

SHIPYARD VIKTOR LENAC D.D.

Non-consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Audit Report for 2010

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STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



We acknowledge our responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements for the year 2010 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards applied in the European Union and Croatia Law on Accounting to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Shipyard Viktor Lenac d.d. Rijeka as at December 31, 2010 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended.

We have made financial statements under the assumption that the Company shall continue doing its business for an indefinite period as reasonably expected, based on research conducted for, to have adequate funds to continue with its business in the foreseeable future.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following representations:

- We acknowledge our responsibility for the implementation and consistent application of the appropriate accounting policies.
- We acknowledge our responsibility for giving reasonable and conservative estimates.
- We acknowledge our responsibility for the fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Republic of Croatia legal regulations, disclosure and interpretation of any significant deviation in the financial statements.
- We have produced the financial statements under the assumption of the continuity of business for an indefinite period of time, unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company shall continue running its business activities.

We acknowledge our responsibility for keeping proper and accurate accounting records, which shall at any time reflect the financial status and business results of the Company with acceptable accuracy and precision as well as their compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and Republic of Croatia Law on Accounting (OG 109/07).

We, also, acknowledge our responsibility for taking care of the Company's assets and for undertaking reasonable measures for preventing and revealing embezzlements and other irregularities.

The financial statements have been approved as of 11 April 2011.

BRODOGRADILISTE
VIKTOR LENAC d.d.
RIJEKA, Martinšćica bb 5


Robert Škifić, Chairman of the Board


Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board


Davor Lukeš, Member of the Board



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SHIPYARD VIKTOR LENAC D.D. RIJEKA

In the period from 27 September 2010 to 11 April 2011 we have audited the accompanying financial statements of the joint-stock company Shipyard Viktor Lenac d.d., Rijeka, which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2010, Profit and Loss Account for the year 2010, including statement of comprehensive income, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended as well as supporting significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the financial statements. The financial statements are set out on pages 6 to 35.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as applied in the European Union. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining of internal control relevant for preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; selecting and applying of appropriate accounting policies as well as making of accounting estimates that are reasonable in the existing circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Qualifications influencing auditor's opinion

1. As stated in the note no. 17 – Inventories, we are not able to confirm the value of inventories in its entirety considering that the write down of inventories was not recorded analytically resulting in non-conformance between the analytical and synthetic records.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the SHIPYARD VIKTOR LENAC D.D. Rijeka which were the subject of our audit, exclusive of the effects from the item 1 (Qualifications) and other effects which could affect the financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at December 31, 2010, financial performance, changes of equity and cash flows for the year 2010 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Issues not affecting auditor's opinion

1. Without any influence on our opinion we note to the note no. 32 to the financial statements - Disputes, to the effect that their final outcome may not be established at the moment of drawing up this report either liabilities which might arise therefrom and which might be recorded in the financial statements.

2. Without any influence on our opinion we note the note no. 6 – Employee expenses.

In Rijeka, 11 April 2011

Certified auditor:

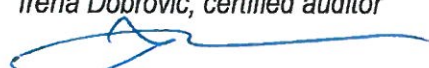
Branimir Grgić



"Inženjerski biro-revizija" d.o.o. Zadar

President:

Irena Dobrović, certified auditor



"Inženjerski biro-revizija"
d.o.o. - Zadar

BALANCE SHEET

(As at 31 December 2010)

Description		Note	2009	2010	in HRK 10/09
			I-XII	I-XII	+/- %
1	2	3	5	5	6=5/4%
	ASSETS				
A.	FIXED ASSETS	14,15	128.068.685	126.218.678	99
I	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	14	2.817.227	2.575.857	91
II	BUILDINGS, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT	14	124.450.181	122.841.544	99
III	SHARES IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES	15	801.277	801.277	100
IV	FINANCIAL ASSETS		-	-	-
V	RECEIVABLES		-	-	-
VI	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		-	-	-
B.	SHORT-TERM ASSETS		158.770.745	148.793.465	94
I	INVENTORIES	17	26.932.459	20.910.867	78
II	FINANCIAL ASSETS	16	580.000	60.000	-
III	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	18	44.503.464	63.967.459	144
IV	MONEY IN BANK AND CASH IN REGISTER	19	86.754.822	63.855.139	74
V	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE		-	-	-
C.	TOTAL ASSETS		286.839.430	275.012.143	96
	OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS, EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		-	-	-
D.	EQUITY	20	190.528.965	194.117.010	102
I	SHARE CAPITAL	20	138.444.470	138.444.470	100
II	CAPITAL RESERVES		-	-	-
III	RESERVES		45.825.198	49.603.988	-
IV	RETAINED PROFIT	20	6.259.297	6.068.552	97
B.	MINORITY INTEREST		-	-	-
C.	LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		25.785.976	14.028.476	54
I	DEBENTURES WITH INTEREST CHARGE	21	1.798.285	1.321.712	-
II	EMPLOYEE INCOME		-	-	-
III	PROVISIONS	24	6.686.459	2.425.605	36
IV	OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	25	17.301.232	10.281.159	59
D.	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		70.524.489	66.866.657	95
I	DEBENTURES WITH INTEREST CHARGE	21	461.779	496.460	-
II	PROFIT TAX LIABILITY	22	1.276.773	1.096.260	86
III	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	22	61.479.738	62.775.237	102
IV	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		-	-	-
V	EMPLOYEE INCOME		-	-	-
VI	PROVISIONS	24	7.306.199	2.498.699	-
E.	TOTAL LIABILITIES		96.310.465	80.895.133	84
F.	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		286.839.430	275.012.143	96

Robert Škifić, Chairman of the Board

BRODOGRADILISTE
VIKTOR LENAC
RIJEKA, Martinšćica bb

Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board

Davor Lukeš, Member of the Board

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(As at 31 December 2010)

Description		Note	2009 I-XII	2010 I-XII	in HRK 10/09 +/-%
1	2	3	5	5	6=5/4
1. OPERATING REVENUES			327.357.082	321.955.238	98
1.1. Revenues from sales		3	284.297.631	300.423.020	106
1.2. Other operating revenues		4,5	43.059.451	21.532.218	50
2. OPERATING EXPENSES			321.779.234	315.550.331	98
2.1. Changes in inventories value of unfinished production			(4.538.878)	10.385.475	-
2.2. Material expenses		5,4	211.098.309	198.503.723	94
2.3. Employee expenses		6	70.875.821	70.822.815	100
2.4. Depreciation		7	21.060.061	22.459.508	107
2.5. Value adjustment		8	5.897.157	497.409	-
2.6. Provisions		9	4.568.175	889.530	-
2.7. Other expenses		10	11.679.012	11.209.859	96
2.8. Other operating expenses			1.139.577	782.012	69
3. EBIT			5.577.848	6.404.907	115
4. NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSES/REVENUES)		11	2.544.584	1.466.995	58
4.1. Financial revenues		11	3.692.158	2.806.895	76
4.2. Financial expenses		11	1.147.574	1.339.900	117
5. PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX			8.122.431	7.871.902	97
6. PROFIT TAX		12	1.863.134	1.803.350	97
7. NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR			6.259.297	6.068.552	97
Earnings per share (HRK)		13	0,45	0,44	
8. Net profit / loss for the year			6.259.297	6.068.552	
8.1. Other comprehensive income			0	0	
8.2. Comprehensive income tax			0	0	
9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			6.259.297	6.068.552	

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Davor Lukeš, Member of the Board

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(As at 31 December 2010)

					in HRK
	Description	Note	2009	2010	10/09
1	2	3	I-XII	I-XII	+/- %
			4	5	6=5/4%
I	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1.	Profit/loss before taxation		8.122.431	7.871.902	97
	Adjustment for:				
2.	Profit tax		(1.863.134)	(1.803.350)	-
3.	Depreciation of buildings, plants and equipment		21.060.061	22.459.508	107
4.	Expenses/revenues from interests (net)		(2.948.691)	(1.986.671)	67
5.	Decrease of trade receivables		5.897.157	497.409	-
	Profit from operating activities before changes in current capital		30.267.824	27.038.798	89
6.	Increase / decrease of inventories		(2.907.288)	6.021.592	-
7.	Increase / decrease of short-term receivables		7.354.837	(20.051.010)	-
8.	Increase / decrease of liabilities		17.344.986	(4.902.402)	-
9.	Profit tax paid		(9.480.385)	(1.276.773)	-
10.	Interest paid		(963.516)	(150.464)	-
11.	Interest received		1.685.491	2.500.829	-
12.	Other		4.568.175	(9.068.354)	-
	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	34	47.870.124	112.216	-
II	INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1.	Acquisition of buildings, plants, equipment and intangible assets		(29.756.686)	(21.351.461)	72
2.	Revenues from sale of fixed assets		268.652	741.961	-
3.	Granted loans		(630.000)	(126.000)	-
4.	Value adjustment of granted loans		-	398.286	-
5.	Inflows of loans		50.000	247.714	-
6.	Cash outflows from investing activities		-	-	-
	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	34	(30.068.034)	(20.089.500)	67
III	FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES				
1.	Revenues from equity and debt securities		14.366.340	-	-
2.	Revenues from debentures with interest charge		3.180.236	-	-
3.	Debt payments		(14.420.172)	(441.892)	-
4.	Acquisition cost of own shares		(133.600)	(2.480.507)	-
IV	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	34	2.992.804	(2.922.399)	-
	TOTAL INCREASE / DECREASE OF CASH FLOW (I+II+III)		20.794.894	(22.899.683)	-
V	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		65.959.928	86.754.822	132
VI	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	19	86.754.822	63.855.139	74

Robert Škifić, Chairman of the Board

Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board


Davor Lukeš, Member of the Board

BRODOGRADILIŠTE
VIKTOR LENAC d.d.
RIJEKA, Martinsćica bb 5.

STATEMENT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY

in HRK				
Description	Note	31.12.2009	Changes in I-XII/2010	31.12.2010
1	2	3	4	5
Subscribed capital	20	138.444.470	-	138.444.470
Capital reserves	20	45.958.798	6.259.297	52.218.095
Retained profit or transferred loss	20	6.259.297	(6.259.297)	-
Profit / loss for the year	20	-	6.068.552	6.068.552
Acquisition of own shares	20	(133.600)	(2.480.507)	(2.614.107)
Total equity	20	190.528.965	3.588.045	194.117.010

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Sandra Uzelec, Member of the Board


Davor Lukeš, Member of the Board

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31 December 2010

(making an integral part of the financial statements)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

VIKTOR LENAC shipyard is a joint-stock company headquartered in Rijeka, Croatia, at Martinšćica bb, registered under the company's registration number 040000358 in the register of the Commercial Court of Rijeka.

By the Rijeka Commercial Court's decision no. St-183/03 as of 8 December 2003, the Company was under bankruptcy proceedings, which terminated on 9 April 2008 by the decision of the Commercial Court of Rijeka after the implementation of the legally valid Bankruptcy plan.

The share capital of the Company amounts to 138,444,470 Croatian Kuna and is divided in:

- 13.831.087 non-materialized ordinary shares in name, each having a nominal value of 10 Croatian Kuna
- 282.308 own shares, each having a nominal value of 10 Croatian Kuna

According to the Notice on classification of legal entities by National classification of economic activities of the Central Bureau of Statistics in Zagreb, the Company has been classified under the subclass number 3011 – building of ships and floating vessels, having its tax number 03333710 and identification number 27531244647.

The Company's main activity is building, repair, conversion and other services relating to ships and other floating vessels. The Company has been registered for other activities such as steel constructions, trade, engineering and other various services.

On the day of 31 December 2010 the Company employed 596 employees.

The members of the Supervisory Board of the Company during 2010 and up to the moment of drawing up this report were:

<i>Karlo Radolović</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>Ive Mustać</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Anton Brajković</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Lenko Milin</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Damir Bačinović</i>	<i>Member</i>

The Company's Management Board is composed of three members:

<i>Robert Škifić</i>	<i>Chairman of the Board</i>
<i>Sandra Uzelac</i>	<i>Member of the Board</i>
<i>Davor Lukeš</i>	<i>Member of the Board</i>

The Company had the following ownership structure as at 31 December 2010 :

	Shareholder	Number of shares	%
1.	Tankerska Plovidba j.s.c. Zadar	5.169.660	37,34
2.	Uljanik Shipyard j.s.c. Pula	3.904.063	28,20
3.	Privredna Bank j.s.c. Zagreb / collective custody account	1.367.268	9,88
4.	Croatian Privatization Fund from Zagreb	1.243.702	8,98
5.	Societe Generale – Splitska Bank j.s.c. Rijeka / custody account	480.596	3,47
6.	Shipyard Viktor Lenac j.s.c. Rijeka	282.308	2,04
	Privredna Bank j.s.c. Zagreb	258.751	1,87
7.	R.L.E. Ltd. Drniš	105.211	0,76
8.	Negotium Ltd. Novalja	52.139	0,38
9.	List Gmbh Austria	45.992	0,33
10.	Other	934.757	6,57
	Total	13.844.447	100,00

In accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and Croatian law, the Company and its subsidiary's consolidated financial statements shall be published as separate document upon disclosure of the non-consolidated financial statements.

On the day of 11 April 2011, the Management Board of the Company approved the Non-consolidated Financial Statements for their submitting to the Supervisory Board.

The accounting policies hereafter were consistently applied for all periods presented in these financial statements.

2. BASIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as set forth below:

a) Statement on compliance and basics of reporting

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the law frame of the financial reporting applicable in the Republic of Croatia and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applied in the European Union.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the fundamental accounting assumption that effect of transaction is recognized when occurred and is recorded in the period to which the transaction refers, and under the assumption of the continuity of business for an indefinite period of time.

Accounting policies applied in the preparation of the 2010 financial statements have not changed compared with the previous year. The financial statements have been prepared by principle of historical cost, except for certain financial instruments recorded as per fair value.

The financial statements have been prepared in Croatian Kuna (HRK) as measuring or reporting currency.

According to the IFRS, all foreign currency receivables and liabilities as well as receivables and liabilities with foreign currency clause have been adjusted to the midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank as at 31st December 2010 as follows:

1 EUR = 7,385173 HRK (31.12. 2009. godine 1 EUR = 7,306199 HRK)

1 USD = 5,568252 HRK (31.12.2009. godine 1 USD = 5,089300 HRK)

1 NOK = 0,945072 HRK (31.12.2009. godine 1 NOK = 0,877021 HRK)

1 GBP = 8,608431 HRK (31.12.2009. godine 1 GBP = 8,074040 HRK)

Standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and adopted by Croatia's Board, and are in force:

During the year, the Company adopted new and modified International Financial Reporting Standards and their interpretations. The application of modified IFRSs has not significantly influenced to the financial position and result of the Company and enabled data comparison. The adoption of modified standards did not affect the capital as at 1 January 2010.

- IFRS 1, First application of International Accounting Standards, investment cost - revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IFRS 2 Share-based payments – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements - revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 16 Buildings, plants and equipment – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 18 Revenues (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 19 Employee income – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance - revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 23 Borrowing costs - revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 27 Consolidated and separate financial statements, investment cost (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 28 Investment in associates – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 31 Shares in joint-ventures – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)
- IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation and IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements – Puttable instruments and obligations – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)

- *IAS 36 Impairment of assets – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 38 Intangible assets – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 40 Investment property – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IFRS 3, Business combinations – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IFRS 5 Fixed assets held for sale and discontinued operations – revised (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 27 Consolidated and separate financial statements (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 28 Investment in associates – revised based on IFRS modification (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 31 Shares in joint-ventures – revised based on IFRS 3 modification (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*
- *IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement – Financial instruments (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2010 or later)*

Standards, interpretations and amendments not in force:

On the date of approval of the financial statements, the following interpretations and standards, which were not in force as at 31 December 2010, were issued:

- *IFRS 2010 Improvements (most of these improvements enter in force for periods starting on the day of 1 July 2010 or after or 1 January 2011)*
- *IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity (applied to periods starting with 1st July 2010 or later)*
- *IFRS 9 Financial instruments (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2013 or later)*
- *IAS 24 Amendment – Related party disclosures (as revised in 2009) (applied to periods starting with 1st January 2011 or later)*

It is assumed by the Company that all the above-mentioned interpretations and standards shall be applied in the Company's financial statements from the time when they shall be in force and that their adoption shall not have significant influence to financial statements in the period of first application.

Key assumptions and estimates and uncertainty in preparing financial statements

In preparing financial statements, the Company's Management Board used estimates, judgements and assumptions which have influence to accounting value of assets and liabilities, disclosing of potential items on balance sheet date and disclosed revenues and expenses of the period then ended.

The estimates were used, without limitation, to the following items: calculation and period of depreciation and remaining value of the real-estate, plants, equipment and intangible assets, decrease in value, value adjustment of inventories and disputable claims, provisions for employees' salaries and wages, court disputes and warranty repairs. More details on accounting policies with respect to estimates can be found in other parts of this note as well as other notes of the financial statements.

The impact of future events cannot be anticipated with certainty. Accounting estimates, therefore, call for judgements. Judgements used in preparing financial statements are subject to changes due to new events, new information, new experience or changes in business environment. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

The basic accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year 2010 are as set forth below:

a) Revenues

/i/ Revenues are recognized on the day of delivery of goods and/or services, or invoicing date.

/ii/ Revenues from sales of goods and services are recognized if:

- the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;*
- the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;*
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;*
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and*
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.*

/iii/ Revenues from rendered services whose outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, shall be recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Revenues from rendered services are recognized if:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;*
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;*
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and*
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.*

When determining revenues from rendered services based on stage of completion of contracted activities at the end of the reporting period, revenues are recognized per specific contract, pursuant to stage of contract completion method, when it is highly possible to

determine the percentage of completeness, clearly identify the occurred expenses and determine:

- Total revenues, and
- Total expenses up to completion of the contract.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenues shall be recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and the contract costs shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Contract stage of completion is determined by total costs of material, work and other expenses that relate directly to the specific contract and occurred by the end of the reporting period, related to total evaluated expenses for each construction contract.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss shall be recognized as an expense immediately.

Government Grants are recognized as revenues in the period when related expenses will occur, if:

- the terms of the grants have been met
- it is likely that the grants will be received.

Financial revenues include interests on invested funds, positive exchange rate differences, revenues from dividends and other financing revenues.

Revenues from interests are recognized on a time proportional basis, with regards to the real income on the invested funds, pursuant to concluded contracts.

b) Expenses

The policy of expenses is recorded in such way that the periodic accountancy system determines expenses which are applicable to recognition in the calculation of current year result.

The recognition of expenses occurs if:

- a) expenses result in decrease of funds or increase of liabilities that can be reliably measured;
- b) expenses have direct relation to occurred costs and revenues;
- c) when it is expected to achieve revenues in multiple reporting periods, recognition of expenses is performed by allocation on reporting periods;
- d) expense is immediately recognized in the reporting period when outflow does not achieve future economic benefit, and there are no conditions to be recognized as assets in the Balance Sheet;
- e) expense is immediately recognized in the reporting period upon appearance of liability, and there are no conditions to be recognized as an asset.

Losses that can be identified as expenses are classified as expenses. In that case losses have to be related to occurring revenues. Losses are covered with revenues of the reporting period.

Financial expenses include expenses for interests against loans, discounts from sales of securities and receivables prior to their maturity, interests arising from delayed payments, negative exchange rate differences, losses from sales of shares and business portions, as well as other financing expenses.

Financing expenses are recognized on time proportional basis, respectively in the period when they occurred. Negative exchange rate differences are not capitalized, but are included in the expenses of the period.

c) Financial result and profit tax

Profit/loss before taxation is determined in such way that the total accounting expenses are subtracted from total accounting revenues.

Profit tax liability (current tax) is determined pursuant to valid regulations of Law on Profit Tax.

d) Fixed intangible assets

Fixed intangible assets comprise of non-monetary assets that are identifiable without physical substance. Fixed intangible assets are recognized if they met the following conditions:

- a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity,*
- b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably, and*
- c) its single acquisition value exceeds 3,500 Croatian Kuna.*

If the criteria are not met, the costs are recorded as current period expenses.

After initial recognition, intangible asset is recorded based on its acquisition cost decreased for value adjustment (accumulated depreciation) and for accumulated losses from decrease.

Intangible assets are excluded from the Balance Sheet in case of disposal or if there are no expected future economic benefits from it. Gains or losses (difference between revenues from disposal and book value) arising from disposal or withdrawal of intangible assets are recognized as revenues or expenses of the current period.

Intangible assets are depreciated as every single item by linear method against the rate of 25% annually.

/ii/ Depreciation is recorded from the first day of the following month after the fixed intangible asset has been activated. Depreciation for sold, given, or in any other way disposed or destroyed fixed intangible assets is recognized as expense up to the end of month when the assets were still in use.

e) Fixed tangible assets

Fixed tangible assets comprise of property, plants and equipment which the Company:

- Owns and uses in business operations, administrative purposes or for rental to others;*
- Acquires or builds with intention of continuous use;*
- Does not sell through its basic operations and is expected that those assets will be in use for more than one period.*

Fixed tangible assets are recognized if following fulfilled:

- *it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity,*
- *the cost of the asset can be measured reliably,*
- *its single acquisition value exceeds 3,500 Croatian Kuna and useful period of life exceeds one year.*

Except, if the single value of the asset does not exceed 3,500 Croatian Kuna and it is undoubtedly evaluated that its useful period of life exceeds one year, it is considered as fixed tangible asset and is completely written-off as expense of the current period. Fixed tangible assets that do not exceed value of 3,500 Croatian Kuna nor its useful period of life exceeds one year are recorded as inventory and therefore are completely written-off upon activation.

Upon acquisition, fixed tangible assets are recorded in the business books at acquisition value. Goods and services made internally and included in use as fixed tangible assets are recorded at their production value, under condition that the production value does not exceed net market value. Production value does not include internal profits, unusual values of waste material, work and other assets.

The production cost is determined pursuant to IAS 2 – Inventories. Additional costs are included in the book value of the assets or, if needed, are recognized as separate assets only if the Company expects to have future economic benefits of that assets, or if their expense can be reliably measured.

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are recorded based on their acquisition cost decreased for accumulated depreciation and accumulated losses from decrease. Basis for depreciation is acquisition value (gross book value) of the single asset.

Plants and equipment are withdrawn from use and are disposed when there are no expected economic benefits from them or market values.

If while in use a fixed tangible asset has been damaged or withdrawn from active use, the asset is depreciated up to the end of month when it was withdrawn from active use.

If its net book value exceeds its sale value, the difference is recorded as expense upon sale (net principle recording). In case its sale value exceeds its book value, the difference is recorded as revenue of the current period (net principle recording).

/i/ Depreciation is charged for each single asset, against linear method at rates suitable for disposal of acquisition value through its evaluated useful period of life. Land and assets under construction are not depreciated.

Rates applied for depreciation are as follows:

- buildings	2,5-10%
- ships and docks	2,5-5%
- cranes and plants	6,67-10%
- production equipment	10-12%
- transportation vehicles	20%
- office computer and related equipment	10-20%

The Company evaluates useful life of fixed tangible assets on a regular basis and based on the Management's decisions uses legally recognized accelerated depreciation rates.

Depreciation and recognition of expense starts from the first day of the month followed by activation of the fixed tangible asset.

Depreciation for sold, given, or in any other way disposed or destroyed fixed tangible assets is recognized as expense up to the end of month when the assets were still in use.

Fixed assets are recorded in the Balance Sheet even if they are completely written-off, up to sale, gift, or disposal of any kind.

f) Long-term financial assets

Long-term financial assets represent investment of cash, property and rights for generating revenues, whose benefits are expected in periods longer than one year.

Accounting policy and procedures differ depending whether the investments occurred from:

- Investments in participation at others up to 20% of voting power;*
- Investment into associated companies (portion 20% - 50%);*
- Investments into dependent companies (portion exceeds 50%);*
- Investments through business relations with partners in market.*

Initial investment in associated and dependent companies is recorded at acquisition cost increased for transaction expenses. On the financial statements date these investments are recorded depending on the portion in these associated / dependent companies.

Long-term financial investments in the associated companies (portions 20% - 50%) are recorded in the business books pursuant to acquisition cost method.

Long-term financial investments in dependent companies (portion exceeds 50%) are recorded applying acquisition cost method.

g) Inventories

Inventories of raw and other material are valued according to their acquisition value (average weighted price principle) or their net market value, depending on which one is lower.

Reduction of inventory value is performed by charging expenses of the current period based on evaluation made by professional services on damage, deterioration of inventory and in case when recoverable value (value that can be realized by sale or use of those inventories) is lower than acquisition cost.

If the professional services evaluate that use of certain inventories in future contracts is doubtful, respectively that some products on stock are not spendable, the company performs write-off of inventories, which is recorded as expense of the current period. When and if there are no circumstances that caused the prior reduction of value, respectively write-off of inventories, the value of inventories should be increased up to the acquisition cost, meaning up to value that can be realized and expended in regular production.

Small inventory and tools are being written-off completely upon activation.

Inventories that are damaged upon manipulation and storage, as well as inventories that lose their usage value are being written-off and charge operating expenses through inventory taking or by special committees with permission granted by a responsible person, up to the written-off values prescribed by Leakage, Breakage and Damage Act and with permission of Tax Department.

If the Company up to the reporting period does not conclude the initiated contract, it records the value of inventories for production in progress as of the end of the period.

The value of production in progress is recorded at actual costs that can be related to a specific contract.

The actual costs comprise of direct and indirect costs of production which occurred by the end of the reporting period:

- Variable and fixed direct costs of production that can be directly related to the specific contract on a reasonable basis, such as costs of built in material, direct work and services of others directly involved in rendering services*
- Variable and fixed general costs of production that are being allocated by a key to specific contracts, respectively in proportion to direct costs, meaning that are being assigned to the value of inventories for production in progress based on normal capacity (normal realized capacity in regular circumstances of operations through a certain period of time).*

The total amount of recorded costs of production in progress decrease expenses of the period, respectively are recognized as expenses of the period at the same time as revenues are being recognized upon completion of works and delivery of the total project.

Cost i.e. value of inventories for production in progress does not include profit or general operation expenses and administrative expenses which cannot be related to rendering of services, but charge expenses of the period when they occurred.

h) Receivables

Trade receivables, receivables from state, employees and other legal and private persons are recorded in the business books based on valid documentation of their occurrence and data on their value.

Trade receivables from customers in abroad shown in foreign exchange currencies are recorded in Croatian currency, calculated based on mean exchange rate of Croatian National Bank as of the date of recording the receivable.

Upon collection of receivable, the differences that occur due to exchange rate are recorded as revenues or expenses of the Company.

Open balances of trade receivables from customers in abroad as of the Balance Sheet date are set at mean exchange rate of Croatian National Bank and the exchange rate differences are recorded as revenues or expenses.

Increase of receivables for interests is based on the contract and calculations of the legal interest rates as prescribed by law.

Value adjustment of receivables is performed based on evaluation that the receivable has not been collected when due, i.e. that it is uncollectible and claimed on court. The Decision on value adjustment of receivables is made by the Management.

Value adjustment of receivables is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account of the Company.

i) Short-term financial assets

Short-term financial assets comprise of investment of cash, property, rights and granted merchandize loans for generating revenues, whose benefits are expected to arise within one year.

Short-term financial investments within one year are recorded in the business books at investment cost. The value is determined for each investment.

Value adjustment of short-term assets is performed based on evaluation that the investment is high risk or it is claimed on court. The Decision is made by the Management.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks, in register and short-term deposits at banks with contracted maturity of up to 3 months. The balance of the cash in bank is recorded at nominal value in Croatian currency. Foreign exchange funds in bank and register is set at mean exchange rate of Croatian National Bank.

Exchange rate differences arising from setting foreign exchange funds to mean exchange rate of Croatian National Bank are recorded as revenues / expenses of the current period.

k) Deferred costs and accrued revenues

Outflows that covered expenses referring to future periods are recorded according to the amounts specified in valid documentation supporting the business event.

Discrepancy of the calculation period of deferred costs at the end of the year creates a balance which is transferred into the following period as a Balance Sheet position.

Realized revenues that do not meet the criteria to be recorded as receivables, are recorded in the calculated amount specified in the valid documentation supporting the business event, and are being transferred as a Balance Sheet position to the following period in which they are carried over to the receivables once they meet the criteria.

l) Equity

Equity is own source for financing assets and is expressed pursuant to articles of International Financial Reporting Standards as remaining of the assets after deduction of all liabilities. Subscribed capital is recorded in the amount that is subscribed in the court registry upon establishment, i.e. change of subscribed value of capital in the commercial registry. Policy of recording reserves depends on their shape and policy of the Company (legal, statutory and similar).

m) Provisions

Provisions should be recognized when an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event or it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at balance sheet date and adjusted to the latest best evaluations.

Provisions arising from contracts, such as provisions for severance wages, provisions for expenses in guaranty periods, and provisions for expenses arising from initiated court claims are also recognized as an expense of the period for risk provisions based on legal and other regulations.

n) Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities are recorded in the business books in the amounts specified in valid documentation or contract supporting the event. Long-term liabilities refer to liabilities with maturity exceeding 12 months starting from the date of financial statements. Classification of the long-term and short-term liabilities is performed on each day of the Balance Sheet.

o) Short-term liabilities

Short-term liabilities are recorded in the business books in the amount specified in valid documentation or contract supporting the event. Short-term liabilities refer to liabilities with maturity less than 12 months. Classification of the long-term and short-term liabilities is performed on each day of the Balance Sheet.

Short-term liabilities recorded in foreign exchange funds and those with currency clause are being set at mean exchange rate of the Croatian National Bank in Croatian currency.

Upon settlement of these liabilities, the differences that occur as exchange rate differences are recorded as revenues or expenses of the Company.

Open balances of liabilities shown in the foreign exchange currencies are being set at mean exchange rate of Croatian National Bank as of the Balance Sheet Date and exchange rate differences that occurred are recorded as revenues or expenses of the Company.

Rental costs are recorded as expense of the period when they occurred.

p) Accrued costs and deferred revenues

Expenses that occurred in the current period for which the Company did not receive invoices or has incomplete documentation for their booking, but it is possible to determine their amount (for example rental costs, audit fees based on contract) are recorded in the Balance Sheet as accrued costs, since the liability will be recorded in the future period.

Realized expenses which do not meet the criteria to be recorded as liabilities, are recorded at the amount specified in the documentation which anticipated the business event and are transferred as a Balance Sheet position in the following period in which they are carried over to liabilities once they meet the criteria.

Collected revenues that do not meet the criteria to be recognized in the current period are deferred for future periods.

3. REVENUES FROM SALES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Revenues from rendered services on domestic market	38.444.592	66.371.101
Revenues from rendered services on foreign market	261.927.921	217.124.297
Revenues from sales to the subsidiary	50.507	802.233
TOTAL	300.423.020	284.297.631

Revenues from rendered services classified by type of service rendered:

	in HRK		
	Domestic market	Foreign market	Total
Shiprepair	23.476.525	166.715.341	190.191.866
Offshore activity	14.168.297	1.159.810	15.328.107
Conversions	-	93.754.850	93.754.850
Other	850.277	297.920	1.148.197
Total	38.495.099	261.927.921	300.423.020

4. OTHER REVENUES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Revenues from sales of material	6.972.965	5.863.546
Revenues from sales of material (associates)	9.220	15.948
Rentals (associates)	196.422	210.604
Rentals (non-associates)	933.095	924.962
Revenues from withdrawal of long-term reserves	10.252.170	14.212
Revenues from Government grants	26.200	15.000
Revenues of written-off liabilities	414.298	1.018.855
Collection of damage claims from insurance	151.084	18.681.003
Revenues from sales of buildings, plants and equipment	18.428	279.440
Revenues from use of own products, goods and services	0	9.578.051
Other revenues	2.558.336	6.457.829
Total	21.532.218	43.059.451

The revenues from withdrawal of long-term reserves amount to 9.778.178 Croatian Kuna and refer to revenues from withdrawal of realized reserves based on issued guarantees for warranty repairs on Kommandor 5000, Scarabeo 4 and Annamaria platform, and withdrawal of reserves based on closed disputes and bankruptcy reserves in the amount of 473.992 Croatian Kuna.

Other revenues in the amount of 2.558.336 Croatian Kuna refer to subsequently recognized revenues from the previous years, inventory surplus, written-off liabilities and similar.

On the account of use of own products, goods and services the Company realized revenues in the amount of 9.578.051 Croatian Kuna. These revenues are shown as other revenues (see note 5).

5. MATERIAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF PRODUCTS SOLD

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Raw and other material		
Used raw and other material	52.855.981	38.895.262
Used energy	17.631.949	14.643.422
Small inventory and spare parts	1.384.462	919.691
Total raw and other material	71.872.392	54.458.375
Other external expenses		
Transportation, phone, post and similar services	1.110.859	1.237.308
Production services	75.144.361	86.732.177
Subsupplier services	36.279.503	22.448.826
Maintenance services	9.064.590	11.534.862
Rental expenses	1.424.063	12.524.747
Intellectual services	2.156.091	2.612.605
Other services	1.451.864	19.549.409
Total other external expenses	126.631.331	156.639.934
TOTAL MATERIAL EXPENSES	198.503.723	211.098.309

The operating expenses recorded in 2009 comprised of the tangible fixed asset cost. On the other hand, in 2010, the cost represented a direct increase to the value of tangible fixed assets, without being recorded in the profit and loss statement, nor in the operating expenses neither operating revenues (see note 4).

6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Net salaries and wages	38.374.243	38.314.775
Taxes and contributions from the salaries	16.163.846	16.416.554
Contributions on the salaries	10.183.884	10.280.931
Terminal pays	184.000	96.000
Compensations for travelling costs, daily allowances, annual bonuses	5.916.842	5.767.561
TOTAL	70.822.815	70.875.821

In 2010 the Company paid to the employees the annual bonuses in accordance with the Collective Agreement signed with the Unions, where those employees who are members of the Union received larger bonuses than the non-members.

7. DEPRECIATION

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Buildings, facilities and equipment	22.459.508	21.060.061
TOTAL	22.459.508	21.060.061

The Management of the Company made decision to apply accelerated depreciation rates for both 2009 and 2010.

8. VALUE ADJUSTMENT

In accordance with its accounting policy, the Company made an adjustment of the value of receivables from customers recorded during the year 2010 in the amount of 497.409 Croatian Kuna, for which collection appears uncertain and legal proceedings have been instituted.

9. PROVISIONS

The Company's provisions in the amount of 889.530 Croatian Kuna include provisions for warranty repairs for the works carried out during 2010 and for which a bank guarantee in the amount of 26.720 Croatian Kuna was issued plus provisions for legal proceedings in the amount of 862.810 Croatian Kuna, which started in 2010.

10. OTHER EXPENSES

	n HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Entertainment and aids	1.547.296	1.342.977
Insurance premiums	3.883.918	4.315.478
Bank services and fees	382.824	484.968
Taxes and contributions not dependant on the result	2.512.445	2.755.496
Other expenses	2.883.376	2.780.093
TOTAL	11.209.859	11.679.012

11. NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSES)/INCOME

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Financial income		
Interests	2.411.223	3.692.158
Sale of financial instruments	395.672	-
Positive exchange rate differences	-	-
Total financial income	2.806.895	3.692.158
Financial expenses		
Interests	424.552	743.476
Negative exchange rate differences	915.348	404.098
Total financial expenses	1.339.900	1.147.574
NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSES)/INCOME	1.466.995	2.544.584

12. PROFIT TAX

From the difference between revenues and expenses in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2010 the Company realized a profit in the amount of 7.871.902 Croatian Kuna. After including an increase of the profit for the items regulated by fiscal regulations in the amount of 1.653.647 Croatian Kuna and a decrease of the profit in the amount of 508.799 Croatian Kuna, the Company had a profit tax obligation in the amount of 1.803.350 Croatian Kuna.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Net profit	6.068.552	6.259.297
Shares exclusive of own shares	13.767.190	13.831.087
Earnings per share (Croatian Kuna)	0,44	0,45

14. BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

FIXED TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS											in HRK
No.	DESCRIPTION	Land	Buildings	TANGIBLE ASSETS		Tools, inventory and transportation vehicles	Investments in progress	Advances for tangible assets	Total tangible assets	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	TOTAL FIXED ASSETS
				Plants and equipment						Intangible assets	Investments in progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9
A ACQUISITION VALUE											
1.	Balance 1 January 2010	9.210.011	68.370.558	386.460.816	67.118.208	5.038.529	207.229	536.405.351	4.882.805	-	541.288.156
2.	Transfer from investments in progress	-	-	2.022.539	2.048.649	(4.071.188)	-	-	326.817	(326.817)	-
3.	Acquisition during 2010	-	-	-	-	20.722.466	302.179	21.024.645	-	326.817	21.351.462
4.	Sale, disposal	-	(76.438)	(473.411)	(804.565)	(711.750)	-	(2.066.164)	(369.226)	-	(2.435.390)
5.	BALANCE 31 DECEMBER 2010	9.210.011	68.294.120	388.009.944	68.362.292	20.978.057	509.408	555.363.832	4.840.396	-	560.204.228
B VALUE ADJUSTMENT											
6.	Balance 1 January 2010	6.958.527	65.064.224	279.060.333	60.872.086	-	-	411.955.170	2.065.578	-	414.020.748
7.	Depreciation	-	212.349	18.340.536	3.338.436	-	-	21.891.321	568.187	-	22.459.508
8.	Sale, disposal	-	(76.437)	(445.237)	(802.529)	-	-	(1.324.203)	(369.226)	-	(1.693.429)
9.	BALANCE 31 DECEMBER 2010	6.958.527	65.200.136	296.955.632	63.407.993	-	-	432.522.288	2.264.539	-	434.786.827
C	BOOK VALUE 1 JANUARY 2010	2.251.484	3.306.334	107.400.483	6.246.122	5.038.529	207.229	124.450.181	2.817.227	-	127.267.408
D	BOOK VALUE 31 DECEMBER 2010	2.251.484	3.093.984	91.054.312	4.954.299	20.978.057	509.408	122.841.544	2.575.857	-	125.417.401

15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

Net accounting value of investment in subsidiaries includes:

	31.12.2010		31.12.2009	
	in HRK	Share (%)	in HRK	Share (%)
Viktor Servi d.o.o.	763.259	100%	763.259	100%

Viktor Servi is a limited liability company owned by the Shipyard Viktor Lenac d.d.

Net accounting value of investment in associates includes:

	31.12.2010		31.12.2009	
	in HRK	Share (%)	in HRK	Share (%)
North Adriatic Offshore Ravenna	38.018	49%	38.018	49%

16. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS

The short-term financial assets in the amount of 60.000 Croatian Kuna include loans to companies abroad.

17. INVENTORIES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Raw and other material	16.958.368	12.594.484
Production in progress	3.950.145	14.335.621
Small inventory	6.401.674	5.939.543
Small inventory value adjustment	(6.399.320)	(5.937.189)
TOTAL	20.910.867	26.932.459

The raw and other material was recorded on the basis of purchase prices decreased by a value adjustment of the inventories. The inventories value adjustment was performed upon the opening of the bankruptcy proceedings when the Company evaluated the assets recorded in the books on the day of the opening of the bankruptcy proceedings. Taking into consideration the complexity of inventories issue, for purpose of the analytical evaluation, based on the then assumption that the Company was not continuing its business, but the assets would be sold for settling the bankruptcy

debts, an estimate of inventories encashment according to the liquidation value was made which produced a book item for adjustment of value as per estimate.

The Company continued with its business that ultimately resulted in the termination of the bankruptcy proceedings, and the stock was used in the normal production activities, noting that during the entire period of bankruptcy the stock was equally supplied and used.

In 2010, the Company performed a value adjustment of the analytical structure of raw and other material on stock to the collective adjustment of inventories as per estimate. The value adjustment of inventories as per estimate represents collective adjustment of inventories not recorded analytically.

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Receivables from customers (gross)	37.221.034	41.844.174
Receivables from customers (decrease of value)	6.959.238	7.752.132
Receivables from customers (net)	30.261.796	34.092.042
Receivables from customers (related enterprises)	78.540	29.070
Receivables from employees	19.466	40.288
Receivables from state	9.466.374	7.000.063
Prepaid expenses	18.707.705	72.784
Other receivables	5.433.578	3.269.217
Total	63.967.459	44.503.464

Age structure of matured receivables from customers:

	in HRK	
	2010	2009
1 -90 days	29.032.909	30.145.675
91 -180 days	1.176.537	2.923.052
181 - 365 days	85.234	1.016.241
Over 365 days	45.656	33.144
TOTAL	30.340.336	34.121.112

Age structure of decrease of value of receivables:

	in HRK	
	2010	2009
1 -90 days	6.442	-
91 -180 days	-	-
181 - 365 days	61.120	3.330.833
Over 365 days	6.891.676	4.421.299
TOTAL	6.959.238	7.752.132

Structure of receivables from customers as per currency:

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
HRK	2.536.959	9.851.173
EUR	27.803.377	24.199.405
USD	-	70.534
Other currency	-	-
Total	30.340.336	34.121.112

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	In HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Money in bank	8.064.650	25.922.059
Cash in register	2.416	5.838
Time deposits	55.788.073	60.826.925
TOTAL	63.855.139	86.754.822

20. EQUITY AND RESERVES

- (i) On the day of 31 December 2010 the issued share capital, fully paid, amounted to 138,444,470 Croatian Kuna and was divided in 13.844.447 ordinary shares each having a nominal value of 10 Croatian Kuna.

The owners of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends and one vote per share. The Company did not pay out dividends for the year 2008 neither 2009, as in accordance with the Company's General Assembly's decisions on profit distribution.

- (ii) On the day of 31 December 2010 the Company owned 282.308 own shares (31 December 2009: 13.360), making 2.04% of the share capital.

- (iii) On the day of 31 December 2010 the statutory reserve within the frame of the statutory and other reserves, amounted to 6.922.223 Croatian Kuna (2009: 6.203.906 Croatian Kuna). The statutory reserve was formed in accordance with the Croatian law stipulating that 5% of the profit for the year is transferred to the statutory reserve until it grows to 5% of the issued share capital.

In accordance with the Company's General Assembly's decision, the 2009 profit was distributed to statutory reserves up to 5% of the issued share capital, and the remaining profit was distributed to reserves for own shares.

The statutory and other reserves for own shares include 14.462.223 Croatian Kuna (2009: 8.203.906 Croatian Kuna) of reserves for own shares which cannot be distributed to shareholders.

21. DEBENTURES WITH INTEREST CHARGE

The total debentures with interest charge for the year 2010 amounted to 1.321.712 Croatian Kuna of long-term debentures and 496.460 Croatian Kuna for short-term debentures and included finance lease liabilities to the BKS Bank BKS leasing Croatia.

The debenture payment terms on 31 December 2010:

	in HRK			
	Total	1 year of less	2 -5 years	More than 5 years
Finance lease	1.818.172	496.460	1.321.712	-
On 31 December 2010				

22. TRADE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Trade payables	46.697.490	41.956.221
Trade payables (related enterprises)	356.902	159.037
Employee payables	3.674.110	3.523.884
Taxes and contributions	3.627.209	4.156.271
Advance payments	1.035.779	6.898.538
Accrued costs	5.478.042	3.832.043
Other liabilities	3.001.965	2.230.517
TOTAL	63.871.497	62.756.511

Trade payables structure as per currency:

	in HRK	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
HRK	44.549.369	39.232.983
EUR	2.505.023	2.771.079
USD	-	111.196
Other currency	-	-
Total	47.054.392	42.115.258

23. RELATIONSHIP WITH RELATED ENTERPRISES

		in HRK
Related enterprises and key shareholders	2010	2009
Sale to related enterprises		
Sale to subsidiaries	309.426	1.082.486
Sale to associates	-	-
Sale to key shareholders	15.976.285	19.082.518
Purchase from related enterprises		
Purchase from subsidiaries	1.910.604	1.353.616
Purchase from associates	-	-
Purchase from key shareholders	-	-
Receivables from related enterprises		
Receivables from subsidiaries	78.540	29.070
Receivables from associates	-	844.736
Receivables from key shareholders	-	-
Liabilities to related enterprises		
Liabilities to subsidiaries	356.902	159.037
Liabilities to associates	-	-
Liabilities to key shareholders	-	-

Transactions between related enterprises are realized under normal market conditions.

Key Management

The Management Board of the Company is composed of the Chairman of the Board and two members of the Board.

The total compensation (gross) for the members of the Management Board for the year 2010 amounted to 2.060.447 Croatian Kuna.

The total compensation (gross) for the members of the Supervisory Board for the year 2010 amounted to 560.616 Croatian Kuna.

The Company has not granted any loans to the members of the Supervisory Board or Management Board.

24. PROVISIONS

The provisions of the Company amounted to 4.924.304 Croatian Kuna and include long-term provisions in the amount of 2.425.605 Croatian Kuna and short-term provisions in the amount of 2.498.699 Croatian Kuna.

The long-term provisions include provisions for opened legal proceedings in the amount of 2.425.605 Croatian Kuna.

The short-term liabilities in the amount of 2.498.699 Croatian Kuna include warranty repairs expiring in 2011.

25. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other liabilities as at 31 December 2010 in the amount of 10.281.159 Croatian Kuna comprise of potential liabilities for disputed bankruptcy creditors' claims, securities and legal fees, as in accordance with the bankruptcy plan.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The operations of the Company bear various financial risks: market risk (including currency, interest rate and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company is exposed to currency, interest rate and credit risk while performing its regular business operations.

The policy of risk management related to the financial management is as follows:

Financial risk factors

The operations of the Company bear various financial risks including the effects of market price changes, changes of foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments as an active security from exposure to financial risks.

Currency risk

All revenues from rendering services of the Company on the foreign market is denominated generally in EUR (smaller amount in USD) as well as the payments. Revenues from rendering services in domestic market are denominated in Croatian kuna with EUR currency clause.

Approximately merely 5-10% of expenses are denominated in EUR. The currency risk also affects foreign exchange deposits which the Company can have, if those deposits are dedicated and set at a longer period, i.e. as collateral to bank guarantees in favour of the client.

Therefore, changes in currencies between EUR and HRK, and USD and HRK have an effect on the operation result, however due to high turnover ratio of receivables and low levels of production in progress, the currency risk is not materially significant so for that reason the Company does not perform active security for exposure to foreign currency operations.

Credit risk

Financial assets that can potential bring the Company to a credit risk includes trade receivables, value of works on construction of offshore projects and ship modifications. Trade receivables are shown decreased for doubtful and uncertain receivables. The Company does not have any other concentration of credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any significant assets or significant liabilities with interest rates except for deposits, and hence does not perform active security from exposure to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also called financing risk, is a risk of coping with difficulties in procurement of funds for settlement of liabilities against financial instruments.

Short-term liabilities are completely covered by short-term assets.

Fair value

The Management's estimate on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and accounting value as shown in the balance sheet are set forth below:

in HRK		
	2010	
	Accounting value	Fair value
Financial assets available for sale	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	801.277	801.277
Receivables from customers and other receivables	63.967.459	63.967.459
Liabilities from debentures with interest charge	1.818.172	1.818.172
Other long-term liabilities	10.281.159	10.281.159
Trade and other payables	62.775.237	62.775.237

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is based on the quoted market price as at the balance sheet date, if available. Where the market price is not available, the Company makes an estimate of the fair value on the basis of the publicly disclosed information from external sources or on the basis of the discounted cash flow method if applicable.

It is considered that the value of the receivables/liabilities with less than one year to maturity corresponds to the fair value. The other receivables/liabilities are discounted to determine the fair value.

Equity management

The main goal of the equity management is to ensure support to business and maximize shareholder value. The Company adjusts its equity policy in accordance with economic changes. With purpose to maintain or adjust the equity structure, the Company may re-adjust dividends payouts or return on capital or place a new emission of shares. There were no changes in the goals, policies or processes during the years 2009 and 2010.

27. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

Potential liabilities and court disputes

As of 31 December 2010, the Company was involved in several disputes which have arisen from its business and a few disputes over indemnity obligations deriving from employment relationships. The Company already made provisions in its books for such claims in case of unfavourable outcomes.

28. IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the application of accounting policies, the Management made following judgements, independently of those which include estimates, and which have the most important influence to the amounts shown in the financial statements.

Recognition of revenues

Revenue is recognized when the goods have been delivered or services have been rendered, or when the risks and rewards of ownership of goods have been substantively transferred to the customer. The estimate of the expected return of goods and other discounts is deducted from the revenues from sales and is recorded as included liabilities or provisions. Such estimates were made on the basis of the analysis of the existing contractual or legal obligations, historical trends and experience of the Company.

Profit tax

The profit tax was calculated on the basis of the interpretation of rules and laws in force.

Decrease in value of receivables

Estimate of an irretrievable value of sales of goods and services is made on the balance sheet date (plus monthly) based on the estimated probability of collection of doubtful receivables. Each client is evaluated separately concerning its status (a client having its account blocked, or legal action has been started), receivable maturity, stage of the legal process or payment security instruments such as promissory note.

Provisions for potential liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions which result from court disputes in which the Company is defendant most likely to have unfavourable outcomes and where the outflows may be reliably estimated. In estimating such provisions, the Company regularly consults with legal professionals.

29. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

30. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The joint-stock company Viktor Lenac shipyard is the mother company of the Viktor Lenac Group. In accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, the Group's consolidated financial statements have still not been published. The consolidated financial statements shall follow shortly after disclosing the non-consolidated financial statements.

31. INFORMATION ON KEY ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING FUTURE BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND EVALUATION OF UNCERTAINTY AS AT BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no significant information nor uncertainty which might influence the Company's business.

32. COURT DISPUTES

On the day of 31 December 2010 the Company participated in 38 disputes, worth about 5,200,000 Croatian Kuna in principal, as defendant and 7 disputes, worth about 7,700,000 Croatian Kuna in principal, as distrainee.

33. MORTGAGE

The Company is free of any mortgage or other burden.

34. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement 2010 was made by use of the indirect method.

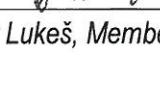
35. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Management Board of the Company on 11 April 2010.

BRODOGRADILISTE
VIKTOR LENAC d.d.
RIJEKA, Martinsćica bb 5


Robert Škifić, Chairman of the Board


Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board


Davor Lukeš, Member of the Board