufficient time and attention to perform his duties as a member of the collegial body. Each member of the collegial body should limit other professional obligations of his (in particular any directorships held in other companies) in such a manner they do not interfere with proper performance of duties of a member of the collegial body. In the event a member of the collegial body should be present in less than a half<sup>9</sup> of the meetings of the collegial body throughout the financial year of the company, shareholders of the company should be notified.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The members of the company board participated at the meetings of the board and each member gave enough time to perform the duties of a board member.</p>
<p>4.4. Where decisions of a collegial body may have a different effect on the company's shareholders, the collegial body should treat all shareholders impartially and fairly. It should ensure that shareholders are properly informed on the company's affairs, strategies, risk management and resolution of conflicts of interest. The company should have a clearly established role of members of the collegial body when communicating with and committing to shareholders.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

<sup>9</sup> It is notable that companies can make this requirement more stringent and provide that shareholders should be informed about failure to participate at the meetings of the collegial body if, for instance, a member of the collegial body participated at less than 2/3 or 3/4 of the meetings. Such measures, which ensure active participation in the meetings of the collegial body, are encouraged and will constitute an example of more suitable corporate governance.

<p>4.5. It is recommended that transactions (except insignificant ones due to their low value or concluded when carrying out routine operations in the company under usual conditions), concluded between the company and its shareholders, members of the supervisory or managing bodies or other natural or legal persons that exert or may exert influence on the company's management should be subject to approval of the collegial body. The decision concerning approval of such transactions should be deemed adopted only provided the majority of the independent members of the collegial body voted for such a decision.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>4.6. The collegial body should be independent in passing decisions that are significant for the company's operations and strategy. Taken separately, the collegial body should be independent of the company's management bodies<sup>10</sup>. Members of the collegial body should act and pass decisions without an outside influence from the persons who have elected it. Companies should ensure that the collegial body and its committees are provided with sufficient administrative and financial resources to discharge their duties, including the right to obtain, in particular from employees of the company, all the necessary information or to seek independent legal, accounting or any other advice on issues pertaining to the competence of the collegial body and its committees. When using the services of a consultant with a view to obtaining information on market standards for remuneration systems, the remuneration committee should ensure that the consultant concerned does not at the same time advise the human resources department, executive directors or collegial management organs of the company concerned.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

<sup>10</sup> In the event the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the board, the recommendation concerning its independence from the company's management bodies applies to the extent it relates to the independence from the company's chief executive officer.

<p>4.7. Activities of the collegial body should be organized in a manner that independent members of the collegial body could have major influence in relevant areas where chances of occurrence of conflicts of interest are very high. Such areas to be considered as highly relevant are issues of nomination of company's directors, determination of directors' remuneration and control and assessment of company's audit. Therefore when the mentioned issues are attributable to the competence of the collegial body, it is recommended that the collegial body should establish nomination, remuneration, and audit committees<sup>11</sup>. Companies should ensure that the functions attributable to the nomination, remuneration, and audit committees are carried out. However they may decide to merge these functions and set up less than three committees. In such case a company should explain in detail reasons behind the selection of alternative approach and how the selected approach complies with the objectives set forth for the three different committees. Should the collegial body of the company comprise small number of members, the functions assigned to the three committees may be performed by the collegial body itself, provided that it meets composition requirements advocated for the committees and that adequate information is provided in this respect. In such case provisions of this Code relating to the committees of the collegial body (in particular with respect to their role, operation, and transparency) should apply, where relevant, to the collegial body as a whole.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The collegial body of the company's management is a board performing the functions of the nomination, remuneration committees. The board of the company selects the candidate for the chief executive officer - managing director of the company and the candidates for the other managers of the company. It constantly evaluates their experience, professional capabilities and implementation of the company's strategic goals, hears out the reports. The board of the company selects the candidate for the external audit and provides proposals to the general shareholders' meeting for approval. On 5 May 2010 the audit committee was elected during the reconvened Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders</p>
<p>4.8. The key objective of the committees is to increase efficiency of the activities of the collegial body by ensuring that decisions are based on due consideration, and to help organize its work with a view to ensuring that the decisions it takes are free of material conflicts of interest. Committees should exercise independent judgement and integrity when exercising its functions as well as present the collegial body with recommendations concerning the decisions of the collegial body. Nevertheless the final decision shall be adopted by the collegial body. The recommendation on creation of committees is not intended, in principle, to constrict the competence of the collegial body or to remove the matters considered from the purview of the collegial body itself, which remains fully responsible for the decisions taken in its field of competence.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>4.9. Committees established by the collegial body should normally be composed of at least three members. In companies with small number of members of the collegial body, they could exceptionally be composed of two members. Majority of the members of each committee should be constituted from independent members of the</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The audit committee consists of three members. One member conforms to the requirements for independence. The audit committee is elected for the period of one year.</p>

<sup>11</sup>The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Audit (Official Gazette, 2008, No 82-53233) determines that an Audit Committee shall be formed in each public interest entity (including, but not limited to public companies whose securities are traded in the regulated market of the Republic of Lithuania and/or any other member state).

<p>collegial body. In cases when the company chooses not to set up a supervisory board, remuneration and audit committees should be entirely comprised of non-executive directors. Chairmanship and membership of the committees should be decided with due regard to the need to ensure that committee membership is refreshed and that undue reliance is not placed on particular individuals. Chairmanship and membership of the committees should be decided with due regard to the need to ensure that committee membership is refreshed and that undue reliance is not placed on particular individuals.</p>		
<p>4.10. Authority of each of the committees should be determined by the collegial body. Committees should perform their duties in line with authority delegated to them and inform the collegial body on their activities and performance on regular basis. Authority of every committee stipulating the role and rights and duties of the committee should be made public at least once a year (as part of the information disclosed by the company annually on its corporate governance structures and practices). Companies should also make public annually a statement by existing committees on their composition, number of meetings and attendance over the year, and their main activities. Audit committee should confirm that it is satisfied with the independence of the audit process and describe briefly the actions it has taken to reach this conclusion.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The rules of the audit committee were approved and published on the website of the company</p>
<p>4.11. In order to ensure independence and impartiality of the committees, members of the collegial body that are not members of the committee should commonly have a right to participate in the meetings of the committee only if invited by the committee. A committee may invite or demand participation in the meeting of particular officers or experts. Chairman of each of the committees should have a possibility to maintain direct communication with the shareholders. Events when such are to be performed should be specified in the regulations for committee activities.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Applicable to the audit committee</p>

<p>4.12. Nomination Committee. 4.12.1. Key functions of the nomination committee should be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and recommend, for the approval of the collegial body, candidates to fill board vacancies. The nomination committee should evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the management body, prepare a description of the roles and capabilities required to assume a particular office, and assess the time commitment expected. Nomination committee can also consider candidates to members of the collegial body delegated by the shareholders of the company;</li> <li>• Assess on regular basis the structure, size, composition and performance of the supervisory and management bodies, and make recommendations to the collegial body regarding the means of achieving necessary changes;</li> <li>• Assess on regular basis the skills, knowledge and experience of individual directors and report on this to the collegial body;</li> <li>• Properly consider issues related to succession planning;</li> <li>• Review the policy of the management bodies for selection and appointment of senior management.</li> </ul> <p>4.12.2. Nomination committee should consider proposals by other parties, including management and shareholders. When dealing with issues related to executive directors or members of the board (if a collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the supervisory board) and senior management, chief executive officer of the company should be consulted by, and entitled to submit proposals to the nomination committee.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The committee is not formed.</p>
<p>4.13. Remuneration Committee. 4.13.1. Key functions of the remuneration committee should be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make proposals, for the approval of the collegial body, on the remuneration policy for members of management bodies and executive directors. Such policy should address all forms of compensation, including the fixed remuneration, performance-based remuneration schemes, pension arrangements, and termination payments. Proposals considering performance-based remuneration schemes should be accompanied with recommendations on the related objectives and evaluation criteria, with a view to properly aligning the pay of executive director and members of the management bodies with the long-term interests of the shareholders and the objectives set by the collegial body;</li> <li>• Make proposals to the collegial body on the individual remuneration for executive directors and member of management bodies in order their remunerations are consistent with company's remuneration policy and the evaluation of the performance of these persons concerned. In doing so, the committee should be properly informed on the total compensation obtained by executive directors and members of the management bodies from the affiliated companies;</li> <li>• Ensure that remuneration of individual executive directors or members of management body is proportionate to the remuneration of other executive directors or members of management body and other staff members of the company;</li> <li>• Periodically review the remuneration policy for executive directors or members of management body, including the policy regarding share-based remuneration, and its implementation;</li> <li>• Make proposals to the collegial body on suitable forms of</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The committee is not formed.</p>

<p>contracts for executive directors and members of the management bodies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the collegial body in overseeing how the company complies with applicable provisions regarding the remuneration-related information disclosure (in particular the remuneration policy applied and individual remuneration of directors);</li> <li>• Make general recommendations to the executive directors and members of the management bodies on the level and structure of remuneration for senior management (as defined by the collegial body) with regard to the respective information provided by the executive directors and members of the management bodies.</li> </ul> <p>4.13.2. With respect to stock options and other share-based incentives which may be granted to directors or other employees, the committee should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider general policy regarding the granting of the above mentioned schemes, in particular stock options, and make any related proposals to the collegial body;</li> <li>• Examine the related information that is given in the company's annual report and documents intended for the use during the shareholders meeting;</li> <li>• Make proposals to the collegial body regarding the choice between granting options to subscribe shares or granting options to purchase shares, specifying the reasons for its choice as well as the consequences that this choice has.</li> </ul> <p>4.13.3. Upon resolution of the issues attributable to the competence of the remuneration committee, the committee should at least address the chairman of the collegial body and/or chief executive officer of the company for their opinion on the remuneration of other executive directors or members of the management bodies.</p> <p>4.13.4. The remuneration committee should report on the exercise of its functions to the shareholders and be present at the annual general meeting for this purpose.</p>		
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<p>4.14. Audit Committee.</p> <p>4.14.1. Key functions of the audit committee should be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observe the integrity of the financial information provided by the company, in particular by reviewing the relevance and consistency of the accounting methods used by the company and its group (including the criteria for the consolidation of the accounts of companies in the group);</li> <li>• At least once a year review the systems of internal control and risk management to ensure that the key risks (inclusive of the risks in relation with compliance with existing laws and regulations) are properly identified, managed and reflected in the information provided;</li> <li>• Ensure the efficiency of the internal audit function, among other things, by making recommendations on the selection, appointment, reappointment and removal of the head of the internal audit department and on the budget of the department, and by monitoring the responsiveness of the management to its findings and recommendations. Should there be no internal audit authority in the company, the need for one should be reviewed at least annually;</li> <li>• Make recommendations to the collegial body related with selection, appointment, reappointment and removal of the external auditor (to be done by the general shareholders' meeting) and with the terms and conditions of his engagement. The committee should investigate situations that lead to a resignation of the audit company or auditor and make recommendations on required actions in such situations;</li> <li>• Monitor independence and impartiality of the external auditor, in particular by reviewing the audit company's compliance with applicable guidance relating to the rotation of audit partners, the level of fees paid by the company, and similar issues. In order to prevent occurrence of material conflicts of interest, the committee, based on the auditor's disclosed inter alia data on all remunerations paid by the company to the auditor and network, should at all times monitor nature and extent of the non-audit services. Having regard to the principals and guidelines established in the 16 May 2002 Commission Recommendation 2002/590/EC, the committee should determine and apply a formal policy establishing types of non-audit services that are (a) excluded, (b) permissible only after review by the committee, and (c) permissible without referral to the committee;</li> <li>• Review efficiency of the external audit process and responsiveness of management to recommendations made in the external auditor's management letter.</li> </ul> <p>4.14.2. All members of the committee should be furnished with complete information on particulars of accounting, financial and other operations of the company. Company's management should inform the audit committee of the methods used to account for significant and unusual transactions where the accounting treatment may be open to different approaches. In such case a special consideration should be given to company's operations in offshore centers and/or activities carried out through special purpose vehicles (organizations) and justification of such operations.</p> <p>4.14.3. The audit committee should decide whether participation of the chairman of the collegial body, chief executive officer of the company, chief financial officer (or superior employees in charge of finances, treasury and accounting), or internal and external auditors in the meetings of the committee is required (if required, when).</p>	<p>On 5 May 2010 the audit committee was elected during the reconvened Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders. The audit committee consists of three members. The audit committee organizes its work following the rules of the audit committee approved during the meeting of the shareholders.</p>
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<p>The committee should be entitled, when needed, to meet with any relevant person without executive directors and members of the management bodies present.</p> <p>4.14.4. Internal and external auditors should be secured with not only effective working relationship with management, but also with free access to the collegial body. For this purpose the audit committee should act as the principal contact person for the internal and external auditors.</p> <p>4.14.5. The audit committee should be informed of the internal auditor's work program, and should be furnished with internal audit's reports or periodic summaries. The audit committee should also be informed of the work program of the external auditor and should be furnished with report disclosing all relationships between the independent auditor and the company and its group. The committee should be timely furnished information on all issues arising from the audit.</p> <p>4.14.6. The audit committee should examine whether the company is following applicable provisions regarding the possibility for employees to report alleged significant irregularities in the company, by way of complaints or through anonymous submissions (normally to an independent member of the collegial body), and should ensure that there is a procedure established for proportionate and independent investigation of these issues and for appropriate follow-up action.</p> <p>4.14.7. The audit committee should report on its activities to the collegial body at least once in every six months, at the time the yearly and half-yearly statements are approved.</p>		
<p>4.15. Every year the collegial body should conduct the assessment of its activities. The assessment should include evaluation of collegial body's structure, work organization and ability to act as a group, evaluation of each of the collegial body member's and committee's competence and work efficiency and assessment whether the collegial body has achieved its objectives. The collegial body should, at least once a year, make public (as part of the information the company annually discloses on its management structures and practices) respective information on its internal organization and working procedures, and specify what material changes were made as a result of the assessment of the collegial body of its own activities.</p>	No	
<p><b>Principle V: The working procedure of the company's collegial bodies</b></p> <p><b>The working procedure of supervisory and management bodies established in the company should ensure efficient operation of these bodies and decision-making and encourage active co-operation between the company's bodies.</b></p>		

<p>5.1. The company's supervisory and management bodies (hereinafter in this Principle the concept 'collegial bodies' covers both the collegial bodies of supervision and the collegial bodies of management) should be chaired by chairpersons of these bodies. The chairperson of a collegial body is responsible for proper convocation of the collegial body meetings. The chairperson should ensure that information about the meeting being convened and its agenda are communicated to all members of the body. The chairperson of a collegial body should ensure appropriate conducting of the meetings of the collegial body. The chairperson should ensure order and working atmosphere during the meeting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>5.2. It is recommended that meetings of the company's collegial bodies should be carried out according to the schedule approved in advance at certain intervals of time. Each company is free to decide how often to convene meetings of the collegial bodies, but it is recommended that these meetings should be convened at such intervals, which would guarantee an interrupted resolution of the essential corporate governance issues. Meetings of the company's supervisory board should be convened at least once in a quarter, and the company's board should meet at least once a month<sup>12</sup>.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The meeting of the company's collegial body – the board takes place based on the periodicity approved in advance and in accordance with the planned agenda.</p>
<p>5.3. Members of a collegial body should be notified about the meeting being convened in advance in order to allow sufficient time for proper preparation for the issues on the agenda of the meeting and to ensure fruitful discussion and adoption of appropriate decisions. Alongside with the notice about the meeting being convened, all the documents relevant to the issues on the agenda of the meeting should be submitted to the members of the collegial body. The agenda of the meeting should not be changed or supplemented during the meeting, unless all members of the collegial body are present or certain issues of great importance to the company require immediate resolution.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Each member of the board can introduce himself/herself to the documents of the meeting, reports, and draft decisions three days prior to the meeting day.</p>
<p>5.4. In order to co-ordinate operation of the company's collegial bodies and ensure effective decision-making process, chairpersons of the company's collegial bodies of supervision and management should closely co-operate by co-coordinating dates of the meetings, their agendas and resolving other issues of corporate governance. Members of the company's board should be free to attend meetings of the company's supervisory board, especially where issues concerning removal of the board members, their liability or remuneration are discussed.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The supervisory board is not formed.</p>
<p><b>Principle VI: The equitable treatment of shareholders and shareholder rights</b></p>		

<sup>12</sup> The frequency of meetings of the collegial body provided for in the recommendation must be applied in those cases when both additional collegial bodies are formed at the company, the board and the supervisory board. In the event only one additional collegial body is formed in the company, the frequency of its meetings may be as established for the supervisory board, i.e. at least once in a quarter.

<p><b>The corporate governance framework should ensure the equitable treatment of all shareholders, including minority and foreign shareholders. The corporate governance framework should protect the rights of the shareholders.</b></p>		
6.1. It is recommended that the company's capital should consist only of the shares that grant the same rights to voting, ownership, dividend and other rights to all their holders.	Yes	The company's capital is comprised from ordinary registered shares granting equal personal and non-property rights to their owners.
6.2. It is recommended that investors should have access to the information concerning the rights attached to the shares of the new issue or those issued earlier in advance, i.e. before they purchase shares.	Yes	
6.3. Transactions that are important to the company and its shareholders, such as transfer, investment, and pledge of the company's assets or any other type of encumbrance should be subject to approval of the general shareholders' meeting. <sup>13</sup> All shareholders should be furnished with equal opportunity to familiarize with and participate in the decision-making process when significant corporate issues, including approval of transactions referred to above, are discussed.	No	The Articles of Association do not assign the decision making to the general shareholders' meeting if they are related to the long-term assets the balance sheet value of which is higher than 1/20 of the company's authorized capital, investment transfer, rent, mortgage, purchase, etc.
6.4. Procedures of convening and conducting a general shareholders' meeting should ensure equal opportunities for the shareholders to effectively participate at the meetings and should not prejudice the rights and interests of the shareholders. The venue, date, and time of the shareholders' meeting should not hinder wide attendance of the shareholders.	Yes	The place, date and time of the general shareholders' meeting are chosen in a manner ensuring the possibilities to all shareholders to attend the shareholders' meeting actively. The shareholders are informed about the convening of the general shareholders' meeting in public and no later than 21 days prior to the meeting the shareholders are allowed to familiarize themselves to the draft resolutions.

<sup>13</sup> The Law on Companies of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette*, 2003, No 123-5574) no longer assigns resolutions concerning the investment, transfer, lease, mortgage or acquisition of the long-term assets accounting for more than 1/20 of the company's authorised capital to the competence of the general shareholders' meeting. However, transactions that are important and material for the company's activity should be considered and approved by the general shareholders' meeting. The Law on Companies contains no prohibition to this effect either. Yet, in order not to encumber the company's activity and escape an unreasonably frequent consideration of transactions at the meetings, companies are free to establish their own criteria of material transactions, which are subject to the approval of the meeting. While establishing these criteria of material transactions, companies may follow the criteria set out in items 3, 4, 5 and 6 of paragraph 4 of Article 34 of the Law on Companies or derogate from them in view of the specific nature of their operation and their attempt to ensure uninterrupted, efficient functioning of the company.

<p>6.5. If is possible, in order to ensure shareholders living abroad the right to access to the information, it is recommended that documents on the course of the general shareholders' meeting should be placed on the publicly accessible website of the company not only in Lithuanian language, but in English and /or other foreign languages in advance. It is recommended that the minutes of the general shareholders' meeting after signing them and/or adopted resolutions should be also placed on the publicly accessible website of the company. Seeking to ensure the right of foreigners to familiarize with the information, whenever feasible, documents referred to in this recommendation should be published in Lithuanian, English and/or other foreign languages. Documents referred to in this recommendation may be published on the publicly accessible website of the company to the extent that publishing of these documents is not detrimental to the company or the company's commercial secrets are not revealed.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>6.6. Shareholders should be furnished with the opportunity to vote in the general shareholders' meeting in person and in absentia. Shareholders should not be prevented from voting in writing in advance by completing the general voting ballot.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Each shareholder can participate in the meeting in person or delegating the participation to some other person.</p>
<p>6.7. With a view to increasing the shareholders' opportunities to participate effectively at shareholders' meetings, the companies are recommended to expand use of modern technologies by allowing the shareholders to participate and vote in general meetings via electronic means of communication. In such cases security of transmitted information and a possibility to identify the identity of the participating and voting person should be guaranteed. Moreover, companies could furnish its shareholders, especially shareholders living abroad, with the opportunity to watch shareholder meetings by means of modern technologies.</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p><b>Principle VII: The avoidance of conflicts of interest and their disclosure</b></p> <p><b>The corporate governance framework should encourage members of the corporate bodies to avoid conflicts of interest and assure transparent and effective mechanism of disclosure of conflicts of interest regarding members of the corporate bodies.</b></p>		
<p>7.1. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body should avoid a situation, in which his/her personal interests are in conflict or may be in conflict with the company's interests. In case such a situation did occur, a member of the company's supervisory and management body should, within reasonable time, inform other members of the same collegial body or the company's body that has elected him/her, or to the company's shareholders about a situation of a conflict of interest, indicate the nature of the conflict and value, where possible.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

7.2. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body may not mix the company's assets, the use of which has not been mutually agreed upon, with his/her personal assets or use them or the information which he/she learns by virtue of his/her position as a member of a corporate body for his/her personal benefit or for the benefit of any third person without a prior agreement of the general shareholders' meeting or any other corporate body authorized by the meeting.	Yes	
7.3. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body may conclude a transaction with the company, a member of a corporate body of which he/she is. Such a transaction (except insignificant ones due to their low value or concluded when carrying out routine operations in the company under usual conditions) must be immediately reported in writing or orally, by recording this in the minutes of the meeting, to other members of the same corporate body or to the corporate body that has elected him/her or to the company's shareholders. Transactions specified in this recommendation are also subject to recommendation 4.5.	Yes	
7.4. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body should abstain from voting when decisions concerning transactions or other issues of personal or business interest are voted on.	Yes	
<p><b>Principle VIII: Company's remuneration policy</b></p> <p><b>Remuneration policy and procedure for approval, revision and disclosure of directors' remuneration established in the company should prevent potential conflicts of interest and abuse in determining remuneration of directors, in addition it should ensure publicity and transparency both of company's remuneration policy and remuneration of directors.</b></p>		
8.1. A company should make a public statement of the company's remuneration policy (hereinafter the remuneration statement) which should be clear and easily understandable. This remuneration statement should be published as a part of the company's annual statement as well as posted on the company's website.	No	The company observes the motivation system of the directors approved by the Board.
8.2. Remuneration statement should mainly focus on directors' remuneration policy for the following year and, if appropriate, the subsequent years. The statement should contain a summary of the implementation of the remuneration policy in the previous financial year. Special attention should be given to any significant changes in company's remuneration policy as compared to the previous financial year.	No	Recommendations provided in item 8.1 are not followed.

<p>8.3. Remuneration statement should leastwise include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of the relative importance of the variable and non-variable components of directors' remuneration;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on performance criteria that entitles directors to share options, shares or variable components of remuneration;</li> <li>• An explanation how the choice of performance criteria contributes to the long-term interests of the company;</li> <li>• An explanation of the methods, applied in order to determine whether performance criteria have been fulfilled;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on deferment periods with regard to variable components of remuneration;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the linkage between the remuneration and performance;</li> <li>• The main parameters and rationale for any annual bonus scheme and any other non-cash benefits;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the policy regarding termination payments;</li> <li>• Sufficient information with regard to vesting periods for share-based remuneration, as referred to in point 8.13 of this Code;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the policy regarding retention of shares after vesting, as referred to in point 8.15 of this Code;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the composition of peer groups of companies the remuneration policy of which has been examined in relation to the establishment of the remuneration policy of the company concerned;</li> <li>• A description of the main characteristics of supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for directors;</li> <li>• Remuneration statement should not include commercially sensitive information.</li> </ul>		
<p>8.4. Remuneration statement should also summarize and explain company's policy regarding the terms of the contracts executed with executive directors and members of the management bodies. It should include, inter alia, information on the duration of contracts with executive directors and members of the management bodies, the applicable notice periods and details of provisions for termination payments linked to early termination under contracts for executive directors and members of the management bodies.</p>	No	Recommendations provided in item 8.1 are not followed.

<p>8.5. Remuneration statement should also contain detailed information on the entire amount of remuneration, inclusive of other benefits, that was paid to individual directors over the relevant financial year. This document should list at least the information set out in items 8.5.1 to 8.5.4 for each person who has served as a director of the company at any time during the relevant financial year.</p> <p>8.5.1. The following remuneration and/or emoluments-related information should be disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total amount of remuneration paid or due to the director for services performed during the relevant financial year, inclusive of, where relevant, attendance fees fixed by the annual general shareholders meeting;</li> <li>• The remuneration and advantages received from any undertaking belonging to the same group;</li> <li>• The remuneration paid in the form of profit sharing and/or bonus payments and the reasons why such bonus payments and/or profit sharing were granted;</li> <li>• If permissible by the law, any significant additional remuneration paid to directors for special services outside the scope of the usual functions of a director;</li> <li>• Compensation receivable or paid to each former executive director or member of the management body as a result of his resignation from the office during the previous financial year;</li> <li>• Total estimated value of non-cash benefits considered as remuneration, other than the items covered in the above points.</li> </ul> <p>8.5.2. As regards shares and/or rights to acquire share options and/or all other share-incentive schemes, the following information should be disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of share options offered or shares granted by the company during the relevant financial year and their conditions of application;</li> <li>• The number of shares options exercised during the relevant financial year and, for each of them, the number of shares involved and the exercise price or the value of the interest in the share incentive scheme at the end of the financial year;</li> <li>• The number of share options unexercised at the end of the financial year; their exercise price, the exercise date and the main conditions for the exercise of the rights;</li> <li>• All changes in the terms and conditions of existing share options occurring during the financial year.</li> </ul> <p>8.5.3. The following supplementary pension schemes-related information should be disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the pension scheme is a defined-benefit scheme, changes in the directors' accrued benefits under that scheme during the relevant financial year;</li> <li>• When the pension scheme is defined-contribution scheme, detailed information on contributions paid or payable by the company in respect of that director during the relevant financial year.</li> </ul> <p>8.5.4. The statement should also state amounts that the company or any subsidiary company or entity included in the consolidated annual financial report of the company has paid to each person who has served as a director in the company at any time during the relevant financial year in the form of loans, advance payments or guarantees, including the amount outstanding and the interest rate.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Recommendations provided in item 8.1 are not followed.</p>
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8.6. Where the remuneration policy includes variable components of remuneration, companies should set limits on the variable component(s). The non-variable component of remuneration should be sufficient to allow the company to withhold variable components of remuneration when performance criteria are not met.	Yes	The motivation system of the directors defining evaluation criteria of performance results has been approved in the company since 9 March 2007.
8.7. Award of variable components of remuneration should be subject to predetermined and measurable performance criteria.	Yes	The motivation system of the directors defining evaluation criteria of performance results has been approved in the company since 9 March 2007.
8.8. Where a variable component of remuneration is awarded, a major part of the variable component should be deferred for a minimum period of time. The part of the variable component subject to deferment should be determined in relation to the relative weight of the variable component compared to the non-variable component of remuneration.	Yes	The motivation system of the directors defining evaluation criteria of performance results has been approved in the company since 9 March 2007.
8.9. Contractual arrangements with executive or managing directors should include provisions that permit the company to reclaim variable components of remuneration that were awarded on the basis of data which subsequently proved to be manifestly misstated.	No	
8.10. Termination payments should not exceed a fixed amount or fixed number of years of annual remuneration, which should, in general, not be higher than two years of the non-variable component of remuneration or the equivalent thereof.	No	Redundancy pay are allowed following the law of the Republic of Lithuania
8.11. Termination payments should not be paid if the termination is due to inadequate performance.	No	Redundancy pay are allowed following the law of the Republic of Lithuania
8.12. The information on preparatory and decision-making processes, during which a policy of remuneration of directors is being established, should also be disclosed. Information should include data, if applicable, on authorities and composition of the remuneration committee, names and surnames of external consultants whose services have been used in determination of the remuneration policy as well as the role of shareholders' annual general meeting.	Yes	
8.13. Shares should not vest for at least three years after their award.	Not applicable	
8.14. Share options or any other right to acquire shares or to be remunerated on the basis of share price movements should not be exercisable for at least three years after their award. Vesting of shares and the right to exercise share options or any other right to acquire shares or to be remunerated on the basis of share price movements, should be subject to predetermined and measurable performance criteria.	Not applicable	



8.15. After vesting, directors should retain a number of shares, until the end of their mandate, subject to the need to finance any costs related to acquisition of the shares. The number of shares to be retained should be fixed, for example, twice the value of total annual remuneration (the non-variable plus the variable components).	Not applicable	
8.16. Remuneration of non-executive or supervisory directors should not include share options.	Not applicable	
8.17. Shareholders, in particular institutional shareholders, should be encouraged to attend general meetings where appropriate and make considered use of their votes regarding directors' remuneration.	Not applicable	
8.18. Without prejudice to the role and organization of the relevant bodies responsible for setting directors' remunerations, the remuneration policy or any other significant change in remuneration policy should be included into the agenda of the shareholders' annual general meeting. Remuneration statement should be put for voting in shareholders' annual general meeting. The vote may be either mandatory or advisory.	Not applicable	
8.19. Schemes anticipating remuneration of directors in shares, share options or any other right to purchase shares or be remunerated on the basis of share price movements should be subject to the prior approval of shareholders' annual general meeting by way of a resolution prior to their adoption. The approval of scheme should be related with the scheme itself and not to the grant of such share-based benefits under that scheme to individual directors. All significant changes in scheme provisions should also be subject to shareholders' approval prior to their adoption; the approval decision should be made in shareholders' annual general meeting. In such case shareholders should be notified on all terms of suggested changes and get an explanation on the impact of the suggested changes.	Not applicable	
8.20. The following issues should be subject to approval by the shareholders' annual general meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant of share-based schemes, including share options, to directors;</li> <li>• Determination of maximum number of shares and main conditions of share granting;</li> <li>• The term within which options can be exercised;</li> <li>• The conditions for any subsequent change in the exercise of the options, if permissible by law;</li> <li>• All other long-term incentive schemes for which directors are eligible and which are not available to other employees of the company under similar terms. Annual general meeting should also set the deadline within which the body responsible for remuneration of directors may award compensations listed in this article to individual directors.</li> </ul>	Not applicable	

<p>8.21. Should national law or company's Articles of Association allow, any discounted option arrangement under which any rights are granted to subscribe to shares at a price lower than the market value of the share prevailing on the day of the price determination, or the average of the market values over a number of days preceding the date when the exercise price is determined, should also be subject to the shareholders' approval.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>8.22. Provisions of Articles 8.19 and 8.20 should not be applicable to schemes allowing for participation under similar conditions to company's employees or employees of any subsidiary company whose employees are eligible to participate in the scheme and which has been approved in the shareholders' annual general meeting.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>8.23. Prior to the annual general meeting that is intended to consider decision stipulated in Article 8.19, the shareholders must be provided an opportunity to familiarize with draft resolution and project-related notice (the documents should be posted on the company's website). The notice should contain the full text of the share-based remuneration schemes or a description of their key terms, as well as full names of the participants in the schemes. Notice should also specify the relationship of the schemes and the overall remuneration policy of the directors. Draft resolution must have a clear reference to the scheme itself or to the summary of its key terms. Shareholders must also be presented with information on how the company intends to provide for the shares required to meet its obligations under incentive schemes. It should be clearly stated whether the company intends to buy shares in the market, hold the shares in reserve or issue new ones. There should also be a summary on scheme-related expenses the company will suffer due to the anticipated application of the scheme. All information given in this article must be posted on the company's website.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p><b>Principle IX: The role of stakeholders in corporate governance</b></p> <p><b>The corporate governance framework should recognize the rights of stakeholders as established by law and encourage active co-operation between companies and stakeholders in creating the company value, jobs and financial sustainability. For the purposes of this Principle, the concept "stakeholders" includes investors, employees, creditors, suppliers, clients, local community and other persons having certain interest in the company concerned.</b></p>		
<p>9.1. The corporate governance framework should assure that the rights of stakeholders that are protected by law are respected.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

<p>9.2. The corporate governance framework should create conditions for the stakeholders to participate in corporate governance in the manner prescribed by law. Examples of mechanisms of stakeholder participation in corporate governance include: employee participation in adoption of certain key decisions for the company; consulting the employees on corporate governance and other important issues; employee participation in the company's share capital; creditor involvement in governance in the context of the company's insolvency, etc.</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>9.3. Where stakeholders participate in the corporate governance process, they should have access to relevant information.</p>	<p>No</p>	

**Principle X: Information disclosure and transparency**

**The corporate governance framework should ensure that timely and accurate disclosure is made on all material information regarding the company, including the financial situation, performance and governance of the company.**

<p>10.1. The company should disclose information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial and operating results of the company;</li> <li>• Company objectives;</li> <li>• Persons holding by the right of ownership or in control of a block of shares in the company;</li> <li>• Members of the company's supervisory and management bodies, chief executive officer of the company and their remuneration;</li> <li>• Material foreseeable risk factors;</li> <li>• Transactions between the company and connected persons, as well as transactions concluded outside the course of the company's regular operations;</li> <li>• Material issues regarding employees and other stakeholders;</li> <li>• Governance structures and strategy.</li> </ul> <p>This list should be deemed as a minimum recommendation, while the companies are encouraged not to limit themselves to disclosure of the information specified in this list.</p> <p>10.2. It is recommended to the company, which is the parent of other companies, that consolidated results of the whole group to which the company belongs should be disclosed when information specified in item 1 of Recommendation 10.1 is under disclosure.</p> <p>10.3. It is recommended that information on the professional background, qualifications of the members of supervisory and management bodies, chief executive officer of the company should be disclosed as well as potential conflicts of interest that may have an effect on their decisions when information specified in item 4 of Recommendation 10.1 about the members of the company's supervisory and management bodies is under disclosure. It is also recommended that information about the amount of remuneration received from the company and other income should be disclosed with regard to members of the company's supervisory and management bodies and chief executive officer as per Principle VIII.</p> <p>10.4. It is recommended that information about the links between the company and its stakeholders, including employees, creditors, suppliers, local community, as well as the company's policy with regard to human resources, employee participation schemes in the company's share capital, etc. should be disclosed when information specified in item 7 of Recommendation 10.1 is under disclosure.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	
<p>10.5. Information should be disclosed in such a way that neither shareholders nor investors are discriminated with regard to the manner or scope of access to information. Information should be disclosed to all simultaneously. It is recommended that notices about material events should be announced before or after a trading session on the Vilnius Stock Exchange, so that all the company's shareholders and investors should have equal access to the information and make informed investing decisions.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The company presents the information through the information disclosure system used by NASDAQ OMX „Globenewswire” in the Lithuanian and English languages at the same time. The company does not disclose any information that might have effect on the price of its securities in the comments, interviews or any other ways before such information is announced through the information system of the exchange.</p>

<p>10.6. Channels for disseminating information should provide for fair, timely and cost-efficient or in cases provided by the legal acts free of charge access to relevant information by users. It is recommended that information technologies should be employed for wider dissemination of information, for instance, by placing the information on the company's website. It is recommended that information should be published and placed on the company's website not only in Lithuanian, but also in English, and, whenever possible and necessary, in other languages as well.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The company plans to sign a contract with <i>Vilniaus vertybinių popierių birža</i>, AB (Vilnius Stock Exchange) regarding the creation of the column for the link with the investors in the website of the company where all information published by the information disclosure and distribution system NASDAQ OMX „Globenewswire” was also published in the website of the company.</p>
<p>10.7. It is recommended that the company's annual reports and other periodical accounts prepared by the company should be placed on the company's website. It is recommended that the company should announce information about material events and changes in the price of the company's shares on the Stock Exchange on the company's website too.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p><b>Principle XI: The selection of the company's auditor</b></p> <p><b>The mechanism of the selection of the company's auditor should ensure independence of the firm of auditor's conclusion and opinion.</b></p>		
<p>11.1. An annual audit of the company's financial reports and interim reports should be conducted by an independent firm of auditors in order to provide an external and objective opinion on the company's financial statements.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The audit of annual financial statement and annual report is conducted by the independent audit company.</p>
<p>11.2. It is recommended that the company's supervisory board and, where it is not set up, the company's board should propose a candidate firm of auditors to the general shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>11.3. It is recommended that the company should disclose to its shareholders the level of fees paid to the firm of auditors for non-audit services rendered to the company. This information should be also known to the company's supervisory board and, where it is not formed, the company's board upon their consideration which firm of auditors to propose for the general shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In 2010 the company had a tax service agreement with the audit company.</p>