



## AKCINĖ BENDROVĖ „GUBERNIJA“

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 e-mail [info@gubernija.lt](mailto:info@gubernija.lt), [www.gubernija.lt](http://www.gubernija.lt)  
 Data are accumulated and kept in the registry of Legal entities, code 144715765, code of VAT payer LT447157610

### ANNUAL REPORT For the year 2009

#### 1. *Activities of the Company*

The joint-stock company “Gubernija” (hereinafter- the Company) was registered on May 5, 1993. The code of the Company is 144715765. The address of the seat is Dvaro g. 179, LT- 76176 Šiauliai. The e-mail is: [info@gubernija.lt](mailto:info@gubernija.lt). The internet address is [www.gubernija.lt](http://www.gubernija.lt) AB “GUBERNIJA” in its practice follows the Laws on Joint-stock companies of the Republic of Lithuania, Laws on Securities’ market, other laws and regulatory acts of the Republic of Lithuania, statutes and the accounting policy of the Company. The main direction of the activities of the Company is production and sales of beer, beer drinks, and kvass.

On January 12, 2009 under the law by the minister of the ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania No 3D-13 which introduced a new category of kvass drinks, “Gubernija kvass” was renamed and now it is produced under the name of “Drink of Gubernija kvass taste“. In the II half of the year 2009 a new commodity mark for beer “Baltaragio/Whitehorn“ was created, the bear packaging of “Gubernijos ekstra“ was renewed.

The unattractive beer commodity mark of “Gubernijos Anno 1665“ was taken from the market, the production of “Gubernijos soft“ beer was stopped.

The Company is an active participant in the competition of the private commodity marks, and in the II half of the year of 2009 we stabilized the sales after winning the competition of BĮ UAB “Sanitex“ commodity mark.

#### 2. *The analysis of results from financial and nonfinancial activities*

##### *Indicators of short-term solvency*

Solvency (liquidity)	Formula	2008	2009	The meaning	Notes
The indicator of the working capital	Short-term assets- short-term obligations	- 11349246	- 15624235	Sufficiency of the short-term assets also to cover obligations	Satisfactory value >0
General liquidity	Short-term assets- short-term obligations	0.404	0.740	Sufficiency of the short-term assets also to cover obligations	Satisfactory value 1,2 -2
Critical liquidity	(Short-term assets- resources) /short-term obligations	0.530	0.435	Rate of liquidity of obligations in mobile actives	Satisfactory value >0 (not during the inflation)

The indicators of the short-term solvency for December 31, 2009 show the data how much short-term assets The Company had to cover short-term obligations. The meaning of the working

capital is negative, i.e., the Company does not have enough short-term assets, also it can not to fulfill its short-term obligations. The possibilities to perform its activities, develop them, and be competitive depend on the working capital.

The indicators of the general and critical liquidity show the rate for paying obligations of the Company. i.e., their coverage by the mobile assets which are less than 1.

<b>Indebtedness</b>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>The meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
General indicator of the debt	Long-term indebtedness/private capital	1.060	2.688	Proportion of the possibility to pay debts	Standard <0.5 but not the rule. >5 is also possible
Coefficient of the lever	Debts/Private capital	1.542	0.010	Structure of the capital	Standard <3. but not the rule. >0.3 is also possible
Indebtedness by the long-term assets	Long-term assets/Long term obligations	2.81	1.47	Insurance of long-term debts(credits) by the assets	Standard <3. but not the rule. >0.3 is also possible

#### *Indicators of the long-term obligations*

On December 31, 2009 the general indicator of debts is higher which shows that the bigger part of the assets belong to the creditors in comparison with December 31, 2008. This increasing indicator shows the lowest level of security. The indicator of indebtedness by the long-term assets shows the degree of insurance for long-term obligations by the owned assets, i.e., how many times the long-term assets are bigger than long-term obligations. The Company is not able to perform its obligations declared in contracts, hence we may conclude it is insolvent and it can go bankrupt. The indicator of the coefficient of the lever is called as the indicator of the financial risk which shows that in the case of bankruptcy the Company will have to get even with the creditors earlier than with the owners. It shows the tendency of degradation of the status indebtedness of the Company.

#### *The analysis of profitability of the assets*

<b>Profitability</b>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>The meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Gross profitability	Cost price of the sold goods/ gross sales	0.784	0.798	Profitability of the routine activities	Standard- range 0<x<1. It should be as high as possible
Net profitability	Net profit/Net sales	0.154	0.162	How many litas of net profit does one litas from the sales give?	Standard >0. It should be as high as possible
Profitability of the private capital	Net profit/ Private capital	0.479	0.513	The efficiency in using its capital	Standard >0. It should be as high as possible

Profitability of the constant capital	Net profit/ Private capital+ Long-term debts	-	-	The efficiency in using the constant capital	Standard >0. It should be as high as possible
		0.479	0.513		
Profitability of the assets	Net profit/ assets	-	-	The efficiency of managing the assets	Standard >0. It should be as high as possible
		0.133	0.108		
Profitability of the routine activities	Profit of the routine activities*100/ sales and services	-	-	Profitability of the routine activities	Standard >0. It should be as high as possible
		15.824	17.227		
Profit for one share	Net profit/Amount of ordinary shares(100 un.)	-	-	How much does one share earn?	Standard >0. It should be as high as possible
		59180.190	41856.180		

The profitability of the routine activities on December 31, 2009 in comparison with December 31, 2008 increased in 0.014 point, it shows that the sales are more profitable than during the last financial year. Considering the indicator of the net profit it is apparent that one litas in sales does not generate any profit, and the experienced loss is 0,162Lt.

The indicators of the capital profitability show that the private capital is used inefficiently. The profitability of the joint-stock shows how much profit the Company gained for every litas of the net profit for the shareholders investment.

The constant capital consists of all means of the shareholders and long-term debts. Means on loan do not make profit. So, the experienced loss gained from using credits in the activities of the company does not cover the interest. The indicator of the constant capital profitability shows that resources of the Company are used inefficiently independent of what means (loaned or private) they are financed.

Practically, it is impossible to influence the structure of sales profitability, profit turnover, and the structure of the capital. They are influenced by many factors related to expenditure, prices in sales, stocks of goods, the debitory arrears, etc.

The loss for one share in the year 2009 is -41856,18 Lt. and in the year 2008 it was -59180,19 Lt. The profitability of one ordinary share of the Company in comparison with the year 2008 increased in 29,27 percent.

*The indicators of the turnover for the short-term assets*

No	The title of the coefficient of the indicator	No ./ No	2009	2008	Standard 1.6-1.8, bigger as possible
1	General coefficient of the turnover	01:04	0.67	0.86	bigger as possible
2	The coefficient of the stock turnover	02:03	7.18	8.55	bigger as possible
3	The turnover of the resources	360/7	50.11	42.09	bigger as possible
4	The coefficient of the capital turnover	01:05	1.04	1.54	bigger as possible

The turnover of The Company in days in the year 2009 decreased, it was shown by changing tendencies of the indicators. The turnover of the stock in the year 2009 decreased by ~ 1.5 days and made 50.11 days.

### *The analysis of other indicators*

No	ARTICLES	Article on the balance	The report of the profit (loss)	2009	2008	Change Lt	Change percent
1	INCOMES FROM SALES		I	25830387	38316709	-12486322	-32.59
2	THE COST PRICE OF THE SALES		II	20599776	30038894	-9439118	-31.42
3	Resources, prepayments, and incompletely fullfilled contracts	B. I.		2867279	3512410	-645131	-18.37
4	Assets in general:	In total (Active)		38663074	44487071	-5823997	-13.09
5	Capital and the reserves	A (Passive)		24814720	24814720	0	0

In the year 2009 the incomes from sales decreased in 32.59 percent, the stocks decreased in 31, 42 percent.

It shows that the prices of the stocks took the jump, also the inefficient price policy for sales due to the given laws by the supermarkets is applied. Stocks on December 31, 2009 decreased in - 645 121 Lt, it shows that the stocks are not stockpiled, but bought only in amounts for the production to satisfy customers' needs.

The capital of shareholders during the year 2009 did not alter, and the whole assets decreased - 5 823 997 Lt.

That was due to the depreciation of the long-term assets, writes-off of the irredeemable and straw debts, decreased purchasing, and decrease of obligations.

### **3. Environment and the matters of personnel**

#### **3.1. Economical conditions**

AB "Gubernija" sells its production in Lithuania and exports to the USA, Russia, Africa, Latvia, Germany, Poland, Ireland, Great Britain, and Estonia. Traditional technologies are used in production of the high quality production: a natural method of fermentation is applied, production is not being diluted, stabilizers and other synthetics are not used.. Beer makes 79, 93 percent in the structure of the produced products of the Company. In comparison with the same period of the last year the production of beer decreased in 31.0 percent.

Incomes from sales of the production decreased in 12.48 million Lt or 32.5 percent in comparison with the last year. The decrease of beer sales made a negative influence on the indicator of the gross profitability of the Company. Gross profit decreased in 36,8 percent during the reporting cycle. Due to the decreased amounts in sales, decreased demand for goods and low prices, increased tariffs for fuel and general economical recession the amounts of production in the Company also decrease. In the year 2009, after optimizing the activities of the Company, expenditure on activities were reduced in 4,4 million Lt, it is 36, 1 percent less than during the year 2008. In the year 2009, EBITDA indicator was 1951.06 thousand Lt. This indicator in the percent expression increased in 3.1 percent in comparison with the year 2008.

#### **3.2 Technical- technological factors**

The Company produces beer of 19 commercial titles, 1 beer drink having the commercial title, 2 types of kvass with the commercial titles, and 2 types of soft drinks having the commercial titles. The production is produced according to the legal acts- requirements of technical regulations: the Technical Regulation for Beer characterization, production and sales approved by the Minister of Agriculture Ministry of The Republic of Lithuania on January 28, 2005, the law No Nr.3D-45

(Žin., 2005, Nr. 16 – 507) and the Technical Regulation for Soft drinks and kvass characterization, production and sales approved by the Minister of Agriculture Ministry of The Republic of Lithuania on January 12, 2009, the law No 3D-13 (Žin., 2009, Nr. 7 – 252), and the standard of the enterprise Beer drinks [ST 144715765 – 07:2004. The Company following the regulations of the law participates in preparation of the technical regulations, prepares and rectifies itself the standards for the enterprise with the accredited institution.

Food safety control is performed according to the installed plan for the food security system which consists of the system plan HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points)- ( food safety is under control during the technology process) and the mandatory programme ( Conditions for food production are under control). Such control of food security is set in the legal acts and mandatory.

The Company did not install any standards for environment protection, quality, and management control as the installation of such standards require additional expenses. In the year 2009, when the amounts of production decreased the accounting of physical depreciation and obsolescence for unused technological equipment was stopped. Therefore, the status of the unused and other usable long-term assets is satisfactory, it is possible to develop the production.

The Company is not able to reduce expenses due to the technical-technological development because the quality of the produced goods depends on that. It is necessary to follow quality standards for the production of food and drinks , and the requirements of the hygiene norms.

### ***3.3. Ecological factors***

The production of AB “Gubernija” is performed following the licence No 82 TIPIK issued by Šiauliai Regional Environmental Department by The ministry of Environment to the Republic of Lithuania. Main sources of industrial pollutants are the boiler-house of the steam production (contaminants- carbonic and nitrogen oxides) and the dust forming during the discharging of malt. The amounts of the pollutants are pro rata: carbonic and nitrogen oxides- 13,5 t/a year, dust (solid particles)- 2.65 t/ a year. While producing the production there is a by-product which is utilized or sold as the forage for the cattle. Due to the need to wash the containers and to disinfect them at the end of the production, there are overnorms of the effluent pollution. The Company paid fines for 20 420.25 Lt for overcoming the norms of the effluent pollution in the year 2009. To perform its activities the Company has the programmes for collecting the tare, collects and uses it, and takes for salvage the one not suitable to use. Due to the mobile and stationary pollution sources a tax of 10 037Lt was paid for the State for the year 2009. The activities of the Company due to damage for the nature mentioned above from the owned sources of pollution were not stopped in the year 2009. The prevention of the laboratory findings related to the pollution of the product and the environment in the territory is performed every day which allows to protect nature, the local population, and customers.

The possibility to restrain or stop the activities of the Company is minimal, unless the accident in the freezing compressor happens during which ammonia spills. The means for liquidation of the accident is ready.

### ***3.4. The personnel***

The education, qualification and competence of managers and specialists meet the requirements. Employee in production have a required qualification for their duties or, according to the approved programmes, are taught and gain the required qualification. The majority of employees have a long working experience in the Company. Due to the changes in demand of the production, the number of employees decreased in 17 percent. Social securities are provided to the employees: the allowance is paid in the case of death of the family member, conditions to learn and raise the qualification are created. The salary is defined according to the motivated salary system, considering the complexity of obligations, qualification of employees, the amount of work, quality, and other factors. The salary is calculated according to the regulations of the legal acts: it is paid for

the overtime, work on the night shift, on days of holidays and festivals, for work under the conditions of unacceptable risk.

### 3.5. Other important conditions

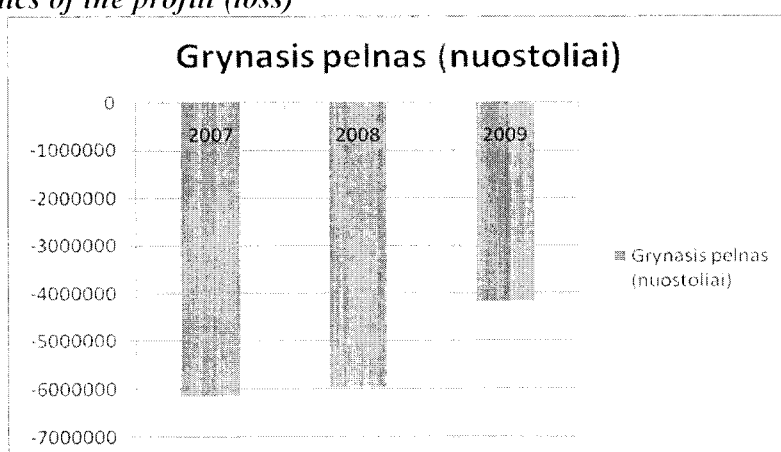
On June 23, 2009 during the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders the board of the Company was changed and the general manager was elected. The decision of the ordinary meeting of the shareholders on April 30, 2009 was fulfilled and the detailed analysis for the year 2007, 2008, and the I quarter of the year 2009 was performed.

On August 18, 2009, the judicial dispute about signing the peace treaties among AB „Kalnapilis-Tauras“ group, AB „Ragutis“, AB „Kauno alus“ ir AB „Gubernija“ for the unfair rivalry in the year 2007 for the sum of 16.716.145,50 Lt was begun.

By the decisions of April 4, 2009 and April 20, 2009 Vilnius District court banned UAB „Respublikos investicija“ to direct the recovery of the obligations under the credit agreement to AB „Gubernija“ to ensure the mortgaged property. Hearings of the case moved to the year 2010.

## 4. The annual financial accountability

### Dynamics of the profit (loss)



Grynasis pelnas(nuostoliai)- net profit (loss)

Analysing the net profit (loss) of the year 2007- 2009, the change of the loss is seen, i.e., dynamics of decrease. Considering the economical situation in the world and Lithuania, it is possible to state that the Company optimizing the production and administrative expenses, and extending the market is able to experience profit in the future.

No	ASSETS	Financial year	Last financial year	Changes in the year 2009-2008	
				Suma	%
A.	<i>Long-term assets</i>	32336424	36791071	-4454647	-13.78
I.	Intangible assets	12	59337	-59325	0.00
II.	Tangible assets	32319312	36714634	-4395322	-13.60
III.	Financial assets	17100	17100	0	0.00
B.	<i>Short-term assets</i>	6326650	7696000	-1369350	-21.64
I.	Resources, prepayments, and incompletely fulfilled contracts	2867279	3512410	-645131	-22.50
II.	Sums receivable in one year	3091137	3788051	-696914	-22.55
III.	Other short-term assets	288300	288300	0	0.00
IV.	Money and money equivalents	79934	107239	-27305	-34.16
	<b>Assets in total:</b>	<b>38663074</b>	<b>44487071</b>	<b>-5823997</b>	<b>-15.06</b>
C.	<i>Private capital</i>	8167031	12352650	-4185619	-51.25

I.	Capital	24814720	24814720	0	0.00
II.	The reserve of reassessment (results)	8177290	9234495	-1057205	-12.93
III.	Reserves	0	0	0	0.00
IV.	Retained earnings (loss)	-	-	-3128414	12.60
D.	Grants, subsidies	24824979	21696565	0	0.00
E.	Payable sums and obligations	0	0	0	0.00
I.	Sums payable in one year and long-term obligations	30496043	32134421	-1638378	-5.37
II.	Sums payable in one year and short-term obligations	1365315	13089175	-1638378	-858-69
		29130728	19045246	10085482	34.62
	<b>Private capital and obligations in total:</b>	<b>38663074</b>	<b>44487071</b>	<b>-5823997</b>	<b>-15.06</b>

In the year 2009, the assets decreased in 15, 06 percent. It was influenced by the decrease of the tangible assets in 22, 50 percent and the decrease of the money equivalents on December 31, 2009. The retained loss increases in 12.60 percent in comparison with the year 2008. Though long-term obligations decreased, they are not covered and transferred into the short-term obligations. Obligations during the year 2009 decreased in 5, 37 percent in total.

### 5. Own shares

The authorized capital of the Company on December 31, 2009 is 24814720 Lt. It is divided into 24814720 ordinary nominal shares of one litas nominal value. All shares are completely paid.

The issue of new shares was not released during the year 2009.

Information about own shares

Own shares	Amount	Nominal value	A part of the authorized capital
1. Own shares at the beginning of the reporting cycle	24814720	1	100
2. Own shares acquired during the reporting cycle			
3. Own shares transferred during the reporting cycle			
4. own shares invalidated during the reporting cycle			
5. Own shares at the end of the reporting cycle (1) + (2) - (3) - (4)	24814720	1	100

The Company does not plan to buy its own shares during the year 2009.

### 6. Branches and agencies

On December 31, 2009, the Company has got its specialty shops at Dvaro 179, V.Kudirkos 44 A, Vilniaus g.15 A, Lyros g. 13, Birutės g. 37 in Šiauliai, at Juozapavičiaus pr. 10A in Kaunas, at Šaltupio g.26 in Anykščiai, at Taikos pr.115-119, Naikupės pr.44 in Klaipėda, at Kęstučio g. 4, in Kretinga, at Gerosios Vilties 18A, and Vytauto g.39 in Vilnius. The Company has also got an agency and the warehouses of the wholesale (M. Slezevičiaus g. 7, Vilnius).

The shops at Gerosios Vilties 18A, and Vytauto g.39 in Vilnius were closed on March 10, 2010.

### 7. Important events

On June 23, 2009 during the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders the board of the Company was changed and the general manager was elected. The decision of the ordinary meeting of the shareholders on April 30, 2009 was fulfilled and the detailed analysis for the year 2007, 2008, and the I quarter of the year 2009 was performed.

### **8. Plans and forecasts of the activities**

In the year 2010, the Company is going to buy production for 32.6 million Lt and get the gross profit for 8,7 million Lt, and in the year 2011 pro rata- 34,4 million Lt of the turnover and 9,6 million Lt of the gross profit. In the year 2010 EBITDA indicator is 2,84 million Lt, and in the year 2011 it is planned to reach 3,9 million Lt.

### **8. Financial means**

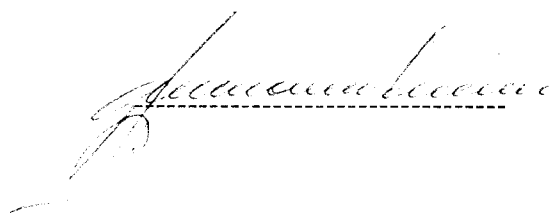
At the moment the financial situation of the Company is very complicated. It is delayed to pay taxes, debts to suppliers, to the dismissed employees and employed workers of the Company. In order to avoid conflicts with the dismissed workers, contracts about payment schedules are signed.

On March 19, 2009 the Company took the loan from AB „Ūkio bankas“ for the sum of 2 000 000,00 Lt to pay the debt for UAB „Dupra“ and add to the turnover. On August 13, 2009 an agreement No 1 and on December 30, 2009 the agreement No2 were signed changing the payment schedules to the bank for the loan refund. For December 31, 2009, we owe 500 000,00 Lt for AB „Ūkio bankas“. The sum is planned to be paid on August 12, 2010

On June 19, 2009 a contract No 57 for the sum of 1 086 006,82 Lt of the tax credit was signed with State Tax Inspectorate of Šiauliai District. According to this contract on the tax credit we fulfill obligations and on December 31, 2009 there were 452 502,40Lt left unpaid. The rest part of the tax credit the Company should finish to pay on September 27, 2010.

On December 30, 2010 under the decision of the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders for the write-off of the loss it was decided to reduce the authorized capital to 16.1 million Lt in proportion to the owned shares by the shareholders, registering the alter of Statutes by approbation of the general meeting of the shareholders.

General manager



Vijoleta Dunauskienė



## **GUBERNIJA AB report about the compliance with the Corporate Governance Code for the Companies Listed on NASDAQ OMX Vilnius**

The public company “GUBERNIJA”, following Article 21 paragraph 3 of the Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania and item 24.5 of the Listing Rules of AB NASDAQ OMX Vilnius, discloses its compliance with the Corporate Governance Code for the Companies Listed on NASDAQ OMX Vilnius, and its specific provisions. In the event of non-compliance with the Code or with certain provisions thereof, it must be specified which provisions are not complied with and the reasons of non-compliance.

PRINCIPLES/ RECOMMENDATIONS	YES/NO /NOT APPLICABLE	COMMENTARY
<p><b>Principle I: Basic Provisions</b></p> <p><b>The overriding objective of a company should be to operate in common interests of all the shareholders by optimizing over time shareholder value.</b></p>		
1.1. A company should adopt and make public the company’s development strategy and objectives by clearly declaring how the company intends to meet the interests of its shareholders and optimize shareholder value.	Yes	
1.2. All management bodies of a company should act in furtherance of the declared strategic objectives in view of the need to optimize shareholder value.	Yes	
1.3. A company’s supervisory and management bodies should act in close co-operation in order to attain maximum benefit for the company and its shareholders.	Yes	
1.4. A company’s supervisory and management bodies should ensure that the rights and interests of persons other than the company’s shareholders (e.g. employees, creditors, suppliers, clients, local community), participating in or connected with the company’s operation, are duly respected.	Yes	
<p><b>Principle II: The corporate governance framework</b></p> <p><b>The corporate governance framework should ensure the strategic guidance of the company, the effective oversight of the company’s management bodies, an appropriate balance and distribution of functions between the company’s bodies, protection of the shareholders’ interests.</b></p>		

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

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

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

<p>2.6. Non-executive directors or members of the supervisory board should be appointed for specified terms subject to individual re-election, at maximum intervals provided for in the Lithuanian legislation with a view to ensuring necessary development of professional experience and sufficiently frequent reconfirmation of their status. A possibility to remove them should also be stipulated however this procedure should not be easier than the removal procedure for an executive director or a member of the management board.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The tenure of the board members is 4 (four) years.</p>
<p>2.7. Chairman of the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting may be a person whose current or past office constitutes no obstacle to conduct independent and impartial supervision. Where a company should decide not to set up a supervisory board but rather the board, it is recommended that the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the company should be a different person. Former company's chief executive officer should not be immediately nominated as the chairman of the collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting. When a company chooses to departure from these recommendations, it should furnish information on the measures it has taken to ensure impartiality of the supervision.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The chairman of the board of the Company and the General manager is not the same person.</p>
<p><b>Principle III: The order of the formation of a collegial body to be elected by a general shareholders' meeting</b></p> <p><b>The order of the formation a collegial body to be elected by a general shareholders' meeting should ensure representation of minority shareholders, accountability of this body to the shareholders and objective monitoring of the company's operation and its management bodies.<sup>3</sup></b></p>		
<p>3.1. The mechanism of the formation of a collegial body to be elected by a general shareholders' meeting (hereinafter in this Principle referred to as the 'collegial body') should ensure objective and fair monitoring of the company's management bodies as well as representation of minority shareholders.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>While a general shareholders' meeting is offered candidates to the board, information about every candidate is provided.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

<p>4.7. Activities of the collegial body should be organized in a manner that independent members of the collegial body could have major influence in relevant areas where chances of occurrence of conflicts of interest are very high. Such areas to be considered as highly relevant are issues of nomination of company's directors, determination of directors' remuneration and control and assessment of company's audit. Therefore when the mentioned issues are attributable to the competence of the collegial body, it is recommended that the collegial body should establish nomination, remuneration, and audit committees<sup>44</sup>. Companies should ensure that the functions attributable to the nomination, remuneration, and audit committees are carried out. However they may decide to merge these functions and set up less than three committees. In such case a company should explain in detail reasons behind the selection of alternative approach and how the selected approach complies with the objectives set forth for the three different committees. Should the collegial body of the company comprise small number of members, the functions assigned to the three committees may be performed by the collegial body itself, provided that it meets composition requirements advocated for the committees and that adequate information is provided in this respect. In such case provisions of this Code relating to the committees of the collegial body (in particular with respect to their role, operation, and transparency) should apply, where relevant, to the collegial body as a whole.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There are no committees in the Company due to a small number of specialists and officials, and it would be beside the purpose.</p>
<p>4.8. The key objective of the committees is to increase efficiency of the activities of the collegial body by ensuring that decisions are based on due consideration, and to help organize its work with a view to ensuring that the decisions it takes are free of material conflicts of interest. Committees should exercise independent judgement and integrity when exercising its functions as well as present the collegial body with recommendations concerning the decisions of the collegial body. Nevertheless the final decision shall be adopted by the collegial body. The recommendation on creation of committees is not intended, in principle, to constrict the competence of the collegial body or to remove the matters considered from the purview of the collegial body itself, which remains fully responsible for the decisions taken in its field of competence.</p>		
<p>4.9. Committees established by the collegial body should normally be composed of at least three members. In companies with small number of members of the collegial body, they could exceptionally be composed of two members. Majority of the members of each committee should be constituted from independent members of the</p>		

<sup>44</sup>The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Audit (Official Gazette, 2008, No 82-53233) determines that an Audit Committee shall be formed in each public interest entity (including, but not limited to public companies whose securities are traded in the regulated market of the Republic of Lithuania and/or any other member state).

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

<p>4.12. Nomination Committee.</p> <p>4.12.1. Key functions of the nomination committee should be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and recommend, for the approval of the collegial body, candidates to fill board vacancies. The nomination committee should evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the management body, prepare a description of the roles and capabilities required to assume a particular office, and assess the time commitment expected. Nomination committee can also consider candidates to members of the collegial body delegated by the shareholders of the company;</li> <li>• Assess on regular basis the structure, size, composition and performance of the supervisory and management bodies, and make recommendations to the collegial body regarding the means of achieving necessary changes;</li> <li>• Assess on regular basis the skills, knowledge and experience of individual directors and report on this to the collegial body;</li> <li>• Properly consider issues related to succession planning;</li> <li>• Review the policy of the management bodies for selection and appointment of senior management.</li> </ul> <p>4.12.2. Nomination committee should consider proposals by other parties, including management and shareholders. When dealing with issues related to executive directors or members of the board (if a collegial body elected by the general shareholders' meeting is the supervisory board) and senior management, chief executive officer of the company should be consulted by, and entitled to submit proposals to the nomination committee.</p>		
<p>4.13. Remuneration Committee.</p> <p>4.13.1. Key functions of the remuneration committee should be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make proposals, for the approval of the collegial body, on the remuneration policy for members of management bodies and executive directors. Such policy should address all forms of compensation, including the fixed remuneration, performance-based remuneration schemes, pension arrangements, and termination payments. Proposals considering performance-based remuneration schemes should be accompanied with recommendations on the related objectives and evaluation criteria, with a view to properly aligning the pay of executive director and members of the management bodies with the long-term interests of the shareholders and the objectives set by the collegial body;</li> <li>• Make proposals to the collegial body on the individual remuneration for executive directors and member of management bodies in order their remunerations are consistent with company's remuneration policy and the evaluation of the performance of these persons concerned. In doing so, the committee should be properly informed on the total compensation obtained by executive directors and members of the management bodies from the affiliated companies;</li> <li>• Ensure that remuneration of individual executive directors or members of management body is proportionate to the remuneration of other executive directors or members of management body and other staff members of the company;</li> <li>• Periodically review the remuneration policy for executive directors or members of management body, including the policy regarding share-based remuneration, and its implementation;</li> <li>• Make proposals to the collegial body on suitable forms of</li> </ul>		

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

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

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



<b>The corporate governance framework should ensure the equitable treatment of all shareholders, including minority and foreign shareholders. The corporate governance framework should protect the rights of the shareholders.</b>		
6.1. It is recommended that the company's capital should consist only of the shares that grant the same rights to voting, ownership, dividend and other rights to all their holders.	Yes	Ordinary nominal shares that make the authorized capital of the Company grant equal rights to the owners of the shares.
6.2. It is recommended that investors should have access to the information concerning the rights attached to the shares of the new issue or those issued earlier in advance, i.e. before they purchase shares.	Yes	
6.3. Transactions that are important to the company and its shareholders, such as transfer, investment, and pledge of the company's assets or any other type of encumbrance should be subject to approval of the general shareholders' meeting. <sup>13</sup> All shareholders should be furnished with equal opportunity to familiarize with and participate in the decision-making process when significant corporate issues, including approval of transactions referred to above, are discussed.	No	Transactions that are important to the Company including approval of transactions referred to is approved by the board.
6.4. Procedures of convening and conducting a general shareholders' meeting should ensure equal opportunities for the shareholders to effectively participate at the meetings and should not prejudice the rights and interests of the shareholders. The venue, date, and time of the shareholders' meeting should not hinder wide attendance of the shareholders.	Yes	The statutes of the Company determine to whom and in what way information is being provided.

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

<p>6.5. If is possible, in order to ensure shareholders living abroad the right to access to the information, it is recommended that documents on the course of the general shareholders' meeting should be placed on the publicly accessible website of the company not only in Lithuanian language, but in English and /or other foreign languages in advance. It is recommended that the minutes of the general shareholders' meeting after signing them and/or adopted resolutions should be also placed on the publicly accessible website of the company. Seeking to ensure the right of foreigners to familiarize with the information, whenever feasible, documents referred to in this recommendation should be published in Lithuanian, English and/or other foreign languages. Documents referred to in this recommendation may be published on the publicly accessible website of the company to the extent that publishing of these documents is not detrimental to the company or the company's commercial secrets are not revealed.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Documents on the course of the general shareholders' meeting, including draft resolutions of the meeting are announced in the website of the Company in advance.</p>
<p>6.6. Shareholders should be furnished with the opportunity to vote in the general shareholders' meeting in person and in absentia. Shareholders should not be prevented from voting in writing in advance by completing the general voting ballot.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The shareholder can participate in the shareholders' meeting in person, by the deputy if the person has proper authorization or whether an assignation contract of voting rights is signed, or can vote by post.</p>
<p>6.7. With a view to increasing the shareholders' opportunities to participate effectively at shareholders' meetings, the companies are recommended to expand use of modern technologies by allowing the shareholders to participate and vote in general meetings via electronic means of communication. In such cases security of transmitted information and a possibility to identify the identity of the participating and voting person should be guaranteed. Moreover, companies could furnish its shareholders, especially shareholders living abroad, with the opportunity to watch shareholder meetings by means of modern technologies.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There are no possibilities to apply modern technologies and telecommunication equipment for shareholders to vote in the shareholders' meeting yet.</p>

**Principle VII: The avoidance of conflicts of interest and their disclosure**

**The corporate governance framework should encourage members of the corporate bodies to avoid conflicts of interest and assure transparent and effective mechanism of disclosure of conflicts of interest regarding members of the corporate bodies.**

<p>7.1. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body should avoid a situation, in which his/her personal interests are in conflict or may be in conflict with the company's interests. In case such a situation did occur, a member of the company's supervisory and management body should, within reasonable time, inform other members of the same collegial body or the company's body that has elected him/her, or to the company's shareholders about a situation of a conflict of interest, indicate the nature of the conflict and value, where possible.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The members of the board follow these recommendations and do not participate in voting and making decisions when personal interests are involved.</p>
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<p>7.2. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body may not mix the company's assets, the use of which has not been mutually agreed upon, with his/her personal assets or use them or the information which he/she learns by virtue of his/her position as a member of a corporate body for his/her personal benefit or for the benefit of any third person without a prior agreement of the general shareholders' meeting or any other corporate body authorized by the meeting.</p>		
<p>7.3. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body may conclude a transaction with the company, a member of a corporate body of which he/she is. Such a transaction (except insignificant ones due to their low value or concluded when carrying out routine operations in the company under usual conditions) must be immediately reported in writing or orally, by recording this in the minutes of the meeting, to other members of the same corporate body or to the corporate body that has elected him/her or to the company's shareholders. Transactions specified in this recommendation are also subject to recommendation 4.5.</p>		
<p>7.4. Any member of the company's supervisory and management body should abstain from voting when decisions concerning transactions or other issues of personal or business interest are voted on.</p>	Yes	Recommendations are being followed.
<p><b>Principle VIII: Company's remuneration policy</b></p> <p><b>Remuneration policy and procedure for approval, revision and disclosure of directors' remuneration established in the company should prevent potential conflicts of interest and abuse in determining remuneration of directors, in addition it should ensure publicity and transparency both of company's remuneration policy and remuneration of directors.</b></p>		
<p>8.1. A company should make a public statement of the company's remuneration policy (hereinafter the remuneration statement) which should be clear and easily understandable. This remuneration statement should be published as a part of the company's annual statement as well as posted on the company's website.</p>	Yes	Concise information is provided in the annual report.
<p>8.2. Remuneration statement should mainly focus on directors' remuneration policy for the following year and, if appropriate, the subsequent years. The statement should contain a summary of the implementation of the remuneration policy in the previous financial year. Special attention should be given to any significant changes in company's remuneration policy as compared to the previous financial year.</p>		

<p>8.3. Remuneration statement should leastwise include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of the relative importance of the variable and non-variable components of directors' remuneration;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on performance criteria that entitles directors to share options, shares or variable components of remuneration;</li> <li>• An explanation how the choice of performance criteria contributes to the long-term interests of the company;</li> <li>• An explanation of the methods, applied in order to determine whether performance criteria have been fulfilled;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on deferment periods with regard to variable components of remuneration;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the linkage between the remuneration and performance;</li> <li>• The main parameters and rationale for any annual bonus scheme and any other non-cash benefits;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the policy regarding termination payments;</li> <li>• Sufficient information with regard to vesting periods for share-based remuneration, as referred to in point 8.13 of this Code;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the policy regarding retention of shares after vesting, as referred to in point 8.15 of this Code;</li> <li>• Sufficient information on the composition of peer groups of companies the remuneration policy of which has been examined in relation to the establishment of the remuneration policy of the company concerned;</li> <li>• A description of the main characteristics of supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for directors;</li> <li>• Remuneration statement should not include commercially sensitive information.</li> </ul>		
<p>8.4. Remuneration statement should also summarize and explain company's policy regarding the terms of the contracts executed with executive directors and members of the management bodies. It should include, inter alia, information on the duration of contracts with executive directors and members of the management bodies, the applicable notice periods and details of provisions for termination payments linked to early termination under contracts for executive directors and members of the management bodies.</p>		

<p>8.5. Remuneration statement should also contain detailed information on the entire amount of remuneration, inclusive of other benefits, that was paid to individual directors over the relevant financial year. This document should list at least the information set out in items 8.5.1 to 8.5.4 for each person who has served as a director of the company at any time during the relevant financial year.</p> <p>8.5.1. The following remuneration and/or emoluments-related information should be disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total amount of remuneration paid or due to the director for services performed during the relevant financial year, inclusive of, where relevant, attendance fees fixed by the annual general shareholders meeting;</li> <li>• The remuneration and advantages received from any undertaking belonging to the same group;</li> <li>• The remuneration paid in the form of profit sharing and/or bonus payments and the reasons why such bonus payments and/or profit sharing were granted;</li> <li>• If permissible by the law, any significant additional remuneration paid to directors for special services outside the scope of the usual functions of a director;</li> <li>• Compensation receivable or paid to each former executive director or member of the management body as a result of his resignation from the office during the previous financial year;</li> <li>• Total estimated value of non-cash benefits considered as remuneration, other than the items covered in the above points.</li> </ul> <p>8.5.2. As regards shares and/or rights to acquire share options and/or all other share-incentive schemes, the following information should be disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of share options offered or shares granted by the company during the relevant financial year and their conditions of application;</li> <li>• The number of shares options exercised during the relevant financial year and, for each of them, the number of shares involved and the exercise price or the value of the interest in the share incentive scheme at the end of the financial year;</li> <li>• The number of share options unexercised at the end of the financial year; their exercise price, the exercise date and the main conditions for the exercise of the rights;</li> <li>• All changes in the terms and conditions of existing share options occurring during the financial year.</li> </ul> <p>8.5.3. The following supplementary pension schemes-related information should be disclosed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the pension scheme is a defined-benefit scheme, changes in the directors' accrued benefits under that scheme during the relevant financial year;</li> <li>• When the pension scheme is defined-contribution scheme, detailed information on contributions paid or payable by the company in respect of that director during the relevant financial year.</li> </ul> <p>8.5.4. The statement should also state amounts that the company or any subsidiary company or entity included in the consolidated annual financial report of the company has paid to each person who has served as a director in the company at any time during the relevant financial year in the form of loans, advance payments or guarantees, including the amount outstanding and the interest rate.</p>		
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<p>8.6. Where the remuneration policy includes variable components of remuneration, companies should set limits on the variable component(s). The non-variable component of remuneration should be sufficient to allow the company to withhold variable components of remuneration when performance criteria are not met.</p>		
<p>8.7. Award of variable components of remuneration should be subject to predetermined and measurable performance criteria.</p>		
<p>8.8. Where a variable component of remuneration is awarded, a major part of the variable component should be deferred for a minimum period of time. The part of the variable component subject to deferment should be determined in relation to the relative weight of the variable component compared to the non-variable component of remuneration.</p>		
<p>8.9. Contractual arrangements with executive or managing directors should include provisions that permit the company to reclaim variable components of remuneration that were awarded on the basis of data which subsequently proved to be manifestly misstated.</p>		
<p>8.10. Termination payments should not exceed a fixed amount or fixed number of years of annual remuneration, which should, in general, not be higher than two years of the non-variable component of remuneration or the equivalent thereof.</p>		
<p>8.11. Termination payments should not be paid if the termination is due to inadequate performance.</p>		
<p>8.12. The information on preparatory and decision-making processes, during which a policy of remuneration of directors is being established, should also be disclosed. Information should include data, if applicable, on authorities and composition of the remuneration committee, names and surnames of external consultants whose services have been used in determination of the remuneration policy as well as the role of shareholders' annual general meeting.</p>		
<p>8.13. Shares should not vest for at least three years after their award.</p>		
<p>8.14. Share options or any other right to acquire shares or to be remunerated on the basis of share price movements should not be exercisable for at least three years after their award. Vesting of shares and the right to exercise share options or any other right to acquire shares or to be remunerated on the basis of share price movements, should be subject to predetermined and measurable performance criteria.</p>		

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

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



<p>9.2. The corporate governance framework should create conditions for the stakeholders to participate in corporate governance in the manner prescribed by law. Examples of mechanisms of stakeholder participation in corporate governance include: employee participation in adoption of certain key decisions for the company; consulting the employees on corporate governance and other important issues; employee participation in the company's share capital; creditor involvement in governance in the context of the company's insolvency, etc.</p>		
<p>9.3. Where stakeholders participate in the corporate governance process, they should have access to relevant information.</p>		

**Principle X: Information disclosure and transparency**

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

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

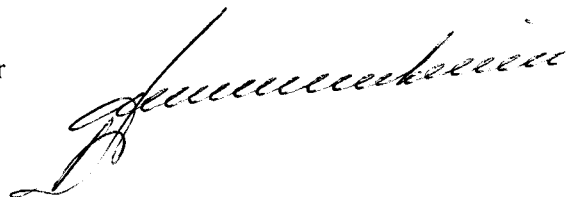
<p>10.6. Channels for disseminating information should provide for fair, timely and cost-efficient or in cases provided by the legal acts free of charge access to relevant information by users. It is recommended that information technologies should be employed for wider dissemination of information, for instance, by placing the information on the company's website. It is recommended that information should be published and placed on the company's website not only in Lithuanian, but also in English, and, whenever possible and necessary, in other languages as well.</p>		
<p>10.7. It is recommended that the company's annual reports and other periodical accounts prepared by the company should be placed on the company's website. It is recommended that the company should announce information about material events and changes in the price of the company's shares on the Stock Exchange on the company's website too.</p>		

**Principle XI: The selection of the company's auditor**

**The mechanism of the selection of the company's auditor should ensure independence of the firm of auditor's conclusion and opinion.**

<p>11.1. An annual audit of the company's financial reports and interim reports should be conducted by an independent firm of auditors in order to provide an external and objective opinion on the company's financial statements.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>An independent firm of auditors conducts an audit of the Company's financial statements and the annual report.</p>
<p>11.2. It is recommended that the company's supervisory board and, where it is not set up, the company's board should propose a candidate firm of auditors to the general shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The competition for conducting of the audit is being announced. The offers are discussed in the board, the decision is made and the candidate audit firm is presented to the general shareholders' meeting.</p>
<p>11.3. It is recommended that the company should disclose to its shareholders the level of fees paid to the firm of auditors for non-audit services rendered to the company. This information should be also known to the company's supervisory board and, where it is not formed, the company's board upon their consideration which firm of auditors to propose for the general shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>All information about the audit firm is given to the shareholders.</p>

General Manager



Vijoleta Dunauskiene