VILNIAUS BALDAI
ANNO 1883
... Better Faster Stronger ...

Vilniaus Baldai AB

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE NINE MONTHS OF 2011

VILNIAUS BALDAI
ANNO 1883

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COMPANY INFORMATION

1. Reporting period covered by this Financial Statement

The Financial Statement has been drawn up for the nine months of 2011.

2. Main data about the issuer

Name of the issuer	Joint stock company (AB) Vilniaus Baldai
Code	121922783
Authorized capital	15 545 068 LTL
Office address	Savanoriu Ave. 178, LT - 03154 Vilnius
Telephone	(+370~5) 252 57 00
Fax	(+370~5) 231 11 30
E-mail	info@vilniausbaldai.lt
Website	www.vilniausbaldai.lt
Legal form	Joint stock company
Registration date and place	9 February 1993, Vilnius City Board
Register, where all the information about the Company is collected and stored	Register of legal entities
Type of activity	Design, production and selling of the office, bedroom, living-room and hall furniture

Information about the subsidiary company of the issuer one

Name of the issuer	Limited liability company (UAB) Ari - Lux
Code	120989616
Authorized capital	10 000 LTL
Share of (AB) Vilniaus Baldai in the company	100 %
Office address	Savanoriu Ave. 178, LT - 03154 Vilnius
Telephone	(+370~5) 252 57 44
Fax	(+370~5) 252 57 44
E-mail	saxela@takas.lt
Website	-
Legal form	Limited liability company
Registration date and place	28 October 1991, Vilnius City Board
Register, where all the information about the Company is collected and stored	Register of legal entities
Type of activity	Packaging

3. Information about where and how to access the Financial Statement and the documents, on the basis of which it has been drawn up, and the designation of the means of mass media for announcements

The Financial Statement and supporting documents, on the basis of which it has been drawn up, can be accessed at the Company's registered office at Savanoriu Ave. 178, Vilnius.
The means of mass media for Vilniaus Baldai AB announcements: NASDAQ OMX Vilnius AB, Central Storage Facility – Search for information.

4. Board

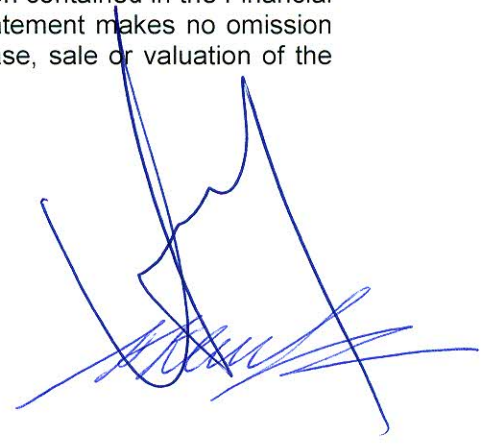
Prezident of Board:	Vytautas Bucas.
Members of Board:	Darius Sulnis,
	Dalius Kaziunas.

5. Persons responsible for the accuracy of the information in the Financial Statement

Members of the managing bodies, employees and the Head of the Administration of the issuer are responsible for the accuracy of the information:
Aidas Mackevicius, Chief Executive Officer, tel. (+370~5) 252 57 00, fax. (+370~5) 231 11 30,
Ausra Kibirkstiene, Chief Financial Officer, tel. (+370~5) 252 57 20.

6. Declaration by the members of the issuer's managing bodies, employees, the Head of the Administration and the issuer's consultants that the information contained in the Financial Statement is in accordance with the facts and that the Financial Statement makes no omission likely to have an effect on the investors' decision concerning purchase, sale or valuation of the issuer's securities or on the market price of these securities

Vilniaus Baldai AB, represented by Aidas Mackevicius, Chief Executive Officer, and Ausra Kibirkstiene, Chief Financial Officer, hereby confirm that the information contained in the Financial Statement is in accordance with the facts and that the Financial Statement makes no omission likely to have an effect on the investors' decision concerning purchase, sale or valuation of the issuer's securities or on the market price of these securities.



Aidas Mackevicius, Chief Executive Officer of Vilniaus Baldai AB

Ausra Kibirkstiene, Chief Financial Officer of Vilniaus Baldai AB

Date of signing the Report – 2 November 2011.

VILNIAUS BALDAI
ANNO 1883

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE NINE MONTHS OF 2011

The auditors reviewed the Financial Statement of 31.12.2010, while those of 30.09.2011 and of 30.09.2010 are unaudited.

1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

LTL thousand

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010	30.09.2010
Assets			
Non - current assets			
Non - current tangible assets	29 963	29 897	30 642
Intangible assets	220	323	366
Investment	2	2	2
Total non - current assets	**30 185**	**30 222**	**31 010**
Current assets			
Inventories	14 606	19 379	14 872
Trade debtors	20 265	15 131	16 904
Loans to related parties	-	41 396	40 329
Time deposits	38 052	-	-
Other accounts receivable	4 237	2 244	2 638
Cash and cash equivalents	6 343	345	75
Total current assets	**83 503**	**78 495**	**74 818**
Total assets	**113 688**	**108 717**	**105 828**
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15 545	15 545	15 545
Legal reserve	1 554	1 554	1 554
Reserve for acquisition of own shares	25 000	25 000	25 000
Retained earnings	36 042	30 671	23 885
Total capital and reserves	**78 141**	**72 770**	**65 984**
Non - current liabilities			
Grants	-	-	1
Provision for employee benefits	771	771	-
Deferred tax liabilities	29	36	188
Loans and other interest bearing payables	1 414	3 469	3 816
Total non - current liabilities	**2 214**	**4 276**	**4 005**
Current liabilities			
Loans and other interest bearing payables	632	2 540	7 703
Debts to suppliers	26 039	22 288	21 059
Current income tax payable	2 054	527	3 524
Other liabilities	4 608	6 316	3 553
Total current liabilities	**33 333**	**31 671**	**35 839**
Total liabilities	**35 547**	**35 947**	**39 844**
Total equity and liabilities	**113 688**	**108 717**	**105 828**

2. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

LTL thousand

	2011 I - III quarter, ended 30 September	2010 I - III quarter, ended 30 September	2011 III quarter, ended 30 September	2010 III quarter, ended 30 September
Turnover	179 427	141 574	64 602	54 876
Production costs	(146 548)	(110 636)	(52 983)	(42 721)
Gross profit	**32 879**	**30 938**	**11 619**	**12 155**
Distribution costs	(3 576)	(2 473)	(1 382)	(1 087)
Administrative costs	(6 266)	(4 501)	(1 755)	(1 440)
Other operating income, net	400	297	102	76
Profit from operating activities	**23 437**	**24 261**	**8 584**	**9 704**
Financial income	1 276	1 290	298	529
Financial costs	(243)	(782)	(41)	(251)
Financial income, net	1 033	508	257	278
Profit before taxes	**24 470**	**24 769**	**8 841**	**9 982**
Income tax	(3 554)	(3 698)	(1 310)	(1 470)
Net annual profit	**20 916**	**21 071**	**7 531**	**8 512**
Earnings per share (in LTL)	5.38	5.42	1.94	2.19

3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

LTL thousand

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Obligatory reserve	Accrued earnings	Total
Capital and reserves as of 31 December 2009	**15 545**	**1 554**	**-**	**27 814**	**44 913**
Allocation to other reserves	-	-	25 000	(25 000)	-
Net profit	-	-	-	21 071	21 071
Capital and reserves as of 30 September 2010	**15 545**	**1 554**	**25 000**	**23 885**	**65 984**
Net profit	-	-	-	6 786	6 786
Capital and reserves as of 31 December 2010	**15 545**	**1 554**	**25 000**	**30 671**	**72 770**
Dividends	-	-	-	(15 545)	(15 545)
Net profit	-	-	-	20 916	20 916
Capital and reserves as of 30 September 2011	**15 545**	**1 554**	**25 000**	**36 042**	**78 141**

4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

LTL thousand

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
Net profit (loss)	20 916	21 071
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	4 883	4 811
Result on disposal, writing off, etc. of non - current	(4)	30
Interest expenses (income)	(1 019)	(589)
Changes in provisions	(106)	(51)
Deferred income tax expenses (income)	(6)	(26)
Income tax expenses	3 560	3 724
Other financial expenses (income)	(135)	-
Cash flows from ordinary activities before changes	**28 089**	**28 970**
Changes in trade receivables and other amounts	(7 127)	(5 941)
Changes in inventories	4 879	(816)
Changes in debts to suppliers and other liabilities	1 652	6 313
Income tax paid	(2 119)	(3 166)
Cash flows from operating activities	**25 374**	**25 360**
(Acquisition) of tangible non - current assets	(4 721)	(1 625)
Sale / writing of non - current tangible assets	14	99
Cash flows from investing activities	**(4 707)**	**(1 526)**
Loans (granted) / repaid	30 274	(23 123)
Loans received / (repaid)	(3 963)	(74)
(Transfer) to time deposits	(37 981)	-
Interest (paid) / received	876	(618)
Dividends (paid) / received	(3 875)	-
Cash flows from financing activities, net	**(14 669)**	**(23 815)**
Cash flows from operating, investing and financing	**5 998**	**19**
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January	**345**	**56**
Cash and cash equivalents as of 30 September	**6 343**	**75**

5. EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 SUMARY OF THE BASIC ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

The public company Vilniaus Baldai (Company) is a listed Company in Lithuania.
The Company manufactures furniture. As of 30 September 2011 the Group employed 492 people, the Company employed 456 people (on 30 September 2010 the Group employed 448 employees, the Company - 427).
The Company's shares are traded on the Official List of the NASDAQ OMX Vilnius AB Stock Exchange.

Significant accounting policies
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter the EU). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(a) Relevant new or amended standards and interpretations effective in 2011

IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (amended in November 2009, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). IAS 24 was revised in 2009 by: (a) simplifying the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition; and by (b) providing a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities.

The IASB issued Improvements to IFRS, an omnibus of amendments to its IFRS standards. The amendments are generally applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 unless otherwise stated:

IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. The amendment clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. It applied retrospectively.

IAS 27, 'Consolidated and separate financial statements' - applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010 and applied retrospectively.

AS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'. The amendment provides guidance to illustrate how to apply disclosure principles in IAS 34 and add disclosure requirements around: (a) the circumstances likely to affect fair values of financial instruments and their classification; (b) transfers of financial instruments between different levels of the fair value hierarchy; (c) changes in classification of financial assets; and (d) changes in contingent liabilities and assets. It applied retrospectively.

IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes'. The meaning of 'fair value' is clarified in the context of measuring award credits under customer loyalty programmes.

IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' - applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010 and applied retrospectively.

IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'. The amendment clarify certain disclosure requirements, in particular: (a) by adding an explicit emphasis on the interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures about the nature and extent of financial risks; (b) by removing the requirement to disclose carrying amount of renegotiated financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired; (c) by replacing the requirement to disclose fair value of collateral by a more general requirement to disclose its financial effect; and (d) by clarifying that an entity should disclose the amount of foreclosed collateral held at the reporting date and not the amount obtained during the reporting period. It applied retrospectively.

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations effective in 2011 but not relevant to the Group and the Company

Classification of rights issues – Amendment to IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010).

Prepayments of a minimum funding requirement – Amendment to IFRIC 14 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). This interpretation will not have any impact on the Group's and Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 19, 'Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010). This interpretation will not have any impact on the Group's and Company's financial statements.

Limited exemption from comparative IFRS 7 disclosures for first-time adopters – Amendments to IFRS 1 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010). This interpretation will not have any impact on the Group's and Company's financial statements.

Basis for drawing up of the interim condensed consolidated statement
The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended 30 September 2011 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's and the Company's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2010.

In the financial statements all figures are provided in LTL thousand. The statements are drawn up applying the method of historical costs.

When drawing up the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS, the managers are required to make calculations and estimations to support the assumptions that have an impact on application of the accounting principles and on the amounts of assets and liabilities, income and costs. The calculations and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that correspond to the present situation and on the basis of which conclusions concerning the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are made that cannot be decided on the basis of other sources. The actual amounts may differ from these assumptions.

The Group's and the Company's accounting policies are consistent with those used in the previous years.

Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in a local currency, the litas (LTL), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Starting from 2 February 2002, Lithuanian litas is pegged to euro at the rate of 3.4528 litas for 1 euro, and the exchange rates in relation to other currencies are set daily by the Bank of Lithuania.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements of the Group include Vilniaus Baldai AB and it's subsidiary. The control is normally evidenced when the Group owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the voting rights of a company's share capital and/or is able to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to benefit from its activities.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date from which effective control is transferred to the Company and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Company. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions among the Group companies have been eliminated.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the same accounting principles applied to similar transactions and other events under similar circumstances. Financial statements of Subsidiary were prepared for the same period as that of the Company.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the best estimate of their useful lives.

Software
The costs of acquisition of new software are capitalized and treated as an intangible asset if these costs are not an integral part of the related hardware. Software is amortized over a period not exceeding 3 years.

Costs incurred in order to restore or maintain the future economic benefits that the Group and the Company expects from the originally assessed standard of performance of existing software systems are recognized as an expense when the restoration or maintenance work is carried out.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repair and maintenance costs, are normally charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period the costs are incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	10 - 66 years
Machinery and equipment	6 - 10 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years
Other property, plant and equipment	2 - 6 years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items in property, plant and equipment.

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost. This includes the cost of construction, plant and equipment and other directly attributable costs. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until the relevant assets are completed and available for use.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for intended use or sale (qualifying assets) are capitalized as part of the costs of those assets, if the commencement date for capitalization is on or after 1 January 2009.

Capitalization of borrowing costs continues up to the date when the assets are substantially ready for their use or sale.

The Group capitalizes borrowing costs that could have been avoided if it had not made capital expenditure on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs capitalized are calculated at the group's average funding cost (the weighted average interest cost is applied to the expenditures on the qualifying assets), except to the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. Where this occurs, actual borrowing costs incurred less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings are capitalized.

Financial assets

According to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets based on its nature and purpose at initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognized on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale process is under a contract, which terms require delivery of the financial assets within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus, in the case of investments are not carried at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's/ Company's financial assets include cash, trade receivables and other receivables and loans are classified in the category of loans and receivables.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Receivables are initially recorded at the fair value of the consideration given. Current receivables are subsequently carried at cost less impairment, and non-current receivables and loans granted - at amortized cost, less impairment.

They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Effective interest rate method

Effective interest rate method is used to calculate amortized cost of financial assets and allocate interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:
- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group/ Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement; or
- the Group/ Company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Investments into subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are accounted at cost in the Company's separate financial statements. Cost of investment is decreased by impairment losses. An assessment of recoverable amount of investment is performed for each investment individually.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, after impairment evaluation for obsolete and slow - moving items. Net realizable value is the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and applicable variable marketing and distribution costs. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the applicable allocation of fixed and variable overhead costs based on a normal operating capacity. Unrealizable inventory is fully written-off.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or servines performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as noncurrent assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks and bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are recognized in the statement of financial position as current borrowings, then they term does not exceed one year.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Ordinary shares are stated at their par value.

Dividends distribution
Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

Borrowings
Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred, unless they are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset.

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value of proceeds received, less the costs of transaction. They are subsequently carried at amortized cost, the difference between net proceeds and redemption value being recognized in the net profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Interest paid is classified as financing cash flows in the statement of cash flows.

Leases

The Company and the Group are the lessees

(a) Finance lease
Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company and the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the estimated present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant interest rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in long-term payables except for instalments due within 12 months which are included in current liabilities.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

(b) Operating lease
Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Company and the Group are the lessors

(c) Operating lease
Payments received under operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessee) are credited to the statement of comprehensive income n a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Grants
Grants received in the form of non-current assets or intended for the purchase, construction or other acquisition of non-current assets are considered as asset-related grants. Assets received free of charge are also allocated to this group of grants. The amount of the grants related to assets is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal annual amounts over the expected useful life of related asset. In the statement of comprehensive income, a relevant expense account is reduced by the amount of grant amortization.

Grants received as a compensation for the expenses or unearned income of the current or previous reporting period, also, all the grants, which are not grants related to assets, are considered as grants related to income. The income-related grants are recognized as used in parts to the extent of the expenses incurred during the reporting period or unearned income to be compensated by that grant.

The balance of unutilized grants is shown in the caption "Grants" in the statement of financial position.

Trade payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

(a) Social security contributions
The Company and the Group pay social security contributions to the state Social Security Fund (the Fund) on behalf of its employees based on the defined contribution plan in accordance with the local legal requirements. A defined contribution is a plan under which the Company/ Group pays fixed contributions into the Fund and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the Fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior period. Social security contributions are recognized as expenses on an accrual basis and are included in payroll expenses.

(b) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group or the Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

(c) Bonus plans
The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group and the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, 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. The provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted in order to present the most reasonable current estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision is equal to the present value of the expenses, which are expected to be incurred to settle the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

Provisions for pensions and jubilee payments
According to the terms of the collective agreement effective at the Company, each employee is entitled to a jubilee payment and 2–3 months salary payment when retiring after reaching the pension age. Actuarial calculations are made to determine liability for such payments. The liability is recognized at present value discounted using market interest rate.

Income tax
Income tax charge is based on profit for the year and considers deferred taxation. Income tax is calculated based on the Lithuanian tax legislation.

The income tax rate in Lithuania was 15 % in 2011 (15 % in 2010).

Since 2008 tax losses can be carried forward for indefinite period, except for the losses incurred as a result of disposal of securities and/or derivative financial instruments. Such carrying forward is disrupted if the Company changes its activities due to which these losses incurred except when the Company does not continue its activities due to reasons which do not depend on Company itself. The losses from disposal of securities and/or derivative financial instruments can be carried forward for 5 consecutive years and only be used to reduce the taxable income earned from the transactions of the same nature. Starting from 2010, tax losses can be transferred at no consideration or in exchange for certain consideration between the group companies if certain conditions are met.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax asset has been recognized in statement of financial position to the extent the management believes it will be realized in the foreseeable future, based on taxable profit forecasts. If it is believed that part of the deferred tax asset is not going to be realized, this part of the deferred tax asset is not recognized in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they are related to profit taxes levied by the same tax authority and when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Income tax and deferred tax for the accounting period
Income tax and deferred income tax are charged or credited to profit or loss, except when they relate to items included directly to equity, in which case the deferred income tax is also accounted for in equity.

Revenue recognition

a) Sales of goods
Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the enterprise and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. Sales are recognized net of VAT and discounts.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when delivery has taken place and transfer of risks and rewards has been completed.

b) Interest income
Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Group and the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables are recognized using the original effective interest rate.

Expense recognition
Expenses are recognized on the basis of accrual and revenue and expense matching principles in the reporting period when the income related to these expenses was earned, irrespective of the time the money was spent. In those cases when the costs incurred cannot be directly attributed to the specific income and they will not bring income during the future periods, they are expensed as incurred.

The amount of expenses is usually accounted for as the amount paid or due, excluding VAT. In the cases when a long period of payment is established and the interest is not distinguished, the amount of expenses shall be estimated by discounting the amount of payment using the market interest rate.

Foreign currencies
Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies on the statement of financial position date are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Such balances are translated at period-end exchange rates.

Impairment of assets

Financial assets
Financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, whenever it is probable that the Group and the Company will not collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of loans or receivables, an impairment or bad debt loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The reversal of impairment losses previously recognized is recorded when the decrease in impairment loss can be justified by an event occurring after the write-down. Such reversal is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. However, the increased carrying amount is only recognized to the extent it does not exceed the amortized cost that would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. Reversal is accounted for in the same caption of the statement of comprehensive income as impairment losses. For evaluation of impairment of assets the entire Group is considered one cash generating unit.

Segment information
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of directors that makes strategic decisions.

Related parties
Related parties are defined as shareholders, employees, members of the Board, their close relatives and companies that directly or indirectly (through the intermediary) control or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Group and the Company, provided the listed relationship empowers one of the parties to exercise the control or significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Subsequent events
Post-statement of financial position events that provide additional information about the Group's and the Company's position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-statement of financial position events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2 SEGMENT REPORTING

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the board of directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

The board of directors considers the business from both a geographic and product perspective to certain extent. Geographically, management considers sales volume to Lithuania, the European Union countries and the rest of the world depending on where the production is delivered. From product perspective management considers only the product quantities delivered by product type. All financial information, including the measure of profit and total assets, is analyzed as single reportable segment – furniture production and trade, therefore is not further disclosed in these financial statements.

Breakdown of revenue by the location where production is delivered:

	Sales	
	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
European Union countries	154 781	113 560
Other than European Union countries	20 079	25 942
Lithuania	4 567	2 072
	179 427	**141 574**

3 DISTRIBUTION COSTS

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Transportation and storage costs	3 022	2 013
Remuneration and social insurance	283	232
Depreciation and amortization	47	59
Other	224	169
	3 576	**2 473**

4 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Remuneration and social insurance	2 546	2 666
Bonus	795	-
Manufacturing wastes utilization	374	124
Depreciation and amortization	327	382
Operation taxes expenses	253	223
Employee training and consultation	196	163
Insurance	112	123
Business trips	110	52
Utilities and communication	100	122
Bank services	34	86
Other	1 419	560
	6 266	**4 501**

5 OTHER OPERATING INCOME, NET

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Rent income	352	271
Other income and (costs)	48	26
	400	**297**

6 FINANCIAL INCOME, NET

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Interest income	1 182	1 216
Interest (costs)	(163)	(627)
Currency exchange profit, less loss	14	(82)
Other income and (costs)	-	1
	1 033	**508**

7 PERSONNEL COSTS

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Production and product development costs	13 113	11 567
Sales, administrative and other costs	2 829	2 898
	15 942	**14 465**

8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic portion of earnings per share is computed by dividing net shareholders' earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Net annual profit	20 916	21 071
Weighted average number of the shares (thousand)	3 886	3 886
Earnings per share (LTL)	**5.38**	**5.42**

The Company has issued no other securities that could be potentially converted into common shares. The earnings per share and the earnings per potentially convertible share is the same.

9 NON - CURRENT TANGIBLE ASSETS

LTL thousand

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Other non - current assets	Total
Costs as of 1 January 2011	22 647	58 419	371	3 329	84 766
Increase	896	2 156	37	1 622	4 711
Sales	-	(147)	(37)	(20)	(204)
Writing off	-	(1 265)	-	(65)	(1 330)
Reclassified from/ to	100	882	-	(982)	-
Costs as of 30 September 2011	23 643	60 045	371	3 884	87 943
Depreciation as of 1 January 2011	9 965	42 505	88	2 311	54 869
Depreciation	521	3 830	24	260	4 635
Sales	-	(139)	(37)	(19)	(195)
Writing off	-	(1 265)	-	(64)	(1 329)
Depreciation as of 30 September 2011	10 486	44 931	75	2 488	57 980
Net carrying value as of 30 September 2011	**13 157**	**15 114**	**296**	**1 396**	**29 963**
Net carrying value as of 1 January 2011	**12 682**	**15 914**	**283**	**1 018**	**29 897**
Depreciation period	40 years	6 – 10 years	5 – 10 years	2 – 6 years	-

Depreciation was broken down as follows:

	30.09.2011	30.09.2010
	LTL thousand	**LTL thousand**
Production and product development costs	4 509	4 370
Sales, administrative and other costs	261	299
Production in progress and finished products inventories	(135)	-
	4 635	**4 669**

10 INVESTMENT

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	**LTL thousand**
Other	2	2
	2	**2**

11 INVENTORIES

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Raw materials	7 087	9 368
Production in progress	3 153	2 229
Finished products	4 366	7 782
	14 606	**19 379**

Raw materials include wood, fittings and accessories, plastic elements, chemicals and other materials used in production.

12 LOANS TO RELATED PARTIES

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Granted loans (Invalda AB)	-	41 396
	-	**41 396**

In August 2011 Invalda AB fulfilled its liabilities according to loan agreements and fully and properly settled up with the Company.

13 TIME DEPOSITS

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Time deposits in Danske Bank A/S Lithuania branch	38 052	-
	38 052	**-**

14 OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
VAT recoverable	3 717	1 932
Prepayments and future costs	245	195
Other amounts receivable	275	117
	4 237	**2 244**

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Cash in banks	6 339	341
Cash on hand	4	4
	6 343	**345**

16 CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Share capital
The share capital is made up of 3 886 267 common shares of the nominal value of LTL 4, while the total value of the share capital amounts to LTL 15 545 thousand.

Legal reserve
The reserve of LTL 1 554 thousand is the legal reserve made under the laws of the Republic of Lithuania. An allocation of at least 5% of the net profit must be made into the legal reserve out of the profit to be appropriated every year until the legal reserve reaches 10% of the authorized capital.

Reserve for acquisition of own shares
During the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held on 29 April 2010 a decision was passed to make a transfer of LTL 25 000 thousand from the Company's retained earnings to the reserve for the acquisition of own shares. The issue on the acquisition of own shares will be deliberated by shareholders in future in view of the Company's results of operations and the market situation.

17 LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Non - current liabilities		
Long - term loan	1 253	1 253
Credit line	-	2 055
Finance lease	161	161
Net carrying value as end of period	**1 414**	**3 469**
Short - term liabilities		
Current portion of loan	626	2 504
Current portion of finance lease	6	36
Net carrying value as end of period	**632**	**2 540**
	2 046	**6 009**

	Maturity term	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
		LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Credit line in Danske Bank A/S Lithuania branch	25.02.2012	-	2 055
Credit in Danske Bank A/S Lithuania branch	01.07.2012	1 879	3 757
Finance lease Danske Bank A/S Lithuania branch	04.08.2015	167	197

On 14 September 2011 the Company fulfilled its liabilities, equal to 12 500 thousand LTL, to Danske Bank A/S Lithuanian branch according to the Credit Limit Agreement regarding overdraft, guarantees and warrants.

Interest risk
Euribor related floating interest rates are applied to the loans extended to the Company.
As of 30 September 2011 the Company used no financial instruments as interest risk hedging.

Schedule of payment for financial liabilities, secured with pledged assets:

	Total amount payable as of 30 September 2011	2011	2012	2013- 2015
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Credit	1 879	626	1 253	-
Finance lease	167	6	24	137
	2 046	**632**	**1 277**	**137**

18 POST – EMPLOYMENT ANT OTHER LONG TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Post – employment ant other long term employee benefits	771	771
	771	**771**

Provision for pension and jubilee benefits comprise amounts calculated according to the collective agreement affective at the Company. Every employee of the Company is entitled to a jubilee benefit and 2 or 3 month salary payment on the leaving the Company after reaching the retiment age.

19 OTHER LIABILITIES

	30.09.2011	31.12.2010
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Holiday pay reserve	1 733	1 785
Remuneration and social insurance	1 690	841
Amounts payable for the take-over of tax losses	-	3 205
Dividends	751	274
Operating taxes	113	79
Other accounts payable and accrued taxes	321	132
	4 608	**6 316**

Currency risk
The Company's exposure to the currency risk when selling, purchasing and borrowing in foreign currencies, except EUR is mostly related to the PLN and SEK.

Monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies as of 30 September 2011 may be broken down as follows:

	EUR	PLN	SEK	Other
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Trade receivables	1	-	-	-
Prepayments	268	-	-	-
Time deposits	38 052	-	-	-
Cash	1	-	-	-
Borrowings	(2 046)	-	-	-
Debts to suppliers	(6 100)	(455)	(132)	(41)
	30 176	**(455)**	**(132)**	**(41)**

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

30.09.2011	Purchases	Sales	Receivables	Payables
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Invalda AB	-	1 100	-	-
Inreal valdymas UAB (Invalda nekilnojamojo turto valdymas UAB)	376	695	64	-
Cmanagement UAB	80	-	-	6
Kelio zenklai UAB	4	-	-	-
BAIP UAB (Baltic Amadeus infrastrukturos paslaugos UAB)	28	-	-	-
Informatikos pasaulis UAB	63	-	-	2
Umega AB	1 145	5	-	198
Acena UAB	39	-	-	-
Kauno tiltai AB	2	-	-	-
	1 737	**1 800**	**64**	**206**

30.09.2010	Purchases	Sales	Receivables	Payables
	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand	LTL thousand
Invalda AB	-	1 207	40 329	-
Invalda nekilnojamojo turto valdymas UAB	98	520	282	-
Invalda service UAB	86	-	-	17
Baltic Amadeus infrastruktūros paslaugos UAB	27	-	-	-
Informatikos pasaulis UAB	95	-	-	-
Umega AB	265	-	-	63
Acena UAB	39	-	-	-
Kelda UAB	57	-	-	4
Kelio zenklai UAB	4	-	-	5
	671	**1 727**	**40 611**	**89**

21 IMPORTANT EVENTS, WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE END OF THE LAST FISCAL YEARS, AND REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

In 2011 the Company further implemented the started reorganizations. The reorganizations are aimed at the reduction of costs, increase in labour productivity, improvement of production planning, promotion of the Company's competitiveness, increase in sale orders. The Company grows in line with the increase in sales of IKEA Supply AG. Tendencies in the markets of raw materials are not favourable to the Company, therefore it is difficult to retain last year's profit margins.

Turnover of the Group during period 2011 January – March was 56 567 thousand LTL (16 383 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 43 193 thousand LTL (12 510 thousand EUR).
Net profit of the Group during period 2011 January – March was 6 870 thousand LTL (1 990 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 net profit was 6 972 thousand LTL (2 019 thousand EUR). EBITDA was 9 166 thousand LTL (2 655 thousand EUR). Year ago it was 9 754 thousand LTL (2 825 thousand EUR).

Turnover of the Group during period 2011 April – June was 58 258 thousand LTL (16 873 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 43 505 thousand LTL (12 600 thousand EUR).
Net profit of the Group during period 2011 April – June was 6 515 thousand LTL (1 887 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 5 587 thousand LTL (1 618 thousand EUR). EBITDA was 9 004 thousand LTL (2 608 thousand EUR). Year ago it was 8 009 thousand LTL (2 320 thousand EUR).

Turnover of the Group during period 2011 July – September was 64 602 thousand LTL (18 710 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 54 876 thousand LTL (15 893 thousand EUR).
Net profit of the Group during period 2011 July – September was 7 531 thousand LTL (2 181 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 8 512 thousand LTL (2 465 thousand EUR). EBITDA was 10 150 thousand LTL (2 940 thousand EUR). Year ago it was 11 309 thousand LTL (3 275 thousand EUR).

Turnover of the Group during period 2011 January – September was 179 427 thousand LTL (51 966 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 141 574 thousand LTL (41 003 thousand EUR).
Net profit of the Group during period 2011 January – September was 20 916 thousand LTL (6 058 thousand EUR), same period year 2010 – 21 071 thousand LTL (6 103 thousand EUR). EBITDA was 28 320 thousand LTL (8 202 thousand EUR). Year ago it was 29 072 thousand LTL (8 420 thousand EUR).

Important events, which have occurred since the end of the last fiscal years
On 5 January 2011 Company received a notification from shareholder KJK Fund SICAV-SIF about acquisition of voting rights. The threshold that was crossed - 10 per cent.

As of 28th April 2011 the Annual General Shareholders Meeting of Vilniaus baldai AB shareholders was held. The meeting resolved to:

Item1 of the Agenda: Consolidated annual report.
The Company's consolidated annual report for 2010 was presented.

Item2 of the Agenda: Company's auditor's report.
The report of auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers UAB for 2010 was presented.

Item3 of the Agenda: Approval of the Company's financial statements for 2010.
Resolution: to approve Company's financial statements for 2010.

Item4 of the Agenda: Approval of the Company's consolidated financial statements for 2010.
Resolution: to approve Company's consolidated financial statements for 2010.

Item5 of the Agenda: Approval of the Company's profit distribution.
Resolution: to approve the Company's profit distribution:

Undistributed retained earnings, brought forward	2 769 563 LTL	802 121 EUR
Net result for the current year	27 848 058 LTL	8 065 355 EUR
Distributable result	30 617 621 LTL	8 867 476 EUR
Transfers to the obligatory reserves	-	-
Profit transfers to the reserves for own shares acquisition	-	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	-
To be paid as dividends	15 545 068 LTL	4 502 163 EUR
To be paid as annual payments (bonus) to board of	795 000 LTL	230 248 EUR
Undistributed retained earnings, carried forward	14 277 553 LTL	4 135 065 EUR

4 LTL (1.16 EUR) of dividends per one ordinary share.

Since the end of the reporting fiscal year till the interim condensed consolidated financial statement confirmation there were no important events at the Company.

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