



**AS TALLINK GRUPP
ANNUAL REPORT
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STATEMENT OF THE SUPERVISORY COUNCIL

Dear shareholders, customers, partners and employees of AS Tallink Grupp, I congratulate you and thank you for making Tallink the best company in Estonia. The award - "Most Competitive Company in Estonia" - granted to Tallink already for the second year in a row is something we can all be proud of.

The 2007/2008 financial year was a period of many successful developments for the company. The full year effect of recent investments but also the deliveries of Superstar and Baltic Princess and start of operations with the Pirita TOP Spa Hotel in Tallinn increased the Group's sales and earnings.

Some of the most important resolutions adopted by the Supervisory Council during the past financial year were: approval for the granting of guarantee to the loan for the acquisition of the new building Baltic Queen, a new enhanced development of the Galaxy series from STX Europe, and the sales of M/S Fantasia and M/S Meloodia. The Supervisory Council has regularly reviewed financial results and the management's overviews of the economic activities of the Group. The Management Board's activities during the period have also been approved by the Supervisory Council.

On behalf of the Supervisory Council, I would like to thank all members of our Management Board and all our employees who have contributed largely to the success of the company. I would also like to thank all our customers, passengers, partners and shareholders for putting their trust in Tallink. Although we have achieved a lot, there's still plenty to work on to ensure the great results in the coming years.



Toivo Ninnas

Chairman of the Supervisory Council





HIGHLIGHTS OF FINANCIAL YEAR 2007 / 2008

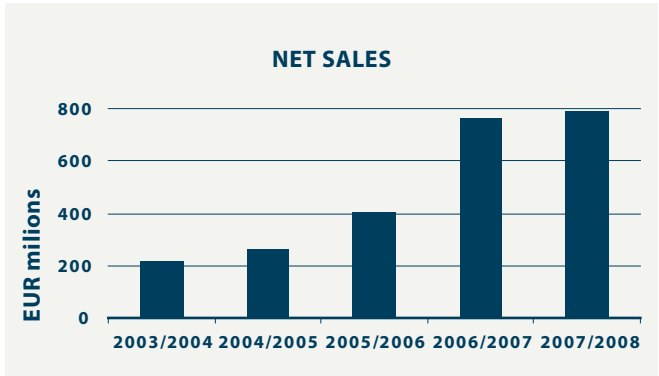
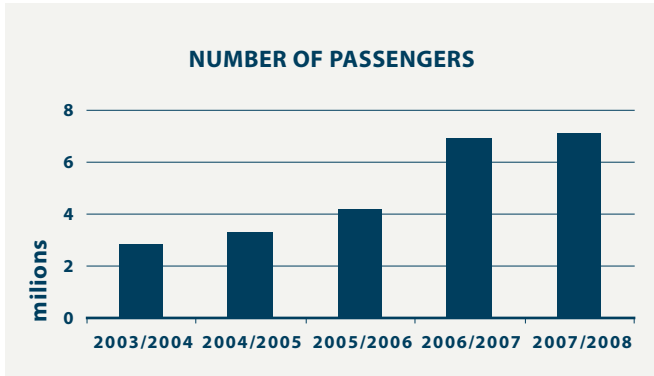
- In 2008 Tallink gained the high level environmental certificate ISO 14001:2004 released by Lloyds Register.
- Tallink successfully launched the new, probably one of the world's most modern booking and check-in system that connects all our offices in six countries, hundreds of travel agencies across the Scandinavia and Europe and includes the advanced internet booking module.
- The corner stone was set for the new head office building in Tallinn at the end of 2007
- Launching of Pirita TOP Spa Hotel in Tallinn in April 2008.
- New environmentally friendly high speed service concept Tallink Shuttle on Tallinn – Helsinki route was further improved by launching a second new generation high speed vessel M/S Superstar in April 2008.
- Tallink continued the fleet renewal strategy: the launch of the brand new cruise ferry M/S Baltic Princess to the Tallinn-Helsinki route in July 2008.
- Replacing M/S Silja Festival with M/S Galaxy on Turku – Stockholm route.
- Replacing M/S Vana Tallinn with M/S Silja Festival on the Latvia – Sweden route.
- Reaching the traffic volumes of 7.07 million passengers and revenue volumes of 786.6 million Euros.

DURING THE YEAR TALLINK WAS AWARDED WITH THE FOLLOWING AWARDS:

- "The Most Competitive Tourism Enterprise 2008"
- "The Most Competitive Enterprise 2008"



FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW



FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

Million EUR	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	Change
Net sales	218	260	405	761	787	3%
Gross profit	59	69	117	201	165	-18%
EBITDA	46	58	94	159	127	-20%
Net profit	20	30	95	67	20	-70%
Depreciation	17	17	27	59	62	4%
Investments	153	23	1,039	141	272	93%
Total assets	441	443	1,657	1,698	1,898	12%
Total liabilities	302	273	1,077	1,050	1,234	18%
Interest-bearing liabilities	271	245	956	948	1,120	18%
Total equity	139	170	580	648	664	3%
Fleet value	427	423	1,346	1,488	1,789	20%
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding*	436,199,456	440,000,000	521,527,764	673,817,040	671,245,086	0%
Number of ordinary shares outstanding*	440,000,000	440,000,000	673,817,040	673,817,040	669,882,040	-1%
Earnings per share (EPS) euros*	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.10	0.03	-70%
Shareholders' equity per share euros*	0.32	0.39	0.86	0.96	0.99	3%
Price-Earnings ratio (P/E)*			5	13	21	
* the share and per share information has been adjusted with the share bonus issues						
Gross profit margin	27%	27%	29%	26%	21%	
EBITDA margin	21%	22%	23%	21%	16%	
Net profit margin	9%	12%	23%	9%	3%	
Return on assets (ROA)	8%	9%	8%	6%	4%	
Return on equity (ROE)	17%	20%	31%	11%	3%	
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	10%	11%	10%	7%	4%	
Equity ratio	32%	38%	35%	38%	35%	
Number of passengers	2,828,364	3,274,177	4,203,163	6,873,339	7,070,264	3%
Cargo Units	103,425	131,349	188,330	359,781	331,149	-8%
Average number of employees	2,371	2,710	3,463	6,227	6,564	5%

DEFINITIONS

EBITDA	Earnings before net financial items, share of profit of associates, taxes, depreciation and amortization, income from negative goodwill
Gross margin	Gross profit / Net sales
EBITDA margin	EBITDA / Net sales
Net profit margin	Net profit / Net sales
Price-Earnings ratio (P/E)	Market value per share / Earnings per share
Return on assets (ROA)	Earnings before net financial items, taxes, income from negative goodwill / Average total assets
Return on equity (ROE)	Net profit / Average shareholders' equity
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earnings before net financial items, taxes, income from negative goodwill / Total assets – Current liabilities (average for the period)
Equity ratio	Total equity / Total assets

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Tallink Grupp with its subsidiaries (hereinafter also referred to as "the Group") is the leading European ferry operator offering high quality mini-cruise and passenger transport services in the Baltic Sea region, as well as a leading provider of ro-ro cargo services on selected routes. The Group provides its services on the various routes between Finland-Sweden, Estonia-Finland, Estonia-Sweden, Finland-Germany and Latvia-Sweden under the brand names of "Tallink" and "Silja Line". The Group's fleet consists of 19 vessels: ten cruise ferries, five high-speed ro-pax ferries, two ro-ro cargo vessels, one high-speed craft and one ro-pax ferry. In addition, the Group operates three hotels in Tallinn which offer great added value to the selection of the Group's travel services. The fourth hotel operations in Tallinn will be started in 2009 and the hotel operation in Riga will be started in 2010.

Tallink Grupp has invested more than 1,3 billion euros in its modern fleet, built from the year 2000 or later. As the result of the recent investment and fleet renewal program, the Group currently deploys some of the most advanced cruise ferries on the Baltic Sea. The Group management believes in particular that the newest cruise vessels Romantika, Victoria I, Galaxy and Baltic Princess with their state-of-the-art facilities, improved accommodation, larger onboard shopping areas and high quality onboard services have set a new benchmark for travel standards on the Baltic Sea.

The Group's new high-speed ro-pax ferries with ice class are designed to combine the best features of a traditional cruise ferry, cargo vessel and a high-speed ferry. They can be operated year-round at almost the same speed as the Group's previous fleet of small and weather dependant high-speed crafts, but with increased passenger capacity, larger car deck, expanded shopping and dining facilities and other services.

The Group has ordered one more cruise ferry, enhancement of its newest cruise ferry Baltic Princess. The new cruise ferry Baltic Queen will be delivered in 2009.

Through the fleet renewal program Tallink Grupp has established a versatile fleet, which allows to offer a wide range of constantly improving services and frequent departures.

STRATEGY

The Group aims to be the leading provider of mini-cruise and passenger transport services in all the regions the Group operates, as well as a leading provider of ro-ro cargo services on selected routes.

The Group's strategy is to operate high-quality fleet which enables to offer highest quality mini cruise and transportation products and to strengthen the market position in the region. High standard of the Group's fleet is one of the cornerstones of its profitable operations. Additionally, the wide range of Group's travel related services help to maximize the revenues per customer.

The Group will focus on the customers satisfaction, on the loyal customers program and will target Nordic markets in order to strengthen the customer base and to improve the result of the operations overall.

The main goal for the Group is to offer excellence in leisure, entertainment and travel services; providing every passenger with the best travel experience and delivering the highest level of customer service.

The Group remains open for the growth and expansion opportunities.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

ROUTES OPERATED***Finland – Sweden routes***

The Finland-Sweden operations were started in July 2006 after Tallink acquired Silja Line. Currently we operate on the Turku-Stockholm and Helsinki-Stockholm routes between Finland and Sweden under the Silja brand.

Turku – Stockholm

The route from Turku to Stockholm is operated by Silja Europa and Galaxy cruise vessels every day with a journey time of 21 hours for the complete round trip mini-cruise. Additional services, primarily a freight service between Turku and Stockholm, is provided by ro-pax ferry Sea Wind.

Helsinki – Stockholm

On the Helsinki-Stockholm route a true overnight mini-cruise experience is provided by Silja Serenade and Silja Symphony cruise ferries. Passengers can choose either one way one-night cruise or a roundtrip two-nights cruise.

Estonia – Finland route

We transport both passengers and cargo on the well-developed Estonia-Finland route between Tallinn and Helsinki. Most of Finnish passengers visiting Estonia arrive by ferry. We have a strong position on this route and currently operate the cruise ferry Baltic Princess and shuttle vessels Superstar and Star on this route.

The cruise ferry Baltic Princess currently departs once a day from each port taking the evening departure from Helsinki. The voyage takes three and a half hours. Despite the short distance, Baltic Princess offers a true mini-cruise experience during which passengers from Finland spend the evening and night on the cruise ferry and are able to spend a few hours in Tallinn in the morning before the ship returns to Helsinki.

Since April 2007 we operate a new Shuttle service between Tallinn and Helsinki with our new high speed vessels Star and Superstar. The year-around fast Shuttle service has replaced the seasonal AutoExpress service. The crossing with Star and Superstar takes two hours. The vessels can also transport ro-ro cargo and up to nearly 2,000 passengers. With the addition of Superstar in spring 2008, the Shuttle service now offers frequent departures of quick and comfortable travel.



COMPANY OVERVIEW

Estonia – Sweden route

Currently, we are the only operator of passenger services with daily departures between Estonia and Sweden. We operate two different routes Tallinn-Stockholm and Paldiski-Kapellskär between Estonia and Sweden.

Tallinn – Stockholm

Following a positive start and development on the Paldiski-Kapellskär route since 1998, we started operating the Tallinn-Stockholm route in January 2001. On the Tallinn-Stockholm route (directed through Mariehamn, Åland, to obtain the tax-free status for onboard shop sales), we currently operate two cruise ferries, Victoria I and Romantika, with one daily departure by each cruise ferry in the afternoon from each port. The duration of the voyage, including a short stop at Mariehamn, is approximately 16 hours and the ferry arrives at its destination the following morning. The main product is a mini-cruise with two nights onboard the vessel and a day at the destination, although one-way trips combined with a hotel package or a private car trip around the Baltic region are becoming increasingly popular. Ro-ro cargo is transported on the car and cargo decks of both Victoria I and Romantika.

Paldiski – Kapellskär

We entered the Estonia-Sweden market in 1998 by commencing regular traffic on the Paldiski-Kapellskär route, where we currently operate two vessels M/S Vana Tallinn and M/S Regal Star.

Finland – Germany route

After the acquisition of three Superfast ferries in spring 2006, Tallink started operating between Finland and Germany. Although the main emphasis of the route is on the cargo, we also provide the passenger transportation services. With the Superfast vessels we can provide our customers the fastest service between Finland and Germany.

Latvia – Sweden route

Tallink began regular ferry service on the Riga-Stockholm route in April 2006 with one vessel - cruise ferry Regina Baltica. Latvia-Sweden route is a new market for Tallink and we are confident this operational segment will prove to be a successful expansion. Since the launch of the route, the development has been showing great success in passenger volumes. In April 2007 Tallink added the second vessel to the route thus being able to provide daily departures from both destination ports. With the departure in the afternoon the journey takes approximately 16 hours and the ferry arrives at its destination the following morning.

REVENUES

We focus on offering our customers a wide range of transport and leisure products and services varying from a one-way high-speed Shuttle service to a complete mini-cruise combined with overnight hotel and spa stays. A large proportion of our products are sold as various combined services and travel packages. Travel packages may be tailored to suit customer preferences in each market as to the type of the vessel, length of the trip, use of conference facilities and other services, hotel accommodation in Tallinn and other features, such as various onshore leisure experiences.

Tickets

Most of our sold products and packages include ticket component as there is ferry transportation or stay onboard included. There is a wide selection of passenger tickets with a variety of different options and pricing for different ships, departure dates and times as well as cabin classes. While many sales are made well in advance, last-minute departures advertised through the newspapers are also common.

Restaurants and Bars

Our cruise and high-speed ferry passengers can dine at varying price levels, ranging from traditional à la carte and buffet restaurants to fast food dining areas and pubs onboard our vessels. Passengers may book a restaurant table and also pay for their meal in advance already at the ticket office. We have developed menus suited for Nordic tastes, accompanied by culinary inspiration from other ethnic cuisines. We focus strongly on the quality of our food and service, and our chefs and bartenders have won several awards. Onboard sales in restaurants and bars are tax-free on all our routes.

Shops

All our vessels have onboard shops, where passengers can purchase consumer goods, such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cosmetics, sweets, clothing, toys and accessories (the shops on the ro-ro cargo vessels have a smaller product offering). Our onboard shops compete with onshore shops and the prices in our shops on our ferries must be comparable to onshore consumer price levels to attract our passengers to purchase goods onboard. On some of our routes all items sold in onboard shops are tax-free, meaning that no excise or value added taxes are levied on any of the goods sold which allows us to offer our customers products at favourable price levels.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Cargo

In the cargo business, we operate under the mixed tonnage concept, meaning that our vessels generally carry both cargo and passengers. We do not transport container cargo on our vessels but only ro-ro cargo, mainly lorries, trucks and trailers. Our vessels are equipped with separate car and cargo decks onto which private cars, buses and ro-ro cargo can be driven while the passengers are embarking. Cargo traffic is often related to business logistics and its development is closely linked to general economic conditions and trade activities.

Although Tallink operates under the mixed tonnage concept, we also own three special cargo vessels. This allows us not only to offer the cargo transportation service on all our seven routes but to satisfy the demand on routes with intense cargo trade through sufficient departures and capacity.

In the recent years we have seen a large increase in cargo transport which has been mainly the result of the accession of the Baltic countries to the European Union and the consequent customs removals, which have increase traffic on the Via Baltica. In the last financial year the frequent departures of M/S Star and M/S Superstar, fast-ferries with large car deck,

have also contributed to the increase of the cargo traffic between Estonia and Finland. Our customer base for cargo services consists of a wide range of clientele, from large transport companies to small or medium-sized companies. We aim to work closely with our customers in order to continuously enhance our processes and service level, offering a flexible, efficient and affordable service.

Hotel operations

In response to high tourist activity, we engage in hotel operations to support and supplement our passenger traffic business. In May 2004 we started to operate the 350 rooms Tallink City Hotel in the principal tourist centre of Tallinn. In addition, we started to operate a new 275-rooms Tallink Spa & Conference Hotel close to the centre of Tallinn, near the port area in March 2007. In April 2008, Pirita TOP Spa Hotel was added to Tallink Hotels network to improve further the selection of our hotel services.

Hotel packages

Our hotel packages typically consist of transport on our vessels together with an overnight stay in a Tallinn hotel, where Tallink's hotels are the primary, but not the exclusive choice. Over the last years, there has been a large interest in hotel



COMPANY OVERVIEW

packages and overnight stays in Tallinn which has mainly been driven by the increased tourist flow to the Baltic countries. Tallink's hotels provide an additional option for accommodation and have been well received by our customers.

Gambling

Traditional gambling is offered on all of our cruise ferries. The vessels are equipped with entertainment machines, slot machines and larger cruise ferries have gambling tables, such as roulette and black jack.

Chartering

Effective fleet deployment is an important part of our strategy and business. We view chartering as a mean of optimizing asset utilization from time to time.

SALES AND MARKETING

Finland is our most important market in terms of revenues. The majority of our customers come from Finland. We offer to our Finnish customers a broad range of services, including different vessel types and frequent departures as well as price options depending on customer preferences. We believe that both the Tallink and Silja brands have strong and positive brand recognition in Finland and that our brands are clearly associated with travel to Tallinn and Sweden. Many of the travellers onboard our vessels are repeat customers. Our loyalty club "Club One" has more than half million households.

We are the only company offering regular passenger and cargo service between Estonia and Sweden and between Riga and Stockholm. From Helsinki to Stockholm and from Turku to Stockholm, we sail under the Silja brand which enjoys high brand recognition in Sweden. In Sweden we offer passengers a wide variety of products and services such as the new and exciting destinations of Riga and Tallinn in addition to our overnight cruise packages and hotel and spa packages. We are developing new products to offer the business to business trade related to conferences and onboard group meetings.



COMPANY OVERVIEW

Our network of sales agencies and a network of travel agencies selling tickets for our ferries constitute the most important components of our sales and marketing organization. All major travel agencies in Finland, most travel agencies in Estonia and the major travel agencies in Sweden, Latvia and Lithuania sell tickets for our ferries as well as travel packages in which transport and/or accommodation on our ferries form part of the package. All of these travel agencies support our sales and marketing function and use a direct online connection to our booking system. Our own network of sales agencies is divided into country organizations in Finland, Sweden, Latvia and Estonia. The Finnish organization is responsible for Finnish and German customers, the Estonian organization is responsible for customers in Estonia, Russia and Lithuania, the Latvian organization is responsible for customers in Latvia and the Swedish organization is responsible for Swedish customers and customers in the other Scandinavian countries. The Estonian decentralized marketing function allows greater flexibility to adapt our marketing activities in response to the cultural differences in individual markets.

Marketing activities

As our most important target segment is leisure travel, we market our services primarily through various types of consumer media, including newspapers and other publications, television, radio, internet and billboards. Brochures and other marketing material supplement the information offering. When planning our marketing activities, we utilize a variety of sources. These include third-party market research (brand awareness studies, studies on tourism trends, analysis of ferry traffic), competitive information (statistics on competitors, cruise and ferry information newsletter), our own real-time statistics, our own research (passenger interviews, feedback from travel agents), our own campaigns and our new booking system. Our marketing department uses a rolling marketing action plan which is prepared for the following 12 months and continuously updated to reflect market developments. While over one-half of our external advertising is based on annual contracts, a significant part of our marketing budget is flexible and used as deemed appropriate.

In Finland, where we have a high market share on the highly competitive Tallinn-Helsinki route, we focus on frequent advertising in the main newspapers and selected magazines as well as outdoor advertising. Television and radio commercial are optional advertising channels. Traditionally, our main Finnish customer groups include middle-aged and older tourists for whom our more traditional service offering is well-suited. For marketing purposes and for maintaining our competitive advantage, our main target groups currently include families, corporate groups and business travellers as well as young urban adults and professionals. We currently view these groups as offering the greatest potential. We focus primarily on selling wider variety of experiences, such as individual and package tours of the Baltic countries by private car, spas, theatre, opera and golfing.

In Sweden, we focus mainly on increasing our positive brand recognition as well as on the attractiveness of our mini-cruise offering and Tallinn and Riga as a tourist destinations as well as including the continued popularity of Helsinki and Turku. While the onboard mini-cruise experience is still the most important single attraction, the attractive and dynamic destinations offered by Tallinn and Riga with its medieval centres, cultural venues and ever expanding tourist attractions is also an important feature in our marketing. We aim to capture a larger portion of both leisure and business travel to Estonia and Latvia. Furthermore, our newest vessels provide a high safety standard, which is a particularly important feature for the Swedish public. We believe that growth will primarily be driven by onboard conferences, family passengers with private cars and high-end customers attracted by our high-quality vessels. We continuously measure market requirements and brand recognition through surveys and campaigns and use cross-promotions with well-know Swedish brands. Our public relations and marketing focus is mainly on daily newspapers, outdoor marketing and occasional television commercials.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Booking system

As a result of the Group's major expansion in the recent years, we had to use several different booking and check-in systems. In October 2007 we implemented a brand new Group wide booking and check-in system on the modern IT platform. The new system provides us with statistics and information on-line, connects our ticket offices in all countries and includes the advanced internet booking module. Among the other things the new sophisticated system allows:

- flexible inventory management for revenue maximization;
- flexible rule-based pricing to respond business changes instantaneously;
- to target specific travel agencies, consumers, regions, etc.;
- comprehensive profiling and contact tracking of travel agencies and customers;
- unified rule based business policies;
- packaging capabilities including hotel and onshore services for individuals and groups;
- better inventory and pricing management.

Call Centre

While large amount of our bookings are done over the phone, we have set-up our own Call Centres' network to service the customers. Our IP-protocol based Call Centre system offers great flexibility to redirect calls, maintain and manage waiting lists and monitor the activity of call centre personnel. All calls from Finnish customers that are waiting to be connected to the Helsinki booking office can be redirected to Estonia, thus maximizing the number of calls answered. Similarly, calls waiting to be connected to our Swedish booking office can be redirected to Estonia, where we employ multi-lingual call centre staff.

Customer loyalty program

"Club One" is the customer loyalty program for Tallink and Silja connecting us with more than 500,000 households. It is designed to offer versatile, high-quality travel services to meet the needs of our frequent passengers. Members receive discounts on ticket prices, take advantage of our special service telephone line for convenient booking of their trips and receive the latest information on club activities. Members also receive a newsletter containing information on the latest special trips and travel opportunities, events and member-only offers. Cooperation agreements with a multitude of shops and service providers make it possible to provide members with special offers and services. Onboard the vessels, member benefits are available in restaurants, tax-free shops and certain other facilities.





EMPLOYEES – FUELLING TALLINK'S SUCCESS

The thousands of employees over six countries are Tallink's greatest asset as they are fuelling the company's success. The responsibility of the employees is to guarantee the wellbeing of our passengers every day. Similarly, the company is also trying to do its best to guarantee that its employees feel great.

AS Tallink Grupp has about 6,900 employees, most of whom work at sea. This is natural, of course, since the company does specialise in maritime transport - it owns a total of nineteen vessels and operates seven different routes.

Tallink is a very international company which employs people from six different countries in which at least seven different languages can be heard every day. Nevertheless, this does not hinder cooperation between staff. On the contrary, our people have so much to hear and learn from each other that we consider this exchange of experiences to be the major added value. Moreover, language proficiency within the company is at a very high level due to the nature of the services - our international maritime transport routes serve approximately seven million passengers from Europe, Asia, the USA, and so on, per year.

TALLINK VALUES ITS VERSATILE STAFF

The company boasts a rich mix of different nationalities on its staff. Also, the knowledge of employees both younger and older is the basis for a highly significant pool of experience, and this is shared in order to allow everyone to learn something new. Tallink certainly values its versatile staff with their different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Our customers are all different; so similarly, these differences can be understood the best by employees with various backgrounds.

Tallink will continue to cooperate with various educational institutions, including most vocational schools and especially Maritime Academies and other organisations in this field, in order to introduce young people to the maritime industry. We try to actively promote maritime transport as a field of employment and to introduce the employment opportunities at Tallink with the primary aim of attracting employees with relevant specialised education, so that even years from now our staff will still be amongst the best in the Baltic Sea region.

	Average of 12 months			End of financial year		
	2007/2008	2006/2007	Change %	31.08.2008	31.08.2007	Change %
Onshore total	1,611	1,503	7.2%	1,721	1,642	4.8%
Estonia	750	606	23.8%	778	683	13.9%
Finland	597	578	3.3%	654	662	-1.2%
Sweden	200	274	-27.0%	219	238	-8.0%
Latvia	40	30	33.3%	45	37	21.6%
Germany	18	11	63.6%	19	15	26.7%
Russia	6	4	50.0%	6	7	-14.3%
At sea	4,579	4,516	1.4%	4,665	4,567	2.1%
Hotel*	374	208	79.8%	504	272	85.3%
Total	6,564	6,227	5.4%	6,890	6,481	6.3%

* The number of hotel personnel is not included in the total number of onshore personnel.

In 2008 the salary agreements with the seamen unions were renewed for the next three years. The highest increase will be during the 2008/2009 financial year when the minimum salary levels for the staff onboard the Group vessels is expected to increase by up to 10% on average.

During the 2007/2008 financial year the total staff cost amounted to 2,564 million EEK (163.9 million EUR) which was 3.5% higher than in a previous financial year.

SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT



SAFETY & SECURITY

In the Group operations the safety of people, environment and property is ultimately important.

Tallink's Safety Management System adheres to the ISM (International Safety Management), ISPS (International Ship Port Facility Security) Codes and the requirements according to the ISO 14000 environmental management standard in order to guarantee the operations of the ships and onshore organisation, prevent accidents, loss of human lives and environmental damages caused to marine environment. Safety Management System is audited by Lloyds Register and Estonian, Swedish and Finnish Maritime Administrations.

The safety management operations of the Group aim at maintaining and developing safe procedures for ships and creating a safe ship environment for both the crew and passengers. Crew's safety management skills are continuously developed, tested and practiced during drills and exercises in cooperation with authorities. These skills are improved by identifying the known risk factors and areas, and practicing related procedures. In addition, crew environmental safety awareness is continuously improved.

The objective of the Group's Safety Management System is to ensure that the valid rules and requirements set out by IMO (International Maritime Organization), certification bodies and other maritime organizations as well as their applicable regulations and standards are adhered to.

Ships masters are responsible for the onboard safety and security operations of the ships managed by the Group. The task of the onshore organization is to supervise, support and develop safety and security work.

All the Group vessels carry lifesaving equipment which meets the highest safety standards and is always ready for use. Nevertheless, the Group's highest-level nautical and good-seamanship practices together with top-level safety and security organisations are designed to prevent situations where all this safety equipment could be put in use.

SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL & CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group recognises that environmental protection and management is one of the highest priorities. Every effort is to be made to conserve and protect the environment from marine and atmospheric pollution and from any other form of pollution, including office-based waste.

The maintenance and operations of the Group vessels is concluded in accordance with the MARPOL convention (the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships). This ensures that air and sea pollution is kept to the lowest practicable levels.

The Group operates a zero spill policy. The Group's objective is to eliminate the possibility of pollution at the source by ensuring that high standards of safety and awareness are maintained and that all relevant legislation and conventions are followed for both sea and shore activities. Additionally, the Group is committed to continuous improvement of the methods that are used to carry out and achieve this objective, including the use of equipment and practices that minimises waste generation.

Selection of international certificates for the Group companies:

- ISO 14001:2004 environmental certificate by Lloyds Register
- MARPOL Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate
- MARPOL Air Pollution Prevention Certificate
- IAFS International Anti-Fouling System Certificate
- MARPOL Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate
- Document of Compliance for Anti-fouling System
- MARPOL Garbage Pollution Prevention Attestation
- Document of Compliance by Lloyds Register
- Document of Compliance by Estonian Maritime Administration
- Document of Compliance by Finnish Maritime Administration
- Document of Compliance by Swedish Maritime Administration
- Document of Compliance by Latvian Maritime Administration

As a major tax-payer in Estonia, Finland and Sweden, the Group believes that financial success can only be guaranteed through responsible and sustainable development. Therefore, each year the Group gives a significant share of its success back to society and the environment in which the company operates.

The Group entities are actively involved in supporting many public initiatives and events, especially youth and sports organisations. Being one of the largest Estonian companies in terms of its number of employees, it has also always been the goal to motivate Group employees to participate in social events for the sake of the environment or society.

There are many areas in which the Group is supporting and sponsoring, and the environment, children and young people, and sports are some of the major areas which are considered to be important in supporting in all the countries in which Tallink has its operations.

A more detailed overview and policies are provided in the Group's Environmental and Corporate Social Responsibility Report.

C O R P O R A T E G O V E R N A N C E

This report gives an overview of the governance of AS Tallink Grupp and its compliance with the requirements of the Corporate Governance Recommendations (CGR) of the NASDAQ OMX Tallinn Stock Exchange. The Group follows most CGR except where indicated otherwise in this report.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Pursuant to the Commercial Code and the Articles of Association of AS Tallink Grupp (the Company), the right of decision and the administration of the company are divided between the shareholders represented by the shareholders' general meeting, the supervisory council and the management board.

SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETING

The Company's highest governing body is the shareholders' general meeting. The primary duties of the general meeting are to approve the annual report and the distribution of dividends, elect members to the supervisory council, appoint auditors, and pass resolutions on any increase or decrease in share capital and on any other changes to the Articles of Association. According to the law, the Articles of Association can be amended only by the shareholders' general meeting. In such a case it is required that 2/3 of the participating votes are for it.

Every shareholder or his/her proxy with a relevant written power of attorney may attend the general meeting, discuss about the items in the agenda, ask questions and make proposals.

The Group publishes a notice of an annual general meeting at least three weeks in advance and a notice of an extraordinary general meeting at least one week in advance in a national daily newspaper, through the stock exchange disclosure system and at the Company's website www.tallink.com. The notice includes information on where the annual meeting will be held.

The meeting's agenda, board proposals, comments and related materials will be all made available to the shareholders before the general meeting on the Company's website and through the information disclosure system of the stock exchange. The shareholders may ask questions before the general meeting by sending an email to info@tallink.ee.

The Company has not made it possible to observe and attend at the general meetings through electronic channels as there has not been any need for it (CGR 1.3.3).

During the reporting period, AS Tallink Grupp held the annual general meeting on 29 January 2008. The meeting was attended by the management board members Enn Pant, Andres Hunt, Keijo Mehtonen and Lembit Kitter. The Supervisory Council members present were Toivo Ninnas, Kustaa Äima, Ain Hanschmidt, Eve Pant, Kalev Järvelill. The meeting was attended also by the Company's auditor Andres Root. The chairman of the meeting was Aare Raig. The meeting was held in Estonian language. The shareholders represented at the annual general meeting 419,354,939 votes being 62.54% of the all votes.

The annual general meeting was not attended by supervisory council member Sunil Kumar Nair due to the other business commitment (CGR 1.3.2).

There were no extraordinary general meetings during the 2007/2008 financial year.

THE SUPERVISORY COUNCIL

The supervisory council engages in oversight and longer-term management activities, such as supervising the management board and approving business plans, acting in the best interest of all shareholders. No residency requirements apply to the members of the supervisory council. The supervisory council reports to the general meeting of shareholders.

The supervisory council consists of 5 to 7 members. Members of the supervisory council are elected for periods of three years at a time. The supervisory council elects one of its members as chairman.

The supervisory council is responsible for the administration of the Company and the appropriate organization of its operations. The supervisory council determines the principles for the Company's strategy, organization, annual operating plans and budgets, financing and accounting. The supervisory council elects the members of the management board and determines their salaries and benefits.

The supervisory council has at present six members: Mr. Toivo Ninnas – Chairman, Ms. Eve Pant, Mr. Ain Hanschmidt, Mr. Lauri Kustaa Äimä, Mr. Sunil Kumar Nair and Mr. Kalev Järvelill. The supervisory council members have the knowledge and experience necessary to fulfil their council member duties following the Corporate Governance Recommendations and legislation. The supervisory council meetings are being held according to the needs, but at least once in every three months. The

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

supervisory council convened 7 times during the 2007/2008 financial year. The Company's operations, development, strategies, targets and the budget were discussed. All members of supervisory council have attended to the meetings except for Mr Nair who attended on five occasions.

The supervisory council members avoid the conflicts of interest and observe the prohibition on competition. The supervisory council and management board work closely for the best interests of the Company's and its shareholders' in accordance with the articles of the association. The confidentiality rules are being followed when exchanging the information.

The supervisory board remuneration has been decided at the shareholders' general meeting on 17 January 2007. Accordingly, the chairman is remunerated with 30,000 EEK (1,900 EUR) per month and to the other members with 25,000 EEK (1600 EUR) per month. There are no other benefits for the supervisory council members.

The direct shareholdings of the members of the supervisory council at the end of the 2007/2008 financial year:

Toivo Ninnas – 19,200 shares

Eve Pant – 520,000 shares

Ain Hanschmidt – 1,800,000 shares

Lauri Kustaa Äimä – 231,400 shares

Sunil Kumar Nair - Does not have any shares

Kalev Järvelill – 1,276,800 shares.

THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The management board is an executive body in charge with the day-to-day management of the Company, as well as with representing the Company in its relations with third parties, for example by entering into contracts on behalf of the Company. The management board is independent in its decisions and follows the best interest of the Company's shareholders. The management board must adhere to the lawful orders of the supervisory council. The management board ensures, at its best efforts, the Company's compliance with the laws and that the Company's internal audit and risk management procedures are functional.

The management board consists of 3 to 7 members. Members of the management board and the chairman of the management board are elected by the supervisory council for periods of three years at a time. The chairman of the management board can propose to the supervisory council to elect also a



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

vice chairman of the management board, who in absence of the chairman fulfils the chairman's duties. Every member of the management board has the right to represent the Company in any legal and business matter. According to the law the supervisory council can recall any management board member without a reason.

The management board has at present four members: Mr. Enn Pant – Chairman who's main field of responsibilities among the leading of the board is general and strategic management of the Group, Mr. Andres Hunt – Vice Chairman fulfils the chairman's duties in his absence and is also responsible for the legal, financial and investor relations areas, Mr. Keijo Mehtonen is responsible for the Group's sales & marketing and Mr. Lembit Kitter is managing the Group's daily operations and development. The supervisory council has concluded service agreements with the members of the management board.

In the 2007/2008 financial year the remuneration of the members of the Group's management board totalled 27.8 million EEK (1.8 million EUR) compared to 22.4 million EEK (1.43 million EUR) in 2006/2007.

The remuneration for the management board is set by the supervisory council according to the CGR. The pays and benefits of the board members are not disclosed as the Group believes that for the investors such a detailed information is insignificant and also outweighed by the possible harm and discomfort to the members of the management board from the disclosure of such sensitive private information. The Company does not want to disclose such information to its competitors (CGR 2.2.7).

Members of the management board avoid conflicts of interest and observe the prohibition on competition.

The direct shareholdings of the members of the management board at the end of the 2007/2008 financial year:

- Enn Pant – 3,350,762 shares
- Keijo Erkki Mehtonen – 3,114,400 shares
- Andres Hunt – 671,000 shares
- Lembit Kitter – Does not have any shares

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

The Company follows the CGR in its information disclosure procedures and treats all shareholders equally. All the released information is published on the Company's and Tallinn Stock Exchange websites in Estonian and English languages.

Meetings with investors have been arranged on an ad hoc basis as and when requested by the investors. The information shared in the meetings is limited to already disclosed data. The Company has published the times and locations of significant meetings with investors and the presentation materials used in these meetings are available at the Company's website. However, the Group does not meet the recommendation to publish the time and location of each individual meeting with the investor and to allow all of the Group's shareholders to participate in these events as it would be impractical and technically difficult to arrange (CGR 5.6).

FINANCIAL REPORTING AND AUDITING

Preparation of financial reports and statements is the responsibility of the Company's management board. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and following also the Estonian regulations. The company issues quarterly interim financial reports and the annual report.

The Company's annual report is audited and then approved by the supervisory council. The annual report with the written report from the supervisory council will be sent to shareholders' general meeting for the final approval

The related party transactions are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements below.

In the notice of shareholders' general meeting the candidate of auditor is provided. The Company has observed the auditors' rotation requirement. The auditing fees are set in the agreement concluded between the Company and the auditor where also the responsibilities of the auditors are included.

To the knowledge of the Company the auditors have fulfilled their contractual obligations and have audited the Company in accordance with the International Standards of Auditing.

The financial statements of the 2007/2008 financial year are audited by KPMG Baltics.



SUPERVISORY COUNCIL



TOIVO NINNAS

Chairman of the AS Tallink Grupp Supervisory Council
since June 9, 1997



KALEV JÄRVELILL

Member of the AS Tallink Grupp Supervisory Council
since January 17, 2007



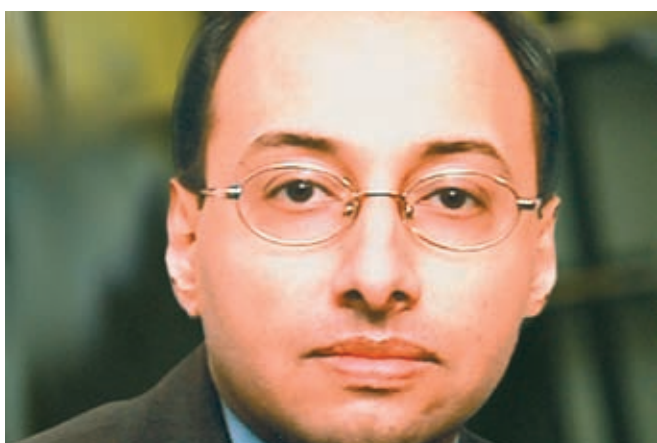
AIN HANSCHMIDT

Member of the AS Tallink Grupp Supervisory Council
since February 5, 2005
Chairman of the Management Board, AS Infotar



EVE PANT

Member of the AS Tallink Grupp Supervisory Council
since October 10, 1997
Member of the Management Board, AS Infotar



SUNIL KUMAR NAIR

Member of the AS Tallink Grupp Supervisory Council
since December 4, 2003
Managing Director, Citigroup Venture Capital International



LAURI KUSTAA ÄIMÄ

Member of the AS Tallink Grupp Supervisory Council
since May 16, 2002
Fund Manager, Danske Capital Finland, Ltd.

MANAGEMENT BOARD**ENN PANT**

Chairman of the Management Board
Chief Executive Officer

**ANDRES HUNT**

Vice Chairman of the Management Board

**KEIJO MEHTONEN**

Member of the Management Board
Managing Director of Tallink Silja Oy in Finland

**LEMBIT KITTER**

Member of the Management Board
General Director

MANAGEMENT



PETER ROOSE
Sales and Marketing Director



JANEK STALMEISTER
Financial Director



TÕNU LIIK
Chief IT Officer



TAAVI TIIVEL
Human Resources and
Organisational Development
Director



MARE MASSA
Head of Cargo



VEIKO SUIGUSSAAR
Administrative Director



TANEL HINNO
Head of Safety &
Technical Management



KADRI LAND
Tallink Silja in Sweden –
Managing Director



HILLARD TAUR
Tallink in Latvia –
Managing Director

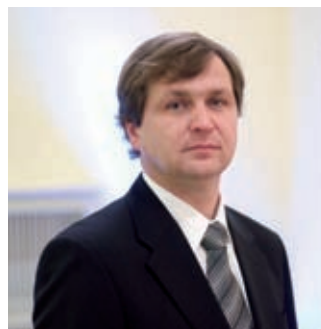


AIMAR PÄRNA
Head of Duty Free & Retail

MANAGEMENT

**MARE PUUSAAG**

Chief Legal Counsel

**URMAS PÜTSEPP**

Chief Accountant

**KAIRI MAIDLA**

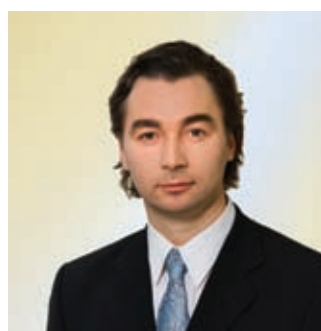
Head of Entertainment

**ENO SAAR**

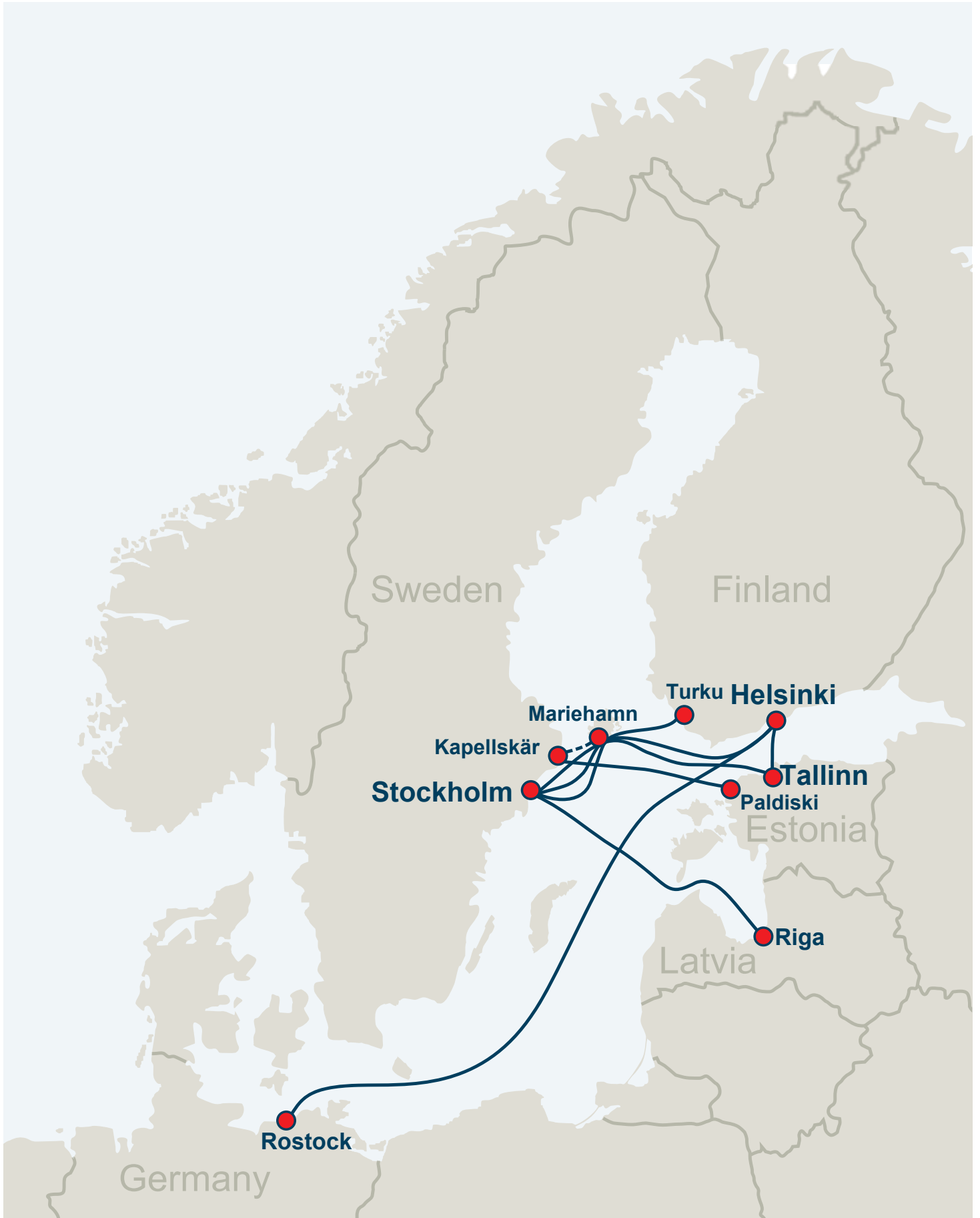
Head of Stevedoring

**LUULEA LÄÄNE**

Communications Manager

**TOOMAS VILOSIUS**Head of
Finland – Sweden Operations**TEET JÕERÜÜT**Head of
Estonia – Finland Operations**ANDRES VIHMAR**Head of
Sweden – Baltic Operations**AARE KASEMAA**Head of
Finland – Germany Operations**ÜLLAR TALI**Tallink Hotels –
Managing Director

ROUTE MAP



TERMINALS

ESTONIA	<p>TALLINN Tallinn Passenger Port D-Terminal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Superstar • M/S Star • M/S Galaxy – M/S Baltic Princess • M/S Victoria I • M/S Romantika 	SWEDEN	<p>STOCKHOLM Port of Stockholm Frihamn Terminal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Victoria I • M/S Romantika • M/S Regina Baltica • M/S Vana Tallinn – M/S Silja Festival
	<p>PALDISKI South Harbour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Regal Star • M/S Kapella – M/S Vana Tallinn 		<p>STOCKHOLM Port of Stockholm Värtahamn Terminal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Silja Serenade • M/S Silja Symphony • M/S Silja Europa • M/S Silja Festival – M/S Galaxy • M/S Sea Wind
FINLAND	<p>HELSINKI West Harbour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Superstar • M/S Star • M/S Galaxy – M/S Baltic Princess • M/S Superfast VII • M/S Superfast VIII • M/S Superfast IX 	ÅLAND	<p>KAPELLSKÄR Port of Kapellskär</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Kapella – M/S Vana Tallinn • M/S Silja Europa • M/S Regal Star
	<p>HELSINKI South Harbour Olympia Terminal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Silja Serenade • M/S Silja Symphony 		<p>MARIEHAMN West Harbour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Victoria I • M/S Romantika • M/S Silja Serenade • M/S Silja Symphony • M/S Silja Europa • M/S Silja Festival – M/S Galaxy
	<p>TURKU Passenger Harbour Silja Terminal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Silja Europa • M/S Silja Festival – M/S Galaxy • M/S Sea Wind 		<p>MARIEHAMN Port of Långnäs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Sea Wind
GERMANY	<p>ROSTOCK SEAPORT Superfast Ferries Terminal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Superfast VII • M/S Superfast VIII • M/S Superfast IX 	LATVIA	<p>RIGA Riga Passenger Port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/S Regina Baltica • M/S Vana Tallinn – M/S Silja Festival

FLEET

**SUPERSTAR**

Built	2008
Length	175.1 m
Passengers	2080
Lanemetres	1930
Ice class	1 A

**STAR**

Built	2007
Length	186 m
Passengers	1900
Lanemetres	2000
Ice class	1 A

**BALTIC PRINCESS**

Built	2008
Length	212.1 m
Passengers	2800
Lanemetres	1130
Ice class	1 A Super

**GALAXY**

Built	2006
Length	212.1 m
Passengers	2800
Lanemetres	1130
Ice class	1 A Super

FLEET

VICTORIA I

Built	2004
Length	193.8 m
Passengers	2500
Lanemetres	1000
Ice class	1 A Super

**ROMANTIKA**

Built	2002
Length	193.8 m
Passengers	2500
Lanemetres	1000
Ice class	1 A Super

**SILJA SYMPHONY**

Built	1991
Length	202.9 m
Passengers	2852
Lanemetres	950
Ice class	1 A Super

**SILJA SERENADE**

Built	1990
Length	202.9 m
Passengers	2852
Lanemetres	950
Ice class	1 A Super



FLEET

**SILJA EUROPA**

Built	1993
Length	201.8 m
Passengers	3123
Lanemetres	932
Ice class	1 A Super

**SILJA FESTIVAL**

Built	1986 / 1992
Length	170.7 m
Passengers	2023
Lanemetres	885
Ice class	1 A Super

**REGINA BALTICA**

Built	1980
Length	145.2 m
Passengers	1500
Lanemetres	780
Ice class	1 A

**VANA TALLINN**

Built	1974
Length	153.8 m
Passengers	800
Lanemetres	650
Ice class	1 B

FLEET

REGAL STAR

Built	1999
Length	149.9 m
Passengers	80
Lanemetres	2087
Ice class	1 A

**KAPELLA**

Built	1974
Length	110.1 m
Passengers	50
Lanemetres	663
Ice class	1 B

**SEA WIND**

Built	1972 / 1984 / 1989
Length	155.0 m
Passengers	260
Lanemetres	1050
Ice class	1 B

**TALLINK AutoExpress 2**

Built	1997
Length	82.3 m
Passengers	673
Speed	38 knots
Cars	175



FLEET

**SUPERFAST VII**

Built	2001
Length	203.3 m
Passengers	717
Lanemetres	1900
Ice class	1 A Super

**SUPERFAST VIII**

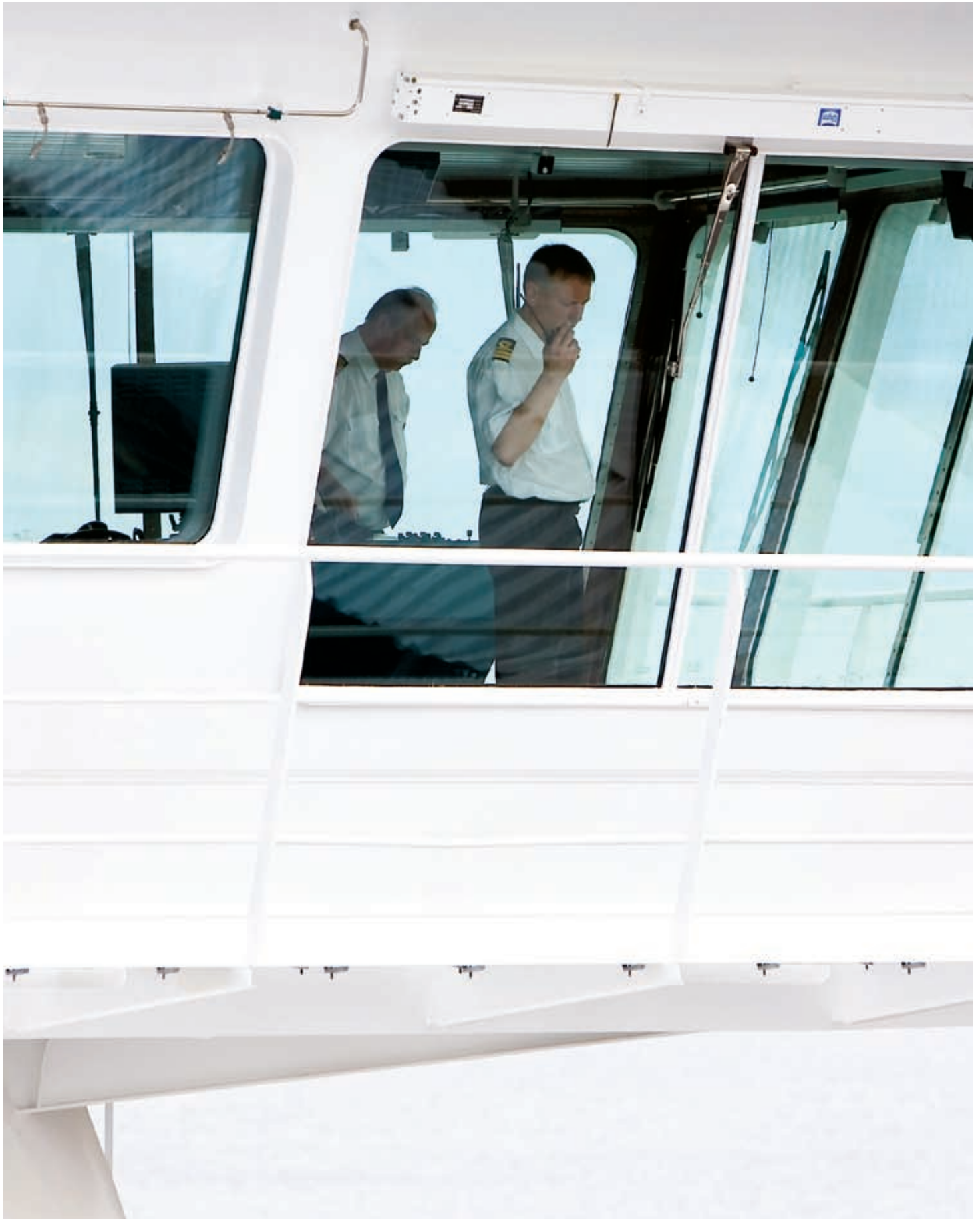
Built	2001
Length	203.3 m
Passengers	717
Lanemetres	1900
Ice class	1 A Super

**SUPERFAST IX**

Built	2002
Length	203.3 m
Passengers	728
Lanemetres	1900
Ice class	1 A Super

**BALTIC QUEEN**

Delivery	2009
Length	212.1 m
Passengers	2800
Lanemetres	1130
Ice class	1 A Super



SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS

As of August 31, 2008 AS Tallink Grupp had total of 673,817,040 shares outstanding. There were no changes to the share capital during the 2007/2008 financial year.

All the shares are of the same kind and each share carries one vote at the shareholders' general meeting. The par value of one share is 10 EEK (0.639 EUR). No preference shares nor shares with special rights have been issued. According to the articles of association AS Tallink Grupp shares can be freely transferred. No authorization shall be obtained in order to buy or sell AS Tallink Grupp shares.

As a result of share buybacks carried out during the period of December 2007-January 2008, the Group owns 3,935,000 own shares which represent 0.584% of the total share capital. Total contribution for the buyback amounted to 65.1 million EEK (4.2 million EUR). The average share price paid was 16.54 EEK (1.057 EUR) per share.

On January 29, 2008, the Annual General Meeting of AS Tallink Grupp among other things set the main terms of the share option program and gave authorization for acquisition of own shares as the previous authorization expired. The maximum amount of own shares that can be acquired shall not exceed 10% of the total share capital and the maximum price per share shall not exceed the highest price paid at the market on the respective day. No share buyback has occurred since January 29, 2008. The Group has not issued any share options.

The table below presents the distribution of share capital by size of share ownership:

Ownership size	No. of shareholders	% of shareholders	No. of shares	% of share capital
1 - 99	603	5.15%	28,998	0.00%
100 - 999	3,524	30.11%	1,659,852	0.25%
1,000 - 9,999	6,958	59.45%	13,604,644	2.02%
10,000 – 99,999	490	4.19%	12,136,007	1.80%
100,000 – 999,999	86	0.73%	30,711,575	4.56%
1,000,000 – 9,999,999	36	0.31%	113,921,567	16.91%
10,000,000 +	7	0.06%	501,754,397	74.46%
TOTAL	11,704	100.00%	673,817,040	100.00%

As of 31 August 2008, 5.7% of the Group's shares were held by individuals.

The Management Board of AS Tallink Grupp is not granted with the right to issue new shares. According to the resolution of the General meeting of AS Tallink Grupp of January 17, 2007, the Supervisory Council is within two years as from March 1, 2007 entitled to increase the share capital of AS Tallink Grupp by not more than 400 million EEK (25.6 million EUR). The maximum share capital thereafter shall not exceed 7,138 million EEK (456.2 million EUR). By the reporting date the Supervisory Council has not exercised its entitlement.

TRADING

The shares of AS Tallink Grupp are traded on the NASDAQ OMX Tallinn Stock Exchange under the symbol TAL1T (REUTERS: TAL1T.TL , BLOOMBERG: TAL1T ET).

During the 2007/2008 financial year, there were transactions with 188,676,215 shares of AS Tallink Grupp on Tallinn Stock Exchange. The highest daily average share price on Tallinn Stock Exchange was 20.59 EEK (1.31 EUR) and the lowest daily average share price was 7.82 EEK (0.50 EUR). The weighted average share price in the 2007/2008 financial year was 15.43 EEK (0.99 EUR). The average daily turnover of the trade with AS Tallink Grupp shares on Tallinn Stock Exchange was 11.7 million EEK (0.75 million EUR).

The following table gives an overview of the share price performance on Tallinn Stock Exchange during the period of 1 September 2007 to 31 August 2008.

SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS

The table below presents the 10 largest shareholders of the Group:

Shareholder	No. of shares	%
INFORTAR AS	263,676,964	39,13%
NORDEA BANK FINLAND PLC/ NON-RESIDENT LEGAL ENTITIES	64,688,302	9,60%
ING LUXEMBOURG S.A.	59,591,776	8,84%
CITIGROUP VENTURE CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL JERSEY LIMITED	49,231,000	7,31%
STATE STREET BANK / BAUPOST GROUP SECURITIES LLC	36,599,565	5,43%
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB CLIENTS	17,666,581	2,62%
FIREBIRD REPUBLICS FUND LTD	10,300,209	1,53%
FIREBIRD AVRORA FUND, LTD.	7,847,031	1,16%
DANSKE CAPITAL FINLAND OY	7,500,000	1,11%
MORGAN STANLEY & CO INTERNATIONAL PLC/ MSIL IPB CLIENT ACCOUNT	7,489,634	1,11%

TRADING PRICE



DAILY TURNOVER

SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDERS' AGREEMENT

Major shareholders of the Group have entered into the shareholders agreement in August 2006. The main terms of the agreement are published at the Group's website. Among the other terms, the agreement sets forth that the parties of the agreement and each shareholder of Tallink shall remain independent in their decisions and shall not be restricted by the agreement or otherwise, directly or indirectly, to exercise their voting rights or any other powers available to them, in the manner which, in its own opinion, best complies with its duties under Estonian laws, any Rules of Tallinn Stock Exchange or the Corporate Governance Recommendations.

TAKEOVER BIDS

The Group has not concluded any agreement with its management or employees that contain the provisions of compensation payment in case of takeover bid.

DIVIDENDS

The Group's strong expansion and growth have been achieved due to significant investments in the recent past. To support these investments, no dividends have been paid and the profits have been reinvested which has resulted in strong shareholders' equity. Additionally, the Group's policy has been to maintain a strong capital base as well as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

No dividends were paid for the 2006/2007 financial year. Management continued with the policy of a high priority being placed on investment. Considering the 2008/2009 capital commitments for one more new vessel under construction and the scheduled repayments of the existing bank loans the management will propose at the shareholders' general meeting that earnings be retained and no dividends be distributed.

The Group's significant investment program will end as the last new build vessel in the fleet renewal series, M/S Baltic Queen, will start operations in 2009. It is thereby estimated that the Management Board will review the dividend policy by the end of the 2008/2009 financial year.



CORPORATE STRUCTURE

AS TALLINK GRUPP

Holding company, Estonia-Finland and Estonia-Sweden route operator, sales and marketing in Estonia, general administration.

Tallink Silja Oy Finland-Sweden routes Sales & Marketing	AS Tallink Baltic Finland-Germany route	AS Tallink Duty Free Supply of goods for ships	Ship-owning Companies:
Tallink Silja AB Sales agent in Sweden & manning	AS Tallink Riga-Stockholm route	OÜ TDF Kommerts Supply of goods for ships	Baltic Princess Superstar Galaxy Victoria I Romantika Star
AS Tallink Latvija Sales & Marketing in Latvia		OÜ Hansaliin Onboard personnel crewing	Silja Europa Silja Festival Silja Serenade Silja Symphony Regina Baltica Vana Tallinn Regal Star Kapella Sea Wind Tallink AutoExpress 2
OOO Tallink-Ru Sales & Marketing in Russia		OÜ HT Laevateenindus Technical ship management and crewing	Superfast VII Superfast VIII Superfast IX
		AS HTG Invest Stevedoring services	
		HTG Stevedoring Oy Stevedoring services	
		OÜ TLG Hotell Operator of hotels	
		OÜ Hera Salongid Beauty services	21 Other companies
		OÜ HT Hulgi Tolliladu Public customs warehouse	
		OÜ HT Meelelahutus Entertainment on ships	
		OÜ Tallink Travel Club Travel services	



REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The 2007/2008 financial year was one of the most eventful for AS Tallink Grupp and its subsidiaries (hereinafter also referred to as "the Group"). In one year the Group took a delivery of two brand new ferries – M/S Superstar and M/S Baltic Princess as the peak of the Group's fleet renewal program. This increased the total of the Group's investments to 4,260 million EEK (272 million EUR) during the 2007/2008 financial year. As it is typical for the Group's business, the full impact of these new investments will be seen after a full year in operation and after all start up related costs and challenges have been addressed.

The areas of focus during the 2007/2008 year were the launch of the new booking and check-in system, the optimization of the operations in a very high fuel price environment and the restructuring of the Finland-Germany route as a consequence of the significantly increased bunker cost.

During the 2007/2008 financial year, the Group's revenues increased by 3.4% to 12,310 million EEK (786.8 million EUR). The passengers volume transported by the Group vessels exceeded 7 million, being 2.9% more than in the previous financial year.

The earnings during the 2007/2008 financial year were weaker compared to the 2006/2007 financial year and the initially set targets were not met. EBITDA decreased by 20.3% to 1,982.4 million EEK (126.7 million EUR) and the net profit decreased by 69.7% to 318.0 million EEK (20.3 million EUR). The decrease in earnings was largely influenced by significantly increased fuel costs, higher interest costs and weak traffic volumes on some routes. Delivery of the new cruise ferry M/S Baltic Princess was

delayed until the middle of the high season. This delayed further other re-routings which compounded the negative effect on the Group earnings as the associated start-up costs were not covered by the end of the financial year and exceeded the incremental revenues. However these were important changes which have set strong cornerstone for the operations in the 2008/2009 financial year.

The most significant events in the 2007/2008 financial year were the following:

- Implementation of the new booking and check-in system
- Sale of M/S Meloodia
- Share buyback
- Delivery and successful launch of M/S Superstar
- Starting operations in the third hotel in Tallinn
- Sale of M/S Fantaasia
- Delivery and successful launch of M/S Baltic Princess
- Important re-routings

SALES

Consolidated net sales amounted to 12,310.0 million EEK (786.8 million EUR) in the 2007/2008 financial year (1 September 2007 – 31 August 2008) compared to 11,903.3 million EEK (760.8 million EUR) in the 2006/2007 financial year (1 September 2006 – 31 August 2007). The Group's revenues increased strongly on the newest Sweden-Latvia route and also on the Finland-Estonia route where the new Tallink Shuttle service was the main contributing factor. This was partly offset by weaker than expected performance on the Finland – Sweden route and on the Germany – Finland route.

The following tables provide an overview of sales in geographical and operational segments.

Geographical segments	07/08	06/07	Operational segments	07/08	06/07
Finland - Sweden	43.3%	47.5%	Restaurant and shop sales on-board and on mainland	49.6%	49.9%
Estonia - Finland	26.1%	22.2%	Ticket sales	24.9%	24.1%
Estonia - Sweden	12.4%	11.9%	Sales of cargo transportation	20.2%	20.2%
Finland - Germany	9.0%	11.5%	Accommodation sales	1.2%	0.9%
Latvia - Sweden	4.5%	3.1%	Income from leases of vessels	1.3%	1.6%
Mainland business and lease of vessels	4.7%	3.8%	Other sales	2.7%	3.2%

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

EARNINGS

During the 2007/2008 financial year, the Group's gross profit decreased by 555.7 million EEK (35.5 million EUR) to 2,580.9 million EEK (165.0 million EUR), EBITDA decreased by 504.9 million EEK to 1,982.4 million EEK (126.7 million EUR) and the net profit decreased by 731.3 million EEK (46.8 million EUR) from 1,049.3 million EEK (67.0 million EUR) to 318.0 million EEK (20.3 million EUR). Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share were 0.47 EEK (0.03 EUR) in the 2007/2008 financial year compared to 1.56 EEK (0.10 EUR) in the 2006/2007 financial year.

The largest contributor to the decrease in Group's earnings was the high fuel price. The Group's bunker costs increased by 680.8 million EEK (43.5 million EUR) compared to the previous financial year. Around 35% of the increase came from the Finland-Germany route operations. As the fuel price has significantly decreased since the summer and given the high market volatility, the Group has hedged a portion of the fuel price risk in October and November 2008 for 2009.

In the 2007/2008 financial year, personnel expenses increased by 3.5% from 2,477.1 million EEK (158.3 million EUR) to 2,563.8 million EEK (163.9 million EUR) primarily due to an increase in the number of personnel. The average number of employees for the 2007/2008 financial year was 6,564 (6,227 in 2006/2007).

The administrative costs decreased by 108.0 million EEK (6.9 million EUR) mainly as a result of the Silja integration.

Financial expenses increased due to the increase in borrowings and thereby higher interest-bearing liabilities on average and a rise in interest rates. Financial expenses increased by 16.5% from 801.2 million EEK (51.2 million EUR) in 2006/2007 to 933.3 million EEK (59.7 million EUR) in the 2007/2008 financial year. Due to effective financial risk management, net income on interest rate derivatives amounted to 119.1 million EEK (7.6 million EUR), being the main contributor to financial income. Net financial expense for the period was 790.2 million EEK (50.5 million EUR) compared to 597.3 million EEK (38.2 million EUR) for the prior financial year.

The Group exposure to the credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks and the financial risk management activities are described in the notes to the financial statements.

LIQUIDITY AND WORKING CAPITAL

Net operating cash flow decreased by 407.7 million EEK (26.1 million EUR) to 1,712.0 million EEK (109.4 million EUR) compared to the 2006/2007 financial year, primarily due to the decrease in operational earnings.

Net cash flows used in investing activities amounted to 3,729.8 million EEK (238.4 million EUR). The main components of cash outflows from investing activities were the purchases of M/S Superstar, M/S Baltic Princess and payments for the new vessel under construction of 4,240.3 million EEK (271.0 million EUR) in aggregate. Net proceeds from the sale of two vessels: M/S Melodia and M/S Fantaasia totalled 453.2 million EEK (29.0 million EUR).

During the 2007/2008 financial year, the Group received 3,756.2 million EEK (240.1 million EUR) from new borrowings and repaid loans in total of 1,518.4 million EEK (97.0 million EUR).

As of 31 August 2008, the Group's cash and cash equivalents totalled 1,043.8 million EEK (66.7 million EUR). The liquidity ratio was 0.69.

Considering our established credit facilities and sources of liquidity, we believe that the Group has sufficient working capital and liquidity to meet its present and future needs.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

CAPITAL RESOURCES

We finance our future investments with operating cash flows, debt and equity financing, and proceeds from potential disposals of assets. At 31 August 2008, the Group's debt as a percentage of capitalization (total debt and shareholders' equity) was 62.8% compared to 59.4% at 31 August 2007. The increase resulted from a 2,692.9 million EEK (172.1 million EUR) increase in debt and a 258.7 million EEK (16.5 million EUR) increase in equity.

Loans And Borrowings

At the end of the 2007/2008 financial year, interest-bearing liabilities totalled 17,524.6 million EEK (1,120.0 million EUR), a 2,692.9 million EEK (172.1 million EUR) increase compared to the 14,831.7 million EEK (947.9 million EUR) measured at the end of 2006/2007. During the reporting period, the Group took a 12-year loan of 1,454.0 million EEK (92.9 million EUR) to partially finance the purchase of M/S Superstar, a 10-year loan of 2,049.7 million EEK (132.0 million EUR) to partially finance the purchase of M/S Baltic Princess and borrowed from overdraft limits to ensure strong liquidity position. The Group repaid old loans of 1,518.4 million EEK (97.0 million EUR).

All interest bearing liabilities have been incurred in Euro-based currencies.

Owners' Equity

Consolidated equity increased by 2.55% from 10,134.9 million EEK (647.7 million EUR) to 10,393.6 million EEK (664.3 million EUR), mainly on account of net profit for the financial year. The decreasing component for the owners' equity development was acquisition of own shares in amount of 65.1 million EEK (4.2 million EUR) but it has a positive effect to the effective equity per share on the rest of the outstanding shares. At the end of the 2007/2008 financial year, the Group's share capital amounted to 6,738,170,400 EEK (430,647,578 EUR). For further information about shares, please see the "Shares and Shareholders" section of this report.

VESSELS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

The Group's main revenue generating assets are vessels, which account for approximately 83.5% of total assets. At the end of the financial year, the Group owned 19 vessels: 18 of them operated in the Group's main business on the Baltic Sea and one was chartered out (HSC Tallink AutoExpress 2). Our current fleet consists of 10 cruise ferries, five high-speed ro-pax ferries, two ro-ro cargo vessels, one high-speed craft and one ro-pax ferry. According to management's estimates, as of 31 August 2008 the value of the ships amounted to 27,992 million EEK (1,789 million EUR). Compared to the value on previous financial year of 23,286 million EEK (1,488 million EUR), the value of the fleet has increased, largely through the deliveries of M/S Superstar and M/S Baltic Princess. All of our vessels have protection and indemnity insurance (P&I), hull and machinery insurance (H&M) and they meet all applicable safety regulations. In addition to the economic benefits of the upgrade of the fleet through new vessel investments, the Group is now employing one of the most environment friendly fleets as the vessels are equipped with the latest available machinery and technology.

Vessels Under Construction

The Group has one new cruise ferry under the construction at shipyard. The new M/S Baltic Queen, an enhancement to the "Galaxy" series, will be delivered in 2009. The vessel price amounts to 2,816 million EEK (180 million EUR) which is being financed by 20% from the Group cashflows and 80% from a long-term bank debt on the delivery.

By the end of the 2007/2008 financial year, the Group had prepaid to the shipyard 469.4 million EEK (30.0 million EUR). An additional 93.9 million EEK (6.0 million EUR) was prepaid in September 2008 as part of the 20% mandatory instalments during the construction period. The last instalment of approximately 2,253.1 million EEK (144 million EUR), being 80% of the construction price, will be paid on the delivery.

Other Investments

During 2007/2008 the Group subscribed a 34% minority shareholding in a new company AS Tallink Takso. Through the taxi company the Group has another opportunity to diversify its products and services while having insignificant financial impact to the Group. The Group expanded its hotel operations by purchasing 100% OÜ Delegatsioon which is the operator in a 267-room Pirita Top Spa Hotel in Tallinn.

The Group does not have any substantial ongoing research and development projects.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The total number of passengers carried by the Group during the 2007/2008 financial year was 7.1 million, which is 2.9% higher than the in the previous financial year. The number of cargo units carried by the Group's vessels was 331.1 thousand, a 8% decrease on the previous financial year. The number of

passenger cars increased by 13.6% and reached 671.5 thousand.

The following table provides an overview of transported passengers, cargo units and passenger vehicles in the 2007/2008 and 2006/2007 financial years.

Passengers	2007/2008	2006/2007	Change %
Finland-Sweden	2,860,278	3,234,321	-11.6%
Estonia-Finland	2,934,674	2,541,834	15.5%
Estonia-Sweden	772,811	710,226	8.8%
Latvia-Sweden	357,533	256,690	39.3%
Finland-Germany	144,968	130,268	11.3%
Total	7,070,264	6,873,339	2.9%
Cargo units			
Finland-Sweden	102,949	126,195	-18.4%
Estonia-Finland	118,526	109,572	8.2%
Estonia-Sweden	44,353	42,536	4.3%
Latvia-Sweden	13,262	8,479	56.4%
Finland-Germany	52,059	72,999	-28.7%
Total	331,149	359,781	-8.0%
Passenger vehicles			
Finland-Sweden	164,059	201,198	-18.5%
Estonia-Finland	363,194	251,900	44.2%
Estonia-Sweden	52,839	59,023	-10.5%
Latvia-Sweden	51,652	38,832	33.0%
Finland-Germany	39,793	40,025	-0.6%
Total	671,537	590,978	13.6%

The following operational factors influenced traffic volumes development.

Finland-Sweden:

The sale of M/S SkyWind in August 2007 resulted in smaller capacities in the 12 months of 2007/2008 financial year compared to the same period of the previous financial year.

In the beginning of the year 2008, the schedule of M/S Sea Wind was changed so that the vessel would not stop in the Åland Islands any more. As a result, the vessel is now carrying only cargo units compared to passenger, car and cargo mix before.

Estonia-Finland:

Tallink Shuttle service with new M/S Star was operated between Tallinn and Helsinki route compared to the mix of various other and smaller vessels in the 12 months of the previous financial year. At the end of April 2008 the second Tallink Shuttle vessel Superstar started also the Shuttle service.

Estonia-Sweden:

M/S Vana Tallinn did not operate between Paldiski-Kapellskär, but was operating on the route during the period of September 2006 until December 2006.

Latvia-Sweden:

Two vessels operation and everyday departures to both destinations compared to partly one vessel operations in the previous financial year.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Finland-Germany:

The traffic results were affected by the increased competition in cargo transportation.

The Group's market shares on routes operated during the 2007/2008 financial year were as follows:

- The Group carried approximately 47% of the passengers and 56% of the ro-ro cargo on the route between Tallinn and Helsinki.
- The Group is the only provider of daily passenger trans-

portation between Estonia and Sweden. The approximate market share of ro-ro cargo was 75%.

- The Group is the only provider of daily passenger and ro-ro cargo transportation between Riga and Stockholm.
- The Group carried approximately 52% of passengers and 32% of ro-ro cargo on its routes between Finland and Sweden.
- The Group's approximate market share in passenger transportation on the route between Finland and Germany was 53% and the approximate market share in ro-ro cargo transportation was 15%.

OUTLOOK

During the 2008/2009 financial year, the new cruise ferry M/S Baltic Princess and the route changes of M/S Galaxy and M/S Silja Festival are expected to have a positive impact to the Group's sales and earnings. In addition, the reduced competition and fully launched Shuttle service will further improve the operations on the Tallinn-Helsinki route. The change on the Finland-Germany route and the chartering of one Superfast vessel will improve the Germany route operations. The last new cruise ferry M/S Baltic Queen in the series of new builds under the fleet renewal programme will be delivered in spring 2009. After that the Group will operate with high a quality fleet on all its routes.

Several of the past issues such as new booking system implementation and high fuel prices are not influential any more.

It is estimated that during the 2008/2009 financial year the Group's performance will be better compared to the ended 2007/2008 financial year. For the 2008/2009 financial year the management estimates 10% sales increase. The Group targets for the 2008/2009 financial year are as follows:

- Net sales EUR 865 million (EEK 13 534 million)
- EBITDA EUR 175 million (EEK 2 738 million)
- Net profit for the financial year EUR 40 million (EEK 626 million) or EUR 0.06 (EEK 0.93) per share.

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Chairman of the Management Board





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR		Notes
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Revenue	12,310,015	11,903,286	786,753	760,759	7
Cost of sales	-9,729,085	-8,766,651	-621,802	-560,291	8
Gross profit	2,580,930	3,136,635	164,951	200,468	
Marketing expenses	-850,988	-792,381	-54,388	-50,643	8
Administrative expenses	-889,377	-997,361	-56,841	-63,743	8
Other income	199,467	209,029	12,748	13,359	
Other expenses	-18,352	-1,764	-1,173	-113	
Income from negative goodwill	0	689	0	44	
Financial income	143,124	203,884	9,147	13,031	8
Financial expenses	-933,332	-801,219	-59,650	-51,207	8
Profit/-loss of associates from equity accounted associates	-3,060	7,698	-196	492	15
Profit before income tax	228,412	965,210	14,598	61,688	7
Income tax	89,564	84,077	5,724	5,374	9
Net profit for the financial year	317,976	1,049,287	20,322	67,062	7
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Parent	317,976	1,049,287	20,322	67,062	
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in EEK/EUR per share)	0.47	1.56	0.03	0.10	10

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR		Notes
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,043,785	1,303,609	66,710	83,315	11
Receivables	1,177,342	815,093	75,246	52,094	12
Prepayments	111,522	124,134	7,127	7,934	13
Derivatives	51,884	1,799	3,316	115	27
Inventories	358,480	272,352	22,911	17,407	14
	2,743,013	2,516,987	175,310	160,865	
Non-current assets					
Investments in associates	2,222	3,242	142	207	15
Other financial assets and prepayments	7,700	9,279	492	594	16
Deferred income tax assets	199,851	153,102	12,773	9,785	9
Investment property	4,694	4,694	300	300	18
Property, plant and equipment	25,518,298	22,600,001	1,630,917	1,444,403	19
Intangible assets	1,226,023	1,283,592	78,357	82,036	20
	26,958,788	24,053,910	1,722,981	1,537,325	
TOTAL ASSETS	29,701,801	26,570,897	1,898,291	1,698,190	7
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	2,200,220	2,247,390	140,620	143,634	21
Payables	1,621,711	1,408,369	103,646	90,011	22
Deferred income	138,752	121,008	8,868	7,734	
Derivatives	5,351	7,980	342	510	27
	3,966,034	3,784,747	253,476	241,889	
Non-current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	15,324,355	12,584,261	979,405	804,281	21
Deferred income tax liabilities	16,147	63,463	1,032	4,056	9
Other liabilities	1,643	3,489	105	223	17
	15,342,145	12,651,213	980,542	808,560	
Total liabilities	19,308,179	16,435,960	1,234,018	1,050,449	7
Equity					
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent					
Share capital	6,738,170	6,738,170	430,648	430,648	23
Share premium	9,999	9,999	639	639	23
Reserves	1,151,071	1,202,991	73,566	76,885	23
Retained earnings	2,494,382	2,183,777	159,420	139,569	
	10,393,622	10,134,937	664,273	647,741	
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent	10,393,622	10,134,937	664,273	647,741	
Total equity	10,393,622	10,134,937	664,273	647,741	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	29,701,801	26,570,897	1,898,291	1,698,190	

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR		Notes
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net profit for the financial year	317,976	1,049,287	20,322	67,062	
Adjustments:	1,661,987	1,252,908	106,221	80,076	
Depreciation and amortisation	964,266	925,485	61,628	59,150	19,20
Net gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	-19,344	-178,466	-1,236	-11,406	
Change in fair value of investment property	0	-4,412	0	-282	18
Net interest expense	903,715	764,585	57,758	48,866	8
Net interest revenue from swaps	-107,097	-162,998	-6,844	-10,417	8
Profit/-loss of associates from equity accounted associates	3,060	-7,698	195	-492	15
Income from negative goodwill	0	-689	0	-44	
Net foreign exchange gain / loss related to investing and financing activities	-184	1,178	-12	75	
Income tax	-82,429	-84,077	-5,268	-5,374	9
Changes in receivables and prepayments related to operating activities	-339,402	203,468	-21,692	13,004	
Changes in inventories	-85,110	-34,964	-5,439	-2,235	
Changes in liabilities related to operating activities	158,379	-346,867	10,122	-22,169	
Income tax paid	-1,800	-4,057	-115	-259	
	1,712,030	2,119,775	109,419	135,479	
Cash flows used in investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	-4,240,289	-2,201,608	-271,004	-140,708	19, 20
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant, equipment	453,242	687,423	28,967	43,934	
Proceeds from disposals of associates	0	15,162	0	969	15
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives	45,879	164,481	2,933	10,512	
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	1,885	-1,157	120	-74	6
Acquisition of associates	-2,040	-1,020	-130	-65	15
Interest received	11,511	21,636	736	1,383	
	-3,729,812	-1,315,083	-238,378	-84,049	
Cash flows from /used in financing activities					
Repurchase of treasury shares	-65,132	0	-4,163	0	10
Transaction costs of issue of shares	0	-6,520	0	-417	
Proceeds from loans and bonds	3,756,212	1,357,847	240,066	86,782	
Redemption of loans and bonds	-1,518,433	-1,555,385	-97,045	-99,407	
Change in overdraft	443,199	74,143	28,325	4,739	21
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	-14,855	-27,010	-949	-1,727	
Interest paid	-843,033	-751,766	-53,880	-48,047	
	1,757,958	-908,691	112,354	-58,077	
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW	-259,824	-103,999	-16,605	-6,647	
Cash and cash equivalents:					
- at the beginning of period	1,303,609	1,407,608	83,315	89,963	
- increase / decrease	-259,824	-103,999	-16,605	-6,647	
- at the end of period	1,043,785	1,303,609	66,710	83,316	11

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT
OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

for the year ended 31 August, in thousands of EEK

	Share capital ¹	Share premium ¹	Unregistered share capital with share premium ¹	Trans- lation reserve	Ships' revaluation reserve ²
As of 31 August 2006	1,415,000	2,012,394	1,475,727	23	1,138,827
Issue of shares	5,323,170	-2,002,395	-1,475,727	0	0
Transfer from profit for 2005/2006	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	-37,958
Net gains on cash flow hedges	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	389	0
Total income and expense recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	389	-37,958
Net profit for 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0
Total income and expense for the year	0	0	0	389	-37,958
As of 31 August 2007	6,738,170	9,999	0	412	1,100,869
Treasury shares acquired	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from profit for 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	-37,959
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	-1,294	0
Total income and expense recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	-1,294	-37,959
Net profit for the financial year 2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0
Total income and expense for the year	0	0	0	-1,294	-37,959
As of 31 August 2008	6,738,170	9,999	0	-882	1,062,910

¹ For further information see also Note 23 Share Capital and Reserves² For further information see also Note 19 Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 23 Share Capital and Reserves

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash flow hedge reserve	Mandatory legal reserve	Reserve for treasury shares	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent	Minority interests	Total equity
-7,636	27,500	0	3,012,254	9,074,089	1,189	9,075,278
0	0	0	-1,845,049	-1	0	-1
0	74,210	0	-74,210	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	-1,189	-1,189
0	0	0	3,537	3,537	0	3,537
0	0	0	37,958	0	0	0
7,636	0	0	0	7,636	0	7,636
0	0	0	0	389	0	389
7,636	0	0	41,495	11,562	0	11,562
0	0	0	1,049,287	1,049,287	0	1,049,287
7,636	0	0	1,090,782	1,060,849	0	1,060,849
0	101,710	0	2,183,777	10,134,937	0	10,134,937
0	0	-65,132	0	-65,132	0	-65,132
0	52,465	0	-52,465	0	0	0
0	0	0	7,135	7,135	0	7,135
0	0	0	37,959	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	-1,294	0	-1,294
0	0	0	45,094	5,841	0	5,841
0	0	0	317,976	317,976	0	317,976
0	0	0	363,070	323,817	0	323,817
0	154,175	-65,132	2,494,382	10,393,622	0	10,393,622

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

for the year ended 31 August, in thousands of EUR

	Share capital ¹	Share premium ¹	Unregistered share capital with share premium ¹	Trans- lation reserve	Ships' revaluation reserve ²
As of 31 August 2006	90,435	128,615	94,316	2	72,784
Issue of shares	340,213	-127,976	-94,316	0	0
Transfer from profit for 2005/2006	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	-2,426
Net gains on cash flow hedges	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	25	0
Total income and expense recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	25	-2,426
Net profit for 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0
Total income and expense for the year	0	0	0	25	-2,426
As of 31 August 2007	430,648	639	0	27	70,358
Treasury shares acquired	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from profit for 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	-2,426
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	-83	0
Total income and expense recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	-83	-2,426
Net profit for the financial year 2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0
Total income and expense for the year	0	0	0	-83	-2,426
As of 31 August 2008	430,648	639	0	-56	67,932

¹ For further information see also Note 23 Share Capital and Reserves

² For further information see also Note 19 Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 23 Share Capital and Reserves

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash flow hedge reserve	Mandatory legal reserve	Reserve for treasury shares	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent	Minority interests	Total equity
-488	1,758	0	192,518	579,940	76	580,016
0	0	0	-117,921	0	0	0
0	4,742	0	-4,742	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	-76	-76
0	0	0	226	226	0	226
0	0	0	2,426	0	0	0
488	0	0	0	488	0	488
0	0	0	0	25	0	25
488	0	0	2,652	739	0	739
0	0	0	67,062	67,062	0	67,062
488	0	0	69,714	67,801	0	67,801
0	6,500	0	139,569	647,741	0	647,741
0	0	-4,163	0	-4,163	0	-4,163
0	3,353	0	-3,353	0	0	0
0	0	0	456	456	0	456
0	0	0	2,426	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	-83	0	-83
0	0	0	2,882	373	0	373
0	0	0	20,322	20,322	0	20,322
0	0	0	23,204	20,695	0	20,695
0	9,853	-4,163	159,420	664,273	0	664,273

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of AS Tallink Grupp (the "Parent") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 August 2008 were authorised for issue by the management board on 19 December 2008.

According to the Estonian Commercial Code, the annual report including the consolidated financial statements prepared by the management board must be agreed by the supervisory council, and approved by the shareholders' general meeting. Shareholders have the power not to approve the annual report prepared and presented by the management board and the right to request that a new annual report be prepared.

AS Tallink Grupp is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Estonia. AS Tallink Grupp's shares have been publicly traded on Tallinn Stock Exchange since 9 December 2005.

The principal activities of the Group are related to marine transportation (passenger and cargo transportation). Further information on the principal activities of the Group is presented in Note 7 "Segment Information". As of 31 August 2008 the Group employed 6890 people (6,481 as of 31 August 2007).

Note 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, investment properties, and ships that have been measured at fair value (see also Notes 18 and 19). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Estonian kroons (EEK) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated. Pursuant to the requirements of Tallinn Stock Exchange, the consolidated financial statements have also been presented in Euros (EUR). As the Estonian kroon is pegged to the Euro at a fixed exchange rate (1 EUR = 15.6466 EEK), no foreign exchange rate differences arise from such additional presentation of the consolidated financial statements in Euros.

In accordance with the Estonian Accounting Act, the notes to the consolidated financial statements have to include the non-consolidated financial statements (i.e. balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity, collectively referred to as primary financial statements) of the Parent. The non-consolidated primary financial statements of AS Tallink Grupp are disclosed in Note 28 "Primary Statements of the Parent". These statements have been prepared using the same accounting methods and measurement bases that were used on the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, except for investments in subsidiaries and associates which are stated at cost in the non-consolidated primary statements of the Parent.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements of AS Tallink Grupp and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of AS Tallink Grupp and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared as of the same reporting date. If a subsidiary uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to its financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20 and 50% of the voting power of another entity. Joint ventures are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions. Associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method

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(equity accounted investees) and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investment) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Minority interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Group and are presented separately within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent.

New subsidiaries acquired through business combinations have been included in the consolidated financial statements using the purchase method of accounting. The purchase consideration is allocated to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed on the date of acquisition.

Note 3

EW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

ADOPTION OF IFRS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Group adopted the following new standard during the reporting year and comparative figures have also been provided. Adoption of the new standard did not have any effect on the Group's equity as of 1 September 2006 and as of 1 September 2007.

- IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

NEW IFRS STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and their interpretations have been issued, which will become mandatory for the Group's financial statements in accounting periods beginning on or after 1 September 2008. The Group has decided not to apply the amendments and new standards and interpretations early. Below is the estimate of the Group's management regarding the potential effect of the new and revised standards and interpretations upon their first-time application.

- *Revised IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"*

The amendment to IAS 1, which requires disclosure of comprehensive income, is applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Comprehensive income represents change in equity during a period other than those changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Total comprehensive income may be presented in either a single statement of comprehensive income or in an income statement and a separate statement of comprehensive income. The Group has not decided yet which approach to prefer.

- *IFRS 8 "Operating Segments"*

IFRS 8 is applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The new standard requires more disclosures of segment information based on the internal reports regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to assess each segment's information in respect of its business and geographical segment.

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• **Revised IAS 23 "Borrowing Cost"**

IAS 23 Borrowing Cost removes the option to expense borrowing costs and requires that an entity capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. The revised IAS 23 is applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. As the Group's present accounting policy is to capitalise borrowing costs related to qualifying assets the revised standard will have no impact on the Group.

• **IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements"**

Service Concession Arrangements provides guidance on certain recognition and measurement issues that arise in accounting for public-to-private service concession arrangements. IFRIC 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. It is not expected to have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

• **IFRIC 13 "Customer Loyalty Programmes"**

Customer Loyalty programmes addresses the accounting by entities that operate, or otherwise participate in, customer loyalty programmes for their customers. It relates to customer loyalty programmes under which the customer can redeem credits for awards such as free or discounted goods or services. IFRIC 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008. It is expected to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements, but exact effect of IFRIC 13 is not known yet.

• **IFRIC 14 IAS 19 "The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction"**

The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction clarifies when refunds or reductions in future contributions in relation to defined benefit assets should be regarded as available and provides guidance on the impact of minimum funding requirements (MFR) on such assets. It also addresses when a MFR might give rise to a liability. IFRIC 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. The possible effect of the amendment is not known yet.

• **Amendments to IAS 32**

"Financial Instruments: Presentation" and IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – "Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation"

Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation requires puttable instruments, and instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation, to be classified as equity if certain conditions are met. Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" and IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – "Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. It is not expected to have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

• **Revised IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"**

Revised IFRS 3 Business Combinations incorporates the following changes that are likely to be relevant to the Group's operations:

- The definition of a business has been broadened, which is likely to result in more acquisitions being treated as business combinations.
- Contingent consideration will be measured at fair value, with subsequent changes therein recognised in profit or loss.
- Transaction costs, other than share and debt issue costs, will be expensed as incurred.
- Any pre-existing interest in the acquiree will be measured at fair value with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.
- Any non-controlling (minority) interest will be measured at either fair value, or at its proportionate interest in the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree, on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

The revised IFRS 3 is applied to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. It will be applied prospectively and therefore there will be no impact on prior periods in the Group's 2009/10 consolidated financial statements.

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• **Amended IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”**

Amended IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements requires accounting for changes in ownership interests by the Group in a subsidiary, while maintaining control, to be recognised as an equity transaction. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, any interest retained in the former subsidiary will be measured at fair value with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. Amendments to IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements” are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The possible effect of the amendment is not known yet.

• **Amendments to IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”**

Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment – Vesting Conditions and Cancellations clarifies the definition of vesting conditions, introduces the concept of non-vesting conditions, requires non-vesting conditions to be reflected in grant-date fair value and provides the accounting treatment for non-vesting conditions and cancellations. Amendments to IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment” are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The possible effect of the amendment is not known yet.

Note 4

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Interest swaps –

whether derivatives qualify for hedge accounting

As of 31 August 2008, the Group had entered into three interest swap agreements (2007: two agreements). The Group has determined that none of these swap agreements qualify for cash flow hedge accounting. See Notes 27 and 5.10. for more detailed information on the interest swap agreements and related accounting policies.

Operating lease – Group as lessee

As of 31 August 2008, the Group has entered into a lease agreement for three hotel buildings (2007: two hotel buildings). The management has determined that all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the property have been retained by the lessors and so the Group, acting as a lessee, accounts for these agreements as operating leases. See Note 24 for more detailed information on the minimum lease payments of the lease agreements.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Market uncertainties

The ongoing global liquidity crisis which commenced in the middle of 2007 resulted in, among other things, a lower liquidity levels in economy, a lower level of capital market funding and lower liquidity. In addition to that, the countries in which the Group operates have been experiencing economic downturn which has affected, and may continue to affect, the activities of enterprises operating in this environment. These financial statements reflect management’s assessment of the impact of the Estonian and global business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future developments in business environment may differ from management’s assessment.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating value-in-use requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill as of 31 August 2008 amounted to 183,795,000 EEK (11,747,000 EUR), 2007: 174,409,000 EEK (11,146,800 EUR). Further details are given in Note 20.

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Determination of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management has estimated the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, taking into consideration the volumes of business activities, historical experience in this area and future outlook. Management's opinion on the useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment and the Group's intangible assets is disclosed in Notes 19 and 20 respectively.

Fair value of ships

At the end of each financial year, The Group assesses whether there have been significant changes to the fair value of its ships. The fair value of ships depends on many factors, including the year of building, several technical parameters as well as how the ships have been maintained (i.e. how much the owner has invested in maintenance). In order to assess the fair value of ships, the Group's management used independent appraisers. The frequency of revaluation depends upon management's estimate of changes that may impact the fair values of the ships. When the fair value of a ship differs materially from its carrying amount, a revaluation is required. No revaluation was carried out as at 31 August 2008 since the Group assessed that the value of ships had not changed significantly. Further details are given in Note 19.

Note 5

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1. FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions

The Parent's functional currency is the Estonian kroon. Due to Tallinn Stock Exchange requirements the Group also presents its consolidated financial statements in Euros (see also Note 2). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are recognised in "financial income" or "financial expenses" in the income statement. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Other non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Estonian kroon at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Estonian kroon at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised directly in equity in the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised directly in the FCTR.

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5.2. SEGMENT REPORTING

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments.

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business and geographical segments. The primary segments of the Group are geographical segments (by the routes and mainland) and the secondary segments are business segments (ticket sales, sales of cargo transport, restaurant and shop sales on-board and on mainland, hotel (accommodation) sales and others).

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical area consisting of a routes in which the Group operates.

Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment expense is expense resulting from the operating activities of a segment that is directly attributable to the segment and the relevant portion of an expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to the segment, including expenses relating to sales to external customers and expenses relating to transactions with other segments of the Group. Segment expense does not include administrative expenses, interest expenses, income tax expense and other expenses that arise at the Group level and are related to the Group as a whole. Expenses incurred at the Group level on behalf of a segment are allocated on a reasonable basis to the segment, if these expenses relate to the segment's operating activities and they can be directly attributed or allocated to the segment.

Segment result is segment revenue less segment expense.

Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Segment assets include receivables, except loans granted, prepaid expenses and inventories, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets related to the operating activities. If a particular item of depreciation or amortisation is included in segment expenses, the related

asset is also included in segment assets. Segment assets do not include assets used for general Group or head-office purposes or which cannot be allocated directly to the segment. Segment assets include operating assets shared by two or more segments if a reasonable basis for allocation exists.

Segment liabilities are those liabilities that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Segment liabilities include, for example, accounts payables and other payables, accrued expenses, customers' prepayments, and provisions. Segment liabilities do not include loans, finance leases, bonds and other liabilities related to financing activities. Income tax liabilities are not included in segment liabilities either.

Expenses, assets and liabilities which are not directly related to the segment or cannot be allocated to the segment are presented as unallocated expenses, assets and liabilities of the Group.

5.3. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding trade discounts, volume rebates and sales taxes or duties. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods – sales in restaurants and shops

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, i.e. at the time of selling the goods to the customer at the retail stores, bars and restaurants, generally for cash or by card payment.

Ticket sale and sale of cargo transport

Revenue from tickets and cargo transport is recognised in the income statement as the services are rendered. At financial year-end, a revenue deferral is recorded for the part of the revenue that has not yet been earned in relation to the tickets and cargo shipments prepaid.

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Sales of hotel rooms (accommodation)

Revenue from sales of hotel rooms is recognised in the income statement, when the rooms have been used by the clients. At financial year-end, a revenue deferral is recorded for the part of the revenue that has not yet been earned in relation to the room days prepaid.

Revenue from travel packages

The Group sells packages, which consist of a ship ticket, accommodation in a hotel not operated by the Group and tours in different cities not provided by the Group. The Group recognises the sales of packages in its revenue in full instead of recognising only the commission fee for accommodations, tours and entertainment events, as the Group (1) is able to determine the price of the content of package; (2) has discretion in selecting the suppliers for the service offer; and (3) bears any credit risks. Revenue from sales of packages is recognised when package is used by the clients.

Charter income

Charter income arising from operating leases of ships is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

5.4 LEASE PAYMENTS

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on straight-line-basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance lease are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when lease adjustment is confirmed.

5.5. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus plan if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

5.6. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSE

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Borrowing costs not directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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5.7. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are initially recognised as deferred income where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. The grants related to an expense item are recognised as a reduction of the expense over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

5.8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

5.9. NON-DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, call deposits, short-term bank deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Group's investments in equity and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognised directly in equity.

Other

Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

5.10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, options and forwards to hedge its risks associated with currency exchange rate changes and interest rate fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gain or loss arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to net profit or loss for the financial year.

The fair value of interest rate derivative contracts is determined using generally accepted mathematical valuation methods such as Libor Market Model, Cox-Ingersoll-Rose Model, Calibration of Volatility, or Monte Carlo Simulation or Heston-Model simulation.

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For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into:

- fair value hedges
- cash flow hedges, and
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in equity, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts taken to equity are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects the income statement.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Separable embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Other non-trading derivatives

When a derivative financial instrument is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

5.11. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The costs of raw materials, consisting mostly of fuel, and merchandise purchased for resale are assigned by using the weighted average cost method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories.

5.12. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, rather than for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss.

5.13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment, except ships, are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised (e.g. replacements of parts of some items, dry-dockings with intervals of two or five years) are added to the carrying amount of the assets, if the recognition criteria are met, i.e. (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The replaced items are derecognised. All other expenditures are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Ships are measured at fair value (i.e. a revalued amount) less depreciation charged subsequent to the date of the revaluation. Revaluation is normally performed every 3 to 5 years to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

At the revaluation date, the carrying amount of ships is replaced by their fair value at the date of revaluation and accumulated depreciation is eliminated. Any revaluation surplus is credited to "revaluation of ships" included in equity in the balance sheet, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase is recognised in the income statement. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the "revaluation of ships".

An annual transfer from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and the depreciation based on the assets' original cost. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

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Depreciation is calculated separately for two components of a ship: the vessel itself and dry-docking expenses as a separate component. This is based on the industry accounting practices, i.e. of other international shipping companies.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation is discontinued when the carrying value of an asset equals its residual value. The residual value of ships is based on their estimated realisable value at the end of their useful life. The above principle is in conformity with industry practice.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

- buildings 5 to 50 years
- plant and equipment 3 to 10 years
- ships 2 to 35 years
- other equipment 2 to 5 years

Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation charge is calculated for each part of ship on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

- ships 17 to 35 years
- capitalised dry-dock expenses 2 to 5 years

The residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at each financial year end and, if an expectation differs from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

From 1 September 2006 the residual value is calculated as a percentage of the carrying value of the ship. Residual value for ships is 15%, except for MS Kapella whose residual value is 40%.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement (in "other operating income" or "other operating expenses") in the financial year the asset is derecognised.

5.14. GOODWILL

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of acquisition. When the excess is negative (negative goodwill) it is recognised immediately in profit.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the Group's appropriate cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated (1) represents the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and (2) is not larger than a segment based on the Group's primary reporting format.

5.15. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets (the licences and development costs of IT programs, acquired customer contracts) are initially recognised at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite life are reviewed at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement in the expense category according to the function of the intangible asset.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset as follows:

- trade mark 20 years
- other intangible assets 5 to 10 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

5.16. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an individual project is capitalised only when the Group can demonstrate (1) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; (2) its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset; (3) how the asset will generate future economic benefits; (4) the availability of resources to complete the asset; and (5) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure capitalised is amortised over the period of expected future sales from the related project. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use.

5.17. IMPAIRMENT

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a cash-generating unit are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

5.18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the financial liability. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

5.19. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred, except those, which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale (e.g. new ships). Borrowing costs related to the building of new ships are capitalised as part of the cost of related assets incurred up to the delivery date.

5.20. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in "financial expense".

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

5.21. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the income statement. Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leases, where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset, are classified as operating leases and lease payments are recognised as operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.22. SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity.

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/from retained earnings.

5.23. INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Group companies in Estonia

According to Estonian Income Tax Act, for Group companies in Estonia, including the Parent, net profit is not subject to income tax, but dividends paid are subject to income tax (21/79 of net dividend paid out before 31 December 2009 and 20/80 of net dividend paid out after 1 January 2010) The Parent's potential tax liability related to the distribution of its retained earnings as dividends is not recorded in the balance sheet. The amount of potential tax liability related to the distribution of dividends depends on when, how much and from which sources the dividends are paid out. A resident company's payments, made upon reduction of share capital or contributions or upon redemption or return of shares, are currently taxed at the recipient's level. As from 2009, the taxation consequences will arise at the level of the payer, i.e. Estonian company.

Income tax from the payment of dividends is recorded as income tax expense at the moment the dividends are declared.

Group companies in Cyprus, the Bahamas, Panama and the Cayman Islands

According to the income tax law of Cyprus and the Bahamas, the net profit of shipping companies registered in Cyprus and the Bahamas and the dividends paid by these companies are not subject to income tax. Thus there are no temporary differences between the tax bases and carrying values of assets and liabilities that may cause deferred income tax. Shipping companies registered in Panama and the Cayman Islands are dormant.

Other foreign Group companies

In accordance with the income tax laws of other jurisdictions, the company's net profit adjusted for temporary and permanent differences determined by the income tax acts is subject to current income tax in those countries in which the Group companies have been registered.

Tax to be paid is reported under current liabilities and deferred tax positions are reported under non-current assets or liabilities.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised. Maximum income tax liability that could arise on the distribution of dividends is disclosed in Note 24.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6**BUSINESS COMBINATIONS**

In May 2008 a subsidiary company of AS Tallink Grupp, OÜ TLG Hotell purchased 100% share of OÜ Delegatsioon from AS Heal and OÜ Haapsalu HMR. The purchase price was 1 EEK (0,06 EUR). The main activities of OÜ Delegatsioon include

hotel management, travel arrangement and tourism related services. The transaction is considered as a related party transaction. The fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of OÜ Delegatsioon acquired are:

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	Carrying value	Recognised on acquisition	Carrying value	Recognised on acquisition
Cash and bank accounts	1,885	1,885	120	120
Receivables and prepayments	3,616	3,616	231	231
Inventories	1,018	1,018	65	65
Property, plant & equipment	10,258	10,258	656	656
Intangible assets	69	69	5	5
Total assets	16,846	16,846	1,077	1,077
Short-term liabilities	20,260	20,260	1,295	1,295
Long-term liabilities	5,972	5,972	382	382
Total liabilities	26,232	26,232	1,677	1,677
Fair value of net assets		-9,386		-600
Purchase price		0		0
Goodwill		9,386		600
Cash flow on acquisition:		in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary		1,885		120
Cash paid		0		0
Net cash flow		1,885		120

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In July 2008 OÜ Delegatsioon was merged with OÜ TLG Hotell and OÜ Delegatsioon was dissolved. Presentation of information about the revenue and the profit or loss of the combined entity for the period from 1 September 2007 to 31 August 2008 is impracticable, because the financial year of the acquired entity was not the same as the Group's financial year.

In January 2007 a subsidiary company of AS Tallink Grupp, OÜ TLG Hotell purchased a 100% share in OÜ Hera Salongid from AS Infortar. The purchase price was 960,000 EEK (61,000 EUR). OÜ Hera Salongid provides beauty services. The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of OÜ Hera Salongid were as follows:

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	Carrying value	Recognised on acquisition	Carrying value	Recognised on acquisition
Cash and bank accounts	303	303	19	19
Receivables and prepayments	128	128	8	8
Inventories	160	160	10	10
Property, plant & equipment	652	652	42	42
Total assets	1,243	1,243	79	79
Short-term liabilities	1,544	1,544	99	99
Total liabilities	1,544	1,544	99	99
Fair value of net assets	-301	-301	-20	-20
Purchase price		960		61
Goodwill		1,261		81
Cash outflow on acquisition:		In thousands of EEK		In thousands of EUR
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary		303		19
Cash paid		-960		-61
Net cash outflow		-657		-42

Note 7**SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Group's operations are organised and managed separately according to the nature of the different markets. The Group operates (1) three ships between Estonia and Finland, (2) four ships between Estonia and Sweden, (3) two ships between Latvia and Sweden, (4) three ships between Germany and Finland, (5) five ships between Finland and Sweden, (6) one ships leased out from the Group and (7) three hotels and four shop in Estonia, which represent different business segments.

The Group's market share on the Estonia-Finland route is about 47% of passenger transportation and about 56% of cargo transportation, on the Estonia-Sweden route it is about 100% of passenger transportation and about 75% of cargo transportation. The market share on the Riga-Stockholm route

is about 100% for both passenger and cargo transportation, and the estimated market share on the Finland-Germany route is about 53% of passenger transportation and about 15% of cargo transportation. The estimated passenger transportation market share on the Group's Finland-Sweden routes is about 52% and the cargo transportation market share is about 32%.

In the opinion of the Group's management the prices used in inter-segment transactions do not significantly differ from the prices used in transactions with external customers.

The following tables present the Group's revenue and profit as well as certain asset and liability information regarding reportable segments for the years ended 31 August 2008 and 2007.

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2007

	Estonia- Finland route	Estonia- Sweden routes	Latvia- Sweden route	Germany- Finland route	Finland-Sweden route	Estonia mainland business	Other	Elimination of inter-segment sales	Total
Revenue									
Sales to external customers	2,641,659	1,407,463	373,119	1,373,173	5,657,963	259,056	190,853	0	11,903,286
Inter-segment sales	0	0	0	0	0	88,098	0	-88,098	0
	2,641,659	1,407,463	373,119	1,373,173	5,657,963	347,154	190,853	-88,098	11,903,286
Result									
Segment result	817,409	212,696	4,201	203,890	1,016,408	42,279	47,371	0	2,344,254
Unallocated expenses									-790,096
Negative goodwill									689
Net financial items									-597,335
Share of profit of associates									7,698
Profit before income tax									965,210
Income tax									84,077
Net profit									1,049,287
Assets and liabilities									
Segment assets	4,840,322	4,884,255	439,367	5,062,289	8,554,764	86,212	442,512	-21,560	24,288,161
Unallocated assets									2,282,736
									26,570,897
Segment liabilities	343,095	95,280	42,543	27,657	847,471	45,481	7,789	-21,294	1,388,022
Unallocated liabilities									15,047,938
									16,435,960
Other segment information									
Capital expenditures:									
- segment's property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	1,731,178	19,401	8,729	8,680	47,629	31,456	57	0	1,847,130
- unallocated PP&E									248,877
- segment's intangible assets ("IA")	2,864	428	0	0	81,445	1,753	0	0	86,490
- unallocated IA									19,111
Depreciation	118,095	137,220	20,900	147,406	379,859	6,472	26,136	0	836,088
Unallocated depreciation									10,981
Amortisation	1,823	268	0	0	74,680	1,645	0	0	78,416

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2007

	Estonia-Finland route	Estonia-Sweden route	Latvia-Sweden route	Germany-Finland route	Finland-Sweden route	Estonia mainland business	Other	Elimination of inter-segment sales	Total
Revenue									
Sales to external customers	168,833	89,953	23,847	87,762	361,610	16,556	12,198	0	760,759
Inter-segment sales	0	0	0	0	0	5,631	0	-5,631	0
	168,833	89,953	23,847	87,762	361,610	22,187	12,198	-5,631	760,759
Result									
Segment result	52,242	13,594	268	13,031	64,960	2,702	3,028	0	149,825
Unallocated expenses									-50,497
Negative goodwill									44
Net financial items									-38,176
Share of profit of associates									492
Profit before income tax									61,688
Income tax									5,374
Net profit									67,062
Assets and liabilities									
Segment assets	309,353	312,161	28,081	323,539	546,749	5,510	28,282	-1,378	1,552,297
Unallocated assets									145,893
									1,698,190
Segment liabilities	21,928	6,089	2,719	1,768	54,163	2,907	498	-1,361	88,711
Unallocated liabilities									961,738
									1,050,449
Other segment information									
Capital expenditures:									
- segment's property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	110,642	1,240	558	555	3,044	2,010	4	0	118,053
- unallocated PP&E									15,906
- segment's intangible assets ("IA")	183	28	0	0	5,205	112	0	0	5,528
- unallocated IA									1,221
Depreciation	7,548	8,770	1,336	9,421	24,277	414	1,670	0	53,436
Unallocated depreciation									702
Amortisation	117	17	0	0	4,773	105	0	0	5,012

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As of 31 August 2008 unallocated liabilities include the loans received to finance the ships operating between (1) Estonia and Finland in the amount of 4,670,559,000 EEK (298,503,000 EUR), 2007: 3,261,966,000 EEK (208,478,000 EUR); (2) Estonia and Sweden in the amount of 3,006,649,000 EEK (192,160,000 EUR), 2007: 2,970,524,000 EEK (189,851,000 EUR); (3) Germany and Finland in the amount of 3,036,211,000 EEK (194,049,000 EUR), 2007: 3,347,190,000 EEK (213,924,000 EUR); and (4) Finland and

Sweden in the amount of 6,211,691,000 EEK (396,999,000 EUR), 2007: 5,034,122,000 EEK (321,739,000 EUR)). Corresponding interest expenses amounted to (1) 104,722,000 EEK (6,693,000 EUR), (2) 180,524,000 EEK (11,538,000 EUR), (3) 188,335,000 EEK (12,037,000 EUR), (4) 415,900,000 EEK (26,581,000 EUR), 2007: (1) 125,999,000 EEK (8,053,000 EUR), (2) 174,318,000 EEK (11,141,000 EUR), (3) 171,640,000 EEK (10,970,000 EUR), (4) 295,674,000 EEK (18,897,000 EUR)).

INFORMATION BY OPERATIONAL SEGMENTS

for the year ended 31 August
in thousands of EEK

	2008	2007
Ticket sales	3,066,859	2,864,158
Sales of cargo transport	2,491,799	2,410,306
Accommodation sales	152,805	110,963
Restaurant and shop sales on-board and on mainland	6,104,140	5,945,192
Income from leases of vessels	161,794	188,728
Other	332,618	383,939
Total revenue of the Group	12,310,015	11,903,286

for the year ended 31 August
in thousands of EUR

	2008	2007
Ticket sales	196,008	183,053
Sales of cargo transport	159,255	154,047
Accommodation sales	9,766	7,092
Restaurant and shop sales on-board and on mainland	390,126	379,967
Income from leases of vessels	10,340	12,062
Other	21,258	24,538
Total revenue of the Group	786,753	760,759

Most of the Group's assets (incl. property, plant and equipment) are related to marine transportation. As it is not practicable to divide the assets related to marine transportation by the different operational segments of marine transportation, the

information about assets and purchases of property, plant and equipment by operational segments has not been disclosed in the notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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Note 8**OPERATING EXPENSES AND FINANCIAL ITEMS**

for the year ended 31 August

COST OF SALES	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR		Note
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Cost of goods	-2,739,762	-2,386,369	-175,103	-152,517	
Port charges	-1,298,798	-1,319,368	-83,008	-84,323	
Bunker cost	-2,113,547	-1,432,707	-135,080	-91,567	
Staff costs	-1,770,646	-1,653,300	-113,165	-105,665	
Depreciation and amortisation	-822,378	-778,813	-52,560	-49,775	19, 20
Spare parts and maintenance expenses	-267,371	-395,692	-17,088	-25,289	
Other costs	-716,583	-800,402	-45,798	-51,155	
Total cost of sales	-9,729,085	-8,766,651	-621,802	-560,291	

for the year ended 31 August

MARKETING EXPENSES	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR		Note
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Advertising expenses	-410,870	-346,859	-26,259	-22,168	
Staff costs	-408,077	-389,927	-26,081	-24,921	
Depreciation and amortisation	-15,895	-2,102	-1,016	-135	19, 20
Other costs	-16,146	-53,493	-1,032	-3,419	
Total marketing expenses	-850,988	-792,381	-54,388	-50,643	

for the year ended 31 August

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR		Note
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Staff costs	-385,061	-433,911	-24,610	-27,732	
Depreciation and amortisation	-125,993	-144,570	-8,052	-9,240	19, 20
Other costs	-378,323	-418,880	-24,179	-26,771	
Total administrative expenses	-889,377	-997,361	-56,841	-63,743	

**Specification of staff costs included in the cost of sales,
marketing expenses and administrative expenses:**

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Wages and salaries	-2,159,383	-2,103,266	-138,010	-134,423
Social security costs	-381,880	-338,727	-24,407	-21,649
Staff training costs	-11,085	-14,325	-708	-915
Other staff costs	-11,436	-20,820	-731	-1,331
Total staff costs	-2,563,784	-2,477,138	-163,856	-158,318

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES

RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Financial income				
Net foreign exchange gains	12,218	11,934	781	763
Income from interest rate swaps	119,062	170,265	7,609	10,882
Interest income	11,249	21,685	719	1,386
Other financial income	595	0	38	0
	143,124	203,884	9,147	13,031
Financial expenses				
Interest expenses	-914,964	-786,270	-58,476	-50,252
Expenses from derivatives	-11,965	-7,267	-765	-464
Other financial expenses	-6,403	-7,682	-409	-491
	-933,332	-801,219	-59,650	-51,207
Net finance cost	-790,208	-597,335	-50,503	-38,176

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9**INCOME TAX**

Income tax contains current income tax and deferred income tax.

Swedish, Finnish, Latvian and Russian subsidiaries

In accordance with the Swedish, Finnish, Latvian and Russian tax laws, the company's net profit adjusted for temporary and

permanent differences determined in the income tax acts is subject to income tax in Finland, Sweden, Latvia and Russia (in Finland the tax rate is 26%, in Sweden 28%, in Latvia 15% and in Russia 22%; the tax rates have not changed from 2007).

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Major components of the Group's income tax expense for the years ended 31 August:

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Current period tax expense				
Swedish subsidiaries	-185	-1,770	-12	-113
Finnish subsidiaries		-297		-19
Latvian subsidiary	-500	-12	-32	-1
Russian subsidiary	-16	-10	-1	0
Total current tax expense	-701	-2,089	--45	-133
Deferred tax income / expense				
Swedish subsidiaries	81,409	-53,167	5,203	-3,398
Finnish subsidiaries	8,543	139,333	546	8,905
Latvian subsidiary	313	0	20	0
Russian subsidiary	0	0		0
Total deferred tax income	90,265	86,166	5,769	5,507
Total income tax income	89,564	84,077	5,724	5,374

RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Profit for the period	317,976	1,049,287	20,322	67,062
Total income tax	89,564	84,077	5,724	5,374
Profit before income tax	228,412	965,210	14,598	61,688

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Profit before income tax	228,412	965,210	14,598	61,688
Income tax using Parent's domestic tax rate	0	0	0	0
Effect changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities in foreign jurisdictions	89,564	84,077	5,724	5,374
	89,564	84,077	5,724	5,374

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

According to Russian, Latvian, Finnish and Swedish legislation it is permissible for taxation purposes to use higher depreciation and amortisation rates and thereby accomplish a post-

ponement of tax payments. These postponements are shown as a deferred tax liability. The Finnish and Swedish subsidiaries have also carry-forwards of tax losses, which are considered in the calculation of the deferred tax asset.

RECOGNISED AND UNRECOGNISED DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets (non-current asset)	199,851	153,102	12,773	9,785
Deferred tax liabilities (non-current liability)	16,147	63,463	1,032	4,056
Unrecognised deferred tax assets of Tallink Finland OY	1,549	3,129	99	200

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE FOLLOWING

as of 31 August

In thousands of EEK	Assets		Liabilities	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Tax loss carry-forward ¹	-491,804	-498,219	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	-313	0	96,993	183,316
Intangible assets	0	0	211,417	225,264
Tax assets / liabilities	-492,117	-498,219	308,410	408,580
Offset of assets and liabilities	292,263	345,117	-292,263	345,117
Tax assets / liabilities	-199,851	-153,102	16,147	63,463

as of 31 August

In thousands of EUR	Assets		Liabilities	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Tax loss carry-forward ¹	-31,432	-31,842	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	-20	0	6,199	11,716
Intangible assets	0	0	13,512	14,397
Tax assets / liabilities	-31,452	-31,842	19,711	26,113
Offset of assets and liabilities	18,679	22,057	-18,679	-22,057
Tax assets-/ liabilities	-12,773	-9,785	1,032	4,056

¹ Tax loss carry forward expires in 2013-2016

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10**EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**

Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. As the Group does not have any potential ordinary shares, diluted EPS are equal to basic EPS.

At 31 August 2008 the Group held 3,935 thousand of the AS Tallink Grupp shares. Total cost of share buyback transactions of 3,935 thousand shares is 65,132 thousand EEK (4,163 thousand EUR), including fees of 65 thousand EEK (4 thousand EUR).

in thousands pcs	Shares issued	Treasury shares	Shares outstanding
As of 01 September 2007	673,817	0	673,817
Purchase of treasury shares for cash	0	3,935	669,882
As of 31 August 2008	673,817	3,935	669,882

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)	671,245	673,817	671,245	673,817
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent	317,976	1,049,287	20,322	67,062
Basic and diluted EPS (in EEK/EUR per share)	0.47	1.56	0.03	0.10

Note 11**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cash at bank and in hand	966,094	932,301	61,745	59,584
Short-term deposits	77,691	371,308	4,965	23,731
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,043,785	1,303,609	66,710	83,315

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates (in 2007/2008 the rates were in the range of 0.25-4.62% and in 2006/2007 in the range of 0.25-4.42%).

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods. The maturity dates of short-term deposits recognised in the balance sheet as of 31 August 2008 range from 1 September 2008 (over-night deposits) to 14 October 2008. As of 31 August 2008 and 2007 short-term deposits of 77,691,000 EEK (4,965,000 EUR) and

82,628,000 EEK (5,281,000 EUR) respectively could only be used for repayment of bank loans.

The amount of cash and cash equivalents recorded in the cash flow statement is equal to the amount of cash and cash equivalents recognised in the balance sheet.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in Note 27.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 RECEIVABLES

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Trade receivables	757,837	539,457	48,435	34,478
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-781	-981	-50	-63
Receivables from associates	27	12,439	2	795
Government grants	212,982	140,866	13,612	9,003
Other receivables	198,372	122,649	12,678	7,839
Accrued interest income	8,905	663	569	42
Total receivables	1,177,342	815,093	75,246	52,094

During the reporting period 517,402,000 EEK (33,068,000 EUR) was deducted from the cost of goods in connection with government grants; 2007: 540,027,000 EEK (34,514,000 EUR).

expensed as doubtful and uncollectible; 2007: 1,313,000 EEK (84,000 EUR).

During the reporting period 3,889,000 EEK (249,000 EUR) was

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks to receivables are disclosed in Note 27.

Note 13 PREPAYMENTS

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Prepaid expenses	105,649	106,144	6,752	6,784
Tax assets	5,873	17,990	375	1,150
Total prepayments	111,522	124,134	7,127	7,934

The balance of prepaid expenses includes mostly prepayments for insurance and fairway dues.

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Tax prepayments				
VAT	5,873	15,313	375	979
Income tax	0	2,599	0	166
Other taxes	0	78	0	5
Total tax prepayments	5,873	17,990	375	1,150

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Note 14 INVENTORIES

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Raw materials (mostly fuel)	82,522	46,391	5,274	2,965
Goods for sale	275,958	225,961	17,637	14,442
Total inventories	358,480	272,352	22,911	17,407

In 2007/2008 the write-down of inventories amounted to 1,325,000 EEK (85,000 EUR) and in 2006/2007 1,156,000 EEK (74,000 EUR) respectively. The write-down are included in cost of sales.

Fuel price risk

The Group is exposed to fuel price risk as the fuel used for ship operations is purchased at market prices. The Group has implemented a fuel surcharge system according to which the Group charges its customers a fuel surcharge to partly offset the impact of a fuel price increases. At 31 August 2008 there were no derivative contracts for fuel outstanding.

Note 15 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

In April 2007 AS Tallink Grupp's subsidiary Tallink Silja OY sold its 50% shareholding in the Norwegian associate Reisevarhuset AS. The shares were sold to Det Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab AS for 7,745 thousand EEK (495 thousand EUR). In June 2007 AS Tallink Grupp's subsidiary Tallink Silja OY sold its 50% shareholding in the Estonian associate AS Baltic Tours. The shares were sold to AS M&A for 7,417 thousand EEK (474 thousand EUR). The above is not a related party transaction. In August 2007 AS Tallink Grupp co-established a new associated company, AS Tallink Takso. AS Tallink Grupp holds 34% of the entity's share capital. The 1,020 thousand EEK (65 thousand EUR) contribution to share capital was made in August 2007.

The company was registered in September 2007. In April 2008 AS Tallink Takso increased share capital to 4,000 thousand EEK (256 thousand EUR). AS Tallink Group made a 2,040 thousand EEK (130 thousand EUR) contribution to AS Tallink Takso, 340 thousand EEK (22 thousand EUR) to share capital and 1,700 thousand EEK (109 thousand EUR) to share premium. AS Tallink Grupp interest in AS Tallink Takso equity remained 34%.

In May 2008 Tallink Silja Oy withdrew its 33% participation in Searail EEIG. The Group however continues to provide sea transportation services to the rail units under a separate commercial agreement.

The Group has investments in the following associates:

as of 31 August 2008

Name of associate	Country of incorporation	Interest	Acquisition cost		Equity	
			EEK	EUR	EEK	EUR
AS Tallink Takso	Estonia	34%	3,060	195	0	0
Suomen Jakelutiet OY	Finland	50%	2,191	140	2,222	142
Total			5,251	335	2,222	142

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	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Investments at the beginning of financial year	3,242	9,044	207	578
Dividends received	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of shares	2,040	1,020	130	65
Sales of shares	0	-15,162	0	-969
Gain on sale of shares	0	7,698	0	492
Share of loss in associates	-3,060	0	-196	0
Other changes	0	642	0	41
Investments at the end of year	2,222	3,242	142	207

as of 31 August 2008,

in thousands of EEK

Name of associate	Owner-ship (%)	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Revenues	Expenses	Profit/-loss
Jakelutiet	50	1,627	0	1,627	0	0	0	0	-1,784	-1,784
Tallink Takso AS	34	1,957	6,684	8,641	7,437	4,926	12,363	5,871	-18,593	-12,722
Total		3,584	6,684	10,268	7,437	4,926	12,363	5,871	-20,377	-14506

as of 31 August 2008,

in thousands of EUR

Name of associate	Owner-ship (%)	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Revenues	Expenses	Profit/-loss
Jakelutiet	50	104	0	104	0	0	0	0	-114	-114
Tallink Takso AS	34	125	427	552	475	315	790	375	-1,188	-813
Total		229	427	656	475	315	790	375	1,302	-927

as of 31 August 2007,

in thousands of EEK

Name of associate	Owner-ship (%)	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Revenues	Expenses	Profit/-loss
Jakelutiet	50	1,471	3,161	4,632	31	0	31	203	219	-16
Tallink Takso AS	34	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4,471	3,161	7,632	31	0	31	203	219	-16

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As of 31 August 2007,
in thousands of EUR

Name of associate	Owner-ship (%)	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Revenues	Expenses	Profit/-loss
Jakelutiet	50	94	202	296	2	0	2	13	14	-1
Tallink Takso AS	34	192	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		236	0	488	2	0	2	13	14	-1

Note 16 OTHER INVESTMENTS AND PREPAYMENTS

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,364	5,492	215	351
Other receivables	4,336	3,787	277	243
Total other financial assets	7,700	9,279	492	594

Note 17 OTHER LIABILITIES

The liability as of 31 August 2008 in amount of 1,643,000 EEK (105,000 EUR) has been calculated for four former Johnson Line (Eff-Shipping Ltd) employees (Johnson Line was merged

with Tallink Silja over 20 years ago). The liability as of 31 August 2007 was 3,489,000 EEK ((223,000 EUR).

Note 18 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK	in thousands of EUR
Fair value at 31 August 2006	0	0
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 19)	282	18
Change in fair value	4,412	282
Fair value at 31 August 2007	4,694	300
Change in fair value	0	0
Fair value at 31 August 2008	4,694	300

In previous financial year a land plot of 282 thousand EEK (18 thousand EUR) was transferred to investment property.

The property belongs to Tallink Silja OY. The Group acquired the property in the course of the purchase of Silja OY. The Group used the valuation of an independent appraiser to determine the fair value of the land.

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Note 19

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

in thousands of EEK	Land and buildings	Ships	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Book value as of 31 August 2006	145,989	21,053,598	115,964	541,602	21,857,153
Additions	2,264	1,785,103	71,692	236,948	2,096,007
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 6)	0	0	500	152	652
Transfer to investment property (Note 18)	-282	0	0	0	-282
Exchange rate differences	-798	0	9	0	-789
Disposals	-391	-493,680	-11,600	0	-505,671
Depreciation for the year	-13,118	-769,804	-64,147	0	-847,069
Book value as of 31 August 2007	133,664	21,575,217	112,418	778,702	22,600,001
Additions	94	4,448,193	48,151	-288,945	4,207,493
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 6)	571	0	9,687	0	10,258
Exchange rate differences	-1,096	2	-14	-2	-1,110
Disposals	-13	-420,229	-2,406	0	-422,648
Depreciation for the year	-3,849	-806,916	-64,931	0	-875,696
Book value as of 31 August 2008	129,371	24,796,267	102,905	489,755	25,518,298
As of 31 August 2007					
- cost	159,574	22,307,890	223,344	778,702	23,469,510
- accumulated depreciation	-25,910	-732,673	-110,926	0	-869,509
As of 31 August 2008					
- cost	159,121	26,286,779	254,628	489,755	27,190,283
- accumulated depreciation	-29,750	-1,490,512	-151,723	0	-1,671,985

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in thousands of EUR	Land and buildings	Ships	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Book value as of 31 August 2006	9,330	1,345,570	7,412	34,615	1,396,927
Additions	145	114,089	4,582	15,143	133,959
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 6)	0	0	32	10	42
Transfer to investment property (Note 18)	-18	0	0	0	-18
Exchange rate differences	-51	0	0	0	-51
Disposals	-25	-31,552	-741	0	-32,318
Depreciation for the year	-838	-49,199	-4,101	0	-54,138
Book value as of 31 August 2007	8,543	1,378,908	7,184	49,768	1,444,403
Additions	6	284,291	3,078	-18,467	268,908
Acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 6)	36	0	620	0	656
Exchange rate differences	-70	0	-1	0	-71
Disposals	0	-26,858	-154	0	-27,012
Depreciation for the year	-246	-51,571	-4,150	0	-55,967
Book value as of 31 August 2008	8,269	1,584,770	6,577	31,301	1,630,917
As of 31 August 2007					
- cost	10,199	1,425,734	14,274	49,768	1,499,975
- accumulated depreciation	-1,656	-46,826	-7,090	0	-55,572
As of 31 August 2008					
- cost	10,170	1,680,031	16,274	31,301	1,737,776
- accumulated depreciation	-1,901	-95,261	-9,697	0	-106,859

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ASSETS HELD UNDER FINANCE LEASE

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Book value at the beginning of the year	22,860	49,330	1,461	3,153
Additions	0	6,478	0	414
Acquisition of a subsidiary	7,672	0	490	0
Depreciation for the year	-14,437	-32,948	-923	-2,106
Book value at the end of the year, incl.	16,095	22,860	1,028	1,461
- cost	66,676	59,004	4,261	3,771
- accumulated depreciation	-50,581	-36,144	-3,233	-2,310

REVALUATION OF SHIPS

As of 31 August 2006, the Group revalued its ships for the first time (see also Note 3). The Group used the valuations of two independent appraisers to determine the fair value of the ships. Fair value was determined by reference to market-based evidence.

As a result of the revaluations, the carrying amount of the Group's ships increased by the 1,138,827,000 EEK (72,784,000 EUR), which was taken directly to equity.

If the ships were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

31 August 2008	In thousands of EEK	In thousands of EUR
Cost	26,104,661	1,668,392
Accumulated depreciation	-2,447,221	-156,406
Net carrying amount	23,657,440	1,511,986

31 August 2007	In thousands of EEK	In thousands of EUR
Cost	22,484,969	1,437,051
Accumulated depreciation	-2,048,579	-130,928
Net carrying amount	20,436,390	1,306,123

As of 31 August 2008 the revaluation reserve was decreased by 37,959,000 EEK (2,426,000 EUR), 2007: 37,958,000 EEK and (2,426,000 EUR) and retained earnings increased by the same amount.

As of 31 August 2008 the Group's ships with a book value of 24,796,267,000 EEK (1,584,770,000 EUR), 2007: 21,575,217,000 EEK (1,378,908,000 EUR) were encumbered with first or second ranking mortgages to secure the Group's bank loans (see also Note 21).

No revaluation was carried out during the reporting period since the Group assessed that the value of ships had not changed significantly.

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Note 20

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

in thousands of EEK	Goodwill ¹	Trademark ²	Other ³	Total	Note
Book value as of 31 August 2006	173,148	904,405	180,879	1,258,432	
Additions	0	0	105,601	105,601	
Acquisition of subsidiary	1,261	0	0	1,261	6
Disposals	0	0	-3,286	-3,286	
Amortisation for the year	0	-45,624	-32,792	-78,416	
Book value as of 31 August 2007	174,409	858,781	250,402	1,283,592	
Additions	0	0	32,796	32,796	
Acquisition of subsidiary	9,386	0	69	9,455	6
Disposals	0	0	-11,250	-11,250	
Amortisation for the year	0	-45,624	-42,946	-88,570	
Book value as of 31 August 2008	183,795	813,157	229,071	1,226,023	

As of 31 August 2007

- cost	174,409	912,009	291,842	1,378,260	
- accumulated amortisation	0	-53,228	-41,440	-94,668	

As of 31 August 2008

- cost	183,795	912,009	312,305	1,408,109	
- accumulated amortisation	0	-98,852	-83,234	-182,086	

in thousands of EUR	Goodwill ¹	Trademark ²	Other ³	Total	Note
Book value as of 31 August 2006	11,066	57,802	11,560	80,428	
Additions	0	0	6,749	6,749	
Acquisition of subsidiary	81	0	0	81	6
Disposals	0	0	-210	-210	
Amortisation for the year	0	-2,916	-2,096	-5,012	
Book value as of 31 August 2007	11,147	54,886	16,003	82,036	
Additions	0	0	2,096	2,096	
Acquisition of subsidiary	600	0	5	605	6
Disposals	0	0	-719	-719	
Amortisation for the year	0	-2,916	-2,745	-5,661	
Book value as of 31 August 2008	11,747	51,970	14,640	78,357	

As of 31 August 2007

- cost	11,147	58,288	18,652	88,087	
- accumulated amortisation	0	-3,402	-2,649	-6,051	

As of 31 August 2008

- cost	11,747	58,288	19,960	89,995	
- accumulated amortisation	0	-6,318	-5,320	-11,638	

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¹ Goodwill in the amount of 173,148,000 EEK (11,066,000 EUR) is related to the segment of Estonia-Finland routes and in the amount of 10,647,000 EEK (681,000 EUR) is related to the segment of mainland business (see also Note 6). In the impairment test of goodwill related to Estonia-Finland routes, the recoverable amount was identified based on value in use. Management calculated value in use based on a 1-year approved budget and 3-year cash flow projections using the average gross margins achieved in the current year, a revenue growth rate of 0-4% p.a. (the growth rate reflects the minimum expected inflation rate in the countries), and a discount rate of 12% (2007: a revenue growth rate of 1-2% and a discount rate of 12%). In the impairment test of goodwill related to mainland business management used 1-year approved budget and 3-year cash flow projections, a revenue growth rate 5%p.a. and discount rate 12%.

² A trade mark of 912,009,000 EEK (58,288,000 EUR) was recognised in connection with the acquisition of Silja OY Ab. The fair value of the trade mark at the acquisition date was determined using the relief from royalty method.

³ Other intangible assets include the licences and development costs of IT programs of 219,294,000 EEK (14,015,000 EUR). The licenses have finite lives and are amortised over 10 years. Other intangible assets include customer contracts of 7,338,000 EEK (469,000 EUR) recognised in connection with the acquisition of AS HTG Invest. In addition, other intangible assets include prepayments of 2,439,000 EEK (156,000 EUR) made for the licenses and development costs of IT programs. Amortisation of intangible assets is recorded in the consolidated income statement under cost of sales, marketing expenses and administrative

Note 21 INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

as of 31 August

in thousands of EEK

2008	Maturity	Current portion	Non-current portion	Total borrowings
Liabilities under finance lease	2008-2013	8,403	6,972	15,375
Bank overdraft	2009-2010	517,342	0	517,342
Long-term bank loans	2008-2020	1,674,475	15,317,383	16,991,858
Total borrowings		2,200,220	15,324,355	17,524,575

as of 31 August

in thousands of EEK

2007	Maturity	Current portion	Non-current portion	Total borrowings
Liabilities under finance lease	2008	12,439	11,109	23,548
Bank overdraft	2007	74,143	0	74,143
Long-term bank loans	2007-2019	2,160,808	12,573,152	14,733,960
Total borrowings		2,247,390	12,584,261	14,831,651

as of 31 August

in thousands of EUR

2008	Maturity	Current portion	Non-current portion	Total borrowings
Liabilities under finance lease	2008-2013	537	446	983
Bank overdraft	2009-2010	33,064	0	33,064
Long-term bank loans	2008-2020	107,019	978,959	1,085,978
Total borrowings		140,620	979,405	1,120,025

as of 31 August

in thousands of EUR

2007	Maturity	Current portion	Non-current portion	Total borrowings
Liabilities under finance lease	2008	795	710	1,505
Bank overdraft	2007	4,739	0	4,739
Long-term bank loans	2007-2019	138,100	803,571	941,671
Total borrowings		143,634	804,281	947,915

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As of 31 August 2008 the Group has a right to use bank overdrafts of up to 420,000,000 EEK and 15,000,000 EUR (2007: 370,000,000 EEK and 7,000,000 EUR). Bank overdrafts are secured with a commercial pledge of 316,120,000 EEK (20,204,000 EUR), 2007: 266,120,000 EEK (17,008,000 EUR) and mortgages on ships (see Note 19). In the year ended 31 August 2008 the average effective interest rate of bank overdrafts was EURIBOR + 1.25% (2007: EURIBOR + 1.25%). As of 31 August 2008 the balance of overdraft in use amounted to 517,342,000 EEK (33,064,000 EUR), 2007: 74,143,000 EEK (4,739,000 EUR).

In the year ended 31 August 2008 the weighted average interest rate of the Group's bank loans was EURIBOR + 1.16% (2007: EURIBOR + 1.24%).

As of 31 August 2008 AS Tallink Grupp has given guarantees to HSH Nordbank AG, Nordea Bank Plc, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, KfW IPEX Bank and HSBC Bank Plc. for the loans granted to overseas subsidiaries amounting to 12,510,140,000 EEK (799,544,000 EUR), 2007: 9,579,692,000 EEK (612,254,000 EUR). The primary securities for these loans are the pledge of shares of the overseas subsidiaries and mortgages on the ships belonging to the above-mentioned subsidiaries. AS Tallink Grupp has given guarantee to HSH Nordbank AG for the loan granted to Tallink Silja Oy amounting to 4,414,970,000 EEK (282,168,000 EUR), 2007: 5,034,122,000 EEK (321,739,000 EUR). The primary securities for these loans are the pledge of shares

of Tallink Silja Oy and mortgages on the ships belonging to the above-mentioned subsidiary.

The Group has issued counter guarantees to the commercial banks who have issued guarantees to several governmental authorities in favour of the Group entities required in order to perform the Group's daily operations. The total amount of the guarantees as of 31 August 2008 amounts to 90,922,000 EEK (5,811,000 EUR), 2007: 100,232,000 EEK (6,406,000 EUR).

In connection with several loan agreements with banks, the Group has agreed to comply with financial covenants related to ensuring required equity, liquidity and other ratios.

Bonds

As of 31 August 2007 and 2008 the Group had no bonds or commercial papers issued.

The Group's lease liabilities

as of 31 August 2008 are related to equipment in Estonia, Sweden and Finland. The future minimum lease payments under finance leases and the present value (PV) of the net minimum lease payments are presented below.

For further information about the currency structure of borrowings and interest rate exposures, see Note 27.

OBLIGATION UNDER FINANCE LEASE

Minimum lease payments	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Within one year	8,403	12,439	537	795
After 1 year, but not more than 5 years	6,972	11,109	446	710
Total minimum lease payments	15,375	23,548	983	1,505

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**Note 22
PAYABLES**

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Trade payables	757,000	645,202	48,381	41,236
Payables to associates	35	6,556	2	419
Other payables	117,084	80,914	7,483	5,171
Payables to employees	315,790	309,243	20,183	19,764
Interest payable	170,704	119,496	10,910	7,637
Tax liabilities	138,130	120,698	8,828	7,714
Other accruals	122,968	126,260	7,859	8,070
Total current payables	1,621,711	1,408,369	103,646	90,011

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks is disclosed in Note 27.

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Tax liabilities				
Salary related taxes	77,684	67,001	4,965	4,282
Excise duties	6,395	5,415	409	346
VAT	53,935	48,103	3,447	3,074
Income tax	115	13	7	1
Other taxes	1	166	0	11
Total tax liabilities	138,130	120,698	8,828	7,714

**Note 23
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES**

as of 31 August

	2008	2007
The number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	673,817	673,817
Total number of shares of 10 EEK each (in thousands)	673,817	673,817

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Share capital (registered)	6,738,170	6,738,170	430,648	430,648
Total share capital	6,738,170	6,738,170	430,648	430,648
Share premium (registered)	9,999	9,999	639	639
Total share premium	9,999	9,999	639	639

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According to the Articles of Association of the Parent effective as of 31 August 2008, the maximum number of authorised common shares is 2,000,000,000.

Based on a resolution adopted by the annual general meeting of the shareholders of AS Tallink Grupp on 17 January 2007,

as of 31 August

the Company increased share capital through a bonus issue in the year ended 31 August 2007. Share capital was increased from 1,684,543,000 EEK (107,662,000 EUR) to 6,738,170,000 EEK (430,648,000 EUR) by issuing 505,363,000 new shares with a par value of 10 EEK (0.64 EUR) each.

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Translation reserve	-882	412	-56	27
Ships revaluation reserve	1,062,910	1,100,869	67,932	70,358
Mandatory legal reserve	154,175	101,710	9,853	6,500
Reserve for treasury shares	-65,132	0	-4,163	0
Total reserves	1,151,071	1,202,991	73,566	76,885

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Ships' revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of ships. A ship's revaluation reserve may be transferred directly to retained earnings when the ship is disposed. However, some of the revaluation surplus may be transferred when the ship is used by the Group. In such a case, the amount of surplus transferred is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the ship and depreciation based on the original cost of the ship.

Cash flow hedge reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

Mandatory legal reserve

The mandatory legal reserve has been formed in accordance with the Commercial Code. The mandatory legal reserve is formed by means of yearly appropriations from the net profit. At least 1/20 of net profit must be transferred to the mandatory legal reserve, until the mandatory legal reserve amounts to 1/10 of share capital. The mandatory legal reserve can be used to cover losses and to increase share capital. No payments can be made to the owners from the mandatory legal reserve.

Reserve for treasury shares

The reserve for the 's treasury shares comprises the cost of the AS Tallink Grupp's shares held by the Group. At 31 August 2008 the Group held 3,935 thousand of the AS Tallink Grupp's shares (2007: 0 shares).

Each share is granted one vote at the Shareholder's General meeting. Shares acquired by the transfer of ownership are eligible for participating and voting at a Shareholder's Meeting only if the ownership change is reflected in the Estonian Central Registry of Securities at the moment which is used to determine a shareholders list for given Shareholder's General Meeting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 24

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

LEGAL CLAIM

AS Tallink Grupp and AS Hansatee Cargo filed complaints with Tallinn Administrative Court on 30 June 2005 against Estonian Maritime Administration and the Ministry of Transport and Communications claiming the unlawfully collected and paid lighthouse and ice breaking dues. The total amount of AS Tallink Grupp claim is 19 647 360 kroons and of AS Hansatee Cargo claim 11 800 640 kroons. As the above cases were connected with each other, the court decided to consolidate these.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications filed a lawsuit against AS Tallink Grupp and AS Hansatee Cargo for the establishment of the civil law relationship and claiming 33 553 600 kroons. The court did accept the claim on 14.09.2006 and the court of first instance left the claim unsatisfied. The state appealed to Tallinn Circuit Court, which did not satisfy the claim by its decision from 26.02.2008. The state filed an appeal in cassation to the Supreme Court and by its ruling of 05.05.2008 the Supreme Court accepted the case under no 3-7-1-2-195. The Supreme Court decided on 20.06.2008 that the decision of the Tallinn Circuit Court of 26.02.2008 shall remain unchanged and the appeal of cassation shall be unsatisfied.

INCOME TAX ON DIVIDENDS

The Group's retained earnings as of 31 August 2008 were 2,494,382,000 EEK (159,420,000 EUR), 2007: 2,183,777,000 EEK (139,569,000 EUR). At 31 August 2008, the maximum income tax liability, which would arise if retained earnings were fully distributed was 523,820,000 EEK (33,478,000 EUR), 2007: 480,431,000 EEK (30,705,000 EUR). The maximum income tax liability has been calculated using the income tax rate effective for dividends paid out before 1 January 2010 (2007: 1 January 2008) on the assumption that the dividend and the related income tax expense cannot exceed the amount of retained earnings as of 31 August 2008 (2007: 31 August 2007).

NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASES

On 1 October 2003 the Group concluded a non-cancellable lease agreement on a hotel building. The lease period of 10 years started in May 2004. The Group may renew the

agreement for a further 5 years. The annual non-cancellable lease payments fall between 36,000,000 EEK (2,301,000 EUR) and 45,000,000 EEK (2,876,000 EUR) (depending on the result of hotel's operations).

On 2 May 2006 the Group concluded a non-cancellable lease agreement on the building of Tallink Spa Hotel. The lease period of 10 years started in March 2007. The Group may renew the agreement for a further 10 years. The annual non-cancellable minimum lease payments amount to 45,000,000 EEK (2,876,000 EUR).

In the May 2008 OÜ TLG Hotell purchased 100% OÜ Delegatsioon (see Note 6). OÜ Delegatsioon have concluded a non-cancellable lease agreement on the building of TOP Spa Hotel. The lease period of 15 years started in March 2008. The Group may renew the agreement for a further 15 years. The annual non-cancellable lease payments amount to 35,000,000 EEK (2,237,000 EUR). From January 2010 the lessor have the right to increase lease payments 2,5% every year.

CUSTOMER LOYALTY PROGRAMMES

IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008. It is expected to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements, requiring the Group to make a provision in order to meet the obligations (that have arisen prior to the adoption of IFRIC 13) to supply award credits to participants of its loyalty program. However the amount of the contingent liability can not be determined as at 31 August 2008.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS

In April 2007 Aker Finnyards OY and AS Tallink Grupp signed a shipbuilding contract for the construction of a new passenger cruise ship. The new ship should be delivered in spring 2009. The contractual price of the new ship is approximately 2,816,388,000 EEK (180,000,000 EUR). 20% will be paid during construction and 80% on delivery. By 31 August 2008 the Group's prepayments under the contract totalled 469,398,000 EEK (30,000,000 EUR), 2007: 93,880,000 EEK (6,000,000) EUR.

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Note 25**RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The Group has entered into the following transactions with related parties and has the following balances with related

parties. The prices used in sales to and purchases from related parties do not significantly differ from normal market prices.

for the year ended 31 August and

as of 31 August, respectively

In thousands of EEK

2008	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties
AS Infortar - services	1,441	2,452	114	1
AS HT Valuuta - services	2,516	0	10	0
AS Vara HTG - leases	0	41,049	0	0
OÜ Sunbeam - leases	0	46,125	0	0
OÜ Topspa Kinnisvara - leases	0	18,000	0	0
OÜ Mersok - leases	0	144	0	0
AS Vaba Maa - services	0	10,864	0	847
AS Gastrolink - goods	12	8,193	0	685
Gastrolink Finland OY - goods	5	0	0	0
Eesti Laevaomanike Liit-membership	0	234	0	0
AS Tallink Takso - services	229	88	27	35
Searail EEIG - services	33,734	0	0	0
2007				
AS Infortar - services	1,091	3,929	514	5
AS Infortar – purchase of OÜ Hera Salongid	0	960	0	0
AS HT Valuuta - services	2,469	0	54	0
AS Vara HTG - leases	0	43,336	0	0
OÜ Sunbeam - leases	0	20,795	0	201
OÜ Mersok - leases	0	144	0	14
AS Vaba Maa - services	0	7,941	0	1,997
OÜ Hera Salongid - services	179	147	0	0
AS Gastrolink - goods	60	4,852	5	253
Gastrolink Finland OY - goods	12	523	0	0
Eesti Laevaomanike Liit-membership	0	234	0	0
AS Baltic Tours-services	95,049	1,846	0	0
Searail EEIG - services	81,514	0	12,439	6,556

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for the year ended 31 August and

as of 31 August, respectively

In thousands of EUR

2008	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Receivables from related parties	Payables to related parties
AS Infortar - services	92	157	7	0
AS HT Valuuta - services	161	0	1	0
AS Vara HTG - leases	0	2,623	0	0
OÜ Sunbeam - leases	0	2,948	0	0
OÜ Topspa Kinnisvara - leases	0	1,150	0	0
OÜ Mersok - leases	0	9	0	0
AS Vaba Maa - services	0	694	0	54
AS Gastrolink - goods	1	524	0	44
Gastrolink Finland OY - goods	0	0	0	0
Eesti Laevaomanike Liit-membership	0	15	0	0
AS Tallink Takso - services	15	6	2	2
Searail EEIG - services	2,156	0	0	0

2007

AS Infortar - services	70	251	33	0
AS Infortar – purchase of OÜ Hera Salongid	0	61	0	0
AS HT Valuuta - services	158	0	3	0
AS Vara HTG - leases	0	2,770	0	0
OÜ Sunbeam - leases	0	1,329	0	13
OÜ Mersok - leases	0	9	0	1
AS Vaba Maa - services	0	508	0	128
OÜ Hera Salongid - services	11	9	0	0
AS Gastrolink - goods	4	310	0	16
Gastrolink Finland OY - goods	1	33	0	0
Eesti Laevaomanike Liit-membership	0	15	0	0
AS Baltic Tours - services	6,075	118	0	0
Searail EEIG - services	5,210	0	795	419

RELATED PARTIES INCLUDE:

The companies controlled by shareholders whose ownership interest exceeds 20%

See above for transactions with AS Infortar (before the IPO in December 2005 AS Infortar was the parent and OÜ Linandell was the ultimate parent of the Group) AS Vaba Maa, AS HT Valuuta, OÜ Gastrolink, Gastrolink Finland OY, OÜ Sunbeam, OÜ TOP Kinnisvara and AS HTG Vara. There have been no transactions with other companies controlled by AS Infortar, i.e. AS Tailwind, OÜ Fastinvest, OÜ Inforte, OÜ Inf Invest, OÜ Inf Maja and AS Infor Invest. OÜ Hera Salongid was a related party until 31 December 2006 and AS Baltic Tours until 31 May 2007.

The management and companies controlled by them

There have been no transactions with key management personnel (i.e. members of the management board and the supervisory council of the Parent and its subsidiaries), except for the remuneration paid to them (see relevant information below) and with companies controlled by them, except for OÜ Mersok. Other companies controlled by management are OÜ Tekali and OÜ Kümnis Konsultatsioonid.

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DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND TERMINATION BENEFITS

In the 2007/2008 and 2006/2007 financial years, the remuneration of the members of the management board totalled 27,765,000 EEK (1,775,000 .EUR) and 22,398,000 EEK (1,431,000 EUR) respectively. The members of the management

board do not receive pension entitlements from the Group. Some members of the management board have a right to termination benefits. At 31 August 2008 the maximum amount of such benefits was 13,410,000 EEK (857,000 EUR) compared to: 11,250,000 EEK (719,000 EUR) in 2007.

Note 26**GROUP ENTITIES**

Group entities	Interest As of 31 August 2008	Interest As of 31 August 2007	Country of incorporation	Parent company
OÜ Hansaliin	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ Hansatee Kinnisvara	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
AS Tallink Duty Free	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ HT Laevateenindus	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ HT Meelelahutus	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
AS Tallink	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
AS Hansatee Cargo	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ TLG Hotell	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ Tallink Travel Club	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
AS V.S&I	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ TLG Meedia	100%	70%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
AS Tallink Baltic	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ Mare Pharmaci	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
AS HTG Invest	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Finland OY	100%	100%	Finland	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Latvija AS	100%	100%	Latvia	AS Tallink Grupp
Kapella Shipping Ltd	100%	100%	Bahamas	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallinn-Helsinki Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Vana Tallinn Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Fast Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallinn Swedish Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallinn Stockholm Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Victory Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Hansalink Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Autoexpress Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink High Speed Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Sea Line Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Superfast Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Baltic SF VII Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Baltic SF VIII Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Baltic SF IX Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Hansaway Ltd	100%	100%	Cyprus	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink-Ru OOO	100%	100%	Russia	AS Tallink Grupp

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HTG Stevedoring Oy	100%	100%	Finland	AS Tallink Grupp
Ingleby (1699) Ltd.	100%	100%	UK	AS Tallink Grupp
OÜ HT Hulgi Tolliladu	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Duty Free
OÜ TDF Kommerts	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Duty Free
Tallink Sverige AB	100%	100%	Sweden	AS Hansatee Cargo
AS Tallink Scandinavian	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
Tallink Silja Oy	100%	100%	Finland	AS Tallink Scandinavian
Silja Cruise AB	100%	100%	Sweden	Tallink Silja Oy
Sally AB	100%	100%	Finland	Tallink Silja Oy
Silja Europa Oy	100%	100%	Finland	Tallink Silja Oy
Tallink Silja AB	100%	100%	Sweden	Tallink Silja Oy
Silja Line Eesti AS	100%	100%	Estonia	AS Tallink Grupp
Silja Line Gmbh	100%	100%	Germany	Tallink Silja Oy Ab
Sea Wind Line Oy Ab	100%	100%	Finland	Tallink Silja Oy
SeaWind Line AB	100%	100%	Sweden	Sea Wind Line Oy
Neptun Juridica Oy	100%	100%	Finland	Tallink Silja Oy
Nimtakos Oy	100%	100%	Finland	Neptun Juridica Oy
Eff-Shipping Ltd	100%	100%	Cayman Isl.	Tallink Silja Oy
EffJohn International Cruise Holdings Inc	100%	100%	Cayman Isl.	Eff-Shipping Ltd
OÜ Hera Salongid	100%	100%	Estonia	OÜ TLG Hotell
SIA HT Shipmanagement	100%		Latvia	OÜ HT Laevateenindus

Note 27

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's financial department is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss that the Group would suffer if the counterparty failed to perform its financial obligations, and arises principally from Group's receivables from customers and investment securities. The credit risk concentration related to accounts receivable is reduced due to the high number of customers. At the balance sheet date, the maximum credit risk:

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	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,364	5,492	215	351
Cash and cash equivalents	1,043,785	1,303,609	66,710	83,315
Receivables	1,181,678	818,826	75,523	52,337
Interest rate swaps used for hedging:				
Assets	51,884	1,799	3,316	115
Total	2,280,711	2,129,726	145,764	136,118

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are individuals or legal entities, whether they are travel agent or customer with credit facilities, geographic location, aging profile, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties. Trade receivables relate mainly to the travel agents and customers with credit facilities. The credit risk concentration related to trade receivable is reduced due to the high number of customers.

The Group's management has established a credit policy under which each new travel agent and customer with credit facilities are analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's payment terms and conditions are offered. Travel agents are obliged to present a bank guarantee to meet

criteria for credit payments. Purchase limits are established for customers, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Group's management. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on prepayment basis.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to trade receivable (individually significant exposures), and a collective loss component (established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified).

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2008	2008	2008
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
Not past due	369,576	0	23,620	0
Past due 0-30	186,624	0	11,927	0
Past due 31-90	86,315	0	5,517	0
Past due 91- one year	114,494	-657	7,318	-42
Past due over one year	828	-124	53	-8
Total	757,837	-781	48,435	-50

Financial derivatives with positive replacement value for the Company, taking into account legal netting agreements (ISDA agreements), also represent a credit risk. Credit risk arising from financial transactions is reduced through diversification, accepting counterparties with high credit ratings only and setting strict limits on aggregate credit exposure towards all counterparties.

The fair value of derivatives with a positive replacement value for the Group was equivalent to 51,884,000 EEK (3,316,000 EUR) as of 31 August 2008 and 1,799,000 EEK (115,000 EUR) as of 31 August 2007.

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LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity and flexibility of funding through the use of bank

overdrafts, bank loans, bonds and other debentures. The Group has established Group account systems in Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Latvia to manage the cash flows in the Group as efficiently as possible. Excess liquidity is invested in short-term money market instruments. AS Tallink Grupp maintains two committed bank overdraft facilities to minimize the Group's liquidity risk.

The following tables illustrate liquidity risk by periods when cashflows will become due or may become due on the financial liabilities outstanding as of 31 August.

as of 31 August

In thousands of EEK

2008	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Finance lease liabilities	-8,402	-6,978			-15,381
Bank overdraft	-340,548	-176,791			-517,339
Secured bank loans repayments	-1,690,099	-1,649,731	-5,134,666	-8,691,702	-17,166,198
Interest payments ⁽¹⁾	-878,963	-602,347	-1,613,211	-1,047,446	-4,141,968
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	-9,325	-24,925	20,481	43,732	29,963
Total	-2,927,338	-2,460,772	-6,727,396	-9,695,416	-21,810,922
2007					
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Finance lease liabilities	-12,439	-8,402	-2,707		-23,548
Bank overdraft	-74,143	0			-74,143
Secured bank loans repayments	-2,165,239	-1,451,582	-5,032,103	-6,193,691	-14,842,615
Interest payments ⁽¹⁾	-759,361	-610,671	-1,274,682	-573,902	-3,218,615
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	548	0	0	0	548
Total	-3,010,634	-2,070,655	-6,309,491	-6,767,593	-18,158,374

⁽¹⁾ – expected based on the interest rates and interest rates forward curves

⁽²⁾ – net cashflow, expected, based on the interest rates and interest rates forward curves

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as of 31 August

In thousands of EUR

2008	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Finance lease liabilities	-537	-446			-983
Bank overdraft	-21,765	-11,299			-33,064
Secured bank loans repayments	-108,017	-105,437	-328,165	-555,501	-1,097,120
Interest payments ⁽¹⁾	-56,176	-38,497	-103,103	-66,944	-264,720
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	-596	-1,593	1,309	2,795	1,915
Total	-187,091	-157,272	-429,959	-619,650	-1,393,972
2007					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Finance lease liabilities	-795	-537	-173		-1,505
Bank overdraft	-4,739				-4,739
Secured bank loans repayments	-138,384	-92,773	-321,610	-395,849	-948,616
Interest payments ⁽¹⁾	-48,532	-39,029	-81,467	-36,679	-205,707
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	35				35
Total	-192,415	-132,339	-403,250	-432,528	-1,160,532

⁽¹⁾ – expected based on the interest rates and interest rates forward curves⁽²⁾ – net cashflow, expected, based on the interest rates and interest rates forward curves**MARKET RISK**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Group buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. Generally the Group seeks to apply economic hedging in order to manage volatility in profit or loss.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to exchange rate risk rising from revenues and operating expenses in foreign currencies, mainly in the US dollar (USD), Swedish krona (SEK) and the Latvian lats (LVL). Exposure to USD results from the purchase of ship fuel and insurance and exposure to SEK and LVL arises from the fact that it is an operational currency for Swedish routes.

The Group seeks to minimize currency risk by using derivative instruments (currency forward contracts and currency swaps), and matching foreign currency inflows with outflows. As of the end of the financial year, there were two currency derivative instruments outstanding.

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The following tables present the Group's net position in the currency exposure as of 31 August 2008 and 2007.

In thousands of EEK

2008	EEK	EUR	USD	SEK	LVL	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	24,788	707,851	1,993	272,305	14,464	22,384	1,043,785
Trade receivables, net of allowance	82,825	574,670	0	94,472	8	5,081	757,056
Other financial assets	47,750	428,531	0	123	102	0	476,506
	155,363	1,711,052	1,993	366,900	14,574	27,465	2,277,347
Current portion of borrowings	-342,314	-1,857,906	0	0	0	0	-2,200,220
Trade payables	-111,895	-568,409	-13,743	-54,331	-6,399	-2,223	-757,000
Other current payables	-197,630	-660,359	0	-3,021	-8,824	-228	-870,062
Non-current portion of borrowings	-4,203	-15,320,152	0	-1,643	0	0	-15,325,998
	-656,042	-18,406,826	-13,743	-58,995	-15,223	-2,451	-19,153,280
Currency net position, EEK	-500,679	-16,695,774	-11,750	307,905	-649	25,014	-16,875,933

as of 31 August

In thousands of EEK

2007	EEK	EUR	USD	SEK	LVL	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	197,324	952,395	1,606	135,788	9,987	6,509	1,303,609
Trade receivables, net of allowance	71,663	413,182	0	53,194	101	336	538,476
Other financial assets	67,218	231,397	18	1,496	47	17	300,193
	336,205	1,596,974	1,624	190,478	10,135	6,862	2,142,278
Current portion of borrowings	0	-2,247,390	0	0	0	0	-2,247,390
Trade payables	-247,155	-224,167	-18,498	-150,916	-3,996	-470	-645,202
Other current payables	-186,776	-569,776	-5,523	-5,794	-3,174	-104	-771,147
Non-current portion of borrowings	0	-12,584,261	0	-3,489	0	0	-12,587,750
	-433,931	-15,625,594	-24,021	-160,199	-7,170	-574	-16,251,489
Currency net position, EEK	-97,726	-14,028,620	-22,397	30,279	2,965	6,288	-14,109,211

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as of 31 August

In thousands of EUR

2008	EEK	EUR	USD	SEK	LVL	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,584	45,240	127	17,404	924	1,431	66,710
Trade receivables, net of allowance	5,293	36,728	0	6,038	1	325	48,385
Other financial assets	3,052	27,388	0	8	6	0	30,454
	9,929	109,356	127	23,450	931	1,756	145,549
Current portion of borrowings	-21,878	-118,742	0	0	0	0	-140,620
Trade payables	-7,152	-36,328	-878	-3,472	-409	-142	-48,381
Other current payables	-12,630	-42,205	0	-193	-564	-15	-55,607
Non-current portion of borrowings	-269	-979,136	0	-105	0	0	-979,510
	-41,929	-1,176,411	-878	-3,770	-973	-157	-1,224,118
Currency net position, EUR	-32,000	-1,067,055	-751	19,680	-42	1,599	-1,078,569

as of 31 August

In thousands of EUR

2007	EEK	EUR	USD	SEK	LVL	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	12,611	60,869	103	8,678	638	416	83,315
Trade receivables, net of allowance	4,580	26,407	0	3,400	6	22	34,415
Other financial assets	4,296	14,789	1	96	3	1	19,186
	21,487	102,065	104	12,174	647	439	136,916
Current portion of borrowings	0	-143,634	0	0	0		-143,634
Trade payables	-15,796	-14,327	-1,182	-9,645	-255	-30	-41,235
Other current payables	-11,937	-36,415	-353	-370	-203	-7	-49,285
Non-current portion of borrowings	0	-804,281	0	-223	0	0	-804,504
	-27,733	-998,657	-1,535	-10,238	-458	-37	-1,038,658
Currency net position, EUR	-6,246	-896,592	-1,431	1,936	189	402	-901,742

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through funding and cash management activities. The interest rate risk – the possibility that the future cash flows from a financial instrument (cash flow risk) will change due to movement in market interest

rates – applies mainly to liabilities with maturities of more than one year.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Fixed rate financial liabilities	1,469,376	23,548	93,910	1,505
Variable rate financial liabilities	16,055,199	14,808,103	1,026,114	946,410
Total	17,524,575	14,831,651	1,120,024	947,915

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (- decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other

variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2007.

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
100 basis point increase	-160,552	-148,081	-10,261	-9,464
100 basis point decrease	160,552	148,081	10,261	9,464

The objective for the Group interest rate risk management is to minimize interest expense and at the same time optimize the volatility of future interest payments.

The Group uses interest rate derivatives to manage the interest rate risk of the debt portfolio. This typically involves swapping the variable interest rate for the fixed interest rate. Derivatives used include mainly interest rate swaps and interest rate options or their combinations.

The tables below show the expected cash flow from interest rate derivatives and their sensitivity to the change of 100 basis points in interest rates as of increase or (- decrease) profit or loss. This analysis is performed on the forward interest rate curve and its change. The analysis is not performed for 2007 as there was no sensitivity to the interest rates due to the short expiry of derivative contracts.

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as of 31 August

In thousands of EEK

2008	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
Expected	-9,325	-24,925	20,481	43,732	29,963
100 basis point increase	33,970	36,862	91,636	19,306	181,773
100 basis point decrease	-11,366	-51,694	-157,069	-19,473	-239,603

as of 31 August

In thousands of EUR

2008	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
Expected	-596	-1,593	1,309	2,795	1,915
100 basis point increase	2,171	2,356	5,857	1,234	11,617
100 basis point decrease	-726	-3,304	-10,039	-1,245	-15,313

A 10 percent strengthening of the euro/kroon against the following currencies as of 31 August would have increase (decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This

sensitivity analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular parameter, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2007.

as of 31 August

2008	Profit or loss	
	In thousands of EEK	In thousands of EUR
USD	118	8
SEK	-30,791	-1,968
LVL	65	4
Other	-2,501	-160

as of 31 August

2007	Profit or loss	
	In thousands of EEK	In thousands of EUR
USD	2,240	143
SEK	-3,028	-194
LVL	-297	-19
Other	-629	-40

Fair values of financial instruments

In the opinion of the Group's management there are no differences between the carrying values and the fair values of financial assets and liabilities. The fair value for derivatives has been determined based on accepted mathematical valuation methods.

in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments are recognized directly in the income statement: fair value changes on forward exchange contracts and currency options are recorded in exchange gains and losses and those on interest-rate swaps and interest-rate options in interest income and expense.

Hedge activities

All derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities. They are stated at fair value regardless of their purpose. Many transactions constitute economic hedges but do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39. Changes

Where the effectiveness of the hedge relationship in a cash flow hedge is demonstrated, changes in the fair value are included in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity and released to match actual payments on the hedged item.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fair values of hedged transactions at the end of year were as follows:

as of 31 August

In thousands of EEK

Interest rate hedging	Maturity	2008		2007	
		Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Interest rate swap	2007	0	0	2,253,110	1,799
Interest rate swap	2007	0	0	1,564,660	-1,252
Interest rate swap	2014	1,564,660	37,067	0	0
Interest rate swap	2012	1,564,660	14,817	0	0
Interest rate swaption	2020	1,211,657	-5,351	0	0
Foreign exchange rate swap	2007	0	0	277,211	-1,205
Foreign exchange rate swap	2007	0	0	187,759	-5,523
Foreign exchange rate swap	2008	156,466	0	0	0
Total derivatives with positive value			51,884		1,799
Total derivatives with negative value			-5,351		-7,980

as of 31 August

In thousand of EUR

Interest rate hedging	Maturity	2008		2007	
		Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Interest rate swap	2007	0	0	144,000	115
Interest rate swap	2007	0	0	100,000	-80
Interest rate swap	2014	100,000	2,369	0	0
Interest rate swap	2012	100,000	947	0	0
Interest rate swaption	2020	77,439	-342	0	0
Foreign exchange rate swap	2007	10,000	0	17,717	-77
Foreign exchange rate swap	2007	0	0	12,000	-353
Foreign exchange rate swap	2008	10000	0	0	0
Total derivatives with positive value			3,316		115
Total derivatives with negative value			-342		-510

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Group has done significant investments in the recent past where the strong shareholders' equity has been major supporting factor for these investments and the related borrowings. The Group seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

From time to time the Group purchases its own shares on the market; the timing of these purchases may depend on the market prices, Group's liquidity position and business outlook. Additionally, legal factors may limit the timing of such decisions. Primarily the shares repurchased are intended to be cancelled or they may be used for issuing shares under the Group's share option programme. Currently the Group does not have a defined share buy-back plan. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 28**EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

On 13 November 2008 OÜ TLG Hotell concluded Preliminary lease Contract with SIA Happy Trails to open and operate a hotel in Riga. According to agreement SIA Happy Trails will

construct a hotel building with gross area 11,500 sq. meters and OÜ TLG Hotell itself or through its subsidiary will use this building for hotel services.

Note 29**PRIMARY STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT****INCOME STATEMENT**

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenue	5,779,603	4,264,428	369,384	272,547
Cost of sales	-5,510,653	-3,638,103	-352,195	-232,517
Gross profit	268,950	626,325	17,189	40,030
Marketing expenses	-342,300	-297,124	-21,877	-18,990
Administrative expenses	-201,687	-169,121	-12,890	-10,809
Other operating income	259,436	81,822	16,581	5,229
Other operating expenses	-197,542	-1,158	-12,625	-74
Financial income	127,745	430,469	8,164	27,512
Financial expenses	-831,491	-822,825	-53,142	-52,588
Gain from investments in subsidiaries	2,920,594	596,135	186,660	38,100
Share of loss of associates	-3,060	0	-195	0
Net profit for the financial year	2,000,645	444,523	127,865	28,410

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET

as of 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	590,589	515,709	37,746	32,960
Receivables and prepayments	2,296,799	1,181,189	146,792	75,492
Derivatives	51,884	1,799	3,316	115
Tax assets	479	175	31	11
Inventories	155,628	74,902	9,946	4,787
	3,095,379	1,773,774	197,831	113,365
Non-current assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	1,502,273	1,237,139	96,013	79,067
Investments in associates	0	1,020	0	65
Other financial assets and prepayments	5,067,977	5,292,352	323,902	338,243
Property, plant and equipment	11,015,097	8,496,460	703,993	543,023
Intangible assets	175,789	20,981	11,235	1,341
	17,761,136	15,047,952	1,135,143	961,739
TOTAL ASSETS	20,856,515	16,821,726	1,332,974	1,075,104
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1,605,319	1,150,728	102,599	73,545
Payables and deferred income	2,345,982	1,953,161	149,935	124,830
Derivatives	5,351	7,980	342	510
Tax liabilities	51,535	49,990	3,294	3,195
	4,008,187	3,161,859	256,170	202,080
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	10,622,497	9,328,369	678,901	596,191
Other non-current liabilities	0	41,180	0	2,632
	10,622,497	9,369,549	678,901	598,823
Total liabilities	14,630,684	12,531,408	935,071	800,903
Equity				
Share capital	6,738,170	6,738,170	430,648	430,648
Share premium	9,999	9,999	639	639
Reserves	89,043	101,710	5,690	6,500
Retained earnings	-611,381	-2,559,561	-39,074	-163,586
	6,225,831	4,290,318	397,903	274,201
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	20,856,515	16,821,726	1,332,974	1,075,104

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 August

	in thousands of EEK		in thousands of EUR	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cash flows from / used in operating activities				
Net profit for the financial year	2,000,645	444,523	127,865	28,410
Adjustments	-1,007,469	723,220	-64,390	46,222
Depreciation	1,157,944	977,248	74,006	62,458
Net interest expense	710,190	393,843	45,389	25,171
Income from subsidiaries	-2,920,594	-596,135	-186,660	-38,100
Other adjustments	44,991	-51,736	2,875	-3,307
Changes in assets related to operating activities	-2,239,863	55,606	-143,153	3,554
Change in inventories	-80,726	-10,671	-5,159	-682
Changes in liabilities related to operating activities	3,314,279	596,064	211,821	38,096
	1,986,866	1,808,742	246,336	115,600
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	-192,759	-30,388	-12,320	-1,942
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant, equipment	4	117	0	7
Repayments of granted loans	179,397	308,123	11,466	19,693
Loans granted	-311,531	-468,027	-19,910	-29,912
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-265,134	-415,627	-16,945	-26,564
Acquisition of associates	-2,040	-1,020	-130	-65
Dividends received	48,489	422,823	3,099	27,023
	-543,574	-183,999	-34,740	-11,760
Cash flows from / used in financing activities				
Repurchase of treasury shares	-65,132	0	-4,163	0
Transaction costs of issue of shares	0	-6,520	0	-417
Redemption of loans and bonds	-95,004	-201,655	-6,072	-12,888
Change in overdraft	467,055	74,143	29,850	4,739
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	-856,915	-907,199	-54,767	-57,980
Interest paid	-818,416	-815,370	-52,306	-52,112
	-1,368,412	-1,856,601	-87,458	-118,658
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW	74,880	-231,858	4,786	-14,818
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- at the beginning of period	515,709	747,567	32,960	47,778
- increase / decrease	74,880	-231,858	4,786	-14,818
- at the end of period	590,589	515,709	37,746	32,960

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 August, in thousands of EEK

	Share capital	Share premium	Unregistered share capital with share premium	Revaluation reserve	Mandatory legal reserve	Reserve for treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total equity
As of 31 August 2006 according to IFRS	1,415,000	2,012,394	1,475,727	-7,636	27,500	0	-1,084,825	3,838,160
Issue of shares	5,323,170	-2,002,395	-1,475,727	0	0	0	-1,845,049	-1
Distribution of profit for 2005/2006	0	0	0	0	74,210	0	-74,210	0
Adjustments for financial year 2006/2007	0	0	0	7,636	0	0	0	7,636
Net profit for the financial year 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	444,523	444,523
As of 31 August 2007 according to IFRS	6,738,170	9,999	0	0	101,710	0	-2,559,561	4,290,318
Adjustments according to the Estonian Accounting Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,743,338	0
As of 31 August 2007 according to the Estonian Accounting Act	6,738,170	9,999	0	0	101,710	0	2,183,777	9,033,656
Treasury shares acquired	0	0	0	0	0	-65,132	0	-65,132
Distribution of profit for 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	52,465	0	-52,465	0
Net profit for financial year 2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,645	2,000,645
As of 31 August 2008 according to IFRS	6,738,170	9,999	0	0	154,175	-65,132	-611,381	6,225,831
Adjustments according to the Estonian Accounting Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,105,763	3,105,763
As of 31 August 2008 according to the Estonian Accounting Act	6,738,170	9,999	0	0	154,175	-65,132	2,494,382	9,331,594

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 August, in thousands of EUR

	Share capital	Share premium	Unregistered share capital with share premium	Revaluation reserve	Mandatory legal reserve	Reserve for treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total equity
As of 31 August 2006	90,435	128,615	94,316	-488	1,758	0	-69,333	245,303
Issue of shares	340,213	-127,976	-94,316	0	0	0	-117,921	0
Distribution of profit 2005/2006	0	0	0	0	4,742	0	-4,742	0
Adjustments for financial year 2006/2007	0	0	0	488	0	0	0	488
Net profit for the financial year 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,410	28,410
As of 31 August 2008	430,648	639	0	0	6,500	0	-163,586	274,201
Adjustments according to the Estonian Accounting Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	303,155	303,155
As of 31 August 2008 according to the Estonian Accounting Act	430,648	639	0	0	6,500	0	139,569	577,356
Treasury shares acquired	0	0	0	0	0	-4,163	0	-4,163
Distribution of profit 2006/2007	0	0	0	0	3,353	0	-3,353	0
Net profit for financial year 2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,865	127,865
As of 31 August 2008	430,648	639	0	0	9,853	-4,163	-39,074	397,903
Adjustments according to the Estonian Accounting Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,494	198,494
As of 31 August 2008 according to the Estonian Accounting Act	430,648	639	0	0	9,853	-4,163	159,420	596,397

AUDITOR'S REPORT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of AS Tallink Grupp

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of AS Tallink Grupp (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 August 2008, the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 25 to 93.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of AS Tallink Grupp as of 31 August 2008, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Tallinn, 19 December 2008

KPMG Baltics AS

Andres Root
Authorized Public Accountant

Eero Kaup
Authorized Public Accountant

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