

CONTENTS

JOINT STATEMENT	6
ECONOMIC REPORT	10
AUDITOR'S STATEMENT	13
BALANCE SHEET / PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	16
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	19
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT	22
NETWORK DIRECTORY	23

JOINT STATEMENT

JOINT LETTER OF CHAIRMAN AND OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

- ANNUAL RESULTS
- MARKETS AND POSITIONING
- CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
- STAFF, IT AND NETWORK
- FUNDING
- STRATEGY AND OUTLOOK

JOINT LETTER OF THE CHAIRMAN AND OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

We are happy to report that 2005 was another good year for LB InterFinanz AG (LBI), with strong growth in assets and record profits. A key factor in the successful year was the solid economic performance in the transition economies where LBI operates.

LBI has focused not only on business generation and portfolio diversification, but also on further development of risk management tools, reporting and IT and further strengthening of corporate governance procedures. Further steps have also been taken in strengthening the institution with the disposal of non-core operations, increasing of risk provisions and decrease in non-performing assets. Further procedural integration with the parent bank Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana (NLB) was also part of noteworthy events in the year.

ANNUAL RESULTS

LBI has reached several record operating and financial milestones in 2005, with operating income of CHF 13.1 million, a record net profit of CHF 9.4 million and a balance sheet size of CHF 430 million.

Non-performing assets have decreased for the fifth consecutive year, reflecting management efforts in asset recovery.

The company further increased its provision levels to CHF 36 mio, and thus further reflecting stringent (country) provisioning requirements of the parent and its Slovenian regulator.

MARKETS AND POSITIONING

LBI continues to diversify its portfolio, while maintaining its core specialization in the six countries of the former Yugoslavia. Being a for-faiter, LBI must also look to other markets, and this involves constant monitoring of the performance of existing markets as well as searching for the markets of tomorrow.

A stable year for emerging markets means in principle a challenging year for the forfailing community as this is synonymous with declining margins, decreasing transaction volumes, and increased competition. Nevertheless, LBI managed to achieve significant results with careful diversification of the portfolio into over 15 countries.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As Nova Ljubljanska banka continuously upgrades its corporate governance LBI is obliged to follow the implications of such changes especially in areas such as numerous newly adopted policies and operating guidelines. Group risk monitoring and management, common standards for provisioning policy and stringent reporting requirements demonstrate that NLB Group is increasingly functioning as a single entity. While this represents additional work in the so called 'compliance' areas, it also means higher transparency of operations of LBI .

Additional to governance measures imposed by the parent bank, LBI remains also a member of a self-regulating anti money laundering body in Switzerland, which together with our external auditors, NLB internal audit and bi-annual inspection of the Bank of Slovenia, continue to monitor LBI's performance.

STAFF, IT AND NETWORK

LBI employs 19 people, of which 9 are in Zurich and 2 in Ljubljana. In addition to that, LBI's network of companies and representative offices comprises business units in Prague (Czech Republic), Gorizia (Italy), Belgrade (Serbia) and Frankfurt (Germany), which exclusively have business acquisition and representation functions, as they essentially oversee all LBI's interest in a particular region.

LBI owns LBIS d.o.o.e.l., Skopje, Macedonia, a leasing subsidiary, which holds a majority market share of the Macedonian leasing market. We expect that this subsidiary will in the course of 2006 be sold to NLB.

As far as the further development of its network is considered, LBI will continue to put emphasis on core business units in line with its strategy . 2005 has been also marked by further significant progress in the development of its proprietary management information system (MIS), which facilitates the company's day to day operations, reporting and most importantly effective risk and portfolio management. Hiring of additional IT & controlling specialist proved crucial for further strengthening of these areas of the company's operations.

FUNDING

NLB remains by far the single largest provider of funds to LBI; however the company continues to refinance over 50% of its assets with other financial institutions. LBI's constant good financial performance and the fact that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of NLB, has resulted in a number of international banks extending to the company supplementary financing facilities.

STRATEGY AND OUTLOOK

In May 2006 LB InterFinanz will change its corporate identity name, in line with the new NLB group corporate image, and will be know as NLB InterFinanz.

LBI's strategy remains focused as in previous years on further increasing its forfeiting activities in the sense of trade-finance business, while maintaining some of its complementary activities, which serve partly as business-products diversification and partly to complement the needs and business activity of LB InterFinanz and Nova Ljubljanska banka in different strategic target markets.

The diversification of assets, both product and country-wise will be further enhanced, thus making sure, that LBI will have a market also tomorrow. This will further improve the structure and the vitality of LBI's portfolio.

The company however remains focused on the core countries on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

Additionally the management will further explore the primary and secondary markets, its needs and possibilities to ensure further development of the institution both in terms of its forfait activity as well as in terms of other niche operations, which LBI has developed over the years.

In 2006 LBI enters its 17th year of operations, a period within which it has increased its own funds from CHF 5 mio to CHF 62 mio, paid out more in dividends than it has in subscribed capital and has recorded profits in every year. This demonstrates the dedication and expertise of our staff, as well as the highly committed support from our shareholder and parent Nova Ljubljanska banka.

As always, we wish to thank our staff, customers and partners for their continued support, enthusiasm and contribution to the growth of the company.



Borut Stanič
President of the Board of Directors



Gorazd Jančar
Managing Director

THE WORLD ECONOMY IN 2006:

QUO VADIS EURO?

- HOW SOLID IS THE EURO?
- EUROZONE ENLARGEMENT
- THE EURO AS AN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY

QUO VADIS EURO?

Twelve national currencies disappeared in 2002 to be replaced by a single common currency, the Euro. The number of national currencies has also shrunk with the adoption of the dollar by Ecuador and El Salvador, and of the Euro by Montenegro. It will shrink even further when the ten new members of the European Union adopt the Euro, as they are pledged to eventually do. Among these, Estonia and Lithuania have already moved very close to the Euro through maintaining currency-board like arrangements with the common currency, as have Bulgaria and Bosnia. At the same time, however, a number of emerging market countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Korea or Thailand have moved from more or less tightly pegged exchange rates to a much larger degree of exchange-rate flexibility. Moreover, comments by a number of economists and remarks by some Italian politicians have raised the spectre of a disintegration of the Euro, with Italy the first to leave the common currency.

Whether the world is moving towards fewer currencies and more rigid exchange rate regimes or, on the contrary towards more flexible exchange rate arrangements and a breakdown of the Euro system- or at least a substantial slowdown in its extension- is of obvious interest to NLB InterFinanz. After all, we are a Swiss franc based company whose parent will soon be Euro based and whose investments, though Euro or Swiss franc denominated, are predominantly in countries whose national currencies are at present neither the Euro nor the Swiss franc (or the Dollar, for that matter), but several of which are aspiring to, or will have to, adopt the Euro at some point. The first question is whether there will be a Euro to join, the second is when and who will join.

HOW SOLID IS THE EURO?

In spite of arguments to the contrary, the probability that one or the other of the present member countries would seriously consider leaving the Eurozone is practically nil. In the first place, the Euro has, on the whole, been an outstanding success that has benefited the members of the zone. Exchange-rate risk has disappeared within the zone with the benefit both of lower borrowing costs and of a smaller portion of the trade of the members being affected by short-and medium-term swings in exchange rates. At the same time, the monetary policy of the ECB has delivered price stability for the Euro area as a whole, even if some would quibble about the timing of some of its interest rate moves or about its communication policy. To an individual member of the zone, the main cost of adopting the Euro is abandoning its own monetary policy and having it replaced by the common ECB policy. But giving up monetary policy autonomy may also have its benefits, among them the fact that the ECB's policy may well be more stable and credible than that of the country, had it not joined the Eurozone. Moreover, recourse to expansionary monetary policy and exchange-rate depreciation to stimulate employment and output will not work if attempted repetitively since systematic

recourse to such policies will soon be anticipated and undone by markets, especially in the very open, small and medium-size, economies that are members of the Eurozone.

But, if participation in the Euro area is on balance so beneficial, why would a country like Italy ever want to opt for a return to the Lira? The answer is that it would not and that those who call for a withdrawal from the common money do so because they find in the Euro a convenient scapegoat to deflect blame from their own policy failures. Low growth or unemployment due to structural problems such as labour market rigidities or inadequate tax and spending policies cannot be solved by regaining a national monetary policy; neither can fiscal profligacy. And those who blame the Euro for their troubles must know how much worse off they would be if they did leave. Leaving the Euro means leaving the EU and the consequences for a country like Italy in terms of the financial system, the government budget deficit, interest rates and so on would be catastrophic. To make matters worse, leaving the Euro to reinstate the national currency is technically very difficult as it would require retracing in reverse most of the steps taken to replace the local currency with the Euro: designing and prin-

ting the new currency, modifying all computer systems and accounts, not to mention the legal headaches and litigation that such a move would imply. Any such move would raise the spectre of insolvency and default and provoke the severest of crises.

The possibility that one of its members may run into solvency problems is a more serious threat to the zone and the EU than any deliberate wish to leave the zone, though still a low probability one. This is where the excessively high ratio of public debt to GDP of a country like Italy poses a problem. Should there be any doubt about the capacity or willingness of the Italian government to service its debt, its borrowing costs would increase sharply and rapidly compounding its budgetary problems. That the market assigns a very low probability to such an event is reflected in the fact that borrowing costs of member governments of the Euro area are close to equal.

The Eurozone, then, is not likely to shrink. A major political crisis in the EU is the only circumstance under which it possibly would.

EUROZONE ENLARGEMENT

Turning to the prospects for Eurozone enlargement, the ten countries that acceded to the EU on May 1, 2004, are all pledged to adopt the Euro (as is Sweden, but not the United Kingdom or Denmark who benefit from an opt-out clause). The accession treaty does not specify an exact timetable. The first step to initiate the procedure of adoption of the Euro is to join the so-called Exchange Rate Mechanism (or ERM II) which implies establishing a central rate of exchange, or parity, against the Euro as well as a band of fluctuation (plus or minus 15 percent around the central rate) within which the currency must be maintained. Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia were the first accession countries to join the ERM in June 2004 with a target date of January 2007 for full Eurozone membership. At present, four other countries (in addition to Denmark) are members of the ERM: Cyprus, Latvia, Malta and Slovakia. They have set target dates for January 2008 or 2009. The larger accession countries, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland have set later or no target dates. The "readiness" of candidate countries will be judged by the European Commission and the ECB, and eventually by the European Council, on the

basis of four criteria.

The first is an exchange-rate stability criterion: the candidate's currency will have to have remained within the Exchange Rate Mechanism band for at least two years before adoption of the Euro. The second is a double fiscal criterion: in line with the growth and stability pact, the budget deficit must be below 3% of GDP and the ratio of government debt to GDP below 60%. The third concerns inflation: it must not exceed, or be forecast to increase above, the average of the three lowest inflation rates in the EU by more than 1.5%. The fourth specifies that the country's long-term interest rate should not exceed by more than 2% the average of the long-term interest rates of the three just mentioned lowest inflation EU member countries. The most economically relevant criterion is the fiscal one. By that standard, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia pass the test with flying colours and put to shame many of the current members of the Eurozone, and not only Greece or Italy but also Germany and France. The other new members do less well on that criterion and understandably are seen as not ready to join the Eurozone for another few years. What is less understandable is that it now is almost certain that only Slovenia will be allowed to join the Eurozone in January of 2007. The reason is a dilemma created by an economically absurd formulation and juxtaposition of two of the admission criteria, the exchange-rate stability and the low inflation criteria.

Consider the three June 2004 entrants into the ERM II mechanism. Estonia and Lithuania have had a currency board type of exchange-rate regime since 1992 and 1994 respectively. The kroon was initially pegged to the German mark, the lita to the dollar; both are now fixed to the Euro and have not deviated from their central parity since entering the ERM. Similarly the Slovenian tolar has kept very close to its central parity within the ERM. So, given Estonia's remarkable fiscal record and rapid growth, given Lithuania's satisfactory fiscal record and equally rapid growth, why will they not be allowed to enter the Eurozone with Slovenia at the beginning of 2007? The reason is that their inflation rate is above the benchmark set by the three lowest inflation rates in the EU plus 1.5% which today is at roughly 2.6%. Lithuania's inflation in

2005 was around 2.7% but is rising slightly, Estonia's has been hovering around 4% and Slovenia's has been falling towards 2.5%. Thus, although all three easily pass all other Eurozone entry criteria (including by a very wide margin the interest-rate criterion) only Slovenia would seem to be able to accede to the Euro next January. Estonia has withdrawn its request for an early examination of its readiness for entry and it seems at the time of writing that only a decision by the European Council could override the negative recommendation of the Commission and of the ECB in the case of Lithuania. The economic absurdity of the inflation criterion in this context derives from two considerations. First, countries that are in a catching up process and growing rapidly tend, under fixed exchange rates, to have a measured inflation rate that is greater than that of more slowly growing economies at a more advanced stage of development, the well-known Balassa-Samuelson effect. In fact this inflation differential reflects a change in the relative price of traded and non-traded goods rather than a difference in underlying inflation rates. Therefore the margin above the reference rate should be raised by, say 1 to 2%, for judging the inflation performance of rapidly growing economies in the process of catching up. Second, as has been argued by many economists - prominent among them Willem Buiter and Anne Sibert, - the benchmark should be established not on the basis of the lowest three EU inflation rates but on that of the Eurozone rate of inflation. This would avoid the absurdity of having the undesirably low rate of inflation of Sweden, which is not a Eurozone member, dragging down the benchmark rate.

Early entry of those countries that have demonstrated their ability to grow, to reform their economies and to maintain fiscal discipline would be to everybody's advantage and one might still be hopeful that economic reason will win the day, if not in 2006, then in 2007.

THE EURO AS AN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY

What are the implications for global exchange-rate arrangements and the world's dominant currency regime?

One popular thesis is that with increasing financial integration, countries or regional groupings will move to the extremes of the exchange-rate

regime spectrum, to floating exchange rates or to very hard pegs (such as currency boards or dollarization) and monetary unions. Going further, the world would end up with three major currency areas, a U.S. Dollar, a Euro, and an Asian currency area. In the end, all countries would adopt or peg to either the Dollar, the Euro or an Asian currency (probably the Yuan). And, looking even further ahead, some exchange stabilization agreement to moderate the fluctuations among these three major currencies may see the light of day, progressively paving the way for the emergence of a world currency.

Such an evolution, whether it actually takes place or not in the more distant future, is not a matter for the medium run, say the next ten to twenty years. Over that medium-term horizon, there is little doubt that a number of industrialized countries such as Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Australia or New Zealand will continue by and large to let their currencies float. And large emerging market countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Russia, India or China are likely to adopt a variety of exchange-rate regimes ranging from adjustable pegs to heavily managed flexible rates and to relatively clean floats.

That said, the Euro is likely to play an increasingly important role in financial markets and in monetary matters. Not only will the Eurozone eventually extend, by treaty law, to all current and future accession countries; but the domain of the Euro will extend beyond the formal Eurozone as the number of non-members who peg to or adopt the Euro increases. The role of the Euro as a reserve and vehicle currency, and at present the only credible competitor to the dollar, will increase *pari passu*. In that medium run perspective, however, the exchange rate of the Euro in terms of the dollar -and the yen- is likely to continue to exhibit high volatility and large cyclical swings, especially as global current account imbalances unwind. The end of exchange-rate risk is not for tomorrow.

Alexander K. Swoboda

May 2006

Alexander K. Swoboda
Member of the Board of Directors
Professor of International Economics,
Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI), Geneva

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS TO THE GENERAL MEETING OF LB InterFinanz AG, Zurich

As statutory auditors, we have audited the accounting records and the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of LB InterFinanz AG for the year ended 31 December 2005.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the board of directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Swiss Auditing Standards, which require that an audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We have examined on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We have also assessed the accounting principles used, significant estimates made and the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the accounting records and financial statements and the proposed appropriation of available earnings comply with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG



Guido Andermatt



Thomas Fleischer

Zurich, 14 February 2006

Enclosures:

- Financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes)

BALANCE SHEET / PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT / NOTES

- ASSETS
- LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
- PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR
- NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ASSETS

Balance sheet as per 31 December		2005	2004
		in CHF	in CHF
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances		4'454'187	3'214'265
Balances with affiliated banks	Note 2	977'128	1'183'266
Short term deposit with affiliated banks		1'558'700	-
Other receivables		2'011	1'177
Loans (portions maturing within 1 year) to	Note 4		
- Third parties		179'805'240	135'394'542
- Affiliated companies	Note 2	6'245'783	3'350'680
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		11'735'292	10'740'068
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		204'778'341	153'883'998
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	Note 8	12'795'693	6'258'112
Loans (portions maturing after 1 year) to			
- Third parties		148'257'526	102'831'599
- Affiliated companies	Note 2	52'415'625	30'235'366
Participations	Note 7	12'247'124	14'770'106
Deposits		20'486	30'376
Tangible fixed assets	Note 5	114'800	109'000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		225'851'254	154'234'559
TOTAL ASSETS		430'629'595	308'118'557

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Balance sheet as per 31 December	2005	2004
	in CHF	in CHF
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Loans (portions maturing within 1 year) from		
- Third parties	179'491'689	155'953'230
- Affiliated companies	Note 2 167'360'730	100'618'735
Accounts payable	146'116	225'026
Accrued liabilities	4'460'937	2'267'006
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	351'459'472	259'063'997
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Loans (portions maturing after 1 year) from		
- Third parties	17'145'700	-
Provision for credit risks	Note 9 5'025'513	11'430'500
Provision for country risks	Note 9 31'372'040	20'922'400
Provision for accrued interest	Note 9 500'000	500'000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	54'043'253	32'852'900
TOTAL LIABILITIES	405'502'725	291'916'897
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	5'000'000	5'000'000
Legal reserves	1'045'000	1'020'000
Retained earnings:		
- Balance brought forward	9'656'660	6'190'460
- Net profit for the year	9'425'210	3'991'200
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	25'126'870	16'201'660
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	430'629'595	308'118'557

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR

Income Statement	2005	2004
	in CHF	in CHF
INCOME		
Commissions Income	2'347'281	1'712'689
Dividends received	1'392'275	257'651
Income trading loans third party	200'211	-
Interest income	23'136'446	18'559'292
TOTAL INCOME	27'076'213	20'529'632
EXPENSE		
Interest expense, bank commission and charges	-8'455'093	-6'121'488
Commissions expense	-1'439'509	-1'397'846
Salaries, social security and other personnel costs	-2'555'954	-1'867'519
Office space	-75'781	-88'827
Depreciations on tangible fixed assets	-64'183	-55'944
Other administration expenses	-176'160	-208'393
Lawyers' fees, bookkeeping, audit costs and Directors' fees	-459'767	-507'131
Traveling, representation expenses	-477'199	-391'580
Expense of branch office Ljubljana	-223'212	-218'804
TOTAL EXPENSE	-13'926'859	-10'857'532
OPERATING RESULT FOR THE YEAR	13'149'354	9'672'100
Change in provision	-4'044'653	-9'120'900
Foreign exchange loss/gain (net)	Note 10 -25'834	-262'696
Write off loans	-	-2'217'439
Gain from sale financial assets	601'022	6'411'507
Result from sale participations and fixed assets	-177'166	430'877
Extraordinary expenses	-	-688'635
Extraordinary income	832'487	156'386
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	10'335'210	4'381'200
Tax expense	-910'000	-390'000
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	9'425'210	3'991'200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2005

1. Ownership and activities

The company is 100% owned by Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana, Slovenia. Its business specialisation is the provision of direct or indirect trade financing.

2. Affiliated companies

The term 'affiliated companies', as used in these financial statements, is including Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. and its directly or indirectly majority owned subsidiary companies.

Balances of 160,346,580 CHF included in Loans from Affiliated companies relate to Nova Ljubljanska banka dd, the 100% owner of LBI. The classification as short term is based on contractual and legal considerations. From an economic point of view these loans could be considered long term due to the ownership status and significant long track record of these credit lines.

3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles of the Swiss Code of Obligations. Such principles include completeness, clarity and materiality, prudence, going concern, consistency and prohibition of netting of assets and liabilities as well as income and expense.

4. Loans

The position 'Loans (maturing within 1 year)' includes short-term loans, short-term portions of long-term loans and liquid forfaiting transactions with maturity longer than one year, which can be disposed on short notice in the secondary forfaiting market.

5. Tangible fixed assets

The tangible fixed assets comprise office furniture and equipment in Zurich of CHF 114'800 (2004: CHF 109'000), with a fire insurance value of CHF 250'000 (2004: CHF 250'000).

6. Pledged assets

No assets were pledged at 31 December 2005 or at 31 Dezember 2004.

7. Participations

Company, Domicile, Business	2005 Authorized Capital Interest in %	2004 Authorized Capital Interest in %
LB InterFinanz Italia S.r.l., Gorizia (Italy) Finance Company	EUR 40'000 51%	EUR 40'000 51%
LB InterFinanz Praha s.r.o., Prague (Czech Republic) Finance Company	CZK 500'000 100%	CZK 500'000 100%
LB InterFinanz d.o.o., Belgrade (Serbia and Montenegro) Finance Company	USD 5'000 100%	USD 5'000 100%
LBIS d.o.o.e.l., Skopje (Macedonia) Finance Company	MKD 9'391'000 100%	MKD 9'391'000 100%
Kirurški sanatorij, Ljubljana (Slovenia) Medical Institution	- -	SIT 485'032'800 79%
Tutunska Banka A.D., Skopje (Macedonia) Finance Company	MKD 693'866'000 23%	MKD 693'866'000 23%

8. Financial Assets

Values of financial assets are stated at acquisition cost minus necessary provisions on a portfolio basis (lower of cost or market). The carrying value as at 31 December 2005 and 31 December 2004 was below the market value of these financial assets.

9. Risk management

LB InterFinanz AG, Zurich established in their 'Risk provisioning guidelines' standards for methodology and practical application of risk provisioning with regard to

- Credit risk
- Country risk, and
- Liquidity risk

The processes defined regarding risk assessment and risk provisioning are in general compatible with those standards of Nova Ljubljanska banka Group, which reflect the prudence of the requirements of Bank of Slovenia. Nevertheless, criteria with regards to the specific structure and instruments of the forfaiting activity of the Company form a part of the guidelines.

Credit risk provisions are specific provisions raised against non performing exposures. Provisions for country risks are general provisions raised in relation to the general risks of a particular country. The range of general provisions for country risk ranges from 1%-20% for exposures differs due to individual country risk and liquidity risk.

10. Accounting for foreign currencies

Transactions expressed in foreign currencies are recorded at their CHF equivalents at the time the transaction occurred.

The CHF equivalents of foreign currency assets and liabilities are revalued to the closing rates at the balance sheet date.

11. Contingent liabilities and commitments

At 31 December 2005, the Company had outstanding risk participations totalling CHF 9'604'010 (2004: CHF 8'269'220).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Borut Stanič, Chairman of the Board
Nova Ljubljanska banka, d.d. Ljubljana, (Member of the Management Board)

Mr Pierre Van Keirsbilck, Vice Chairman of the Board
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. Ljubljana, (Member of the Management Board)

Mr Thomas Kade, Member
OBT Treuhand, Zürich, (Director and Partner)

Mr Alexander K. Swoboda, Member
Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, (Professor of International Economics)

Dr. Sandro Visini, Member
Hürlimann Urech & Uhlmann, Zürich, (Partner)

MANAGEMENT

NLB InterFinanz AG, Zürich

Mr Gorazd Jančar, Managing Director
Ms Mateja Krpač, Deputy Managing Director
Mr Tomaž Lavrič, Deputy Managing Director

NLB InterFinanz AG, Zürich Ljubljana Branch

Mr Peter Maier, Prokurist
Mr Borut Müller, Senior Manager

Subsidiaries:

NLB InterFinanz Praha s.r.o., Praha
Mr Štefan Lončnar, General Manager
Ms Jana Hošková, Deputy General Manager
Ms Dana Vácová, Assistant General Manager

NLB InterFinanz Beograd d.o.o., Beograd

Mr Igor Lavš, General Manager

NLB Lizing d.o.o.e.l. Skopje
Ms Maja Lape Trajkova, General Manager

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