



VILNIAUS DEGTINĖ

ABNO 922

2007 10 22 Nr. 03 - 741

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CONFIRMATION BY THE PERSONS IN CHARGE

Following the provisions of Article 22 of the Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania and the Rules on Preparation and Presentation of Periodic and Supplementary Information of Securities Commission of the Republic of Lithuania, we, Director General of AB Vilniaus Degtinė Danas Kerbelis and Finance and Administration Director Audra Jauniškienė, hereby confirm that to the best of our knowledge, the interim financial statement for the 6 months of 2007 includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business.

Director General

Danas Kerbelis

Finance and Administration Director

Audra Jauniškienė

AB Vilniaus Degtinė

Financial statements for the
period ended 30 June 2007

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Company information

AB Vilniaus Degtinė

Telephone: + 370 5 231 31 52
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Company code: 120057287
Registered at: Panerių str. 47/2, Vilnius, Lithuania

Management

Danas Kerbelis, Director General
Audra Jauniškienė, Finance and Administration Director

Board

Darius Žaromskis
Raimundas Čičirka
Danas Kerbelis
Audra Jauniškienė
Andrejus Galuška

Auditor

UAB KPMG Baltics

Banks

Vilnius branch of Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG
AB SEB Vilniaus Bankas

Balance Sheet

June 30

In LTL	Notes	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	19,527,541	18,822,194
Intangible assets	15	16,380,527	16,838,794
Other non-current assets		329,604	24,143
Deferred income tax asset		391,224	399,309
Total non-current assets		36,628,896	36,084,440
Current assets			
Inventories	16	8,843,019	6,994,649
Prepayments and deferred expenses	17	1,642,670	1,578,708
Trade receivables	18	18,352,154	28,082,669
Other receivables	19	296,491	207,815
Cash and cash equivalents	20	492,459	384,747
Total current assets		29,626,793	37,248,588
TOTAL ASSETS		66,255,689	73,333,028,

Notes on pages 8–37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet (cont'd)

June 30

In LTL	Notes	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	21	24,408,431	24,408,431
Legal reserve		2,440,843	2,440,843
Retained earnings (loss)		9,217,744	8,716,239
Total equity		36,067,018	35,565,513
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	23	9,362,267	11,064,498
Deferred income tax liability		937,298	891,463
Total non-current liabilities		10,299,565	11,955,961
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	23	3,404,461	3,404,461
Trade payables		5,338,039	6,374,199
Advances received		20,661	19,990
Corporate income tax payable		265,668	259,481
Other payables	24	10,860,277	15,753,423
Total current liabilities		19,889,106	25,811,554
Total liabilities		30,188,671	37,767,515
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		66,255,689	73,333,028

Notes on pages 8–37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Income statement

June 30

In LTL	Notes	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
Sales revenue	5	26,352,085	29606531
Cost of sales		(13,756,679)	(14,023,105)
Gross profit	5	12,595,406	15,583,426
Other income	9	143,505	252,297
Sales and distribution expenses	6	(6,306,027)	(6,523,451)
Administrative expenses	7	(5,344,120)	(5,061,811)
Other expenses	9	(79,101)	(169,120)
Result from operating activities		1,009,663,	4,081,341
Financial income	10	9,443	52,667
Financial expenses	10	(406,661)	(361,849)
Profit before tax		612,445	3,772,159
Corporate income tax	11	(110,940)	(430,452)
Profit for the period		501,505	3,341,707
Earnings per share	22	0.02	0.14

Notes on pages 8–37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in

shareholders' equity

In LTL	Notes	Share capital	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings (loss)	Total shareholders' equity
Capital and reserves as of 1 January 2006		24,408,431	2,440,843		6,442,986	33,292,260
Change in accounting policy (Note 4)					(1,482,159)	(1,482,159)
Capital and reserves as of 1 January 2006, restated		24,408,431	2,440,843		4,960,827	31,810,101
Transfer of reserves					3,403,195	3,403,195
Profit for the 6 months of 2006					(61,488)	(61,488)
Result of the change in accounting policy						
Capital and reserves as of 30 June 2006, restated		24,408,431	2,440,843	0	8,302,534	35,151,808
Profit for the reporting period					413,705	413,705
Capital and reserves as of 31 December 2006	21	24,408,431	2,440,843	0	8,716,239	35,565,513
Profit for the 6 months of 2007					501,505	501,502
Capital and reserves as of 30 June 2007		24,408,431	2,440,843		9,217,744	36,067,018

Notes on pages 8–37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the period ended 30 June 2007

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
Profit (loss) for the period	501,505	3,341,707
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,645,017	1,434,357
Impairment on construction in progress	(65,466)	90,510
Impairment of trade receivables and other receivables	(483)	
Impairment of inventories	(3)	(40,093)
Net financial expenses	396,466	302,915
Gain (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	(547)	(16,184)
Income tax expenses	110,940	430,452
Net cash flows from ordinary activities before changes in working capital	2,587,429	5,543,664
Change in inventories	(1,848,367)	(559,163)
Change in prepayments	(63,962)	(722,000)
Change in trade receivables and other receivables	9,700,165	5,643,377
Change in trade payables and other payables	(5,914,158)	(10,167,474)
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,461,107	(261,596)
Income tax paid	(50,833)	(43,458)
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,410,274	(305,054)
Interest received	6,855	53,242
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	1,370	17,286
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,764,789)	(1,188,213)
Acquisition of intangible non-current assets	(62,665)	(18,507)
Loans granted	(329,604)	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(2,148,833)	(1,136,192)
Repayment of loans	(1,702,231)	(1,226,607)
Payment of financial lease		(26,408)
Interest paid	(451,498)	(391,647)
Dividends paid		
Net cash flows from financing activities	(2,153,729)	(1,644,662)
Net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities	107,712	(3,085,908)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	384,747	7,782,968
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	492,459	4,697,060

Notes on pages 8–37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes

1 Reporting entity

AB Vilniaus Degtinė (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was registered on 8 May 1995 and it is domiciled in Vilnius, Lithuania. The Company has a subsidiary in Obeliai, Rokiškis district.

AB Vilniaus Degtinė is a Lithuanian public listed company with shares traded on Vilnius Stock Exchange. Its shares are held by the following shareholders:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Nominal value in LTL	Total value in LTL
Sobieski Sp.z.o.o.	16,668,632	1	16,668,632
Darius Žaromskis	2,440,843	1	2,440,843
Arūnas Tuma	2,440,843	1	2,440,843
Other minor shareholders	2,858,113	1	2,858,113
Total capital	24,408,431	1	24,408,431

The Company is primarily involved in the production of alcoholic beverages: vodkas, bitters, liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages. The facilities for alcoholic beverage production are located in Vilnius; however, the spirit production facilities are located with the subsidiary of the Company.

The Company has major sales in the local market. Although sales to the European Union and foreign markets are increasing, their weight in the total sales volume is not significant.

AB Vilniaus Degtinė employed 230 staff members as of 30 June 2007 (245 staff members as of 30 June 2006).

2 Summary of significant accounting principles

Statement of compliance

Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in the national currency Litas, which is the functional currency of the Company. They are prepared on the historical basis, except the property, plant and equipment, which is presented at deemed cost.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the European Union requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS as adopted by the European Union that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 3.

The accounting policies of the Company as set forth below have been consistently applied and coincide with those applied last year.

Foreign currency

Translation of amounts in foreign currencies into the national currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Financial instruments

The Company did not use derivative financial instruments as of 30 June 2007.

Other financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments include investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus (except for the instruments recognised in the income statement at fair value) any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

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. Receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment, if any. Current receivables are not discounted.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less direct costs related to the occurrence of respective loan and other liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, liabilities are stated at amortised cost on an effective interest method basis. Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Current liabilities are not discounted.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain items of property, plant and equipment that have been indexed in accordance with Lithuanian legislation prior to 1 January 2004, the date of transition to IFRS, are measured on the basis of deemed cost, being the indexed amount at the date of indexation less indexed accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Subsequent costs

The Company recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing a part of such item or major overhaul when that cost is incurred if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of an item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings and structures 12–20 years
- Plant and machinery 5–20 years
- Vehicles 4–10 years
- Other assets 5–15 years

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reassessed annually.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Non-current intangible assets

Intangible assets that include computer software and other licences acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis. The amortisation rates of intangible assets can be specified as follows:

- Software and licences 3 years
- Sobieski licence 20 years

Leased assets

Leases, in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as financial leases. Assets acquired by way of financial lease are stated at an amount equal to the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Inventories

Inventories, including work in progress, are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion, marketing and distribution.

The costs of inventories is determines based on FIFO principle.

In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Auxiliary materials and supplies are expensed at the time they are taken into use or booked to the cost of finished goods if used in production.

The Company accounts for bottles as current assets in inventory, since they are not expected to be reused following the initial delivery. Bottles are booked to the cost of finished goods when used in production.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Change in accounting policy

The Company books multiple usage tare, which includes plastic crates for placing the bottles of alcoholic beverages, to the operating expenses immediately after it is taken for use. In Company's financial statements for the periods beginning before 1 January 2006 the Company recorded multiple usage tare under inventories.

The accounting policy has been applied retrospectively and comparatives have been adjusted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets other than inventories and deferred income tax asset are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date.

An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Impairment (cont'd)

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the Company's receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at the initial recognition of these financial assets). Receivables with short duration are not discounted.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of receivables carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Dividends

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

Liabilities

Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less direct costs related to the occurrence if respective loan and other liabilities. Subsequent to the initial recognition, liabilities are stated at amortised cost on an effective interest method basis. Current liabilities are not discounted.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation arising from a past event.

Revenue

Sales of goods

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. Sales are recognised net of VAT, excise tax and price discounts directly related to the sales.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when delivery has taken place and transfer of risks and rewards has been completed.

Services rendered, assets disposed

Revenue from the services rendered is recognised in the income statement as the services are rendered. The revenue recognised is net of discounts provided.

Revenue from lease is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of lease.

Revenue from disposal of assets is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or associated costs, or return of assets disposed is possible or when the significant risks and rewards of ownership cannot be regarded as transferred to the buyer.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Expenses

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of costs related to sales personnel, advertising, administrative staff, management, office premises and office expenses, etc., including depreciation and amortisation.

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating lease are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of lease.

Financial lease payments

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the financial charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The financial costs are distributed over the whole period of financial lease, so as to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability.

Net financing costs

Net financing costs consist of interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method, interest receivable on funds invested, foreign exchange gains and losses.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement as accrued, using the effective interest method. The interest expense component of financial lease payments is recognised in the income statement, using the effective interest rate method.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Income tax

Income tax consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent it relates to the items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to the investments in the subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets is recognised only to the extent it is likely that the future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Segment reporting

Segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments.

Earnings per share

The Company presents data of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. During reporting periods there were no any dilutive potential ordinary shares issued by the Company.

Notes

2 Summary of significant accounting principles (cont'd)

Impact of application of the new standards that are not yet effective, amendments to the effective standards and new interpretations on the financial statements

Some of the new standards, interpretations of the standards and amendments to the standards were not effective as of 30 June 2007 and have not been applied in preparation of these financial statements:

- IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* (effective from 1 January 2009). The Standard requires segment disclosure based on the components of the entity that management monitors in making decisions about operating matters. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company has not yet completed its analysis of the impact of the new Standard.
- IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Agreements* (effective from 1 January 2008). The interpretation provides guidance to private sector entities on certain recognition and measurement issues that arise in accounting for public-to-private service concession arrangements. IFRIC 12 is not relevant to the Company's operations.

Notes

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and assumptions are continually reviewed and are based on historical experience and other factors, representing current situation and reasonable expected future events.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Impairment losses on receivables

The Company reviews its receivables to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Company makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of receivables before the decrease can be identified with an individual receivable in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of debtors, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Company

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. Then methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Notes

4 Corrections of previous periods

The Company adjusted the accounting policy for multiple usage tare. The adjustments made were related to the previous periods; therefore, the Company has adjusted retained earnings as of 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2005. The related impact of these corrections of accounting policy on the result, shareholders' equity and total assets as of 1 January 2006 amounted to LTL 1,482,159.

Notes

5 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in production and distribution of alcoholic beverages, rectified and denaturised alcohol, which are three identifiable business segments of the Company.

Results by business segments for the 6 months of 2007:

In LTL	Alcoholic beverages	Rectified alcohol	Denaturised alcohol	Not allocated	Total
Revenue	25,111,959	771,309	250,178	218,639	26,352,085
Segment result	12,331,527	169,817	84,309	9,753	12,595,406
Operating expenses					(11,650,147)
Other activities, net					64,404
Result form operating activities					1,009,663
Net financing costs					(397,218)
Result before tax					612,445
Income tax expenses					(110,940)
Net result					501,505
Segment assets					66,255,689
Total liabilities					30,188,671
Capital expenditure					1,827,454
Depreciation and amortisation					1,645,017

Notes

5 Segment reporting (cont'd)

Results by business segments for the 6 months of 2006:

In LTL	Alcoholic beverages	Rectified alcohol	Denaturised alcohol	Not allocated	Total
Revenue	29,086,341	360,489	159,701		29,606,531
Segment result	15,422,987	120,801	39,638		15,583,426
Operating expenses					(11,585,262)
Other activities, net					83,177
Result from operating activities					4,081,341
Net financing costs					(309,182)
Result before tax					3,772,159
Income tax expenses					(430,452)
Net result					3,341,707
Segment assets					66,247,725
Total liabilities					31,095,917
Capital expenditure					1,206,720
Depreciation and amortisation					1,434,357

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.

The Company operates in two geographical segments – foreign and local markets. These segments are distinguished by the geographical location of its customers. Major sales of the Company are in the Lithuanian market. Sales to foreign market amounted to LTL 672 thousand in the 6 months of 2007 (LTL 336 thousand in the 6 months of 2006).

Notes

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
6 Sales and distribution expenses		
Advertising expenses	3,081,041	2,854,367
Marketing expenses	2,292,010	2,933,528
Salaries and social security	420,322	335,575
Transportation expenses	285,495	285,966
Market research expenses	139,745	30,783
Packaging expenses	47,862	53,932
Other	39,552	29,300
Total sales and distribution expenses	6,306,026	6,523,451

Advertising expenses include advertising through media, advertising in the supermarkets, restaurants, cafes and bars, and other advertising expenses.

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
7 Administrative expenses		
Salaries and social security	2,242,382	1,804,267
Repairs and maintenance	394,534	497,718
Amortisation of intangible assets	520,932	534,102
Operating and other taxes	657,595	590,365
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	352,438	255,169
Consulting and training expenses	151,108	206,751
Maintenance of cargo vehicles	203,337	149,435
Sponsorship and other	80,701	185,049
Security expenses	146,168	130,195
Impairment of construction in progress	(65,466)	90,510
Communications and IT maintenance expenses	79,420	88,045
Utilities	113,357	98,109
Representation expenses	16,808	70,079
Impairment of inventories	(3)	(40,092)
Other	450,809	402,109
Total administrative expenses	5,344,120	5,061,811

Notes

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
8 Personnel expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,977,155	2,522,171
Social security contributions	939,793	786,269
Total personnel expenses	3,916,948	3,308,440

Personnel expenses for 6 months of 2007 and 6 months of 2006 include change in accrued vacation compensations.

Personnel expenses for 6 months of 2007 include wages and salaries for the management in the amount of LTL 286 thousand (LTL 182 thousand for 6 months 2006).

As of 200 30 June 2007, 230 employees were working in the Company (as of 30 June 2006, 245 employees).

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
9 Other income and expenses		
Sales of materials and spare parts	82,558	183,809
Lease of premises	43,741	43,728
Other income	17,206	24,760
Total other income	143,505	252,297
 Cost of sales of materials and spare parts	 59,488	 163,367
Other expenses	19,613	5,753
Total other expenses	79,101	169,120
Other operating income and expenses, net	64,404	83,177

Notes

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
10 Financial income and expenses		
Interest income	5,319	52,667
Foreign exchange income	0	
Other income	131	
Total financial income	9,443	52,667
Interest on loans and lease liabilities	405,778	355,582
Foreign exchange loss	830	6,267
Other	53	
Total financial expenses	406,661	361,849
Financial income and expenses, net	(397,218)	(309,182)

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
11 Corporate income tax expenses		
Current tax	57,020	400,351
Change in deferred income tax	53,920	30,101
Total income tax expenses	110,940	430,452

The reconciliation of the effective tax rate is as follows:

In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
Profit before tax	612,445	3,772,159
Income tax using the effective tax rate	18.0% 110,240	19.0% 716,710
Written-off multiple usage tare		(6.7%) (250,906)
Charity expenses	(1.0%) (5,836)	(0.9%) (33,356)
Other non-taxable income	(0.1%), (474)	
Written-off inventories		0.0% 136
Fines paid	0.3% 1,810	0.0% 317
Non-deductible representation expenses	0.1% 555	0.1% 3,803
Non-deductible value added tax	0.4% 2,501	0.0% 525
Other non-deductible expenses	2.1% 12,922	0.1% 1,888
Effect of change in tax rate	(1.8)% (10,778)	(0.2)% (8,665)
	18.1% 110,940	11.4% 430,452

Notes

12 Deferred tax	6 months of 2007		6 months of 2006	
	Temporary differences	Deferred tax (15%)	Temporary differences	Deferred tax (15%)
In LTL				
Valuation allowances	2,444,712	366,707	2,834,909	425,236
Accrued expenses	163,450	24,517	144,347	21,652
Total deferred tax assets		391,224		446,888
Difference in depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(3,466,421)	(519,963)	(3,638,149)	(545,722)
Carrying value of non-current assets that are subject to investment relief	(1,145,475)	(171,821)	(1,469,162)	(220,374)
Difference in amortisation of intangible assets	(1,636,760)	(245,514)	(545,587)	(81,838)
Total deferred tax liability		(937,298)		(847,935)
Net deferred tax		(546,074)		(401,047)

The current profit tax rate for the period ended 30 June 2007 is 15%. According to the amended Lithuanian tax legislation, for the taxable periods starting 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2007 companies' profits subject to corporate income tax will be levied by additional social tax at a rate of 4% during 2006 and at a rate of 3% during 2007. The social tax is imposed in addition to the corporate income tax of 15%. The deferred taxes as of 30 June 2007 and as of 30 June 2006 do not take into account the additional social tax imposed on taxable profits because it was considered to be immaterial.

The movement of deferred income tax is as follows:

	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
In LTL		
Deferred income tax asset (liability) as of 1 January	(492,154)	(370,946)
Change in deferred income tax	(53,920)	(30,101)
Deferred income tax liability as of 30 June	(546,074)	(401,047)
In LTL	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
Net income tax asset (liability) as of 1 January	(259,481)	(21,910)
Income tax for the period	(57,020)	(400,351)
Income tax paid	50,833	43,458
Net income tax liability as of 30 June	(265,668)	(378,803)

Notes

14 Property, plant and equipment

In LTL	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles and other assets	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Other tangible assets	Total
Cost as of 1 January 2006	14,631,287	12,290,048	1,189,788	2,307,168	3,627,264	20,662	34,066,217
Additions	54,903	589,804	74,653	58,562	0	410,291	1,188,213
Disposals	0	(37,584)	(262,154)	(9,090)	0	0	(308,828)
Reclassifications	0	9,912	10,000	750	(308)	(20,662)	(308)
Transfer from inventories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost as of 30 June 2006	14,686,190	12,852,180	1,012,287	2,357,390	3,626,956	410,291	34,945,294
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 January 2006	5,495,195	7,962,388	897,088	1,609,742	362,040	0	16,326,453
Depreciation for the year	270,522	489,369	33,009	107,355	0	0	900,255
Impairment loss	0	0	0	0	90,510	0	90,510
Disposals	0	(36,491)	(262,149)	(9,086)	0	0	(307,726)
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as of 30 June 2006	5,765,717	8,415,266	667,948	1,708,011	452,550	0	17,009,492
Net book value as of 30 June 2006	8,920,473	4,436,914	344,339	649,379	3,174,406	410,291	17,935,802
Cost as of 1 January 2007	14,837,599	14,326,427	1,207,609	2,378,212	3,635,421	131,014	36,525,282
Additions	346,338	886,699	36,314	137,996	232,623	124,819	1,764,789
Disposals	0	(50,840)	(5,500)	(1,396)	0	0	(57,736)
Reclassifications	1,175,506	75,441	0	5,000	(1,124,933)	(131,014)	0
Cost as of 30 June 2007	16,359,443	15,237,727	1,238,423	2,528,812	2,743,111	124,819	38,232,335
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 January 2007	5,898,769	8,901,575	654,852	1,704,832	543,060	0	17,703,088
Depreciation for 6 months	294,729	639,926	64,969	124,461	0	0	1,124,085
Impairment loss	0	0	0	0	(65,466)	0	(65,466)
Disposals	0	(50,837)	(4,683)	(1,393)	0	0	(56,913)
Accumulated depreciation as of 30 June 2007	6,193,498	9,490,664	715,138	1,827,900	477,594	0	18,704,794
Net book value as of 30 June 2007	10,165,945	5,747,063	523,285	700,912	2,265,517	124,819	19,527,541

Construction in progress is related to the construction of premises for the production of soft drinks, which was suspended in 1994 because of the change of the Company's strategic plans. The related impairment loss is recognised on the basis of quarterly checks of the impairment.

Notes

14 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation has been allocated as follows:

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
Cost of sales	600,211	1,193,172
Cost of finished production	159,252	84,527
Administrative and other expenses	364,622	600,940
Total	1,124,085	1,878,639

15 Non-current intangible assets

In LTL	Patents, licences	Software	Other	Total
Cost as of 1 January 2006	236,875	532,562	18,913,672	19,683,109
Additions during 6 months	0	18,507	0	18,507
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Cost as of 30 June 2006	236,875	551,069	18,913,672	19,701,616
Accumulated amortisation as of 1 January 2006	199,204	379,356	1,260,911	1,839,471
Amortisation for 6 months	9,152	52,108	472,842	534,102
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Accumulated amortisation as of 30 June 2006	208,356	431,464	1,733,753	2,373,573
Net book value as of 30 June 2006	28,519	119,605	17,179,919	17,328,043
Cost as of 1 January 2007	214,515	447,889	18,913,672	19,576,076
Additions during 6 months	0	62,665	0	62,665
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Cost as of 30 June 2007	214,515	510,554	18,913,672	19,638,741
Accumulated amortisation as of 1 January 2007	194,768	335,919	2,206,595	2,737,282
Amortisation for 6 months	8,601	39,489	472,842	520,932
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Accumulated amortisation as of 30 June 2007	203,369	375,408	2,679,437	3,258,214
Net book value as of 30 June 2007	11,146	135,146	16,234,235	16,380,527

All amortisation expenses are included under operating expenses.

Notes

In LTL		30/06/2007	31/12/2006
16	Inventories		
	Raw materials	7,374,687	5,934,478
	Finished goods	1,170,088	969,727
	Work in progress	41,319	47,923
	Goods for resale	269,984	55,583
	Total inventories before write-down allowance	8,856,078	7,007,711
	Write-down allowance	(13,059)	(13,062)
	Total inventories after write-down allowance	8,843,019	6,994,649
In LTL		30/06/2007	31/12/2006
17	Prepayments and deferred expenses		
	Prepayments to suppliers	933,063	756,840
	Deferred advertising expenses	563,002	657,880
	Deferred insurance and subscription	106,419	163,988
	Other	40,186	0
	Total prepayments and deferred expenses	1,642,670	1,578,708
In LTL		30/06/2007	31/12/2006
18	Trade receivables		
	Trade receivables	19,424,573	29,155,088
	Impairment allowance for bad debts	(1,072,419)	(1,072,419)
	Net trade receivables	18,352,154	28,082,669

Notes

18 Trade receivables (cont'd)

Change in impairment of receivables:

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
Impairment allowance for bad debts	(1,072,419)	(1,418,178)
Reverse of impairment allowance for bad debts	0	345,759
Impairment allowance for bad debts at the end of the period	(1,072,419)	(1,072,419)

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
19 Other receivables		
Prepayment to the Tax Inspectorate	181,102	172,481
Other receivables	115,389	35,334
Doubtful receivables	885,209	885,209
Total other receivables before write-down allowance	1,181,700	1,093,024
Write-down allowance	(885,209)	(885,209)
Total other receivables after write-down allowance	296,491	207,815

The prepayment to the Tax Inspectorate is a guarantee for payment of excise tax on exported products amounting to LTL 172,481 and overpayment of personal income tax amounting to LTL 8,621.

Change in impairment allowance of receivables was as follows:

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
Impairment allowance for bad and other receivables	(885,209)	(4,515,209)
Reverse of impairment allowance for bad debts	0	3,630,000
Impairment allowance for bad and other receivables at the end of the period	(885,209)	(885,209)

Notes

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
20 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	492,459	384,747
Total cash and cash equivalents	492,459	384,747

As of 30 June 2007, current and future cash inflows to the Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG, Vilnius branch accounts are pledged to secure the bank loans (Note 27).

21 Capital and reserves

Share capital

The share capital is made of 24,408,431 ordinary shares with the nominal value of LTL 1 each and the total share capital is LTL 24,408,431, fully paid. The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share in the shareholders' meeting and are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and to capital repayment in case of and a share of residual assets. One ordinary share gives a right to one vote at the shareholders' meeting.

Legal reserve

Legal reserve is compulsory reserve under Lithuanian legislation. Annual contributions of 5% of the retained earnings available for distribution are required until legal reserve and the share premium reach 10% of the authorised capital.

Notes

22 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	6 months of 2007	6 months of 2006
Number of shares	24,408,431	24,408,431
Net result for the period attributable to the equity holders, in LTL	501,505	3,341,707
Profit (loss) per share in LTL	0.021	0.137

The Company has no diluted potential shares or convertibles. The diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share.

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
23 Interest bearing loans and borrowings		
Non-current liabilities		
Bank loans	9,362,267	11,064,498
Total non-current liabilities	9,362,267	11,064,498
Current liabilities		
Bank loans	3,404,461	3,404,461
Financial lease liabilities	0	0
Total current liabilities	3,404,461	3,404,461
Grand total	12,766,728	14,468,959

Notes

23 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (cont'd)

Terms and repayment schedule:

In LTL	Total	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
Overdraft of LTL 7,000,000 – variable at the rate of 1 month's Vilibor + 1.15%	0				
Loan of EUR 4,930,000 (LTL 17,022,304) – variable at the rate of 3 months' EUR LIBOR + 1.45%	12,766,728	3,404,461	3,404,461	5,957,806	0
Total	12,766,728	3,404,461	3,404,461	5,957,806	0

The Company has a loan and overdraft issued by Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG Vilnius branch. As of 30 June 2007, the effective interest rates of the Company's borrowings are 5.9% and 5.6% p.a. accordingly. The fair value of the financial instruments does not differ materially from their carrying amounts as of 30 June 2007.

In order to secure the bank loans, the Company has pledged tangible and intangible non-current assets, inventories, cash and cash inflows to the bank accounts and trade receivables. For further comments refer to Note 27.

In LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
24 Other payables		
Payable excise tax	7,466,910	11,243,599
Payable VAT	1,989,435	3,208,273
Vacation reserve	688,816	640,103
Taxes payable	28,040	235,679
Accrued expenses	182,774	118,291
Other payables	504,302	307,478
Total other payables	10,860,277	15,753,423

Notes

25 Financial instruments

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and currency exchange risks arises from operational, financing and investing activities of the Company.

Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place, and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents or have available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Interest rate risk

The Company's borrowings are subject to fixed and variable interest rates related to EURIBOR and VILIBOR.

As of 30 June 2007, the Company did not use any financial instruments to hedge its exposure to the cash flow risk related to debt instruments with variable interest rates or price risk related to debt instruments with fixed interest rates.

Foreign exchange risk

The functional currency of the Company is Litas (LTL). The Company faces foreign currency risk on purchases and borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than Litas and Euro. The risk related to the transactions in EUR is considered to be insignificant as the Lithuanian Litas is pegged to Euro at a fixed rate. The Company does not have any material exposure in other foreign currencies as of 30 June 2007.

Notes

26 Related party transactions

Related parties of the Company are:

- parties that control, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company;
- parties that can have material impact on the activities of the Company;
- parties that are management members of the company or its parent company;
- close members of the family of the aforesaid persons;
- companies that are under control or material impact of the aforesaid persons.

Parent company and ultimate parent company are as follows:

Company	Relationship
Sobieski Sp. Z.o.o.	Parent company
Belvedere S.A.	Ultimate parent company

Other major related parties are as follows:

Company	Relationship
UAB Belvedere Prekyba	Belvedere group company
Sobieski Destylarnia S.A.	Belvedere group company
Vinimpex PLC	Belvedere group company
UAB Belvedere Baltic	Belvedere group company
Fabryka Wodek Polmos Lancut	Belvedere group company
Gemaco	Belvedere group company
SP Vuador OOO	Belvedere group company
Ićupkp Galiart Belvedere S.A.	Belvedere group company
PHP Wiesław Wawrzyniak	Belvedere group company
Chais Beaucairois SAS	Belvedere group company
Darius Žaromskis	Shareholder

Sales to and purchases from related parties during the reporting periods ended 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2006 are as follows:

Company	Type of transaction	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
Purchases from:			
Belvedere group companies	Purchase of services	1,861,587	2,975,447
Belvedere group companies	Purchase of raw materials	540,323	2,287,552
Shareholder	Purchase of services	94,800	94,800
Parent company	Purchase of inventories	0	345
Ultimate parent company	Purchase of inventories	0	0
Total purchases		2,496,710	5,358,144

Notes

26 Related party transactions (cont'd)

Company	Type of transaction	6 months 2007	6 months 2006
Sales:			
Sales to:	Sales of production including excise tax	50,945,007	57,239,898
Belvedere group companies	Sales of production including excise tax	176,533	217,419
Parent company	Sales of services	426,261	40,556
Belvedere group companies	Other operating income		
Parent company	Sales of production including excise		
Ultimate parent company			
Total sales		51,547,801	57,497,873
Excise tax		34,954,260	39,212,399
Total sales net of excise tax		16,593,541	18,285,474

Balances outstanding with identified related parties at the end of the reporting period:

Company	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
Trade receivables		
From Belvedere group companies	12,020,675	14,337,477
From parent company	362,168	185,635
From ultimate parent company	0	0
Total trade receivables	12,382,843	14,523,112
Trade payables		
To Belvedere group companies	650,107	3,536,059
Total trade payables	650,107	3,536,059

Remuneration to the Company's management is enclosed in Note 8 to the Financial Statements.

All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on arm's length basis.

Notes

27 Off-balance and other liabilities

As a security for the loan and overdraft facilities from Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG, Vilnius branch, the following assets have been pledged by the Company:

In thou. LTL	30/06/2007	31/12/2006
Carrying amount of pledged buildings and structures	8,671	10,598
Carrying amount of pledged machinery and equipment	0	1,997
Carrying amount of pledged trademarks	16,234	16,707
Carrying amount of pledged inventories	8,843	6,995
Cash pledged to Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG, Vilnius branch	416	350

Additionally, as of 30 June 2007, the Company has pledged trade receivables from UAB Belvedere Prekyba, UAB Aibės Logistika and UAB Palink. Trade receivables from these trade debtors amounted to LTL 13,988 thou as of 30 June 2007.

As of 30 June 2007 cash in banks and cash inflows to the accounts of Vilnius branch of Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG were pledged to secure the bank loan and overdraft.

As of 30 June 2007 Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG, Vilnius branch had no issued guarantees to Customs for payment of import VAT and other related charges on behalf of AB Vilniaus Degtinė.

On 7 September 2006 the Company issued a commitment to Tax Inspectorate to execute tax liabilities arising in relation to the storage and transportation of goods subject to excise tax. The commitment amounts to LTL 7,100 thousand and is valid until 30 September 2007.

28 Legal claims

The Company is not involved into any litigation as a defendant.

29 Fair value of financial instruments

Principal financial instruments of the Company not carried at fair value are trade and other receivables, trade and other payables as well as short-term borrowings.

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in 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 receivables other financial property, payables and short-term credit lines is close to their fair value. The settlement period with suppliers is from 10 to 60 days, and credit term of purchasers is from 15 to 45 days. Advance payments are required from the customers that are not regular.