

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

2017

Table of contents

BOARD REPORT

INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MARKET LAW

Internal control and risk management system

Shareholders and voting rights

Board and its powers

Management bodies

NASDAQ RIGA PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Ensuring shareholders' rights and participation at shareholders' meetings

Participation of members and member candidates of the Issuer's management institutions at shareholders' meetings

Obligations and responsibilities of the Board

Board composition and requirements for board members

Identification of interest conflicts in the work of board members

Obligations and responsibilities of the council

Council composition and requirements for council members

Identification of interest conflicts in the work of council members

Transparency of the Issuer's business

Investor relations

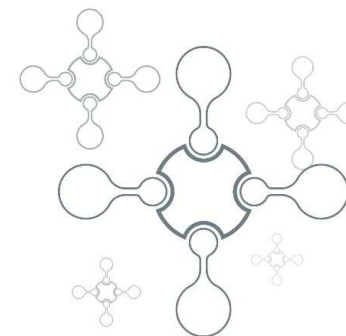
Principles of the Issuer's internal and external control

Audit Committee

General principles, types and criteria for setting remuneration

Remuneration Report

Annex – Nasdaq Riga Principles of Corporate Governance and Recommendations on their Implementation



Board Report



The Corporate Governance Report of the Joint Stock Company „Latvijas Gāze” for the year 2017 (hereinafter – the Report) has been prepared on the basis of the „Principles of corporate governance and recommendations on their implementation” issued by the JSC „Nasdaq Riga” in 2010 and in adherence to the “observe or explain” principle. The Report has been drawn up by the Board.

The selected principles of corporate governance have been applied to the operation of the JSC “Latvijas Gāze”, and in 2017 the company observed the majority of them. In compliance with the „observe or explain” principle, the Report also includes information regarding the principles, which the Company either does not observe or observes partially in its operation, and the conditions substantiating their non-observance.

The Report was submitted to the JSC „Nasdaq Riga” together with the audited Financial Accounts 2017 of the JSC “Latvijas Gāze” and published in Latvian and English on the website www.lg.lv as well as on the JSC „Nasdaq Riga” website www.nasdaqbaltic.com.

The Report was approved at the Board meeting held on April 25, 2018. The Report has been signed on behalf of the Board by

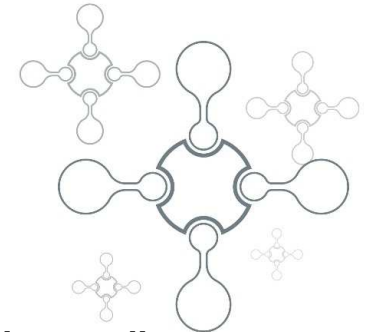
Aigars Kalvitis
Chairman of the Board

Sebastian Gröblinghoff
Vice-Chairman of the Board

Elita Dreimane
Member of the Board

i. Internal control and risk management system

Information under Section 56² of Financial Instruments Market Law



The JSC “Latvijas Gāze” has introduced an effective internal control system, which, *inter alia*, ensures control in the process of drafting of financial accounts. The control environment includes both preventive control, which provides an environment geared towards well-grounded decisions and optimum distribution of resources, and detective control, which provides a timely notice and elimination of faults and imprecisions.

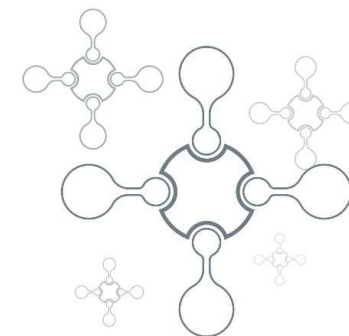
Under the preventive control system, the JSC “Latvijas Gāze” has laid down a strategy and goals, introduced an organizational structure, and approved a number of internal documents stating the directions and processes of operation. Examples of this system include observance of the four-eyes principle, regular internal management reports, and specific division of responsibilities.

In addition to the internal control system, the supervision is also done by the management bodies – the Council and the Audit Commission.

The internal control system within JSC “Gasol”, the daughter company of the JSC “Latvijas Gāze”, is effected by the Council of that company.

ii. Shareholders and voting rights

Information under Section 56² of Financial Instruments Market Law



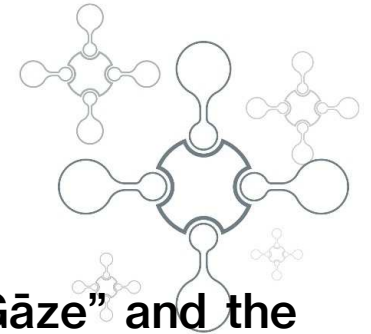
SHAREHOLDERS (31.12.2017.)

	PJSC Gazprom	34,00%
	Marguerite Gas II S.à r.l.	28,97%
	Uniper Ruhrgas International GmbH	18,26%
	SIA ITERA Latvija	16,00%
	Others	2,77%

- None of the shareholders has special control rights or restrictions of voting rights
- All the shareholders are entitled to a portion of profit pro rata to the proportion of their shares

iii. Board and its powers

Information under Section 56² of Financial Instruments Market Law



The election, operation and powers of the Board of the JSC “Latvijas Gāze” and the procedure of amendment of the Articles of Association is governed by a number of documents:

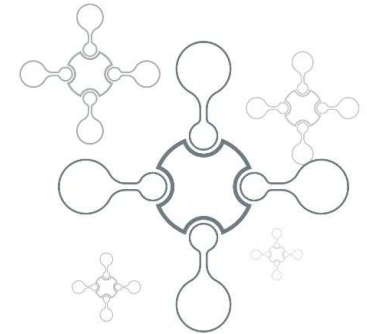
- the Articles of Association,
- the Regulation of the Council,
- the Regulation of the Board.

All these documents are available on the JSC “Latvijas Gāze” website under the section „Investors”.

The Board’s right to issue or repurchase its shares is stipulated in the Commercial Law. Under the Articles of Association, the Board may issue shares only upon a decision by the Shareholders’ meeting.

iv. Management bodies

Information under Section 56² of Financial Instruments Market Law



The JSC “Latvijas Gāze” has a three-tier management structure:

- the Shareholders’ meeting (elects the Council),
- the Council (elects the Board),
- the Board (manages the company)

There was one Committee of the Council in 2017:

COUNCIL COMMITTEES	Composition (as at 31.12.2017)
Advisory Group of the company	Juris Savickis, Alexander Frolov (Board member), Nicolas Merigo Cook, Matthias Kohlenbach

Principles of corporate governance and recommendations on their implementation



In the Report the JSC “Latvijas Gāze” refers to each subdivision as a whole. If any of its points are not observed or are observed partially, such points are specified and an explanation is provided.

JSC „Nasdaq Riga” Principles of corporate governance and recommendations on their implementation:
http://www.nasdaqbaltic.com/files/riga/corp_gov_May_2010_EN.pdf

With regard to subdivisions, the Report uses the “traffic lights principle”:



Most of the principles are observed



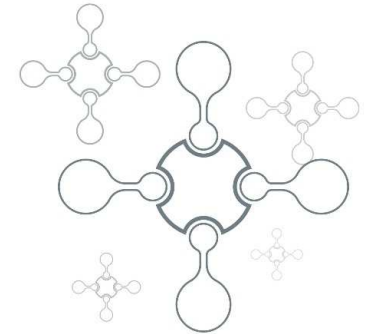
Most of the principles are observed partially or have not been implemented



None of the principles has been implemented



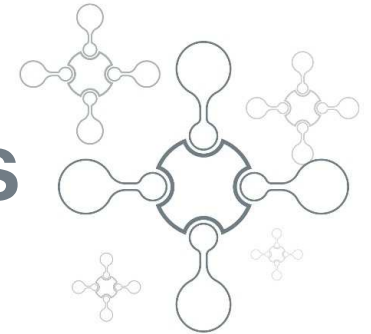
The principles do not apply to the JSC “Latvijas Gāze”



Shareholders' meeting

Shareholders realize their right to participate in the management of the Issuer through the shareholders' meetings. As provided in the legal acts the Issuers shall call the annual shareholders' meeting as minimum once a year. Extraordinary shareholders' meetings shall be called as required.

1. Ensuring shareholders' rights and participation at shareholders' meetings



The Issuers shall ensure equal attitude towards all the shareholders – holders of one category of shares. All shareholders shall have equal rights to participate in the management of the Issuer – to participate at shareholders' meetings and receive information that shareholders need in order to make decisions.



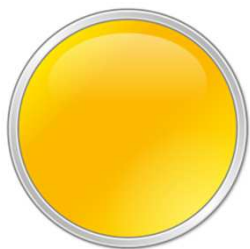
- Latvijas Gāze ensures equal rights for all shareholders.

2. Participation of members and member candidates of the Issuer's management institutions at shareholders' meetings

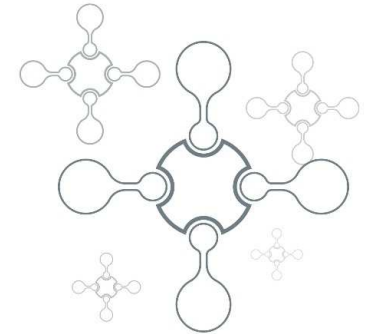


Shareholders' meetings shall be attended by the Issuer's board members, auditors, and as possibly many council members.

- There were four Shareholders' meetings held in 2017. Each meeting, except the last one, was attended by at least three Board members, and two were also attended by Council members (six at the first meeting, one at the third meeting). All the Audit Committee members nominated attended the meeting at which they were approved. The regular Shareholders' meeting was attended by the auditor. Thus, it was possible to receive competent information on the issues under discussion.
- The Shareholders' meetings, which saw election of the Council, were not attended by any of the four Council members to be elected. However, information on all the candidates to be elected (CV) was timely available.
- The deficiencies found have no adverse effects, as overall the representation of management in the meetings was ensured and 10 of the 11 Council members to be elected stood for re-election.



Partially observed: 2.2 (participation of candidate Council members in the meeting) and 2.3 (information on the reasons of absence of officials)



Board

The Board is the Issuer's executive institution, which manages and represents the Issuer in its everyday business, therefore the Issuer shall ensure that it is efficient, able to take decisions, and committed to increase the value of the company, therefore its obligations and responsibilities have to be clearly determined.

3. Obligations and responsibilities of the Board



The Issuers shall clearly and expressly determine the obligations and authorities of the board and responsibilities of its members, thus ensuring a successful work of the board and an increase in the Issuer's value.



- The Board of Latvijas Gāze worked in the interests of all shareholders and up to high standards. The Board worked systematically and in compliance with the Board regulation. The Board performed specific duties: corporate strategy management, budget management, risk management, managerial staff management, and other key functions. The regulation of the Board is available on the company's website.

4. Board composition and requirements for board members



A board composition approved by the Issuer shall be able to ensure sufficiently critical and independent attitude in assessing and taking decisions.

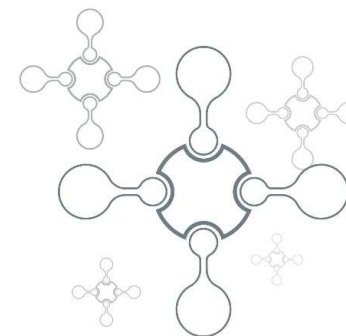
- The professional experience and education of the members of the Board of Latvijas Gāze fully meets the requirements and they are fully involved in the management of the Company.
- One of the Board members held office for more than four terms in 2017, which may occasionally be considered a flaw (this Board member has now departed though due to the appointment of new Board members since 31.12.2017). However, Latvijas Gāze emphasises the professionalism and experience of the members of its Council who thoroughly assessed the Board candidates and their contribution to the Company's development. Latvijas Gāze has a highly professional and sufficiently extensive Board to have no adverse effects from a long service of one member.
- Other principles were observed.



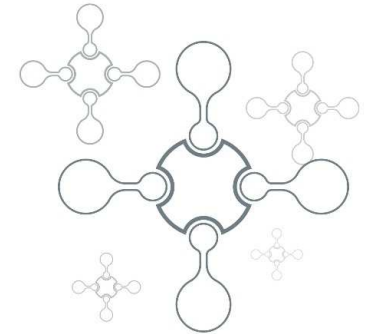
Partially observed: 4.4 (re-election of Board members for more than four terms of office)

5. Identification of interest conflicts in the work of board members

Every board member shall avoid any interest conflicts in his/her work and be maximally independent from any external circumstances and willing to assume responsibility for the decisions taken and comply with the general ethical principles in adopting any decisions connected with the business of the Issuer.



- The Board members did not have conflicts of interest and worked up to high ethical standards.



Council

In compliance with legal acts a council is the institution that supervises the Issuer and represents interests of shareholders between meetings in cases stipulated in the law and in the statutes of the Issuer, supervises the work of the board.

6. Obligations and responsibilities of the Council



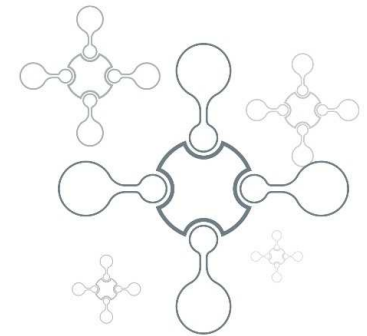
The objective of the Issuer's council is to act in the interests of all the shareholders, ensuring that the value of the Issuer grows. The Issuer shall clearly determine the obligations of the council and the responsibility of the council members, as well as ensure that individual council members or groups thereof do not have a dominating role in decision making.

- The regulation clearly stipulates the obligations and responsibilities of the Council, and the Council works in the interests of all shareholders, with a full involvement in the supervision of the Company.
- The regulation of the Council is available on the company's website. The regulation of the Council does not stipulate a duty to give the reasons of absence, but the Council members are required to timely notify of their absence and they take part in decision-making by getting duly acquainted with the issues to be discussed and by written voting. Hence, a physical absence does not adversely affect the governance of the company.
- Other principles were observed.
 - Partially observed: 6.4 (the regulation of the Council does not require explanation of the reasons of absence)



7. Council composition and requirements for council members

The council structure determined by the Issuer shall be transparent and understandable and ensure sufficiently critical and independent attitude in evaluating and taking decisions.



- The qualification of the Council members and the structure of the Council met high standards. None of the Council members represented controlling shareholders or Latvijas Gāze itself.
- A fact to mention is that two members served and still serve in the Council for over 10 consecutive years, thus not fully complying with the independence criteria. However, Latvijas Gāze has a highly professional and sufficiently extensive Council to have no adverse effects from a long service of two members.
- The rest of the Council members were fully independent: Oliver Giese, David Stephen Harrison, Nicolás Merigó Cook, Matthias Kohlenbach, Hans-Peter Floren, Oleg Ivanov, Nikolay Dubik, Elena Mikhaylova, and Vitaly Khatkov, as well as – prior to the re-election of the Council – Joerg Tumat, Guillaume Rivron, and Viktor Valov.
- Other principles were observed.



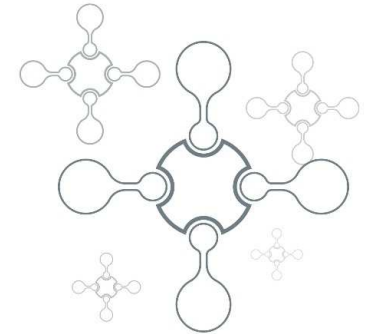
Partially observed: 7.7 (independence of the Council - item 8 of independence criteria: 10-year threshold)

8. Identification of interest conflicts in the work of council members

Every council member shall avoid any interest conflicts in his/her work and be maximally independent from any external circumstances. Council members shall comply with the general ethical principles in adopting any decisions connected with the business of the Issuer and assume responsibility for the decisions taken.



- The Council members did not have conflicts of interest and worked up to high ethical standards.



Disclosure of information

Good practice of corporate governance for an Issuer whose shares are included in the market regulated by the Stock Exchange means that the information disclosed by the Issuer has to provide a view on the economic activity of the Issuer and its financial results. This facilitates a justified determination of the price of financial instruments in public circulation as well as the trust in finance and capital markets. Disclosure of information is closely connected with investor relations, which can be defined as the process of developing Issuer's relations with its potential and existing investors and other parties interested in the business of the Issuer.

9. Transparency of the Issuer's business

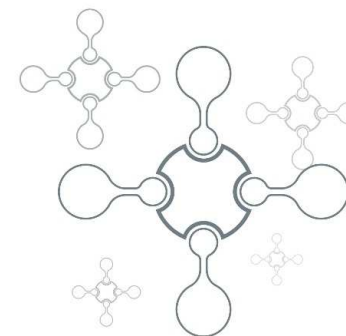
The information disclosed by the Issuers shall be provided in due time and allowing the shareholders to assess the management of the Issuer, to get an idea on the business of the company and its financial results, as well as to take grounded decisions in relation to the shares owned by them.



- Latvijas Gāze provided an extensive and comprehensive information on the Company's management and operation.

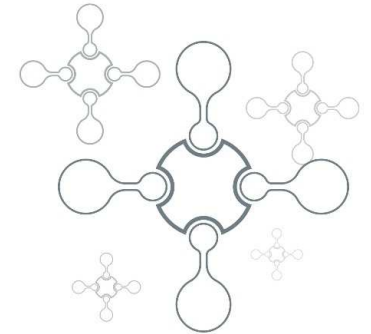
10. Investor relations

Considering that financial instruments of the Issuers are offered on a regulated market, also such activity sphere of the Issuers as investor relations and the development and maintaining thereof is equally important, paying special attention to that all the investors have access to equal, timely and sufficient information.



- Latvijas Gāze provided an extensive information on the Company's website and through other channels, it was timely and equal to all shareholders. The Company ensured feedback of investor relations.
- Information on the structure of shareholders, the Board and Council members, the work of the audit committee, the financial statements, the non-finance report, the corporate governance report, the documents governing the management bodies etc. are available on the company's website.

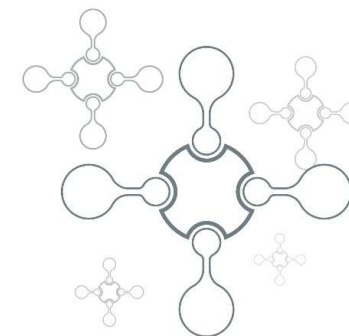




Internal control and risk management

The purpose of internal control and risk management is to ensure efficient and successful work of the Issuer, the truthfulness of the information disclosed and conformity thereof to the relevant regulatory acts and business principles. Internal control helps the board to identify the shortcomings and risks in the management of the Issuer as well as facilitates that the council's task - to supervise the work of the board - is fulfilled efficiently.

11. Principles of the Issuer's internal and external control



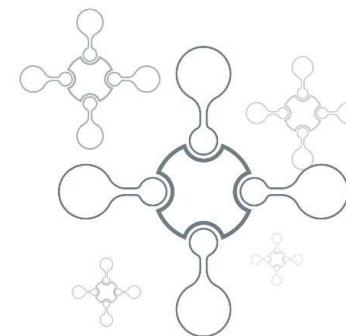
To ensure successful work of the Issuer, it shall be necessary to plan regular its controls and to determine the procedure of internal and external (audit) control.



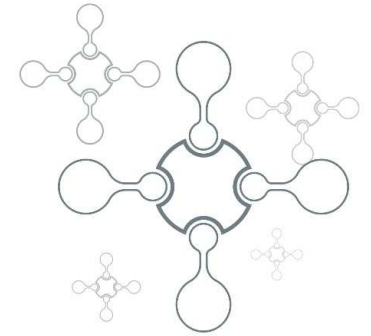
- The control of Latvijas Gāze took place in compliance with the established procedure whereby a regular and independent supervision is foreseen.

12. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall be established by a resolution of the Issuer's shareholders' meeting, and its operations and scope of responsibilities shall be set as guided by the legislation.



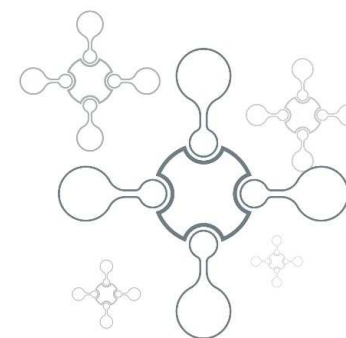
- The Audit Committee worked in compliance with its regulation, was composed of competent specialists, and received all the information necessary to it.



Remuneration policy

13. General principles, types and criteria for setting remuneration

The policy of the remuneration of board and council members – type, structure and amount of remuneration - is one of the spheres where persons involved has a potentially greater risk to find themselves in an interest conflict situation. To avoid it, the Issuer shall develop a clear remuneration policy, specifying general principles, types and criteria for the remuneration to be awarded to the board or council members.

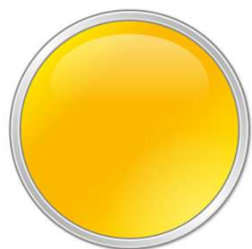
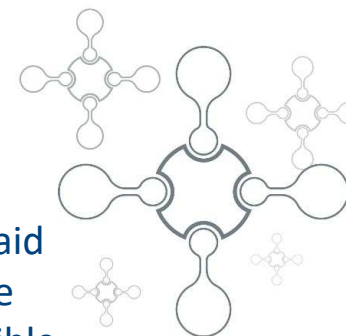


- Latvijas Gāze has established an equal, unified and consistent practice of Board and Council remuneration. The employment contracts cover remuneration, compensations and other key principles.
- Latvijas Gāze does not use remuneration systems with shares as remuneration.
- Given the consistent practice and the absence of share remuneration, Latvijas Gāze sees no adverse effects from the absence of a dedicated remuneration policy document.

Does not apply to Latvijas Gāze: 13.3-13.9 (remuneration in shares)

14. Remuneration Report

A clear and complete report on the remuneration policy with regard to the management body members of the Issuer should be made available to the shareholders. Public disclosure of the said information would allow the existing and potential shareholders to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the Issuer's approach the remuneration issues; consequently, the Issuer's responsible body shall draft and made public the Remuneration Report.



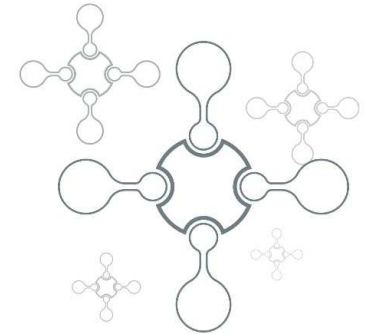
- In its financial statement Latvijas Gāze reported the total Board and Council remuneration and contributions to private pension funds. The resolutions of the Shareholders' meeting included information on the relative amount of compensations paid to the Council members.
- Latvijas Gāze holds that a more extensive information on remuneration would be commercially sensitive as well as violating personal data protection.
- Latvijas Gāze holds that the information provided is sufficient for the shareholders to assess the company's approach to remuneration matters.



Does not apply to Latvijas Gāze: 14.6 and 14.8 (remuneration in shares)



Partially observed: 14.5 (remuneration to the management) and 14.7 (information on contributions to pension funds)



Annex

Nasdaq Riga Principles of Corporate Governance and Recommendations on their Implementation (*excerpt*)

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Shareholders realize their right to participate in the management of the Issuer at shareholders' meetings. In compliance with legal acts the Issuers shall call the annual shareholders' meeting as minimum once a year. Extraordinary shareholders' meetings shall be called as required.

1. Ensuring shareholders' rights and participation at shareholders' meetings

The Issuers shall ensure equal attitude towards all the shareholders – holders of one category of shares. All shareholders shall have equal rights to participate in the management of the Issuer – to participate at shareholders' meetings and receive information that shareholders need in order to make decisions.

1.1. It shall be important to ensure that all the holders of shares of one category have also equal rights, including the right to receive a share of the Issuer's profit as dividends or in another way in proportion to the number of the shares owned by them if such right is stipulated for the shares owned by them.

1.2. The Issuer shall prepare a policy for the division of profit. In the preparation of the policy, it is recommended to take into account not only the provision of immediate benefit for the Issuer's shareholders by paying dividends to them but also the expediency of profit reinvesting, which would increase the value of the Issuer in future. It is recommended to discuss the policy of profit division at a shareholders' meeting thus ensuring that as possibly larger a number of shareholders have the possibility to acquaint themselves with it and to express their opinion on it. The Report shall specify where the Issuer's profit distribution policy is made available.

1.3. In order to protect the Issuer's shareholders' interest to a sufficient extent, not only the Issuers but also any other persons who in compliance with the procedure stipulated in legislative acts call, announce and organize a shareholders' meeting are asked to comply with all the issues referred to in these Recommendations in relation to calling shareholders' meetings and provision of shareholders with the required information.

1.4. Shareholders of the Issuers shall be provided with the possibility to receive in due time and regularly all the required information on the relevant Issuer, participate at meetings and vote on agenda issues. The Issuers shall carry out all the possible activities to achieve that as many as possible shareholders participate at meetings; therefore, the time and place of a meeting should not restrict the attendance of a meeting by shareholders. Therefore, it should not be admissible to change the time and place of an announced shareholders' meeting shortly before the meeting, which thus would hinder or even make it impossible for shareholders to attend the meeting.

1.5. The Issuers shall inform their shareholders on calling a shareholders' meeting by publishing a notice in compliance with the procedure and the time limits set forth in legislative acts. The Issuers are asked to announce the shareholders' meeting as soon as the decision on calling the shareholders' meeting has been taken; in particular, this condition applies to extraordinary shareholders' meetings. The information on calling a shareholders' meeting shall be published also on the Issuer's website on the Internet, where it should be published also at least in one foreign language. It is recommended to use the English language as the said other language so that the website could be used also by foreign investors. When publishing information on calling a shareholders' meeting, also the initiator of calling the meeting shall be specified.

1.6. The Issuer shall ensure that complete information on the course and time of the meeting, the voting on decisions to be adopted, as well as the agenda and draft decisions on which it is planned to vote at the meeting is available in due time to the shareholders. The Issuers shall also inform the shareholders whom they can address to receive answers to any questions on the arrangements for the shareholders' meeting and the agenda issues and ensure that the required additional information is provided to the shareholders.

1.7. The Issuer shall ensure that at least 14 (fourteen) days prior to the meeting the shareholders have the possibility to acquaint themselves with the draft decisions on the issues to be dealt with at the meeting, including those that have been submitted additionally already after the announcement on calling the meeting. The Issuer shall ensure the possibility to read a complete text of draft decisions, especially if they apply to voting on amendments to the Issuer's statutes, election of the Issuer's officials, determination of their remuneration, division of the Issuer's profit and other issues.

1.8. In no way may the Issuers restrict the right of shareholders to nominate representatives of the shareholders for council elections. The candidates to the council and candidates to other offices shall be nominated in due time so that the information on the said persons would be available to the shareholders to the extent as stipulated in Clause 1.9 of this Section as minimum 14 (fourteen) days prior to the shareholders' meeting.

1.9. Especially, attention should be paid that the shareholders at least 14 (fourteen) days prior to the shareholders' meeting have the possibility to acquaint themselves with information on council member candidates and audit committee member candidates whose approval is planned at the meeting. When disclosing the said information, also a short personal biography of the candidates shall be published.

1.10. The Issuer may not restrict the right of shareholders to consult among them during a shareholders' meeting if it is required in order to adopt a decision or to make clear some issue.

1.11. To provide shareholders with complete information on the course of the shareholders' meeting, the Issuer shall prepare the regulations on the course of shareholders' meeting, in which the agenda of shareholders' meeting and the procedure for solving any organizational issues connected with the shareholders' meeting (e.g., registration of meeting participants, the procedure for the adoption of decisions on the issues to be dealt with at the meeting, the Issuer's actions in case any of the issues on the agenda is not dealt with, if it is impossible to adopt a decision etc.). The procedures adopted by the Issuer in relation to participation in voting shall be easy to implement.

1.12. The Issuer shall ensure that during the shareholders' meeting the shareholders have the possibility to ask questions to the candidates to be elected at the shareholders' meeting and other attending representatives of the Issuer. The Issuer shall have the right to set reasonable restrictions on questions, for example, excluding the possibility that one shareholder uses up the total time provided for asking of questions and setting a time limit of speeches.

1.13. When entering the course and contents of discussions on the agenda issues to be dealt with at the shareholders' meeting in the minutes of shareholders' meeting, the chairperson of the meeting shall ensure that, in case any meeting participant requires it, particular debates are reflected in the minutes or that shareholder proposal or questions are appended thereto in written form.

2. Participation of members and member candidates of the Issuer's management institutions at shareholders' meetings

Shareholders' meetings shall be attended by the Issuer's board members, auditors, and as possibly many council members.

2.1. The attendance of members of the Issuer's management institutions and auditor at shareholders' meetings shall be necessary to ensure information exchange between the Issuer's shareholders and members of management institutions as well as to fulfill the right of shareholders to receive answers from competent persons to the questions submitted. The attendance of the auditor shall not be mandatory at shareholders' meetings at which issues connected with the finances of the Issuer are not dealt with. By using the right to ask questions shareholders have the possibility to obtain information on the circumstances that might affect the evaluation of the financial report and the financial situation of the Issuer.

2.2. Shareholders' meetings shall be attended by the Issuer's official candidates whose election is planned at the meeting. This shall in particular apply to council members. If a council member candidate or auditor candidate is unable to attend the shareholders' meeting due to an important reason, then it shall be admissible that this person does not attend the shareholders' meeting. In this case, all the substantial information on the candidate shall be disclosed before the shareholders' meeting.

2.3. During shareholders' meetings, the participants must have the possibility to obtain information on officials or official candidates who do not attend the meeting and reasons thereof. The reason of non-attendance should be entered in the minutes of shareholders' meeting.

BOARD

The board is the Issuer's executive institution, which manages and represents the Issuer in its everyday business, therefore the Issuer shall ensure that it is efficient, able to take decisions, and committed to increase the value of the company, therefore its obligations and responsibilities have to be clearly determined.

3. Obligations and responsibilities of the Board

The Issuers shall clearly and expressively determine the obligations and authorities of the board and responsibilities of its members, thus ensuring a successful work of the board and an increase in the Issuer's value.

3.1. The board shall have the obligation to manage the business of the Issuer, which includes also the responsibility for the realization of the objectives and strategies determined by the Issuer and the responsibility for the results achieved. The board shall be responsible for the said to the council and the shareholders' meeting. In fulfillment of its obligations, the board shall adopt decisions guided by interests of all the shareholders and preventing any potential conflict of interests.

3.2. The powers of the board shall be stipulated in the Board Regulations or a similar document, which is to be published on the website of the Issuer on the Internet. This document must be also available at the registered office of the Issuer.

3.3. The board shall be responsible also for the compliance with all the binding regulatory acts, risk management, as well as the financial activity of the Issuer.

3.4. The board shall perform certain tasks, including:

- 1) corporate strategies, work plan, risk control procedure, assessment and advancement of annual budget and business plans, ensuring control on the fulfillment of plans and the achievement of planned results ;
- 2) selection of senior managers of the Issuer, determination of their remuneration and control of their work and their replacement, if necessary, in compliance with internal procedures (e.g. personnel policy adopted by the Issuer, remuneration policy etc.);
- 3) timely and qualitative submission of reports, ensuring also that the internal audits are carried out and the disclosure of information is controlled.

3.5. In annual reports, the board shall confirm that the internal risk procedures are efficient and that the risk management and internal control have been carried out in compliance with the said control procedures throughout the year.

3.6. It shall be preferable that the board submits decisions that determine the objectives and strategies for achievement thereof (participation in other companies, acquisition or alienation of property, opening of representation offices or branches, expansion of business etc) to the Issuer's council for approval.

4. Board composition and requirements for board members

A board composition approved by the Issuer shall be able to ensure sufficiently critical and independent attitude in assessing and taking decisions.

4.1. In composing the board, it shall be observed that every board member has appropriate education and work experience. The Issuer shall prepare a summary of the requirements to be set for every board member, which specifies the skills, education, previous work experience and other selection criteria for every board member.

4.2. On the Issuer's website on the Internet, the following information on every Issuer's board member shall be published: name, surname, year of birth, education, office term, position, description of the last three year's professional experience, number of the Issuer's or its parent companies/subsidiaries shares owned by the member, information on positions in other capital companies.

4.3. In order to fulfill their obligations successfully, board members must have access in due time to accurate information on the activity of the Issuer. The board must be capable of providing an objective evaluation on the activity of the Issuer. Board members must have enough time for the performance of their duties.

4.4. It is not recommended to elect one and the same board member for more than four successive terms. The Issuer has to evaluate whether its development will be facilitated in the result of that and whether it will be possible to avoid a situation where greater power is concentrated in hands of one or a number of separate persons due to their long-term work at the Issuer. If, however, such election is admitted, it shall be recommended to consider to change the field of work of the relevant Board member at the Issuer.

5. Identification of interest conflicts in the work of board members

5.1. It shall be the obligation of every board member to avoid any, even only supposed, interest conflicts in his/her work. In taking decisions, board members shall be guided by the interests of the Issuer and not use the cooperation offers proposed to the Issuer to obtain personal benefit.

5.2. On the occurrence of any interest conflict or even only on its possibility, a board member shall notify other board members without delay. Board members shall notify on any deal or agreement the Issuer is planning to conclude with a person who has close relationship or is connected with the board member in question, as well as inform on any interest conflicts occurred during the validity period of concluded agreements. For the purposes of these Recommendations the following shall be regarded as persons who have close relationship with a board member: spouses, a relative, including kinship of second degree or brother-in-law of first degree, or persons with whom the board member has had a common household for at least one year. For the purposes of these recommendations the following shall be regarded as persons who are connected with a board member: legal persons where the board member or a closely related to him/her person is a board or council member, performs the tasks of an auditor or holds another managing office in which he or she could determine or affect the business strategy of the respective legal entity.

5.3. Board members should not participate in taking decisions that could cause an interest conflict.

COUNCIL

In compliance with legal acts a council is the institution that supervises the Issuer and represents interests of shareholders between meetings in cases stipulated in the law and in the statutes of the Issuer, supervises the work of the board.

6. Obligations and responsibilities of the council

The objective of the Issuer's council is to act in the interests of all the shareholders, ensuring that the value of the Issuer grows. The Issuer shall clearly determine the obligations of the council and the responsibility of the council members, as well as ensure that individual council members or groups thereof do not have a dominating role in decision making.

6.1 The functions of the council shall be set forth in the council regulation or a document equated thereto that regulates the work of the council, and it shall be published on the Issuer's website on the Internet. This document shall be also available at the Issuer's office.

6.2 The supervision carried out by the council over the work of the board shall include supervision over the achievement of the objectives set by the Issuer, the corporate strategy and risk management, the process of financial accounting, board's proposals on the use of the profit of the Issuer, and the business performance of the Issuer in compliance with the requirements of regulatory acts. The council should discuss every of the said matters and express its opinion at least annually, complying with frequency of calling council meetings as laid down in regulatory acts, and the results of discussions shall be reflected in the minutes of the council's meetings.

6.3 The council and every its member shall be responsible that they have all the information required for them to fulfill their duties, obtaining it from board members and internal auditors or, if necessary, from employees of the Issuer or external consultants. To ensure information exchange, the council chairperson shall contact the Issuer's board, inter alia the board chairperson, on a regular basis and discuss all the most important issues connected with the Issuer's business and development strategy, business activities, and risk management.

6.4 When determining the functions of the council, it should be stipulated that every council member has the obligation to provide explanations in case the council member is unable to participate in council meetings. It shall be recommended to disclose information on the council members who have not attended more than a half of the council meetings within a year of reporting, providing also the reasons for non-attendance.

7. Council composition and requirements for council members

The council structure determined by the Issuer shall be transparent and understandable and ensure sufficiently critical and independent attitude in evaluating and taking decisions.

7.1 The Issuer shall require every council member as well as council member candidate who is planned to be elected at a shareholders' meeting that they submit to the Issuer the following information: name, surname, year of birth, education, office term as a council member, description of the last three year's professional experience, number of the Issuer's or its parent companies/subsidiaries shares owned by the member, information on positions in other capital companies. The said information shall be published also on the Issuer's website on the Internet, providing, in addition to the said information, also the term of office for which the council member is elected, its position, including also additional positions and obligations, if any.

7.2 When determining the requirements for council members as regards the number of additional positions, attention shall be paid that a council member has enough time to perform his or her duties in order to fulfill their duties successfully and act in the interests of the Issuer to a full extent.

7.3 In establishing the Issuer's council, the qualification of council members should be taken into account and assessed on a periodical basis. The council should be composed of individuals whose knowledge, opinions and experience is varied, which is required for the council to fulfill their tasks successfully.

7.4 Every council member in his or her work shall be as possibly independent from any external circumstances and have the will to assume responsibility for the decisions taken and comply with the general ethical principles when taking decisions in relation to the business of the Issuer.

7.5 It is impossible to compile a list of all the circumstances that might threaten the independence of council members or that could be used in assessing the conformity of a certain person to

the status of an independent council member. Therefore, the Issuer, when assessing the independence of council members, shall be guided by the independence criteria of council members specified in the Annex hereto.

7.6 It shall be recommended that at least a half of council members are independent according to the independence criteria specified in the Annex hereto. If the number of council members is an odd number, the number of independent council members may be one person less than the number of the council members who do not conform to the independence criteria specified in the Annex hereto.

7.7 As independent shall be considered persons that conform to the independence criteria specified in the Annex hereto. If a council member does not conform to any of to the independence criteria specified in the Annex hereto but the Issuer does consider the council member in question to be independent, then it shall provide an explanation of its opinion in detail on the tolerances permitted.

7.8 The conformity of a person to the independence criteria specified in the Annex hereto shall be evaluated already when the council member candidate in question has been nominated for election to the council. The Issuer shall specify in the Report who of the council members are to be considered as independent every year.

8. Identification of interest conflicts in the work of council members

Every council member shall avoid any interest conflicts in his/her work and be maximally independent from any external circumstances. Council members shall comply with the general ethical principles in adopting any decisions connected with the business of the Issuer and assume responsibility for the decisions taken.

8.1 It shall be the obligation of every council member to avoid any, even only supposed, interest conflicts in his/her work. When taking decisions, board members shall be guided by the interests of the Issuer and not use the cooperation offers proposed to the Issuer to obtain personal benefit.

8.2 On the occurrence of any interest conflict or even only on its possibility, a council member shall notify other council members without delay. Council members shall notify on any deal or agreement the Issuer is planning to conclude with a person who has close relationship or is connected with the council member in question, as well as inform on any interest conflicts occurred during the validity period of concluded agreements.

For the purposes of these recommendations the following shall be regarded as persons who have close relationship with a council member: spouses, a relative, including kinship of second degree or brother-in-law of first degree, or persons with whom the council member has had a common household for at least one year. For the purposes of these recommendations the following shall be regarded as persons who are connected with a council member: legal persons where the council member or a closely related to him/her person is a board or council member, performs the tasks of an auditor or holds another managing office in which he or she could determine or affect the business strategy of the respective legal entity.

8.3 A council member who is in a possible interest conflict should not participate in taking decisions that might be a cause of an interest conflict.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Good practice of corporate governance for an Issuer whose shares are included in the market regulated by the Stock Exchange means that the information disclosed by the Issuer has to provide a view on the economic activity of the Issuer and its financial results. This facilitates a justified determination of the price of financial instruments in public circulation as well as the trust in finance and capital markets. Disclosure of information is closely connected with investor relations (hereinafter – the IR), which can be defined as the process of developing Issuer's relations with its potential and existing investors and other parties interested in the business of the Issuer.

9. Transparency of the Issuer's business

The information disclosed by the Issuers shall be provided in due time and allowing the shareholders to assess the management of the Issuer, to get an idea on the business of the company and its financial results, as well as to take grounded decisions in relation to the shares owned by them.

9.1 The structure of corporate governance shall be established in a manner that ensures provision of timely and exhaustive information on all the substantial matters that concern the Issuer, including its financial situation, business results, and the structure of owners.

9.2 The information disclosed shall be checked, precise, unambiguous and prepared in compliance with high-quality standards.

9.3 The Issuers should appoint a person who would be entitled to contact the press and other mass media on behalf on the Issuer, thus ensuring uniform distribution of information and evading publication of contradictory and untruthful information, and this person could be contacted, if necessary, by the Stock Exchange and investors.

9.4 The Issuers should ensure timely and compliant with the existing requirements preparation and disclosure of financial reports and annual reports of the Issuer. The procedure for the preparation of reports should be stipulated in the internal procedures of the Issuer.

10. Investor relations

Considering that financial instruments of the Issuers are offered on a regulated market, also such activity sphere of the Issuers as investor relations (hereinafter – the IR) and the development and maintaining thereof is equally important, paying special attention to that all the investors have access to equal, timely and sufficient information.

10.1 The main objectives of the IR are the provision of accurate and timely information on the business of the Issuer to participants of finance market, as well as the provision of a feedback, i.e. receiving references from the existing and potential investors and other persons. In the realization of the IR process, it shall be born in mind that the target group consists not only of institutional investors and finance market analysts. A greater emphasis should be put on individual investors, and more importance should be attached to informing other interested parties: employees, creditors and business partners.

10.2 The Issuer shall provide all investors with equal and easily accessible important information related to the Issuer's business, including financial position, ownership structure and management. The Issuer shall present the information in a clear and understandable manner, disclosing both positive and negative facts, thus providing the investors with a complete and comprehensive information on the Issuer, allowing the investor to assess all information available before the decision making.

10.3 A number of channels shall be used for the information flow in the IR. The IR strategy of the Issuer shall be created using both the possibilities provided by technologies (website) and relations with mass media and the ties with the participants of finance market. Considering the development stage of modern technologies and the accessibility thereof, the Internet is used in the IR of every modern company. This type of media has become one of the most important means of communications for the majority of investors.

10.4 The basic principles that should be observed by the Issuers in preparing the IR section of their websites:

- 1) The IR section of website shall be perceived not only as a store of information or facts but also as one of the primary means of communication by means of which it is possible to inform the existing and potential shareholders;
- 2) all the visitors of the IR section of website shall have the possibility to obtain conveniently all the information published there. Information on websites shall be published in all the foreign languages in which the Issuer normally distributes information so that in no way would foreign investors be discriminated, however, it shall be taken into account that information must be disclosed at least in Latvian and English;
- 3) It shall be recommended to consider a solution that would allow the existing and potential investors to maintain ties with the Issuer by using the IR section of website – submit questions and receive answers thereto, order the most recent information, express their opinions etc.;
- 4) the information published on websites shall be updated on a regular basis, and the news in relation to the Issuer and its business shall be published in due time. It shall not be admissible that outdated information that could mislead investors is found on websites;
- 5) after the website is created the creators themselves should assess the IR section of the website from the point of view of users – whether the information of interest can be found easily, whether the information published provides answers to the most important questions etc.

10.5 The Issuer shall ensure that at least the following information is contained in the IR section of website:

- 1) general information on the Issuer - history of its establishment and business, registration data, description of industry, main types of business;
- 2) Issuer's Report ("*comply or explain*") on the compliance with the principles of corporate governance;
- 3) Number of issued and paid financial instruments, specifying how many of them are included in a regulated market;
- 4) information on shareholders' meetings, draft decisions to be examined, decisions adopted – at least for the last year of report ;
- 5) Issuer's statutes;
- 6) Issuer's board or council regulation or a document equated thereto that regulates its work, as well as the Issuer's remuneration policy (or a reference where it is made available) and the shareholders' meeting procedure regulation, if such has been adopted;
- 7) Information on the performance of the Issuer's Audit Committee;

- 8) information on present Issuer's council and board members (on each individually): work experience, education, number of the Issuer's shares owned by the member (as at the beginning of year; the information shall be updated as required but at least annually), information on positions in other capital companies, and the term of office of board and council members;
- 9) Issuer's shareholders which/who own at least 5% of the Issuer's shares; and information on changes of shareholders;
- 10) Financial reports and annual reports of the Issuer prepared in compliance with the procedure specified in legal acts and the Stock Exchange regulations;
- 11) Any other information to be disclosed by the Issuer, e.g. information on any substantial events, Issuer's press releases, archived information on Issuer's financial and annual reports on previous periods etc.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The purpose of internal control and risk management is to ensure efficient and successful work of the Issuer, the truthfulness of the information disclosed and conformity thereof to the relevant regulatory acts and business principles. Internal control helps the board to identify the shortcomings and risks in the management of the Issuer as well as facilitates that the council's task - to supervise the work of the board - is fulfilled efficiently.

11. Principles of the Issuer's internal and external control

To ensure successful work of the Issuer, it shall be necessary to plan regular its controls and to determine the procedure of internal and external (audit) control.

11.1 To ensure successful operation, the Issuer shall control its work on a regular basis and define the procedure of internal control.

11.2 The objective of risk management is to ensure that the risks connected with the commercial activity of the Issuer are identified and supervised. To ensure an efficient risk management, it shall be necessary to define the basic principles of risk management. It is recommended to characterize the most essential potential and existing risks in relation to the business of the Issuer.

11.3 Auditors shall be granted access to the information required for the fulfillment of the auditor's tasks and the possibility to attend council and board meetings at which financial and other matters are dealt with.

11.4 Auditors shall be independent in their work and their task shall be to provide the Issuer with independent and objective auditing and consultation services in order to facilitate the efficiency of the Issuer's business and to provide support in achieving the objectives set for the Issuer's management by offering a systematic approach for the assessment and improvement of risk management and control processes.

11.5 It shall be recommended to carry out an independent internal control at least annually in order to assess the work of the Issuer, including its conformity to the procedures approved by the Issuer.

11.6 When approving an auditor, it is recommended that the term of office of one auditor is not the same as the term of office of the board.

12. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall be established by a resolution of the Issuer's shareholders' meeting, and its operations and scope of responsibilities shall be set as guided by the legislation.

12.1 The functions and responsibility of the Audit Committee should be specified in the regulation of the committee or a comparable document.

12.2 To assure an efficient functioning of the Audit Committee, it is recommended that at least three of its members have adequate knowledge in accounting and financial reporting, because issues related to the Issuer's financial reports and control are in the focus of the Audit Committee's operations.

12.3 All Audit Committee members shall have access to the information about the accounting principles practiced by the Issuer. Board shall advise the audit Committee as to the approaches to significant and unusual transactions, where alternative evaluations are possible, and shall ensure that the Audit Committee has access to all information that has been specified in the legislation.

12.4 The Issuer shall ensure that its officials, board members and staff release the information to the Audit Committee that is necessary for its operations. The Audit Committee should also be entitled to carry out an independent investigation in order to identify, within its scope, any violations in the Issuer' activities.

12.5 Within its scope, the Audit Committee shall adopt resolutions, and is accountable to the shareholders' meeting for its operations.

REMUNERATION POLICY

13. General principles, types and criteria for setting remuneration

The policy of the remuneration of board and council members – type, structure and amount of remuneration - is one of the spheres where persons involved has a potentially greater risk to find themselves in an interest conflict situation. To avoid it, the Issuer shall develop a clear remuneration policy, specifying general principles, types and criteria for the remuneration to be awarded to the board or council members.

13.1 The Issuers are called on to develop a remuneration policy in which the main principles for setting the remuneration, possible remuneration schemes and other essential related issues are determined. While preparing the remuneration policy Issuer should ensure that the remuneration of management and supervisory board members is proportionate to the remuneration of the Issuer's executive and managing directors and other employees.

13.2 Without limiting the role and operations of the Issuer's management bodies responsible for setting remuneration to the board and council members, the drafting of the remuneration policy should be made a responsibility of the Issuer's board, which during the preparation of a draft policy should consult with the Issuer's council. In order to avoid conflicts of interest and to monitor the management board remuneration policy, the Issuer should appoint a responsible person having sufficient experience and knowledge in the field of remuneration for development of the remuneration policy.

13.3 Should the remuneration policy contain a remuneration structure with a variable part in the form of the Issuer's shares or share options or any other payments, including premiums, it should be linked to previously defined short-term and long-term goals and performance criteria. If remuneration depends on fulfillment of short-term goals only, it is not likely to encourage an interest in the company's growth and improved performance in the long-term. The scope and structure of the remuneration should depend on the business performance of the company, share price and other Issuer's events.

13.4 While setting the variable part of remuneration, Issuer should set limits on the variable component(s). The non-variable part of remuneration should be sufficient to allow the Issuer to withhold variable part of remuneration when necessary.

13.5 Where a variable part of remuneration provides Issuer's shares, share options or any other acquisition rights thereof, it should be desirable to prescribe a minimum non-used period of time.

13.6 Remuneration policy should include provisions that permit the Issuer to reclaim variable part of remuneration that were awarded on the basis of data which subsequently proved to be manifestly misstated. Such provision should be included in contracts concluded between the respective executives and the Issuer.

13.7 Remuneration schemes that include Issuer's shares as remuneration may theoretically cause loss to the Issuer's existing shareholders because the share price might drop due to a new issue of shares. Therefore, prior to the preparation and approval of this type of remuneration, it shall be required to assess the possible benefits or losses.

13.8 When preparing the remuneration policy where a variable part is in the form of the Issuer's shares or share options, the Issuer shall be obliged to disclose information on how the Issuer plans to ensure the amount of shares to be granted in compliance with the approved remuneration schemes– whether it is planned to obtain them by buying on a regulated market or by issuing new shares.

13.9 While drafting the remuneration policy and envisaging awarding options entitling to the Issuer's shares, the Stock Exchange rules regarding distribution of share options should be taken into account.

13.10 While setting remuneration principles with regard to board and council members, they should include general approach as to compensations, if any, in cases when contracts with the said officials are terminated (termination payments). Termination payments should not be paid if the termination is due to inadequate performance.

13.11 It is recommended to set an adequate maximum amount of the termination payments which should not be higher than two years of the non-variable part of remuneration.

14. Remuneration Report

A clear and complete report on the remuneration policy with regard to the management body members of the Issuer should be made available to the shareholders. Public disclosure of the said information would allow the existing and potential shareholders to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the Issuer's approach the remuneration issues; consequently, the Issuer's responsible body shall draft and made public the Remuneration Report.

14.1 The Issuer is obliged to make public the Remuneration Report – a complete report on the remuneration policy applied to the members of the Issuer's management bodies.

Remuneration Report may be a separate document, or may integrated in a special chapter of the Report prepared by the Issuer as recommended by Item 9 of the Introduction of the present Recommendations. The Remuneration Report should be posted on the Issuers website.

14.2 Remuneration Report should contain at least the following information:

- 1) Information as to the application of the remuneration policy to board and council members in the previous financial year, specifying the material changes to the Issuer's remuneration policy compared to the previous reporting period;
- 2) The proportion between the fixed and variable part of the remuneration for the respective category of officials, including information with regard to vesting periods of variable part of remuneration;
- 3) Sufficient information as to linking the remuneration with performance. To consider the information sufficient, the report should contain:
 - An explanation how the choice of performance criteria contributes to the long term interest of the Issuer;
 - An explanation of the methods applied in order to determine whether performance criteria have been fulfilled;
- 4) Information about the Issuer's policy with regard to the contracts with the members of the Issuer's management bodies, the terms and conditions of the contracts (duration, notice deadlines about termination, including payments due in case of termination);
- 5) Information about the incentive schemes and the specifications and reasons for awarding any other benefits;
- 6) A description of any pension or early retirement schemes;
- 7) An overview of the remuneration paid to or any benefits received by each individual that has been board or council member in the reporting period – disclosing at least the information required in Items 14.5, 14.5 and 14.7 below.

14.3 To avoid overlapping of information, the Issuer, while preparing its Remuneration Report, may omit the information required in Items 14.2 1) to 7) above, provided it is a part of the Issuer's Remuneration Policy document. In such case, Remuneration Report should have a reference to the Remuneration Policy, together with an indication where it is made available.

14.4 If the Issuer believes that, as a result of following the provisions of Item 14.2 of these Recommendations sensitive business information might become public to the detriment of the Issuer's strategic position, the Issuer may not disclose such information and give the reasons.

14.5 The following remuneration and other benefits related information about each board and council member should be disclosed:

- 1) Total amount paid or outstanding (salary) for the year;
- 2) Remuneration and other benefits received from any company associated with the Issuer. For the understanding of this Item, "associated undertaking" is a company according to the definition in Paragraph 1 of the Law on the Financial Instruments Market;
- 3) Remuneration paid as profit distribution or bonus, and the reasons for awarding such remuneration;
- 4) Compensation for fulfillment of duties in addition to the regular job responsibilities;
- 5) Compensations and any other payments received by or to be received by board or council member who has left the position during the accounting period;
- 6) Total value of any other benefits apart from those listed under Items 1) to 5) received as remuneration.

14.6 The following information should be disclosed with regard to the shares and/or share options or any other incentive schemes resulting in ownership of the Issuer's shares:

- 1) the number and holding conditions of shares or share options entitling to the Issuer's shares granted over the reporting period to the members of Issuer's management bodies;
- 2) The number of options exercised during the reporting period, entitling to the Issuer's shares, specifying the price and the number of shares obtained, or the unit value held by the member of the Issuer's management board in a share-related incentive scheme as at the end of the reporting year;
- 3) The number of non-exercised options entitling to the Issuer's shares as at the end of the reporting year, the share price in the contract, expiry date and the key rules for exercising the option;
- 4) Information changes, if any, introduced during the reporting period with regard to the provisions of the contracts on options entitling to the Issuer's shares (such as changes in the option exercising rules, change of expiry date etc.).

14.7 The following information should be disclosed with regard to savings or contributions to pension schemes of private pension funds:

- 1) the amount of contributions made by the Issuer, to the benefit of individuals, to a pension scheme or schemes, and the rules for disbursement of the pension capital;
- 2) the participation rules, including termination of participation, to the respective pension scheme, applicable the concrete individual.

14.8 Remuneration schemes involving awarding with the Issuer's shares, share options or any other tools resulting in ownership of the Issuer's shares shall be approved by the annual general meeting of shareholders. Shareholders' meeting, while resolving on approval of the remuneration scheme, need not resolve on its application to concrete individuals.

ANNEX

INDEPENDENCE CRITERIA OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

As independent shall be regarded a council member of the Issuer who:

- 1) has not been a board or council member of the Issuer, its associated company or a shareholder that controls the Issuer in the previous three years and does not hold the said office also within the time period when holding the office of a council member. A company associated with the Issuer shall mean a company which is included in the consolidated financial report of the Issuer or the consolidated report of which the Issuer is included in;
- 2) is not the Issuer's, its associated company's or a shareholder's which controls the Issuer employee, except in cases when the council member candidate in question has been appointed for election to the council as a representative of the Issuer's employees;
- 3) in addition to the remuneration he or she receives as a council member, he or she does not receive or has not received any substantial additional remuneration from the Issuer, its associated company or a shareholder that controls the Issuer;
- 4) neither directly or indirectly represents the shareholders that control the Issuer;
- 5) neither as of the approval nor within the last year prior to approval as a council member neither directly nor indirectly has been in substantial business relations with the Issuer, its associated company or a shareholder that controls the Issuer neither directly nor as a partner, shareholder or a senior manager;
- 6) within the last three years has not been an internal controller, auditor or employee at a company which is the external auditor of the Issuer, its associated company or a shareholder that controls the Issuer;
- 7) is not a board member or another managing employee at a company at which the Issuer's board member performs the functions of a council member and if he or she has not any other essential relations with the Issuer's board members by participating in other companies or organizational units (mutually connected control relations);
- 8) has not been the Issuer's council member for more than 10 (ten) successive years;
- 9) is not a family member (for the purposes of this clause a family member is a spouse, a parent, or a child) of a board member or a person to whom the criteria specified in sub-clauses (1) to (8) of this Annex apply.