JOINT STOCK COMPANY
“LATVIJAS JŪRAS MEDICĪNAS CENTRS”

(UNIFIED REGISTRATION NUMBER 40003171237)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 9 MONTH OF 2015

(12th financial year)

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS, AS ADOPTED BY THE EU

Riga, 2015

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INFORMATION ON THE PARENT COMPANY

COMPANY NAME: LATVIJAS JŪRAS MEDICĪNAS CENTRS JSC

LEGAL STATUS: Joint stock company

REGISTRATION: Registered in Latvian Register of Enterprises at 27.08.2004.
Registration Number: 40003306807

LEGAL ADDRESS: 23, Patversmes str., Riga, LV - 1005, Latvia

SHARES 800 000 public registered shares with face value 1,40 EUR
ISIN code: LV0000100741

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS:
Ilze Birka 17.50%
Mārtiņš Birks 17.50%
Ilze Aizsilniece 11.45%
Guna Švarcberga 10.36%
Jānis Birks 10.17%
Adomas Navickas 6.35%

NAMES AND POSITIONS OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS
From April 28, 2010 till the financial statements signing day

Martins Birks - Chairman of the Council
Viesturs Šiliņš - Member of the Council
Ineta Gadzjus - Member of the Council
Jevgēņijs Kalējs - Member of the Council
Uldis Osis - Member of the Council

NAMES AND POSITIONS OF THE BOARD MEMBERS
From August 18, 2009 till the 30 April 2014

Jānis Birks - Chairman of the Board
Marta Aizsilniece - Member of the Board
Andris Vīgants - Member of the Board

From 1 May 2014 till the financial statements signing day

Jānis Birks - Chairman of the Board
Vita Švarcberga - Member of the Board
Juris Imaks - Member of the Board

INFORMATION ON THE PARENT COMPANY (CONTINUED)

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:

"Neirožu Klīnika" Ltd. - 50.40%
Registration Number: 40003461335
16 February 2004
Dzintaru prospekts 48, Jurmala, LV 2015

REPORTING YEAR: 1 January 2015 - 30 September 2015

AUDITORS NAME AND ADDRESS:
PricewaterhouseCoopers SIA
Licence No.5
Kr. Valdemāra iela 21-21

Riga, LV-1010
Latvia

Certified auditor in charge:
Lolita Čapkeviča
Certificate No.120

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT

Type of activity

JSC Latvijas Juras medicinas centrs (LJMC or the Company) is a certified, high level and accessible to all private medical institution that consists of: Sarkandaugava outpatient health care centre in Patversmes Street 23, Riga, Central hospital in Patversmes street 23, Riga, Vecmīlgrāvis hospital and Ziemeļu diagnostic centre in Vecmīlgrāvja 5. līnija 26, Riga, Vecmīlgrāvis primary health care centre in Melīdas Street 10, Riga. In 2014 average number of LJMC employees was 360. LJMC shares are quoted in Nasdaq Riga, AS stock exchange on the secondary market. Full information about the parent company is provided: www.ljmc.lv. Neirožu klinika providespsychotherapeytic medical care in a clinic situated in Jurmala.

Starting from 5 September 2013 JSC Latvijas Juras medicinas centrs is included in the LR Health inspection approved list of medical institutions, that provide medical tourism services, meaning that LJMC provides medical tourism services as trusted partners, and it gives an idea about the Latvian healthcare system as a whole, because it includes only those medical institutions that are registered in the register of medical institutions for at least 3 years and over the last three years the medical institution has been subjugated to control.

JSC Latvijas Juras medicinas centrs „Ziemeļu diagnostikas centrs” received a quality certificate ISO 9001:2008 in functional diagnostics and radiology from DVN Certification OY/AB, Finland in 2013. This certificate is valid till March 14, 2016. LJMC continues the work to introduce ISO quality standards in their other structural units. LJMC have concluded cooperation agreements with all health insurance companies in Latvia.

Activity in the 9 month of 2015 and future development

2013 LJMC completed an ambitious 3-year investment project worth 2.3 million EUR. Investment project entailed two major sections: the Medical centre’s old building complex renovation and redevelopment of adjacent areas to the modern medical standards to create Sarkandaugava outpatient health care centre (SAVAC) and secondly, investment in new medical equipment to raise competitiveness in the Baltic market, attracting medical patients from both the Baltic states, as well as the EU by offering high quality medical examinations.

Since the creation of the new LJMC Sarkandaugava outpatient health care centre (SAVAC) the amount of new patients has increased by 25%. Restructuring from inpatient to ambulatory services has already increased the efficiency of LJMC in the reporting year, and it will continue to improve the efficiency in the future, by maximizing the use of the centre’s resources and increasing the quality of patient care.

In 2015 a contract was signed with the National Health Service regarding provision of state paid medical services within the magnitude of the budget of 2015. In April 2015 LJMC won a the rights to provide medical care to the patients of SJSC “Paula Stradiņa Klīniskās universitātes slimnīca” with a term of 1 year.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

One of LJMC development directions in 2015 was attracting foreign patients (so called medical tourism). LJMC combines excellent doctors in Latvia, as well as knowledgeable medical staff, therefore the quality of the medical examinations is also high and competitive outside of Latvia. It is demonstrated by the increasing number of foreign patients, as well as the fact that LJMC has been included in the official medical tourism service provider register kept by the LR Health inspection. In 2015 LJMC continues to attract medical tourists from the EU, by improving its paid service package. To attract new foreign and local patients, LJMC made investments in 2015 with the goal to implement innovative solutions in the medical service field, to improve staff qualifications in patient service by continuing to implement national policies on hospital redirection to ambulatory care.

The Company, by using its pre-emption rights, bought 9 632 shares, or 5.08% of LLC “Neirožu klīnika” share capital from State Social Insurance Agency, for the amount totalling 13,677 EUR. After the deal LJMC owns 50.4% of LLC “Neirožu klīnika” share capital.

Financial performance

In 2015 the Group has operated according to the approved budget plan of 2015. The Group’s realize investment and development projects, loses before tax in 9 month of 2015 is EUR 239 587.

The Group continues to deploy an intensive investment policy, directed to increase the Group’s competitiveness and profitability in the future. In 2015 the investments set for the amount of EUR 450 thousand.

Risk management

The Group continues to deploy activities to reduce the potential financial risk on the financial position of the Group companies, through use of control and analytical measures.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk consist mainly of cash, trade receivables and other debtors. To ensure credit risk management the Group carries out regular customer control procedures and measures for recovering debts, thus ensuring timely identification and resolution of problems.

The Group follows a prudent liquidity risk management, ensuring appropriate resources are made available for settlement of obligations within their terms. The Group companies do not use borrowed funds.

Events after the balance sheet date

There have not been such events after the balance sheet date which would have a significant impact on the financial position of the Group at 2015. In January 2015, the Group’s subsidiary SIA Juras Medicina was liquidated and all its net assets were transferred to the Group’s parent company LJMC.

Chairman of the board	Member of the board	Member of the board
Jānis Birks	Vita Švarcberga	Juris Imaks

Riga, 30 November 2015

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENTS’ RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Directors of JSC "Latvijas Jūras Medicīnas Centrs" is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The consolidated financial statements on pages 15 to 29 are prepared in accordance with the accounting records and source documents and present fairly the financial position of the Company as of 30 September 2015 and the results of its operations and cash flows for 9 month of 2015.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union on a going concern basis. Appropriate accounting policies have been applied on a consistent basis. Prudent and reasonable judgments and estimates have been made by the Board of Directors in the preparation of the financial statements.

The Board of Directors of LJMC is responsible for the maintenance of proper accounting records, the safeguarding of the Group's assets and the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities in the Group. The Board of Directors is also responsible for operating the Group in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Latvia.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Chairman of the board	Member of the board	Member of the board
Jānis Birks	Vita Švarcberga	Juris Imaks

Riga, 30 November 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR 9 MONTH OF 2015

	Note	September 30, 2015 EUR	2014 EUR
Revenue	4	4 269 113	5 485 449
Cost of sales	5	-4 180 414	-4 971 357
Gross profit		**88 699**	**514 092**
Administrative expenses	6	-380 414	-476 405
Other operating income	7	299 406	1 173 614
Other operating expenses		-272 854	-29 172
Operating profit / (loss)		**-265 163**	**1 182 129**
Finance income, net		-	3 093
Share of profit/ (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	8	6 191	3 896
Intererst income and similar income		19 385	-
Profit / (loss) before income tax		**-239 587**	**1 189 118**
Income tax expense	9	-	26 308
Profit / (loss) for the year		**-239 587**	**1 215 426**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**-239 587**	**1 215 426**
Profit / (loss) attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		-239 587	1 218 662
- Non-controlling interest	27	4 959.00	-3 236
Basic earnings per share:		-0.29	1,52

The notes on pages 15 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board of directors

Chairman of the board Jānis Birks	Member of the board Vita Švarcberga	Member of the board Juris Imaks

Riga, 30 November 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Note	30.09.2015. EUR	31.12.2014. EUR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	7 326 095	7 780 511
Intangible assets	10	15 092	8 314
Investments in associates	11	-	-
Total non-current assets		**7 341 187**	**7 788 825**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	118 330	104 295
Trade receivables	13	296 330	230 758
Current income tax receivable		-	-
Other receivables		37 378	48 877
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1 530 796	1 524 805
Total current assets		**1 982 834**	**1 908 735**
TOTAL ASSETS		**9 324 021**	**9 697 560**

The notes on pages 15 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board of directors

Chairman of the board
Jānis Birks

Member of the board
Vita Švarcberga

Member of the board
Juris Imaks

Riga, 30 November 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Note	30.09.2015	31.12.2014
		EUR	**EUR**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to owners of parent			
Share capital	15	1 120 000	1 120 000.00
Revaluation reserve		2 375 129	2 379 400.00
Other reserves		63 819	63 819.00
Retained earnings		2 804 348.00	3 038 976.00
		6 363 296	**6 602 195.00**
Non-controlling interests	27	1 143 954	1 148 913.00
Total shareholders` equity		**7 507 250.00**	**7 751 108**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income tax liabilities	16	796 124.00	805 353.00
Deferred income	17	464 929.00	464 929.00
		1 261 053.00	**1 270 282.00**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	524 265	625 087.00
Deferred income	17	31 453	51 083.00
		555 718	**676 170.00**
Total liabilities		**2 960 725**	**1 946 452.00**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**9 324 021**	**9 697 560.00**

The notes on pages 15 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board of directors

Chairman of the board Jānis Birks	Member of the board Vita Švarcberga	Member of the board Juris Imaks

Riga, 30 November 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

		Attributable to the owners of the parent						
	Note	**Share capital**	**Other reserves**	**Revaluatio n reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-control-ling interest**	**Total**
		EUR	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**
Balance as at 31 December 2013, as restated		**1,138,297**	**45,522**	**2,379,400**	**1,820,314**	**-**	**-**	**5,383,533**
Conversion of the share capital into EUR	15	(18,297)	18,297	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	27	-	-	-	-	-	1,152,149	1,152,149
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	1,218,662	(3,236)	1,215,426
Balance as at 31 December 2014		**1,120,000**	**63,819**	**2,379,400**	**1 820 314**	**1 218 662**	**1,148,913**	**7,751,108**
Acquisition of subsidiary	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	1 218 662	(1,218662)	-	-
Balance as at 30 September 2015		**1 120 000**	**63 819**	**2 375 129**	**3 038 976**	**-234 628**	**1 143 954.00**	**7 507 250.00**

The notes on pages 15 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements,

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 EUR	2014 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**-239 587**	**1 189 118**
Adjustments for:			
fixed asset depreciation	10	356 927	457 314
write-down of intangible assets	10	-	14 146
(profit)/loss from investment in associate	8	-	-3 896
net (gain)/loss on acquisition of a subsidiary shares	7	-6 191	-969 476
gain from disposal of fixed assets		-	-
interest income, net		-19 385	-3 093
		91 764	**684 113**
Adjustments for:			
trade debtors' increase		-54 073	-68 470
inventories (increase) / decrease		-14 035	-17 842
trade and other creditors' increase / (decrease)		-133 952	-47 918
Cash generated from operations		**-110 296**	**549 883**
Net cash generated from operations		**-110 296**	**549 883**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of shares in subsidiary from non-controlling interest		-	-
Dividend		6 191	
Acquisition of plant, property and equipment		90 711	-331 369
Received interest		19 385	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 (CONTINUED)

Acquisition of subsidiary		-	173 854
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**116 287**	**-157 515**
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		**116 287**	**-157 515**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**5 991**	**392 368**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year	14	1 524 805	1 132 437
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting year	14	**1 530 796**	**1 524 805**

The notes on pages 15 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

"Latvijas Juras Medicinas Centrs" (LJMC) is a joint-stock company (the Company) incorporated in the Republic of Latvia on 27 August 1996. The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the

Company and its subsidiaries – “Juras medicina” Ltd and “Neirožu klīnika” Ltd. (the Group). Since 21 May 2007 the shares of the Company are quoted on Nasdaq Riga, AS. The registered office of the Group’s Parent Company is 23 Patversmes Street, Riga, LV-1005, Latvia.

The Group`s companies are involved in provision of health care services. LJMC is a certified, high level and all available private medical institution and provides both hospital services as well as ambulance services. Neirožu klinika provides psychotherapeutic medical care in a clinic situated in Jurmala. At the end of 2014 the Group employed 393 persons (2013: 355).

These consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on August 31, 2015. The shareholders of the Parent Company have a statutory right to either approve these financial statements or not approve them and require the management to prepare a new set of financial statements.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS as adopted by the EU). Due to the European Union’s endorsement procedure, the standards and interpretations not approved for use in the European Union are presented in this note as they may have impact on financial statements of the Company in the following periods if endorsed.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as disclosed in the Accounting policies Note (e) below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those.

The Group carried out a revaluation of its land and buildings at the end of 2014 and concluded that their market value significantly exceeded their carrying value at the date of revaluation and at the beginning and end of previous reporting period.

Given that there had not been significant changes during the last two years and given that the previous revaluation took place in 2007, the Company’s management concluded that the results of revaluation carried out at the end of 2014 were also indicative of the fair value of those assets at the end of 2013 and 2012, subject to depreciation adjustment. As a result, retrospective restatement was carried out in respect of the comparative figures in these financial statements in order to report such comparative balances of land and buildings, as if the revaluation took place by 31 December 2012. Impact of the retrospective restatement on the comparative financial information is described in Note 25 to these financial statements.

Besides the retrospective adjustment described above, accounting policies used by the Group are consistent with those used in the previous reporting period. Minor reclassification between profit and loss account positions and balance sheet positions has been made in the current year without adjusting current year’s profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The following new and amended IFRS and interpretations come into force in 2014 and apply to the Company`s operations, but have no impact on these financial statements apart from certain new disclosure requirements:

IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, endorsed by EU for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

IAS 28 (revised in 2011) "Associates and joint ventures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, endorsed by EU for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

IFRS 12 "Disclosures of interests in other entities" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, endorsed by EU for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

The following new and amended IFRS and interpretations come into force in 2014, but do not apply to the Company`s operations and have no impact on these financial statements:

IFRS 11 "Joint arrangements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, endorsed by EU for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

Amendments to IFRS 10, 11 and 12 on transition guidance (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, endorsed by EU for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

IAS 27 (revised in 2011) "Separate financial statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, endorsed by EU for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 on consolidation for investment entities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation" on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

Amendments to IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" on recoverable amount disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement" on novation of derivatives and hedge accounting (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);

IFRIC 21 "Levies" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

A number of new standards and interpretations have been published and come into force on financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, and do not relate to the Company`s operations or are not endorsed by the European Union:

Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee benefits plans" regarding defined benefit plans (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, not yet endorsed in the EU);

Annual improvements 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, not yet endorsed in the EU). These amendments include changes that affect 7 standards:

• IFRS 2 "Share-based payment"
• IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"
• IFRS 8 "Operating segments"
• IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"
• IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible assets"
• Consequential amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial instruments"
• IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets", and
• IAS 39 "Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement"

Annual improvements 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, not yet endorsed in the EU). The amendments include changes that affect 4 standards:
• IFRS 1 "First time adoption"
• IFRS 3 "Business combinations"
• IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement" and
• IAS 40 "Investment property"

Amendment to IFRS 11 "Joint arrangements" on acquisition of an interest in a joint operation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU);

Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" and **IAS 41 "Agriculture"** regarding **bearer plants** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU);

Amendment to IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" and **IAS 38 "Intangible assets" on depreciation and amortization** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU);

IFRS 14 "Regulatory deferral accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU);

Amendments to IAS 27 "**Separate financial statements" on the equity method** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU);

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in associates and joint ventures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU);

Annual improvements 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016, not yet endorsed in the EU). The amendments include changes that affect 4 standards:
• IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"
• IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures" with consequential amendments to IFRS 1
• IAS 19 "Employee benefits"
• IAS 34 "Interim financial reporting"

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, not yet endorsed in the EU).

IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, not yet endorsed in the EU).

(b) Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

The group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(c) Business combinations

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from
a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquirer's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. If the case of a bargain purchase, the gain resulting from excess of the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed over the fair value of the consideration transferred is recognised in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
On 1 January 2014, the Republic of Latvia joined the euro area and adopted the euro as its official currency, replacing the Latvian lat. Consequently, the functional and reporting currency of the Group since 1 January 2014 is euro. The Group has translated the balances on their accounts as of 31 December 2013 by applying the conversion rate of EUR 1.0 = LVL 0.702804, determined by the Bank of Latvia.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss. All transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in euro at foreign exchange reference rates, which are both set and published by the European Central Bank (till 31 December 2013 recorded in lats at rates of exchange set forth by the Bank of Latvia), at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at foreign exchange reference rates, which are both set and published by the European Central Bank (till 31 December 2013 recorded in lats at rates of exchange set forth by the Bank of Latvia), prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Any gain or loss resulting from a change in rates of exchange subsequent to the date of the transaction is included in the profit and loss account as profit from transactions with financial instruments.

The principal rates of exchange (foreign currency quoted per unit of EUR) set forth by the European Central Bank and used in the preparation of the Group's financial statements at 0.702804. As at 31.12.2014. the Group was not exposed to significant forex revaluations.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant & equipment are recorded at historical cost or revalued amount net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets. The following fixed asset groups are revalued regularly but not less frequently than every five years:

- Buildings;
- Land.

Increase in the carrying amount arising on revaluation is credited to "Long-term investments revaluation reserve" in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the current year's profit and loss account. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows: Years

Buildings	35-40
Machinery and equipment	3
Other fixed assets	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing carrying amount with proceeds and are charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in Revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets primarily consist of software licences. Intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of intangible assets over their useful lives. Generally intangible assets are amortised over a period of 5 years.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

All Group's non-financial assets have a finite useful life (except land). Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(h) Financial assets

The Group classifies all its financial assets as Loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for assets with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of trade receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivables are impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the profit or loss. If, in subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances of current accounts with banks and deposits held at call with banks with original term less than 90 days and other short-term highly liquid investments, which can be easily converted to cash and are not subject of significant change in value.

(l) Share capital and recognition of dividends payable

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividend distribution to the Parent Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Parent Company's shareholders.

(m) Deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the temporary differences will reverse.

The principal temporary differences arise from different property, plant and equipment depreciation rates, revaluation of property, plant and equipment, as well for unused annual leave and other accruals and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Deferred income tax (continued)

provisions. Deferred income tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Increase in deferred income tax liability that results from revaluation of property, plant and equipment is charged to other comprehensive income as deduction from respective increase in the Revaluation reserve. Decrease in deferred income tax liability that results from depreciation of revalued property, plant and equipment is charged to the income statement.

(n) Current income tax

Income tax is assessed for the period in accordance with Latvian tax legislation. The tax rate stated by Latvian tax legislation is 15 percent.

(o) Accrued unused annual leave expenses

Amount of accrual for unused annual leave is determined by multiplying the average daily wage of employees for the last six months of the reporting year by the amount of accrued but unused annual leave at the end of the reporting year.

(p) Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(r) Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Healthcare services
Revenues from medical services, either hospital or ambulance services, are recognised as services are rendered, at the rates set for each type of service, irrespective of who is the payer for the service. Services which are paid for by the State Healthcare Service (NVD) are priced at the rates stipulated by this state authority.

Other services
All sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the reporting year.

(t) Related parties

Related parties are defined as the Company’s major shareholders that have a significant influence, members of the Council and the Board, their close relatives and companies in which they have a significant influence or control.

(u) Grants and deferred income

EC funding related to property, plant and equipment is recognized as deferred income and is credited to the profit and loss account systematically over the expected lives of the related assets.

(v) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies.

IFRS requires that in preparing the financial statements, management of the Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and required disclosure at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement and thus having significant risk of casing a material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are revaluation of property, plant and equipment, determination of frequency of revaluations, the management assumptions and estimates in determination of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, recoverable amount of accounts receivable and inventories, post-employment benefits and other employee benefits as described in respective notes.

Revaluation of fixed assets and assessment of the remaining useful lives of the buildings

The management determines fair value of land and buildings based on valuations performed by independent certified valuator. The Group’s internal policy is to perform the revaluations when there are indications that the fair value of the land and buildings has changed significantly as compared to its carrying value, but at least once per 5 years. As of 31 December 2012 and 2013 the fair value of land and buildings was significantly different from their book value. During 2014, the management corrected the error and retrospectively carried out a revaluation of its land and buildings as of 31 December 2012. Group`s land and buildings were revalued by independent certified appraiser SIA Latio (certificate No. 19). The market value was determined by a combination of Income and Market approach results. The values as of 31 December 2012 were determined by obtaining valuation of the properties as at 31 December 2014 and rolling them backwards to 31 December 2012. The management also revised the remaining useful lives of the buildings as at 2014 year end, and determined them to be 35 – 40 years. The revised depreciation charge was used retrospectively when making retrospective revaluation adjustments as described above as this was the only basis to ensure comparability of net book values of land and buildings at the 2014 year-end and prior year-end. The effects of retrospective restatements are set out in Note 25.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(v) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Determination of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary in a business combination

When evaluating the fair value of net assets of the acquired subsidiary, fair value adjustment was applied to the land and buildings, with a corresponding entry to deferred tax liability. The fair value assessment was performed by certified valuator SIA Latio, using the market approach (comparative transactions). The market price of the whole property was based on the market price of the land plot, based on the assumed most profitable use of the property.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1. Financial risk factors

The Management Board is responsible for setting up risk management guidelines and risk monitor. The Company has identified the major risk factors and developed policies and mechanisms to control these factors. The major risks are defined as:

(a) Market risk - a country's economic deterioration, changes in the public and the insurer health care and its financing policy, competition, changes in utility tariffs, etc. can significantly affect the demand for Groups services and its profitability. The company`s management has assessed each type of market risks and made possible measures to mitigate negative reaction in the market.

b) Credit risk - The inability of insurance companies, fellow hospitals and patients to pay for the services in time and in full amount. Most of the services are cash settled prior to providing service or funded by the state and insurance companies, therefore there is very low credit risk.

(c) Operational risk - The possibility of suffering losses caused by inadequate or failed internal pace of the medical treatment process, actions of staff or systems, or external events impact. Patient dissatisfaction with the quality of medical services, treatment process organization or staff attitudes in the long term can lead to a fall in income and even financial claims.

(c) Liquidity risk – possibility of being unable to meet the legally enforceable requirements without major damage and inability to cope with unplanned changes in Groups resources and / or market conditions related to the fact that it does not have sufficient liquid assets. The entity has no outstanding debts and holds sufficient cash resources to settle the liabilities when they fall due.

Risk control mechanisms include: appropriate risk policies, investment planning, cash flow planning, budgeting and control, liquidity control, the medical treatment process organization and control, sanitary compliance control, staff skill development, implementation of advanced technologies, employee involvement in risk assessment and control.

3.2. Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.3. Fair value estimation

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The objective of the fair value measurement, even in inactive markets, is to arrive at the price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions.

In order to arrive at the fair value of a financial instrument different methods are used: quoted prices, valuation techniques incorporating observable data and valuation techniques based on internal models. These valuation methods are divided according with the fair value hierarchy in Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value of a financial instrument is categorized shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value in its entirety.

The classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy is a two-step process:

1. Classifying each input used to determine the fair value into one of the three levels;

2. Classifying the entire financial instrument based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value in its entirety.

Quoted market prices - Level 1

Valuations in Level 1 are determined by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted prices are readily available and the prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Valuation techniques using observable inputs - Level 2

Valuation techniques in Level 2 are models where all significant inputs are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as price) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs - Level 3

A valuation technique that incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) is classified in Level 3. Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. Level 3 inputs are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historic observations on the level of the input or analytical techniques.

Assets and liabilities for which fair value is disclosed

The carrying amount of liquid and short-term financial instruments (with maturity below 3 months), for example, cash and cash equivalents, short-term trade payables and trade receivables corresponds to their fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.3. Fair value estimation (continued)

Assets measured at fair value

Group's land and buildings are stated at revalued amount, determined by a combination of Income and Market approach results, based on the definition of the assets' market value formulated in the International valuation standards. As a result, it may be concluded that both observable and unobservable market data is being used in valuation which corresponds to the 3rd level valuation technique.

4. NET SALES

	2015	**2014**
	EUR	**EUR**
Medical ambulance services	3 029 900	3 757 011
Medical hospital services	603 559	936 787
Insurance payments	306 250	384 894
VS ZDC ambulance services	180 956	251 750
Inpatient Care	128 288	122 762
Stomatology services	0	8 472
Family doctors	-	-
Residents training	20 019	16 682
Services - minimum fixed part	-	6 564
Other income	141	527
TOTAL	**4 269 113**	**5,485,449**

5. COST OF SERVICES PROVIDED

Salaries and wages	1 895 920	2 284 631
Fixed assets depreciation	357 126	457 823
Medical goods	517 729	646 635
State social insurance contributions	433 974	524 755
Public utilities	193 643	234 478
Expensed VAT	244 678	276 034
Repair expenses	143 700	160 774
Current assets write-off	112 743	60 976
Security expenses	14 599	22 018
Medical researches	26 082	53 128
Provisions for vacations	-	15 336
Catering expenses	32 277	34 835
IT maintenance costs	14 875	33 835
Household supplies		39 903
Real estate tax	6 945	13 872
Advertising	13 451	29 836
Office expenses	11 457	12 477
Insurance expenses	5 054	5 819
Transport expense	12 841	12 922
Other costs	83 313	52 117
TOTAL	**4 180 414**	**4,971,357**

6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries and wages	280 005	342 487
State social insurance contributions	64 732	82 241
Communication expenses	13 298	13 052
Audit expenses	0	12 188
Office expenses	10 489	5 216
Bank expenses	7 095	9 241
Legal services	896	2 811
Other administrative expenses	3 899	6 169
TOTAL	380 414	476 405

7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2015 EUR	2014 EUR
Excess of the consideration over the acquired net assets of subsidiary	-	969 476
Rental income	78 711	152 761
ERDF income amortisation	19 523	38 406
Other income	201 172	12 971
TOTAL	**299 406**	**1 173 614**

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2015 EUR	2014 EUR
TOTAL	**-275 525**	**805 353**

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		Intangible assets	and buildings	chinery & equipment	Other fixed assets	Assets under construction	Advance payments for fixed assets	TOTAL
		EUR	EUR restated	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR restated
Cost or revalued amount								
	31.12.2013	**72,040**	**4,510,889**	**3,682,898**	**503,560**	**156,571**	**-**	**8 925 962**
Acquisition of subsidiary		703	2,500,000	-	23,924	-	-	2 524 627
Additions		2,050	-	82,350	5,707	370,035	-	460 142
Disposals		(3,724)	-	(163,886)	(46,851)	-	-	-214 461
	31.12.2014	**71069**	**7 010 889**	**3601362**	**486344**	**526606**	**-**	**11 696 270**
Additions		16 443	-109757	18 475	43 573	-59 445	-	(90 711)
Disposals		-2364	429 740	-7759	-41897	-429740	-	(52 020)
	30.06.2015	**85 148.00**	**7 330 872.00**	**3 612 078.00**	**488 020.00**	**37 421.00**	**-**	**11 553 539**
Depreciation								
	31.12.2013	**52,333**	**306,620**	**2,853,185**	**438,304**	**-**	**-**	**3,650,442**
Charge for year 2013 restated		14,146	118,259	308,662	30,393	-	-	471,460
Disposals		(3,724)	-	-	(46,847)	-	-	(214,457)
	31.12.2014	**62755**	**424879**	**2997961**	**421850**	**-**	**-**	3 907 445
Charge for year 2014		9 665	29 880	222 240	30 091			291 876
Disposals		-2 364	-	-7759	-41 897	-	-	(52 020)
	30.09.2015	**70 056.00**	**519 810.00**	**3 212 442.00**	**410 044.00**	**-**	**-**	4 212 352
Net book value 31.12.2014.							-	
		8,314	**6,586,010**	**603,401**	**64,494**	**526,606**		**7,788,825**
Net book value 31.12.2013 restated								
		19,707	**4,204,269**	**829,713**	**65,260**	**156,571**	**-**	**5,275,520**
Net book value 30.09.2015								
		15 092	**6 811 062**	**399 636**	**77 976**	**37 421**	**-**	**7 341 187**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2014 cadastral value for Group`s land was EUR 781,771 (31.12.2013: EUR 629,141. As at 31 December 2014 cadastral value for Group`s buildings was EUR 1,790,243 (31.12.2013 EUR 1,464,677).

The group uses revaluation policy to measure its land and buildings. As of 31 December 2012 and 2013 the fair value of land and buildings was significantly different from their book value. During 2014, the management corrected the error and retrospectively carried out a revaluation of its land and buildings as of 31 December 2012.Group`s land and buildings were revalued by independent certified appraiser SIA Latio (certificate No. 19). The market value was determined by a combination of Income and Market approach results. The values as of 31 December 2012 were determined by obtaining valuation of the properties as at 31 December 2014 and rolling them backwards to 31 December 2012. The effects of retrospective restatements are set out in Note 25.

If land and buildings would be recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, their net book value would be as follows:

	31.12.2014	**31.12.2013**
	EUR	**EUR**
Cost	2 229 565	2 229 565
Accumulated depreciation	(949 134)	(851 640)
Net book value	**1 280 431**	**1 377 925**

11. INVENTORIES

	30.09.2015	**31.12.2014**
	EUR	**EUR**
Pharmaceuticals	116 580	104 183
Other materials	1 750	112
Total	**118 330**	**104 295**

12. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	30.09.2015	**31.12.2014**
	EUR	**EUR**
National Health Department	197 102	115 806
P. Stradiņa klīniskā universitātes slimnīca	12 337	42 862
Insurance companies	54 747	35 570
Other institutions, companies and persons	39 977	45 596
Provisions for doubtful debts	-7 833	-9 077
TOTAL	**296 330**	**230 758**

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash in banks	1 517 992	1 519 327
Cash on hand	12 804	5 479
TOTAL	**1 530 796**	**1 524 805**

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	30.09.2015		31.12.2014	
Shareholders	**Number of shares**	**%**	**Number of shares**	**%**
Ilze Birka	140 000	17.50%	140 000	17.50%
Mārtiņš Birks	140 000	17.50%	140 000	17.50%
Ilze Aizsilniece	91 600	11.45%	91 600	11.45%
Guna Švarcberga	82 880	10.36%	82 880	10.36%
Jānis Birks	81 338	10.17%	81 338	10.17%
Adomas Navickas	50 825	6.35%	50 825	6.35%
Other shareholders (shares less than 5%)	213 357	26.67%	213 357	26.67%
Total	**800 000**	**100,00%**	**800 000**	**100,00%**

In 2014, the Group's parent company's share capital was denominated into EUR based on applicable law, and the par value was set at EUR 1,40 per share. As at 31 December 2013 the par value was LVL 1,00 (EUR 1,42 based on Bank of Latvia exchange rate 1 EUR/0.702804LVL). As a result, the share capital was decreased by EUR 18,297, and this difference was transferred to other reserves.

15. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	30.09.2015	31.12.2014
	EUR	**EUR**
Deferred income tax liability has been calculated as follows:		
Deferred income tax liabilities, gross:		
Tax effect of temporary difference between financial statement depreciation and depreciation for tax purposes		825 506
Deferred tax assets, gross:		
Tax effect of accruals for vacations	-	-20 153
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**-**	**805 353**

16. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Movement and components of deferred tax

	2015 EUR	2014 EUR
Deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the financial year	-	474,722
Deferred tax credited to the income statement (Note 6)	-	(26,308)

Acquired in a business combination (Note 26)	-	356,939
Deferred tax liabilities at the end if the financial year	**-**	**805,353**

Unutilised tax losses carried forward as at 31.12.2013 were EUR 371,721, and they were fully utilised in 2014. No tax asset was recognised in prior years for these tax losses as the there was no sufficient probability that taxable profit would be available against which the temporary differences could be utilized.

17. DEFERRED INCOME

	30.09.2015	**31.12.2014**
	EUR	**EUR**
Grant provided by ERDF for project reimbursement:		
Non-current part	31 453	51 083
Long – term part	464 929	464 929
TOTAL	**496 382**	**516 012**

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables	82 565	217 320
Taxes payable	136 361	125 800
Salaries payable	166 683	143 716
Accruals for unused vacations	134355	134 355
Advances paid	1 755	2 214
Other creditors	2546	1 682
TOTAL	**524 265**	**625 087**

19. CONTINGENCIES

The Company's management has no information on guarantees, existing or pending litigations that could significantly influence company's net results

20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

In April 2015, the Company has finished construction agreement on Vecmīlgrāvis hospital building first storey.

21. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In 2015 the Group has not entered into other related party transactions.