

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY „SALDUS MEŽRŪPNIECĪBA” AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

(REGISTRATION NUMBER 40003020121)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF 9 MONTHS OF THE YEAR 2008

PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING
STANDARDS

Saldus, 2008

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Council of joint-stock “Saldus mežrūpniecība”

Chairman of the council:	Uldis Mierkalns
Vice-chairman of the council:	Lolita Burkovska
Members of the council:	Vēsmiņš Gunvaldis Lauris Leja Jānis Leimanis

On the basis of the decision No. 1 on July 3, 2008 made by shareholders during the extraordinary meeting of shareholders, there were made changes in the structure of the board of the holding. Starting from July 3, 2008 the chairman of the board is Uldis Mierkalns, the vice-chairwoman of the board is Lolita Burkovska. The members of the board were elected Lauris Leja and Jānis Leimanis. Of the responsibility of the chairman of the board was relieved Alvis Spāms, of the responsibilities of the vice-chairwoman of the board was relieved Gunta Zoltnere and of the responsibilities of the members of the board were relieved Edgars Gailītis and Māris Elleris about what in the Enterprise Register of the Republic of Latvia in accordance with the decision No. 6-12100614/1 on August 7, 2008 were made corresponding entries.

Board of joint-stock company “Saldus mežrūpniecība”

Director of the board:	Jānis Bertrāns
Members of the board:	Ivars Feikners Gundars Maurs Jānis Mierkalns

On the basis of the decision No. 1 on July 3, 2008 made by shareholders during the extraordinary meeting of shareholders, there were made changes in the structure of the board of directors of the holding. Starting from July 3, 2008 of the responsibilities of the member of the board of directors was relieved Gatis Zommers and as a member of the board of directors was appointed Jānis Mierkalns about what in the Enterprise Register of the Republic of Latvia in accordance with the decision No. 6-12100614/1 on August 7, 2008 were made corresponding entries.

Consolidated profit - loss calculation

	Note	30.09.2008 Ls	30.09.2007 Ls	30.09.2008 EUR	30.09.2007 EUR
Net turnover		7 293 349	9 600 326	10 377 501	13 660 033
Production costs of sold products		(7 329 061)	(8 440 539)	(10 428 314)	(12 009 805)
Gross profit		(35 712)	1 159 787	(50 814)	1 650 228
Selling costs		(161 357)	(142 514)	(229 590)	(202 779)
General and administration costs		(272 800)	(272 965)	(388 159)	(388 394)
Other income from economic activity		247 236	91 647	351 785	130 402
Other expenses from economic activity		(82 804)	(344 156)	(117 819)	(489 690)
Profit or loss from economic activity		(305 437)	491 799	(434 598)	699 767
Net profit from participation in the capital of subsidiary and associated companies					
Other interest income and the like income		18	2 012	26	2 863
Other interest payments and the like costs		(195 412)	(150 711)	(278 046)	(214 442)
Profit or loss before extraordinary items and taxes		(500 831)	343 100	(712 618)	488 187
Extraordinary incomes					
Extraordinary costs					
Profit or loss before taxes		(500 831)	343 100	(712 618)	488 187
Company's income tax		(23 067)	(32 083)	(32 821)	(45 650)
Deferred company's income tax		-	8 513	-	12 113
Other taxes		(13 178)	(9 863)	(18 751)	(14 034)
Profit or (loss),		-537 076	309 667	-764 190	440 616
Profit/ (loss) per share					
<i>lats per share / EUR per share</i>		<i>(1.39)</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>(1.97)</i>	<i>1.14</i>

Board:

Jānis Bertrāns
Chairman of the board

Ivars Feikners
Member of the board

Gundars Maurs
Member of the board

Jānis Mierkalns
Member of the board

Consolidated balance-sheet

Asset	Assets			
	30.09.2008	31.12.2007	30.09.2008	31.12.2007
Note	Ls	Ls	EUR	EUR
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS				
Intangible investments				
Concessions, patents, licences, trade marks and the like costs	37 423	12 233	53 248	17 406
Intangible value of the company	132 000	132 000	187 819	187 819
Advanced payments for intangible investments	-	20 210	-	28 756
TOTAL	169 423	164 443	241 067	233 981
Fixed assets				
Land, buildings and constructions	2 151 755	2 315 321	3 061 672	3 294 405
Equipment and mashinery	2 038 096	2 528 287	2 899 949	3 597 428
Other fixed assets	49 313	43 755	70 166	62 258
Unfinished constructions	637 786	508 986	757 013	724 222
Advance payments for fixed assets	-	10 951	-	15 582
TOTAL	4 876 950	5 407 300	6 788 800	7 693 895
Long-term financial investments				
Partnership in the capital of related companies			-	-
Loans to related companies			-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	5 046 373	5 571 743	7 029 867	7 927 876
WORKING CAPITAL				
Reserves				
Raw materials, direct materials, auxiliary materials	612 274	174 495	871 187	248 284
Unfinished production	666 135	1 124 298	947 825	1 599 732
Made production and goods for selling	139 177	151 229	198 031	215 179
Advance payments for goods	153 601	86 150	218 555	122 580
TOTAL	1 571 187	1 536 172	2 235 598	2 185 776
Debtors				
Debts of buyers and customers	1 169 505	818 186	1 664 056	1 164 174
Other debtors	162 607	234 704	231 369	333 954
Accured incomes	44 236	42 887	62 942	61 023
Expenses of the following periods	83 064	18 691	118 189	26 595
TOTAL	1 459 412	1 114 468	2 076 556	1 585 745
Money and its equivalents	14 600	20 924	64 936	29 772
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL	3 045 199	2 671 564	4 377 090	3 801 293
TOTAL ASSETS	8 091 572	8 243 307	11 406 957	11 729 169

Board:

Jānis Bertrāns
Chairman of the board

Ivars Feikners
Member of the board

Gundars Maurs
Member of the board

Jānis Mierkalns
Member of the board

Consolidated balance-sheet (continuation)

		PASĪVS			
		30.09.2008	31.12.2007	30.09.2008	31.12.2007.
Note	Ls	Ls	EUR	EUR	
OWN CAPITAL					
Share capital	387 136	387 136	550 845	550 845	
Increase of the price of issue of shares	1 987	1 987	2 827	2 827	
Adjustment reserve of foreign currency	6	(64)	9	(91)	
Other reserves	2 213 959	2 213 959	3 150 180	3 150 180	
Retained earnings from the previous year	341 594	(32 619)	486 044	(46 413)	
Retained earnings of the year of account	(537 076)	374 155	(764 190)	532 375	
TOTAL	2 407 606	2 944 554	3 425 715	4 189 723	
TOTAL OWN CAPITAL	2 407 606	2 944 554	3 425 715	4 189 723	
CREDITORS					
Long-term creditors					
Company's deferred income tax	244 514	244 514	347 912	347 912	
Long-term loans from credit institutions	2 211 997	2 078 559	3 147 388	2 957 523	
Financial lease liabilities long-term part	495 314	709 019	704 768	1 008 843	
Deferred incomes long-term part	98 370	98 370	139 968	139 968	
TOTAL	3 050 195	3 130 462	4 340 036	4 454 246	
Short-term creditors					
Short-term loans from credit institutions	1 254 828	950 191	1 785 459	1 352 000	
Financial lease liabilities short-term part	253 781	326 978	361 098	465 248	
Advanced payments received from customers	13 407	8 128	19 076	11 565	
Debts to suppliers and contractors	851 408	555 693	1 211 444	790 680	
Accrued liabilities	61 140	61 140	86 994	86 994	
Debts to associated companies	50 000		71 144	-	
Taxes payable	57 972	108 038	82 487	153 724	
Other creditors	74 994	141 882	106 707	201 880	
Incomes from following periods short-term part	16 241	16 241	23 109	23 109	
Unpaid dividends from previous years			-	-	
TOTAL	2 633 771	2 168 291	3 747 519	3 085 200	
TOTAL CREDITORS	5 683 966	5 298 753	8 087 555	7 539 446	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8 091 572	8 243 307	11 513 270	11 729 169	

Board:

Jānis Bertrāns
Chairman of the board

Ivars Feikners
Member of the board

Gundars Maurs
Member of the board

Jānis Mierkalns
Member of the board

Consolidated cash flow account

I. Cash flow from basic activity		30.09.2008	30.09.2007	30.09.2008	30.09.2007
		Ls	Ls	EUR	EUR
1. Profit (+) or loss (-) before extraordinary items and taxes		(500 831)	343 100	(712 618)	488 187
a)	wear and tear of fixed assets and intangible investments (+)	611 221	386 373	869 689	549 759
b)	elimination of fixed assets and intangible investments	442 840	411 494	630 105	585 503
c)	formation of accruals (except the accruals for insecure debts)			-	-
d)	profit (-) or loss (+) from fluctuations of the exchange rate of foreign	(114)		(162)	-
e)	incomes from the acknowledgement of financing			-	-
f)	other interest incomes and the like incomes	(18)	(2 012)	(26)	(2 863)
g)	writing off of long-term financial investments and short-term value of securities			-	-
h)	interest payments and the like costs	177 502	150 711	252 563	214 442
2. Profit or loss before the corrections of impact of changes of		730 600	1 289 666	1 039 550	1 835 029
a)	increase of the remainder of debtors' debts (-) or decrease (+)	(334 299)	(386 432)	(475 665)	(549 843)
b)	increase of the remainder of reserves (-) or decrease (+)	(34 579)	(541 328)	(49 201)	(770 240)
c)	increase of the remainder of debts payable to suppliers, contractors and other creditors (+) or decrease(-)	542 057	184 517	771 278	262 544
3 Gross cash flow from basic activity		903 779	546 423	1 285 962	777 490
4. Expenditures to interest payers		(177 502)	(150 711)	(252 563)	(214 442)
5. Expenditures for paying company's income tax and immovable property tax		(34 759)	(33 433)	(49 458)	(47 571)
6. Cash flow before extraordinary items		691 518	362 279	983 941	515 477
7. Cash flow from extraordinary items					
Net cash flow from basic activity		691 518	362 279	983 941	515 477
II. Cash flow from investment activities					
1. Purchase or alienation of shares or parts of related or associated companies		-	-	-	-
2. Granted loans		(422 670)	(1 995 399)	(601 405)	(2 839 197)
3. Purchase of fixed assets and intangible assets		(103 968)	967 759	(147 933)	1 376 997
4. Advanced payments (expenditures) for fixed assets and unfinished construction.		-	-	-	-
5. Incomes from selling fixed assets and intangible investments				-	-
6. Received interest		18	2 012	26	2 863
6. Net cash flow from investing activities		(526 620)	(1 025 628)	(749 313)	(1 459 337)
III. Cash flow from financing activities					
1. Received loans		1 309 846	1 596 118	1 863 743	2 271 071
2. Received financing from the EU				-	-
3. Received investment in capital				-	-
4. Expenditures to pay back loans		(879 600)	(535 158)	(1 251 558)	(761 461)
5. Expenditures for redemption of a hired fixed asset		(601 248)	(266 030)	(855 499)	(378 527)
6. Disbursed dividends			(96 783)	-	(137 710)
6. Net cash flow from financing activity		(171 002)	698 147	(243 314)	993 374
IV. Result of fluctuations of the exchange rate of foreign currency		(221)	(716)	(314)	(1 019)
V. Net cash flow of the year of account increase (+), decrease (-)		(6 325)	34 082	(9 000)	48 494
VI. Remainder of money or its equivalents at the beginning of the year of		20 925	87 744	29 774	124 848
VII. Remainder of money or its equivalents at the end of the year of		14 600	121 826	20 774	173 343

Board:

Jānis Bertrāns
Chairman of the boardIvars Feikners
Member of the boardGundars Maurs
Member of the boardJānis Mierkalns
Member of the board

Consolidated account of the changes in own capital

joint-stock company Saldus mežrūpniecība							
	Share capital	Currency fluctuations due to recalculation of foreign	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings/loss from the previous year	Retained earnings/(los s) of the year of account	Total own capital
	Ls		Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls
31.12.2006	387 136	(2)	1 987	2 056 620	(7 235)	235 733	2 674 239
Currency fluctuations due to recalculation		(62)					(62)
Distribution of the profit of year 2006	-		-	157 339	(25 384)	(235 733)	(103 778)
Disbursed dividends	-		-				-
Profit of the year of account, correcte	-		-			374 155	374 155
31.12.2007.	387 136	(64)	1 987	2 213 959	(32 619)	374 155	2 944 554
Currency fluctuations due to recalculation		128					128
Reserves of recalculation	-		-	-			-
Distribution of the profit of year 2007	-		-	-	374 155	(374 155)	-
Estimated dividends	-		-				-
Profit of the year of account	-		-	-		(537 076)	(537 076)
30.09.2008	387 136	64	1 987	2 213 959	341 536	(537 076)	2 407 606

	Share capital	Currency fluctuations due to recalculation of foreign currency	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings/loss from the previous year	Retained earnings/(los s) of the year of account	Total own capital
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
31.12.2006	550 845	(3)	2 827	2 926 307	(10 294)	335 418	3 805 099
Currency fluctuations due to recalculation	-	(88)	-	-	-	-	(88)
Distribution of the profit of year 2006	-	-	-	223 873	(36 118)	(335 418)	(147 663)
Disbursed dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit of the year of account, corrected	-	-	-	-	-	532 375	532 375
31.12.2007.	550 845	(91)	2 827	3 150 180	(46 413)	532 375	4 189 723
Currency fluctuations due to recalculation	-	182	-	-	-	-	182
Reserves of recalculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of the profit of year 2007	-	-	-	-	532 375	(532 375)	-
Estimated dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit of the year of account	-	-	-	-	-	(764 190)	(764 190)
30.09.2008	550 845	91	2 827	3 150 180	485 962	(764 190)	3 425 715

Board:

Jānis Bertrāns

Ivars Feikners

Gundars Maurs

Jānis Mierkalns

Annex to the financial statement

1. Corporative information

Distributing risks between countries and fields of economic activity, at the end of 2005 and in 2006 JSC “Saldus mežrūpniecība” established new subsidiary companies in the Russian Federation, which main economic activity will be logging and production of sawn timber. In 2005, JSC “Saldus mežrūpniecība” purchased 100% shares of “Pakuļi Sports Centre” Ltd., which main activity is focused on sport and recreation with a sizeable immovable property, situated in a very favourable area.

As the result of the above mentioned activities JSC “Saldus mežrūpniecība” has prepared its 9 months year 2008 consolidated report, hereinafter Holding company.

In the following table is disclosed holding company's share in subsidiary companies:

1. Name of the company	Pakuļu sporta bāze / Pakuļi Sports Centre
Legal status of the company	Limited liability company
Registration number, registration date in commercial register	48503009010 November 21, 2002
Address	Mežvidi, Novadnieku pag. Saldus rajons LV 3801
Main types of business	Hunting and related services. Shooting practice and organization of shooting competitions with hunting weapons
Owner of the company	Joint-stock company Saldus mežrūpniecība, 100%
Year of account	January 1- September 30, 2008
2. Name of the company	Derevoobravativajutishij kombinat Nr.3 (DOK Nr.3)
Legal status of the company	Limited liability company (OOO)
Registration number, date, place	1066027046337 October 9, 2006 Russia, Pskov Region
Address	Zonalnoje sosse 44a, Pskov, Russia 180007
Main types of business	Logging
Owners of the company	Joint-stock company Saldus mežrūpniecība - 99% DOK Nr.3 - 1%
Year of account	January 1- September 30, 2008
3. Name of the company	Saldus
Legal status of the company	Limited liability company (OOO)
Registration number, date, place	1056000426371 December 21, 2005 Russia, Pskov Region
Adrese	Konnaja 2-214, Pskov, Russia 180007
Main types of business	Purchase of timber
Owners of the company	Joint-stock company Saldus mežrūpniecība – 100 %
Year of account	January 1- September 30, 2008

2. Important accounting principles

The following accounting principles were used to prepare the holding company's financial statements:

Principles of preparation of financial statement

Holding company's financial statement is prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the European Union. The financial statement is prepared in compliance with the Historical Cost Concept Accounting Principle.

Currency and units used in the preparation of the financial statement

In the financial statements the monetary unit is Latvian lat (LS), which is the monetary unit in the Republic of Latvia.

Consolidation

This consolidated financial statement includes financial statement of JSC Saldus mežrūpniecība and its subsidiary companies Pakuļi Sports Centre Ltd., OOO DOK Nr.3, and OOO Saldus. Financial statements of subsidiary companies are prepared in the same year of account as the financial statement of the parent company by using the same accounting policies. The consolidated financial statement includes all assets, liabilities, incomes, costs, profit, loss and cash flow of JSC Saldus mežrūpniecība and the companies, which belong to JSC Saldus mežrūpniecība (subsidiary companies), in the way as if JSC Saldus mežrūpniecība and its subsidiary companies were one company, therefore untapped profit, mutual payments, mutually owned shares and other mutual deals between these companies, which belong to the holding company, were excluded. In the accounting of purchases made by subsidiary companies there was used the purchase method. Predominance of purchase costs over the real value of net assets earned in the holding company is accounted as intangible value.

Consolidation of foreign subsidiary companies

When financial showings of foreign subsidiary companies were included in the consolidated financial statements, the holding company's parent company recalculated monetary and inmonetary assets, liabilities, items of income and expenditure of the foreign subsidiary companies as well as credit items by taking into consideration the exchange rate established by the Bank of Latvia on the last day of account. Exchange rate difference, which appears when items of assets and liabilities are shown, are classified as own capital. Consolidation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiary companies is done in accordance with the established consolidation procedures, for example, by excluding mutual deals of the companies that are the part of the holding company.

Changes in the accounting principles

In 2006, the holding company accepted IFRS, amended in 2004, the use of which is obligatory starting from January 1, 2005 or later. Due to the use of these standards, there were not made any significant changes in the principles of accounting in the holding company. In 2006, consolidation was done for the first time as in 2005 the showings of subsidiary companies did not have an important impact on the showings of the parent company.

Use of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):

- IFRS No.1 Giving of financial statement
- IFRS No.2 Reserves
- IFRS No.7 Cash flow accounts
- IFRS No.8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting calculations and errors
- IFRS No.10 Events after the date of balance
- IFRS No.14 Information per segments
- IFRS No.16 Fixed assets
- IFRS No.18 Incomes
- IFRS No.19 Employee allowance
- IFRS No.21 Impact of changes of foreign currencies exchange rate
- IFRS No.23 Payments of loans
- IFRS No.24 Giving information about related parties
- IFRS No.27 Consolidated and separate financial statements
- IFRS No.32 Financial instruments: disclosure and provision
- IFRS No.33 Profit per share
- IFRS No.36 Decrease of the value of assets
- IFRS No.37 Accruals, possible liabilities and possible assets

- IFRS No.38 Intangible assets
- IFRS No.39 Financial instruments: recognition and evaluation

2. Important accounting principles (continuation)

Use of calculation (continuation)

When preparing financial statements, management have to repose on certain calculations and assumptions, which impact the reminders of profit or loss calculations, disclosed in certain financial statements in balance-sheet as well as the amount of possible liabilities. Following events may have an impact on assumptions, which serve as a ground for making respective calculations. Impact of any changes in calculations is shown in financial statements at the time of their determination.

Operations in foreign currency

Currency, used in the holding company's accounting, is lats (Ls), except in OOO Saldus and OOO DOK Nr.3 where the used currency is RUB (Russian roubles).

All operations in foreign currencies are revaluated in Latvian lats in accordance with the exchange rate established by the Bank of Latvia on the day of corresponding operation. On the last day of the year of account, funds and liabilities in foreign currency are revaluated in Latvian lats in accordance with the exchange rate established by the Bank of Latvia. Differences in exchange rates, which occur because of payments made in different currencies, are disclosed in profit- loss calculation in their net value. Regarding the capital of OOO Saldus and OOO DOK Nr.3, conversion of currency, used in these companies, into currency, used in the holding company, is done by taking into consideration the exchange rate, which is valid on the day of balance, but regarding profit or loss items- the exchange rate, which is valid at the end of the year of account. The corrections of revaluation are shown in a separate item of the own capital.

	30.09.2008.	30.09.2007.
USD/ LVL	0,486	0,497
RUB/ LVL	0.0194	0.0199
EUR/ LVL	0,702804	0,702804

Intangible investments

Intangible investments are accounted in their acquisition costs by using linear method, which is amortized during the productive time of the use of assets. If occur any events or changes of circumstances that show that the balance value of intangible investments could be irrecoverable, the corresponding value of intangible investments is reassessed in order to establish the decrease of its value. Losses, which occur due to the decreased of value, are admitted if the balance value of intangible investments exceeds the recoverable amount of money.

Intangible investments contain software licences, intangible value and other intangible investments, which are related with the activity of parent and subsidiary companies of the holding company.

Software licences, used in the holding company, are accounted in their acquisition value by taking away their accumulated amortization.

Amortization is calculated by the use of linear method during the productive time of their use.

Costs, which are related to the maintenance of software, are included in the profit or loss calculation as expenses.

2. Important accounting principles (continuation)

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are accounted in their initial costs except the accumulated wear and tear and the decrease of their value. Wear and tear of land is not calculated.

Wear and tear is calculated by the use of linear method in their productive time of use.

Buildings, constructions	- 10 years
Equipment and machinery	- 10 years
Forest equipment	- 5 years
Timber processing lines	- 5 years
Other fixed assets	- 5 years
Computing devises and data storage systems, software	- 5 years

Wear and tear is estimated starting from the following month of their putting into operation or their inclusion into economic activity. For each unit of fixed assets, which costs are essential and make the total costs of fixed assets, wear and tear is estimated separately. Costs of the repair of fixed assets are included in the profit or loss statement of the corresponding period where they occurred.

The accounting value of fixed assets is terminated if they are alienated or if there are not expected any benefits from their use in future. Any profit or loss that occurs due to the termination of the acknowledgement of fixed assets (which is calculated as a difference between net incomes from alienation and the balance value of fixed assets) must be included in profit-loss statement in the period when the termination of the acknowledgement of fixed assets occurred.

If there are any events or circumstances indicating that the balance value of fixed assets could not be recovered, the corresponding value of fixed assets is revaluated in order to establish the decrease of their value. If there are any indications that their value might be irrecoverable and if the balance value of assets exceeds the calculated amount, the asset is written-off to its recoverable sum.

Unfinished construction discloses the formation of fixed assets and the costs of unfinished constructions, and it is accounted in its initial value. The initial cost includes construction costs and other direct costs. Wear and tear of unfinished constructions is not calculated while the corresponding assets are not finished and put into operation.

Decrease of the value of assets

At the end of each year of account the holding company verifies if there are any indications that warn about the decrease of the value of assets. If such indications are found and if there must be carried out the annual verification of the decrease of the value of assets, the holding company establishes the recoverable sum of each asset. The recoverable sum of an asset is the biggest sum of its selling value, from which are distracted the costs of its sale and use value. In order to identify the decrease of value, assets are grouped in the lowest possible level for which it is possible to establish separate cash flows (cash generating assets). If the balance of an asset is higher than the recoverable sum, the increased of the value of the asset is admitted and the asset is written off to its recoverable sum. Losses from the decrease of value are shown in profit-loss statement as costs of other economic activity.

Costs of loans

Costs of loans are shown in profit-loss statement at the time of their occurrence in compliance with the basic accounting principle of the accounting standard No. 23.

2. Important accounting principles (continuation)

Leasing

Financial leasing deals, within which all risks and rewards are assigned to the holding company and which result from proprietorship of the leasehold, in the balance are acknowledged as fixed assets for the amount of money, which correspond with the purchase value of the property taken on lease. Financial leasing payments are distributed between financial costs and the decrease of liabilities so that in each period they would secure constant interest rate of the remnants of liabilities. Financial costs are included in profit-loss statement as interest costs.

Leasing of fixed assets, within which all risks resulting from proprietorship are undertaken by the lessor, is classified as operational leasing. Leasing payments within operational leasing are accounted as costs during the whole leasing period and are related to the profit-loss statement during the whole leasing period by the use of a linear method.

Reserves

Unfinished production

Reserves are accounted in their lowest actual cost and net selling value. Actual cost is calculated by the use of the first in first out method (FIFO). Net selling value is the calculated selling price in typical business conditions except the costs, needed to finish production and selling costs.

Materials are accounted in their purchase costs.

Finished and unfinished goods are accounted in their direct material costs and labour costs by adding to them indirect production costs, which include wages, electricity, wear and tear and the like costs of production, calculated during the typical volume of output.

Finished products are accounted in their lowest actual cost or net selling value. Net selling value is the calculated selling price in typical business conditions except the costs needed to finish production and selling costs.

The company assesses on regular basis if the value of reserves has not decreased because of aging or damages. The corresponding losses are included in profit-loss statement as the costs of sold production. When the damaged reserves are destroyed, the value of reserves and the value of corresponding accruals are written off.

Debts of buyers and customers and other debtors

Debts of buyers and customers are accounted and shown in the balance in correspondence with their initial bills except the accruals for insecure debts. Accruals for insecure debts are calculated when it is not likely to recover the whole sum of debt. Debts are written off when their recovery is thought impossible.

Money and its equivalents

Money and its equivalents are the money in bank and cash register as well as other short-term investments with high liquidity and the initial term up to three months or less.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as own capital. All shares are registered shares and non-materialised.

Profit per share

2. Important accounting principles- income acknowledgement (continuation)

Credits and loans

Credits and loans are shown in their initial value. It is estimated by adding to or subtracting from the real value of the amount of loan costs related to the granting/receiving the loan.

Further loans will be shown in their amortized value.

Profit or losses, earned due to amortization, are shown in the profit-loss statement as interest incomes and expenses.

Accruals

Accruals are acknowledged when the holding company has the duty to acknowledge them (legal duty or because there exists such practice), and it is caused by a past event, and there is a probability that in order to meet obligations will be needed an outflow of resources from the holding company, and the plausible enough assessment of the scale of liabilities is possible. If the holding company predicts that expenses needed for building up accruals will be partly or totally paid back, the costs are acknowledged as a separate asset only when it is clear that these expenses will really be paid back. Expenses, which are related to any kind of accruals, in the profit-loss statement are shown by subtracting sums, which are acknowledged for paying back expenses.

Accruals and deferred liabilities

Accruals and deferred liabilities are accounted in the way that incomes and expenditures could be acknowledged at the time of origin.

Income acknowledgement

Incomes are acknowledged if there is a conviction that the holding company is able to gain benefit in the extent that it is possible to identify it. Acknowledging incomes, the following conditions are taken into consideration:

Rendering of services

In this case it mainly means rendering of transport services and services related to timber processing.

Incomes from the rendering of services are acknowledged in accordance with the scale of the rendered services. Incomes from the rendering of services are acknowledged within the period when the services were rendered.

If the outcome related to the rendering of services can not be truthfully estimated, the incomes are acknowledged only of the amount of recovering acknowledged costs.

Sale of goods

Incomes are acknowledged when the holding company has assigned to its customer the most important risks and rewards related to the proprietorship to goods, i.e. when the holding company has delivered goods to its customer and the customer has accepted the goods in line with the provisions of agreement and when there is a conviction about receiving back debtors' debts.

Interest

Incomes are acknowledged within the period when they arise and are included in the profit-loss statement.

Dividends

Incomes are acknowledged when a shareholder has rights to receive them.

Leasing incomes

Leasing incomes from investments in properties are accounted for valid leasing contracts during the whole time of leasing.

2. Important accounting principles- income acknowledgement (continuation)

Taxes

Company's income tax

The income tax of parent company and subsidiary companies is calculated by applying the established 15% tax rate to the earned income during the corresponding taxation period as it is stipulated by the Tax Law of the Republic of Latvia.

Deferred income tax

Company's deferred income tax, which has resulted from short-term differences by including separate items into tax declarations and into this financial statement, is calculated by the use of a connected method. Deterred assets and liabilities of company's income tax are established on the basis of tax rates, which are applied when short-term differences disappear. The main short-term differences result from the different rates of wear and tear that are applied to fixed assets as well as from certain accruals and tax losses, which are carried forward for the following five years. The asset of company's deterred tax in the financial statement is shown only in the case if its recovery is predictable.

Possible liabilities and assets

In this financial statement possible liabilities are not acknowledged. They are acknowledged as liabilities only if there is a valid possibility that funds will be paid out. Possible assets in this financial statement are not acknowledged; they are shown only when there is a possibility that economic benefits related to the dealing will reach the holding company, and this possibility is probable enough.

Employee benefits

Holding company's parent and subsidiary companies make social insurance payments in the state health, pension and unemployment funds in accordance with the state established rates, which are into force during the year of account and are based on the gross wages. Besides, the parent company makes payments into the private pension plans as well as makes employees' health insurance payments. Parent company does not undertake any additional legal or practical liabilities to make additional payments if the State funded pension scheme or the Private pension plan is not able to meet its obligations towards employees. Payments into social insurance system or pension plans as well as payments into health care system are included in expenses of the same period when the corresponding payment is made. Pension plan expenses and cash flow is equal, and the employer does not account assets or liabilities by the method of accruals.

Connected persons

Connected persons are the subsidiary companies the belong to the holding company's parent company as well as shareholders, who can significantly impact parent company's work, members of the board and council, their closest relatives and also the companies where the above mentioned persons have significant influence or control.

Events after the end of the year of account

In the financial statement are shown the events after the year of account, which give additional information about the financial situation in the holding company on the day of preparing its balance-sheet (adjusting events). If the events after the end of the year of account are not adjusting, they are shown in the notes of financial statement only if they are crucial.

3. Segments of the holding company's activity

	logging		wood processing		Other undividable		Total	
	30.09.2008	30.07.2007	30.09.2008	30.07.2007	30.09.2008	30.07.2007	30.09.2008	30.07.2007
	Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls	Ls
Net turnover	5 461 114	6 864 233	1 603 316	2 562 542	228 919	173 551	7 293 349	9 600 326
Production costs of sold production	(5 442 594)	(6 034 985)	(1 799 896)	(2 321 148)	(86 571)	(84 405)	(7 329 061)	(8 440 538)
Selling costs	(92 963)	(101 898)	(808)	(39 191)	(67 586)	(1 425)	(161 357)	(142 514)
General and administration costs	(190 798)	(195 170)	(66 971)	(75 065)	(15 031)	(2 730)	(272 800)	(272 965)
Other incomes/ (expenditures)	203 367	(133 192)	4 949	(69 440)	(43 884)	(49 877)	164 432	(252 509)
from economic activity								
Segment's profit	(61 874)	398 988	(259 410)	57 698	15 847	35 114	(305 437)	491 800
Incomes from participation in the company's capital							-	-
Financial costs, net	(79 270)	(59 448)	(26 067)	(9 755)	(90 057)	(79 496)	(195 394)	(148 699)
Company's income tax (undivided)		(31 762)		(4 492)	(23 067)	4 171	(23 067)	(32 083)
Other taxes	(2 937)	(1 209)	(5 625)	(97)	(4 616)	(45)	(13 178)	(1 351)
Net result	(144 081)	306 569	(291 102)	43 354	(101 893)	(40 256)	(537 076)	309 667
Segment's assets	4 011 342	3 348 918	1 458 670	2 654 307	1 823 337	1 918 280	7 293 349	7 921 505
Segment's liabilities	3 282 007	2 770 003	1 094 002	408 539	2 917 340	4 742 963	7 293 349	7 921 505

	logging		wood processing		Other		Total	
	30.09.2008	30.07.2007	30.09.2008	30.07.2007	30.09.2008	30.07.2007	30.09.2008	30.07.2007
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Net turnover	7 770 465	9 766 924	2 281 313	3 646 169	325 722	246 941	10 377 501	13 660 033
Production costs of sold production	(7 744 114)	(8 587 010)	(2 561 021)	(3 302 696)	(123 179)	(120 097)	(10 428 314)	(12 009 804)
Selling costs	(132 274)	(144 988)	(1 150)	(55 764)	(96 166)	(2 028)	(229 590)	(202 779)
General and administration costs	(271 481)	(277 702)	(95 291)	(106 808)	(21 387)	(3 884)	(388 159)	(388 394)
Other incomes/ (expenditures) from economic activity	289 365	(189 515)	7 042	(98 804)	(62 441)	(70 969)	233 966	(359 288)
Segment's profit	(88 039)	567 709	(369 107)	82 097	22 548	49 963	(434 598)	699 768
Incomes from participation in the company's capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial costs, net	(112 791)	(84 587)	(37 090)	(13 880)	(128 140)	(113 113)	(278 021)	(211 580)
Company's income tax (undivided)	-	(45 193)	-	(6 392)	(32 821)	5 935	(32 821)	(45 650)
Other taxes	(4 179)	(1 720)	(8 004)	(138)	(6 568)	(64)	(18 751)	(1 922)
Net result	(205 009)	436 208	(414 201)	61 687	(144 981)	(57 279)	(764 190)	440 616
Segment's assets	5 707 625	4 765 081	2 075 500	3 776 739	2 594 375	2 729 467	10 377 501	11 271 286
Segment's liabilities	4 669 875	3 941 359	1 556 625	581 299	4 151 001	6 748 628	10 377 501	11 271 286

4. Segments of the holding company's activity (continuation)

The holding company has disclosed information through business segments.

The above table discloses holding company's profit-loss items as well as distribution of assets and liabilities through segments of its activity: holding company's management think that cash flow statement of each segment is not useful.

Description of segments:

Logging

Incomes in this segment of activity arise, mainly, from selling round timber as a result of forest exploitation activities, product transportation within the territory of Latvia, and from forest management services.

Wood processing

Incomes in this segment of activity arise, mainly, from selling sawn timber as a result of production process and from rendering various services related to wood processing.

Other

Received lease payments from letting out on hire company's immovable properties and other incomes related to management.

5. Net turnover through geographical segments.

Since holding company's economic activity mainly is carried out in Latvia and all important company's assets are located in Latvia, the management think that it is not useful to prepare an account on economic activity through geographical segments because incomes from geographical segments do not exceed 10% of total incomes.

	30.09.2008 Ls	30.09.2007 Ls	30.09.2008 EUR	30.09.2007 EUR
Incomes from sales including	7 126 141	9 368 685	10 139 585	13 330 438
Latvia	6 983 324	8 704 223	9 936 375	12 384 994
Russia	51 867	9 133	73 800	12 995
European Union countries	90 950	655 329	129 410	932 449
Incomes from rendering of services, including	167 208	231 641	237 916	329 595
Latvia	143 807	220 763	204 619	314 117
European Union countries	23 401		33 297	
	7 293 349	9 600 326	10 377 501	13 660 033

6. Financial instruments

The most important financial instruments of the holding company are granted/received short-term loans, money and short-term deposits and financial leasing. The main task of these financial instruments is to secure financing of the holding company's economic activity. The holding company comes into contact with several other financial instruments, such as, debts of buyers and customers and other debtors, debts to suppliers and contractors and other creditors which result from its economic activity.

Financial risks

Main financial risks, which are related to the holding company's financial instruments, are credit risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

The holding company and its parent company are subjected to the credit risk, which results from debts of buyers and customers and long-term and short-term loans.

The holding company controls its credit risks by constantly evaluating customers' history of paying back their debts and by establishing crediting conditions for every customer individually. Besides, the company constantly monitors reminders of debtors' debts to reduce the risks of irrecoverable debts. The holding company does not have significant concentration of credit risks towards a separate partner or a group of partners.

Foreign currency risk

The holding company's financial assets and liabilities, which are subjected to the foreign currency risk, include money and its equivalents, debts of buyers and customers, advance payments for construction, short-term loans, debts to suppliers and contractors, long-term debts to financial institutions and leasing companies.

The holding company uses financial instruments to administer the risk from currency fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

The holding company is subjected to the interest rate risk, which mainly are borrowings from credit institutions and financial leasing companies. Holding company's management think that on September 30, 2008 holding company's financial assets and liabilities were not subjected to a substantial interest rate risk as their inclination from the real value of its financial assets and liabilities was insignificant.

Liquidity risk

The holding company controls its liquidity risk by securing relevant financing, by using credit lines and credits offered by banks and its parent company, by planning how it will pay back its debts to suppliers, by working-out and analysing the future cash flow from existing and planned credits, as well as by paying interest for the loans. The budget system, which is successfully used by the holding company, finely helps control liquidity risk management.

Real value

All financial assets and financial liabilities of the holding company, which are not disclosed in their real value, i.e. the balance value of money, debtors, other debtors, received and granted loans, debts to suppliers and contractors and other debts roughly corresponds with their real value.

Statement about the responsibility of management

Management of the company is responsible for developing financial statements, which are based on initial accounting for each accounting period and faithfully reflect financial status of the company at the end of an accounting period, as well as on the results of its activity and cash flow for the period.

Management verifies that when the report for the period, which ends on September 30, 2008, was drawn up, appropriate accounting methods were used, their application was consistent and rational, and cautious decisions were made. Management verifies that proper International Accounting principles were taken into consideration and financial reports were drawn in compliance with the principle of continuation of activity.

Management is responsible for keeping relevant accounting records, for maintaining company's assets and for preventing deception and ignominy.