GE Money Bank

AS "GE Money Bank"
Bank and Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010

CONTENT

MANAGEMENT REPORT ON THE BANK'S AND THE GROUP'S OPERATIONS DURING 2010

Dear customers, partners, shareholders and colleagues,

In 2010 despite challenging macro-economic banking environment in Latvia, AS "GE Money Bank" (hereinafter "Bank") accomplished its business goals and attained the planned results.
The Bank conducted all the necessary actions to ensure safety and stability for its customers. Bank continued to ensure responsible banking policy in 2010. It was achieved by ensuring high liquidity and capital base that exceeds regulatory requirements. As always, GE Money Bank in Latvia leveraged the experience of its parent company, General Electric Company, one of the largest and most financially secure corporations in the world.

Providing safety and stability

One of the most significant strategic directions in 2010 was ensuring stability for the Bank's customers. Share capital of the Bank was increased by LVL 10 millions in July. Having regard of this, as well as of the amount of deposits attracted by the Bank, its capital adequacy indicator was 13.87% on 31.12.2010, which exceeds the requirement of 8% established by the Financial and Capital Market Commission (hereinafter – FCMC), while the liquidity ratio was 96.13%, which exceeded the FCMC standard by more than three times.
Despite continuing challenges in the Latvian economy in 2010, the Bank managed to improve its risk management, compliance and controllership systems, introduced several IT projects, as well as implemented cost optimization actions. Exceptional results from risks sales and collections teams resulted in decrease of the expected losses.

The Bank continued to create allowances for loan losses in 2010. The total amount of the reserves created in 2010 was LVL 9,118 thousand. This amount covers 27% of the credit portfolio. As a result the Bank concluded the year 2010 with losses in amount of LVL 19,522 thousand. Company's operating loss before tax and provisions was LVL 10,404 thousand.
The Bank's total assets in 2010 are LVL 208,845 thousand. LVL 104,409 were allocated in loans; and the deposit volume reached LVL 181,578 thousand.

Work of the subsidiary companies

AS „GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds" continued operations within the Bank's group offering 3rd pillar pension plans "Rumba" and "Tvists" to customers. The investment management company „GE Money Asset Management" managed 2nd pension pillar plans "Džezs" and "Blūzs" and customer investment in three investment funds - "GE Money Eastern Europe Balanced fund", "GE Money European Bond fund" and "GE Money Eastern Europe Equity fund".

Totals assets managed by „GE Money Asset Management" decreased by 10.94 % in the accounting period and at the end of the period were LVL 16 489. 12.05% of these were assets of investment fund, 84.8% - investment plan and 3.15% - private pension fund portfolios. Company's market share in the 2nd pillar pension funds management decreased from 2.3% to 1.69%. Total operating results of the investment management company during the accounting period were a profit of LVL 161,8 thousand (in 2009 – profit LVL 140,4 thousands).

While AS „GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds" basic activity income reached LVL 5,583 in 2010, APF expenditures exceeded income in the accounting period and total operational results of APF during this period was negative, losses were -7.1 thousand LVL (in 2009 – losses 8.1 thousand LVL).

Corporate citizenship

A key element of the Bank's strategy as well as GE's strategy across all platforms around the world is **corporate social responsibility and education of the society on financial matters.**
In 2010 the Bank continued providing support to an independent non-profit organization "Money Planning Centre" (hereinafter – MPC). The primary goal of the MPC is educating society in various financial matters. AS "GE Money" established the MPC in 2007 already, as a reaction to the public demand and also to implement a philosophy of responsible lending.

The **Bank and the MPC** supported several projects in 2010 and offered innovative budget planning tools to the society, virtual consultations and seminars were organized by MPC, explaining peculiarities and opportunities of money saving and budget planning. The special electronic teaching guide "Naudas mācība" ("Study of Money"), prepared by MPC, was presented to teachers.

The Bank considers its employees the most valuable asset. Therefore, a significant commitment to the employees has been made in the company: in 2010 more than 568 employees improved their skills by participating in various training programs organized by GE Money Bank Training Centre; several internal initiatives were launched in order to improve employees' chances for career growth. The internal communication environment was improved by creating new information channels and rhythm.

Stable platform for development and growth

We expect that both Latvian society and the banking sector will continue facing economic challenges also in 2011 and for this reason the principle strategic direction of the Bank is to continue managing the company through the current economic cycle, thus ensuring the Bank's security and stability for its customers.

Therefore our focus is **to ensure high capital adequacy and liquidity base, healthy deposit base, providing for efficient risk management and debt collection systems.**

Between the balance date and the date of signing this financial report there have been no events that could significantly influence the results of the accounting period.

In conclusion, we would like to express gratitude to the employees of the Bank for work contributed to the Bank's development and to the customers and partners for their trust and loyalty to the Bank!

Looking forward to successful cooperation also in 2011,

Sincerely,

Alla Konnova Woodson Chairperson of the Board	Francisco Javier Lopez Segura Member of the Board
Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli Member of the Board	Aleksandra Baranova Member of the Board

15 March 2011

INFORMATION ON THE BANK'S MANAGEMENT

Council members as of the date of signing these financial statements

Name	Position	Election date	Resignation date
Aleš Blažek	Deputy Chairperson of the Council	28.03.2008. 25.08.2008. 09.04.2009. 17.06.2009. 03.12.2009. 28.12.2010.	
Wilfried Mathias Seidel	Member of the Council	28.03.2008. 25.08.2008. 09.04.2009. 17.06.2009. 03.12.2009.	01.06.2010.
Richard Colin Gaskin	Member of the Council Chairperson of the Council	25.08.2008. 09.04.2009. 17.06.2009. 03.12.2009.	01.06.2010.
Neff Richard L	Member of the Council	03.12.2009. 28.12.2010.	
Alla Konnova Woodson	Member of the Council	17.06.2009. 03.12.2009. 01.06.2010. 02.07.2010.	28.12.2010.
Helen Louise Heslop	Member of the Council	01.06.2010. 02.07.2010.	28.12.2010.
Alain Daniel Amiel	Member of the Council	28.12.2010.	
Xavier Pascal Durand	Chairperson of the Council	28.12.2010.	
Kelvin Jones	Member of the Council	28.12.2010.	
Galina Gavrich Ruotolo	Member of the Council	28.12.2010.	

Board members as of the date of signing these financial statements

Name	Position	Election date	Resignation date
Inga Vagele	Member of the Board	07.03.2008. 02.02.2009. 11.03.2009.	05.02.2010.
Renārs Bulgakovs	Member of the Board	20.03.2009.	05.02.2010.
Windy Oliver	Member of the Board	01.09.2008. 02.02.2009. 03.09.2009.	12.10.2010.
Arkadiusz Wiktor Przybyl	Member of the Board Chairperson of the Board	03.03.2009. 05.02.2010.	28.12.2010.
Francisco Javier Lopez Segura	Member of the Board	05.02.2010.	
Aleksandra Baranova	Member of the Board	02.07.2010.	
Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli	Member of the Board	02.07.2010.	
Alla Konnova Woodson	Chairperson of the Board	28.12.2010.	

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The management of AS "GE Money Bank" ("the Bank") is responsible for the preparation of the Bank's and the Bank and its subsidiaries ("the Group") financial statements for each financial year, ensuring the fair presentation of the financial position as of the year end, and the statement of comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended.

While preparing the financial statements included on pages 9 to 77 for the year ended 31 December 2010, management has applied appropriate accounting principles that are based on prudent and reasonable judgments and estimates. In our opinion, all appropriate accounting principles have been consistently applied, including International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Financial and Capital Market Commission.

The Bank's management is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records and ensuring compliance of these financial statements with the regulations of the Financial and Capital Market Commission on annual reports of credit institutions. Management is responsible for maintaining measures necessary for safeguarding the Group's assets and prevention and detention of fraud and other illegal activities. Management's decisions and approach to the preparation of the financial reports were prudent and reasonable.

On behalf of the Bank's management:

Alla Konnova Woodson Chairperson of the Board	Francisco Javier Lopez Segura Member of the Board
Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli Member of the Board	Aleksandra Baranova Member of the Board

15 March 2011

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Latvia

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of AS "GE Money Bank"

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of AS "GE Money Bank" ("the Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, the separate income statement, the separate statement of comprehensive income, the separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 9 to 77. We have also audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of AS "GE Money Bank" and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 9 to 77.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Bank's and the Group's preparation and fair presentation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's and the Group's internal control systems. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Bank's and Group's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate and consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements of AS "GE Money Bank" present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2010, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of AS"GE Money Bank" present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2010, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In addition, our responsibility is to assess whether the accounting information included in the Consolidated Management Report, as set out on pages 3-4, the preparation of which is the responsibility of Management, is consistent with the financial statements. Our work with respect to the Consolidated Management Report was limited to the aforementioned scope and did not include a review of any information other than drawn from the consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

KPMG Baltics SIA
License No 55

Ondrej Fikrle
Partner pp KPMG Baltics SIA
Riga, Latvia
15 March 2011

Inga Lipšāne
Sworn Auditor
Certificate No 112

CONSOLIDATED AND BANK INCOME STATEMENT

	Notes	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Interest income	7	9,184	9,184	14,213	14,213
Interest expense	7	(9,640)	(9,675)	(13,059)	(13,087)
Net interest income		**(456)**	**(491)**	**1,154**	**1,126**
Commissions and fee income	8	2,412	2,200	3,007	2,825
Commissions and fee expense	8	(824)	(822)	(935)	(932)
Net commission income		**1,588**	**1,378**	**2,072**	**1,893**
Net gain on held for trading financial assets		65	65	189	189
Net gain on foreign exchange		1,473	1,473	14,483	14,483
Other operating income	9	1,679	1,679	2,225	2,225
Net operating income		**4,349**	**4,104**	**20,123**	**19,916**
Administrative expenses	10	(14,155)	(14,065)	(16,358)	(16,283)
Other operating expenses	9	(443)	(443)	(195)	(195)
Net impairment allowance expense	11	(9,118)	(9,118)	(25,072)	(25,072)
Loss before Income tax		**(19,367)**	**(19,522)**	**(21,502)**	**(21,634)**
Income tax	29	-	-	355	355
Loss for the period		**(19,367)**	**(19,522)**	**(21,147)**	**(21,279)**
Basic and diluted earnings/(losses) per share		**(40.06)**	**(40.39)**	**(53.11)**	**(53.44)**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

Alla Konnova Woodson
Chairperson of the Board

Francisco Javier Lopez Segura
Member of the Board

Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli
Member of the Board

Aleksandra Baranova
Member of the Board

15 March 2011

CONSOLIDATED AND BANK STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Loss for the period		**(19,367)**	**(19,522)**	**(21,147)**	**(21,279)**
Other comprehensive income					
Revaluation of Available-for-sale financial assets		1,540	1,540	(322)	(322)
Loss on property revaluation		(19)	(19)	(1,864)	(1,864)
Other comprehensive income for the period		**1,521**	**1,521**	**(2,186)**	**(2,186)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(17,846)**	**(18,001)**	**(23,333)**	**(23,465)**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

15 March 2011

CONSOLIDATED AND BANK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS	Notes	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	12	17,132	17,132	19,530	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		2,030	2,030	3,263	3,263
Shares and other non-fixed income securities	13	*1,689*	*1,689*	*1,556*	*1,556*
Derivatives	13,16	*341*	*341*	*1,707*	*1,707*
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	14	71,677	71,677	77,765	77,765
Loans and receivables due from customers	15	104,409	104,409	143,157	143,157
Available-for-sale financial assets		4,184	4,184	2,639	2,639
Fixed-income securities	13	*4,184*	*4,184*	*2,639*	*2,639*
Held-to-maturity financial assets	13	1,959	1,959	1,958	1,958
Investments in subsidiaries	17	-	249	-	249
Intangible assets	18	247	247	345	345
Property and equipment	18	4,237	4,237	5,071	5,071
Deferred expense and accrued income		375	348	874	852
Current tax assets		169	169	1,375	1,375
Investment property	19a	-	-	1,095	1,095
Non Current Assets-Held-for-Sale	19b	1,448	1,448	-	-
Other assets	20	779	756	677	674
Total assets		**208,646**	**208,845**	**257,749**	**257,973**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

Alla Konnova Woodson
Chairperson of the Board

Francisco Javier Lopez Segura
Member of the Board

Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli
Member of the Board

Aleksandra Baranova
Member of the Board

15 March 2011

CONSOLIDATED AND BANK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, CONTINUED

	Notes	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
LIABILITIES					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,145	1,145	410	410
Derivatives	16	*1,145*	*1,145*	*410*	*410*
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		187,306	187,781	229,193	229,539
Deposits due to credit institutions	21	*409*	*409*	*10,631*	*10,631*
Deposits due to non-credit institutions	22	*181,103*	*181,578*	*212,557*	*212,903*
Debt securities	23	*3,534*	*3,534*	*3,532*	*3,532*
Subordinated debt	25	*2,260*	*2,260*	*2,473*	*2,473*
Deferred income and accrued expense		1,091	1,085	979	973
Other liabilities	24	577	574	794	790
Total liabilities		**190,119**	**190,585**	**231,376**	**231,712**
Equity					
Share capital	27	25,601	25,601	23,101	23,101
Share premium		37,272	37,272	29,772	29,772
Reserves		2,815	2,815	2,815	2,815
Property revaluation reserve		216	216	235	235
Available-for-sale financial assets revaluation reserve		(243)	(243)	(1,783)	(1,783)
Accumulated losses of previous years		(27,767)	(27,879)	(6,620)	(6,600)
Loss for the period		(19,367)	(19,522)	(21,147)	(21,279)
Total equity		**18,527**	**18,260**	**26,373**	**26,261**
Total liabilities and equity		**208,646**	**208,845**	**257,749**	**257,973**
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS					
Guarantees	28	1,064	1,064	1,137	1,137
Other commitments	28	1,616	1,616	3,849	3,849

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

Alla Konnova Woodson
Chairperson of the Board

Francisco Javier Lopez Segura
Member of the Board

Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli
Member of the Board

Aleksandra Baranova
Member of the Board

15 March 2011

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (THE BANK)

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	Revaluation reserve of property	Reserves	Accumu-lated losses	Total
31.12.2008	**15,601**	**7,272**	**(1,461)**	**2,099**	**2,815**	**(6,600)**	**19,726**
Total comprehensive income							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(21,279)	(21,279)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax							
Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(322)	-	-	-	(322)
Revaluation reserve of property	-	-	-	(1,864)	-	-	(1,864)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(322)	(1,864)	-	-	(2,186)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(322)	(1,864)	-	(21,279)	(23,465)
Transactions with shareholders							
Increase of share capital	7,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	30,000
31.12.2009	**23,101**	**29,772**	**(1,783)**	**235**	**2,815**	**(27,879)**	**26,261**
Total comprehensive income							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(19,522)	(19,522)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax							
Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	1,540	-	-	-	1,540
Revaluation reserve of property	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	1,540	(19)	-	-	1,521
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,540	(19)	-	(19,522)	(18,001)
Transactions with shareholders							
Increase of share capital	2,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	10,000
31.12.2010	**25,601**	**37,272**	**(243)**	**216**	**2,815**	**(47,401)**	**18,260**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (THE GROUP)

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	Revaluation reserve of property	Reserves	Retained earnings / accumu-lated losses	Total
31.12.2008	**15,601**	**7,272**	**(1,461)**	**2,099**	**2,815**	**(6,620)**	**19,706**
Total comprehensive income							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(21,147)	(21,147)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax							
Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(322)	-	-	-	(322)
Revaluation reserve of property	-	-	-	(1,864)	-	-	(1,864)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(322)	(1,864)	-	-	(2,186)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(322)	(1,864)	-	(21,147)	(23,333)
Transactions with shareholders							
Increase of share capital	7,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	30,000
31.12.2009	**23,101**	**29,772**	**(1,783)**	**235**	**2,815**	**(27,767)**	**26,373**
Total comprehensive income							
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(19,367)	(19,367)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax							
Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	1,540	-	-	-	1,540
Revaluation reserve of property	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	1,540	(19)	-	-	1,521
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,540	(19)	-	(19,367)	(17,846)
Transactions with shareholders							
Increase of share capital	2,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	10,000
31.12.2010	**25,601**	**37,272**	**(243)**	**216**	**2,815**	**(47,134)**	**18,527**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED AND BANK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2010	2010	2009	2009
Cash flows from operating activities	**Group**	**Bank**	**Group**	**Bank**
Loss before income tax	(19,367)	(19,522)	(21,502)	(21,634)
Depreciation, amortization, impairment and write-off of intangible assets and property and equipment	1,253	1,253	1,554	1,554
Loss from sale of property and equipment	73	73	21	21
Increase of impairment allowance	9,118	9,118	25,072	25,072
Result from revaluation of foreign currencies	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Increase/ (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents before changes in assets and liabilities	**(8,948)**	**(9,103)**	**5,120**	**4,988**
Change in loans and receivables due from credit institutions	(35)	(35)	(76)	(76)
Change in loans and receivables due from customers	29,277	29,277	27,975	27,975
Change in held for trading financial assets	1,233	1,233	(1,856)	(1,856)
Change in deferred expense and accrued income	494	499	(592)	(582)
Change in other assets	1,103	1,123	12	12
Change in due to credit institutions	(62)	(62)	(1,488)	(1,488)
Change in deposits	(31,454)	(31,325)	8,398	8,521
Change in held for trading financial liabilities	735	735	378	378
Change in deferred income and accrued expense	114	114	(681)	(678)
Change in other liabilities	(217)	(216)	433	429
Net cash used in operating activities	**(7,760)**	**(7,760)**	**37,623**	**37,623**

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property and equipment, and intangibles	(413)	(413)	(254)	(254)
Sale of property and equipment	-	-	15	15
Net cash from investing activities	**(413)**	**(413)**	**(239)**	**(239)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Settlement of subordinated liabilities	(213)	(213)	(7,700)	(7,700)
Settlement of debt securities	-	-	(1,401)	(1,401)
Increase of share capital	10,000	10,000	30,000	30,000
Net cash from financing activities	**9,787**	**9,787**	**20,899**	**20,899**
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	**1,614**	**1,614**	**58,283**	**58,283**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	**85,003**	**85,003**	**26,695**	**26,695**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**
Closing balance of cash and its equivalents	**86,642**	**86,642**	**85,003**	**85,003**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	17,132	17,132	19,530	19,530
Due from credit institutions including term deposits due in less than three months	69,603	69,603	75,726	75,726
Due to credit institutions including term deposits due in less than three months	(93)	(93)	(10,253)	(10,253)
Total	**86,642**	**86,642**	**85,003**	**85,003**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 77 form an integral part of these Consolidated and Bank financial statements.

Alla Konnova Woodson
Chairperson of the Board

Francisco Javier Lopez Segura
Member of the Board

Franck Antoine Raymond Marzilli
Member of the Board

Aleksandra Baranova
Member of the Board

15 March 2011

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND BANK FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Information on the Group and Bank

AS "GE Money Bank" (the "Bank") was founded on 10 September 1992. It was registered in the Republic of Latvia as a joint stock company with limited liability. The main operations of the Bank are issuance of loans, performance of payment transfers and operations with foreign currency both on behalf of customers and as trading activities. The Bank's license allows the Bank to maintain customer accounts and receive term and demand deposits from individuals and legal entities. The Group's and Bank's legal address is 3, 13.janvara Street, Riga, Latvia, LV - 1050.

The Bank's ultimate controlling party is General Electric Capital which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Bank's direct parent is SIA "Finstar Baltic Investment".

The Bank and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") are presented together in these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 incorporate the financial statements of companies mentioned below:

Name of company	Country of registration	Type of activity	Participation, %
IPS "GE Money Asset management"	Latvia	Financial services	100
AS "GE Money atklātais pensiju fonds"	Latvia	Financial services	100

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of compliance

The accompanying financial statements of the Group and Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and regulations of the Financial and Capital Market Commission of the Republic of Latvia ('FCMC') in force as at the reporting date.

The financial statements of the Group and Bank were authorized for issue by the Board Members on March 15, 2011. The financial statement may be rejected by the Bank's shareholders and a request made to the Board that they be reissued.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in thousands of lats (LVL 000's), unless otherwise stated, being the Bank's and the Group's functional currency.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- financial instruments stated at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value;
- derivatives: stated at fair value;
- available-for-sale assets: stated at fair value;
- land and buildings which are revalued periodically;

non-current assets-held-for-sale: stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles consistent with those used in the prior year, except as described later on in section on *New Standards and Interpretations*.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank. Control exists where the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Fund management

The Group manages and administers assets held in unit trusts and other investment vehicles on behalf of investors. The financial statements of these entities are not included in these consolidated financial statements except when the Bank controls the entity ("GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds" and "GE Money Asset Management").

Income and expense recognition

All significant income and expense categories, including interest income and expenses, are recognized on an accrual basis.

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank and the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, but not future credit losses.

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral part to the effective interest rate on financial assets and liabilities are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Bank's and the Group's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Fee and commission income and expense

Fees and commission income, including mainly account servicing fees, investment management fees and credit card servicing fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

(iii) Net gain/ loss on financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain/loss on financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities and derivatives held for risk management purposes which do not qualify for hedge accounting, and includes realised and unrealised fair value changes, dividend, foreign exchange differences.

Dividends

The Bank receives dividends from the equity instruments that are recorded to income when the right to receive payment is established.

Proposed dividends are recognized in the financial statements only when approved by shareholders.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate set by Bank of Latvia at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the income statement, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial liability designated, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into LVL using the following exchange rates:

31.12.2010		**31.12.2009**	
EUR	0.702804	EUR	0.702804
USD	0.535	USD	0.489

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property and equipment and intangible assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets are initially recognized at their acquisition cost including transaction costs.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets.

Land plots, buildings and construction in progress owned by the Group and Bank are revalued to their fair value on the grounds of their market value no less than once per a year. The valuation of real estate is undertaken by an independent certified expert every year. Increase in the value of land plots, buildings and construction is recognized in other comprehensive income and shown in a separate category in equity, being a property and equipment revaluation reserve. A revaluation decrease on an item of land or buildings is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation increase recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The revaluation reserve included in equity in respect of specific property revaluations is transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is retired or disposed of.

Depreciation and amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis, using the following estimated useful lives:

Vehicles	5 years
Furniture	5-10 years
Buildings	5-50 years
Software	1-5 years
Computers, office equipment	4-6 years

Leasehold improvements are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the term of the lease agreement or the useful life. Depreciation rates, residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Repossessed assets

As part of the normal course of business the Bank and the Group occasionally take possession of property that originally was pledged as security for a loan. When the Bank or the Group acquires (i.e. gains a full title to) a property in this way, the property's classification follows the nature of its intended use by the Bank and the Group.

Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the companies in the consolidated Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured at cost less depreciation.

Non-current Assets-Held-for-Sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Valuations are performed as of the financial position date by professional external valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets or liabilities that are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or that are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or that are designated to this category at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, or available for sale.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets or financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that:

- the Bank and the Group intends to sell immediately or in the near term;
- the Bank and the Group upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- the Bank and the Group upon initial recognition designates as available- for-sale; or
- the Bank and the Group may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Loans and receivables include regular loans and credit card balances.

Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost include deposits and balances with Central Bank, deposits and balances from credit institutions, current accounts and deposits from customers, issued debt securities and subordinated debt.

Recognition

The Bank and the Group initially recognizes loans and receivables, deposits and debt securities issued on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the trade date when the Bank or the Group become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Measurement

A financial asset or liability is initially measured at its fair value and, except for a financial asset or liability at fair value through profit or loss, includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets other than loans and receivables, held to maturity financial assets and equity investments at cost are measured at their fair values, without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal.

Held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

All loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortized cost, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset carried at fair value does not qualify for derecognition, are measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortized based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Bank and the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank and the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Bank or the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The Bank and the Group calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognised in statement of comprehensive income (available-for-sale only) depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the transaction but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price. Where the Bank or the Group have positions with offsetting risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Bank or the Group and counterparty where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Bank or the Group believes a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or liability is recognized as follows:

- a gain or loss on a financial instrument classified as at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement;

- a gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset is recognized in statement of other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses) until the asset is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the income statement. Interest in relation to an available-for-sale financial asset is recognized as earned in the income statement calculated using the effective interest method.

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost, a gain or loss is recognized in the income statement when the financial asset or liability is derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the Bank or the Group transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any rights or obligations created or retained in the transfer are recognized separately as assets or liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished.

The Bank and the Group also derecognizes certain assets when it writes off balances pertaining to the assets deemed to be uncollectible. Loans and receivables are written off in case when all necessary steps for repayment of the loan were done, collateral was realized and the customer is non-performing.

Repurchase agreements

Securities sold under sale and repurchase ("repo") agreements are accounted for as secured financing transactions, with the securities retained in the statement of financial position and the counterparty liability included in amounts payable under repo transactions. The difference between the sale and repurchase price represents the interest expense and is recognized in the income statement over the term of the repo agreement using the effective interest rate method.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are recorded as amounts receivable under reverse repo transactions. The differences between the purchase and resale prices are treated as interest income and accrued over the term of the reverse repo agreement using the effective interest method.

If assets purchased under agreement to resell are sold to third parties, the obligation to return securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include swap, forward, futures, and options in interest rate, foreign exchange, precious metals and stock markets, and any combinations of these instruments. The Bank and the Group classify all derivative financial instruments as trading.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in the income statement.

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a "host contract"). The Bank and the Group account for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried at fair value through profit or loss, the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract, and the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Credit related commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank or the Group enters into credit related commitments, comprising undrawn loan commitments, letters of credit and guarantees, and provides other forms of credit insurance.

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank or the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

A financial guarantee liability is recognised initially at fair value net of associated transaction costs, and is measured subsequently at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation or the amount of provision for losses under the guarantee. Provisions for losses under financial guarantees and other credit related commitments are recognised when losses are considered probable and can be measured reliably.

Financial guarantee liabilities and provisions for other credit related commitment are included within other liabilities.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at the cost by the Bank, less any allowance for impairment.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group and Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. These provisions mainly relate to the guarantees issued and other off balance sheet items. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks and highly liquid financial assets and liabilities with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term liabilities and commitments.

Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Bank and Group assess whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank and the Group on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Bank and the Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and advances found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Bank and the Group uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in income statement and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through income statement.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income to income statement. The cumulative loss that is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in income statement is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in income statement, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in income statement. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's and the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment property and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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

Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest.

Dividends

The ability of the Bank to declare and pay dividends is subject to the rules and regulations of Latvian legislation.

Dividends in relation to ordinary shares are reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings in the period when they are declared.

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group or the Bank that is engaged either in providing 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 Bank's and Group's has one business segment. The segmentation principal is based on product type (see note No.38).

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is presented for every period for which an income statement is presented. Earning per share is obtained by dividing net profit for the reporting year by the number of weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the respective period.

Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including salaries and social security contributions, bonuses and vacation benefits are included in net operating expenses on an accrual basis as services are provided. The Bank and the Group pays fixed security contributions to the State Social Fund on behalf of its employees during the employment period in accordance with local legal requirements and will have no obligations to pay further contributions relating to employee services in respect to pension of retired employees.

Finance lease

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

When assets are held subject to finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income.

Operating lease

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

New Standards and Interpretations

New and amended standards, and interpretations mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2010 but not currently relevant to the Bank and the Group

- *IFRIC 9, 'Reassessment of embedded derivatives'* and *IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement'*, effective 1 July 2009. This amendment to IFRIC 9 requires an entity to assess whether an embedded derivative should be separated from a host contract when the entity reclassifies a hybrid financial asset out of the 'fair value through profit or loss' category. This assessment is to be made based on circumstances that existed on the later of the date the entity first became a party to the contract and the date of any contract amendments that significantly change the cash flows of the contract. If the entity is unable to make this assessment, the hybrid instrument must remains classified as at fair value through profit or loss in its entirety.

- *IAS 1 (amendment), 'Presentation of financial statements'*. The amendment clarifies that the potential settlement of a liability by the issue of equity is not relevant to its classification as current or non current. By amending the definition of current liability, the amendment permits a liability to be classified as non-current (provided that the entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement by transfer of cash or other assets for at least 12 months after the accounting period) notwithstanding the fact that the entity could be required by the counterparty to settle in shares at any time.

- *IAS 36* (amendment), '*Impairment of assets*', effective 1 January 2010. The amendment clarifies that the largest cash-generating unit (or group of units) to which goodwill should be allocated for the purposes of impairment testing is an operating segment, as defined by paragraph 5 of IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' (that is, before the aggregation of segments with similar economic characteristics).

- *IFRS 2* (amendments), *'Group cash-settled share-based payment transactions'*, effective form 1 January 2010. In addition to incorporating IFRIC 8, 'Scope of IFRS 2', and IFRIC 11, 'IFRS 2 – Group and treasury share transactions', the amendments expand on the guidance in IFRIC 11 to address the classification of group arrangements that were not covered by that interpretation.

- *IFRS 5* (amendment), *'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'*. The amendment clarifies that IFRS 5 specifies the disclosures required in respect of non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations. It also clarifies that the general requirement of IAS 1 still apply, in particular paragraph 15 (to achieve a fair presentation) and paragraph 125 (sources of estimation uncertainty) of IAS 1.

New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted and not yet mandatory

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2010, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- Revised *IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosure'* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). The amendment exempts government-related entities from the disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with (a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and (b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity. The revised Standard requires specific disclosures to be provided if a reporting entity takes advantage of this exemption. The revised Standard also amends the definition of a related party which resulted in new relations being included in the definition, such as, associates of the controlling shareholder and entities controlled, or jointly controlled, by key management personnel. Revised IAS 24 is not expected to result in new relations requiring disclosure in the Bank's and the Group's financial statements.

- Amendment *to IFRIC 14 IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). The amendment of IFRIC 14 addresses the accounting treatment for prepayments made when there is also a minimum funding requirements (MFR). Under the amendments, an entity is required to recognize certain prepayments as an asset on the basis that the entity has a future economic benefit from the prepayment in the form of reduced cash outflows in future years in which MFR payments would otherwise be required. The amendments to IFRIC 14 is not relevant to the Bank's and the Group's financial statements as the Bank and the Group does not have any defined benefit plans with minimum funding requirements.

- *IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010). The Interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish all or part of a financial liability in a 'debt for equity swap' are consideration paid in accordance with IAS 39.41. The initial measurement of equity instruments issued to extinguish a financial liability is at the fair value of those equity instruments, unless that fair value cannot be reliably measured, in which case the equity instrument should be measured to reflect the fair value of the financial liability extinguished. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of the financial liability) extinguished and the initial measurement amount of equity instruments issued should be recognized in profit or loss. The Bank and the Group did not issue equity to extinguish any financial liability during the current period. Therefore, the Interpretation will have no impact on the comparative amounts in the Bank's and the Group's financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2010. Further, since the Interpretation can relate only to transactions that will occur in the future, it is not possible to determine in advance the effects the application of the Interpretation will have.
- Amendment to *IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation – Classification of Rights Issues'* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010). The amendment requires that rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. The amendments to IAS 32 are not relevant to the Bank's and the Group's financial statements as the Bank and the Group has not issued such instruments at any time in the past.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management

Risk management is the cornerstone of the Group's and the Bank's business activity and a key element within its planning process. Through the developed system for the identification, supervision and management of its main financial risks, the Group and the Bank ensure that they have the functional capability to manage the risk in new and existing businesses, and that business plans are consistent with the risk appetite. The Group's and the Bank's risk management system is regularly reviewed taking into account the market conditions and the Group's and the Bank's business strategy in order to set appropriate risk limits and controls.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the establishing and supervision of the Group and Bank's risk management framework. The Group and Bank have established credit risk committee that is responsible for developing and supervising the respective risk management policies and procedures.

The risk appetite is the level of risk the Group and the Bank choose to take to reach its strategic objectives, acknowledging a range of possible outcomes, as business plans are implemented. The Group's and the Bank's risk management framework, combines a top-down view of its capacity to take risk, with a bottom-up view of the business risk profile requested and recommended by each business area. The objectives of the risk appetite framework are to:

- protect the Group's and the Bank's performance;
- improve management control and coordination of risk-taking across businesses; and,
- enable unused risk capacity to be identified and thus profitable opportunities to be highlighted

Risk elements and policy framework

The Group and the Bank identify certain risk factors that they face in the ordinary course of their operations. In order to implement and maintain an appropriate risk management framework, the Group and the Bank have developed and implemented a set of risk management policies.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Group or the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises primarily from the Group's loans and advances to customers and other banks and investment debt securities. The Group and Bank accept and limit the risk by defining reasonable limits and developing an internal control system for their supervision. According to the credit risk strategy, the responsibility for the credit decision making and management is delegated to the Chief Risk Officer and credit risk committee and Asset Liability Committee for the Bank's counterparties limits. The Board and the Council of the Bank approve all credit risk deals above 4 million LVL limit. Bank's counterparties limits are set for direct lending and for other financial instruments (e.g. foreign exchange, debt securities). The principal elements of credit risk management of the Group and the Bank include:

- Evaluation of credit worthiness of borrowers (issuers, transaction counterparties);
- Processes for accepting, issuing and controlling repayment of the loans;
- Undertakings for Credit Risk mitigation, including collateral monitoring and revaluation;
- Limitation of concentration;
- Elements of Portfolio quality monitoring;
- Normative documentation of Credit Risk management and Internal Control system for the activity.

The Group's and the Bank's Credit Policy defines lending guidelines according to the business strategy and efficient risk management, securing its loan portfolio and protecting the Bank's assets as well as complying with the local regulatory requirements. The policy sets industry lending limits and limits for lending by collateral type in comparison to the Group's and the Bank's asset and deposit base. The Group and the Bank lend to both private and legal entities. and accepts only assessable and manageable loans. The credit policy sets the types of collateral and loan granting conditions, terms and interest rates pricing principles. The Group's and the Bank's credit policy is based on evaluation of credit ratings of the custumers and assessment of the expected cash flows. The Group and the Bank continuously monitor the performance of individual credit exposures and regularly reassesses the creditworthiness of its customers. The review is based on the customer's most recent financial statements and other information submitted by the borrower, and, when evaluating client's credit ability, pays most attention to credit risk analysis to evaluate the client's financial condition or the ability to fulfill obligations under the agreement, business potential and credit guarantee as precise as possible, or otherwise obtained by the Group or the Bank. The current market value of collateral is regularly assessed by either independent appraisal companies or the Group's or the Bank's specialists. The Group and the Bank credit only those clients that are creditworthy. The Credit Policy stipulates the basic principles of loans issuing, collateral types and maximum acceptance values for various type of collateral. The Group and the Bank accept several items as potential collateral – mortgage, commercial and financial pledge, guarantee or credit risk insurance. Additionally, the Group and the Bank use regular macroeconomic situation stress tests to evaluate the changes in the macroeconomic situation and its impact on the Group's and the Bank's activities. Bank's counterparties risk assessment is defined by using external credit ratings.

Bank ensures regular loan quality assessment and loan loss impairment detection and estimation for problem loans to reflect objective and fair value of the assets. Impairment is calculated as excess of loan book value over the recoverable cash flow from the collateral, where the recovery of the loan is expected to be collateral dependent, or excess of client liabilities over the present value of future expected cash flow from client, where the recovery of the loan is not collateral dependent. Restructuring of problem loans and change of original repayment terms are done in accordance to the internal restructuring guidelines.

Market risk

The profitability and the long term objectives of the Group and the Bank could be adversely affected by worsening economic conditions in the country. Such factors as interest rates, inflation and the liquidity of the markets which could significantly affect the economic activity and the Group and Bank's customers. Foreign currency risk is considered a separate risk and is managed separately.

The Group and the Bank manage their market risk by first identifying different risk factors (market risk due to change in interest rates risk, market risk connected to the quality, credit risk or performance of underlying asset, like shares, credit-linked notes, mortgage bonds, etc.).

The Group and the Bank have a country and sovereigns risk management policy in order to define and identify country risk, its mitigation and control procedures. This policy requires the Group and Bank to establish and regularly monitor the limits on counterparties and lines of business.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency (FC) risk is the risk of potential loss, arising from the revaluation of the Group's and the Bank's open currency position (the difference between assets, liabilities and off-balance items) in each of the foreign currencies when there is a movement in foreign currency exchange rates against the functional currency.

The Group and the Bank manage this risk by minimization of its open currency position by:

- setting limits on open currency positions in each currency and in total
- maintaining daily control of the open currency positions, closing the positions on the inter-bank market or with GE Treasury.

The Group and the Bank monitor its established foreign currency limits daily, which decreases the risk of losses from the foreign exchange rate fluctuations and in order to comply with the respective regulations.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the possibility to experience losses from inadequate or unsuccessful internal processes, performance of people and systems, or under the influence of external circumstances. The Group and the Bank have established operational risk policy and respective procedures. Bank uses operational risk events and risks register system, where potential or confirmed operational risks are identified and assessed in order to:

- ensure that the full range of significant operational risks is encompassed within the risk management process of the Group and the Bank;
- develop controls to mitigate these risks regarding their frequency and their impact;
- improve risk transparency and promote common understanding of risks and controls within the organization.

Interest rate risk

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. The goal of the interest rate risk policy is the Group's and the Bank's interest risk identification, limitation and control practices. In order to minimize interest rate risks according to its assets and liabilities structure, the Group and the Bank balances loans and funding termstructure by repricing using floating interest rates (three or six month RIGIBOR or LIBOR). Interest rates of loans, included in mortgage bonds cover register, are based upon 6 months RIGIBOR or 6 months LIBOR. To reduce the Interest rates risk, the Group and the Bank performs the following activities:

- manages funding (liabilities) which matches to loans portfolio interest rates re-pricing structure;
- manages the pricing for lending business that the matching funding can be maintained;
- places surplus liquidity in a manner, which reduces the total Group and Bank's interest rates re-pricing difference between assets and liabilities for each time period.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank or the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

During the year, the Group's and the Bank's assets were managed to meet its current liabilities in accordance with its liquidity management policy. The Group and the Bank maintained a constant amount of liquid assets with the maturity up to 30 days to ensure a compliance with the objective of maintaining such liquid assets at a level of 30% of the Group's and the Bank's current liabilities. The policy defines assets and liabilities maturity structure management guidelines, internal liquidity limits, early warning indicators and the Group's and the Bank's response to liquidity stress situations. The Group's and the Bank's major funding sources during the year have been customer deposits and financial institution deposits and funding sources from the General Electric group.

Risk, which arises from concentration of the risk deals (Concentration risk)

Concentration risk denotes the risk arising from the uneven distribution of credit exposures over counterparties, geography, or industry in the portfolio. Concentration risk is assessed through the following several Risk management areas – Credit, Market, Liquidity, Operational risks.

The Bank manages its lending operations in such a way that the Group and the Bank maintain a well balanced and diversified risk exposure, from which it follows that the loan portfolio has a highly diversified spread of risk. The credit policies of the Bank and the Group set:

- Industry concentration limits
- Lending limits by collateral type
- Aggregated lending limits to related customer groups
- Lending limits to related parties
- Transaction limits within the Group

Residual risk

Residual risk arises when the Group and the Bank fail to realize the value of a credit risk mitigation technique such as guarantees or collateral. The Group and the Bank have chosen to refrain from financing operating lease for transport units. For other products with collateral, the loan agreement contains rights for the Group and the Bank to regress any residual amount to the borrower.

Money laundering and terrorist financing risk

To manage Money laundering risk the Bank and the Group have developed Internal Control System for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, which ensure compliance with money laundering and terrorism financing prevention laws and regulations. Internal Control System for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing consists of the following elements: client identification, establishment of true beneficiaries, knowing client's economic activities, recognition of unusual and suspicious transactions and their reporting. The Customer Control Division escalates money laundering monitoring results to the Bank's AML Committee on a monthly basis. Bank performs regular employee trainings regarding money laundering and terrorism financing prevention.

Bank's Client policy in force does not anticipate an active attraction of non-resident clients.

Trading portfolio management policy

The Policy is aimed at defining financial trading activities the Group and the Bank are involved in, the extent of such involvement and how the Group and the Bank limit trading risks. For purposes of ensuring compliance with the trading portfolio management policy, the assets in the portfolio are valued on a regular basis.

Investment policy

The goal of the policy is to define investment practices, to ensure investment quality and to safeguard the Group's and the Bank's assets, while managing risks. The policy regulates the Group and the Bank's investments in property and equipment and in other entities' equity.

The policy of interest conflict situation management

The policy determines the basic principles for management, the timely identification and the prevention of conflict of interest situations that could arise between the Group and the Bank or its subsidiary company, including its employees and persons that directly or implicitly control the Group and the Bank, as well as between its customers.

Client policy

The policy describes cooperation practices between the Group or the Bank and a client: identification requirements and the customer segments the Group and Bank is working with.

Capital management

The Financial and Capital Market Commission of the Republic of Latvia ('FCMC' or the 'Regulator')sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank, the lead operating entity of the Group, and for the Group as a whole.

The Bank defines as capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital. Under the current capital requirements set by the Financial and Capital Market Commission banks have to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets ("statutory capital ratio") above the prescribed minimum level. As at 31 December 2010 and 2009, this minimum level is 8%. The Bank was in compliance with the statutory capital ratio as at the years ended 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010.

The Bank's risk based capital adequacy ratio, as at 31 December 2010, was 13.87% (31 December 2009: 15.92%).

Sensitivity analysis

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent weakening of the Lat against the following currencies would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. There is no additional effect on the other comprehensive income other than through the statement of comprehensive income.

Effect in thousands of LVL

	Group	**Bank**
31.12.2010		
USD	3	3
EUR	(21)	(21)
LTL	4	4
EEK	2	2
RUB	2	2
31.12.2009		
USD	(3)	(3)
EUR	(16)	(16)
LTL	4	4
EEK	1	1
RUB	0	0

The foreign exchange rate LVL/EUR is pegged as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

An analysis of sensitivity of the net income for the year and other comprehensive income as a result of changes in fair value of financial instruments at fair value though profit or loss and financial instruments available for sale due to changes in the interest rates based on positions existing as at 31 December 2010 and 2009 and a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point (bp) symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves is as follows (impact in '000 LVL):

	31 December 2010		**31 December 2009**	
	Net income	**Other comprehensive income**	**Net income**	**Other comprehensive income**
100 bp parallel increase	-	(183)	-	(122)
100 bp parallel decrease	-	183	-	122

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The corporate governance of the AS "GE Money Bank" and its subsidiaries (further in text – Bank) is based on international standards, the best Corporate governance practice and laws of the Republic of Latvia.
The Bank constantly works on the improvement of its corporate governance. The purpose of the corporate governance is to establish, maintain and continuously develop the operational systems that ensure proper control over operations and management of the operational risks while taking care of customer satisfaction and sustaining good co-operation with the business partners.

Shareholders

SIA "Finstar Baltic Investments owns 99.983% of AS "GE Money Bank". SIA „GE Money Latvia Holdings" owns 100% of SIA "Finstar Baltic Investments", and GE Capital International Financing Corporation owns 100% of SIA "GE Money Latvia Holdings".

AS "GE Money Bank" have no shareholders with special control rights, no right of voting restrictions or other restrictions, incl. shareholders' profit share rights that is not related to the part of shares proportionally owned by shareholders and for this reason AS "GE Money Bank" shareholders act in accordance with the Commercial Law provisions. According to AS "GE Money Bank" Articles of Association, the shareholders' meeting is entitled to resolve if at least half of the paid-up joint stock company equity capital is represented, while the reconvened shareholders' meeting is entitled to resolve irrespective of the equity capital represented at the meeting.

Supervisory Council

The Supervisory Council (the 'Council') is responsible for the Bank's development strategy, including goals, risks management and capital adequacy maintenance strategy. The Council monitors how the Executive Board (the 'Board') ensures internal control system establishment and efficient functioning, as well as ensures risks monitoring, incl. risks identification and maintenance policies approval.
AS „GE Money Bank" Articles of Association regulate the procedure of the Council members' election and changes to the council composition, as well as authorities of the Council members. According to AS "GE Money Bank" Articles of Association the Shareholders meeting elects Council in the composition of 6 (six) members for the term of 5 (five) years. Resolutions of the Council shall be passed by simple majority of votes of attending members of the Council.

Board

Board is the executive body that manages and represents the Bank. The Board manages and administrates commercial activities of the Bank. The Board takes full responsibility for the Bank's activities as well as for the proper bookkeeping maintenance. The Board acts in accordance with the local legislation, Bank's Charters and Shareholders decisions. The Board acts within the strategies and policies approved by the Council.
The Board is responsible for the development of internal risks control system, its maintenance and constant improvement. The Board sets qualitative and quantitative goals for the each sphere in compliance with the strategy approved by the Council. The Board approves the organizational structure, ensures tasks distribution between the structural units and employees.
The Board ensures risks identification and maintenance. The Board controls capital adequacy and its maintenance, as well as develops respective internal documentation.
AS „GE Money Bank" Articles of Association regulates the procedure of the Board members' election and changes to the board composition, as well as authorities of the Board members. According to AS "GE Money Bank" Articles of Association AS „GE Money Bank" Council elects the Board in the composition of 5 (five) members for the term of 5 (five) years is elected by . AS „GE Money Bank" Articles of Association provide the following limitations for the Board: the chairman of the Board, as well as every member of the Board is entitled to represent the joint stock company only jointly with another Board member, as well as the Council consent is required for resolving on significant items established by the Articles of Association.

Internal Control and Risk management

Within the framework of corporate governance the Bank implements:

- Protection of the rights and securing of the interests of the investors, customers and other related parties;
- Timely and adequate provision of information about the operations and financial performance and other important events of the Bank;

- Compliance with generally adopted GE corporation code of ethics;
- Protection of the rights and securing of the interests of the shareholder.

The Bank has elaborated and implemented an internal control system over the operations of the Bank incorporating the management system of the operational risks of the Bank. The internal control system identifies and defines responsibility for maintaining functioning of the specific components of the internal control system by listing the duties and obligations of the shareholders, Council, Board, special committees established by Board, structural units and employees.

To promote comprehensive internal control system in all areas of the Bank activities, the Bank has created following internal control functions:

- Risk control function;
- Compliance function;
- Internal audit function.

Risks control function ensures the controls on Risk management, as well as analyzes reports regarding:

- Processes of loan repayment and recovery;
- Analysis and supervision of lending processes in the branches.

Risk management is the cornerstone of the Bank's business activity and a key element within its planning process. Through the developed system for the identification, supervision and management of its main financial risks, the Bank ensures that it has the functional capability to manage these risks and that business plans are consistent with the Bank's risk appetite. The Bank's risk management system is regularly reviewed taking into account the market conditions and the Bank's business strategy in order to set appropriate risk limits and controls. In order to implement and maintain an appropriate risk management framework, the Bank has developed and implemented a set of policies:

- Credit Risk policy;
- Foreign currency risk policy;
- Operational Risk policy;
- Interest rate risk policy;
- Liquidity risk policy;
- Trading portfolio management policy
- Investment policy
- The policy of interest conflict situation management
- Client policy
- The Anti Money laundering policy
- Capital management policy
- Information system security policy
- Country Risk management policy

Compliance function is one of the Internal Control functions, which is established with the purpose of identification, assessment and management of the risk related to development of the Bank's activity. The Compliance function is ensured by the Compliance Department composed of the , Compliance and Methodology Division, Anti-Money Laundering Division and Branch Control Division.

The Bank has created Compliance Review Board, whose principal functions include: supervision of business of the Bank, ensuring compliance of its business to the legal requirements, introduction of legislative changes in business of the Bank; elaboration of business Compliance policy; execution of requirements for prevention of legalization of proceeds from criminal activity (Anti-Money Laundering); issues of consumer rights protection; analysis of complaints of the customers, as well as evaluation of Operational Risk events and determination of the measures necessary to improve the business.

The Internal Audit function (IAD) performs independent supervision of Internal Control system of the Bank, evaluation of its adequacy and efficiency in order to help the Council of the Bank, the Board and heads of the subordinated structural units execute their functions more efficiently. Employees of the IAD are not involved in performance of daily transactions of the Bank.

The IAD is subordinated to the Audit Committee (which consists of the two members of the Bank Council and one independent committee member) and performs audits in accordance with a work plan approved by the Audit Committee and Council. The IAD performs audit of Bank transactions, processes, internal documentation, services and products, evaluating their lawfulness, compliance with the internal or external regulating documents, risks and management thereof, sufficiency, economic profitability and efficiency. Internal Audit provides regular reporting on the status of issue resolution to bank's Audit Committee and to Senior Management.

Internal Control function, decision making rights, duties and responsibility of employees are prescribed in charters of structural units, operational procedures and in job descriptions. Internal Control function is separate from daily operations and control function.

In order to ensure internal controls the Management of the Bank (Board) regularly receives and examines the following information:

- Daily financial reports – balance sheet and profit/loss;
- Monthly reports on capital adequacy, liquidity, large risks, country risks, connected persons risks, assets classification (credit quality steps and levels of provisions) and term structure of interest rates;
- Calculation of amount of the monetary reserves.
- List of limits, international credit ratings and assessments of financial state of the transactions partners (counterparties);
- Internal calculations of liquidity;
- Investments summary;
- Capital adequacy forecasts;
- Summary of foreign currencies positions;
- Summary of interest risk positions;
- Reports on the state of the securities portfolio.

More over regarding internal controls for preparation of Financial statements is the responsibility of the Finance department who has established the following key controls:

- Internal documents multiple level control and authorization procedure;
- External and internal transactions authorization procedure;
- Preparation of the financial reports in accordance with the Bank approved procedures, internal instructions and policies;
- Multiple level control and sign-off of the reports prepared.
- Body of specific controls and tests, which ensures regular examination of observance and effectiveness of the controlling processes mentioned above.

Finance Department on a regular basis ensures controls of the following indices and norms:

- Calculation of term structure and liquidity;
- Execution of limits for the counterparties;
- Summary of foreign currencies positions;
- Calculation and execution of amount of the monetary reserve;
- State of the securities portfolio (reports from the Financial Accounting and Control Department);
- Daily level of own funds and monthly capital adequacy;
- Sufficiency of liquid assets (in cooperation with the Treasury and Corporate Customers Servicing Department).

In view of the importance of such a component of corporate governance as independent evaluation and control of the financial standing of the Bank, the Council and the Board of the Bank ensure that regarding the drawing up of the financial reports the internal control system gives a true and fair representation of the operations and financial standing of the Bank.

In order to protect the rights and ensure the interests of the shareholders and investors, the Bank has established the structure and implemented the principles of good corporate governance ensuring provision of timely and exhaustive information on all the substantial matters that concern the Bank, including its strategic goals, financial situation, business results, structure of owners, and realizing proper control over operations and management of the risks.

6. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by EU requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumption that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Allowances for credit losses

The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about each counterparty's financial position and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Credit Risk function.

Collectively assessed impairment allowance cover credit losses inherent in portfolio of loans with similar credit risk characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired loans, but individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentration and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowance depends on the estimates of future cash flows for specific counterparty allowance and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowance.

Valuation of financial instruments

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

All financial instruments that are carried at fair value were valued based on their market values.

Impairment of financial instruments

The determination of impairment indication is based on comparison of the financial instrument's carrying value and fair value. The Bank and the Group use valuation models based on quoted market prices of similar products.

For the purposes of impairment loss measurement, the Bank's and the Group's management makes estimates of any expected changes in future cash flows from a specific financial instrument based on analysis of financial position of the issuer of the financial instrument.

Valuation of non-current assets held-for-sale

Non-current assets classified as assets held-for-sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is based on market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Group uses alternative valuation methods, such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections. Valuations are performed as of the reporting date by professional external valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications.

Valuation of own land plots, buildings and construction

The determination of fair value for land plots, buildings and construction owned by the Bank or the Group requires the use of valuation techniques as described in the accounting policies.

Impairment of assets shown under other assets

Assets assumed as collateral are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. When assessing net realisable value of assets, management prepares several valuation models (e.g. replacement cost, discounted future cash flows) and compares them to observable market data (e.g. similar transactions taking place on the market, offer made by potential buyers).

Useful lives of equipment

Estimated useful lives of equipment are based on practical experience over using similar equipment in the past. Each year damaged items and technically out-of-date items are identified and their useful life or carrying value is adjusted individually.

Deferred tax asset recognition

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

7. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Interest income is comprised as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Interest income from loans and receivables due from customers	8,721	8,721	13,703	13,703
Interest income from loans and receivables due from credit institutions	213	213	260	260
Interest income from investments in other financial assets	250	250	250	250
Total	**9,184**	**9,184**	**14,213**	**14,213**

Interest income recognized from impaired loans in 2010 is LVL 387 thousand (in 2009: LVL 680 thousand).

Interest expense is comprised as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Interest expenses on financial instruments carried at amortized cost	9,446	9,481	12,859	12,887
Interest expenses on deposits due to non-credit institutions	*8,958*	*8,993*	*11,311*	*11,339*
Interest expenses on deposits due to credit institutions	*233*	*233*	*781*	*781*
Interest expenses on debt securities	*70*	*70*	*161*	*161*
Interest expenses on subordinated debt	*185*	*185*	*606*	*606*
Deposit guarantee fund	194	194	200	200
Total	**9,640**	**9,675**	**13,059**	**13,087**

In accordance with the regulations of Financial and Capital Market Commission the payments into the deposit guarantee fund are considered as Bank's interest expense.

8. COMMISSIONS AND FEE INCOME AND EXPENSE

Commissions and fee income are comprised as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Commissions from opening and servicing customers' accounts	1,004	792	1,270	1,088
Commissions from payment cards	903	903	1,011	1,011
Commissions for settlement of utilities payments	214	214	329	329
Commissions from cash withdrawal	208	208	311	311
Commissions from guarantees	20	20	20	20
Other	63	63	66	66
Total	**2,412**	**2,200**	**3,007**	**2,825**

Commission expenses are as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Operations with payment cards	691	691	751	751
Services of correspondent banks	97	97	143	143
Other	36	34	41	38
Total	**824**	**822**	**935**	**932**

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other income is comprised as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Penalties, contractual penalties and delay charges received	1,111	1,111	800	800
Income from provision of loan issuance and call - centre service to AS GE Money	182	182	252	252
Rental Income	16	16	31	31
Encashment services	12	12	335	335
Corrections related to prior year VAT	-	-	542	542
Insurance brokerage commissions	26	26	188	188
Income from sale of Real Estate Owned	160	160	-	-
Other	172	172	77	77
Total	**1,679**	**1,679**	**2,225**	**2,225**

Other expenses are comprised as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Impairment on Assets-Held-for-Sale	354	354	-	-
Credit cards production	37	37	98	98
Other	52	52	97	97
Total	**443**	**443**	**195**	**195**

10. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses are comprised as follows:

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Salaries, bonuses and allowances	5,461	5,405	6,853	6,802
Remuneration to the Council and Management Board	51	51	386	386
Total salaries, bonuses and allowances	**5,512**	**5,456**	**7,239**	**7,188**
Social tax	1,349	1,336	1,587	1,575
Depreciation, amortization and loss on sale of intangible assets and property and equipment	1,307	1,307	1,392	1,392
Legal expenses	499	499	539	539
Management and consultation fees	1,635	1,635	956	956
Non-deductible VAT	937	937	293	293
Rental expenses	471	471	752	752
Software maintenance	419	419	315	315
Maintenance and rent of vehicles	413	413	427	427
Post, telegraph and other communication expenses related to customer servicing	383	381	451	450
Expenses for utility services	287	287	376	376
Collection expenses	206	206	388	388
Office expenses	70	70	114	114
Repairs of buildings and equipment	69	69	127	127
Professional services	64	45	182	173
Security expenses	58	58	129	129
Advertisement expenses	48	48	412	412
Business trips expenses	47	47	21	21
Real estate tax and other taxes	36	36	39	39
Insurance expenses	19	19	29	29
Training of personnel	6	6	43	43
Representation expenses	3	3	6	6
Other	317	317	541	539
Total	**14,155**	**14,065**	**16,358**	**16,283**

11. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL LOANS AND OTHER ASSETS

The Group's and Bank's impairment allowance movements in 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Impairment Allowance

	Group	Bank
Balance as at 31 December 2008	**11,316**	**11,367**
Net impairment allowance expense	25,072	25,072
Decrease of allowance	(2,841)	(2,841)
write-off	*(2,841)*	*(2,841)*
Balance as at 31 December 2009	**33,547**	**33,598**
Net impairment allowance expense	9,118	9,118
Decrease of allowance	(3,729)	(3,729)
write-off	*(3,729)*	*(3,729)*
Balance as at 31 December 2010	**38,936**	**38,987**

Allowances for impairment losses were made for the following statement of financial position assets:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Loans and receivables due from customers (Note 15)	38,936	38,936	33,547	33,547
Investments in subsidiaries	-	51	-	51
Total	**38,936**	**38,987**	**33,547**	**33,598**

For all loans written off in 2010 and 2009, a 100% specific allowance had been against the asset

12. CASH AND DUE FROM BANK OF LATVIA

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Cash	8,488	8,488	6,612	6,612
Correspondent account in the Bank of Latvia	8,644	8,644	12,918	12,918
Total	**17,132**	**17,132**	**19,530**	**19,530**

13. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial instruments by listing:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Held for trading financial assets				
Non-quoted securities	1,689	1,689	1,556	1,556
Non-quoted derivatives (Note 16)	341	341	1,707	1,707
Total	**2,030**	**2,030**	**3,263**	**3,263**
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Quoted debt securities	4,184	4,184	2,639	2,639
Total	**4,184**	**4,184**	**2,639**	**2,639**
Held-to-maturity financial assets				
Quoted debt securities	1,959	1,959	1,958	1,958

Total	**1,959**	**1,959**	**1,958**	**1,958**
Total	**8,173**	**8,173**	**7,860**	**7,860**

Financial instruments by type:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Group	Bank	Group	Bank
Fixed income government securities	6,143	6,143	4,597	4,597
Total bonds and other fixed-income securities	**6,143**	**6,143**	**4,597**	**4,597**
Shares and other non-fixed income securities	**1,689**	**1,689**	**1,556**	**1,556**
Derivatives	**341**	**341**	**1,707**	**1,707**
Total	**8,173**	**8,173**	**7,860**	**7,860**

Bonds and other fixed-income securities by country are as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Group	Bank	Group	Bank
Latvia	6,143	6,143	4,597	4,597
Total	**6,143**	**6,143**	**4,597**	**4,597**

Shares and other non-fixed income securities by country are as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Group	Bank	Group	Bank
Latvia	1,634	1,634	1,511	1,511
OECD countries	55	55	45	45
Total	**1,689**	**1,689**	**1,556**	**1,556**

There were no past due and/or impaired balances in investments in financial assets as at 31 December 2010 and 2009.

14. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Loans and receivables due from credit institution is comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Group	Bank	Group	Bank
Demand deposits				
Credit institutions of OECD countries	36,135	36,135	55,863	55,863
Latvian credit institutions	21,100	21,100	19,442	19,442
Credit institutions non-OECD countries	12,368	12,368	421	421
Total demand deposits	**69,603**	**69,603**	**75,726**	**75,726**
Term deposits				
Credit institutions of OECD countries	2,074	2,074	2,039	2,039
Total term deposits	**2,074**	**2,074**	**2,039**	**2,039**

Total deposits	**71,677**	**71,677**	**77,765**	**77,765**

Concentration of placements with banks and other financial institutions

As at 31 December 2010 and 2009 the Bank had four and six loans with banks and financial institutions, respectively, whose balances exceeded 10% of total placements with banks and other financial institutions. The gross value of these balances as of 31 December 2010 and 2009 were LVL 46,229 thousand and LVL 62,432 thousand, respectively.

There were no past due and/or impaired balances in the loans and receivables due for credit institutions as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009.

Credit risk exposure to financial institutions in GE Capital Corporation (GECC) group is managed centrally by GE Capital Corporation Treasury. GE Money Bank places its funds with other financial institutions in accordance to counterparty limits assigned by GECC Treasury.

15. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS

Loans by groups are comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Government	96	96	361	361
Corporate	102,913	102,913	128,416	128,416
Individuals	36,142	36,142	42,450	42,450
State controlled companies and municipalities	4,194	4,194	5,477	5,477
Gross loans	**143,345**	**143,345**	**176,704**	**176,704**
Allowances for loan losses (Note 11)	*(38,936)*	*(38,936)*	*(33,547)*	*(33,547)*
Total	**104,409**	**104,409**	**143,157**	**143,157**

Loans issued by type:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Mortgage loans	33,306	33,306	38,766	38,766
Commercial loans	52,834	52,834	69,514	69,514
Industrial loans	50,156	50,156	58,567	58,567
Finance lease	3,906	3,906	6,562	6,562
Consumer loans	632	632	1,127	1,127
Credit cards	1,189	1,189	1,239	1,239
Other	1,322	1,322	929	929
Gross loans	**143,345**	**143,345**	**176,704**	**176,704**
Allowances for loan losses (Note 11)	*(38,936)*	*(38,936)*	*(33,547)*	*(33,547)*
Total	**104,409**	**104,409**	**143,157**	**143,157**

Finance lease is comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
up to 1 year	1,150	1,150	806	806
1-5 years	2,509	2,509	5,179	5,179
above 5 years	247	247	577	577
Total	**3,906**	**3,906**	**6,562**	**6,562**

Amounts below represent the maximum credit exposure of finance lease contracts:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Gross investment in finance lease	4,031	4,031	6,776	6,776
Unearned finance income	125	125	214	214
Net investment in finance lease	**3,906**	**3,906**	**6,562**	**6,562**

Loans by industry are comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Industry				
Manufacturing industry	17,515	17,515	19,551	19,551
Trade	8,202	8,202	9,420	9,420
Real estate, renting and other business activities	9,960	9,960	13,200	13,200
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,463	8,463	11,632	11,632
Transport, storage and communications	5,778	5,778	8,180	8,180
Other community, social and personal service activities	4,510	4,510	5,068	5,068
Construction	2,980	2,980	3,884	3,884
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,339	3,339	6,015	6,015
Hotels and restaurants	4,173	4,173	4,999	4,999
Financial services	40,166	40,166	50,779	50,779
Mining and quarrying	988	988	1,136	1,136
Other	1,129	1,129	390	390
Total	**107,203**	**107,203**	**134,254**	**134,254**
Loans to individuals	36,142	36,142	42,450	42,450
Gross loans	**143,345**	**143,345**	**176,704**	**176,704**
Allowances for loan losses (Note 11)	*(38,936)*	*(38,936)*	*(33,547)*	*(33,547)*
Total	**104,409**	**104,409**	**143,157**	**143,157**

Group's and Bank's loans issued by country of customers:

Country	Gross loans		Allowance		Net loans	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Latvia	143,252	176,272	(38,911)	(33,536)	104,341	142,736
OECD countries	6	334	(5)	(2)	1	332
Other non OECD countries	87	98	(20)	(9)	67	89
Total	**143,345**	**176,704**	**(38,936)**	**(33,547)**	**104,409**	**143,157**

Loans by classification and grouped:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Loans assessed on individual basis	**114,834**	**114,834**	**142,726**	**142,726**
Standard	63,768	63,768	95,885	95,885
Watch-list	6,322	6,322	6,753	6,753
Substandard	14,724	14,724	25,077	25,077
Doubtful	28,645	28,645	14,123	14,123
Bad	1,375	1,375	888	888
Allowances	*(32,339)*	*(32,339)*	*(25,387)*	*(25,387)*
Net loans assessed on individual basis	**82,495**	**82,495**	**117,339**	**117,339**
Gross loans assessed collectively	**28,511**	**28,511**	**33,978**	**33,978**
Allowances	*(6,597)*	*(6,597)*	*(8,160)*	*(8,160)*
Net loans assessed collectively	**21,914**	**21,914**	**25,818**	**25,818**
Net loans, Total	**104,409**	**104,409**	**143,157**	**143,157**

The following table provides the analysis of the loan portfolio of the Bank and Group by types of collateral as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 as grouped by relating gross carrying loan amounts:

LVL'000	31.12.2010	% of loan portfolio	31.12.2009	% of loan portfolio
Commercial buildings	36,608	26	42,752	24
Commercial assets pledge	13,722	10	17,723	10
Land mortgage	13,960	9	18,450	10
Mortgage on residential properties	26,460	18	30,716	18
Guarantee	2,281	2	2,909	2
Deposit	40,161	28	48,072	27
Other	10,153	7	16,082	9
Gross loans	**143,345**	**100**	**176,704**	**100**
Allowances for loan losses	*(38,936)*	-	*(33,547)*	-
Total	**104,409**	**-**	**143,157**	**-**

Loan quality by delinquency periods:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Loans with no impairment allowance	**41,142**	**41,142**	**93,320**	**93,320**
Loans without delinquency	40,758	40,758	87,660	87,660
Delinquent loans	384	384	5,660	5,660
Delinquent up to 30 days	*151*	*151*	*3,880*	*3,880*
Delinquent 30-60 days	*42*	*42*	*509*	*509*
Delinquent 60-90 days	*86*	*86*	*158*	*158*
Delinquent over 90 days	*105*	*105*	*1,113*	*1,113*
Loans with an impairment allowance	**102,203**	**102,203**	**83,384**	**83,384**
Loans without delinquency	41,693	41,693	18,544	18,544
Delinquent loans	60,510	60,510	64,840	64,840
Delinquent up to 30 days	*4,500*	*4,500*	*3,697*	*3,697*
Delinquent 30-60 days	*1,418*	*1,418*	*2,522*	*2,522*
Delinquent 60-90 days	*809*	*809*	*1,750*	*1,750*
Delinquent over 90 days	*53,783*	*53,783*	*56,871*	*56,871*
Loans, total	**143,345**	**143,345**	**176,704**	**176,704**
Impairment allowance	*(38,936)*	*(38,936)*	*(33,547)*	*(33,547)*
Net loans, total	**104,409**	**104,409**	**143,157**	**143,157**

Breakdown for the impairment allowance by delinquency group:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Allowances for Delinquent loans				
Loans without delinquency	5,447	5,447	4,876	4,876
Delinquent loans	33,489	33,489	28,671	28,671
Delinquent up to 30 days	*1,082*	*1,082*	*1,009*	*1,009*
Delinquent 30-60 days	*669*	*669*	*802*	*802*
Delinquent 60-90 days	*476*	*476*	*584*	*584*
Delinquent over 90 days	*31,262*	*31,262*	*26,276*	*26,276*
Total	**38,936**	**38,936**	**33,547**	**33,547**

The amount of restructured loans (principals) as of 31 December 2010 was LVL 35,075 thousand (in 2009: LVL 36,156 thousand).

As at 31 December 2010 the Group and Bank had one borrower, whose loan balance exceeded 10% of loans to customers (2009: one borrower). The gross value of this loans as at 31 December 2010 was LVL 40,161 thousand (2009: LVL 50,796 thousands). This loan has been issued to another related party registered in Latvia.

16. DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value of the Group's and the Bank's foreign currency swaps is as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Notional value	57,129	57,933	96,722	(95,426)
Fair value	**341**	**(1,145)**	**1,707**	**(410)**

Concentration of Derivative assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2010 and 2009 the Bank had one and one financial services company (a related party ''GE Financial Markets''), respectively, whose balances exceeded 10% of total derivatives. The notional value of these balances as of 31 December 2010 were LVL 341 and LVL (1,145) and as of 31 December 2009 LVL 1,707 and LVL (410) thousand, respectively.

17. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Participation in subsidiaries as of 31 December 2010 is as follows:

Name of company	Country of incorpo-ration	Type of activity	Gross carrying amount	Allowance	Net value	Investment, %
IPS "GE Money Asset management"	Latvia	Financial services	150	-	150	100
AS „GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds"	Latvia	Financial services	150	(51)	99	100
Total			**300**	**(51)**	**249**	

Participation in subsidiaries as of 31 December 2009 was as follows:

Name of company	Country of incorpo-ration	Type of activity	Gross carrying amount	Allowance	Net value	Investment, %
IPS "GE Money Asset management"	Latvia	Financial services	150	-	150	100
AS „GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds"	Latvia	Financial services	150	(51)	99	100
Total			**300**	**(51)**	**249**	

In Feb 2011 the investment by the Bank in its subsidiary AS „GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds" was increased by LVL 20 thousand.

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group's property and equipment and intangible assets:

	Land and buildings	Lease-hold improve-ments	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total property and equipment	Software licenses	Total
Historical cost or revalued amount							
As of 31.12.2008	**4,945**	**1,192**	**357**	**5,105**	**11,599**	**2,450**	**14,049**
Purchases	-	-	-	82	82	172	254
Revaluation	(2,005)	-	-	-	(2,005)	-	(2,005)
Disposals	-	(58)	(11)	(100)	(169)	-	(169)
As of 31.12.2009	**2,940**	**1,134**	**346**	**5,087**	**9,507**	**2,622**	**12,129**
Purchases	48	-	-	339	387	26	413
Revaluation	(363)	-	-	-	(363)	-	(363)
Disposals	(227)	(129)	(258)	(26)	(640)	-	(640)
As of 31.12.2010	**2,398**	**1,005**	**88**	**5,400**	**8,891**	**2,648**	**11,539**
Accumulated depreciation							
As of 31.12.2008	**105**	**520**	**248**	**2,635**	**3,508**	**1,967**	**5,475**
Charge for the year	71	113	52	810	1,046	310	1,356
Depreciation on disposals	-	(46)	(11)	(61)	(118)	-	(118)
As of 31.12.2009	**176**	**587**	**289**	**3,384**	**4,436**	**2,277**	**6,713**
Charge for the year	55	78	11	641	785	124	909
Depreciation on disposals	(227)	(100)	(218)	(22)	(567)	-	(567)
As of 31.12.2010	**4**	**565**	**82**	**4,003**	**4,654**	**2,401**	**7,055**
Net book value							
As of 31.12.2008	**4,840**	**672**	**109**	**2,470**	**8,091**	**483**	**8,574**
As of 31.12.2009	**2,764**	**547**	**57**	**1,703**	**5,071**	**345**	**5,416**
As of 31.12.2010	**2,394**	**440**	**6**	**1,397**	**4,237**	**247**	**4,484**

Bank's property and equipment and intangible assets

	Land and buildings	Lease-hold improve-ments	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total property and equipment	Software licenses	Total
Historical cost or revalued amount							
As of 31.12.2008	**4,945**	**1,192**	**357**	**5,105**	**11,599**	**2,450**	**14,049**
Purchases	-	-	-	82	82	172	254
Revaluation	(2,005)	-	-	-	(2005)	-	(2,005)
Disposals	-	(58)	(11)	(100)	(169)	-	(169)
As of 31.12.2009	**2,940**	**1,134**	**346**	**5,087**	**9,507**	**2,622**	**12,129**
Purchases	48	-	-	339	387	26	413
Revaluation	(363)	-	-	-	(363)	-	(363)
Disposals	(227)	(129)	(258)	(26)	(640)	-	(640)
As of 31.12.2010	**2,398**	**1,005**	**88**	**5,400**	**8,891**	**2,648**	**11,539**
Accumulated depreciation							
As of 31.12.2008	**105**	**520**	**248**	**2,635**	**3,508**	**1,967**	**5,475**
Charge for the year	71	113	52	810	1,046	310	1,356
Depreciation on disposals	-	(46)	(11)	(61)	(118)	-	(118)
As of 31.12.2009	**176**	**587**	**289**	**3,384**	**4,436**	**2,277**	**6,713**
Charge for the year	55	78	11	641	785	124	909
Depreciation on disposals	(227)	(100)	(218)	(22)	(567)	-	(567)
As of 31.12.2010	**4**	**565**	**82**	**4,003**	**4,654**	**2,401**	**7,055**
Net book value							
As of 31.12.2008	**4,840**	**672**	**109**	**2,470**	**8,091**	**483**	**8,574**
As of 31.12.2009	**2,764**	**547**	**57**	**1,703**	**5,071**	**345**	**5,416**
As of 31.12.2010	**2,394**	**440**	**6**	**1,397**	**4,237**	**247**	**4,484**

	Group		Bank	
Depreciation, amortization and loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	**31.12.2010**	**31.12.2009**	**31.12.2010**	**31.12.2009**
Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property and equipment	909	1,356	909	1,356
Carrying amount of disposed property and equipment	35	36	35	36
Total	**944**	**1,392**	**944**	**1,392**

In the year 2010, the Bank revalued assets under "land and buildings". As a result the Bank has recognized a LVL 363 thousand revaluation adjustment (in 2009: LVL 183 thousand respectively).

If the Group had applied the cost Model the carrying amount of Land and buildings in 2010 would be LVL 904 thousand (in 2009: LVL 923 thousand).

19a. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Bank's and Group's Investment property

	Land and buildings
Historical cost	
As of 31.12.2009	**1,095**
Repossessed in 2010	961
Reclassified to Assets-Held-for-Sale	2,056
As of 31.12.2010	**-**
Accumulated depreciation	
As of 31.12.2009	**-**
Charge for the year	-
As of 31.12.2010	**-**
Net book value	
As of 31.12.2009	**1,095**
As of 31.12.2010	**-**

In 2009 and 2010 the Bank obtained the property by taking a possession of collaterals via the court auctions.

In 2009 the property was classified as Investment property according to IAS 40. The value of the property measured at cost less depreciation as of 31 December 2009 was 1,197 thousand LVL. The amount of the direct operating costs included in profit/loss as of 31 December 2010 was LVL 247 thousand (2009: LVL 328 thousand).

At the end of 2010 the Management of the Bank has developed the strategic plan and initiated an active program to start selling activities of repossessed properties. As a result of these plans the respective properties were reclassified from Investment property category to Assets held for sale. At reclassification the property was valued o the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sale by resulting in an impairment of 354 thousand LVL(Note 9).

19b. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Bank's and Group's Assets Held for Sale

	Land and buildings
Book value as of 31.12.2009	**-**
Reclassification in 2010	2,056
Disposal	(254)
Impairment	(354)
Book value as of 31.12.2010	**1,448**

20. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets are as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Group	Bank	Group	Bank
Money in transit	309	309	141	141
Accounts receivable	116	116	98	98
Other assets repossessed	125	125	208	208
Other assets	229	206	230	227
Total	**779**	**756**	**677**	**674**

21. DEPOSITS DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Due to credit institutions are comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
Demand	**Group**	**Bank**	**Group**	**Bank**
Latvian credit institutions	93	93	10,253	10,253
Total demand deposits	**93**	**93**	**10,253**	**10,253**
Term deposits				
World Bank's transit funds	316	316	378	378
Total term deposits	**316**	**316**	**378**	**378**
Total	**409**	**409**	**10,631**	**10,631**

Concentration of deposits with banks and other financial institutions

As at 31 December 2010 and 2009 the Bank had zero and one bank and financial institution, respectively, whose balances exceeded 10% of total deposits with banks and other financial institutions. The gross value of these balances as of 31 December 2010 and 2009 were LVL 0 thousand and LVL 10,059 thousand, respectively.

22. DEPOSITS DUE TO NON-CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Deposits by Clients' residence are comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
	Group	**Bank**	**Group**	**Bank**
Residents of the Republic of Latvia	119,450	119,925	151,821	152,167
Residents of OECD countries	57,214	57,214	57,135	57,135
Residents of other non-OECD countries	4,439	4,439	3,601	3,601
Total	**181,103**	**181,578**	**212,557**	**212,903**

Demand and term deposits are comprised as follows:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Demand deposits				
Central governments	42	42	78	78
Local governments	3,909	3,909	1,750	1,750
Financial services	4,545	4,795	4,999	5,035
State controlled companies	1,376	1,376	1,110	1,110
Corporates	16,823	16,823	21,333	21,333
Individuals	41,781	41,781	41,122	41,122
Other	664	664	518	518
Total demand deposits	**69,140**	**69,390**	**70,910**	**70,946**
Term deposits				
State controlled companies	71	71	-	-
Local governments	1,196	1,196	572	572
Financial services	75,765	75,990	86,736	87,046
Corporates	8,296	8,296	8,616	8,616
Individuals	26,570	26,570	45,665	45,665
Other	65	65	58	58
Total term deposits	**111,963**	**112,188**	**141,647**	**141,957**
Total demand and term deposits	**181,103**	**181,578**	**212,557**	**212,903**

As at 31 December 2010 the Group and Bank had one depositor, whose deposit balance exceeded 10% of deposits to customers. The gross value of this deposit as at 31 December 2010 LVL 49,196 thousand (as at 31 December 2009: LVL 49,196 thousand). This deposit has been received from a related party as a collateral for the loan issued to another related party. No deposits are blocked.

23. DEBT SECURITIES

The coverage register of mortgage bonds at the Bank is maintained in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia, including regulatory documents covering mortgage transactions.

The Bank manages mortgage claims included in the coverage register of mortgage bonds according to their remaining value separately from other assets.

The mortgage claims included in the coverage register of mortgage bonds according to their remaining value are used to ensure that only those liabilities that result from the issue of mortgage bonds are met.

Mortgage bonds in circulation according to their total face value are fully covered with mortgage loans. The total interest expenses of mortgage bonds are covered with the total interest income from mortgage loans of the same amount.

In 2009 and 2010, the Bank did not issue any mortgage bonds.

In 2009, the Bank repaid mortgage bonds of USD3 million at maturity.

Total amount of the debt securities issued by the Bank as at 31 December 2010 consist of mortgage bonds in circulation for total nominal value (excluding accrued interest) of LVL 3,514 thousand (2009 – LVL 3,514 thousand).

(a) Mortgage bonds in circulation (Group and Bank)

ISIN	Issue	Amount	Nominal value	Registered volume	Coupon rate	Maturity date	Amount in circulation	2010 Carrying value	2009 Carrying value
LV0000800373	BTB 5YR EUR C02	50,000	100	5,000 EUR	2.25%*	01.10.2011	3,514	3,514	3,514
Accrued interest								20	18
Total								**3,534**	**3,532**

* floating coupon interest rate (6 month EUR LIBOR plus 1.15%), which is changed five business days before 1 April and 1 October.

(b) Structure of mortgage bonds coverage

Mortgage bonds in circulation are secured by assets included in the Mortgage Bond Cover Register which as of 31 December 2010 amounted to LVL 4,574 thousand (2009 – LVL 5,573 thousand). Assets included in the Mortgage Bond Cover Register consisted of mortgage loans amounting to LVL 4,574 thousand (2009 mortgage loans amounting to LVL 5,573 thousand). All transactions with the bonds are administered by the Riga Stock Exchange, and the bonds are filed in the exchange.

As of 31 December 2010, the amount of assets included in the Mortgage Bond Cover Register exceeded the amount of mortgage bonds in circulation by 30.2% (2009 – 10.3%) of the amount of weighted assets included in the Mortgage Bond Cover Register (minimum statutory requirement: 10%).

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities are as follows:

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Money in transit	311	311	141	141
Other tax liabilities	49	49	333	333
Other suppliers	217	214	320	316
Total	**577**	**574**	**794**	**790**

25. SUBORDINATED DEBT

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Subordinated bonds	2,260	2,260	2,473	2,473
Total	**2,260**	**2,260**	**2,473**	**2,473**

As of 31 December 2010, the total nominal value of issued subordinated bonds was LVL 2,211 thousand (2009: LVL 2,208 thousand). Subordinated bonds are recognized at their amortized cost and mature on 10 January 2011. Subordinated bonds have a floating coupon interest rate at 6 months LVL RIGIBOR plus 2.00%. In January 2011 subordinated bonds were fully repaid.

26. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Deferred tax liabilities:				
temporary difference due to accelerated tax depreciation	247	247	322	322
temporary difference arising from provisions	(64)	(64)	(86)	(86)
temporary difference from revaluation	33	33	42	42
deferred tax asset from tax losses	(6,857)	(6,857)	(4,113)	(4,113)
Deferred tax asset	**6,641**	**6,641**	**3,835**	**3,835**
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	6,641	6,641	3,835	3,835
Deferred tax asset recognized in statement of financial position	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charged to revaluation reserve from land and building revaluation	-	-	42	42
Deferred tax charged to profit or loss	-	-	(42)	(42)
Deferred tax liabilities at the end the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

27. SHARE CAPITAL

Issued share capital is as follows:

	Par value per share (LVL)	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Ordinary shares	50	25,601	23,101
Total		**25,601**	**23,101**

	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Number of shares	512,025	462,025

All shares have been fully paid. As at 31 December 2010 and 2009, the Bank did not own any of its own shares.
The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Bank as well as entitled to residual capital.
As at 31 December 2010 and 2009 the Bank had 13 and 13 shareholders, respectively.
Board and council members have no shares at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009.

On 28 July 2010 an increase of share capital of the Bank by LVL 2.5 million was registered in the Commercial Register of Republic of Latvia, which together with the increase in share premium resulted in an increase of the Bank's equity by LVL 10 million. The number of shares was increased from 462,025 to 512,025.

The immediate controlling party and its share is as follows:

31.12.2010

Name	**Number of shares**	**Total amount**	**Investment in share capital, %**
SIA "FINSTAR BALTIC INVESTMENTS"	511,938	25,597	99,983
Total	**511,938**	**25,597**	**99,983**

31.12.2009

Name	**Number of shares**	**Total amount**	**Investment in share capital, %**
SIA "FINSTAR BALTIC INVESTMENTS"	461,938	23,097	99.98
Total	**461,938**	**23,097**	**99,98**

The ultimate controlling party of the Group and Bank is US corporation General Electric.
Reserve capital of the Bank consists partly of reserves created for statutory purposes (LVL 1,194 thousand) and partly of a reserve for shared based payment transaction recorded in 2006 (LVL 1,621 thousand).

28. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Off-balance sheet items are as follows:

	31.12.2010 Group	**31.12.2010 Bank**	**31.12.2009 Group**	**31.12.2009 Bank**
Issued guarantees	1,064	1,064	1,137	1,137
Total issued guarantees	**1,064**	**1,064**	**1,137**	**1,137**
Other commitments				
Unused credit lines	1,616	1,616	3,849	3,849
Total other commitments	**1,616**	**1,616**	**3,849**	**3,849**
Total off-balance sheet items	**2,680**	**2,680**	**4,986**	**4,986**

Commitments to extend credit, from guarantees and letters of credit

Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans and issued guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

Guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are subject to similar credit risk monitoring and credit policies as utilized in the extension of loans. The management of the Group believes the market risk associated with guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit and undrawn loans commitments to be minimal.

Litigation

The Bank and the Group has considered that there are currently no litigation processes which could cause significant material losses to the Bank and to the Group.

29. TAX EXPENSES AND TAXES PAID

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Deferred tax benefit	-	-	42	42
Overprovided income tax for 2006	-	-	313	313
Income tax (charge) / benefit	**-**	**-**	**355**	**355**

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Loss before tax	(19,367)	(19,522)	(21,502)	(21,634)
Expected tax charge, applying current tax rate of 15%	(2,905)	(2,928)	(3,225)	(3,245)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses/exempt income	99	122	(158)	(138)
Under(over)provided in prior periods	-	-	(313)	(313)
Change in deferred tax asset assessment	2,806	2,806	3,341	3,341
Income tax charge / (benefit)	**-**	**-**	**(355)**	**(355)**

During 2010 the Bank transferred LVL 165 thousand tax losses that had not been recognized for deferred tax purposes. This has not had an effect of deferred tax recognized in the statement of comprehensive income or statement of financial position.

In accordance with the law "On Corporate Income Tax" tax loss carry-forwards can be covered in chronological order from taxable income during the following eight years:

	Tax losses, LVL	Expiry term
Tax losses of 2010	18,294	2018
Tax losses of 2009	21,702	2017
Tax losses of 2008	5,720	2016
Total	**45,716**	

The Bank has paid the following taxes:

	2010	2009
Social security payments	1,437	2,162
Personal income tax	1,322	1,274
Value added tax	234	314
Real estate tax	36	39
Total	**3,029**	**3,789**

30. MATURITY STRUCTURE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table shows financial assets of the Group by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2010.

	1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	No maturity	Over-due	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	17,132	-	-	-	-	-	17,132
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	98	243	-	-	1,689	-	2,030
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	69,603	-	-	-	2,074	-	71,677
Loans and advances due from customers	3,028	3,921	45,114	36,292	-	16,054	104,409
Available-for-sale instruments	-	-	12	4,172	-	-	4,184
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	68	1,891	-	-	1,959
Total financial assets	**89,861**	**4,164**	**45,194**	**42,355**	**3,763**	**16,054**	**201,391**

The following table shows financial assets of the Bank by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2010.

	1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	No maturity	Over-due	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	17,132	-	-	-	-	-	17,132
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	98	243	-	-	1,689	-	2,030
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	69,603	-	-	-	2,074	-	71,677
Loans and advances due from customers	3,028	3,921	45,114	36,292	-	16,054	104,409
Available-for-sale instruments	-	-	12	4,172	-	-	4,184
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	68	1,891	-	-	1,959
Total financial assets	**89,861**	**4,164**	**45,194**	**42,355**	**3,763**	**16,054**	**201,391**

The following table shows financial assets of the Group by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2009.

	1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	No maturity	Over-due	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	19,530	-	-	-	-	-	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,500	718	-	-	45	-	3,263
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	70,835	4,891	-	-	2,039	-	77,765
Loans and advances due from customers	3,890	5,513	17,255	101,309	-	15,190	143,157
Available-for-sale instruments	2,547	-	13	79	-	-	2,639
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	67	1,891	-	-	1,958
Total financial assets	**99,302**	**11,122**	**17,335**	**103,279**	**2,084**	**15,190**	**248,312**

The following table shows financial assets of the Bank by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2009.

	1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	No maturity	Over-due	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	19,530	-	-	-	-	-	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,500	718	-	-	45	-	3,263
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	70,835	4,891	-	-	2,039	-	77,765
Loans and advances due from customers	3,890	5,513	17,255	101,309	-	15,190	143,157
Available-for-sale instruments	2,547	-	13	79	-	-	2,639
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	67	1,891	-	-	1,958
Total financial assets	**99,302**	**11,122**	**17,335**	**103,279**	**2,084**	**15,190**	**248,312**

The following table shows financial liabilities of the Group by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2010. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows in comparison with carrying amounts of financial liabilities, comprising discounted cash flows as at the reporting date.

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow/ (inflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	93	-	66	250	409	409
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	90,407	4,823	74,240	14,950	184,420	181,103
Other borrowed funds	2,267	-	3,593	-	5,860	5,794
Derivative liabilities						
Inflow	(10,316)	(16,820)	-	-	(27,137)	
Outflow	10,740	17,527	-	-	28,266	
Total	424	706	-	-	1,130	1,145
Total financial liabilities	**93,191**	**5,529**	**77,899**	**15,200**	**191,818**	**188,451**
Guarantees (maximum exposure)	-	200	805	-	1,005	1,064
Other commitments	1,196	53	168	200	1,616	1,616

The following table shows financial liabilities of the Bank by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2010. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows in comparison with carrying amounts of financial liabilities, comprising discounted cash flows as at the reporting date.

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow/ (inflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	93	-	66	250	409	409
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	90,687	4,823	74,240	15,181	184,931	181,578
Other borrowed funds	2,267	-	3,593	-	5,860	5,794
Derivative liabilities						
Inflow	(10,316)	(16,820)	-	-	(27,137)	
Outflow	10,740	17,527	-	-	28,266	
Total	424	706	-	-	1,130	1,145
Total financial liabilities	**93,471**	**5,529**	**77,899**	**15,431**	**192,329**	**188,926**
Guarantees (maximum exposure)	-	200	805	-	1,005	1,064
Other commitments	1,196	53	168	200	1,616	1,616

The following table shows financial liabilities of the Group by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2009. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows in comparison with carrying amounts of financial liabilities, comprising discounted cash flows as at the reporting date.

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow/ (inflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	193	10,230	63	315	10,801	10,631
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	95,022	15,234	38,533	69,611	218,400	212,557
Other borrowed funds	280	-	349	6,075	6,704	6,005
Derivative liabilities						
Inflow	(6,455)	(25,178)	-	-	(31,633)	
Outflow	6,494	25,549	-	-	32,043	
Total	39	371	-	-	410	410
Total financial liabilities	**95,534**	**25,835**	**38,945**	**76,001**	**236,315**	**229,603**
Guarantees (maximum exposure)	138	-	536	427	1,101	1,137
Other commitments	1,947	402	1,315	184	3,849	3,849

The following table shows financial liabilities of the Bank by remaining contractual maturity dates as at 31 December 2009. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows in comparison with carrying amounts of financial liabilities, comprising discounted cash flows as at the reporting date.

	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow/ (inflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	193	10,230	63	315	10,801	10,631
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	95,063	15,254	38,593	69,836	218,746	212,903
Other borrowed funds	280	-	349	6,075	6,704	6,005
Derivative liabilities						
Inflow	(6,455)	(25,178)	-	-	(31,633)	
Outflow	6,494	25,549	-	-	32,043	
Total	39	371	-	-	410	410
Total financial liabilities	**95,575**	**25,855**	**39,005**	**76,226**	**236,661**	**229,949**
Guarantees (maximum exposure)	138	-	536	427	1,101	1,137
Other commitments	1,947	402	1,315	184	3,849	3,849

31. INTEREST RATE REPRICING

The following table shows the earlier of the interest rate contracted re-pricing dates or contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2010:

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	8,644	-	-	-	-	8,488	17,132
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	2,030	2,030
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	71,677	-	-	-	-	-	71,677
Loans and advances due from customers	8,671	36,275	36,542	155	538	22,228	104,409
Available-for-sale instruments	-	-	-	4,184	-	-	4,184
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	-	1,959	-	-	1,959
Total financial assets	**88,992**	**36,275**	**36,542**	**6,298**	**538**	**32,746**	**201,391**
Financial liabilities							
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,145	1,145
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	93	-	316	-	-	-	409
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	89,394	53,979	23,134	13,308	-	1,288	181,103
Issued securities	-	-	3,534	-	-	-	3,534
Subordinated liabilities	2,260	-	-	-	-	-	2,260
Total financial liabilities	**91,747**	**53,979**	**26,984**	**13,308**	**-**	**2,433**	**188,451**
Net position as at 31 December 2010	**(2,755)**	**(17,704)**	**9,558**	**(7,009)**	**538**	**30,313**	**12,940**

The following table shows the earlier of the interest rate contracted re-pricing dates or contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2010:

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	8,644	-	-	-	-	8,488	17,132
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	2,030	2,030
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	71,677	-	-	-	-	-	71,677
Loans and advances due from customers	8,671	36,275	36,542	155	538	22,228	104,409
Available-for-sale instruments				4,184			4,184
Held-to-maturity instruments				1,959			1,959
Total financial assets	**88,992**	**36,275**	**36,542**	**6,298**	**538**	**32,746**	**201,391**
Financial liabilities							
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,145	1,145
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	93	-	316	-	-	-	409
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	89,674	53,979	23,134	13,503	-	1,288	181,578
Issued securities	-	-	3,534	-	-	-	3,534
Subordinated liabilities	2,260	-	-	-	-	-	2,260
Total financial liabilities	**92,027**	**53,979**	**26,984**	**13,503**	**-**	**2,433**	**188,926**
Net position as at 31 December 2010	**(3,035)**	**(17,704)**	**9,558**	**(7,204)**	**538**	**30,313**	**12,465**

The following table shows the earlier of the interest rate contracted re-pricing dates or contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2009:

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	12,917	-	-	-	-	6,613	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	3,263	3,263
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	72,872	4,890	-	-	-	3	77,765
Loans and advances due from customers	15,262	52,617	46,446	352	1,207	27,273	143,157
Available-for-sale instruments	-	-	-	-	2,639	-	2,639
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	-	-	1,958	-	1,958
Total financial assets	**101,051**	**57,507**	**46,446**	**352**	**5,804**	**37,152**	**248,312**
Financial liabilities							
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	410	410
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	193	10,060	378	-	-	-	10,631
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	92,509	14,577	64,632	19,681	11,862	9,296	212,557
Issued securities	-	-	3,532	-	-	-	3,532
Subordinated liabilities	2,473	-	-	-	-	-	2,473
Total financial liabilities	**95,175**	**24,637**	**68,542**	**19,681**	**11,862**	**9,706**	**229,603**
Net position as at 31 December 2010	**5,876**	**32,870**	**(22,096)**	**(19,329)**	**(6,058)**	**27,446**	**18,709**

The following table shows the earlier of the interest rate contracted re-pricing dates or contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2009:

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing financial assets	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and deposit with the Bank of Latvia	12,917	-	-	-	-	6,613	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	3,263	3,263
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	72,872	4,890	-	-	-	3	77,765
Loans and advances due from customers	15,262	52,617	46,446	352	1,207	27,273	143,157
Available-for-sale instruments	-	-	-	-	2,639	-	2,639
Held-to-maturity instruments	-	-	-	-	1,958	-	1,958
Total financial assets	**101,051**	**57,507**	**46,446**	**352**	**5,804**	**37,152**	**248,312**
Financial liabilities							
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	410	410
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	193	10,060	378	-	-	-	10,631
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	92,550	14,597	64,692	19,681	12,087	9,296	212,903
Issued securities			3,532			-	3,532
Subordinated liabilities	2,473					-	2,473
Total financial liabilities	**95,216**	**24,657**	**68,602**	**19,681**	**12,087**	**9,706**	**229,949**
Net position as at 31 December 2010	**5,835**	**32,850**	**(22,156)**	**(19,329)**	**(6,283)**	**27,446**	**18,363**

32. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The following table shows the currency structure of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group at 31 December 2010:

	LVL	EUR	USD	Other	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	13,068	2,504	857	703	17,132
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	341	908	781	-	2,030
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	-	32,649	38,900	128	71,677
Loans and advances due from customers	35,208	67,653	1,548	-	104,409
Available-for-sale instruments	4,184	-	-	-	4,184
Held-to-maturity instruments	1,959	-	-		1,959
FINANCIAL ASSETS TOTAL	**54,760**	**103,714**	**42,086**	**831**	**201,391**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,145	-	-	-	1,145
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	371	37	1	-	409
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	97,224	79,741	3,815	323	181,103
Other borrowed funds	2,260	3,534	-	-	5,794
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TOTAL	**101,000**	**83,312**	**3,816**	**323**	**188,451**
Net balance position as of 31.12.2010	(56,941)	19,119	38,143	487	808
Net off-balance position as of 31.12.2010	56,979	(19,325)	(38,112)	(349)	(807)
Net position total as of 31.12.2010	38	(206)	30	139	1

* Excluding EUR. Starting from 2006, the EUR open position is excluded from the total position calculation as the LVL is pegged to EUR.

The following table shows the currency structure of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank at 31 December 2010:

	LVL	EUR	USD	Other	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	13,068	2,504	857	703	17,132
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	341	908	781	-	2,030
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	-	32,649	38,900	128	71,677
Loans and advances due from customers	35,208	67,653	1,548	-	104,409
Available-for-sale instruments	4,184	-	-	-	4,184
Held-to-maturity instruments	1,959	-	-	-	1,959
FINANCIAL ASSETS TOTAL	**54,760**	**103,714**	**42,086**	**831**	**201,391**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,145	-	-	-	1,145
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	371	37	1	-	409
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	97,699	79,741	3,815	323	181,578
Other borrowed funds	2,260	3,534	-	-	5,794
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TOTAL	**101,475**	**83,312**	**3,816**	**323**	**188,926**
Net balance position as of 31.12.2010	(56,941)	19,119	38,143	487	808
Net off-balance position as of 31.12.2010	56,979	(19,325)	(38,112)	(349)	(807)
Net position total as of 31.12.2010	38	(206)	30	139	1

* Excluding EUR. Starting from 2006, the EUR open position is excluded from the total position calculation as the LVL is pegged to EUR.

The following table shows the currency structure of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group at 31 December 2009:

	LVL	EUR	USD	Other	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	17,625	1,095	428	382	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,707	868	688	-	3,263
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	-	22,632	54,902	231	77,765
Loans and advances due from customers	45,305	95,397	2,455	-	143,157
Available-for-sale instruments	2,639	-	-	-	2,639
Held-to-maturity instruments	1,958	-	-	-	1,958
FINANCIAL ASSETS TOTAL	**69,234**	**119,992**	**58,473**	**613**	**248,312**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	410	-	-	-	410
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	10,294	335	2	-	10,631
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	122,543	84,075	5,116	823	212,557
Other borrowed funds	2,473	3,532	-	-	6,005
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TOTAL	**135,720**	**87,942**	**5,118**	**823**	**229,603**
Net balance position as of 31.12.2009	(81,999)	27,732	53,259	(274)	(1,282)
Net off-balance position as of 31.12.2009	82,026	(27,889)	(53,287)	431	1,280
Net position total as of 31.12.2009	28	(157)	(28)	158	1

* Excluding EUR. Starting from 2006, the EUR open position is excluded from the total position calculation as the LVL is pegged to EUR.

The following table shows the currency structure of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank at 31 December 2009:

	LVL	EUR	USD	Other	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	17,625	1,095	428	382	19,530
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,707	868	688	-	3,263
Loans and advances due from financial institutions	-	22,632	54,902	231	77,765
Loans and advances due from customers	45,305	95,397	2,455	-	143,157
Available-for-sale instruments	2,639	-	-	-	2,639
Held-to-maturity instruments	1,958	-	-	-	1,958
FINANCIAL ASSETS TOTAL	**69,234**	**119,992**	**58,473**	**613**	**248,312**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	410	-	-	-	410
Deposits and balances due to financial institutions	10,294	335	2	-	10,631
Current accounts and deposits due to customers	122,889	84,075	5,116	823	212,903
Other borrowed funds	2,473	3,532	-	-	6,005
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TOTAL	**136,066**	**87,942**	**5,118**	**823**	**229,949**
Net balance position as of 31.12.2009	(81,999)	27,732	53,259	(274)	(1,282)
Net off-balance position as of 31.12.2009	82,026	(27,889)	(53,287)	431	1,280
Net position total as of 31.12.2009	28	(157)	(28)	158	1

* Excluding EUR. Starting from 2006, the EUR open position is excluded from the total position calculation as the LVL is pegged to EUR.

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Group's transactions with the related parties are as follows:

Related party 31.12.2010	**Loans**	**Total risk transactions (excluding impairment)**	**Risk transactions to capital (excluding impairment) %**
Corporates	40,161	0	0
Total	**40,161**	**0**	**0**

Related party 31.12.2009	**Loans**	**Total risk transactions (excluding impairment)**	**Risk transactions to capital (excluding impairment) %**
Corporates	50,798	2,730	10.55
Total	**50,798**	**2,730**	**10.55**

Bank's transactions with the related parties are as follows:

Related party 31.12.2010	**Loans**	**Total risk transactions (excluding impairment)**	**Risk transactions to capital (excluding impairment) %**
Corporates	40,161	0	0
Total	**40,161**	**0**	**0**

Related party 31.12.2009	**Loans**	**Total risk transactions (excluding impairment)**	**Risk transactions to capital (excluding impairment) %**
Corporates	50,798	2,730	10.55
Total	**50,798**	**2,730**	**10.55**

Bank's and Group's transactions with the related parties are as follows:

Derivatives	**31.12.2010**	**31.12.2009**
Derivative assets	341	1,707
Derivative liabilities	1,145	410

Bank's related party deposits are as follows:

	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Deposits	58,392	54,633
Total	**58,392**	**54,633**

Transactions with the related parties:

	Group 2010	Bank 2010	Group 2009	Bank 2009
Interest income	5,714	5,714	6,774	6,774
Interest expense	(3,175)	(3,210)	(3,459)	(3,487)
Commissions fee income and other operation income	182	182	253	253
Net gain on foreign exchange	1,429	1,429	13,065	13,065
Administrative expenses	(1,749)	(1,749)	(1,526)	(1,526)

34. TRUST ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The structure of the Group's managed assets and liabilities is as follows:

Type of assets	**Country**	**31.12.2010**	**31.12.2009**
Pension plans	Latvia	534	530
Investment fund	Latvia	1 982	1 791
Investment plans of state co-funded pension scheme funds	Latvia	13 965	16 235
Total		**16 481**	**18 556**

Type of liability	**Country**	**31.12.2010**	**31.12.2009**
Individuals	Latvia	14 844	17 044
Corporates	Latvia	1 637	1 512
Total		**16 481**	**18 556**

35. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Group's and Bank capital adequacy calculation in accordance with the guidelines of the FCMC as of 31.12.2010

	Group	Bank
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	25,601	25,601
Share premium	37,272	37,272
Reserves	2,572	2,572
Retained earnings from prior years	(27,767)	(27,879)
Current period loss	(19,367)	(19,522)
Deductions from the capital base		
Intangible assets	(247)	(247)
Other deductions	-	(249)
Total tier 1 capital	**18,064**	**17,548**
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated capital	-	-
Other deductions	-	-
Total tier 2 capital	**-**	**-**
Total capital	**18,064**	**17,548**
Capital requirement	**10,077**	**10,121**
Total capital adequacy ratio	**14,34%**	**13,87%**

Group's and Bank capital adequacy calculation in accordance with the guidelines of the FCMC as of 31.12.2009

	Group	Bank
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	23,101	23,101
Share premium	29,772	29,772
Reserves	1,032	1,032
Retained earnings from prior years	(6,620)	(6,600)
Current period loss	(21,147)	(21,279)
Deductions from the capital base		
Intangible assets	(345)	(345)
Other deductions	-	(125)
Total tier 1 capital	**25,793**	**25,557**
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated capital	495	495
Other deductions	-	(125)
Total tier 2 capital	**495**	**371**
Total capital	**26,288**	**25,927**
Capital requirement	**13,341**	**13,032**
Total capital adequacy ratio	**15.76%**	**15.92%**

The Bank is subject to minimum capital adequacy requirements calculated in accordance with the Basel Accord. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements as at the years ended 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009.

36. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	31.12.2010 Group	31.12.2010 Bank	31.12.2009 Group	31.12.2009 Bank
Positions				
Senior management	4	4	3	3
Managers of operational units	30	30	35	35
Managers of other units	74	74	61	61
Accountants, operators, clients servicing specialists	395	394	420	417
Lawyers	16	16	7	7
Information system specialists	42	42	43	43
Other employees	36	36	2	2
Total	**597**	**596**	**571**	**568**

37. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2010 is:

	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial instruments	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	-	-	17,132	**17,132**	**17,132**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	71,677	**71,677**	**71,677**
Non-pledged trading assets	1,689	-	-	**1,689**	**1,689**
Derivative assets	341	-	-	**341**	**341**
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	104,409	**104,409**	**104,432**
Investment securities:					
Measured at fair value	-	4,184	-	**4,184**	**4,184**
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	1,959	**1,959**	**2,026**
Total financial assets	**2,030**	**4,184**	**195,177**	**201,391**	**201,481**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	409	**409**	**409**
Derivative liabilities	1,145	-	-	**1,145**	**1,145**
Deposits from customers	-	-	181,103	**181,103**	**182,424**
Debt securities issued measured at amortized cost	-	-	3,534	**3,534**	**3,522**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,260	**2,260**	**2,315**
Total financial liabilities	**1,145**	**-**	**187,306**	**188,451**	**189,815**

The estimated fair value of loans and advances and deposits represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received/paid.

Fair value for securities is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

The fair value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2010 is:

	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial instruments	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	-	-	17,132	**17,132**	**17,132**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	71,677	**71,677**	**71,677**
Non-pledged trading assets	1,689	-	-	**1,689**	**1,689**
Derivative assets	341	-	-	**341**	**341**
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	104,409	**104,409**	**104,432**
Investment securities:					
Measured at fair value	-	4,184	-	**4,184**	**4,184**
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	1,959	**1,959**	**2,026**
Total financial assets	**2,030**	**4,184**	**195,177**	**201,391**	**201,481**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	409	**409**	**409**
Derivative liabilities	1,145	-	-	**1,145**	**1,145**
Deposits from customers	-	-	181,578	**181,578**	**182,899**
Debt securities issued measured at amortized cost	-	-	3,534	**3,534**	**3,522**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,260	**2,260**	**2,315**
Total financial liabilities	**1,145**	**-**	**187,781**	**188,926**	**190,290**

The estimated fair value of loans and advances and deposits represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received/paid.

Fair value for securities is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

The fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2009 is:

	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial instruments	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	-	-	19,530	**19,530**	**19,530**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	77,765	**77,765**	**77,765**
Non-pledged trading assets	1,556	-	-	**1,556**	**1,556**
Derivative assets	1,707	-	-	**1,707**	**1,707**
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	143,157	**143,157**	**143,264**
Investment securities:					
Measured at fair value	-	2,639	-	**2,639**	**2,639**
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	1,958	**1,958**	**1,452**
Total financial assets	**3,263**	**2,639**	**242,410**	**248,312**	**247,913**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	10,631	**10,631**	**10,631**
Derivative liabilities	410	-	-	**410**	**410**
Deposits from customers	-	-	212,557	**212,557**	**212,860**
Debt securities issued measured at amortized cost	-	-	3,532	**3,532**	**3,522**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,473	**2,473**	**2,473**
Total financial liabilities	**410**	**-**	**229,193**	**229,603**	**229,896**

The estimated fair value of loans and advances and deposits represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received/paid.

Fair value for securities is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

The fair value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2009 is:

	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial instruments	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and due from Bank of Latvia	-	-	19,530	**19,530**	**19,530**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	77,765	**77,765**	**77,765**
Non-pledged trading assets	1,556	-	-	**1,556**	**1,556**
Derivative assets	1,707	-	-	**1,707**	**1,707**
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	143,157	**143,157**	**143,264**
Investment securities:					
Measured at fair value	-	2,639	-	**2,639**	**2,639**
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	1,958	**1,958**	**1,452**
Total financial assets	**3,263**	**2,639**	**242,410**	**248,312**	**247,913**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	10,631	**10,631**	**10,631**
Derivative liabilities	410	-	-	**410**	**410**
Deposits from customers	-	-	212,903	**212,903**	**213,206**
Debt securities issued measured at amortized cost	-	-	3,532	**3,532**	**3,522**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,473	**2,473**	**2,473**
Total financial liabilities	**410**	**-**	**229,539**	**229,949**	**230,242**

The estimated fair value of loans and advances and deposits represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received/paid.

Fair value for securities is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

The fair value hierarchy table:

2010	Level (1)	Level (2)	Total
Financial assets			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,030	2,030
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,184	-	4,184
	4,184	**2,030**	**6,214**
Financial liabilities			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,145	1,145
	-	**1,145**	**1,145**

2009 **Financial assets**	Level (1)	Level (2)	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,263	3,263
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,639	-	2,639
	2,639	**3,263**	**5,902**
Financial liabilities			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	410	410
	-	**410**	**410**

(1) Included in this category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Main asset classes included in this category are financial assets for which the fair value is obtained via pricing vendors or binding broker quotes and assets for which the fair value is determined by reference to indices.

(2) Included in this category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on available market data. Main asset classes included in this category are financial assets for which pricing is obtained via pricing services but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in hedge funds private equity funds with fair value obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

38. SEGMENT REPORTING

	Mortgage		Commercial		Consumer		Others		Total	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Revenues	644	1,398	7,080	10,167	972	1,859	6,546	20,511	15,242	33,935
Total	**644**	**1,398**	**7,080**	**10,167**	**972**	**1,859**	**6,546**	**20,511**	**15,242**	**33,935**

The only operating segment of the Group, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's and the Bank's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, is the Bank as a whole. Any other level of detail either does not meet any of the quantitative thresholds defined by IFRS as adopted by the EU, or such information is not readily available and it would be impracticable to prepare such information.

39. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of shares in issue. The Bank and the Group does not have dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	2010 Group	2010 Bank	2009 Group	2009 Bank
Net profit attributable to the shareholders	(19,367)	(19,522)	(21,502)	(21,634)
Weighted average number of shares at 31 December	483,395	483,395	404,843	404,843
Earnings/ (losses) per share (LVL per share)	**(40.06)**	**(40.39)**	**(53.11)**	**(53.44)**

On 28 July 2010 increase of share capital of the Bank by LVL 2.5 million was registered in Commercial Register of Republic of Latvia, which together with the increase in share premium resulted in an increase of the Bank's equity by LVL 10 million. The number of shares was increased from 462,025 to 512,025.

40. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In January 2011 the Bank fully repaid subordinated bonds in amount of LVL 2,211 thousand.

In February 2011 the investment by the Bank in its subsidiary AS „GE Money Atklātais pensiju fonds" was increased by LVL 20 thousand.

There were no other significant events after reporting date, which could impact the results of Financial Statements for 2010.

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