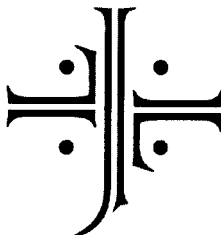


AKCINĖ BENDROVĖ  
"LIETUVOS JŪRŲ LAIVININKYSTĖ"



PUBLIC COMPANY  
"LITHUANIAN SHIPPING COMPANY"

To: Lithuanian Securities commission  
Konstitucijos pr.23,  
LT-08105 Vilnius,  
Lithuania

2009-05-28

Nr. 101)-5-205

Klaipėda

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Nr.

CONFIRMATION BY THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONS OF PUBLIC COMPANY  
"LITHUANIAN SHIPPING COMPANY"

Following the Rules of Preparation and Submission of Periodic and Supplemental of the Securities Commission of the Republic of Lithuania as well as the Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania, Item 22, we hereby confirm that, to the best of our knowledge upondited Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009 , drawn in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, corresponds to the reality and properly reflects the assets, liabilities, financial state, profit or loss of Public Company "Lithuanian Shipping Company".

Attach:

1. Financial statements of Public Company "Lithuanian Shipping Company" of the year ended 31 March 2009, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and annual report.

Public Company "Lithuanian Shipping Company"  
General Director

Vytautas Petras Vismantas

Public Company "Lithuanian Shipping Company"  
Chief Accountant

Arvydas Stropus

**LIETUVOS JŪRŲ LAIVININKYSTĖ  
(LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 MARCH 2009**

## AB „Lietuvos jūrų laivininkystė“

Company code 110865039, address Malūnininkų str. 3, LT – 92264 Klaipėda

Financial statements for the period ended on 31 March 2009

(in thousands of Litass, if not specified otherwise)

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### I. General Information

AB “Lietuvos jūrų laivininkystė” (LJL) is a joint-stock company established after reorganizing AB “Lietuvos jūrų laivininkystė” (LISCO) by way of division. LJL was registered in the Registry of Legal Entities, certificate No. 027245. LJL registration date is 27 June 2001, its company code is 110865039. The address of LJL is Malūnininku str. 3, Klaipėda. Main activities of the Company are cargo carrying by sea transport and lease of ships.

The Company's management bodies are general meeting of shareholders, supervisory board, board of directors and head of management.

On 31 March 2009 the Company had 424 employees, of which 51 in coast divisions and 373 on board.

On 31 March 2009 the Company's shareholders were:

|   | 2009-03-31       |                   | 2008-03-31       |                   |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|   | Number of shares | Ownership percent | Number of shares | Ownership percent |
| State Property Fund (VĮ Valstybės turto fondas) | 16.619.317       | 8,27%             | 16.689.155       | 8,3%              |
| Ministry of Transport and Communication         | 113.833.000      | 56,66%            | 113.833.000      | 56,66%            |
| „Hansabank clients“                             | 11.706.741       | 5,83%             | 16.849.753       | 8,4               |
| DFDS TOR LINE A/S                               | 10.414.449       | 5,18%             | 11.108.420       | 5,5%              |
| UAB Koncernas “Achemos grupė”                   | 10.523.528       | 5,24%             | -                | -                 |
| Other small shareholders                        | 37.804.261       | 18,82%            | 42.420.968       | 21,14%            |

#### II. Accounting Policy

##### Compliance with the standards

Main principles of accounting, which are the basis of preparation of these financial statements, are set out below. These principles were applied consistently in all presented periods, unless stated otherwise.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), confirmed for application within the European Union.

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Company code 110865039, address Malūnininkų str. 3, LT – 92264 Klaipėda

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**Functional and presentation currency**

In the financial statements numbers are presented in Litas. This currency is the functional currency of the Company. Transactions in foreign currencies are stated at the functional currency according to the official exchange rate on the day of transaction. Impact of changes in currency exchange rates is presented in the income statement. Litas is tied to Euro on the exchange rate of 1 Euro being equal to 3,4528 Litas.

***Standards, standard adjustments and interpretations valid in 2008, but not applicable to the Company***

The below stated standards, standard adjustments and interpretations, which are due to apply on the reporting periods starting on (or after) the 1st of January 2008, but not applicable to the activity of the Company:

IAS 11 Construction contracts  
IAS 20 Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance  
IAS 28 Investments in associates  
IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies  
IAS 31 Interests in joint ventures  
IAS 41 Agriculture  
IFRS 2 Share-based payment  
IFRS 3 Business combinations  
IFRS 4 Insurance contracts  
IFRS 6 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources  
IFRIC 2 Member's shares in co-operative entities and similar instruments  
IFRIC 5 Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds  
IFRIC 6 Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market – waste electrical and electronic equipment  
IFRIC 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies  
IFRIC 8 Scope of IFRS 2  
IFRIC 9 Reassessment of embedded derivatives  
SIC 7 Introduction of the euro  
SIC 10 Government assistance – no specific relation to operating activities  
SIC 12 Consolidation – special purpose entities  
SIC 29 Disclosure – service concession arrangements

***Standards, standard adjustments and interpretations, which are not yet valid and Company did not apply them before time***

Below stated standards, standard adjustments and interpretations, which are due to be applicable on the Company's reporting periods starting on or after the 1st of January 2009 or any later periods, but which Company did not apply before time:

IFRIC 15 "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate" will not be applicable to the Company and will not have significant influence on financial statements.

IAS 23 (adjustment) "Borrowing costs" (valid since 1 January 2009). This standard requires company to capitalise the borrowing costs directly attributable to criteria-matching asset (the one which takes a significant amount of time to prepare for use or sell) acquisition, construction or production, as a part of the asset acquisition cost. Possibility to immediately recognise these borrowing costs as expenses will be eliminated. The Company will start applying IAS 23 (adjusted) on 1 January 2009. The impact on the financial statements will not be present, because the Company has no such assets.

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IFRS 8 “Operating segments” (valid since 1 January 2009). IFRS 8 changed IFRS 14 and the information on segment presentation was matched with USA standard SFAS 131 “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and related information” requirements. The new standard requires to apply “management method”, according to which information on segments is presented in the same way as the one used for the inner accounting purposes. The Company will start applying IFRS 8 on 1 January 2009.

SIC 13 “Jointly controlled entities – non-monetary contributions by ventures” and SIC 15 “Operating leases – incentives” will not be applicable to the Company because the Company does not pursue such activities.

IAS 1 “Presentation of financial statements”: adjustment, valid after 1 January 2009, changes the order of information presentation in the statement of changes in equity. The Company will start applying it on 1 January 2009, but no impact will be present.

IFRS 2 “Share-based payment” adjustment valid since 1 January 2009 and explains the indications of share-based payments and share-provision conditions, when shares become services. This standard will not be applicable to the activity of the Company.

IAS 32 “Financial instruments: presentation” related to financial instruments and obligations of sales, which arise when liquidating. This standard will not be applicable to the Company.

IAS 27 “Consolidated and separate financial statements”, IFRS 1 “First-time adoption of international financial reporting standards”, IFRS 28 “Investments in associates”, IFRS 29 “Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies”, IFRS 31 “Interests in joint ventures”, IAS 40 “Investment property”, IAS 41 “Agriculture”, IAS 20 “Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance”, IFRS 5 “Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations”, IAS 27 “Consolidated and separate financial statements (reviewed)”, IFRS 3 “Business combinations (reviewed)” adjustments, valid since 1 January 2009, but will not be applicable to the Company.

IAS 38 “Intangible assets”, IAS 16 “Property, plant and equipment”, IAS 7 “Cash-flow statements”, IFRS 7 “Financial instruments: disclosures”, IAS 39 “Financial instruments: recognition and measurement”, IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”, valid since 1 January 2009 and will be applied to the Company since 1 January 2009, but will not have any significant impact on the results.

### **Non-current Tangible Assets**

In the financial statements all economic resources controlled by the Company are recognised as assets if the Company can reasonably expect to obtain future economic benefits from using the resources and they have a value which can be measured reliably.

Non-current assets presented in the financial statements are stated at the acquisition or production cost of the assets less their accumulated depreciation and impairment value. Acquisition value of ships is presented together with all of the ship equipment.

Depreciation is calculated from the first day of the next month having started using a non-current tangible asset; it is discontinued from the first day of the next month after its write-off, sale or when all value of a non-current asset in use (less the residual value) is transferred into the cost of goods or services. The assets are depreciated on the basis of the straight-line method.

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| <b>Asset groups</b>                           | <b>Average period of useful life (in years)</b> |
|---|---|
| Ships   | 7 - 16  |
| Plant and machinery                           | 7 16  |
| Vehicles and other transport means            | 6-10  |
| Other fittings, fixtures, tools and equipment | 4   |

The management determines the useful life of an asset at the moment of acquisition, later it is reviewed every year. Useful life of assets is determined on the basis of past experience related to similar items as well as expected future events, which may affect the useful life. The Company reviews the liquidation value of the assets every year.

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there are indications of impairment. If such indications are noticed, the recoverable amounts of such assets are determined. A recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's expected net realisable value and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised if the balance value of an asset is higher than its recoverable value. All losses related to impairment are presented in the income statement.

In accordance with the requirements of classification companies ships are repaired periodically: every five years the class of ship is confirmed after repairs (SS); three years after SS repairs dock repair works are carried out. LJJ writes off repair expenses related to class-certification within 3 years, dock repairs – within 2 years.

### **Non-current Intangible Assets**

Computer software and other intangible assets with the limited using period, are stated at cost less the amortization and losses due to impairment. Amortization is calculated applying direct method during the period of useful life. Non-current intangible assets are depreciated within the period of 3 years.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are presented in the balance sheet at the lower of purchase cost and expected net realisable value. In order to determine the cost of inventories sold FIFO method is applied. Net realisable value is estimated as expected selling price less expenses related to the sale.

When inventories are purchased from third parties, their cost of purchase is their purchase price combined with all purchase-related taxes (custom duties, etc.), transportation, preparation for use and other costs directly attributable to the purchase of the inventories, less received discounts and rebates. Insignificant (or stable for several reporting periods) amounts of inventories transportation and preparation for use costs are written off to operating expenses rather than included into the cost of purchase.

### **Amounts Receivable**

On recognition amounts receivable are measured at their fair value. Thereinafter, current amounts receivable are measured taking into account their impairment, non-current amounts receivable are measured at a discounted value less any impairment loss in value.

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### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and in bank accounts. Cash equivalents are liquid investments readily convertible into a known cash amount. The term of these investments is up to three months and they are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. The Company has no cash equivalents currently.

In the cash flow statement cash comprise cash on hand, in bank accounts, at current accounts, deposits.

### **Liabilities**

Borrowing expenses are written off when they are incurred. At the initial recognition, liabilities are stated at the fair value of received funds. Thereinafter, they are accounted for at amortised cost, and the difference between the funds received and amount payable within the period of loan is included into the profit or loss for the period. Liabilities are recognised as non-current if a financing agreement made by the date of the financial statements' approval confirms that they are long-term in substance.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when and only when the Company has a legal obligation or irrevocable commitment as a result of past events; and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle it; and the amount of obligation can be measured reliably. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the most accurate current estimates. When the time effect on the value of money is significant, the amount of provision is equal to the present value of outflows, which are expected to be required for the settlement of obligation. When discounting is used, an increase in provision reflecting the past period is recorded as interest expenses.

### **Income Tax**

Computation of corporate income tax is based on a yearly profit and is made in accordance with the requirements of the tax laws of the Republic of Lithuania. Deferred income tax is calculated on the basis of temporary differences in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax bases. An amount of deferred income tax depends on expected useful lives of assets and future repayments of liabilities and expected tax rates of the corresponding periods. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not further calculated, because according to the Corporate Income Tax Law of the Republic of Lithuania no temporary differences occur.

In accordance with the amendment of 3 May 2007 of the Law on Corporate Income Tax of the Republic of Lithuania, AB "Lietuvos jūrų laivininkystė" chose to calculate a fixed rate corporate income tax for the tax period beginning with 2007 and subsequent tax periods. The base of the fixed rate corporate income tax is calculated for each 100 payload capacity units (CU) of a sea-going vessel by applying a fixed daily amount and multiplying the resulting amount by the number of days in a tax period of a shipping entity.

### **Revaluation of Currency**

In the accounting records transactions in foreign currencies are stated in the national currency, litas (LTL), in accordance with the official exchange rate of litas and foreign currency announced by the Bank of Lithuania at the transaction date, except for accumulated income and expenses, which are stated based on the official exchange rate of litas and foreign currency announced by the Bank of Lithuania on the last day of the reporting period.

## **AB „Lietuvos jūrų laivininkystė“**

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In the balance sheet currency entries are stated in accordance with the official exchange rate of litas and foreign currency announced by the Bank of Lithuania at the date of the financial statements. The Company's owned cash in foreign currencies as well as all amounts receivable and payable in foreign currencies are considered to be currency entries.

Changes in currency entries, which occurred due to changes in the exchange rate of litas and foreign currency announced by the Bank of Lithuania and arose when performing currency transactions or revaluing currency entries registered earlier, are recognised as income or expenses from financial activities of the related reporting period.

### **Segments**

Accountable segments are active segments meeting the stated criteria. The Company gets separate financial information on these segments and the management makes decisions on evaluation of operating results on the basis of this information. Active segments are provided with segment liabilities, segment assets, particular income and expense article valuations, gross profit (loss) and it is all matched with financial statements of the Company. The Company does not divide it's segments in primary and secondary ones.

### **Payments to the Employees**

The Company considers salaries, social security fees, holiday allowances, compensations for two first days of sickness, premiums, grants, leave allowances, holiday accruals to be the payments to the employees and they are recognized as expenses when an employee has fulfilled his duties in exchange to the received allowance.

### **Income Recognition**

The moment of rendering services is recognised as the moment of earning income. Service provision is completed when the buyer pays for services at once or takes on an obligation to pay for them later without any significant additional conditions (when both parties sign a corresponding document: invoice, delivery note, etc.). Cash received as prepayment is recorded in accounts as an increase in the Company's liabilities to clients. In this case, income is recognised when the services are rendered.

### **Expenses Recognition**

The cost of rendered services is always connected with the services rendered during the reporting period. It comprises a portion of costs incurred during the reporting period in order to render the services sold. When it is impossible to relate directly the costs of the reporting period with earning some specific income and they are not going to earn income in the coming periods, such costs are recognised as expenses of the period when they are incurred.

### **Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements**

When they prepare the financial statements, the management have to make certain assumptions and estimates, which influence the presented amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures of contingencies. Significant accounts of these financial statements, which are influenced by estimates, include depreciation, impairment and provisions. Future events may influence the assumptions used to make estimates. The results of such changes in estimates will be presented in the financial statements when they are uncovered.

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(in thousands of Litas, if not specified otherwise)

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### **Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed, except for the cases when it is hardly probable that the outflow of economic resources will be required.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed, except for the cases when it is probable that the income or economic benefits will be received.

### **Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

Events after the balance sheet date, which provide additional information about the Company's position at the balance sheet date (events leading to adjustment), are reflected in the financial statements. Post balance sheet events not leading to adjustment are disclosed in the notes if they are significant.

### **Factors of Financial Risks**

When managing the risks, the Company mainly concentrates on credit, market, currency exchange rate, liquidity and interest rate, operating and legal risks. Main goal of financial risk management is to draw the line for the risk and then assure that the scope of risk does not cross this line. Proper functioning of internal rules is the basis for decreasing the operating and legal risks.

Financial risks arise from trade amounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, trade amounts payable and other payables, loan liabilities. Credit risk arises from cash, bank deposits, residue of amounts receivable. The Company only chooses the banks with high rankings, trade amounts receivable are being reviewed every week to determine the status of the payment. There is no concentration of significant credit risk in the Company.

Management of liquidity risks allows to keep a sufficient amount of cash and also financing according to the agreed credit instruments. The Company manages liquidity risk by planning cash flows ahead, considering the level of liquid assets and terms of loan returning. The Company is avoiding the liquidity and credit risks by having 1 million EUR in the term deposits.

The Company's income does not depend on changes in interest rates due to the fact that the Company has no material interest earning assets, except for the term deposits. Interest rate risks arise from long-term loans, provided with changing interest rate (LIBOR, EURIBOR). The Company did not use any derivative financial instruments to control the risks of interest rate fluctuations. Considering the pursued simulations, the management of the Company assumes that even if the interest rate increases or decreases by 0,5%, the change of net profit and equity would no be significant to the financial statements of the Company. In the reporting year the Company returned the loan of 800 thousand USD before the due term due to the worsen situation in the international markets.

The Company has a significant risk of currency exchange rates fluctuations, because 47% of Company's income is earned in USD and the rest in Euros. Euro is tied to functional currency Litas, so no significant fluctuations are present, but the USD is widely used in payments to the partners and no derivative financial instruments are used to reduce the risks of currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Other price risk, residual asset value risk is evaluated every time when preparing the financial statements. The Company has insured the ships, risk of transporting, risk of cargo losses, risk of environment pollution (when travelling to the USA) in the insurance companies and unions.

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### **Management of Capital Risks**

The goal of capital risk management is to assure Company's going concern, to earn profit for the shareholders, to maintain the optimal structure of capital by decreasing the cost of capital. To maintain and adjust the structure of capital, the Company is able to adjust the amount of dividends paid to the shareholders, to return the capital to the shareholders, to issue new shares, to sell assets and in this way reduce the debts.

The Company is in control of capital based on the debt and equity capital ratio, which is calculated by dividing the debts in net value by total capital. Debt in net value is calculated by subtracting cash and cash equivalents from the gross amount of debts. Total capital is calculated as equity capital, presented in the balance sheet, with added debts in net value.

According to the Company Law of the Republic of Lithuania, the capital of the company has to be at least 150 thousand Litas and the amount of equity capital has to be at least 50% of company's authorized capital. The Company fulfilled these requirements.

### **Evaluation at fair value**

Fair value is the amount payable or paid in the market environment between the buyer and seller. When management thinks that fair value of financial assets and liabilities significantly differs from their book value, the calculation of such fair value is disclosed separately in the explanatory notes.

When determining the ship use value, the future cash flows were evaluated on a basis of a five year budget confirmed by the management. Future cash flows included planned cash inflow when constantly using the assets, planned cash outflows to collect the planned cash inflows, net cash flows, received due to asset transfer at the end of it's useful life. Discount rate was selected considering the cash timing value and risks typical to these assets and business activity.

