

**SHIPYARD VIKTOR LENAC D.D.**

**Non-consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Audit Report for 2013**

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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 2013 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, 2013 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 and 54/13).*

*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 16 April 2014.*



  
Robert Škifić, President of the Board

  
Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board

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

za reviziju finansijskih izvještaja i pružanje usluga s područja računovodstva,  
poreznog savjetovanja, finansijskih analiza i kontrola

23000 ZADAR, Poljana Plankit 1

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

*In the period from 1 October 2013 to 16 April 2014 we have audited the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of the Shipyard Viktor Lenac d.d., which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2013, Profit and Loss Account for the year 2013, including 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 34.*

### **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, 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.*

### **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 value adjustment of inventories was not recorded analytically resulting in non-conformance between the analytical and synthetic records.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of the SHIPYARD VIKTOR LENAC D.D. which were the subject of our audit, exclusive of the effects from the item 1 (Qualifications) which could affect the financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2013, financial performance and cash flows for the year 2013 in accordance with the Law on Accounting and International Financial Reporting Standards as applied in the European Union.

### **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.

In Rijeka, 16 April 2014

"Inženjerski biro-revizija" d.o.o.  
Poljana Plankit 1, Zadar

Certified auditor:

Branimir Grgić



Director:

Irena Dobrović



„Inženjerski biro-revizija“  
d.o.o. - Zadar

## BALANCE SHEET

(As at 31 December 2013)

				<i>in HRK</i>	
Description		Note	2012	2013	13/12
			I-XII	I-XII	+/-%
1	2	3	4	5	6=5/4%
<b>ASSETS</b>					
A.	<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	14,15,16	254.396.163	274.646.904	108
I	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	14	4.045.987	7.166.739	177
II	BUILDINGS, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT	14	229.378.490	258.091.782	113
III	SHARES IN DEPENDENTS AND ASSOCIATES	15	1.451.719	1.440.508	99
IV	PARTICIPATING INTERESTS	15	325.000	200.000	62
V	FINANCIAL ASSETS	16	19.169.967	7.697.875	40
VI	RECEIVABLES		-	-	-
VII	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		25.000	50.000	-
B.	<b>SHORT-TERM ASSETS</b>		100.799.199	81.568.233	81
I	INVENTORIES	17	23.770.054	18.963.108	80
II	FINANCIAL ASSETS	16	12.706.574	2.447.792	19
III	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	18	42.984.290	46.348.055	108
IV	MONEY IN BANK AND CASH IN REGISTER	19	21.338.281	13.809.278	65
V	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE		-	-	-
C.	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		355.195.362	356.215.137	100
<b>OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS,</b>					
D.	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		-	-	-
A.	<b>EQUITY</b>	20	192.676.814	192.997.409	100
I	SHARE CAPITAL	20	168.132.470	168.132.470	100
II	CAPITAL RESERVES		-	-	-
III	RESERVES		54.202.040	24.444.344	45
IV	RETAINED PROFIT/(LOSS)	20	(29.657.695)	420.595	-
B.	<b>MINORITY INTEREST</b>		-	-	-
C.	<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		77.223.832	80.437.761	104
I	DEBENTURES WITH INTEREST CHARGE	21	70.166.188	72.684.928	104
II	EMPLOYEE INCOME		-	-	-
III	PROVISIONS	24	2.848.919	3.579.054	126
IV	OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	25	4.208.725	4.173.779	99
D.	<b>SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		85.294.716	82.779.967	97
I	DEBENTURES WITH INTEREST CHARGE	21	13.541.152	15.069.286	111
II	PROFIT TAX LIABILITY	22	-	-	-
III	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	22	71.753.564	67.710.681	94
IV	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		-	-	-
V	EMPLOYEE INCOME		-	-	-
VI	PROVISIONS	24	-	-	-
E.	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		162.518.548	163.217.728	100
F.	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		355.195.362	356.215.137	100

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(As at 31 December 2013)

					<i>in HRK</i>
Description	Note	2012	2013	13/12	
		I-XII	I-XII	+/- %	
1	2	3	4	5	6=5/4
<b>1. OPERATING REVENUES</b>		<b>250.503.292</b>	<b>278.857.970</b>	<b>111</b>	
1.1. Revenues from sales	3	234.975.744	264.310.306	112	
1.2. Other operating revenues	4	15.527.548	14.547.664	94	
<b>2. OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>278.696.980</b>	<b>276.102.979</b>	<b>99</b>	
2.1. Changes in inventories value of unfinished production		(1.487.152)	3.244.332	-	
2.2. Material expenses	5	188.501.320	188.211.924	100	
2.3. Employee expenses	6	64.110.997	54.115.312	84	
2.4. Depreciation	7	13.657.080	16.076.080	118	
2.5. Value adjustment	8	-	3.093.461	-	
2.6. Provisions	9	507.778	1.606.280	316	
2.7. Other expenses	10	13.190.328	9.235.958	70	
2.8. Other operating expenses		216.629	519.632	-	
<b>3. EBIT</b>		<b>(28.193.688)</b>	<b>2.754.991</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>4. NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSES/REVENUES)</b>	11	<b>(1.464.007)</b>	<b>(2.334.396)</b>	<b>159</b>	
4.1. Financial revenues	11	1.726.302	1.532.871	89	
4.2. Financial expenses	11	3.190.309	3.867.267	121	
<b>5. PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX</b>		<b>(29.657.695)</b>	<b>420.595</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>6. PROFIT TAX</b>	12	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>7. NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	13	<b>(29.657.695)</b>	<b>420.595</b>	<b>-</b>	
Earnings per share (HRK)		(1,85)	0,03	-	
<b>8. Net profit / loss for the year</b>		<b>(29.657.695)</b>	<b>420.595</b>	<b>-</b>	
8.1. Profit / (loss) on revaluation of financial assets available for sale		(125.000)	(125.000)	-	
8.2. Deferred tax assets		25.000	25.000	-	
<b>9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(29.757.695)</b>	<b>320.595</b>	<b>-</b>	



# CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(As at 31 December 2013)

					in HRK
	Description	Note	2012 I-XII	2013 I-XII	13/12 +/- %
1	2	3	4	5	6=5/4%
I	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
1.	Profit/(loss) before taxation		(29.657.695)	420.595	-
	<b>Adjustment for:</b>				
2.	Profit tax		-	-	-
3.	Depreciation of buildings, plants and equipment		13.657.080	16.076.080	118
4.	Expenses/revenues from interests (net)		1.346.269	2.982.806	222
5.	Decrease of trade receivables		-	3.093.461	-
	<b>Profit from operating activities before changes in current capital</b>		<b>(14.654.346)</b>	<b>22.572.942</b>	<b>(154)</b>
6.	Increase / decrease of inventories		9.127.247	4.806.946	-
7.	Increase / decrease of short-term receivables		44.195.916	(8.525.893)	-
8.	Investment in financial assets		(5.352.263)	21.730.874	-
9.	Increase / decrease of liabilities		(24.000.535)	(3.854.922)	-
10.	Profit tax paid		(478.517)	0	-
11.	Interest paid		(1.842.879)	(3.205.714)	174
12.	Interest received		1.376.893	2.068.667	150
13.	Other		(270.186)	730.135	-
	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8.101.330</b>	<b>36.323.036</b>	<b>-</b>
II	<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
1.	Acquisition of buildings, plants, equipment and intangible assets		(96.771.034)	(48.285.023)	50
2.	Granted loans		485.068	374.899	77
3.	Value adjustment of granted loans		(400.000)	(365.000)	91
4.	Inflows of loans		300.000	365.000	122
5.	Cash outflows from investing activities		(1.038.580)	11.211	-1
	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>(97.424.545)</b>	<b>(47.898.913)</b>	<b>49</b>
III	<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>				
1.	Revenues from equity and debt securities		-	-	-
2.	Revenues from debentures with interest charge		82.875.636	24.791.013	-
3.	Debenture payments		(8.048.177)	(20.744.139)	-
4.	Acquisition cost of own shares		-	-	-
IV	<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>74.827.459</b>	<b>4.046.874</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>TOTAL INCREASE / DECREASE OF CASH FLOW (I+II+III)</b>		<b>(14.495.756)</b>	<b>(7.529.003)</b>	<b>52</b>
V	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>		<b>35.834.037</b>	<b>21.338.281</b>	<b>60</b>
VI	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21.338.281</b>	<b>13.809.278</b>	<b>65</b>

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

  
Robert Škifić, President of the Board

  
Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board



## STATEMENT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY

					<i>in HRK</i>
Description	Note	31.12.2012	Increase I-XII/2013	Decrease I-XII/2013	31.12.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
Subscribed capital	20	168.132.470	-	-	168.132.470
Capital reserves	20	62.357.811	-	29.657.695	32.700.116
Revalorization reserves	20	(100.000)	(100.000)	-	(200.000)
Retained profit or transferred loss	20	(29.657.695)	-	(29.657.695)	-
Profit / loss for the year	20	-	420.595	-	420.595
Acquisition of own shares	20	(8.055.772)	-	-	(8.055.772)
<b>Total equity and reserves</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>192.676.814</b>	<b>320.595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>192.997.409</b>


**BRODOGRADILIŠTE VIKTOR**  
**LENAC** d.d.  
 RIJEKA, Martinšćica bb

*Robert Škifić, President of the Board*

*Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board*

## Notes to Financial Statements

*(making an integral part of the financial statements)*

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The joint-stock company VIKTOR LENAC shipyard, Martinšćica bb, Rijeka (hereinafter referred to as „Company“) has been 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 168,132,470 Croatian Kuna and is divided in:

- 15.988.060 non-materialized ordinary shares in name, each having a nominal value of 10 Croatian Kuna
- 825.187 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 2013 the Company employed 495 employees.

According to the decisions of the Extraordinary General Assembly held in December 2013, new members of the Supervisory Board of the Viktor Lenac Shipyard have been appointed: Mr. John Karavanić as Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Mr. Elvis Pahljina as Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Messrs. Hrvoje Markulinčić and Mate Valčić as members of the Supervisory Board, and workers' representative Mr. Miljenko Čikulin, as the fifth member of the Supervisory Board.

On the day of 31 December 2013, the members of the Viktor Lenac's Management Board were: Mr. Robert Škifić, President of the Board and Mrs. Sandra Uzelac, member of the Board, appointed for the new term of office of five years beginning on 8 April 2013.

The Company had the following ownership structure as at 31 December 2013 :

	Shareholder	Number of shares	%
1	Tankerska Plovidba j.s.c. Zadar	6.212.738	36,95
2	Uljanik Shipyard j.s.c. Pula	5.829.785	34,67
3	Privredna Bank j.s.c. Zagreb / collective custody account	1.367.268	8,13
4	Croatian Restructuring and Sale Centre (CERP)	1.243.702	7,40
5	Shipyard Viktor Lenac j.s.c. Rijeka	825.187	4,90
6	JADROAGENT j.s.c.	324.766	1,93
7	R.L.E. Ltd. Drniš	105.211	0,63
8	List Gmbh Austria	45.992	0,27
9	JADRANSKI POMORSKI SERVIS j.s.c. Rijeka	35.874	0,21
10	MESSER CROATIA PLIN Ltd.	32.987	0,20
	Other	789.737	4,71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.813.247</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*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 16 April 2014, 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 2013 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 as follows:*

1 EUR = 7,637643 HRK	(31.12.2012: 1 EUR = 7, 545624 HRK)
1 USD = 5,549000 HRK	(31.12.2012: 1 USD = 5, 726794 HRK)
1 NOK = 0,906782 HRK	(31.12.2012: 1 NOK = 1, 024260 HRK)
1 GBP = 9,143593 HRK	(31.12.2012: 1 GBP = 9, 219971 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 2013

- Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements (part of amendments applicable to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> July 2012 or later, whilst other part applicable to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later). Certain articles of IAS 1, 12, 20, 21, 32, 33, 34 and IFRS 1, 5 and 7 have been amended, cancelled and added as a result of the 'Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income' within amendments and additions to IAS 1.
- IFRS 1, First application of International Accounting Standards - Replacement of 'fixed dates' for certain exceptions (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)
- IFRS 1, First application of International Accounting Standards - Exemption for severe hyperinflation (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)
- IAS 12 Income Taxes (revised) – Limited Exemption (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)
- IAS 19 as amended – Employee benefits (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later). The following standards have been amended as a result of the amendments and additions to IAS 19: IAS 24, IFRS 1, 8 and 13 and IFRIC 14.
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)
- Amendments to IFRS 1 Government loans (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)



- Annual improvements to IFRS 2009-2011 (IFRS 1, IAS 1, IAS 16, IAS 32, and IAS 34) (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 or later)
- IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 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 2013, were issued:

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11, and IFRS 12 – Guide to transitional provisions (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12, and IAS 27 – Investment entities (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- IAS 27 and IAS 28 – modified to incorporate the consolidation exemptions (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- Amendments to IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation - Amendments to Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to IFRS 7 related to transition to IFRS 9 (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 or later)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (new standard applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 or later)
- Amendments to IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, explaining scope of disclosure of data (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 or later)
- Annual improvements to IFRS 2010-2012 (IFRS 2,3,8,13; IAS 16,24,38) (acc. to IASB to be applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 or later; not yet adopted by EU)
- Annual improvements to IFRS 2011-2013 (IFRS 1,3,13; IAS 40) (acc. to IASB to be applied to periods starting with 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 or later; not yet adopted by EU)

It is assumed by the Company's Management Board 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 2013 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 5-25% annually.

/i/ 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).

*ii/* 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 companies.

#### **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 Company's Management Board.

#### ***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	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Revenues from rendered services on domestic market	85.715.475	21.113.684
Revenues from rendered services on foreign market	178.569.818	213.755.307
Revenues from sales to the subsidiary	25.013	106.753
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264.310.306</b>	<b>234.975.744</b>

Revenues from rendered services classified by type of service rendered:

	in HRK		
	Domestic market	Foreign market	Total
Shiprepair	23.126.677	157.430.382	180.557.059
Offshore platforms	61.346.394	-	61.346.394
Conversions	-	-	-
Other	1.267.417	21.139.436	22.406.853
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.740.488</b>	<b>178.569.818</b>	<b>264.310.306</b>

### 4. OTHER REVENUES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013,	31.12.2012
Revenues from sales of material	4.196.560	3.859.473
Revenues from sales of material (associates)	11.189	27.559
Rentals (associates)	227.429	226.071
Rentals (non-associates)	859.247	890.454
Revenues from withdrawal of long-term reserves	323.545	6.279.648
Collection of damage claims from insurance	4.747.219	21.591
Revenues from sales of buildings, plants and equipment	-	261.281
Other revenues	4.182.475	3.961.471
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.547.664</b>	<b>15.527.548</b>

The revenues from collection of damage claims refer to insurance. Other revenues in the amount of 4.182.475 Croatian Kuna refer to subsequently recognized revenues from the previous years, inventory surplus, written-off liabilities and similar.

## 5. MATERIAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF PRODUCTS SOLD

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
<b>Raw and other material</b>		
Used raw and other material	65.616.112	50.033.856
Used energy	10.489.626	14.203.380
Small inventory and spare parts	1.929.175	771.640
<b>Total raw and other material</b>	<b>78.034.913</b>	<b>65.008.876</b>
<b>Other external expenses</b>		
Transportation, phone, post and similar services	681.344	1.232.689
Production services	64.059.738	72.425.155
Subsupplier services	29.975.869	37.666.700
Maintenance services	5.967.753	4.002.140
Rental expenses	2.375.998	4.090.756
Intellectual services	979.981	2.096.215
Other services	6.136.328	1.978.789
<b>Total other external expenses</b>	<b>110.177.011</b>	<b>123.492.444</b>
<b>TOTAL MATERIAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>188.211.924</b>	<b>188.501.320</b>

## 6. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Net salaries and wages	29.768.479	35.039.642
Taxes and contributions from the salaries	11.943.909	14.483.122
Contributions on the salaries	7.042.357	8.654.993
Terminal pays	259.784	120.000
Compensations for travelling costs, daily allowances, annual bonuses	5.813.240	5.100.783
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54.115.312</b>	<b>64.110.997</b>

In 2013 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	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Buildings, facilities and equipment	16.076.080	13.657.080
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.076.080</b>	<b>13.657.080</b>

The 2013 depreciation rate was 68%.



## 8. VALUE ADJUSTMENT

In 2013 the Company made adjustment of the value of trade receivables categorized as uncertain debt recovery in the total amount of 3.093.461 Croatian Kuna.

## 9. PROVISIONS

The Company's provisions in the amount of 1.606.280.778 Croatian Kuna include provisions for legal proceedings, which started in 2013.

## 10. OTHER EXPENSES

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Entertainment and aids	885.986	1.808.497
Insurance premiums	3.622.065	4.458.585
Bank services and fees	868.910	1.930.574
Taxes and contributions not dependant on the result	2.558.680	2.477.257
Other expenses	1.300.317	2.515.415
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.235.958</b>	<b>13.190.328</b>

## 11. NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSES)/INCOME

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
<b>Financial income</b>		
Interests	884.461	1.592.814
Sale of financial instruments	-	133.488
Positive exchange rate differences	648.410	-
<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>1.532.871</b>	<b>1.726.302</b>
<b>Financial expenses</b>		
Interests	3.867.267	2.939.083
Negative exchange rate differences	-	251.226
<b>Total financial expenses</b>	<b>3.867.267</b>	<b>3.190.309</b>
<b>NET FINANCIAL (EXPENSES)/INCOME</b>	<b>(2.334.396)</b>	<b>(1.464.007)</b>

## 12. PROFIT TAX

From the difference between revenues and expenses in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013 the Company produced a profit; on the ground of the transferred loss generated in 2012, the Mother company has no profit tax obligation.

## 13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Net profit	420.595	(29.657.695)
Shares exclusive of own shares	15.988.060	15.988.060
Earnings per share (Croatian Kuna)	0,03	(1,85)

## 14. BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

FIXED TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS										in HRK	
No.	DESCRIPTION	Land	Buildings	Plants and equipment	Tangible Assets Tools, inventory and transportation vehicles	Investments in progress	Advances for tangible assets	Total tangible assets	Intangible assets	Investments in progress	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9
<b>A ACQUISITION VALUE</b>											
1.	Balance 1 January 2013	12.504.214	68.294.120	491.671.411	74.122.078	16.860.072	14.134.125	677.586.020	7.221.812	-	684.807.832
2.	Transfer from investments in progress	-	-	30.623.701	1.349.400	(36.206.020)	(19.937.256)	(24.170.175)	4.358.266	(125.346)	(19.937.255)
3.	Acquisition during the year	-	-	-	-	61.979.146	6.117.786	68.096.932	-	125.346	68.222.278
4.	Sale, disposal	-	-	(1.472.487)	(398.681)	-	-	(1.871.168)	-	-	(1.871.168)
5.	STANJE 31.12.2013	12.504.214	68.294.120	520.822.625	75.072.797	42.833.198	314.655	719.641.609	11.580.078	-	731.221.687
<b>B VALUE ADJUSTMENT</b>											
6.	Balance 1 January 2013	6.958.527	65.241.682	309.740.825	66.266.496	-	-	448.207.530	3.175.825	-	451.383.355
7.	Depreciation	-	8.704	12.693.915	2.135.947	-	-	14.838.566	1.237.514	-	16.076.080
8.	Sale, disposal	-	-	(1.107.848)	(388.421)	-	-	(1.496.269)	-	-	(1.496.269)
9.	BALANCE 31 DECEMBER 2013	6.958.527	65.250.386	321.326.892	68.014.022	-	-	461.549.827	4.413.339	-	465.963.166
C	BOOK VALUE 1 JANUARY 2013	5.545.687	3.052.438	181.930.586	7.855.582	16.860.072	14.134.125	229.378.490	4.045.987	-	233.424.477
D	BOOK VALUE 31 DECEMBER 2013	5.545.687	3.043.734	199.495.733	7.058.775	42.833.198	314.655	258.091.782	7.166.739	-	265.258.521



## 15. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

*Net accounting value of investment in associates includes:*

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	in HRK	Share (%)	in HRK	Share (%)
Viktor Servisi d.o.o.	763.259	100	763.259	100

The limited liability company VIKTOR - SERVISI Rijeka, Martinšćica bb, is an entity owned by the joint-stock company VIKTOR LENAC shipyard Rijeka.

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	in HRK	Share (%)	in HRK	Share (%)
Lenac-Rosseti Adria d.o.o.	677.250	50	688.460	50

By the Founding Act and payment of the share capital at the beginning of February 2012 in the amount of 750,000 Croatian Kuna the Company acquired 50% stake in the newly formed company Lenac - Rosetti Adria Ltd, while the remaining 50% share is held by Rosetti Ltd, Rijeka. The Company was founded for the joint appearance on the market and offering jobs to offshore activities. On March 22, 2013 liquidation proceedings were initiated against the company Lenac – Rosetti Adria.

The Company owns 5,000 shares of Uljanik j.s.c. kept in the accounts at nominal value in the amount of 450,000 Croatian Kuna. On the day of 31 December 2013, the Company made value adjustment of the shares in accordance with the Central Depository & Clearing Company notification resulting in a total share value of 200,000 Croatian Kuna.

## 16. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets in the amount of 10.145.667 Croatian Kuna refer to the long-term financial assets in the amount of 7.697.875 Croatian Kuna, of which 7.637.643 Croatian Kuna relate to a money deposit deriving from a long-term loan for financing development and a security in the amount of 60.232 Croatian Kuna.

The short-term financial assets in the amount of 2.447.792 Croatian Kuna include letters of credit for the purchase of fixed intangible assets in the amount of 2.347.792 Croatian Kuna and loans in the amount of 100.000 Croatian Kuna.

## 17. INVENTORIES

	u kunama	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Raw and other material	18.046.216	20.043.282
Raw and other material under transportation	434.452	-

Production in progress	482.440	3.726.772
Small inventory	7.331.463	7.122.096
Small inventory value adjustment	(7.331.463)	(7.122.096)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.963.108</b>	<b>23.770.054</b>

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	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Receivables from customers (gross)	51.760.880	37.953.718
Receivables from customers (decrease of value)	10.604.768	6.307.950
Receivables from customers (net)	41.156.112	31.553.308
Receivables from customers (related enterprises)	-	92.460
Receivables from employees	38.997	-
Receivables from state	4.564.437	10.500.569
Prepaid expenses	270.925	42.709
Other receivables	317.584	795.244
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.348.055</b>	<b>42.984.290</b>

Age structure of matured receivables from customers:

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
1 -90 days	39.079.673	23.149.518
91 -180 days	1.460.228	4.512.015
181 - 365 days	544.987	31.780
Over 365 days	71.224	3.952.455
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.156.112</b>	<b>31.645.768</b>

Age structure of decrease of value of receivables:

	in HRK	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
1 -90 days	4.254.929	-

91 -180 days	41.889	-
181 - 365 days	-	-
Over 365 days	6.307.950	6.307.950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.604.768</b>	<b>6.307.950</b>

Structure of receivables from customers as per currency:

	in HRK	
	<b>31.12.2013</b>	<b>31.12.2012</b>
HRK	21.791.120	7.490.249
EUR	18.811.523	24.155.519
Other currency	553.469	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.156.112</b>	<b>31.645.768</b>

## 19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	in HRK	
	<b>31.12.2013</b>	<b>31.12.2012</b>
Money in bank	2.121.200	3.239.735
Cash in register	11.189	1.552
Time deposits	11.676.889	18.096.994
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.809.278</b>	<b>21.338.281</b>

## 20. EQUITY AND RESERVES

- (i) On the day of 31 December 2013 the issued share capital, fully paid, amounted to 168,132,470 Croatian Kuna and was divided in 16.813.247 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 years 2008-2012.

- (ii) On the day of 31 December 2013 the Company owned 825.187 own shares (31 December 2012: 825.187), making 4.90% of the share capital.
- (iii) On the day of 31 December 2013 the statutory reserve within the frame of the statutory and other reserves, amounted to 7.125.782 Croatian Kuna (2012: 7.125.782 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 2012 loss was covered from provisions. The statutory and other reserves for own shares include 19.665.782 Croatian Kuna (2012: 19.665.782 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 2013 amounted to 72.684.928 Croatian Kuna of long-term debentures and 15.069.286 Croatian Kuna for short-term debentures.

The long-term debentures include finance lease liabilities to the BKS Bank BKS leasing Croatia in the amount of 2.528.746 Croatian Kuna, and long-term loan for financing investment in the amount of 69.939.219 Croatian Kuna and liabilities to T-Hrvatski Telekom company for IT equipment in the amount of 216.963 Croatian Kuna.

The remaining part of the short-term debentures in the amount of 15.069.286 Croatian Kuna is a short-term working capital credit, and also include short-term finance lease liabilities to the BKS Bank BKS leasing Croatia in the amount of 726.227 Croatian Kuna and liabilities to T-Hrvatski Telekom company in the amount of 178.542 Croatian Kuna.

The debenture payment terms on 31 December 2013:

	Total	1 year of less	2 -5 years	in HRK More than 5 years
<b>31.12.2013</b>				
Finance lease	3.650.479	904.770	2.745.709	-
Long-term loan for financing development	69.939.218	-	28.412.808	41.526.410
Short-term loan	14.164.516	14.164.516	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.754.213</b>	<b>15.069.286</b>	<b>31.158.517</b>	<b>41.526.410</b>

## 22. TRADE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	in HRK	
	<b>31.12.2013</b>	<b>31.12.2012</b>
Trade payables	48.189.762	54.022.567
Trade payables (related enterprises)	1.799.039	1.686.309
Employee payables	3.119.470	3.567.583
Taxes and contributions	2.766.676	2.286.353
Advance payments	2.020.840	3.622.390
Accrued costs	1.986.436	3.241.575
Other liabilities	7.828.458	3.326.786
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.710.681</b>	<b>71.753.563</b>

Trade payables structure as per currency:

	in HRK	
	<b>31.12.2013</b>	<b>31.12.2012</b>
HRK	40.783.240	48.746.297
EUR	9.205.561	6.962.579
Other currency	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.988.801</b>	<b>55.708.876</b>

## 23. RELATIONSHIP WITH RELATED ENTERPRISES

Related enterprises and key shareholders	2013	in HRK
		2012
<b>Sale to related enterprises</b>		
Sale to subsidiaries	399.234	522.375
Sale to associates	-	-
Sale to key shareholders	7.684.059	12.993.938
<b>Purchase from related enterprises</b>		
Purchase from subsidiaries	3.382.115	4.864.581
Purchase from associates	-	-
Purchase from key shareholders	25.500	31.980
<b>Receivables from related enterprises</b>		
Receivables from subsidiaries	-	92.460
Receivables from associates	-	-
Receivables from key shareholders	3.614.704	5.181.627
<b>Liabilities to related enterprises</b>		
Liabilities to subsidiaries	1.799.039	1.686.309
Liabilities to associates	-	-
Liabilities to key shareholders	25.500	500.000

Transactions between related enterprises are realized under normal market conditions.

### Key Management

The Management Board of the Company is composed of the President of the Board and one member of the Board.

The total compensation (gross) for the members of the Company's Management Board for the year 2013 amounted to 1.417.084 Croatian Kuna.

The total compensation for the members of the Supervisory Board for the year 2013 amounted to 477.465 Croatian Kuna.

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

## 24. PROVISIONS

The provisions of the Company amounted to 3.579.054 Croatian Kuna and include provisions for opened legal proceedings.

## 25. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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Other liabilities as at 31 December 2013 in the amount of 4.173.780 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

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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	
	2013	
	Accounting value	Fair value
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	1.451.719	1.451.719
Receivables from customers and other receivables	46.348.055	46.348.055
Liabilities from debentures with interest charge	87.754.213	87.754.213
Other long-term liabilities	4.173.779	4.173.779
Trade and other payables	67.710.681	67.710.681

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 2012 and 2013.

## 27. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2013, 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

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In the application of accounting policies, the Company's 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

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There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

## 30. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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

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

## 32. COURT DISPUTES

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On the day of 31 December 2013 the Company participated in 49 disputes, worth about 6.338.000 Croatian Kuna in principal, as defendant and 10 disputes, worth about 6.191.000 Croatian Kuna in principal, as distrainee.

## 33. MORTGAGE

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The Company mortgaged its long-term tangible assets (Dock 5, Dock 11, Dock RI-38, a real-estate in Rijeka, and part of movable property) in favour of Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d. Zagreb to secure credit repayment granted by the bank for financing investment in development based on the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development program. On the day of 31 December 2013, the credit liability amounted to 69.939.218 Croatian Kuna.

## 34. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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The Cash Flow Statement 2013 was made by use of the indirect method.

## 35. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Management Board of the Company on 16 April 2014.



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Robert Škifić, President of the Board



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Sandra Uzelac, Member of the Board

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