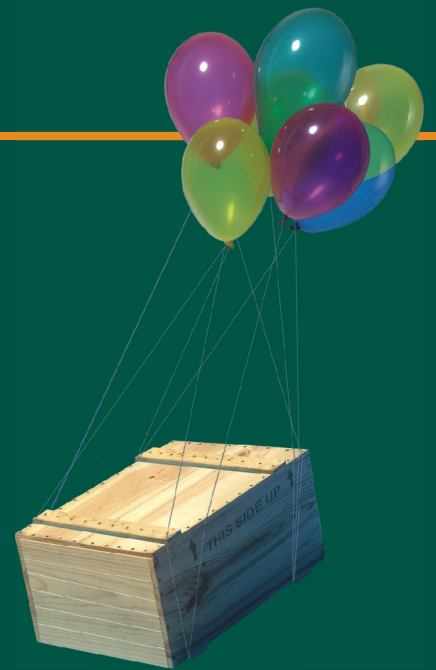


Annual Report 2002



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This Annual Report is also available at www.intereuropa.si.

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The Intereuropa Group's Performance in 2002

2

Intereuropa d.d.

Profit and loss statement

Annual Report
2002

The Intereuropa
Group's
Performance in
2002

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | In SIT 000 02/01 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Net sales revenues | 27,194,928 | 33,202,643 | 36,541,749 | 43,088,381 | 118 |
| Profit or loss from ordinary activities | 2,100,522 | 1,621,469 | 4,655,204 | 7,332,274 | 158 |
| Profit or loss outside ordinary activities | 298,607 | 945,627 | 39,069 | 55,270 | 141 |
| Net profit or loss | 2,084,742 | 2,015,147 | 4,050,845 | 5,393,181 | 133 |
| Added value | 7,428,410 | 8,521,786 | 10,190,468 | 11,939,054 | 117 |
| Net earnings per share (in SIT) | 280 | 238 | 547 | 576 | 105 |
| Gross dividends per share (in SIT) | 80 | 140 | 160 | 200 | 125 |

Balance-sheet

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | In SIT 000 02/01 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Balance-sheet total | 31,890,053 | 39,383,498 | 44,507,963 | 54,309,623 | 122 |
| Fixed assets | 19,894,635 | 25,058,404 | 30,532,688 | 38,054,925 | 125 |
| Current assets | 11,610,397 | 13,649,841 | 13,501,413 | 15,776,927 | 117 |
| Equity | 20,839,103 | 23,593,204 | 27,872,975 | 35,436,395 | 127 |
| Average capital* | 18,367,760 | 21,227,285 | 23,683,714 | 28,922,224 | 122 |
| Financial and operating obligations | 9,681,511 | 13,512,704 | 13,812,747 | 12,507,710 | 91 |

* Capital does not include net operating profit of the business year.

Employees per hours paid

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 02/01 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average number of employees | 1,990 | 2,016 | 2,035 | 2,422 | 119 |
| Employees in subsidiaries | 486 | 541 | 582 | 1,094 | 188 |

Performance indicators

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 02/01 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Return on equity | 11,4 % | 9,5 % | 17,3 % | 18,9 % | 109 |
| Return on assets | 7,6 % | 5,7 % | 9,7 % | 10,9 % | 113 |
| Productivity - in SIT thousand | 13,666 | 16,474 | 18,224 | 18,248 | 100 |
| Net profitability of revenues | 7,1 % | 5,6 % | 10,1 % | 10,6 % | 105 |

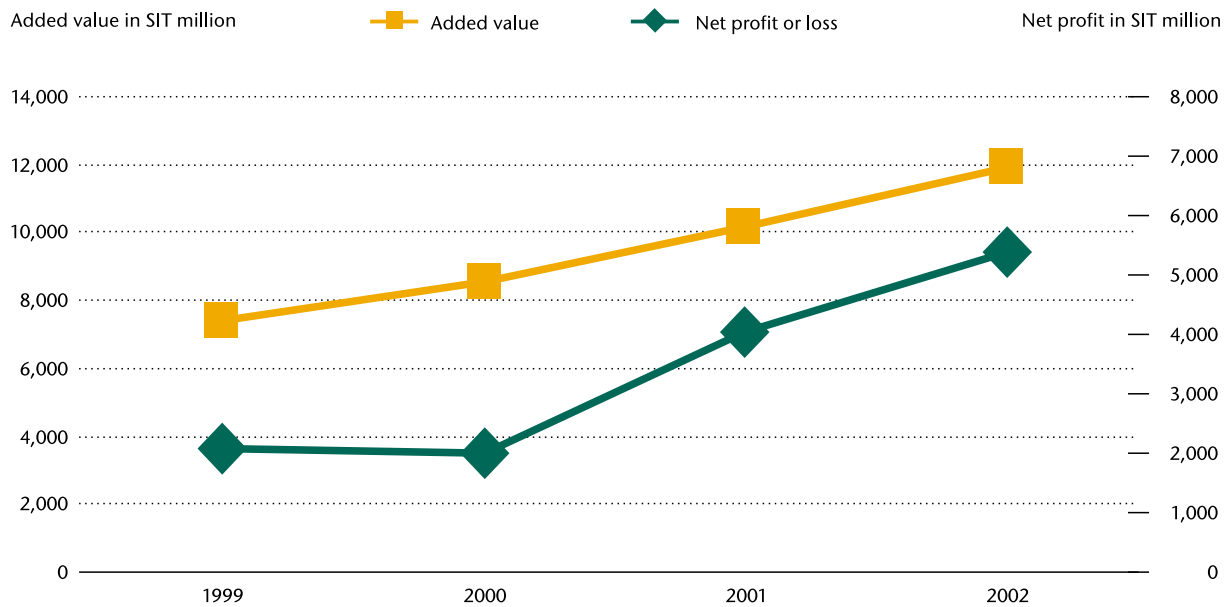
Return on capital: net profit / average capital

Return on assets: net profit / average assets

Productivity: net sales revenues and other operating revenues / number of employees

Net profitability of revenues: net profit / revenues

Movements of added value and net profit in the period 1999-2002



Movements of return on equity and assets in the period 1999-2002



Presentation

Reorganising into a provider of comprehensive logistics services



In 2002, we continued to reorganise ourselves as providers of comprehensive logistics services. We strengthened our leading position in South-east Europe and made progress towards the intended position of being a relatively large provider in Europe. We continued to realise

our mission: to fill the demand for logistics services to the complete satisfaction of our customers. The main values on which we are building our Group culture are a highly professional approach to customers, flexibility and dynamism, responsibility, team work and respect among co-workers.



Activity

We offer our customers various logistics solutions in the areas of land transport, sea and air freight, terminal services and customs services. We organise door-to-door delivery of express and carrier parcels, direct lines of groupage services to all European countries along with warehousing, distribution and customs clearance. We perform shipping-agency and border-forwarding services. An increasing number of business systems and corporations are choosing our Company as their preferred logistics partner. We offer our services in Slovenia, the parent company's headquarters, and through subsidiaries in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia, the Czech Republic and Russia.

Mission

Our mission is to meet the demand for logistics services to the complete satisfaction of our customers, who are guaranteed reliability, speed, security and competitive prices.

Business vision

We want to maintain the position of the leading logistics provider in South-east Europe and to become a medium-sized provider in Europe generally.

Values

Professional approach to customers

Our activities seek to offer the best solution to the logistics needs of all customers on the basis of our advanced logistics know-how.

Flexibility and vigour

Our services are fast and customised to our customers' wishes. They are carried out through dynamic operations and organisations.

Responsibility

We are distinguished by our high level of responsibility for the obligations we undertake, our agreements as well as the social and natural environments.

Team work and respect among colleagues

The quality of our services is the result of the work of both individuals and our excellent teams. We appreciate knowledge, experience and the different views of our colleagues.

Our capacities

2,492 employees as at 31 December 2002;
160,787 m² of our own warehouses;
852,000 m² of land and handling facilities; and
367 company-owned trucks and other delivery vehicles.

A year of achieved plans

In recent times, development of the Intereuropa Group's activities has been an intensifying process. Thus, we can evaluate 2002 as a year of plans being achieved in full. Considering the dynamics of events, these activities were aimed mostly at strengthening the Company's market position and restructuring the freight-forwarding activity into logistics solutions.

Reaching a high level of preparation for new operating conditions

It has been pointed out here that the dynamic changes have still not been completed. This is shown in a quick analysis of the development guidelines set out in the five-year Development Plan, fundamental operating document in which every year we actualise relevant intended results and define future strategies. Strengthening competitive position in our existing markets, entering new markets, a breakthrough in logistics, reorganising the Group's management and introducing Group functions as well as establishing unified business areas - these are the key future strategies that characterised the past year. At the same time, these components will be the main levers balancing out the changes expected when Slovenia joins the European Union. Operating conditions in our industry will change considerably. Therefore, our primary goal will be to extensively prepare for the new business environment with the changes we have been introducing for some years.

Soaring sales revenues

Strategic changes require a full commitment from all employees of the Group. This is even more important if we want to report on positive changes in the key growth indicators. We generated over seven billion tolar in profit, over fifty percent more than the year before, while net operating profit was over 30 percent higher. 2002 was a good year in terms of the return on equity and assets, two

important success criteria for shareholders, mostly a consequence of the restructuring of the Slovenian banking sector and the disposal of Intereuropa's ownership share in Banka Koper, d.d. In our view, however, long-term success can be ensured by generating results from our main activity. We can find a high growth rate of sales revenues and increased market shares in all markets since sales revenues were one-fifth more than the year before. Productivity, measured through sales volume per employee, is also rising according to the plans or even exceeding the expectations.

Many new features in the Group's organisational structure

A glance at the year's main events shows how the adopted development strategy is being turned into visible results and what is the background to our achievements and future development. The take-over of STTC d.d. in Maribor contributed to reinforcement of our leading market position in Slovenia. Great progress has been achieved in Croatia, where we merged three of our companies to create the strongest logistics supplier in that country. We opened two advanced logistics terminals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Macedonia. By increasing the capital of A.D. Interjug-AS in Belgrade we made a more intense return to Serbia, while we also expanded our network to the Czech Republic where we took over a company in Prague.

The restructuring of activity from freight-forwarding to logistics was reflected in the continued drop in the contribution to revenues from customs clearance in our new, advanced

organisational structure. Transport and IT support have been reorganised into two independent companies, while we formed five core operating areas. We created a strong market player by merging the land transport operating area and defining customs services as a supporting area.

Before EU accession: Financial stability and human resources tasks

We are ready to face 2004, the time of accession to the European common market, with financially strong and - according to our plans - an organisationally consolidated company. We still have to address demanding tasks regarding human resources with activities developing in various directions. We would like to stress the issue of adjusting the number of employees to the scope and structure of our operations following Slovenia's accession to the European Union. Before the year's end, we made the first change in the number of employees in the freight-forwarding activity. The redundancy question was resolved by arranging the early retirement of a group of employees. We formed provisions in the preceding year to cover the social impacts of entering the common European market. We are planning the necessary measures in close co-operation with the social partners and by introducing all activities that will allow us to requalify human resources. We highly appreciate the intense widening of logistics know-how and the role of Intereuropa's academy. The system for following and developing staff and the new, goal-oriented system of rewarding represent a further achievement in the development process. With all these factors, we intend to offer proper motivation to employees, which is a particularly important element in a servicing activity in this current and demanding period of restructuring.

A widening circle of investors

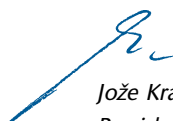
Although we had an outstandingly successful year, we again stress that our efforts and commitment in 2003 and following business years will not be reduced. We are bound to producing good results by the confidence of shareholders, strengthened

by our past achievements. Our success is also reflected by the share price, which proved to be attractive to an increasing number of investors.

Planning further growth

Globalisation and competition in our industry are becoming ever more intense. We will react to these changes in 2003 by continuing to expand the Group's activities to markets outside of Slovenia by taking over and establishing new companies in Western and South-east Europe. The falling sales volumes in terms of customs services will be replaced by expanding land transport and terminal services to continue the planned five-percent increase in sales revenues.

The Managing Board of Intereuropa would like to thank the Supervisory Board members and all the employees for their full support. We are confident that close co-operation will allow us to achieve the position of an advanced European logistics group with a wide partner network. Our company is growing at the crossroads of Europe, which remains a natural environment for the operating and professional progress of the industry. Intereuropa will continue to actively develop internal and external training schemes and connect experts, all business factors and the wider community.



Jože Kranjc,
President of the Managing Board of Intereuropa

Report of the Supervisory Board on the 2002 Annual Report of the Intereuropa Group

Pursuant to Article 256 of the Companies Act, the Managing Board of Intereuropa sent the following documents to be examined and approved by Supervisory Board members:

- the 2002 Annual Report with the Auditor's Report;
- proposal on the distribution of balance-sheet profit.

In compliance with Article 274. a of the Companies Act and Items 7.3 and 7.4 of the Articles of Association of Intereuropa, the Supervisory Board reviewed the documents it received and now submits the following report on the findings of that review to the General Meeting of Intereuropa.

Work of the Supervisory Board in the business year

In 2002, the Supervisory Board convened at six regular meetings and carried out a correspondence meeting. Up until 5 June 2002 the Supervisory Board had eight members; thereafter it continued working with seven members since at its meeting on 3 June 2002 the workers' council of Intereuropa

brought the participation of workers' representatives on the Supervisory Board in line with the Company's Articles of Association by recalling the workers' representative Biserka Žibert.

The Supervisory Board constantly followed the Company's operations and business results achieved. In compliance with relevant legal provisions and the Company's Articles of Association it decided on proposals submitted by the Managing Board, which kept informing the Supervisory Board of issues concerning operations of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Managing Board regularly prepared good quarterly and semi-annual reports and planning documents.

In 2002, the Supervisory Board monitored and regularly evaluated implementation of the Company's business policy and its goals, adopting the development plans of the Intereuropa Group until 2006 and planning documents for 2003.

The Supervisory Board was informed of the disposal of Banka Koper, d.d. shares following the public offer submitted by the Italian banking group San Paolo IMI S.p.A.

It agreed to the take-over of Skladiščno transportni in trgovinski center (STTC d.d.) Maribor. The Supervisory Board accepted the Managing Board's proposal to enter into an agreement on the transfer of 501,136 shares of STTC to Intereuropa in exchange for 691,713 newly issued shares of Intereuropa and agreed that the latter's basic equity capital be increased. The Supervisory Board was informed about the capital increase of A.D. Interjug-AS in the amount of 3.75 million euros by means of the repurchase of ordinary shares and the commenced construction of an advanced logistics terminal in Belgrade. The

Managing Board informed the Supervisory Board about the opening of an advanced logistics terminal in Sarajevo, the establishment of a branch office of Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo in Mostar, which took over a certain number of employees of its subsidiary Intereuropa Mostar d.o.o. Since the company in Mostar had been incurring losses over several years, the company entered into liquidation procedures. The Supervisory Board acknowledged the start of operations at Intereuropa Transport d.o.o. and Intereuropa IT d.o.o., the merger of companies in Croatia into Intereuropa, logističke usluge, d.o.o., Zagreb and the take-over of Speka, spol. s.r.o., Prague.

The Managing Board informed the Supervisory Board about changes in the Group's management, namely strengthening of the active role of group activities and the introduction of a network organisational structure.

The Managing Board also submitted information on corrective measures introduced in the freight-forwarding Nova Gorica Branch and the initiation of liquidation procedures in Interagent Rijeka d.o.o., which had been operating at a loss for several years. The market conditions do not seem to be improving in the near future, nor do they offer possibilities for successful operations of the agency. The agency's operations are closely connected with the port of Rijeka.

In 2002, the Supervisory Board was informed about the joining of the products '24 ur' and 'Intereuropa Express' into one product.

The Company's Managing Board informed the Supervisory Board members about activities relating to application of the wage scheme and its effects on rewarding and stimulating employees. The Supervisory Board was also informed of activities concerning adaptation of the number and structure of employees to the conditions following Slovenia's accession to the European Union and consequent provision of assets for the restructuring and reallocating of technological redundancies. Members of the Supervisory Board were informed about the system introduced for monitoring and developing prospective key staff, who were included in the *assessment* procedure and the Intereuropa Group's Academy.

Further, the Supervisory Board discussed

difficulties concerning settlement of the purchase price for the remaining 5 percent of Si.Mobil shares by the Austrian company Mobilkom and the related negotiations regarding contractual performance. The Supervisory Board was informed about the establishment of the Transport Logistic Cluster.

The Supervisory Board called on the workers' council to harmonise their membership, i.e. the participation of workers' representatives on the Supervisory Board with the Company's Articles of Association. In addition, it appointed first- and second-instance bodies deciding about rights, obligations and duties of employees and performed other tasks pursuant to its competencies in accordance with the requirements of the law and the Company's Articles of Association.

The Supervisory Board finds that it had enough data, reports and information submitted in time as well as additional explanations - as required - presented at meetings, and hence that it was able to responsibly follow the Company's operations during the business year. The Supervisory Board discussed the Managing Board's extensive report on the Company's operations and results achieved in 2002, assessed on the basis of unaudited accounting statements and notes on the accounting statements for 2002.

All members of the Supervisory Board thoroughly examined the Annual Report, the Auditor's Report, the accounting statements, the related explanations as well as other statements in the Annual Report. The Supervisory Board finds that the Managing Board's report fairly reflects the events and provides comprehensive information about operations in 2002, thus upgrading information submitted during the business year.

Opinion on the Auditor's Report

The Supervisory Board reviewed the Auditor's Report for the Intereuropa Group and Intereuropa submitted by the certified auditors Ernst & Young. The Supervisory Board finds that the certified auditors Ernst & Young in their report submitted a positive opinion without restraints regarding the accounting statements of the Intereuropa Group and Intereuropa d.d. assuring that the accounting statements truly and fairly present the financial standing of the Intereuropa Group and Intereuropa d.d. as of 31 December 2002 as well as its operating results and cash flows in 2002.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 274. a of the Companies Act and the third paragraph of Item 7.4 of the Articles of Association of Intereuropa, the Supervisory Board adopted the following standpoint: the Supervisory Board does not have any comments on the accounting report prepared by the auditing company Ernst & Young.

Approval of the 2002 Annual Report

Following the review of the Company's operations in 2002 and a thorough examination of the 2002 audited Annual Report of the Intereuropa Group and the parent company Intereuropa, submitted by the Managing Board along with a proposal on the distribution of the balance-sheet profit and the positive opinion in the Auditor's Report, the Supervisory Board has no comments on the Annual Report and the proposed employment of the balance-sheet profit. On the basis of the above mentioned documents and pursuant to the provisions of Article 274. a of the Companies Act and Items 7.4 and 7.5 of the Articles of Association of Intereuropa, the Supervisory Board unanimously approves and adopts the 2002 Annual Report of the Intereuropa Group.

Proposed distribution of balance-sheet profit

In addition to reviewing the audited Annual Report, the Supervisory Board also examined the Managing Board's proposal for the distribution of the balance-sheet profit from 2002. The Supervisory Board acknowledged that the Intereuropa Group operated successfully in 2002, achieving a high growth rate and exceeding all the goals planned. On the basis of this finding and the fact that the Group plans to continue its growth in 2003, especially in the areas of land transport, terminal services and air freight, in line with the Group's development strategy, which will strengthen the role of Intereuropa as the leading supplier of logistics services in South-east Europe and a middle-sized supplier in Europe, the Supervisory Board agrees with the Managing Board's proposal on the distribution of balance-sheet profit from 2002. In compliance with Article 274. a of the Companies Act and Item 7.4 of the Articles of Association of Intereuropa, the Supervisory Board proposes to the General Meeting of Intereuropa that it adopts the following resolution, in line with the second indent of the first paragraph of Articles 282 and 282. a of the Companies Act:

1. Balance-sheet profit in the amount of SIT 11,156,150,000 shall be distributed as follows:
 - a portion of undistributed net profit from 2001 in the amount of SIT 1,738,531,000 shall be allocated to dividend payouts to shareholders in the gross amount of SIT 220 per share;
 - a portion of undistributed net profit from 2001 in the amount of SIT 52,926,000 shall be allocated to the participating interest of Managing and Supervisory Boards' members in the Company's profit; and
 - the remaining portion of the balance-sheet profit in the amount of SIT 9,364,693,000 shall remain undistributed.
2. Reports and accounts of the Managing and Supervisory Boards of Intereuropa shall be approved for 2002.

Prof. Livij Jakomin, Ph. D.
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

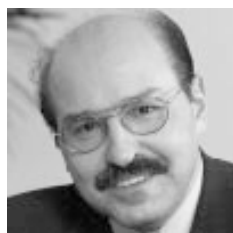
Presentation of the Managing

and Supervisory Boards



Managing board

Jože Kranjc
President of the
Managing Board



Radovan Vrabec
Deputy President of the
Managing Board
Finance, Accounting,
Internal Auditing and
Controlling



Milan Jelenc, M. Sc.
Vice President of the
Managing Board
Logistics and
Strategic Marketing



Milan Kurelič
Vice President of the
Managing Board
Land Transport



Vladimir Petravič
Executive for
Human Resources

Supervisory board

The Supervisory Board is composed of seven members, three of whom are employees' representatives. The members' term of office will expire at the first regular general meeting in 2003.

Livij Jakomin, Ph. D. – Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Boris Gačnik

Drago Naberšnik

Anton Končnik

Zoran Klampfer, employees' representative

Ivanka Parovel, employees' representative

Marina Rus, employees' representative

Organisational Structure of the Group



The joint management of
business areas
and organisational units



The Intereuropa Group comprises 13 companies in seven countries. We upgraded our organisational structure by introducing the joint management of business areas and organisational units. We adopted a Development Plan

until 2006 and set out the main development goals. We classified our products in five business areas: land transport, terminal services, sea freight, customs services and air freight.

Organisational Structure of the Group

Intereuropa d.d.
Annual Report
2002
Organisational
Structure of the
Group



- Parent Company's Branch Office
- Company connected through capital (consolidated)
- Cooperation agreement
- % Ownership share

Capital connections

The Intereuropa Group is composed of the parent company Intereuropa and 12 subsidiaries. Intereuropa is the parent company with ten branch offices located across Slovenia. At Intereuropa, we tend to use the term 'affiliate' to refer to our branch offices. Affiliates perform all the activities for which they are registered. Each freight-forwarding branch offers all logistics services in the area that it covers both by itself or in co-operation with another branch office.

All thirteen companies of the Group are fully integrated and the Intereuropa Group discloses the relevant figures in its consolidated accounting statements. Intereuropa entered into a business co-operation agreement with Interpan Novi Sad, which will be linked to the business system of the Intereuropa Group.

The Group is organised as a network. The Group is managed by the parent company through corporate operations, while the joint management of business areas and organisational units is being introduced. Corporate operations are common tasks relevant to management of the Group in terms of expansion of activities and of the business network. The parent company, Intereuropa, has become the head of logistics and corporate operations.

Work is carried out in individual business areas, which comprise individual products. The organisation of products is based on the Company's transformation from mainly a classical freight-forwarder and road transportation company to a modern logistics company.

Presentation of Branch Offices and Subsidiaries

| Intereuropa Group | No. of employees on 31 December 2002 | Parent Company's participating interest in subsidiary | Equity: (in SIT 000) on 31 December 2002 | Net profit or loss (in SIT 000) 1 January - 31 December |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| SLOVENIA | | | | |
| INTEREUROPA | 1200 | | | |
| Group and support functions | 186 | | | |
| Avio Brnik Branch Office | 25 | | | |
| UPS Branch Office | 41 | | | |
| Celje Branch Office | 159 | | | |
| Jesenice Branch Office | 132 | | | |
| Koper Branch Office | 144 | | | |
| Ljubljana Branch Office | 218 | | | |
| Maribor Branch Office | 125 | | | |
| Nova Gorica Branch Office | 44 | | | |
| Novo mesto Branch Office | 69 | | | |
| Sežana Branch Office | 57 | | | |
| Subsidiaries in Slovenia | | | | |
| Interagent d.o.o., Koper | 32 | 100 % | 203,802 | 128,342 |
| Interzav d.o.o., Koper | 5 | 71.28 % | 22,033 | 13,359 |
| Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., Koper | 295 | 100 % | 1,035,682 | -64,318 |
| Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper | 31 | 100 % | 24,386 | 1,886 |
| STTC d.d., Maribor | 168 | 89.81 % | 5,184,547 | 126,753 |
| CROATIA | | | | |
| Intereuropa Sajem d.o.o., Zagreb | 45 | 51 % | 487,636 | 124,388 |
| Intereuropa, logističke usluge, d.o.o., Zagreb | 460 | 99.94 % | 4,653,430 | * 554,987 |
| Head Office | 51 | | | |
| Zagreb Branch Office | 199 | | | |
| Varaždin Branch Office | 87 | | | |
| Rijeka Branch Office | 38 | | | |
| Osijek Branch Office | 34 | | | |
| Split Branch Office | 51 | | | |
| BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | | | | |
| Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo | 126 | 82.56 % | 1,148,500 | 23,878 |
| MACEDONIA | | | | |
| Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o. | 13 | 99.29 % | 209,744 | 12,762 |
| SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO | | | | |
| A.D. Interjug-AS, Belgrade | 82 | 52.74 % | 726,091 | |
| D.P. Interpan Novi Sad ** | 32 | | | |
| RUSSIA | | | | |
| Intereuropa - East d.o.o., Moscow | 5 | 100 % | 7,438 | 7,602 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | | | | |
| Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague | 30 | 100 % | 33,431 | 12,602 |

* Also including the net operating profit of the subsidiaries Intereuropa RTC d.d. Varaždin and Intereuropa Split d.o.o. in the period 1 January – 30 June 2002.

** An agreement was signed with D. P. Interpan Novi Sad on linking the latter to the business system of the Intereuropa Group.

Intereuropa d.d.

Business areas:

land transport, terminal services, customs services, sea freight, air freight and other services.

Number of employees

(as at 31 December 2002): 1,200

Investments in fixed assets in 2002: SIT 1,404 million

This is the parent company of the Intereuropa Group. It manages its subsidiaries through corporate operations. Over 70 percent of net sales revenues are generated at Intereuropa d.d. In the Slovenian market we have ten branch offices covering all business areas, while Intereuropa d.d. is also performing other services like renting out business premises and other financial services.

Branch offices of the parent company Intereuropa d.d. carry out activities in the following business areas:

- land transport;
 - groupage;
 - express transport;
 - full loads (road and railway);
 - road haulage;
- terminal services;
 - warehousing;
 - distribution;
 - fairs and exhibitions logistics;
- customs services;
 - customs clearance;
 - border services;
- sea freight;
 - sea freight;
 - shipping agency;
- air freight;

- air freight services; and
- UPS – worldwide express delivery.

Interagent d.o.o., Koper

Business area:

sea freight (shipping agency)

Number of employees (as at 31 December 2002): 32

Investments in fixed assets in 2002: SIT 9.4 million

In June 2002, we passed the evaluation of the new ISO 9001:2000 standard and were thus granted a new certificate. Operations were strongly affected by the plummeting price of the American dollar. Net sales revenues in 2002 failed to follow the increase in physical operating indicators. Nevertheless, we are generating high added value per employee. In 2003, we plan to achieve increased throughput in co-operation with certain shipping companies in spite of the unfavourable conditions in Iraq. At the same time, we intend to maintain the same number of ships in the port of Koper.

Interzav d.o.o., Koper

Business area:

insurance services

Number of employees

(as at 31 December 2002): 5

Investments in fixed assets in 2002: SIT 1.4 million

In 2002, we considerably increased revenues from the insurance of transported consignments (cargo insurance). In 2003, we intend to expand the goods insurance system introduced in the parent company to other group members as well.

Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper

Business area:
IT services

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 31

Investments in fixed assets in 2002: SIT 40 million

The company was established in late 2001 and started operating on 1 January 2002. We operate in the internal market of the Intereuropa Group. We offer all IT-support services, mostly to the parent company Intereuropa d.d. and its subsidiaries in Slovenia. In 2003, we will carry out several projects aimed at upgrading IT support across the Group.

Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., Koper

Business area:
land transport

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 295

Investments in fixed assets in 2002: SIT 688 million

The company was established in late 2001 and started operating on 1 July 2002 (reorganised out of the 'Filiala Transport' branch). Physical indicators like the amount of transport performed with our own vehicles and the number of kilometres show higher productivity in 2002.

STTC d.d., Maribor

Business areas:
land transport, terminal services and customs services

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 168

Investments in fixed assets in 2002:
SIT 411.5 million

In April 2002, the company became part of the Intereuropa Group. In 2002, the largest portion of net sales revenues came from warehousing. On the basis of the Group's development strategy, we expect a rise in sales revenues from terminal services

to replace the loss of business in the area of customs services. In 2003, the company will be merged with the parent company Intereuropa d.d.

Intereuropa, logističke usluge, d.o.o., Zagreb

Business areas:
land transport, terminal services, customs services, sea and air freight

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 460

Investments in fixed assets in 2002:
SIT 1,083 million from company mergers and SIT 788 million in current investments

In March, we were granted the ISO 9002 quality certificate. On 1 July 2002, Intereuropa Zagreb d.o.o. merged with Intereuropa RTC d.d., Varaždin and Intereuropa Split d.o.o., as well as the Rijeka Branch Office that was formerly part of Intereuropa Sajem d.o.o., Zagreb. The new company took over the position of the leading supplier of logistics services in Croatia. We introduced a joint management system across five branch offices operating in Zagreb, Varaždin, Osijek, Rijeka and Split.

Intereuropa Sajem, d.o.o. Zagreb

Business areas:
land transport, terminal services, customs services and air freight

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 45

Investments in fixed assets in 2002:
SIT 12.6 million

In July, the Rijeka Branch Office merged with Intereuropa Zagreb. Operating profit from 2002 exceeded both the plans and the operating profit from 2001. The biggest rise in revenues was recorded by terminal services and the UPS product, which also accounts for the lion's share of the revenue structure.

Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o.

Business areas:
land transport, terminal services, customs services and air freight

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 13

Investments in fixed assets in 2002:
SIT 220 million

In November 2002, we opened a new logistics terminal and new business premises in Skopje. Our strategic product is warehousing in support of groupage transport, from which the highest growth rates are expected in 2003.

Intereuropa RTC d.d. Sarajevo

Business areas:
land transport, terminal services, customs services and air freight

Number of employees
(on 31 December 2002): 126

Investments in fixed assets in 2002:
SIT 50 million and SIT 683 million, disclosed as investments being acquired.

In 2002, we merged with Nova Intereuropa Sarajevo. The year was also characterised by the completion of an advanced logistics terminal in Sarajevo. The strongest rise was recorded in the area of terminal services, which also accounts for the largest portion of the revenue structure. In order to best service the territory of Herzegovina, we registered a branch office in Mostar with five employees.

Intereuropa - East d.o.o., Moscow

Business area:
land transport

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 5

2002 was a successful year since net sales revenues rose 43 percent compared to 2001. We plan to increase revenues from full loads in 2003 and further bolster our market position.

Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague

Business areas:
land transport and terminal services

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 30

In September 2002, the company became a member of the Intereuropa Group. Growth in both business areas turned 2002 into a successful year. Over 80 percent of revenues were generated from express transport.

A.D. Interjug-AS, Belgrade

Business areas:
land transport, terminal services, customs services and air freight

Number of employees
(as at 31 December 2002): 82

The lion's share of net sales revenues in 2002 was generated from customs services and land transport. In 2003, we expect terminal services to account for the strongest rise, since a new logistics terminal is being built in Dobanovci.

Intereuropa d.d.

Annual Report
2002

The Company's
Development
History

Intereuropa was incorporated in 1947. At the beginning the company transhipped timber and export salt and coal. It was transformed into a transporting public company in 1949 and accessed international road transport for the first time in 1956.

The range of services offered and the number of employees kept growing over the years and new branches were opened in all major cities of former Yugoslavia. In 1957, the first overseas cargo was loaded. We started fairs and exhibitions logistics activities in 1960, while the first regular-line transport began in 1969.

In the mid-seventies, we increased the number of transport services to the remote markets of the Middle East and Asia.

The late eighties were characterised by the introduction of advanced computer technology.

Following the war in the former common country in 1991 and after Slovenia's independence, the branch offices outside Slovenia were transformed and the parent company maintained a majority share in them.

In 1994, we opened our first representative office outside the former country, namely in Moscow.

In 1995, privatisation of the company was completed and, three years later, Intereuropa's shares were listed on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange.

In the second half of the nineties, we started integrating former subsidiaries into the Group, increasing their spatial capacities and adapting their operations to common requirements. We took over new companies in the markets of South-east Europe. We rounded off our offer of services and, in 2002, we officially defined our activity as a global logistics service.

January

- The Intereuropa Group expands and strengthens its position in the market of the former FR Yugoslavia. On 24 December 2001, an agreement is signed with D.P. Interpan Novi Sad for the purpose of merging the company with the Group.
- The subsidiary Intereuropa IT d.o.o. starts operating.

February

- The School of Business Logistics continues in Slovenia, giving employees in-depth knowledge of their operating areas.
- Shareholders at the general meeting approve amendments to the Company's Articles of Association along with the change in the Company's name, the number of Supervisory Board members and an increase in basic equity capital.

March

- Intereuropa Zagreb d.o.o., receives the ISO 9002 quality certificate.

April

- We increase the capital of Interjug-AS by 3.75 million euros.
- We take over STTC d.d. Maribor.
- The Slovenian Transport and Logistic Cluster, of which Intereuropa is an active member, transforms into the Transport Logistic Cluster.

May

- The Development Plan of the Group for the period up until 2006 is adopted, stressing implementation of the business vision.
- Companies in Croatia merge with the subsidiary Intereuropa, logističke usluge, d.o.o., Zagreb.

- Another subsidiary, Intereuropa Sajam d.o.o. Zagreb, continues to operate in Croatia.
- An advanced logistics terminal of 1,000 m² opens at Intereuropa RTC d.d. Sarajevo.

June

- A daily groupage line between Slovenia and Germany opens.
- Employees gather at the 18th Social Sports Meeting in Ankaran.

July

- Shareholders at the ninth annual general meeting review the business results for 2001 and approve the Annual Report.
- The subsidiary Intereuropa Transport d.o.o. starts operating.

September

- The Czech company Speka spol. s.r.o. from Prague is taken over and merged with the Group.

October

- The third School of Business Logistics for Slovenian companies is organised.
- The first Express Shop in Croatia opens in Zagreb.

November

- A new logistics terminal and business premises open in Skopje.
- Promising employees attend the first Manager Academy of the Intereuropa Group, planned within the scheme of developing promising individuals.

December

- We start building a new logistics terminal in Belgrade.

World markets and globalisation

Logistics companies are adapting to globalisation processes by connecting their activities along the entire route from the manufacturer to the customer, from the supply of raw materials to internal logistics at companies, from distribution to end-users. At the same time, companies are expanding the range of their products and services. Efficient logistics is therefore an important competitive advantage contributing to cost cutting. Stressing competitive advantages offered by the suppliers of logistics is becoming increasingly important for the market is becoming increasingly saturated. This also applies to Slovenia, where a large number of logistics services suppliers operates.

Offering comprehensive logistics services

We are adapting to development guidelines at various levels. We are increasing the range of services we offer. We are offering our customers not only transport and freight-forwarding services, but comprehensive logistics solutions. Our range of services is being expanded in all of our markets. The transformation into a supplier of comprehensive logistics services is being ensured by organisational changes, the appropriate training of employees, a suitable investment policy and the introduction of new technologies in all companies of the Group.

We are expanding our network by taking over other companies and entering new markets.

We are participating in the Transport Logistic Cluster, comprising 15 Slovenian companies and education institutions. The Cluster is being used to promote our activities and the Slovenian transport route around the world.

We are intensively preparing for Slovenia's accession to the European Union. We have changed the Company's

internal organisation and begun relocating employees to other divisions from business areas that will become less important in the future.

Development Plan until 2006

In the Development Plan until 2006, we identified the development opportunities of the Group in the upcoming period. We have set out ambitious development goals relying on our comparable advantages.

Our development strategy is based on the following guidelines:

- to strengthen our competitive position in those markets in which we already have our own business network;
- to enter new markets through our own companies or partnerships;
- to offer new services by upgrading standardised logistics services and developing specific logistics services;
- to focus on key customers, with whom we hold the position of logistics partners;
- to manage corporate operations; and
- to establish an organisational structure adapted to the joint management of business areas and organisational units.

Main strategic goals to be achieved by 2006:

- 10-percent return on equity;
- 7-percent annual increase in sales revenues; and
- 4-percent increase in added value per employee.

We will achieve these goals:

- with a new marketing strategy and by widening the scope of logistics services;
- by rapidly adapting to Slovenia's accession to the European Union;
- through the ongoing training of personnel; and
- through the co-ordinated development of procedures and services.

The average 7-percent annual increase in sales revenues will be achieved by stimulating the sales of logistics services and reducing the volume of customs services, thereby positively affecting return on assets and operating profitability.

Marketing strategy and widening the scope of logistics services

Customer and supplier satisfaction lie at the very heart of Intereuropa's marketing strategy, which is based on:

- a joint approach and independent growth in the international logistics market;
- offering comprehensive logistics meeting the demand of manufacturing and trading companies;
- extensive management of flows of goods;
- accessing international supply chains and linking up with complementary partners;
- upgrading logistics infrastructure, the range of products and volumes of logistics services sold; and
- increasing the reputation of the Intereuropa brand.

Preparations prior to Slovenia joining the European Union

We want to thoroughly prepare for Slovenia's accession to the European Union. For many years, we have been introducing the necessary changes while, in this final period, we are undertaking:

- intensive activities aimed at managing flows of goods between Slovenia, the European Union and South-east Europe;
- a more aggressive approach in the market of goods transport; and
- the adaptation of the customs business area to the demands of customers following Slovenia's membership in the EU (focusing on customers' solvency ratings, preparing the business network and the human resources needed).

Staff development

Activities of human resources management have been unified at the Group level and the guidelines laid down, as follow:

- key, promising employees have been identified and are being systematically trained;
- we are constantly improving employee satisfaction;
- strategic and functional know-how has been defined and is being efficiently managed;
- we are enforcing the concept of a learning company and the Intereuropa Academy as the centre of the development of logistics know-how across the entire Group.

Co-ordinated development of procedures and services

Logistics is a dynamic activity. At Intereuropa, we see logistics as involving development of processes and services by:

- introducing innovations;
- establishing a network organisational structure of business areas within the Group; and
- investing in state-of-the-art technology and introducing a joint computerised management system.

Increasing the Company's value

We ensure constant growth in the Company's value:

- we create added value in every business process;
- we strive to increase productivity;
- we invest in selected assets ensuring intended profitability; and
- we are strengthening the role of controlling and internal auditing.

By carrying out the tasks set out in the strategy and achieving the goals defined, we will continue to ensure successful operations and growth of the Group. Our final aim is to completely satisfy our customers, shareholders, business partners, employees and everyone involved in the business process.

Operations in 2002

In line with the set guidelines

With our successful operations we managed to beat our expectations. The financial standing of the Intereuropa Group improved in comparison with 2001. We ensured capital adequacy and security of operations in line with the set guidelines of the Group. Most investments, intended for the expansion of the business network and capacities, were financed from our own resources.





Economic conditions in Slovenia and other countries

Falling consumption and the slowdown of the economy **in our country** reduced the trade deficit, which was lower than in 2001. The average annual inflation rate was 7.5 percent. Slovenian GDP in the first three quarters of 2002 increased by 2.9 percent compared to the same period in the year before. Industrial production grew by 2.4 percent. The exchange of goods rose accordingly. Exports of goods increased 11.7 percent in 2002 compared to 2001, while imports went up 7.6 percent. In terms of its biggest foreign trade partners, Slovenia maintained a commercial surplus in its exchange with Germany and Croatia and suffered a deficit in its exchange with Austria, Italy and France. Because of the slow growth of imports, the rise in imports of transport services was also modest. Customs revenues went up 5.9 percent compared to 2001. In the transport industry, railway transport increased 8.6 percent in 2002, port transport 11.7 percent, while road transport (-15.5 percent) and sea freight transport (-13.3 percent) were less than in 2001.

In Croatia, the official unemployment rate was 21.5 percent in December 2002. Gross domestic product in the third quarter of 2002 was 6.5 percent higher than in the same period in 2001. Total exports of the Republic of Croatia in the period January - November 2002 was 2.1 percent lower than in the same period of 2001, while imports increased 8.5 percent compared to the same period of 2001.

One of the main macroeconomic problems in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** is the high unemployment rate, totalling 39 percent in 2002,

although it was reduced by 1 percent from 2001. In 2002, the average inflation rate in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was 0.1 percent, while in the Republic of Srpska it was 2.8 percent. In the same period, imports rose by 4.9 percent and exports by 14.8 percent. Gross domestic product increased 2.3 percent.

The unemployment rate in **Macedonia** in 2002 was in excess of 30 percent and the gross domestic product did not grow at all, which was still better than in 2001 when it was -4.6 percent. In 2002, inflation went down slightly, averaging at 4.1 percent. Exports continue to show negative growth rates at -4.8 percent, while imports increased 9.2 percent compared to 2001.

The general macroeconomic indicators for **Serbia and Montenegro** in 2002 are the following: gross domestic product growth was 3.5 percent, industrial production went up 1.8 percent, the average inflation rate was 21.4 percent (in 2001 it was as high as 88.9 percent). In 2002, exports grew by 2.7 percent, while imports went up 18.1 percent. The unemployment rate also increased one percent to 28.4 percent in 2002.

In Russia the gross domestic product increased 4 percent in 2002, meaning that it went down one percent from 2001. The unemployment rate fell from 8.7 percent in 2001 to 7.2 percent in 2002. The average inflation rate in 2002 was as high as 15.8 percent, i.e. it was considerably reduced compared to 2001, when it was 21.6 percent. In 2002, exports grew 3.1 percent compared to the year before, while imports increased 13.8 percent from 2001.

The inflation rate is also falling in the **Czech Republic**, since it was 1.8 percent in 2002. The growth in gross domestic product was 2.7 percent,

while for industrial production it was 3.5 percent. The unemployment rate was almost the same as in 2001, namely 8.5 percent. Exports in the Czech Republic in 2002 increased 11.1 percent as did exports with a growth index of 11.7 percent.

Business analysis

2002 was a very successful year for the Intereuropa Group. We generated SIT 43 billion in net sales revenues, exceeding the plans by two percent. The growth achieved was 18 percent in comparison with 2001. Successful business operations were accompanied by expanding the Group's business network. The consolidated accounting statements of 2002 included a larger number of companies than in 2001; added value increased by 17 percent.

Added value

| | In SIT 000 | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2001 | 02/01 |
| Net sales revenues | 43,088,381 | 36,541,749 | 118 |
| Other operating revenues | 1,116,276 | 543,428 | 205 |
| Costs of goods, mat. and serv. | 28,457,912 | 24,261,530 | 117 |
| Write-offs | 2,679,249 | 2,434,034 | 110 |
| Other operating expenses | 1,128,442 | 199,145 | 567 |
| Added value | 11,939,054 | 10,190,468 | 117 |
| Added value per employee | 4,929 | 5,008 | 98 |

Operating profit from 2002, which grew 58 percent compared to 2001, was affected substantially by the Group's financial operations. We achieved a capital gain by selling our long-term investments in the Banka Koper, d.d. for SIT 5 billion.

Financial standing

| | 2002 | | 2001 | | In SIT 000 | |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | In percent | | In percent | | 02/01 |
| Assets | 54,309,623 | 100 | 44,507,963 | 100 | 122 | |
| Fixed assets | 38,054,925 | 70 | 30,532,688 | 69 | 125 | |
| Current assets | 15,776,927 | 29 | 13,501,413 | 30 | 117 | |
| Deferred expenses and accrued revenues | 477,771 | 1 | 473,862 | 1 | 101 | |
| Liabilities | 54,309,623 | 100 | 44,507,963 | 100 | 122 | |
| Equity | 35,436,395 | 65 | 27,872,975 | 63 | 127 | |
| Provisions | 4,306,038 | 8 | 1,811,962 | 4 | 238 | |
| Financial and operating obligations | 12,507,710 | 23 | 13,812,747 | 31 | 91 | |
| Accrued expenses and deferred revenues | 2,059,480 | 4 | 1,010,279 | 2 | 204 | |

The financial standing of the Intereuropa Group improved in comparison with 2001, since the portion of equity in all sources of financing on the last day of the business year went down 65 percent. This ensures capital adequacy and the

safety of operations in line with the set guidelines of the Group. Return on equity was 18.9 percent and return on assets 10.9 percent. Both profitability ratios exceeded the figures laid down in the Development Plan.

Managing financial risks

We are exposed to different financial risks. Properly selected risk-management policies considerably contribute to successful operations. In 2002, financial risks were managed in line with the Financial Operations of Companies Act.

The risk of contractual default by the opposite party, including credit risk, is a risk category to which we paid particular attention in the past as well as in 2002. This risk category comprises unpaid receivables from services performed and risks in terms of exposure to individuals or groups representing a single risk.

We controlled operating receivables and payments on a regular basis. Despite poor payment discipline and over 2-percent higher sales revenues, the balance of receivables at the end of 2002 was almost one percent lower than at the end of 2001. We ensured these results by verifying solvency ratings of individual customers at the centralised solvency department and by means of centralised (joint) supervision of the main users of our services.

Risks arising from exposure to individuals or groups of individuals are low as the aggregate value of receivables from our top ten customers totals just 13.7 percent of all receivables.

Liquidity risk, i.e. payment-default risks in Intereuropa is therefore low.

A strong financial standing and high degree of short- and long-term liquidity enable us to achieve our strategic goals, being at the same time a good starting point for obtaining additional financial resources.

Short-term liquidity is being provided by means of short-term credit lines contracted with several banks.

On average, only 28 percent of agreed overdraft limits in 2002 were used, thanks to the purchase price received for the sale of Banka Koper shares.

We are less exposed to **interest risk**, in spite of the volatility of interest rates, since the portion of external sources of financing (loans) amounts to only 2.9 percent of the balance-sheet total. By combining fixed and variable interest rates, we managed to reduce interest risks.

A lower level of exposure to **exchange risks** was ensured by the timely reconciliation of foreign-exchange revenues and costs. The changes in tolar-to-euro exchange rates in 2002 were relatively uniform. The exchange rate only grew less than four percent. On the other hand, changes in the tolar-to-US dollar exchange rate were unpredictable and sudden; the price of the US dollar fell 9.6 percent in the first half of 2002 and almost 12 percent over the entire year.

Revenues and expenses were relatively harmonised across different currencies. Revenues in euros accounted for over 75 percent of all revenues, while only 22 percent of revenues were expressed in US dollars. A similar proportion was also recorded in foreign-exchange expenses, 71 percent of which were in euros and 26 percent in US dollars.

Investments

In the Development Plan until 2006, we decided to allocate 5.5 billion tolars per year to investments in the logistics infrastructure, modern technologies and take-overs of new companies. The largest portion of investments will be financed by our own resources.

Investments in fixed assets

In the Intereuropa Group, we invested 4.4 billion tolars in fixed assets in 2002. Over 70 percent of investments were carried out in subsidiaries.

Investments in 2002

| | In SIT 000 | In percent |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Intereuropa Group | | |
| Warehouses, business premises | 2,415 | 55 |
| Cargo vehicles and cars | 817 | 19 |
| Information technology | 457 | 10 |
| Other | 593 | 13 |
| Investments in progress | 129 | 3 |
| Investments in fixed assets | 4,411 | 100 |

Most investments, including investments in progress, were dedicated to the purchase of land, renovation, construction and preparation of technical documents for warehouses in subsidiaries. In comparison with 2001, we increased investments in the modernisation of the vehicle fleet and information technology, in addition to investments in the logistics infrastructure. Over 75 percent of all investments in information technology were dedicated to the parent company Intereuropa d.d., which employed an additional amount of SIT 177 million for this purpose, i.e. 97 percent more than the year before. We started introducing the first phase of the new SAP information system across the Company.

Apart from new investments and a larger number of subsidiaries, consolidated for the first time in 2002, the fixed assets of the Group were increased by the take-over of STTC d.d. Maribor and Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague.

Most investments were financed by our own resources:

- the amount of SIT 826 million for the parent company Intereuropa d.d.;
- the SIT 1.1 billion capital increase in Intereuropa Transport d.o.o.;

- the SIT 338 million capital increase in A.D. Interjug - AS, Belgrade;
- the SIT 20 million capital increase in Intereuropa IT d.o.o.; and
- long-term loans amounting to SIT 692 million given to Intereuropa RTC d.d. Sarajevo by Intereuropa d.d.

Long-term investments

Long-term investments of the parent company Intereuropa d.d. account for over 90 percent of the long-term investments of the Group.

In 2002, Intereuropa d.d. employed most of its funds to buy a participating interest in Finor d.o.o. (SIT 692 million), excluding investments in Group companies. In addition, we disinvested the long-term investments in Banka Koper, d.d. and I&I d.d. Consequently, we raised SIT 5 billion, mostly from the sale of the investment in Banka Koper, d.d.

Events after the balance-sheet date

- In January, we started using some modules of the new SAP information system in Intereuropa d.d., Interagent d.o.o., Intereuropa Transport d.o.o. and Intereuropa IT d.o.o.
- In March, we concluded the construction of a land logistics terminal in Dobanovci near Belgrade. We renovated 5,000 m² of warehouse premises.
- In March, we opened 3,000 m² of new warehouse facilities in Sarajevo.

New lengths in the business network



By expanding our business network, we are strengthening our competitive position in the European market and ensuring further expansion of the range of our services.

We expanded Intereuropa's network to the Czech Republic.

Three companies in Croatia were merged into one, which then became

the largest logistics company in the country.

We increased the storage capacities in Sarajevo and Skopje and began constructing an advanced terminal near Belgrade.

In 2002, almost one-half of net sales revenues was generated in the business area of land transport.



Intereuropa d.d.

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Adapting to
Accession to the
European Union

Having access to the common European market will strongly affect the operating conditions of Slovenian companies. At Intereuropa, we have been preparing for accession for several years. We are improving the competitive standing of the Group ahead of accession to the European Union by expanding to foreign markets, undertaking investments and training our employees. Our advantages in the area of logistics and transport are the reputation of our service mark, the skills of our employees, knowledge of the market, the established network of logistics terminals and our investment capabilities.

The Slovenian companies in the Intereuropa Group will be the first to feel the effects of entering the European market and to face the new competitive environment. Their experience will be useful to companies in other countries of former Yugoslavia since they will be able to easily and better prepare themselves for the operating conditions of the common European market.

Investing in the Group's business network

Our investment policy envisages take-overs, expansion of capacities and upgrading of information technology and equipment. In 2002, we were investing in logistics technology needed for carrying out and ensuring comprehensive logistics services. Most funds were allocated to the business area of terminal services. In Slovenia, we took over STTC d.d. Maribor and gained almost 29,000 m² in additional storage capacity in Maribor and almost 14,000 m² of capacity in Dravograd. In Zagreb, we arranged the technical documentation for storage facilities and renovated the warehouses in Osijek and Rijeka.

By expanding the logistics terminal in Sarajevo - opened in May - we strengthened our position in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That investment totalled SIT 414 million.

The subsidiary Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o. built a new logistics terminal, extending over 8,400 m², including a new warehouse of 2,000 m², an open-air warehouse for cars and business premises. With these new premises, we rounded off our offer of comprehensive logistics services in Macedonia and improved their quality. We allocated SIT 221 million to this investment.

We increased the capital of A.D. Interjug-AS, Belgrade and merged D. P. Interpan Novi Sad with the Group on a contractual basis. In Belgrade, we secured larger storage capacity and bought land for a new goods transport centre. These investments will contribute to the advance of a range of logistics services in Serbia and Montenegro.

Expanding to the markets of Central Europe

We are strengthening our position in the markets of South-east Europe in which we are already active. In 2002, we became the leading supplier of logistics services through investments in logistics terminals and by developing logistics products.

We are entering new markets in Central and Western Europe. We acquired the majority stake in the Czech distribution company Speka in Prague and thereby extended our business network to a new country.

Expanding the scope of logistics know-how

We provide regular training to our employees so they are aware of innovations in their business area

and are able to perform quality work. We also provide special training to employees who will not keep their positions. Since the workload in some business areas will be reduced upon entrance to the European market, we started relocating employees to those areas where we will need new experts. Because of the restructuring of employees' skills, three years ago we decided to establish a School of Business Logistics offering its participants new logistics know-how. A total of 90 employees have gone through the School. For several years, we have been ensuring systematic foreign-language and computer education. Staff restructuring will continue in 2003 and 2004.

Strengthening our competitive advantages

We are adapting to the competition in the European market across all business areas.

Land transport

In the area of groupage transport, we are establishing a partner network with European companies operating outside Slovenia. We are strengthening our competitive position by increasing the number of groupage dispatches to different countries. We are systematically carrying out sales activities to achieve new classes of goods, especially in terms of imports, which will ensure relevant profit upon Slovenia's accession to the European Union. We will continue to introduce the system of swap bodies in subsidiaries in Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro. In the area of full loads in road and railway transport, we are increasing activities in the offer and sales by introducing new technologies for mastering transport services.

Terminal services

Following the modernisation of infrastructure and introduction of new technologies, terminal services are becoming the main pillars of the Group. Adapting to the European Union implies the modernisation of warehousing and related IT support in the Slovenian market. Already in 2003, the WMS software used in warehouses will enable us to ensure the storage and commissioning of food and medicine, requiring a high level of technological equipment of warehouses.

Customs services

After accessing European connections, we will perform customs services on Slovenia's southern borders. In 2003, Intereuropa will access the European market as a supplier of customs services on Europe's southern border in addition to comprehensive logistics services for South-east Europe.

Sea freight

In terms of sea freight, we are focusing on extensive mastering of existing door-to-door flows of goods. We are training our employees to coordinate sales of all sea freight products and also increasing their numbers.

Air freight

We are establishing long-term relationships with partners in the business area of air transport. We are trying to establish good relationships with transporters and reduce handling costs at Brnik airport. A competitive position will be ensured by arranging air transport with more European countries and increasing sales volumes in existing markets.

Customer care

By unifying business functions at the Group level, we are ensuring a uniform market strategy in all companies. We offer our customers one-stop comprehensive logistics services. Our aim is to take over the entire logistics chain of the Company and base such co-operation on long-term agreements and partnerships.

Growing satisfaction with services

Customer satisfaction is measured twice a year. We rely on surveys to assess the quality of services, the level of satisfaction as well as customer loyalty and perception. We ask our customers how satisfied they are with groupage transport, full loads, road transport, air freight, express transport and customs clearance. In 2002, the monitoring of customer satisfaction was extended to four services, namely railway transport, border services, sea freight and UPS services. Findings of the surveys show that customers mostly demand the fast, reliable and timely supply of logistics services. We are drawing close to the expected values although we are already achieving high rates in all quality determinants. Our service-quality index is slowly but steadily growing. The results of the research study help us adapt our services to the needs and demands of our customers.

Creating new market opportunities

We are boosting sales by presenting the Company at various events and establishing more business contacts.

In 2002, we participated in several meetings organised by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia. We were exploring new opportunities through meetings with business people from Kosovo, Russia and Poland, in which we

discussed ways of strengthening co-operation. We presented our logistics offer at the 35th International Trade Fair in Celje and the Balkans Infrastructure Re-Development Exhibition 'BIRE 2002' in Belgrade. In September, Company representatives took part at the international congress organised by the International Federation of Freight Forwarders - FIATA in Istanbul. Participants were informed about difficulties in the transport industry and received new international guidelines regarding transport policies.

Within the Transport Logistic Cluster we participated in September in the Cluster's second business conference, which took place in Istanbul, and presented our Company to potential Turkish partners.

Sales results in 2002

Overall sales

In the Intereuropa Group, we generated SIT 43,088 million in net sales revenues in 2002, exceeding the plans by two percent and revenues from 2001 by 18 percent. We find the sales achievements of the parent company and its subsidiaries to have been successful.

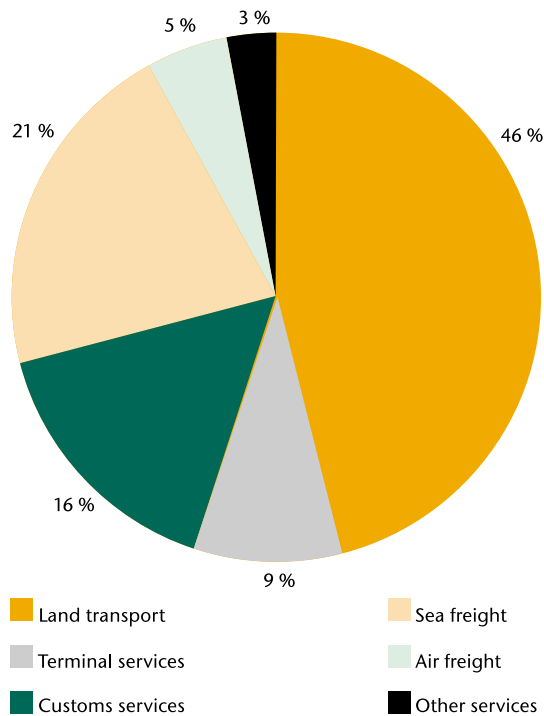
Structure of net sales revenues in 2002 per business area

| | In SIT 000 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002 | Share | 2002 Plan | Share | 2001 | Share | 02 ind/plan | 02/01 ind |
| Land transport | 19,850,024 | 46 % | 19,810,868 | 47 % | 16,861,840 | 46 % | 100 | 118 |
| Terminal services | 3,980,778 | 9 % | 3,877,912 | 9 % | 2,505,322 | 7 % | 103 | 159 |
| Customs services | 6,934,921 | 16 % | 6,603,232 | 15 % | 6,011,547 | 16 % | 105 | 115 |
| Sea freight | 9,174,748 | 21 % | 9,264,550 | 22 % | 8,541,355 | 23 % | 99 | 107 |
| Air freight | 2,170,949 | 5 % | 1,910,674 | 5 % | 1,762,536 | 5 % | 114 | 123 |
| Other services | 976,961 | 3 % | 963,692 | 2 % | 859,149 | 3 % | 101 | 114 |
| Total | 43,088,381 | 100 % | 42,430,928 | 100 % | 36,541,749 | 100 % | 102 | 118 |

Sales results are being monitored in the Group by individual divisions, called 'business areas'.

Almost one-half of net sales revenues from 2002 were generated in the Intereuropa Group in the business area of land transport, one-fifth in sea freight, 16 percent in the area of customs services and one-tenth in terminal services.

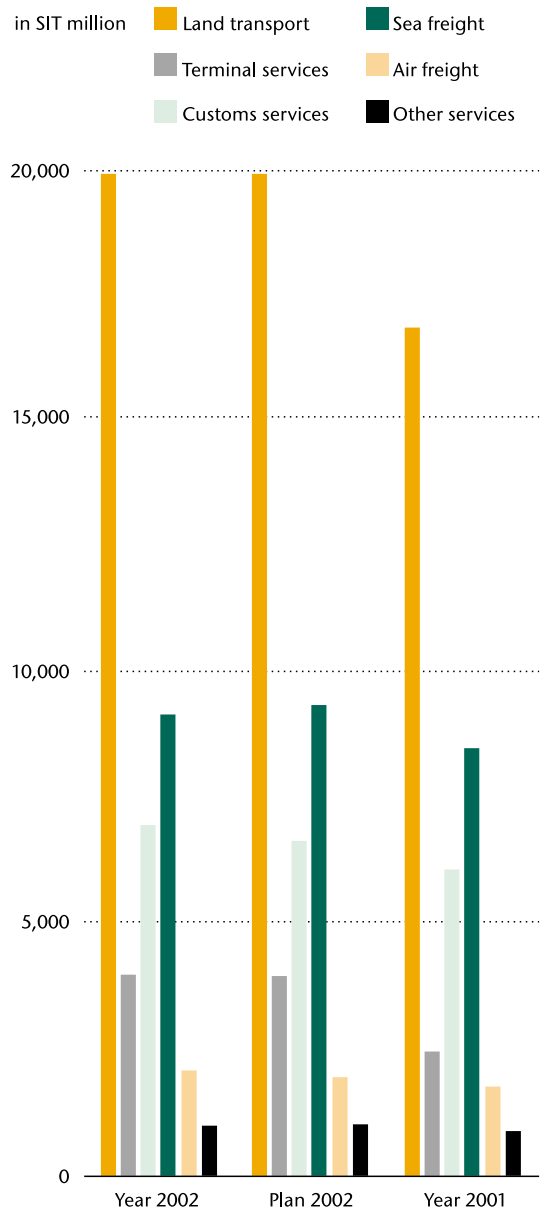
Structure of net sales revenues in 2002 by business area



In the Development Plan until 2006, we classified our products into five business areas: land transport, terminal services, sea freight, customs services and air freight. We are also carrying out other services. Branch offices of the parent company are carrying out activities in all business areas.

In 2002, we generated one-fifth more revenues than in 2001 in the land transport business area and met the plans. Sales in the area of terminal services increased by 59 percent and exceeded the plans by three percent. Revenues in the area of customs services were 15 percent higher than the year before and five percent over the plans. Compared to 2001, we recorded 7-percent growth in sea freight. Sales in the business area of air freight increased by 23 percent in comparison with the year before, exceeding the plans by 14 percent. Revenues from other services went up by 14 percent, exceeding the plans by one percent.

Operating revenues of the Intereuropa Group in 2002 compared to 2001 and the plans



Sales by business area

Land transport

Within the business area of land transport, we offer groupage and express transport services, full loads as well as road and railway transport and road haulage.

In 2002, we generated 18 percent more revenues from land transport than the year before, thus meeting the plans. Land transport accounts for a 46-percent portion of all Group revenues. Sales of products in this business area increased particularly in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina thanks to the new infrastructure. We evaluate that Intereuropa is the leading supplier of groupage services with the highest market share in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and in Macedonia. We are also the leading supplier of express transport in Croatia and among the top five suppliers in Slovenia.

The sales achievements in land transport were partially due to a carefully planned withdrawal from the neighbouring Italian market, after Italy introduced sanctions against Slovenian transporters in the case of breaches of the Road Transport Agreement. The recession in the car and construction industries affected the transport industry as well. Because of limitations set for this activity in the common European market, we shifted to the neighbouring markets of Croatia and Hungary. The Slovenian transport market was characterised by supply being larger than demand, revealing the unregulated conditions in the market. In 2002, we have seen an increase in the extent of railway transport to third countries, i.e. transport transiting through Slovenia.

Rounding off our services

We have introduced many innovations to the groupage transport service. We introduced daily import/export lines to Germany and Italy. The groupage lines were bolstered by more frequent dispatches and the increased extent of transport in co-operation with subsidiaries in former-Yugoslav countries. We introduced the transport

system using swap bodies. The subsidiary Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo obtained two new vehicles for transporting swap bodies, while a new groupage line was organised in the country.

Plans for 2003

We plan an increase in all products of land transport across the Group in 2003. A major leap forward is expected in the countries of former Yugoslavia. The contribution of land transport to Group sales should increase by 8 percent and reach 60 percent over the next three years. The average annual growth rate should exceed 10 percent.

Most attention will be paid to our customers and to identifying technological solutions to ensure that the requirements of transport organisation are met in the best way. We will be introducing swap containers, equipping our vehicles with the ADR technology and enable our customers to order transports and follow consignments over the Internet. We will establish electronic links with our business partners, modernise our information system and the handling technology of our distribution system in Croatia.

We intend to achieve our goals in the area of groupage transport by organising lines, increasing sales, focusing on export and expanding the business network.

In the area of road transport, we want to increase market shares with our domestic and foreign key customers and join the Group projects regarding comprehensive logistics services. Because of limitations set for this activity in the common European market, we will continue to operate predominantly in the neighbouring markets of Croatia and Hungary. We will reorganise sales and purchasing in the international road transport through a new technology for managing full loads.

In railway transport, we will contact new suppliers, especially in the areas of combined and intermodal transport.

We will additionally support express transport with information technology and complete the project of electronic connections with our customers.

Terminal services

The business area of terminal services comprises warehousing and distribution, fairs and exhibitions logistics and logistics solutions, which are financially disclosed as other logistics services.

With reference to terminal services offered in the markets of South-east Europe and the Czech Republic, we exceeded the plans by 3 percent compared to 2001 and achieved a 59-percent increase in sales at the Group level.

Warehousing and distribution

In 2002, we continued to redirect logistics activities to a smaller number of larger storage centres, which ensure additional services with appropriate IT support. Demand for storing domestic goods was increasing, while the portion of customs goods in Slovenia was diminishing because of the growing number of goods delivered in the 'just-in-time' system. The market commanded the unification of classes of goods as household appliances and lignite, tyres, dangerous substances etc. The demand for comprehensive logistics services was growing. We were confronted with competing suppliers of distribution services and larger manufacturing-servicing companies. In order to improve our market situation, we began introducing a system for controlling and tracing goods in our household-appliances warehouses in Koper, Sežana, Celje and Maribor. We also introduced the EAN and SSCC standards, i.e. a uniform structure of data used for the identification of transporting and warehousing units.

In Croatia, we achieved record volumes of customs goods handled, totalling 80 percent in some locations. The volumes of these types of goods handled are falling in Croatia as well, due to the increasing demand for 'just-in-time' deliveries and comprehensive logistics services. Customs goods still represented 99 percent of the structure of all goods handled.

The demand in the market of Serbia and Montenegro was directed exclusively to terminal services for customs goods.

In Macedonia, we recorded an increase in groupage transports, totalling 95 percent of all goods handled. Most of the stored goods are customs goods.

At the new company in the Czech Republic, we offer warehouse services for domestic goods, mostly destined for distribution.

Fairs and exhibitions logistics

Fairs and exhibitions logistics services are provided by the parent company Intereuropa d.d., Intereuropa Sajam, d.o.o. Zagreb and A.D. Interjug-AS in Belgrade. Except for in Germany, the number of trade shows in Europe is dropping. The present conditions are also unfavourable in Slovenia. Fairs and exhibitions logistics activities in 2002 were negatively affected by several organisational changes made by the trade-show organisers Ljubljanski sejem and Gospodarsko razstavišče. We expect trade shows in Ljubljana to be better organised in the future. In Croatia, we achieved fairly good results. In Serbia and Montenegro, we recorded larger numbers of Slovenian and Croatian exhibitors.

Logistics solutions

Logistics solutions comprise various ranges of different logistics services and products. In 2002, we undertook logistics activities in some major Slovenian companies and became their logistics partners. The main factors contributing to the increased competitiveness of our services were the fall in the costs of logistics and focusing on certain successful Slovenian companies and their main activities. Our key advantages in undertaking logistics activities compared to our competitors are our own infrastructure and fleet and adequately skilled staff.

Plans for 2003

We will boost productivity, specialise and concentrate flows of goods in individual logistics centres. We will speed up deliveries; consequently our reaction times will be faster on both supply and distribution sides. We will upgrade our information system and introduce a uniform system of barcodes to ensure improved traceability and to reduce the incidence of errors. The introduction of WMS applications in warehouses will contribute to increased sales, especially in the area of distribution.

We expect the demand for storage space to continue declining, for 'just-in-time' supplies will be rising. We will pay special attention to supplementary warehousing services, distribution, supervision of service procedures and the consolidation of goods of different owners in storage and distribution.

In the Fairs and exhibitions logistics activity, we want to keep our market shares in Slovenia and Croatia and strengthen our market presence in other countries of former Yugoslavia.

Customs services

Customs services comprise customs clearance and border services.

We achieved good results in 2002. We generated 15 percent more revenues than the year before, exceeding the forecasts by 5 percent. The operating outcomes in Slovenia and Croatia were affected by falling prices in the industry that are also expected to continue in 2003. In our view, the market share in customs services in Slovenia in 2002 was around 30 percent and also considerable in Croatia. In other markets of South-east Europe, our market share was low.

Exposed to many factors

The operating results of customs clearance in Slovenia were affected by the growing number of licences enabling our relevant business partners to apply simplified import and export procedures, the drop in customs clearance fees and fall in revenues due to advance payments of customs guarantees. The contribution of customs clearance is shrinking in all former Yugoslav countries, except in Croatia.

Operating results of border services were affected in Slovenia by the new Regulation on Transport of Hazardous Substances through the Karavanke Tunnel and the discontinued co-operation with certain transporters who had to change border forwarder because of a change in their ownership structure. The new Regulation on the Import Ban for Hazardous Substances and Petroleum Products via the Jelšane border crossing came into force in February 2002. Revenues from exchange commissions were lost in Bosnia and Herzegovina due to the abolition of road-use fees. The number of transports of humanitarian aid and for the international SFOR units was reduced in the markets of former Yugoslavia.

Plans for 2003

Revenues from customs clearance will continue to drop in Slovenia due to Slovenia's accession to the European Union and the strategy of a selective sales policy applicable to certain customers. The fall in revenues will be replaced in part by offering new services. We will offer our Slovenian partners the keeping of records for Intrastat; we will introduce customs clearance at Slovenia's southern border, perform complete transit procedures destined to all European partners and enter accounting records regarding inventories of customs goods held in our warehouses. In Croatia we expect revenues from customs brokerage to continue falling due to the introduction of simplified clearance procedures for large partners, hence we will adapt our services accordingly. In other former Yugoslav countries, we will continue to support active sales and introduce the procedure that proved effective in Slovenia. We plan an increase in revenues. In the area of border services, we will bolster sales of transit traffic along with other services that are already yielding good results.

Sea freight

Sea freight comprises services in the area of sea freight, conventional cargo, containers, RO-RO and shipping-agency services.

In 2002, sea freight continued to grow. Although one percent lower than planned, sales went up seven percent compared to 2001. In the Slovenian market we were successfully matching the strong competition. Fluctuations in the car market affected the RO-RO product, which is mostly dependent on sales results in the car industry.

Plans for 2003

We will try to maintain our market share in Slovenia and improve our sea-freight market position in Croatia. At the same time, we will try to identify a proper solution for the range of products of the shipping agency.

With respect to conventional cargo, we expect an increase in the volumes of timber transhipped. We will also increase container throughput by gaining new customers via the planned sales activities.

Air freight

Air freight

Air-transport operations in 2002 were successful. We generated 23 percent more revenue than the year before, exceeding the plans by 14 percent. In spite of the strong competition by foreign freight forwarders, we were able to increase our market share in co-operation with two foreign partners. We organised this service at all major airports in the region of former Yugoslavia and provided suitable working premises.

UPS - United Parcel Service

We offer UPS express delivery of parcels in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sales of these services went up 29 percent in 2002 compared to 2001 and 17 percent in comparison with the plans. We increased the Company's market share in Slovenia. We acquired a number of new, mostly smaller, business partners and partially improved the services through IT support, marketing campaigns and staff training. We became the first company in Europe to introduce the electronic exchange of information

with partners in Croatia, enabling them to follow their consignments. We opened the first Express Shop in Zagreb, where customers can send or pick up consignments.

Operating conditions in the market of Bosnia and Herzegovina are worse than in other countries. We are still using a regular flight in Bosnia and Herzegovina instead of a UPS plane.

Plans for 2003

The crisis in international air transport will continue to deepen in 2003.

We will fortify partnership links with European transporters with whom we previously did not keep as close contacts as with intercontinental partners.

We will start organising groupage air transports through collection centres, at which we are able to ensure the best transporting conditions. We will unify the organisational structures at airports across former Yugoslav countries. We will establish branch offices with autonomous sales and sales policies. All units will have enough skilled personnel to carry out their work independently. We will strengthen the connections between units and internationally renowned partners.

In Croatia, we will introduce groupage air freight and a computer system for printing air bills of lading for units in Zagreb. At the same time, we will reinforce our human resources.

We will also obtain a registration for Bosnia and Herzegovina from the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The two UPS shops in Sarajevo and Zagreb will be joined in 2003 by the first shop in Slovenia to be opened in Ljubljana. We expect Slovenia's accession to the European Union to positively contribute to operating conditions for the UPS service.

Employees

Raising quality through knowledge and the development of operating procedures

Employees in the Slovenian companies of the Intereuropa Group participated in the third School of Business Logistics in 2002. They trained to become coaches - mentors for younger employees. Promising employees attended Intereuropa's Academy, which will be extended to Croatia. In addition to introducing a new IT system, we decided to upgrade our operations and obtain the new ISO 9001:2000 quality standard.





PRO
TRAINS

Intereuropa's goals in the area of human-resources management stem from the Group's development strategy. We can only be successful with skilled, motivated and satisfied staff. Therefore, we are achieving the set goals by:

- **gaining new knowledge** by hiring new staff, taking care of the internal transfer of know-how, organising additional forms of training (acquiring functional and logistics know-how) and take-overs;
- **following and developing staff;**
- **restructuring employees and resolving redundancies** due to accession to the European Union;
- **developing a rewards scheme** based on target management and the evaluation of employees' achievements; and
- **monitoring and improving** the organisational climate within the company.

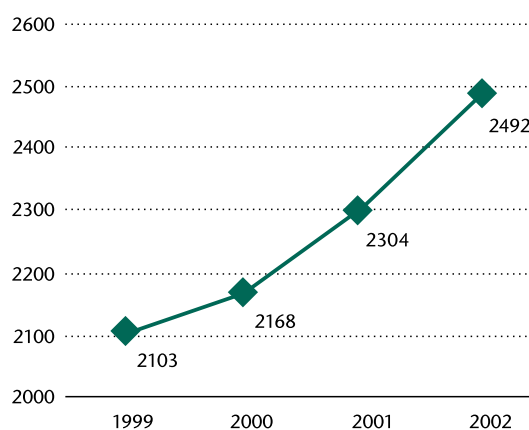
Structure of employees

The number of employees kept increasing in 2002 due to the acquisition of companies in Slovenia and abroad. At year's end, the Group had 2,492 employees, i.e. 8 percent more than in 2001. Alongside expanding the number of employees in subsidiaries, we started adapting their numbers to the resized extent of operations following Slovenia's accession to the European Union.

Number of employees per country

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Slovenia | 1,655 | 1,611 | 1,731 |
| Croatia | 476 | 496 | 505 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 | 101 | 126 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 0 | 77 | 82 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Macedonia | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| Russia | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 2,168 | 2,304 | 2,492 |

Growing employee numbers across the Intereuropa Group



Improved education structure

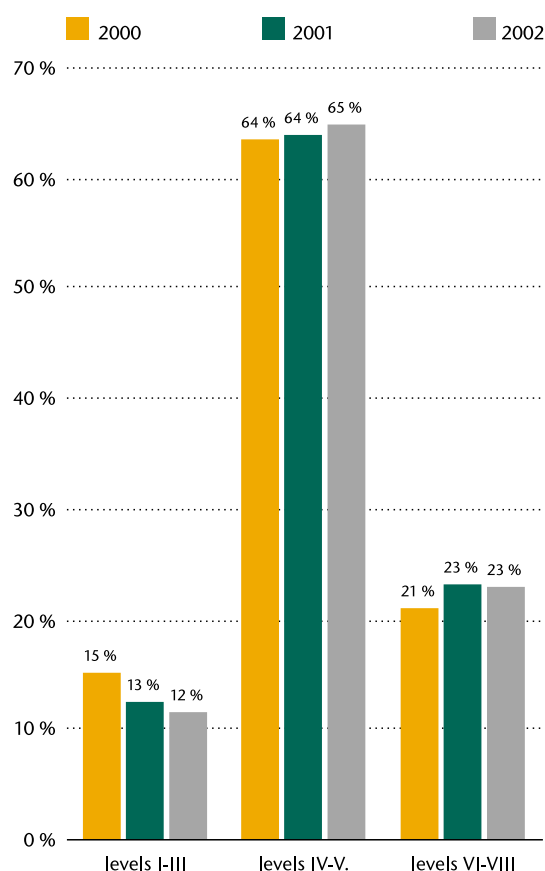
The education structure of employees is gradually improving thanks to additional training and the hiring of skilled personnel.

Employees are attaining new skills, helping them in their work and making them eligible for promotion since formal education itself is not enough for success. We are encouraging employees achieving exceptional results at work and showing development potential to obtain higher levels of education.

Education structure per country

| | levels I-III | levels IV-V | levels VI-VII |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Slovenia | 14 % | 63 % | 23 % |
| Croatia | 9 % | 69 % | 22 % |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 11 % | 67 % | 22 % |
| Macedonia | | 85 % | 15 % |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 7 % | 67 % | 26 % |
| Czech Republic | 4 % | 72 % | 24 % |
| Russia | | 100 % | |
| Total | 12 % | 65 % | 23 % |

Comparing education structures from 2000 to 2002



Gaining new knowledge

We increased the portion of resources earmarked for employee training from 0.1 percent of net sales revenues in 2001 to 0.2 percent in 2002. We allocated SIT 76.1 million to various forms of training. Our intermediate goal is to increase the number of training hours per employee from 11 to 20.

Being a learning company, we stimulate the transfer of know-how through employee circulation and the transfer of experience among employees across the group. In 2002, we selected the first group of colleagues who could be suitable teachers or mentors to younger or newly hired workers. We started to train them as coaches or tutors.

In 2002, employees were gaining new skills in the areas of communication and sales management enabling them to better communicate with customers and colleagues,

manage key customers, lead by goals, evaluate work achievements and effectively carry out sales activities.

We want to introduce uniform management standards across the Group. In the next two years, all managers will acquire basic knowledge and skills in the area of management in Intereuropa's Manager Academy.

We are helping key employees in both training and personal advancement by offering them a possibility to attend various specialised programmes, like MBA or other postgraduate courses.

In 2002, we paid special attention to language courses and computer literacy particularly because of the introduction of new IT systems - SAP, human resources applications and others. For some years, we have been training employees on the introduction of quality in business procedures, safety at work, while drivers are being trained on the handling of hazardous goods and chemicals.

Staff restructuring

In view of changes following Slovenia's accession to the European Union, in Intereuropa we already started restructuring our staff. In 2002, we organised the 3rd School of Business Logistics for 28 employees who gained new logistics know-how. The school, attended in the past three years by over 90 employees, was also introduced in Croatia. The know-how restructuring – systematically carried out over some years – also comprises language and computer literacy schemes.

Introducing a “Staff Monitoring and Advancement System”

In 2002, we took a further step towards identifying and measuring the potential of promising staff in Intereuropa’s Slovenian companies. We started to round off the identification of promising and key employees carried out by managers in 2001 with an assessment procedure aimed at developing the careers of promising workers. We included 23 candidates in Intereuropa’s Academy. The purpose of this project is to identify and train the most talented employees for the most demanding tasks, to test managerial models and tools in practice, to develop methods for business planning, efficient business and professional work and for the preparation of business plans.

We will continue the project of identifying promising employees, since we want to obtain medium-term staff analyses for the entire Group. In 2003, we intend to include 30 candidates in the assessment procedure and enrol 24 of them in Intereuropa’s second Academy.

Building the corporate culture

All employees are expected to strive for maximum independence at work and to be ready to take up responsibility for their actions. This goal can be achieved through continuous training and the assignment of new tasks and responsibilities. We are stimulating workers to be goal-oriented and we are therefore rewarding achievements.

In 2002, we introduced in the parent company a rewards scheme based on goal-oriented management defining the methods of rewarding. Key managers are evaluated on the basis of the goals achieved in the current year in the areas of sales, customer and employee satisfaction as well as advancement of managerial skills, including: team management, control and co-ordination systems, stimulation of innovations, establishment of mutual relations and organisational culture, advancement of employees and their focusing on customers, efforts aimed at increasing the Company’s competitiveness, constant development and upgrading of plans.

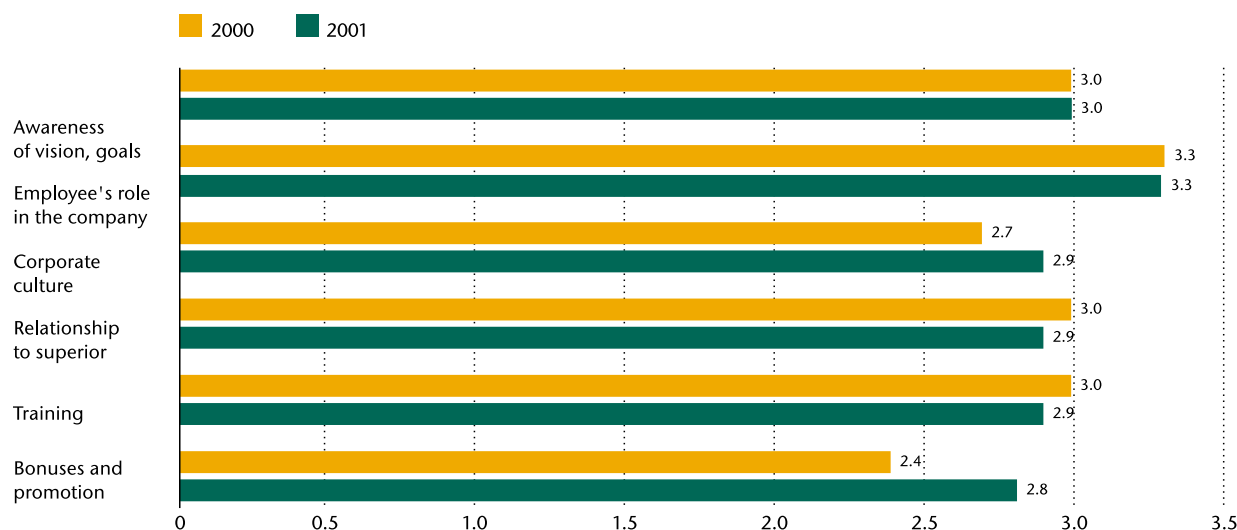
Managers are also rewarded for achievements in managing the organisational climate and culture. Our goal is to identify the climate and those corporate culture factors that positively affect the Company’s efficiency in order to be able to systematically support these elements. Managers evaluate other workers’ organisational attitude, which reflects Intereuropa’s values: flexibility, autonomy, responsibility, intended behaviour in team work, attitude to colleagues, internal and external customers as well as work. We strongly encourage project-oriented work. Workers, responsible for health and safety at work, are additionally rewarded.

In 2003, the rewards system will also be introduced to the subsidiaries. An incentive scheme and innovation rewards system will be among future challenges.

Organisational climate and employee satisfaction

In 2000, we started to systematically assess the organisational climate. The results helped us actively change those factors helping the employees best use their knowledge and ideas and thus contribute to the Company’s efficiency. At the end of 2002, we carried out a new evaluation of the organisational climate and employee satisfaction across all Slovenian companies of the Group. We wanted to assess the employees’ awareness of the organisation’s key goals, their perception of their own role within the Company, their satisfaction with the existing communication and information methods, their relationships to their superiors, their opinions on training methods as well as rewards and promotion schemes.

A comparison between average values regarding the organisational climate in 2000 and 2002 is presented in the chart below.



In 2002, relationships to superiors and training methods were evaluated better than in 2000, while employees found the corporate culture and rewards and promotion schemes to be worse than in 2000. The evaluations of vision and goal awareness, as well as the employees' role within the Company did not change.

The study showed that Intereuropa's advantages are its favourable working conditions, trust in the competencies and responsibility of workers, the relatively high level of loyalty to the Company and satisfaction with the nature of work. We see the following challenges for the future:

- improving internal dialogue and flow of feedback information (recognition for good work and constructive criticism) from direct supervisors;
- definition of promotion criteria;
- organisation of suitable training programmes;
- better transparency and comprehensibility of the rewarding system.

The shortfalls seen at Group level will be improved by implementing medium-term strategic guidelines in the area of human resources management. We are resolving problems in individual units through focus workshops where the employees review the results in detail and prepare action plans for future improvements together with the management. A draft rewards and recognition scheme for special achievements will be prepared at Group level. Intereuropa's School of Management will be used to train employees to motivate their colleagues.

We will also start systematically mastering the organisational climate, corporate culture and employee satisfaction in Croatia, which is expected in 2003.

Involved in the management

Employees co-operate in management of the Group through the workers' council, their three representatives in the Supervisory Board and through the trade unions; representatives of the latter are also active on all issues regarding the social situation of employees. Two of the most pressing issues for workers in 2002 were the payment system and resolution of the situation of redundant workers.

Safety at work

We are carrying out tasks regarding health and safety at work in line with the risk assessment for individual positions. We introduced a system of training and exams on safety at work aimed at gradually improving the working conditions and awareness of workers. The result of these efforts is reflected in the number of injuries at work, which was 10 percent lower in 2002 than the year before.

Caring for health and the work climate

We care about our employees' well-being at both work and in their free time. By hiring sporting facilities, we give our employees an opportunity to regularly practice sports. Employees gather annually at a social sports meeting called Intereuropiada. We also offer our employees affordable accommodation at holiday capabilities in several Slovenian and Croatian resorts. We pay particular attention to women on Women's Day. At year's end, the companies gather at celebrations and workers' children receive gifts for Christmas and New Year's holidays.

Total quality policy

In 2002, we continued to transform the quality management system, which was started in 2001. The transformation is based on a new conception of the quality management system and the principles of the new version of the ISO 9001:2000 standard, focusing on customers, introducing a process-oriented approach, including employees in decision-making and ongoing improvement procedures. In 2002, the Interagent d.o.o., shipping agency was the first company of the Group to obtain the new ISO 9001:2000 quality standard.

The quality management system was also being introduced in companies outside of Slovenia, for we intend to standardise operating standards across the Group. In 2002, the largest subsidiary, Intereuropa, logističke usluge, d.o.o., Zagreb obtained the ISO 9002:1994 quality standard, already in force in the parent company.

A systematic approach to quality management

Shifting internal assessment from organisational units to basic and ancillary procedures is an additional tool of the systematic approach to management. It involves identifying, understanding and managing mutually related procedures since one single system ensures improved efficiency in achieving the goals set. The system also acts as an indicator, which is part of the goal-oriented management and the new employee rewards scheme.

Thus in 2002 we carried out the first internal assessment of the quality management system per single procedures and improved the assessment of efficiency and capacity of procedures.

Preparing for the new quality certificate

The main goals in the sphere of quality in 2003 are to definitely introduce a quality management system and obtain the ISO 9001:2000 quality certificate for the areas of freight forwarding, transport of goods and logistics in the parent company and the subsidiaries Intereuropa Transport d.o.o. and Intereuropa, logističke usluge, d.o.o., Zagreb.

In addition, we will ensure the constant upgrading of procedures.

We are ensuring growth of the Group by introducing and completing new services, improving the quality of procedures, upgrading IT systems and identifying new IT solutions. We are ensuring the advancement of employees by offering regular training. The profitability of our operations and standing are compared to the competition through market and customer satisfaction surveys. A total of 10 percent of revenues was allocated to development activities in the Group in 2002. The same portion of assets will be dedicated to this area in the future as well.

Developing the management system

Adaptation to a new management model in line with the ISO 9001:2000 standard was set as a project of developing a quality management system. At a workshop, the management staff defined the main guidelines of the system by identifying all current procedures, the personnel involved and their tasks. The project pays particular attention to the efficiency and management of procedures. In this way, we want to ensure the introduction of constant improvements based on corrective and preventive measures as well as projects of development of procedures, products, services and systems. We will link the existing system of procedure indicators with the evaluation of customer satisfaction. Connecting the two systems will help employees guarantee a high level of customer satisfaction and operating excellence.

Development of processes

We want to offer our customers logistics solutions that can meet their requirements. In 2002, we decided to modernise the warehouse computer technology in Slovenian Group companies in the business area of terminal services. We began introducing the WMS (warehouse management system), a software application that allows us to store and commission food and medicine, which are the most demanding types of goods in terms of technology.

We decided to systematically organise warehouses in Celje, Maribor and Jesenice for the storage of hazardous substances. In 2003, these warehouses will obtain the status of storage and distribution centres for hazardous substances in Slovenia.

Taking over logistics activities through comprehensive logistics solutions

Along with modernising the computer technology in the area of terminal services, we developed - in co-operation with one of the leading European manufacturers of household appliances - an IT system which allows the efficient management and joint supervision of several warehouses at the same time. Our warehouses in Celje, Maribor, Sežana and Koper have been connected with the manufacturer.

The logistics solution was designed in the project Pilot BT (household appliances), which determined the time schedule and resources needed for its implementation. We defined the functions of the system in detail, including the following:

1. extensive support to transport and logistics services;
2. centralised tracking of goods or consignments and supervision from the sender (owner of goods or freight forwarder) to the final recipient;
3. access to information through the Internet;
4. simple and effective central management and supervision at Group, organisational unit and product levels; and
5. electronic exchanges of documents with customers.

Through the Pilot BT project, we gained new experience, knowledge and skills in the area of the storage of domestic and customs goods. We are able to offer our customers new services and carry out logistics activities for companies in need of outside specialists (experts). The infrastructure established will serve as a base for the further development of customised logistics services. In 2003, we intend to introduce the new IT support across all transport and logistics centres.

We are also adapting to the requirements of the European market in the area of information technology. In early 2002, we incorporated Intereuropa IT d.o.o. and initiated the thorough planning and modernisation of IT systems across the entire Group. We reviewed the existing IT system in line with the development guidelines, which envisage the unification and modernisation of IT support and IT systems. From the information collected, we evaluated the existing IT support and IT solutions and their suitability for the future operations of the Group and its business areas. We paid particular attention to changes occurring after Slovenia's accession to the European Union.

IT support for logistics services

After the first phase of this review, we found that all transport and logistics capacities of the Group should ensure that services are dynamically adapted to individual customers. We will offer access to all products and services through electronic systems, while IT support will ensure that know-how and capacities are managed at all levels within the Group.

In the second phase, we identified IT projects that will allow us to realise these goals:

- projects regarding the development and modernisation of IT support for logistics products (the modernisation of IT warehouse support - including the household-appliances pilot project - is part of this group of projects);
- projects of IT modernisation of marketing, operations and invoicing for services performed;
- projects regarding the modernisation of IT in supporting activities and offering IT support to strategic management at Group level (SAP application, upgrading the IT system for human-resources management, IT support to projects); and
- projects referring to modernisation of the IT infrastructure (centralisation and consolidation the server infrastructure, upgrading of the computer network and e-commerce management system).

All four groups of projects will be carried out simultaneously, while modernisation of IT support for logistics services will have priority.

Introducing a new IT system

In 2002, we have been preparing for the introduction of the new SAP IT system which will enable us to better manage all Group companies and transport and logistics products. By introducing SAP, we want to unify and internally connect the business information system, as well as to standardise and optimise procedures, achieve better transparency and updating of data, transparency of the transactions performed by subsidiaries, detailed analyses of the profitability of cost centres, simulate economic effects and include operating reports in the Group's joint supervision system.

On 1 January 2003, Intereuropa d.d., Interagent d.o.o., Intereuropa Transport d.o.o. and Intereuropa IT d.o.o. started using the first three modules of the new IT system. By the end of July 2003, we intend to upgrade the modules used in the four companies and introduce cash-flow and consolidation modules.

The entire investment should cost 1.3 million euros, i.e. SIT 300 million.

In addition to introducing the new IT system, in 2002 we also guaranteed the uninterrupted operations of the existing system and introduced a centralised IT system in the newly incorporated company in Croatia.

Doubled investment in information technology in 2003

From the point of view of IT systems, 2003 will be a decisive year for all users will shift to new IT solutions. Investments in IT equipment have been adapted accordingly, i.e. doubled in comparison to 2002.

Environmental Awareness

Green logistics

We are a contemporary logistics Group, operating with full social responsibility. We respect the law and constantly supervise our operations' compliance. Waste produced by our activities is collected separately. We appreciate health: in addition to regular contributions each year we decided to increase our donations to health care. We support young athletes and students and co-operate in organising the meeting of logistics experts.





Environment-friendly logistics services

In our total quality policy, we have committed ourselves to performing environment-friendly logistics services, an effort that will be endorsed by the ISO 14001:1996 environmental standard in 2003. All activities in 2002 were subject to these criteria. The environment safeguard system in line with the said standard was first introduced in Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., which handles all the vehicles.

In 2002, we had a total of 211 trucks and 156 delivery cars and automobiles. Almost all trucks and other delivery vehicles comply with European requirements on permitted levels of exhaust gases and noise. In 2002, we further increased their number by one percent compared to the year before to a total of 98 percent. We also comply with European regulations on the transport of hazardous substances.

We prevent uncontrolled spills into the environment by equipping parking lots with oil catchers. In 2002, we upgraded the parking lots at the Ljubljana and Celje branches.

We follow environmental standards in the renovation and construction of buildings and acquiring new equipment.

Regular analyses of wastewater and emission fumes from heating plants confirm that the legal threshold values are not exceeded. This was also confirmed by controls performed by authorised institutions in 2002.

Waste produced by our activities is collected separately. In 2002 we collected 60 tonnes of paper, 3.5 tonnes of plastic, 15 tonnes of iron, 1.5 tonnes of metals, 19 tonnes of timber waste, 793 tonnes of tyres, 1,800 batteries, 7,000 litres of used oil and 1,750 cubic metres of other waste. In 2003, we will try to reduce the volumes of waste collected in fivefold measure by using a press container that compacts waste.

Contributing to development of the local environment

We decide to sponsor and give donations to projects that promote Slovenia in Europe and the world and strengthen Intereuropa's reputation. We support the development of our local community. Sponsorships and donations are mostly dedicated to sports, cultural and humanitarian activities. In 2002, we dedicated most of our funds to financing sports clubs and sports events across Slovenia. We supported Matjaž Markič, a young swimmer from Koper, who is already achieving extraordinary results. Further, we sponsored the Water Polo Club in Koper, the Chess Federation of Slovenia, the Swimming Club Koper, the Tennis Club Maribor and the Branik Maribor Football Club.

We are co-operating with several education institutions and contributing funds for the organisation of education programmes. In 2002, we sponsored the Meeting on Business Logistics, organised by the Faculty of Economics and Business of Maribor; we donated funds to the Lawyer's Association at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana and the Business Logistics Institute at the Faculty of Economics and Business of Maribor. We also acted as main sponsors of the logistics and transport seminar, organised by Gospodarski vestnik in Ljubljana.

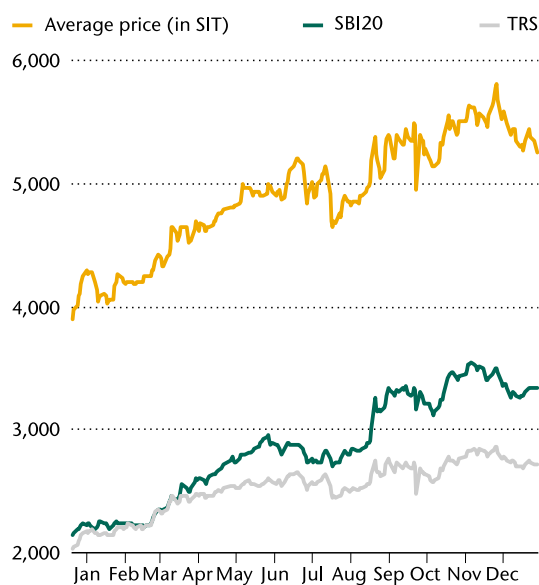
We are also actively supporting health care. We helped the Izola General Hospital in buying medical equipment and donated funds to the Celje General Hospital, the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Slovenia, the Slovenian Red Cross and the Koper Health Centre.

In 2002, our subsidiary in Zagreb made relevant contributions to hospitals for the purchase of new medical equipment, particularly to the Zagreb General Hospital. In the area of education, it financed the Faculty of Organisation and Informatics of Varaždin. Children's associations, sports and other clubs were among other beneficiaries. Intereuropa Zagreb was also the sponsor of the 2nd International Judo Tournament in Varaždin and assisted the organisers with its services.

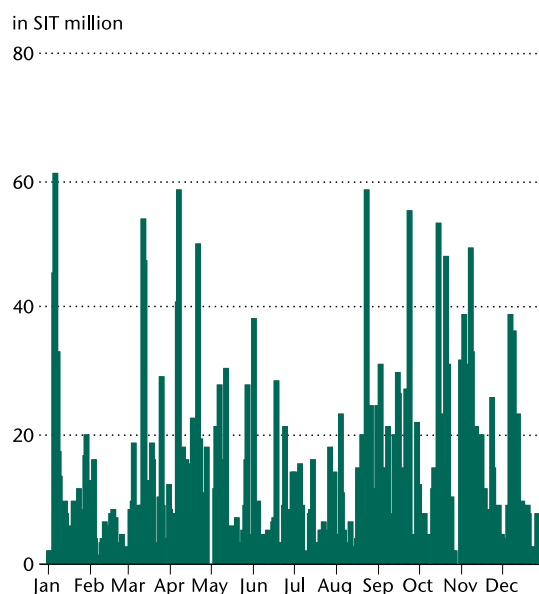
At the Intereuropa Group we earmarked over SIT 30 million for sponsorships and donations in 2002. In past years, we have allocated over SIT 200 million to this purpose, over 35 percent of which went to hospitals, health-care institutions and humanitarian campaigns.

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Shares

Movements of Intereuropa share's price in 2002



Trading with Intereuropa shares in 2002



Trading with Intereuropa shares

Intereuropa shares have been listed on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange with the IEKG symbol among A-class shares since 1998.

In 2002, a total of 1.3 million IEKG shares was traded, i.e. 16 percent of all shares. The total turnover of shares amounted to SIT 6,300 million, i.e. 10 percent less than in the record year of 2001.

The shares' year-end price increased in 2002 by 35 percent, amounting to SIT 5,246. At its lowest price in early January, the share was worth SIT 3,899, while the share's peak price of SIT 5,807 was reached in November.

The publication of good business results in 2001 contributed the most to the rise of the share price in the first half of 2002. Dividend payouts and the related balance-sheet date regarding the entitlement to dividends are the reason for the mid-year fluctuation. At year's end, the prices of most shares at the Ljubljana Stock Exchange reflected events connected to the take-over of Lek d.d. The growth of Intereuropa's shares in 2002 lagged behind the growth of the Slovenian stock-exchange index, especially due to the strong influence of take-overs. However, the shares grew slightly more in comparison with the Transport Industry Index, that apart from Intereuropa also includes the Port of Koper and Ljubljana Airport.

Main figures regarding Intereuropa shares

Main indicators of Intereuropa share trading in the past four years

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of shares issued | 7,210,700 | 7,210,700 | 7,210,700 | 7,902,413 |
| Book value of a share | 2,849 | 3,196 | 3,803 | 4,233 |
| Closing price at year's end | 2,423 | 2,690 | 3,949 | 5,246 |
| Weighted average price | 2,358 | 2,477 | 3,176 | 4,936 |
| Peak price | 2,620 | 2,736 | 4,000 | 5,807 |
| Bottom price | 1,902 | 2,216 | 2,528 | 3,899 |
| Market capitalisation in SIT million | 17,470 | 19,393 | 28,473 | 41,456 |
| Trading volume in SIT million | 3,357 | 2,023 | 7,078 | 6,309 |
| Earnings per share | 280 | 238 | 547 | 624 |
| Cash flow per share | 402 | 319 | 625 | 644 |
| Gross dividends per share | 80 | 140 | 160 | 200 |
| P / BV | 0,85 | 0,84 | 1,04 | 1,24 |
| P / CF | 6,02 | 8,43 | 6,32 | 8,15 |
| P / E | 8,66 | 11,29 | 7,22 | 8,41 |
| Capital gain | 27 % | 14 % | 46 % | 35 % |
| Dividend yield | 4 % | 6 % | 6 % | 5 % |
| Total return on share | 32 % | 20 % | 52 % | 40 % |

P / BV = price at year's end / book value of a share

P / E = price at year's end / earnings per share

P / CF = price at year's end / cash flow per share

cash flow = net profit + depreciation - dividends

capital gain = price increase over one year

dividend yield = gross dividend / price at year's beginning

In 2002, Intereuropa issued 691,713 new shares to finance the take-over of STTC d.d., Maribor. The Company's basic equity capital increased by 9.6 percent while total equity grew 22 percent. Because of the larger number of shares, the earnings-per-share index was only 14 percent higher than in 2001, while net profit increased 25 percent.

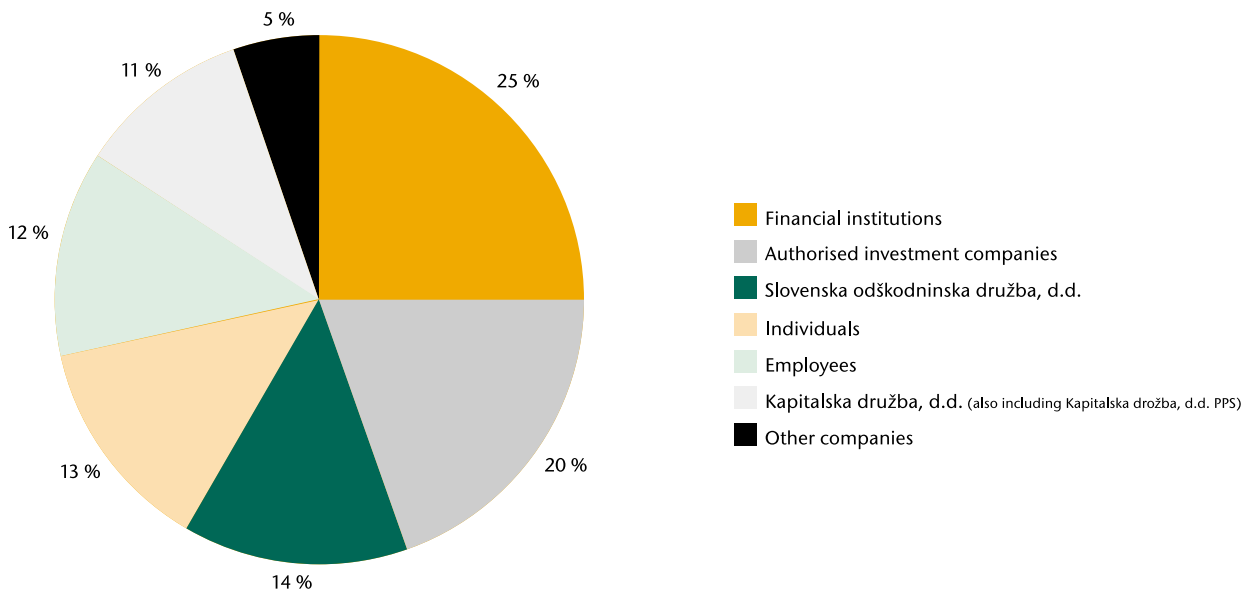
Intereuropa d.d.

Annual report
2002

Shares

Ownership structure

Intereuropa's ownership structure as at 31 December 2002



In 2002, the ownership structure did not change considerably. Financial institutions increased their participating interest partly because of the acquisition of STTC d.d. Maribor shares and partly because of the transformation of investment companies.

The number of shareholders went up 14 percent to 4,536, showing relative investor confidence in our shares. The group of individual investors grew the most, i.e. there are almost 500 more individual investors than in 2001.

Major shareholders on 31 December 2002

| Shareholder | No. of shares | Stake |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Slovenska odškodninska družba, d.d. | 1,077,478 | 14 % |
| Kapitalska družba, d.d. | 755,740 | 10 % |
| Infond holding, d.d. | 490,442 | 6 % |
| Infond ID investicijska družba, d.d. | 444,209 | 6 % |
| NFD 1 investicijski sklad, d.d. | 315,870 | 4 % |
| Zavarovalnica Triglav, d.d. | 251,083 | 3 % |
| Zlata moneta I, d.d. | 219,985 | 3 % |
| KD Investments, d.d., VS Galileo | 214,206 | 3 % |
| Triglav steber I PID, d.d. | 210,346 | 3 % |
| Banka Koper, d.d. | 205,626 | 3 % |

Number of shares owned by members of the Managing and Supervisory Boards on 31 December 2002

Managing Board

| Shareholder | No. of shares | Stake |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|
| Jože Kranjc | 10,764 | 0,14 % |
| Radovan Vrabec | 15,066 | 0,19 % |
| Milan Jelenc | 5,531 | 0,07 % |
| Milan Kurelič | 226 | 0,00 % |
| Vladimir Petravič | 7,592 | 0,10 % |

Supervisory Board

| Shareholder | No. of shares | Stake |
|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Livij Jakomin | 408 | 0,01 % |
| Marina Rus | 3,048 | 0,04 % |
| Ivanka Parovel | 2,124 | 0,03 % |

The total amount of all income of members of the Managing, Supervisory Boards and employees of the parent company, who are not entitled to tariff-based income from the collective agreement, is shown in the next table.

| Income in 2002 (In SIT 000) | |
|--|---------|
| Members of the Managing Board | 172,262 |
| Employees on a contractual basis who are not entitled to tariff-based income | 429,352 |
| Supervisory Board members | 23,082 |
| Total | 624,696 |

Own shares bought

Intereuropa does not hold any of its own shares and has no intention to form a block of own shares in 2003.

Dividend policy

In terms of the investment development policy, we decided to continue allocating 50 percent of profit generated to dividends to maintain at least the real value of dividends.

In August, following the resolution of the 10th General Meeting on 19 July 2002 we paid out dividends of SIT 200 gross per share, i.e. 25 percent more than the year before.

2003 will be a demanding year of preparing for Slovenia's accession to the European Union.

Despite Slovenia's accession to the EU, we plan an overall 5-percent increase in net sales revenues at the Group level. We thus expect an increase in revenues from basic services, i.e. in the business areas of land transport, terminal services and specialised services of air and sea freight. We forecast a fall in revenues from customs services, which are becoming a supporting activity for other products.

The number of employees is not expected to change considerably, although we did not take into account the planned expansion of the business network to foreign markets. We plan 3 percent real growth of labour costs per employee. The portion of assets earmarked for training as a way of rewarding and stimulating employees will be increased by over 30 percent. Almost 90 percent of funds allocated to training will be employed for functional training, which also comprises the Intereuropa Group's Manager Academy.

By increasing sales volumes and generating higher value added, we intend to increase operating results by 16 percent, i.e. SIT 400 million more than in 2002.

We intend to allocate SIT 4.3 billion to fixed assets. Of all resources intended for investments, 60 percent will be destined to subsidiaries abroad, where we expect the highest growth in net sales revenues. In 2003, we will finance over 60 percent of investments from own sources.

Financial Review

Financial Review of the Intereuropa Group

Comparability of data with the preceding year

The amended Slovenian Accounting Standards (hereinafter the 'SAS'), which entered into force on 1 January 2002, characterised 2002.

In accordance with the explanation of the Slovenian Institute of Auditors, the comparable data for the same period of the preceding year or as at 31 December 2001 were not recalculated according to the new SAS. The data on the profit and loss statement of the preceding year and the data on the balance sheet statement as at 31 December 2001 were disclosed accordingly under items of the currently applicable model for the profit and loss and the balance sheet statements pursuant to the new Slovenian Accounting Standards to thus ensure comparability. A principle of relevance was applied. The profit or loss from the comparable period remained unchanged.

Revaluation is a peculiarity of the comparison between the data for 2001 and 2002. The amended SAS revoked the previously used method of revaluating assets and liabilities. The revaluation deficit, amounting to SIT 12,103,000 in 2001, was classified among 'other financial expenses for interest and other liabilities' (item 12.c of the profit and loss statement) pursuant to the explanation of the Slovenian Institute of Auditors.

Guidelines for compiling consolidated accounting statements

The consolidated accounting statements of the Intereuropa Group have been compiled in accordance with the law and the applicable accounting standards.

Consolidated financial statements - a collection of financial statements of mutually related companies - show the balances of property, finance and operating results as if they were attributable to a single company. When preparing such statements, some consolidation adjustments are made to exclude assets and liabilities balances as well as intra-group transactions in order to avoid double reporting.

As at 31 December 2002, the parent company Intereuropa and the following subsidiaries were included in the Intereuropa Group:

| Subsidiary's name | Ownership share as at 31 Dec 2002 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Interagent d.o.o., Koper | 100.00 |
| STTC d.d., Maribor | 89.81 |
| Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper | 100.00 |
| Interzav d.o.o., Koper | 71.28 |
| Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., Koper | 100.00 |
| Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb | 99.94 |
| Intereuropa Sajam d.o.o., Zagreb | 51.00 |
| Intereuropa-East d.o.o., Moscow | 100.00 |
| Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o., Skopje | 99.29 |
| Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo | 82.56 |
| Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague | 100.00 |
| A.D. "Interjug - AS", Belgrade | 52.74 |

In 2002, the following companies have been consolidated for the first time:

- STTC d.d., Maribor,
- Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper,
- Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., Koper,
- Intereuropa-East d.o.o., Moscow,
- Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo,
- Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague and
- A.D. "Interjug - AS", Belgrade.

It has to be noted that in 2002 the Transport Branch and the IT Sector discontinued operations

as operating units of the parent company Intereuropa. In late 2001, the latter established the companies Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., Koper and Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper and increased its investments in these two companies.

The consolidated profit and loss statement also includes revenues, costs and expenses of Intereuropa RTC d.d., Varaždin and Intereuropa Split d.o.o., Split from 1 January 2002 to 30 June 2002 (i.e. until the date of the merger with Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb).

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of fundamental accounting principles applying to consolidation, i.e.: a single company; true and fair balance sheet, cash flow and profit and loss statements; completeness of financial statements; a common balance-sheet date, operating efficiency and material relevance. Since the Group also comprises companies with their head offices in other countries, which prepare their own financial statements in their local currencies, these statements were converted into expressions of the currency of the parent company (SIT). The exchange rates of the Bank of Slovenia were applied:

- the **middle** exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia as at 31 December 2002 was applied in calculating assets and liabilities, while the yearly average exchange rate was used for calculating revenues, expenses and costs.

Accounting statements of subsidiaries, original documentation in the parent company and its subsidiaries, as well as the direct reconciliation of balances and intra-group transactions - resulting from minutes - served as a basis for consolidation. The actually reconciled intra-group transactions and balances were excluded.

Consolidation procedures

The following procedures were applied in the drafting of consolidated financial statements:

1. exclusion of long-term investments by the parent company in subsidiaries and the relative participating interest in subsidiaries;
2. exclusion of intra-group receivables and liabilities; and
3. exclusion of revenues and expenses relative to mutual business events.

The equity method was used for the reconciliation of investments and capital among the parent and its subsidiaries in the consolidation procedure.



AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of

INTEREUROPA d.d.

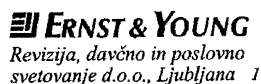
We have audited consolidated balance sheet of INTEREUROPA Group as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of income, cash flows, changes in capital and appendix to the accounts for the year then ended. We have also reviewed the business report of the management. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of INTEREUROPA d.d. management. 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 plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, consolidated financial statements and the appendix referred to in the first paragraph above, give a true and fair view of the financial position of INTEREUROPA Group as of December 31, 2002 and of the operating and financial results and changes in capital for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene Accounting Standards.

Business report is in compliance with the audited financial statements.

Ljubljana, March 31, 2003



Director
Franc Prodnik, BS Econ.
Certified Auditor

Alfjo Kocjančič, BS Econ.
Certified Auditor

Balance Sheet of the Intereuropa Group

as on 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 | 31. 12. 2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ASSETS | 54,309,623 | 44,507,963 | 122 |
| A. FIXED ASSETS | 38,054,925 | 30,532,688 | 125 |
| I. Intangible fixed assets | 611,679 | 162,518 | 376 |
| 1. Long-term deferred operating costs | | | |
| 2. Long-term deferred development costs | | | |
| 3. Long-term property rights | 229,082 | 162,518 | 141 |
| 4. Goodwill | 363,107 | | |
| 5. Advances for intangible fixed assets | 19,491 | | |
| 6. Intangible fixed assets in production | | | |
| II. Tangible fixed assets | 32,927,792 | 25,137,011 | 131 |
| 1. Land and buildings | 25,851,960 | 18,505,139 | 140 |
| a) Land | 5,255,516 | 2,757,943 | 191 |
| b) Buildings | 20,596,444 | 15,747,196 | 131 |
| 2. Production equipment and machinery | | | |
| 3. Other equipment and machinery | 5,376,599 | 4,393,291 | 122 |
| 4. Fixed assets in acquisition | 1,699,233 | 2,238,581 | 76 |
| a) Advances for the purchase of tangible fixed assets | 43,422 | 10,550 | 412 |
| b) Tangible fixed assets under construction or in production | 1,655,811 | 2,228,031 | 74 |
| III. Long-term investments | 4,515,454 | 5,233,159 | 86 |
| 1. Stakes in Group companies | | | |
| 2. Long-term receivables from Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 3. Stakes in associated companies | | | |
| 4. Long-term receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 5. Other long-term stakes | 2,571,325 | 3,306,831 | 78 |
| 6. Other long-term receivables | 1,944,129 | 1,926,328 | 101 |
| 7. Own participation | | | |
| B. CURRENT ASSETS | 15,776,927 | 13,501,413 | 117 |
| I. Inventories | 21,764 | 71,068 | 31 |
| 1. Material | 20,249 | 12,425 | 163 |
| 2. Work in process | | | |
| 3. Finished products and commercial goods | 803 | 58,220 | 1 |
| 4. Advances for inventories | 712 | 423 | 168 |
| II. Operating receivables | 12,021,196 | 10,053,150 | 120 |
| a) Long-term operating receivables | 33,075 | 38,972 | 85 |
| 1. Long-term oper. rec. from cust. (excl. long-term oper. rec. under IIa2 and IIa3) | 33,075 | 38,972 | 85 |
| 2. Long-term oper. rec. from Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 3. Long-term operating receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 4. Long-term operating receivables from others | | | |
| 5. Long-term called capital unpaid | | | |
| b) Short-term operating receivables | 11,988,121 | 10,014,178 | 120 |
| 1. Short-term oper. rec. from cust. (excl. short-term oper. rec. under IIb2 and IIb3) | 11,664,772 | 9,689,301 | 120 |
| 2. Short-term oper. rec. from Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 3. Short-term operating receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 4. Short-term operating receivables from others | 323,349 | 324,877 | 100 |
| 5. Short-term called capital unpaid | | | |
| III. Short-term investments | 2,590,602 | 2,381,712 | 109 |
| 1. Short-term financial rec. from Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 2. Short-term financial receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 3. Own participation | | | |
| 4. Short-term investments in others | 2,590,602 | 2,381,712 | 109 |
| IV. Bank balance, cheques and cash | 1,143,365 | 995,483 | 115 |
| C. DEFERRED EXPENSES AND ACCRUED REVENUES | 477,771 | 473,862 | 101 |
| D. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS | 6,528,909 | 6,216,941 | 105 |
| 1. Off-balance-sheet assets in the Group | | | |
| 2. Other off-balance-sheet assets | 6,528,909 | 6,216,941 | 105 |

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Annual Report
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Financial
Review

Balance Sheet
of the
Intereuropa Group
as on
31 Dec 2002

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 | 31. 12. 2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| LIABILITIES | 54,309,623 | 44,507,963 | 122 |
| A. EQUITY | 35,436,395 | 27,872,975 | 127 |
| I. Called capital | 7,902,413 | 7,210,700 | 110 |
| 1. Basic equity capital | 7,902,413 | 7,210,700 | 110 |
| 2. Uncalled capital (as deductible item) | | | |
| II. Capital surplus | 2,039,668 | | |
| III. Reserves | 2,659,005 | 2,659,005 | 100 |
| 1. Legal reserves | 2,659,005 | 2,659,005 | 100 |
| 2. Reserves for own shareholdings | | | |
| 3. Statutory reserves | | | |
| 4. Other reserves from profit | | | |
| IV. Retained net profit or loss | 6,446,145 | 4,011,006 | 161 |
| V. Net profit or loss of the business year | 5,393,181 | 4,050,845 | 133 |
| VI. Equity revaluation adjustments | 9,690,232 | 9,690,225 | 100 |
| 1. General equity revaluation adjustment | 9,690,225 | 9,690,225 | 100 |
| 2. Special capital revaluation adjustments | 7 | | |
| VII. Consolidation equity adjustment | 4,209 | 19,323 | 22 |
| VIII. Minority shareholders' equity | 1,301,542 | 231,871 | 561 |
| B. PROVISIONS | 4,306,038 | 1,811,962 | 238 |
| 1. Provisions for pensions and comparable liabilities | | | |
| 2. Provisions for tax liabilities | | | |
| 3. Other provisions | 4,306,038 | 1,811,962 | 238 |
| C. FINANCIAL AND OPERATING LIABILITIES | 12,507,710 | 13,812,747 | 91 |
| a) Long-term financial and operating liabilities | 2,104,781 | 1,674,391 | 126 |
| 1. Long-term liabilities from bonds (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 2. Long-term liabilities to banks (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | 1,871,510 | 1,146,819 | 163 |
| 3. Long-term operating liabilities from advance payments | | | |
| 4. Long-term oper. liabilities to suppliers (excl. liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | 4,408 | | |
| 5. Long-term notes payable (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 6. Long-term finan. oblig. (incl. bonds) to Group members excl. associated comp. | | | |
| 7. Long-term oper. liabilities to Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 8. Long-term financial and operating liabilities (incl. bonds) to group members | | | |
| 9. Long-term financial obligations to others | 165,088 | 523,093 | 32 |
| 10. Long-term operating liabilities to others | 63,775 | 4,479 | 1.424 |
| b) Short-term financial and operating liabilities | 10,402,929 | 12,138,356 | 86 |
| 1. Short-term liabilities from bonds (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca 7) | | | |
| 2. Short-term financial liabilities to banks (excl. liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | 1,127,289 | 3,948,608 | 29 |
| 3. Short-term operating liabilities from advance payments | 301,047 | 282,244 | 107 |
| 4. Short-term oper. liabilities to suppliers (excl. liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | 6,511,373 | 6,981,558 | 93 |
| 5. Short-term notes payable (excluding liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | | | |
| 6. Short-term finan. oblig. (incl. bonds) to Group members excl. associated comp. | | | |
| 7. Short-term oper. liabilities to Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 8. Short-term financial obligations to associated companies | | | |
| 9. Short-term operating liabilities to associated companies | | | |
| 10. Short-term financial obligations to others | 121,911 | 12,842 | 949 |
| 11. Short-term operating liabilities to others | 2,341,309 | 913,104 | 256 |
| D. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUES | 2,059,480 | 1,010,279 | 204 |
| E. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET LIABILITIES | 6,528,919 | 6,216,941 | 105 |
| 1. Off-balance sheet liabilities in the Group | | | |
| 2. Other off-balance sheet liabilities | 6,528,919 | 6,216,941 | 105 |

Long-term investments of the parent company in the equity of subsidiaries

Long-term investments of the parent company in the equity of subsidiaries were excluded in the same amounts as disclosed in the balance-sheet statement, i.e. SIT 10,064,568,000. A negative difference (negative goodwill) arose as the consequence of consolidation, classified in the balance sheet statement among long-term provisions in the amount of SIT 2,387,552,000 related to the following companies:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb | SIT 452,508,000 |
| 2. Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o., Skopje | SIT 4,999,000 |
| 3. Intereuropa Sajam d.o.o., Zagreb | SIT 62,361,000 |
| 4. A. D. "INTERJUG-AS", Belgrade | SIT 37,539,000 |
| 5. STTC d.d., Maribor | SIT 1,830,145,000 |
| Total | SIT 2,387,552,000 |

Long-term provisions are being released among other operating revenues over a five-year period (20 percent a year). The table below shows the release of long-term provisions due to negative goodwill among other operating revenues (long-term provisions are reduced, while other operating revenues increase).

| In SIT 000 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Long-term provisions for negative goodwill per year | Released into other operating revenues from 2000 | Released into operating revenues from 2001 | Released into operating revenues from 2002 |
| Negative goodwill from 2000 | 452,508 | 90,502 | 90,502 | 90,502 |
| Negative goodwill from 2001 | 4,999 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Negative goodwill from 2002 | 1,930,045 | | | 386,009 |
| Total | 2,387,552 | 90,502 | 91,502 | 477,511 |

The table shows that in 2002 a total of SIT 477,511,000 was released among other operating revenues following the disposal of long-term provisions for negative goodwill.

The exclusion of long-term investments of the parent company in the subsidiaries' equity (Interzav d.o.o, Koper, Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague, Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo) and the equity of the said subsidiaries generated a consolidation difference, i.e. goodwill, classified in the balance sheet statement among intangible fixed assets of the Group in the amount of SIT 56,015,000. In 2002, the said amount was depreciated within the Group at a 20-percent depreciation rate, which led to its transfer to depreciation costs in the Group totalling SIT 11,203,000.

Receivables and operating liabilities

All short-term operating receivables, mutually reconciled between the parent company and its subsidiaries, as well as mutual receivables among subsidiaries in the amount of SIT 559,692,000 were excluded.

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 |
|---|----------------|
| Operating receivables at the parent company related to subsidiaries | 344,453 |
| Operating receivables in subsidiaries related to the parent company | 171,672 |
| Operating receivables among subsidiaries | 43,567 |
| Total operating receivables excluded | 559,692 |

The mentioned excluded receivables in the aggregate amount of SIT 559,692,000 have a cross-posting among excluded mutual liabilities in the amount of SIT 476,908,000 and accrued expenses and deferred revenues in the amount of SIT 82,784,000.

Financial receivables and liabilities

As at the cross-section date of the balance sheet statement, a total of SIT 103,578,000 in mutual short-term financial receivables and liabilities and SIT 523,858,000 in mutual long-term financial receivables and liabilities was excluded.

Basic Ratios

| | 2002 | 2001 | 02/01 |
|---|------------|------------|-------|
| 1. Assets = liabilities (In SIT 000) | 54,309,623 | 44,507,963 | 122 |
| 2. Net profit from accounting (In SIT 000) | 5,464,923 | 4,098,752 | 133 |
| 3. Fixed assets (In SIT 000) | 33,539,471 | 25,299,519 | 133 |
| 4. Revenues (In SIT 000) | 50,897,558 | 40,120,896 | 127 |
| 5. Expenses (In SIT 000) | 43,510,014 | 35,426,623 | 123 |
| 6. Long-term investments (In SIT 000) | 4,515,454 | 5,233,159 | 86 |
| 7. Long-term operating receivables (In SIT 000) | 33,075 | 38,972 | 85 |
| 8. Equity (In SIT 000) | 35,436,395 | 27,872,975 | 127 |
| 9. Average equity (excluding net operating profit from the business year) - calculated on the basis of the opening and closing balances (In SIT 000) | 28,922,224 | 23,674,052 | 122 |
| 10. Long-term debts (In SIT 000) | 2,104,781 | 1,674,391 | 126 |
| 11. Long-term provisions (In SIT 000) | 4,306,038 | 1,811,962 | 238 |
| 12. Average number of ordinary shares | 7,556,557 | 7,210,700 | 105 |
| 13. Liquid assets (net credit at banks, cheques, cash, short term investments) (In SIT 000) | 3,733,967 | 3,377,195 | 111 |
| 14. Short-term liabilities (In SIT 000) | 10,402,929 | 12,138,356 | 86 |
| 15. Short-term receivables (In SIT 000) | 11,988,121 | 10,014,178 | 120 |
| 16. Short-term assets (In SIT 000) | 15,776,927 | 13,501,413 | 117 |
| Basic financing ratios | | | |
| 17. Long-term financing rate $((8+10+11)/1)$ | 0.77 | 0.70 | 109 |
| Basic investment ratios | | | |
| 18. Operating fixed assets rate | 0.62 | 0.57 | 109 |
| 19. Long-term assets rate | 0.70 | 0.69 | 102 |
| Basic ratios of horizontal financial structure | | | |
| 20. Equity to operating fixed assets (8/3) | 1.06 | 1.10 | 96 |
| 21. Immediate solvency ratio (acid test ratio) (13/14) | 0.36 | 0.28 | 129 |
| 22. Quick ratio $((13+15)/14)$ | 1.51 | 1.10 | 137 |
| 23. Current ratio (16/14) | 1.52 | 1.11 | 136 |
| Operating efficiency ratios | | | |
| 24. Total efficiency ratio (4/5) | 1.17 | 1.13 | 103 |
| Basic profitability ratios | | | |
| 25. Return on equity $(2/9*100, \text{ in } \%)$ | 18.90 | 17.31 | 109 |

Profit and Loss Statement of the Intereuropa Group

for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | 2002 | 2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Net sales revenues | 43,088,381 | 36,541,749 | 118 |
| 2. Capitalised own products and services | 67 | 1,389 | 5 |
| 3. Other operating revenues (with other revalued operating revenues) | 1,116,209 | 542,039 | 206 |
| 4. Costs of goods, materials and services (a+b+c) | 28,457,912 | 24,261,530 | 117 |
| a Procurement value of goods and material sold | 226,637 | 25,818 | 878 |
| b Costs of materials used | 1,973,286 | 1,901,081 | 104 |
| c Costs of services | 26,257,989 | 22,334,631 | 118 |
| 5. Labour costs (a+b+c) | 10,092,000 | 7,754,443 | 130 |
| a Cost of wages | 6,671,891 | 5,483,605 | 122 |
| b Social-security expenses | 1,305,225 | 1,085,788 | 120 |
| c Other labour costs | 2,114,884 | 1,185,050 | 178 |
| 6. Write offs (a+b) | 2,679,249 | 2,434,034 | 110 |
| a Depreciation and revalued operating expenses for intangible and tangible fixed assets | 2,354,343 | 2,119,344 | 111 |
| b Revalued operating expenses for current assets | 324,906 | 314,690 | 103 |
| 7. Other operating expenses | 1,128,442 | 199,145 | 567 |
| 8. Participation revenues (a+b+c) | 5,476,483 | 2,038,924 | 269 |
| a Fin. revenues from particip. in profit of Group members excl. associated comp. | | | |
| b Financial revenues from participation in profit of associated companies | | | |
| c Other fin. revenues from particip. in profit (with revalued financial revenues) | 5,476,483 | 2,038,924 | 269 |
| 9. Financial revenues from long-term receivables (a+b+c) | 30,272 | | |
| a Fin. revenues from long-term receivables from Group comp. excl. assoc. comp. | | | |
| b Financial revenues from long-term receivables from associated companies | | | |
| c Other fin. reven. from particip. in long-term receiv. (with revalued fin. reven.) | 30,272 | | |
| 10. Financial revenues from short-term receivables (a+b+c) | 1,002,537 | 796,467 | 126 |
| a Fin. reven. from interest and short-term receiv. from Group comp. excl. assoc. comp. | | | |
| b Financial revenues from interest and short-term receivables from assoc. comp. | | | |
| c Other fin. reven. from interest and short-term receiv. (with revalued fin. reven.) | 1,002,537 | 796,467 | 126 |
| 11. Long- and short-term investment write-off expenses (a+b+c) | 52,601 | 179,309 | 29 |
| a Revalued fin. expenses from invest. in Group members excluding assoc. comp. | | | |
| b Revalued financial expenses from investments in associated companies | | | |
| c Other revalued financial expenses | 52,601 | 179,309 | 29 |
| 12. Interest expenses and costs from other liabilities (a+b+c) | 971,471 | 436,903 | 222 |
| a Fin. expenses from interest and other liabilities to Group comp. excl. assoc. comp. | | | |
| b Financial expenses from interest and other liabilities to associated companies | | | |
| c Other interest expenses and costs from other liabilities | 971,471 | 436,903 | 222 |
| 13. Profit or loss from ordinary activities (1+2+3-4-5-6-7+8+9+10-11-12) | 7,332,274 | 4,655,204 | 158 |
| 14. Income tax from regular operations | | | |
| 15. Net profit or loss from regular operations (13-14) | 7,332,274 | 4,655,204 | 158 |
| 16. Extraordinary revenues | 183,609 | 200,328 | 92 |
| 17. Extraordinary expenses | 128,339 | 161,259 | 80 |
| A) extraordinary expenses excluding revaluation equity adjustment | 128,339 | 161,259 | 80 |
| B) extraordinary expenses including revaluation equity adjustment | | | |
| 18. Profit or loss outside ordinary activities (16-17) | 55,270 | 39,069 | 141 |
| 19. Income tax | 1,922,621 | 595,521 | 323 |
| 20.a Net profit of minority shareholders | 71,742 | 47,907 | 150 |
| 20. Net profit or loss in the accounting period (15+16-17-19-20.a) | 5,393,181 | 4,050,845 | 133 |

Exclusion of revenues and expenses

The sums relating to business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries, as well as the sums concerning business transactions among subsidiaries, were excluded from **net sales revenues** as shown in the table below. Since the said mutual sales were not realised outside the Group, they are not subject to exclusion, which has a cross-posting in the same amount among the costs of services.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| In SIT 000 | 2002 |
| Net sales revenues at the parent company related to subsidiaries | 1,143,285 |
| Net sales revenues in subsidiaries related to the parent company | 537,626 |
| Net sales revenues among subsidiaries | 162,904 |
| Total net sales revenues excluded | 1,843,815 |

Mutual sales in 2002 amounted to SIT 1,843,815,000 and have a cross-posting in the same amount among the costs of services.

SIT 562,599,000 of the total amount of excluded net sales revenues of the parent company (SIT 1,143,285,000) refers to net sales revenues generated from transactions with subsidiaries abroad, while the amount of SIT 580,686,000 relates to transactions with subsidiaries in Slovenia.

The item **'other operating revenues (including revaluation operating revenues)'** in the amount of SIT 1,116,209,000 mostly comprises revenues from the disposal of a 20-percent portion of long-term provisions and profit from the sale of tangible fixed assets.

Revenues from the disposal of a 20-percent portion

of long-term provisions related to negative goodwill amount to SIT 650,579,000. That sum can be broken down into:

- SIT 173,068,000 relates to a second one-fifth part of the disposal of long-term provisions in the parent company due to negative goodwill that arose in 2001 following the merger of STC Celje;
- SIT 90,502,000 in revenues relates to the third one-fifth part of long-term provisions due to negative goodwill that occurred in the Group in 2000;
- SIT 1,000,000 in revenues relates to the second one-fifth part of long-term provisions due to negative goodwill that occurred in the Group in 2001; and
- SIT 386,009,000 in revenues relates to the first one-fifth part of long-term provisions due to negative goodwill that occurred in the Group in 2002.

The remaining portion of 'other operating revenues' mostly relates to profit from the sale of tangible fixed assets.

Financial revenues and expenses

In the 2002 business year, we excluded a total of SIT 39,112,000 in financial revenues from interest and short-term receivables, as well as SIT 39,112,000 in financial expenses for interest and other liabilities due to intra-group invoicing.

Relevant items of the profit and loss statement

Net sales revenues in the Intereuropa Group totalled SIT 43,088,381,000 and were 18 percent higher than in 2001. The increase was also based on the consolidation of new subsidiaries in the Group in 2002.

Costs of goods, materials and services went up by 17 percent, while labour costs increased 30 percent.

Costs per functional groups within the Intereuropa Group for the period January - December 2002.

| In SIT 000 | 2002 | Str. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Procurement value of goods sold | 226,637 | 1 % |
| Production costs of services sold | 37,019,915 | 87 % |
| Sales costs | 1,437,472 | 3 % |
| Costs of general activities | 3,673,579 | 9 % |
| Total | 42,357,603 | 100 % |

Write-offs amounting to SIT 2,679,249,000 include the depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets in all assets, amounting to SIT 2,354,343,000 as well as revalued operating expenses for current assets (expenses related to revaluation adjustments and receivables write downs) in the amount of SIT 324,906,000.

Financial revenues from participating interests (including revalued financial revenues) in the amount of SIT 5,476,483 mostly refer to the parent company (in the amount of SIT 5,323,644,000).

Financial revenues from participating interests (including revalued financial revenues) comprise:

- amounts received from the distribution of net profit of companies not included in the consolidated accounting statements (using the investment method);
- financial revenues from the converting to the local currency of long-term investments in the equity of other companies, originally expressed in a foreign currency (positive exchange differences in the said investments); and
- net proceeds from the disposal of long- and short-term investments in other companies'

equity, exceeding their book value, and from the correction of impairment of long-term investments in other companies' equity, when the impairment is corrected in the next business year up until the amount of the adjustment between the book value and market value.

Financial revenues from short-term receivables amounting to SIT 1,002,537,000 refer to interest revenues charged to customers, interest revenues from short- and long-term loans and deposits given, as well as exchange differences in short-term operating receivables. The largest part of these revenues (amounting to SIT 639,063,000) relates to the parent company.

Financial expenses for the disposal of long- and short-term investments in the amount of SIT 52,601,000 represent revalued financial expenses that arise in relation to long- and short-term investments:

- when they are impaired, if their proved fair value before the deduction of the related operating costs that might occur during the sale or another type of disposal is lower than their book value (e.g. when securities are traded on the stock exchange, revalued financial expenses may arise if the market price is lower than the book price);
- when investments are disposed in the amount equal to the negative difference between the selling and book values.

The lion's share of these expenses relates to the parent company, namely the amount of SIT 44,711,000.

Financial expenses for interests and other liabilities in the Group amount to SIT 971,471,000, of which SIT 583,180,000 refers to the parent company and the remaining SIT 388,291,000 to subsidiaries.

Operating profit from regular operations, amounting to SIT 7,332,274,000 is 58 percent more than the profit from 2001.

Extraordinary revenues and expenses mostly relate to insurance compensation and deductible franchises in compensation claims.

The net profit of minority shareholders amounted to SIT 71,742,000, **while the net profit of the majority owner** amounted to SIT 5,393,181,000, i.e. 33 percent more than in 2001. Thus, the net profit of the Group totals SIT 5,464,923,000.

Cash Flow Statement of the Intereuropa Group

In 2002, the net operating inflow amounted to SIT 3,313,336,000.

Outflows in investments were SIT 4,661,582,000 higher than inflows. Investment inflows were mostly based on financial revenues related to investment, while outflows were mainly affected by an offset increase in tangible fixed assets.

Financial inflows were SIT 1,496,128,000 higher than outflows, mostly because of the increase in the basic equity capital and equity reserves in the parent company Intereuropa, as well as the increase in the capital (excluding net profit) of minority owners. Outflows were mainly affected by the offset decrease in short-term debts and the decrease in the capital of the parent company Intereuropa, debiting dividend payouts and the participation in profit of members of the Managing and Supervisory Boards.

Cash Flow Statement of the Intereuropa Group

for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | 2002 | 2001 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Funds flows from operating activities | | |
| a) Inflows from operating activities | 42,166,256 | 37,687,000 |
| Operating revenues | 44,204,657 | 37,085,177 |
| Extraordinary operating revenues | 183,609 | 200,328 |
| Opening minus closing operating receivables | -2,218,101 | 152,836 |
| Opening minus closing deferred costs | -3,909 | 248,659 |
| b) Outflows from operating activities | 38,852,920 | 34,002,419 |
| Operating expenses excluding depreciation and long-term provisions | 38,449,498 | 32,215,118 |
| Extraordinary operating expenses | 128,339 | 161,259 |
| Income tax and other taxes not included in operating expenses | 1,922,621 | 595,521 |
| Closing minus opening inventory | -49,304 | -9,876 |
| Opening minus closing operating debts | -1,040,527 | 747,146 |
| Opening minus closing accrued costs | -557,707 | 293,251 |
| c) Net operating inflow (a minus b) | 3,313,336 | 3,684,581 |
| B. Funds flows from investment activities | | |
| a) Inflows from investment activities | 6,166,179 | 2,573,770 |
| Financial revenues related to investment (excluding revaluation) | 5,476,483 | 2,038,924 |
| Exceptional revenues related to investment | | |
| Offset decrease of intangible fixed assets (excluding revaluation) | | |
| Offset decrease of tangible fixed assets (excluding revaluation and increase of non-cash equity) | | |
| Offset decrease of long-term financial investments (excluding revaluation) | 689,696 | |
| Offset decrease in short-term financial investments | | 534,846 |
| b) Outflows from investment activities | 10,827,761 | 6,018,850 |
| Financial expenses related to investment (excluding revaluation) | 18,484 | 179,309 |
| Exceptional expenses related to investment | | |
| Offset increase of intangible long-term assets (excluding revaluation) | 493,588 | |
| Offset increase of tangible fixed assets (excluding revaluation and increase of non-cash equity) | 10,100,690 | 7,268 |
| Offset increase of long-term financial investments (excluding revaluation) | | 3,938,066 |
| Offset increase of short-term financial investments (excluding revaluation) | 214,998 | 1,894,207 |
| c) Net investment inflow (a minus b) or net investment outflow (b minus a) | -4,661,582 | -3,445,080 |
| C. Funds flows from financing activities | | |
| a) Inflows from financing activities | 6,359,168 | 1,962,322 |
| Financial revenues related to financing (excluding revaluation) | 957,958 | 796,467 |
| Exceptional revenues related to financing | | |
| Capital increase (excluding net profit) | 3,733,519 | |
| Offset increase of long-term provisions (excluding revaluation) | 1,301,005 | 678,470 |
| Offset increase of long-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | 366,686 | 487,385 |
| Offset increase of short-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | | |
| b) Outflows from financing activities | 4,863,040 | 2,293,491 |
| Financial expenses related to financing (excluding revaluation) | 515,761 | 436,903 |
| Exceptional expenses related to financing | | |
| Capital decrease (excluding net loss of the current year) | 1,635,029 | 1,470,505 |
| Offset decrease of long-term provisions (excluding revaluation) | | |
| Offset decrease of long-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | | 386,083 |
| Offset decrease of short-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | 2,712,250 | |
| Decrease of profit-division liab. toward sharehol. (disbursement of dividends and other shares in profit) | | |
| c) Net investment inflow (a minus b) or net investment outflow (b minus a) | 1,496,128 | -331,169 |
| Č. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents | 1,143,365 | 995,483 |
| Net cash flow in the period (net sum of Ac, Bc and Cc) | 147,882 | -91,668 |
| Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents | 995,483 | 1,087,151 |

Shareholders' equity statement

of the Intereuropa Group for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

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| Intereuropa d.d. | | In SIT 000 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Annual Report 2002 | | Basic equity capital | Capital surplus | Legal reserves | Retained net profit |
| Financial Review | | I/1 | II | III/1 | IV/1 |
| Shareholders' equity statement | A. Opening balance of the period (as at 1 Jan of 2002) | 7,210,700 | | 2,659,005 | 8,081,174 |
| | B. Movements into equity | | | | |
| | Input of net profit or loss of the business year | | | | |
| | Input of additional payments of capital | 691,713 | | | |
| | Input of specific capital revaluation adjustments | | | | |
| | Other increases of equity items | | 2,039,668 | | |
| | Increase of translation exchange differences | | | | |
| | C. Movements from equity | | | | |
| | Payment of dividends | | | | -1,580,483 |
| | Liquidation of other equity items | | | | -54,546 |
| | D. Final balance of the period | 7,902,413 | 2,039,668 | 2,659,005 | 6,446,145 |

Statement of changes in equity of the Intereuropa Group in 2001

| In SIT 000 | Balance on 1 Jan 2001 | Increase | Decrease | Revalorizacija | Balance on 31 Dec 2001 |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Equity items | | | | | |
| Basic equity capital | 7,210,700 | | | | 7,210,700 |
| Legal reserves | 446,027 | | | | 446,027 |
| Retained net profit | 4,577,926 | | 1,177,347 | | 3,400,579 |
| Equity revaluation adjustments (a+b+c): | 11,069,231 | | 145,975 | 1,590,374 | 12,513,630 |
| a. basic share capital | 8,584,557 | | | 1,105,668 | 9,690,225 |
| b. reserves | 2,039,024 | | | 173,954 | 2,212,978 |
| c. retained profit | 445,650 | | 145,975 | 310,752 | 610,427 |
| Net profit of the financial year | | 4,050,845 | | | 4,050,845 |
| Translation equity adjustment | | 19,323 | | | 19,323 |
| Minor holder's capital | 289,320 | | 57,449 | | 231,871 |
| Total equity | 23,593,204 | 4,070,168 | 1,380,771 | 1,590,374 | 27,872,975 |

| Net profit of financial year V/1 | Generale quity revaluation adjustment VI/1 | Special capital revaluation adjustments VI/2 | Translation equity adjustment VII | Minority shareholders' equity VIII | Equity total |
|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | 9,690,225 | | | 231,871 | 27,872,975 |
| 5,393,181 | | | | | 5,393,181 |
| | | | | | 691,713 |
| | | 7 | | | 7 |
| | | | | 1,069,671 | 3,109,339 |
| | | | 4,209 | | 4,209 |
| | | | | | -1,580,483 |
| | | | | | -54,546 |
| 5,393,181 | 9,690,225 | 7 | 4,209 | 1,301,542 | 35,436,395 |

Financial Review of the Parent Company

Comparability of data with the preceding year

In accordance with the explanation of the Slovenian Institute of Auditors, the comparable data of the same period of the preceding year or as at 31 December 2001 were not recalculated according to the new SAS. The data on the profit and loss statement of the preceding year and the data on the balance sheet statement as at 31 December 2001 were disclosed accordingly under items of the currently applicable model for the profit and loss and the balance sheet statements pursuant to the new SAS, thereby ensuring comparability. The principle of relevance was applied. The profit or loss from the comparable period remained unchanged.

Revaluation is a peculiarity of the comparison between the data for 2001 and 2002. The amended SAS revoked the previously used method of revaluating assets and liabilities. The revaluation deficit amounting to SIT 12,103,000 in 2001 was classified among 'other financial expenses for interest and other liabilities' pursuant to the explanation of the Slovenian Institute of Auditors.

In the 2001 profit and loss statement, the items 'extraordinary revenues' and 'extraordinary expenses' were distributed among other items. The wage and salary tax of SIT 222,912,000, formerly disclosed under 'social insurance costs', was transferred to 'other labour costs'.

In order to truly disclose items in the profit and loss statement, the following items from **the balance sheet statement as on 31 December 2001** have been reorganised:

- 'cash';
- 'receivables'; and
- 'short-term investments'.

Cash in the amount of SIT 267,102,000 was increased by SIT 83,891,000 from cheques received (alongside deducting the same amount from 'operating receivables from others').

Operating receivables were reduced by SIT 229,935,000 from bills of exchange received, while the same amount was added to short-term investments.

Cash was increased by SIT 113,536,000 for deposits repayable on demand given, while short-term investments were reduced by the same amount (in the preceding year, we disclosed this portion of deposits given among short-term investments).

Short-term interest liabilities in the amount of SIT 34,395,000 were transferred from 'short-term financial obligations to banks' to 'short-term operating liabilities to others' (SAS 11.4). In the same way, we transferred interest receivables in the amount of SIT 96,418,000 from 'short-term investments in others' to 'short-term operating receivables from others'.

The comparison of the data of the balance sheet statement as at 31 December 2002 and the profit and loss statement of 2002 with the preceding year's figures shows the effects of the discontinued operations of the Transport Branch and the IT Sector in 2002. Before the end of 2001, the parent company Intereuropa had incorporated Intereuropa Transport and Intereuropa IT, transferring operations to the two newly established companies in 2002.



AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of

INTEREUROPA d.d.


We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of INTEREUROPA d.d. as of December 31, 2002, and the related statements of income, cash flows, changes in capital and appendix to the accounts for the year then ended. We have also reviewed the business report of the management. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. 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 plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, financial statements and the appendix referred to in the first paragraph above, give a true and fair view of the financial position of INTEREUROPA d.d. as of December 31, 2002 and of the operating and financial results and changes in capital for the year then ended in accordance with Slovene Accounting Standards.

Business report is in compliance with the audited financial statements.

Ljubljana, March 31, 2003


*Revizija, davčno in poslovno
svetovanje d.o.o., Ljubljana*

Director
Franc Prodnik, BS Econ.
Certified Auditor

Alfjo Kocjančič, BS Econ.
Certified Auditor

Balance Sheet Statement of the Parent Company Intereuropa d.d.

Summary balance sheet statement of the parent company Intereuropa d.d.

In SIT 000

| | 31. 12. 2002 | Structure | 31. 12. 2001 | Structure | Ind 02/01 |
|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 Assets=liabilities=balance-sheet total | 45,692,042 | 100 | 41,037,359 | 100 | 111 |
| 2 Fixed assets | 34,739,744 | 76 | 29,932,363 | 73 | 116 |
| 3 Current assets | 10,685,798 | 23 | 10,683,037 | 26 | 100 |
| 4 Deferred expenses and accrued revenues | 266,500 | 1 | 421,959 | 1 | 63 |
| 5 Equity | 33,447,468 | 73 | 27,423,028 | 67 | 122 |
| 6 Provisions | 2,551,039 | 6 | 1,536,459 | 4 | 166 |
| 7 Financial and operating liabilities | 7,748,223 | 17 | 11,121,532 | 27 | 70 |
| a Operating liabilities | 6,418,600 | 14 | 6,724,914 | 16 | 95 |
| b Financial obligations | 1,329,623 | 3 | 4,396,618 | 11 | 30 |
| 8 Accrued expenses and deferred revenues | 1,945,312 | 4 | 956,340 | 2 | 203 |
| 9 Off-balance sheet assets | 7,639,847 | 17 | 8,097,568 | 20 | 94 |

The Company's balance-sheet total increased by 11 percent to SIT 4,654,683,000.

Fixed assets - especially long-term investments - contributed the most to the **increase in the Company's assets**.

On the liabilities side, equity increased due to operating profit in the accounting period (SIT 4,928,081,000), the increase of the basic equity capital in the nominal amount of SIT 691,713,000 and the consequent capital surplus within the framework of capital reserves totalling SIT 2,039,668,000 stemming from the inclusion of 501,136 ordinary registered shares of STTC d.d.,

Maribor as a non-cash contribution to the capital increase of Intereuropa.

The 30-percent fall in the Company's **financial and operating liabilities** was primarily the consequence of the repayment of short-term financial obligations to banks.

Accrued expenses and deferred revenues increased 103 percent mainly from the formation of short-term deferred items related to termination bonuses and realignment of redundant workers in view of Slovenia's accession with the European Union, other accrued expenses and customs duties invoiced.

Balance Sheet Statement

of the Parent Company Intereuropa d.d. as on 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 | 31. 12. 2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| ASSETS | 45,692,042 | 41,037,359 | 111 |
| A. FIXED ASSETS | 34,739,744 | 29,932,363 | 116 |
| I. Intangible fixed assets | 196,263 | 142,203 | 138 |
| 1. Long-term deferred operating costs | | | |
| 2. Long-term deferred development costs | | | |
| 3. Long-term property rights | 196,263 | 142,203 | 138 |
| 4. Goodwill | | | |
| 5. Advances for intangible fixed assets | | | |
| 6. Intangible fixed assets in production | | | |
| II. Tangible fixed assets | 19,530,697 | 20,390,306 | 96 |
| 1. Land and buildings | 15,999,458 | 15,723,931 | 102 |
| a) Land | 2,305,998 | 1,987,463 | 116 |
| b) Buildings | 13,693,460 | 13,736,468 | 100 |
| 2. Production equipment and machinery | | | |
| 3. Other equipment and machinery | 3,092,871 | 3,744,979 | 83 |
| 4. Fixed assets in acquisition | 438,368 | 921,396 | 48 |
| a) Advances for the purchase of tangible fixed assets | | 10,550 | |
| b) Tangible fixed assets under construction or in production | 438,368 | 910,846 | 48 |
| III. Long-term investments | 15,012,784 | 9,399,854 | 160 |
| 1. Stakes in Group companies | 10,064,568 | 4,195,186 | 240 |
| 2. Long-term receivables from Group companies excluding associated companies | 523,858 | | |
| 3. Stakes in associated companies | | | |
| 4. Long-term receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 5. Other long-term stakes | 2,504,092 | 3,304,598 | 76 |
| 6. Other long-term receivables | 1,920,266 | 1,900,070 | 101 |
| 7. Own participation | | | |
| B. CURRENT ASSETS | 10,685,798 | 10,683,037 | 100 |
| I. Inventories | 12,912 | 12,425 | 104 |
| 1. Material | 12,912 | 12,425 | 104 |
| 2. Work in process | | | |
| 3. Finished products and commercial goods | | | |
| 4. Advances for inventories | | | |
| II. Operating receivables | 8,310,663 | 8,440,748 | 98 |
| a) Long-term operating receivables | 33,075 | 38,972 | 85 |
| 1. Long-term oper. receiv. from cust. (excl. long-term oper. receiv. under IIa2 and IIa3) | 33,075 | 38,972 | 85 |
| 2. Long-term oper. receivables from Group companies excluding associated comp. | | | |
| 3. Long-term operating receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 4. Long-term operating receivables from others | | | |
| 5. Long-term called capital unpaid | | | |
| b) Short-term operating receivables | 8,277,588 | 8,401,776 | 99 |
| 1. Short-term oper. receiv. from cust. (excl. short-term oper. receiv. under IIb2 and IIb3) | 7,787,201 | 8,087,880 | 96 |
| 2. Short-term oper. receivables from Group companies excluding associated comp. | 344,453 | 68,812 | 501 |
| 3. Short-term operating receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 4. Short-term operating receivables from others | 145,934 | 245,084 | 60 |
| 5. Short-term called capital unpaid | | | |
| III. Short-term investments | 1,994,163 | 1,765,335 | 113 |
| 1. Short-term finan. receivables from Group companies excluding associated comp. | 415,131 | 15,462 | 2,685 |
| 2. Short-term financial receivables from associated companies | | | |
| 3. Own participation | | | |
| 4. Short-term investments in others | 1,579,032 | 1,749,873 | 90 |
| IV. Bank balance, cheques and cash | 368,060 | 464,529 | 79 |
| C. DEFERRED EXPENSES AND ACCRUED REVENUES | 266,500 | 421,959 | 63 |
| D. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS | 7,639,847 | 8,097,568 | 94 |
| 1. Off-balance-sheet assets in the Group | 1,921,217 | 2,003,738 | 96 |
| 2. Other off-balance-sheet assets | 5,718,630 | 6,093,830 | 94 |

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Intereuropa d.d.

Annual Report
2002

Financial
Review

Balance Sheet
Statement of the
Parent Company
Intereuropa d.d.
as on
31 December
2002

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 | 31. 12. 2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| LIABILITIES | 45,692,042 | 41,037,359 | 111 |
| A. EQUITY | 33,447,468 | 27,423,028 | 122 |
| I. Called capital | 7,902,413 | 7,210,700 | 110 |
| 1. Osnovni kapital | 7,902,413 | 7,210,700 | 110 |
| 1. Basic equity capital (as deductible item) | | | |
| II. Capital surplus | 2,039,668 | | |
| III. Reserves | 2,659,005 | 2,659,005 | 100 |
| 1. Legal reserves | 2,659,005 | 2,659,005 | 100 |
| 2. Reserves for own shareholdings | | | |
| 3. Statutory reserves | | | |
| 4. Other reserves from profit | | | |
| IV. Retained net profit or loss | 6,228,069 | 3,920,504 | 159 |
| V. Net profit or loss of the business year | 4,928,081 | 3,942,594 | 125 |
| VI. Equity revaluation adjustments | 9,690,232 | 9,690,225 | 100 |
| 1. General equity revaluation adjustment | 9,690,225 | 9,690,225 | 100 |
| 2. Special capital revaluation adjustments | 7 | | |
| B. PROVISIONS | 2,551,039 | 1,536,459 | 166 |
| 1. Provisions for pensions and comparable liabilities | | | |
| 2. Provisions for tax liabilities | | | |
| 3. Other provisions | 2,551,039 | 1,536,459 | 166 |
| C. FINANCIAL AND OPERATING LIABILITIES | 7,748,223 | 11,121,532 | 70 |
| a) Long-term financial and operating liabilities | 298,070 | 609,494 | 49 |
| 1. Long-term liabilities from bonds (excl. liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 2. Long-term liabilities to banks (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | 293,591 | 81,922 | 358 |
| 3. Long-term operating liabilities from advance payments | | | |
| 4. Long-term oper. liabilities to suppliers (excl. liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 5. Long-term notes payable (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 6. Long-term fin. oblig. (incl. bonds) to group members excl. associated comp. | | | |
| 7. Long-term oper. liab. to Group companies excluding associated companies | | | |
| 8. Long-term financial and operating liab. (incl. bonds) to group members | | | |
| 9. Long-term financial obligations to others | | 523,093 | |
| 10. Long-term operating liabilities to others | 4,479 | 4,479 | 100 |
| b) Short-term financial and operating liabilities | 7,450,153 | 10,512,038 | 71 |
| 1. Short-term liabilities from bonds (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca 7) | | | |
| 2. Short-term fin. liabilities to banks (excluding liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | 701,810 | 3,791,603 | 19 |
| 3. Short-term operating liabilities from advance payments | 21,638 | 101,706 | 21 |
| 4. Short-term oper. liabilities to suppliers (excl. liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | 4,355,072 | 5,903,799 | 74 |
| 5. Short-term notes payable (excluding liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | | | |
| 6. Short-term fin. oblig. (incl. bonds) to group members excl. associated comp. | 103,578 | | |
| 7. Short-term oper. liabilities from Group comp. excluding associated comp. | 88,888 | 32,349 | 275 |
| 8. Short-term financial obligations to associated companies | | | |
| 9. Short-term operating liabilities to associated companies | | | |
| 10. Short-term financial obligations to others | 230,644 | | |
| 11. Short-term operating liabilities to others | 1,948,523 | 682,581 | 285 |
| D. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUES | 1,945,312 | 956,340 | 203 |
| E. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET LIABILITIES | 7,639,847 | 8,097,568 | 94 |
| 1. Off-balance sheet liabilities in the Group | 1,921,217 | 2,003,738 | 96 |
| 2. Other off-balance sheet liabilities | 5,718,630 | 6,093,830 | 94 |

Explanation of relevant items of the balance sheet statement of the parent company

Assets

Fixed assets

Fixed assets represent 76 percent of assets, increasing their participation in assets compared to the balance as at the comparable year's last day by 3 percentage points.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are valued at their procurement value. We apply the straight-line depreciation method, while the useful life of intangible fixed assets is amortised at a 20-percent annual depreciation rate.

Intangible fixed assets increased by SIT 98,488,000 mostly because of *mySAP* licences acquired, licences to use Microsoft products and rights concerning the business premises of the UPS Brnik local office. Considering depreciation in the current year, the increase compared to the balance as at the last day of the comparable year is 38 percent.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets acquired before 1 January 2002 were evaluated at their procurement value in line with the then valid SAS and revalued with the currently valid price index up until 31 December 2001. Adjustments were applied to fixed assets in the same way. Pursuant to the currently valid SAS, fixed assets have not been revalued since 1 January 2002, but valued at their procurement price.

Depreciation is calculated for every single fixed asset using the straight-line depreciation method during the useful life of the asset concerned. The depreciation of tangible fixed assets in 2002 amounted to SIT 1,693,248,000.

The useful life of individual categories of fixed assets is defined by the following annual depreciation rates:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Buildings | 2.50-5.00 % |
| Computer equipment | 25.00-50.00 % |
| Vehicles and other equipment | 10.00-33.30 % |

| In SIT 000 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 31. 12. 2002 | Structure | 31. 12. 2001 | Structure | Ind 02/01 |
| II. Tangible fixed assets | 19,530,697 | 100 | 20,390,306 | 100 | 96 |
| 1. Land and buildings | 15,999,458 | 82 | 15,723,931 | 77 | 102 |
| a) Land | 2,305,998 | 12 | 1,987,463 | 10 | 116 |
| b) Buildings | 13,693,460 | 70 | 13,736,468 | 67 | 100 |
| 2. Production equipment and machinery | | | | | |
| 3. Other equipment and machinery | 3,092,871 | 16 | 3,744,979 | 18 | 83 |
| 4. Fixed assets in acquisition | 438,368 | 2 | 921,396 | 5 | 48 |
| a) Advances for the purchase of tangible fixed assets | | | 10,550 | | |
| b) Tangible fixed assets under constr. or in production | 438,368 | 2 | 910,846 | 4 | 48 |

The value of land increased mainly due to land activated that was purchased in 2001 (a plot in Logatec) as well as land purchased and activated in 2002. The decrease is due to the sale of land.

No tangible fixed assets are given as debt security. As on 31 December 2002, we had no financial obligations related to the purchase of tangible fixed assets.

According to the report of an appraiser who performed a preliminary forecast aimed at assessing the advisability of revaluating real estate, it would not be realistic to impair real estate.

Movement of intangible and tangible fixed assets

Changes in the value of intangible and tangible fixed assets were affected by depreciation as well as the activation - in 2002 - of assets purchased in 2001, new acquisitions and the sale of said assets.

Intangible and tangible fixed assets of the parent company Intereuropa d.d. from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

In SIT 000

| Procurement value | Land | Buildings | Equipment | Long-term property rights | Investments in progress | Advances for fixed assets | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance 1. 1. 2002 | 1,987,463 | 19,514,059 | 13,359,853 | 404,643 | 910,846 | 10,703 | 36,187,567 |
| Increases | 330,382 | 344,367 | 631,350 | 98,488 | 1,095,334 | -1,640 | 2,498,281 |
| Reductions | -11,847 | -47,212 | -1,212,561 | -30,539 | -1,567,812 | -9,063 | -2,879,034 |
| Revaluations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance 31. 12. 2002 | 2,305,998 | 19,811,214 | 12,778,642 | 472,592 | 438,368 | 0 | 35,806,814 |

| Procurement value | Land | Buildings | Equipment | Long-term property rights | Investments in progress | Advances for fixed assets | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance 1. 1. 2002 | 0 | 5,777,591 | 9,614,874 | 262,440 | 0 | 153 | 15,655,058 |
| Increases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reductions | 0 | -171,942 | -1,110,246 | -30,538 | 0 | -153 | -1,312,879 |
| Depreciation | 0 | 512,105 | 1,181,143 | 44,427 | 0 | 0 | 1,737,675 |
| Revaluations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance 31. 12. 2002 | 0 | 6,117,754 | 9,685,771 | 276,329 | 0 | 0 | 16,079,854 |

| Procurement value | Land | Buildings | Equipment | Long-term property rights | Investments in progress | Advances for fixed assets | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance 1. 1. 2002 | 1,987,463 | 13,736,468 | 3,744,979 | 142,203 | 910,846 | 10,550 | 20,532,509 |
| Balance 31. 12. 2002 | 2,305,998 | 13,693,460 | 3,092,871 | 196,263 | 438,368 | 0 | 19,726,960 |

Long-term investments

Long-term investments are disclosed in the balance sheet statement in seven groups. Long-term investments in equity, equity securities of other companies and debt securities of other companies are valued on their recognition date at their procurement price.

Long-term investments with a proved fair value as at 31 December 2002 that was lower than their book value were impaired in line with the SAS 3, debiting revalued financial expenses in the amount of SIT 30,091,000. Long-term investments with a proved fair value higher than their book value were not strengthened in line with the said standard.

Long-term investments expressed in foreign currencies are converted into the domestic currency at the middle exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia on the last day of the business year. The increase in these investments credits financial revenues.

In its accounting statements the parent company evaluates long-term investments in the equity of subsidiaries and associated companies, included in the consolidated accounting statements using the

equity method, by annually adding the portion of net profit in subsidiaries or excluding the portion of loss in subsidiaries that relate to the parent company.

The parent company increases financial revenues in its accounting statements by the revaluation value.

The subsequently received participation in profit reduces the initially disclosed increase in investment.

The tables below show the composition of individual items of long-term investments, disclosed in the balance sheet statement as at the cross-section date of the accounting period.

| In SIT 000 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 31. 12. 2002 | Structure | 31. 12. 2001 | Structure | Ind 02/01 |
| III. Long-term investments | 15,012,784 | 100 | 9,399,854 | 100 | 160 |
| 1. Stakes in Group companies | 10,064,568 | 67 | 4,195,186 | 45 | 240 |
| 2. Long-term receivables from Group companies excluding associated companies | 523,858 | 3 | | | |
| 3. Stakes in associated companies | | | | | |
| 4. Long-term receivables from associated companies | | | | | |
| 5. Other long-term stakes | 2,504,092 | 17 | 3,304,598 | 35 | 76 |
| 6. Other long-term receivables | 1,920,266 | 13 | 1,900,070 | 20 | 101 |
| 7. Own participation | | | | | |

Long-term investments as on 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | Ownership share as on 31 Dec 2002 | Opening carrying value | Reduction of investment debiting share in profit |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| Interagent d.o.o., Koper | 100.00 | 253,409 | 177,946 |
| STTC d.d., Maribor | 89.81 | 25,065 | 55,920 |
| Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper | 100.00 | 2,500 | |
| Interzav d.o.o., Koper | 71.28 | 11,766 | 7,189 |
| Intereuropa Transport d.o.o., Koper | 100.00 | 2,500 | |
| Intereuropa Split d.o.o., Split | | 184,804 | |
| Intereuropa RTC d.d., Varaždin | | 975,895 | |
| Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb | 99.94 | 2,356,929 | |
| Intereuropa Sajam d.o.o., Zagreb | 51.00 | 229,674 | 110,923 |
| Intereuropa-East d.o.o., Moscow | 100.00 | 6,842 | |
| Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o., Skopje | 99.29 | 182,708 | |
| Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo | 82.56 | 903,801 | |
| Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague | 100.00 | | |
| A.D. "INTERJUG - AS", Belgrade | 52.74 | | |
| Total | | 5,135,893 | 351,978 |

On 31 December 2002, the participating interest in Group companies totalled SIT 10,064,568,000. This year, the following companies have been consolidated for the first time:

- STTC d.d., Maribor,
- Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper,
- Intereuropa TRANSPORT d.o.o., Koper,
- Intereuropa-EAST d.o.o., Moscow,
- Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo,
- SPEKA spol. s.r.o., Prague in
- A.D. »INTERJUG-AS«, Belgrade.

Intereuropa SPLIT d.o.o. and Intereuropa RTC d.d., Varaždin, disclosed in 2001 as subsidiaries, merged in 2002 with our subsidiary Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb. Consequently, our investments in the two cancelled companies were reduced, while the investment in Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb increased.

As shown in the table above, investments in participating interests in Group companies were increased mainly due to purchases, as well as a

capital increase and related profit. We increased the capital of the following companies:

- Intereuropa IT d.o.o.,
- Intereuropa TRANSPORT d.o.o. in
- A.D. »INTERJUG – AS«, Belgrade.

The investment in STTC d.d., Maribor increased due to a non-cash investment (ordinary registered shares of STTC d.d., Maribor are the subject of a non-cash investment by means of newly issued ordinary registered shares of Intereuropa).

We increased our investment in Interzav d.o.o., Koper and purchased entire capital of the Speka spol. s.r.o., Prague.

Long-term receivables from subsidiaries

| In SIT 000 | Carrying value as on 31 Dec 2002 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo | 523,858 |

| Reduction of invest. due to merger with Intereuropa d.o.o., Zagreb | Increase of investment due to purchase, capital increase and other increases | Increase of investment due to exchange differences | Increase or decrease of investment due to related net profit or loss | Carrying value as on 31 Dec 2002 |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | 128,342 | 203,805 |
| | 2,752,708 | | 124,938 | 2,846,791 |
| | 20,000 | | 1,886 | 24,386 |
| | 7,463 | | 9,523 | 21,563 |
| | 1,097,500 | | -64,318 | 1,035,682 |
| 197,883 | | 4,364 | 8,715 | |
| 1,137,230 | | 23,283 | 138,052 | |
| | 1,335,114 | 49,604 | 411,138 | 4,152,785 |
| | | 3,378 | 64,220 | 186,349 |
| | | -813 | 7,000 | 13,029 |
| | | 7,437 | 12,901 | 203,046 |
| | | 36,473 | 20,044 | 960,318 |
| | 58,315 | 552 | 12,546 | 71,413 |
| | 338,457 | 6,944 | | 345,401 |
| 1,335,113 | 5,609,557 | 131,222 | 874,987 | 10,064,568 |

Long-term loans given to subsidiaries are disclosed among long-term financial receivables from Group companies. The first of these two loans in equal amounts was approved at a fixed annual interest rate (5.7 %), the second at a variable interest rate linked to the three-month EURIBOR (EURIBOR + 0.9 %). The short-term portion is disclosed among short-term investments.

Other long-term participations

| In SIT 000 | Carrying value as on 31 dec 2002 |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Long-term investments in other companies' equity | 2,019,961 |
| Long-term investments in bank shares | 484,131 |
| Total | 2,504,092 |

The subsidiaries Intereuropa Sarajevo d.o.o., Intereuropa Mostar d.o.o. and Interagent Rijeka d.o.o. were not included in the consolidated accounting statements since all of these companies are subject to liquidation procedures. A revaluation adjustment was applied to the entire amount of investments in the said companies, totalling SIT 26,382,000.

Investments in the equity of other companies which are not part of the Group are disclosed under 'other long-term participating interests'. The biggest transactions in 2002 included:

- the sale of Banka Koper, d.d. shares;
- the sale of I&I, d.d. shares; and
- the purchase of a stake in Finor, d.o.o.

Since Intereuropa d.d. has no intention to manage Finor, d.o.o. Koper and AC Interauto d.o.o., Koper, in which it holds a participating interest exceeding 20 percent, on a long-term basis. For this reason, the companies are not disclosed among associated companies.

Intereuropa d.d.

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Parent Company
Intereuropa d.d.
as on
31 December
2002**Other long-term receivables**

| In SIT 000 | The book value as on 31 December 2002 |
|--|--|
| Long-term loans given pursuant to loan agreements | 140,589 |
| Long-term loans given pursuant to bond repurchase | 736,129 |
| Long-term deposits granted | 1,043,548 |
| Total short-term financial obligations | 1,920,266 |

On 31. 12. 2002, housing loans were disclosed in the following groups:

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Managing Board members | 5,104 |
| Employees | 2,275 |
| Others | 13,421 |
| Total | 20,800 |

A total of SIT 7,727,000 in housing loans was repaid in 2002. The increase in the amount of SIT 2,055,000 refers to related interest.

Major changes in long-term investments in 2002:

- sale of Banka Koper, d.d. shares;
- increase in the investment in STTC d.d., Maribor d.d. (ordinary registered shares of STTC d.d., Maribor are the subject of a non-cash investment by means of newly issued ordinary registered shares of Intereuropa d.d.);
- capital increase in A.D. "INTERJUG AS", Belgrade in the amount of SIT 338,457,000; and
- capital increase in Intereuropa Transport d.o.o. in the amount of SIT 1,097,500,000.

The Company is exposed to interest risk – that is managed by applying a combination of fixed and variable interest rates or one of the two - arising from interest-bearing long-term investments, i.e. long-term receivables from Group companies and other long-term receivables. Exposure to credit risk in these types of investments is extremely low due to the high level of ownership.

Long-term financial receivables mostly include investments in bonds and deposits given, where a fixed interest rate is applied to a portion of subscribed bonds and deposits given and a variable interest rate linked to the base interest rate for the remaining portion.

The agreed interest rates for long-term deposits given were changed on the basis of individual bank resolutions on interest rates. In these cases, we can mention the low credit risk since deposits in banks with a high solvency rating (Nova LB) account for 97.5 percent of all investments.

Current assets

Current assets comprise inventories, long- and short-term operating receivables, short-term investments, cash at banks, cheques and cash.

Current assets represent 23 % of all the Company's assets as on 31. 12. 2002. Their value did not change compared to the balance as at the same date of the comparable year.

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 | Structure | 31. 12. 2001 | Structure | 02/01 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Current assets | 10,685,798 | 100 | 10,683,037 | 100 | 100 |
| Inventories | 12,912 | | 12,425 | | 104 |
| Operating receivables | 8,310,663 | 78 | 8,440,748 | 79 | 98 |
| Short-term investments | 1,994,163 | 19 | 1,765,335 | 17 | 113 |
| Bank balance, cheques and cash | 368,060 | 3 | 464,529 | 4 | 79 |

Operating receivables

Long-term operating receivables mostly refer to long-term receivables to financial lease.

Short-term operating receivables

The largest portion (98 percent) of short-term operating receivables comprises receivables from customers. Such receivables from customers are revalued due to impairment in comparison with their realisable value. (The criteria for applying value adjustments to receivables are described under 'write-offs' in the profit and loss statement). The receivables revaluation adjustment debited revalued operating expenses for current assets in the amount of SIT 110,635,000. 9.7 percent of total receivables and 7 percent of foreign exchange receivables are written down.

We manage our exposure to various risks related to receivables from customers by means of our own credit rating system. We ask customers with lower credit ratings - based on data collected - to supply instruments for securing payments.

Receivables structure per maturity:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Non-matured | 61.2 % |
| 0-30-day maturity | 19.3 % |
| 31-60-day maturity | 6.7 % |
| 61-90-day maturity | 2.4 % |
| Over 91 days' maturity | 10.3 % |
| Total | 100.0 % |

The largest portion of receivables matured over 91 days are subject to judicial procedures (executions, lawsuits, compulsory settlements), representing 6.9 percent of all receivables from customers.

Short-term investments

The following investments are disclosed among short-term investments:

- **Short-term financial receivables from Group companies excluding associated companies** comprise short-term loans given on the basis of loan agreements to Group companies excluding associated companies.
- **Short-term investments in others** comprise the following:
 - investments in participating interests in other companies held by the Company for the purpose of resale;
 - short-term loans granted on the basis of loan agreements;
 - short-term loans granted on the basis of the repurchase of bonds; and
 - short-term investments in deposits.

Short-term investments are valued on their recognition date at their procurement price.

Short-term investments with a proved fair value as on 31 December 2002 which was lower than their book value were impaired in line with the SAS 3, debiting revalued financial expenses in the amount of SIT 6,109,000. Impairment in the amount of the revaluation adjustment, i.e. SIT 29,555,000 to the

credit of financial revenues from participating interests was applied to short-term investments, subject to a value adjustment on 31 December 2001, whose market value on 31 December 2002 was higher than their book value.

Short-term investments, whose fair value was proven to be higher than their book value, were not strengthened in line with the said standard.

Short-term financial receivables from Group companies comprise the following short-term loans to Group companies:

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Intereuropa IT d.o.o., Koper | 87,000 |
| Intereuropa Skopje d.o.o., Skopje | 11,513 |
| Intereuropa RTC d.d., Sarajevo | 259,051 |
| A.D. "INTERJUG-AS", Belgrade | 57,567 |
| Total | 415,131 |

A revaluation adjustment was applied to the entire sum of the short-term loan given to Intereuropa Mostar, amounting to SIT 5,887,000 because of the liquidation procedure underway in the said company.

Short-term investments in others comprise the following investments:

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 |
|---|------------------|
| Investments in participating interests in other companies held by the Company for the purpose of resale | 1,074,987 |
| Bills of exchange received | 259,353 |
| Short-term loans granted from loan agreements | 211,286 |
| Short-term loans granted on the basis of repurchase of bonds; and | 32,751 |
| Short-term investments in deposits | 655 |
| Total | 1,579,032 |

Exposure to credit risk regarding short-term investments is managed by means of a high level of ownership. We are trying to reduce impairment risks related to investments by means of spreading.

Bank balance, cheques and cash

in the amount of SIT 1,279,647,000 represent cash at banks in tolar and foreign currency, deposits repayable on demand, cash-box monies, cheques received and money expected (e.g. cash deposits from the cash box to the transaction account of Intereuropa).

Deferred expenses and accrued revenues

comprise short-term deferred costs and securities (stamp duties, stamps and motorway toll vouchers). Compared to 31 December 2001, these fell for 37 percent, i.e. SIT 155,459,000, mainly due to a lower amount of "active transitory items" (represented by accrued costs recorded but not yet charged).

Off-balance sheet assets

have off-balance-sheet liabilities as a cross entry, broken down in the same way as off-balance-sheet assets. A detailed breakdown is given under off-balance-sheet liabilities.

Liabilities

Equity

Equity is the expression of the Company's own sources of financing and is considered a liability to the owners.

Equity increased due to operating profit in the period concerned, the increase of the basic equity capital in the amount of SIT 691,713,000 and a paid capital surplus within the framework of capital reserves totalling SIT 2,039,668,000.

The increase of the basic equity capital by the issuing of new shares was registered in July (9 July 2002). The

| In SIT 000 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 31. 12. 2002 | Structure | 31. 12. 2001 | Structure | Ind 02/01 |
| A. Equity | 33,447,468 | 100 | 27,423,028 | 100 | 122 |
| I. Called capital | 7,902,413 | 24 | 7,210,700 | 26 | 110 |
| 1. Basic equity capital | 7,902,413 | 24 | 7,210,700 | 26 | 110 |
| 2. Uncalled capital (as deductible item) | | | | | |
| II. Capital surplus | 2,039,668 | 6 | | | |
| III. Reserves | 2,659,005 | 8 | 2,659,005 | 10 | 100 |
| 1. Legal reserves | 2,659,005 | 8 | 2,659,005 | 10 | 100 |
| 2. Reserves for own shareholdings | | | | | |
| 3. Statutory reserves | | | | | |
| 4. Other reserves from profit | | | | | |
| IV. Retained net profit or loss | 6,228,069 | 19 | 3,920,504 | 14 | 159 |
| V. Net profit or loss of the business year | 4,928,081 | 15 | 3,942,594 | 14 | 125 |
| VI. Equity revaluation adjustments | 9,690,232 | 29 | 9,690,225 | 35 | 100 |
| 1. General equity revaluation adjustment | 9,690,225 | 29 | 9,690,225 | 35 | 100 |
| 2. Special capital revaluation adjustments | 7 | | | | |

Company's basic equity capital was increased from SIT 7,210,700,000 by the nominal amount of SIT 691,713,000 to SIT 7,902,413,000. The Company issued SIT 691,713,000 worth of new ordinary transferable registered shares with a face value of SIT 1,000 per share.

A special equity revaluation adjustment in the amount of SIT 7,000 refers to an equipment surplus assessed from stocktaking.

The decrease in capital is the consequence of the distribution of net profit from 2001 (dividends to shareholders in the gross amount of SIT 200 per share, i.e. SIT 1,580,483,000, and the payment of participation in profit to members of the Management and Supervisory Boards totalling SIT 54,546,000).

Apart from the explanation above, changes in the company's equity are also disclosed in the shareholders' equity statement.

In line with the SAS 8.28, the special equity

revaluation adjustment was not applied since the euro's exchange rate against the tolar increased by less than 5.5 percent in 2001. In accordance with the Slovenian Accounting Standard 8.40, the Company must separately disclose two types of profit or loss from operations: calculated on the basis of a general revaluation for maintaining the equity's purchase power in euros and on the basis of the increase in the cost of living.

By considering the general equity revaluation adjustment for maintaining the purchasing power in euros, the net profit generated would be SIT 1,119,707,000 lower whereas, if we considered the increase in the cost of living, the net profit would be SIT 2,002,488,000 lower.

In accordance with the SAS 8.53, we redefined equity items as on 31 December 2001 in line with the amended SAS by defining the equity revaluation adjustment as on 31 December 2001 as a general equity revaluation adjustment and adding the other revaluation adjustments as on 31 December 2001 to their related equity categories.

Provisions

On the balance-sheet date, provisions amounted to SIT 2,551,039,000 and referred to the following:

- long-term provisions relative to financial leases in the amount of SIT 5,988,000;
- long-term provisions totalling SIT 832,775,000, formed in 2001 from the sale of the first portion of Si.Mobil d.d. shares and the guarantee issued;
- long-term provisions amounting to SIT 455,709,000, formed in 2002 on the basis of the stipulation of the Annex to the Agreement on the Issuance of a Guarantee for the Sale of Si.Mobil d.d. shares;
- long-term provisions relative to negative goodwill in the amount of SIT 519,205,000 arising from the

acquisition of STC Celje d.d., which will be gradually transferred to other operating revenues in the following three years;

- long-term provisions totalling SIT 12,434,000 earmarked for the realignment of redundant workers following Slovenia's accession to the European Union; and
- long-term provisions in the amount of SIT 724,928,000, formed for termination bonuses for redundant workers following Slovenia's accession to the European Union.

In line with the SAS 10.25, the value of long-term provisions as on 31 December 2002 equals the current value of expenses needed to cover forecast future liabilities.

Financial and operating liabilities

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 | 31. 12. 2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| FINANCIAL AND OPERATING LIABILITIES | 7,748,223 | 11,121,532 | 70 |
| a) Long-term financial and operating liabilities | 298,070 | 609,494 | 49 |
| 1. Long-term liabilities from bonds (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 2. Long-term liabilities to banks (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | 293,591 | 81,922 | 358 |
| 3. Long-term operating liabilities from advance payments | | | |
| 4. Long-term oper. liabilities to suppliers (excl. liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 5. Long-term notes payable (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca7) | | | |
| 6. Long-term fin. obligations (incl. bonds) to Group members excl. associated comp. | | | |
| 7. Long-term operating liabilities to Group companies excluding associated comp. | | | |
| 8. Long-term financial and operating liabilities (including bonds) to group members | | | |
| 9. Long-term financial obligations to others | | 523,093 | |
| 10. Long-term operating liabilities to others | 4,479 | 4,479 | 100 |
| b) Short-term financial and operating liabilities | 7,450,153 | 10,512,038 | 71 |
| 1. Short-term liabilities from bonds (excluding liabilities under Ca6 and Ca 7) | | | |
| 2. Short-term financial liabilities to banks (excluding liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | 701,810 | 3,791,603 | 19 |
| 3. Short-term operating liabilities from advance payments | 21,638 | 101,706 | 21 |
| 4. Short-term oper. liabilities to suppliers (excluding liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | 4,355,072 | 5,903,799 | 74 |
| 5. Short-term notes payable (excluding liabilities under Cb6 and Cb7) | | | |
| 6. Short-term fin. obligations (incl. bonds) to Group members excl. associated comp. | 103,578 | | 320 |
| 7. Short-term operating liabilities from Group companies excluding associated comp. | 88,888 | 32,349 | |
| 8. Short-term financial obligations to associated companies | | | |
| 9. Short-term operating liabilities to associated companies | | | |
| 10. Short-term financial obligations to others | 230,644 | | |
| 11. Short-term operating liabilities to others | 1,948,523 | 682,581 | 285 |

Long-term financial and operating liabilities

Long-term financial obligations to banks

amounting to SIT 293,591,000 refer to a long-term loan taken out from Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. The loan was secured by bills of exchange.

Short-term financial and operating liabilities

Short-term financial obligations to banks in the amount of SIT 701,810,000 refer to liabilities concerning loans received from banks. The said loans were secured by bills of exchange.

Short-term operating liabilities related to advance payments, amounting to SIT 21,638,000, refer to advance payments received from customers.

Short-term operating liabilities to suppliers, totalling SIT 4,355,072,000, represent the largest portion (58 percent) of all short-term financial and operating liabilities, part of which is secured by bank guarantees. Compared to the balance as on 31 December 2001 these decreased 26 percent, i.e. SIT 1,548,727,000 mainly due to the repayment in December 2002 of liabilities with a maturity date in early January 2003.

Short-term financial obligations to Group companies amount to SIT 103,578,000, referring to a loan received from Intereuropa Transport.

Short-term operating liabilities to Group companies total SIT 88,888,000.

Short-term financial obligations to other companies amount to SIT 230,644,000, of which the amount of SIT 230,081,000 refers to a loan received from Termo Škofja Loka.

Short-term operating liabilities to others amount to SIT 1,948,523,000. These comprise:

- liabilities to employees for wages and salaries, wage and salary substitutes as well as contributions and taxes: SIT 574,178,000;

- profit tax liability: SIT 1,346,772,000; and
- other liabilities (termination bonuses, scholarships, interests) in the amount of SIT 27,573,000.

Accrued expenses and deferred revenues

Accrued expenses and deferred revenues in the balance sheet comprise short-term deferred revenues and accrued costs. Compared to the balance as on 31 December 2001 these items increased by 103 percent, i.e. SIT 988,972,000, mostly due to the formation of short-term accrued and deferred items for termination bonuses and the realignment of redundant workers following Slovenia's accession to the European Union - totalling SIT 491,575,000 - other accrued expenses and deferred revenues amounting to SIT 371,810,000 and an increase in re-invoiced customs duties in the amount of SIT 125,587,000.

Off-balance-sheet liabilities

The Company's balance sheet statement also shows the effects of recognised **off-balance-sheet liabilities** dropped by 7 percent compared to the figures on the last day of the comparable year, equalling SIT 7,639,847,000, i.e. 16.7 percent of the balance-sheet total. Pursuant to the Companies Act, we also established the comparable balance of off-balance-sheet liabilities as at the cross-section date of the past year. Until 2001, when the new Chapter VII of the Companies Act entered into force, only liabilities to the Slovenian Compensation Company totalling SIT 102,233,000 were disclosed as off-balance-sheet liabilities. In accordance with the presently applicable Chapter VII of the Companies Act, all liabilities regarding guarantees and other types of security given that

are not disclosed as liabilities in the balance sheet statement need to be disclosed as potential off-balance-sheet liabilities.

Thus, the amount of off-balance-sheet liabilities (SIT 7,639,847,000) as on 31 December 2002 also includes - apart from liabilities to the Slovenian Compensation Company of SIT 101,650,000 - the following items:

- potential liabilities related to bank guarantees given for customs and other liabilities taken over from customers (SIT 5,263,402,000);
- potential liabilities from security given to banks when Intereuropa's customers raised loans or were granted bank guarantees (SIT 353,460,000);
- potential liabilities from security given to banks for customs guarantees of subsidiaries (SIT 315,487,000);
- potential liabilities from security given to banks and suppliers of subsidiaries where our subsidiaries raised a loan or incurred operating liabilities (SIT 1,605,729,000); and
- off-balance-sheet investments in the amount of SIT 117,000.

Basic Ratios

| | 2002 | 2001 | 02/01 |
|---|------------|------------|-------|
| 1. Assets = liabilities (in SIT 000) | 45,692,042 | 41,037,359 | 111 |
| 2. Net profit from accounting (in SIT 000) | 4,928,081 | 3,942,594 | 125 |
| 3. Fixed assets (in SIT 000) | 19,726,960 | 20,532,509 | 96 |
| 4. Revenues (in SIT 000) | 38,127,048 | 34,036,097 | 112 |
| 5. Expenses (in SIT 000) | 31,534,789 | 29,747,242 | 106 |
| 6. Long-term investments (in SIT 000) | 15,012,784 | 9,399,854 | 160 |
| 7. Long-term operating receivables (in SIT 000) | 33,075 | 38,972 | 85 |
| 8. Equity (in SIT 000) | 33,447,468 | 27,423,028 | 122 |
| 9. Average equity (excluding net operating profit from the business year) – calculated on the basis of the opening and closing balances (in SIT 000) | 27,971,208 | 23,262,103 | 120 |
| 10. Dividends total in the business year (in SIT 000) | 1,580,483 | 1,153,712 | 137 |
| 11. Average basic equity capital – calculated on the basis of the opening and closing balances (in SIT 000) | 7,556,557 | 7,210,700 | 105 |
| 12. Long-term debts (in SIT 000) | 298,070 | 609,494 | 49 |
| 13. Long-term provisions (in SIT 000) | 2,551,039 | 1,536,459 | 166 |
| 14. Number of ordinary shares as at the last day of the accounting period | 7,902,413 | 7,210,700 | 110 |
| 15. Average number of ordinary shares | 7,556,557 | 7,210,700 | 105 |
| 16. Liquid assets (net credit at banks, cheques, cash, short term investments) (in SIT 000) | 2,362,223 | 2,229,864 | 106 |
| 17. Short-term liabilities (in SIT 000) | 7,450,153 | 10,512,038 | 71 |
| 18. Short-term receivables (in SIT 000) | 8,277,588 | 8,401,776 | 99 |
| 19. Short-term assets (in SIT 000) | 10,685,798 | 10,683,037 | 100 |
| Basic financing ratios | | | |
| 20. Equity financing rate (8/1) | 0.73 | 0.67 | 110 |
| 21. Long-term financing rate ((8+12+13)/1) | 0.79 | 0.72 | 110 |
| Basic investment ratios | | | |
| 22. Operating fixed assets rate | 0.43 | 0.50 | 86 |
| 23. Long-term assets rate | 0.76 | 0.73 | 104 |
| Basic ratios of horizontal financial structure | | | |
| 24. Equity to operating fixed assets (8/3) | 1.70 | 1.34 | 127 |
| 25. Immediate solvency ratio (acid test ratio) (16/17) | 0.32 | 0.21 | 149 |
| 26. Quick ratio ((16+18)/17) | 1.43 | 1.01 | 141 |
| 27. Current ratio (19/17) | 1.43 | 1.02 | 141 |
| Operating efficiency ratios | | | |
| 28. Total efficiency ratio (4/5) | 1.21 | 1.14 | 106 |
| Basic profitability ratios | | | |
| 29. Return on equity (2/9*100, in %) | 17.62 | 16.95 | 104 |
| 30. Dividend to equity rate (10/11) | 0.21 | 0.16 | 131 |
| 31. Net earnings per share (2/15*1000, in SIT) | 652 | 547 | 119 |
| Book value of a share | | | |
| 32. Book value of a share (8/14*1000, in SIT) | 4,233 | 3,803 | 111 |

Profit and Loss Statement of the Parent Company Intereuropa d.d.

Net sales revenues

Net sales revenues totalling SIT 30,802,360,000 represent sales proceeds from services supplied and are recognised in their entirety when sales occur. A total of SIT 17,674,115,000 in net sales revenues was generated in the domestic market and SIT 13,128,245,000 in foreign markets. Revenues from rents account for SIT 976,043,000 of net sales revenues.

Other operating revenues (including revalued operating revenues) represent a selling-value surplus from tangible fixed assets sold at a price exceeding their book value in the amount of SIT 177,602,000 and revenues following the disposal of a 20 percent portion of long-term provisions amounting to SIT 173,068,000 referring to negative goodwill that occurred in 2001 following the merger of STC Celje d.d.

Revenues are commercial proceeds in the accounting period in the form of an increase in assets (e.g. receivables due to sale of services). Operating revenues comprise sales revenues and other operating revenues related to products and services.

Profit and Loss Statement of the Parent Company

for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | '2002 | '2001 | Ind 02/01 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Net sales revenues | 30,802,360 | 30,102,494 | 102 |
| 2. Capitalised own products and services | | | |
| 3. Other operating revenues (with other revalued operating revenues) | 350,671 | 410,649 | 85 |
| 4. Costs of goods, materials and services (a+b+c) | 21,576,067 | 20,949,349 | 103 |
| a Procurement value of goods and material sold | | 22,300 | |
| b Costs of materials used | 1,042,842 | 1,650,900 | 63 |
| c Costs of services | 20,533,225 | 19,276,149 | 107 |
| 5. Labour costs (a+b+c) | 6,445,304 | 6,016,861 | 107 |
| a Cost of wages | 4,053,751 | 4,230,492 | 96 |
| b Social-security expenses | 683,416 | 720,650 | 95 |
| c Other labour costs | 1,708,137 | 1,065,719 | 160 |
| 6. Write offs (a+b) | 1,848,310 | 2,061,041 | 90 |
| a Depreciation and revalued operat. expens. fro intangible and tangible fixed assets | 1,737,675 | 1,716,340 | 101 |
| b Revalued operating expenses for current assets | 110,635 | 344,701 | 32 |
| 7. Other operating expenses | 948,887 | 149,655 | 634 |
| 8. Participation revenues (a+b+c) | 6,262,949 | 2,747,021 | 228 |
| a Finan. reven. from participat. in profit of Group memb. excluding associat. comp. | 939,305 | 708,097 | 133 |
| b Financial revenues from participation in profit of associated companies | | | |
| c Other finan. reven. from participation in profit (with revalued financial revenues) | 5,323,644 | 2,038,924 | 261 |
| 9. Financial revenues from long-term receivables (a+b+c) | 30,272 | | |
| a Finan. reven. from long-term receivab. from Group comp. excluding associat. comp. | | | |
| b Financial revenues from long-term receivables from associated companies | | | |
| c Other finan. reven. from particip. in long-term receivab. (with revalued fin. reven.) | 30,272 | | |
| 10. Financial revenues from short-term receivables (a+b+c) | 666,767 | 729,376 | 91 |
| a Fin. reven. from inter. and short-term rec. from Group comp. excl. associated comp. | 27,704 | 48,637 | 57 |
| b Financial revenues from interest and short-term receivables to associated comp. | | | |
| c Other fin. reven. from interest and short-term receivab. (with reval. fin. revenues) | 639,063 | 680,739 | 94 |
| 11. Long- and short-term investment write-off expenses (a+b+c) | 109,029 | 271,210 | 40 |
| a Revalued financial expenses from invest. in Group memb. excl. associated comp. | 64,318 | 91,901 | 70 |
| b Revalued financial expenses from investments in associated companies | | | |
| c Other revalued financial expenses | 44,711 | 179,309 | 25 |
| 12. Interest expenses and costs from other liabilities (a+b+c) | 594,588 | 274,569 | 217 |
| a Fin. expen. from interest and other liabilit. to Group comp. excl. associat. comp. | 11,408 | 42,658 | 27 |
| b Financial expenses from interest and other liabilities to associated companies | | | |
| c Other interest expenses and costs from other liabilities | 583,180 | 231,911 | 251 |
| 13. Profit or loss from ordinary activities (1+3-4-5-6-7+8+9+10-11-12) | 6,590,834 | 4,266,855 | 154 |
| 14. Income tax from regular operations | | | |
| 15. Net profit or loss from regular operations (13-14) | 6,590,834 | 4,266,855 | 154 |
| 16. Extraordinary revenues | 14,029 | 46,557 | 30 |
| 17. Extraordinary expenses (a+b) | 12,604 | 24,557 | 51 |
| A) extraordinary expenses excluding revaluation equity adjustment | 12,604 | 24,557 | |
| B) extraordinary expenses including revaluation equity adjustment | | | |
| 18. Profit or loss outside ordinary activities (16-17) | 1,425 | 22,000 | 6 |
| 19. Income tax | 1,664,178 | 346,261 | 481 |
| 20. Net profit from the accounting period (15+16-17-19) | 4,928,081 | 3,942,594 | 125 |

Costs of goods, materials and services

This item includes the costs of materials used and costs of services. These increased 3 percent, mainly due to the costs of services. The 81 percent portion in the cost structure is represented by 'direct (advance) costs'.

Labour costs

Labour costs total SIT 6,445,304,000, having increased in comparison with 2001 by 7 percent.

Costs of wages and salaries, amounting to SIT 4,053,751,000, are distributed as follows:

- wages and salaries payable to employees in gross amounts; and
- wage and salary substitutes payable to employees pursuant to the collective agreement and employment agreements for periods when they are not working, in gross amounts debiting the company (net salaries + taxes and social security contributions).

Social insurance costs refer to SIT 683,416,000 and represent the Company's contributions to social security, payable by the Company from gross salaries and wages (employer's social security contributions).

Other labour costs, amounting to SIT 1,708,137,000, are distributed as follows:

- non-cash contributions, gifts and rewards to employees, reimbursed costs, not directly connected to business;
- tax on wages paid;
- termination bonuses;
- longevity bonuses;
- holiday allowances; and
- reimbursements to employees (travel to and from work, allowances for meals during work hours and other allowances).

Other labour costs also include short-term provisions in the amount of SIT 483,285,000, formed for termination bonuses for redundant workers following Slovenia's accession to the European Union.

Costs per functional groups at the parent company Intereuropa for the period January-December 2002

| In SIT 000 | 2002 | Str. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Procurement value of goods sold | | 0 % |
| Production costs of services sold | 26,985,356 | 88 % |
| Sales costs | 1,044,622 | 3 % |
| Costs of general activities | 2,788,590 | 9 % |
| Total | 30,818,568 | 100 % |

Write-offs

Write-offs include the depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets amounting to SIT 1,737,675,000 and revalued operating expenses for current assets in the amount of SIT 110,635,000. The criteria for applying revaluation adjustments to receivables are the same as in the comparable year (revalued operating expenses for current assets represent receivables revaluation adjustments and receivables write-offs).

Pursuant to the Slovenian Accounting Standard 5.25, the short-term receivables revaluation adjustments are applied on the basis of experience, as follows:

- adjustments of receivables from domestic customers in the domestic currency for services performed are formed 75 days after their maturity, where the value adjustment of payments so formed (exceeding SIT 300,000.00) received until 31 January of the current year for the previous year is corrected accordingly;

- b) adjustments of interest receivables from domestic customers are formed 80 days after their maturity, where the value adjustment of payments so formed (exceeding SIT 300,000.00) received by 31 January of the current year for the previous year are corrected accordingly;
- c) adjustments of receivables from domestic customers in the country from lawsuits and executions are made on the basis of the original claim; as follows:
- a 100-percent value adjustment is applied to sums up to SIT 200,000.00;
 - a 95-percent value adjustment is applied to sums exceeding SIT 200,000.00.
- The adjustments so formed are corrected by the sum of payments (exceeding SIT 300,000.00) received by 31 January of the current year for the preceding year.
- č) Receivables from customers subject to compulsory settlement or bankruptcy are divided into four categories, based on their value:
- adjustments to receivables from bankrupt debtors amount to 95 % (on the basis of our experience five percent of these receivables are collectible);
 - value adjustments are formed for receivables reported in liquidation on the basis of the balance of the compulsory settlement at the end of the accounting period;
 - an 80-percent revaluation adjustment is applied (pursuant to the Compulsory Settlement, Bankruptcy and Liquidation Act, the minimum requirement for a successful compulsory settlement is a 20-percent repayment) until the repayment terms are known;
 - once the confirmation of the compulsory settlement is published (i.e. when the repayment terms are known), receivables are written down at the conditions set by the compulsory settlement. Since only the portion of receivables that will have been repaid remains in open receivables from compulsory settlement, a revaluation adjustment is not applied to these receivables; and
- receivables reported in liquidation are not adjusted since the liquidation procedure shall provide a 100 % settlement;
- d) value adjustment to receivables from bills of exchange received in the domestic currency is applied to all bills of exchange matured and not settled by the end of the accounting period. The value adjustment so formed is reduced by the amount of payments received by 31 January of the current year for the previous year;
- e) a 100-percent value adjustment is applied to disputed receivables from tolar bills of exchange received;
- f) adjustments of foreign-currency receivables from domestic customers are formed 75 days after their maturity, where the value adjustments of payments so formed received by 31 January of the current year for the previous year are corrected accordingly;
- g) adjustments of receivables from customers abroad are formed 75 days after their maturity, where the value adjustments of payments so formed received by 31 January of the current year for the previous year are corrected accordingly;
- h) a 100-percent value adjustment is applied to doubtful receivables from customers abroad. In our experience, this type of receivables is hardly recoverable; and
- i) a 100-percent value adjustment is applied to disputed receivables from customers abroad and receivables from customers abroad subject to liquidation.

Other operating expenses

The largest portion of other operating expenses comprises long-term provisions for termination bonuses and the realignment of redundant workers in view of Slovenia's accession to the European Union, totalling SIT 737,362,000 (SIT 12,434,000 for realignment and SIT 724,928,000 for redundancies). Representing 534 percent of overall costs, the said expenses have caused the largest increase in other operating expenses compared to 2001.

The remaining portion of other operating expenses comprise various duties that do not depend on the operating profit or loss (contributions for wastewater, building land, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, various membership fees, scholarships and other costs).

Participation revenues

Financial revenues from participating interests in Group companies amount to SIT 939,305,000 and represent financial revenues from participations evaluated using the equity method. These revenues refer to a proportionate part of the net profits of subsidiaries received by the parent company using the equity method.

A total of SIT 5,323,644,000 in **other financial revenues from participating interests (including revalued financial revenues)** comprises:

- sums received from distribution of the net profit of companies that were not included in the consolidated accounting statements (using the investment method);
- financial revenues from conversion to the local currency of long-term investments in the equity of other companies, originally expressed in a foreign currency (positive exchange differences in the said investments); and
- net proceeds from the disposal of long- and short-term investments in other companies' equity,

exceeding their book value, and from the correction of impairment of long-term investments in other companies' equity, when the impairment is corrected in the next business year up until the amount of the adjustment between the book value and market value.

The largest portion of other financial revenues is represented by the capital gain from the sale of Banka Koper d.d., d.d. shares.

Financial revenues from long-term receivables

Other financial revenues from long-term receivables in the amount of SIT 30,000, relating to financial revenues aimed at maintaining the value of long-term receivables from companies not included in the consolidated accounting statements, are disclosed under this item.

Financial revenues from short-term receivables

Financial revenues from short-term receivables amounting to SIT 666,767,000 refer to interest revenues charged to customers, interest revenues from short- and long-term loans and deposits given, as well as exchange differences in short-term operating receivables.

Long- and short-term investment write-off expenses

These are divided into:

- Revalued financial expenses from investments in Group members, excluding associated companies;
- and
- other revalued financial expenses.

Revalued financial expenses for investments in Group companies totalling SIT 64,318,000

represent the proportionate amount related to the net loss of the subsidiary Intereuropa Transport in 2002.

Other revalued financial expenses refer to the impairment of long-term investments in the amount of SIT 30,091,000, the impairment of short-term investments in the amount of SIT 6,108,000, the loss incurred when selling financial investments in the amount of SIT 6,886,000 and other financial expenses equalling SIT 1,626,000.

Interest expenses from other liabilities

Financial expenses from interest and other liabilities amount to SIT 594,588,000. The largest item among the said expenses relates to financial expenses for long-term provisions in the amount of SIT 455,709,000 formed following the stipulation of an Annex to the Guarantee Agreement with reference to the sale of Si.Mobil d.d. shares. The remaining portion, equalling SIT 138,879,000, mainly refers to expenses for interest paid, as well as financial expenses and exchange differences in short- and long-term liabilities.

Tax liability in 2002

| In SIT 000 | 2002 | 2001 |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Revenues harmonised with the Corporate Profit Tax Act | 37,061,634 | 33,113,020 |
| 2. Expenses harmonised with the Corporate Profit Tax Act | 30,905,537 | 29,655,057 |
| 3. Tax base I (1-2) | 6,156,097 | 3,457,963 |
| 4. Tax base increase | 1,760,335 | 15,186 |
| 5. Tax base reduction | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Tax base II (3+4-5) | 7,916,432 | 3,473,149 |
| 7. Tax relief | 1,259,722 | 2,088,106 |
| of which: 40% investment relief | 413,751 | 1,673,141 |
| 8. Tax base III (6-7) | 6,656,710 | 1,385,043 |
| 9. Income tax (8*25%) | 1,664,178 | 346,261 |

Profit or loss from ordinary activities

Operating profit from regular operations, amounting to SIT 6,590,834,000 is 54 percent more than the profit from 2001.

Income tax

On the basis of Note 2 to the SAS 25 given by the Slovenian Institute of Auditors, the items 'tax on profit from regular operations' and 'tax on profit from other operations' were combined into the joint item 'income tax'.

Tax liability in 2002

The tax liability in 2002 is SIT 1,664,178,000. The increase in the tax base was mainly caused by the amount of investment deduction, formed in 2001 because of the reallocation of net profit from 2001 to participation in profit.

Extraordinary revenues and expenses

Extraordinary revenues and expenses mainly relate to insurance compensation and deductible franchises in compensation claims.

Cash Flow Statement of the Parent Company Intereuropa d.d.

The profit and loss statement is compiled in accordance with version II (SAS 26.9).

According to the previous SAS, all revenues and expenses were treated as operating revenues and expenses even though these revenues and expenses were more related to investments and financing than to regular operations.

SRS 26 distinguishes between operating, investing and financing financial flows. In order to bring inflows and outflows as close as possible to revenues and expenses, we excluded the effects of revaluation (e.g. depreciation, value adjustments, as well as receivable and investment write-offs) from the nominal differences between the opening balance (as on 1 January 2002) and the balance sheet statement as on 31 December 2002. We also excluded capital increases due to a non-cash contribution worth SIT 2,731,381,000.

The item 'cash and cash equivalents' comprises cash in the cashbox, immediately redeemable securities and cash at banks.

In 2002, the net operating inflow amounted to SIT 2,189,315,000, serving - along with the opening

cash balance - as a base for further investment and definancing.

The net operating inflow from investments was assessed at SIT 2,111,424,000. Investment inflows were mainly based on financial revenues related to investment, while outflows were mostly affected by an increase in long-term investments.

Financing outflows were SIT 4,397,208,000 higher than the inflows, mainly due to a reduction in equity following the payment of dividends to shareholders and participation in profit to members of the Managing and Supervisory Boards, as well as a reduction in short-term financial debts.

By taking into account net operating, investment and financial inflows and outflows, the financial profit equals SIT - 96,469,000. Along with the opening balance of cash and cash equivalents, the figure generates the closing balance of cash and cash equivalents of SIT 368,060,000.

Cash Flow Statement of the Parent Company

for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

| In SIT 000 | 2002 | 2001 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Funds flows from operating activities | | |
| a) Inflows from operating activities | 31,416,822 | 30,462,655 |
| Operating revenues | 31,153,031 | 30,513,143 |
| Extraordinary operating revenues | 14,029 | 46,557 |
| Opening minus closing operating receivables | 94,303 | -311,365 |
| Opening minus closing deferred costs | 155,459 | 214,320 |
| b) Outflows from operating activities | 29,227,507 | 27,642,820 |
| Operating expenses excluding depreciation and long-term provisions | 27,741,321 | 27,115,865 |
| Extraordinary operating expenses | 12,604 | 24,557 |
| Income tax and other taxes not included in operating expenses | 1,664,178 | 346,261 |
| Closing minus opening inventory | 487 | -22,378 |
| Opening minus closing operating debts | 306,314 | -32,647 |
| Opening minus closing accrued costs | -497,397 | 211,162 |
| c) Net operating inflow (a minus b) | 2,189,315 | 2,819,835 |
| B. Funds flows from investment activities | | |
| a) Inflows from investment activities | 5,162,993 | 1,938,187 |
| Financial revenues related to investment (excluding revaluation) | 5,162,993 | 1,934,229 |
| Exceptional revenues related to investment | | 3,958 |
| Offset decrease of intangible fixed assets (excluding revaluation) | | |
| Offset decrease of tangible fixed assets (excluding revaluation and increase of non-cash equity) | | |
| Offset decrease of long-term financial investments (excluding revaluation) | | |
| Offset decrease in short-term financial investments | | |
| b) Outflows from investment activities | 3,051,569 | 6,084,756 |
| Financial expenses related to investment (excluding revaluation) | 6,886 | 179,309 |
| Exceptional expenses related to investment | | |
| Offset increase of intangible long-term assets (excluding revaluation) | 98,488 | |
| Offset increase of tangible fixed assets (excluding revaluation and increase of non-cash equity) | 833,632 | 3,944,658 |
| Offset increase of long-term financial investments (excluding revaluation) | 1,907,182 | 1,267,612 |
| Offset increase of short-term financial investments (excluding revaluation) | 205,381 | 693,177 |
| c) Net investment inflow (a minus b) or net investment outflow (b minus a) | 2,111,424 | -4,146,569 |
| C. Funds flows from financing activities | | |
| a) Inflows from financing activities | 622,188 | 2,761,710 |
| Financial revenues related to financing (excluding revaluation) | 622,188 | 729,376 |
| Exceptional revenues related to financing | | |
| Capital increase (excluding net profit) | | |
| Offset increase of long-term provisions (excluding revaluation) | | 1,536,366 |
| Offset increase of long-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | | |
| Offset increase of short-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | | 495,968 |
| b) Outflows from financing activities | 5,019,396 | 1,937,177 |
| Financial expenses related to financing (excluding revaluation) | 138,879 | 274,569 |
| Exceptional expenses related to financing | | |
| Capital decrease (excluding net loss of the current year) | 1,635,029 | 1,176,402 |
| Offset decrease of long-term provisions (excluding revaluation) | 178,492 | |
| Offset decrease of long-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | 311,424 | 486,206 |
| Offset decrease of short-term financial debts (excluding revaluation) | 2,755,572 | |
| Decr. of profit-division liabil. toward shareholders (disbursement of divid. and other shares in profit) | | |
| c) Net investment inflow (a minus b) or net investment outflow (b minus a) | -4,397,208 | 824,533 |
| Č. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents | 368,060 | 464,529 |
| Net cash flow in the period (net sum of Ac, Bc and Cc) | -96,469 | -502,201 |
| Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents | 464,529 | 966,730 |

Shareholders' Equity Statement

of the Parent Company for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002

In SIT 000

| | Basic equity capital | Capital surplus |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| | I/1 | II |
| Opening balance of the period (as on 1 Jan 2002) | 7,210,700 | |
| Movements into equity | | |
| Input of net profit or loss of the business year | | |
| Input of additional payments of capital | 691,713 | |
| Input of specific capital revaluation adjustments | | |
| Other increases of equity items | | 2,039,668 |
| Movements from equity | | |
| Payment of dividends | | |
| Liquidation of other equity items | | |
| FINAL BALANCE OF THE PERIOD | 7,902,413 | 2,039,668 |

BALANCE-SHEET PROFIT

| In SIT 000 | 31. 12. 2002 |
|---|-------------------|
| A Net profit or loss of the business year | 4,928,081 |
| B + Net profit from previous periods | 6,228,069 |
| C + Decrease in reserves from profit | 0 |
| Č Increase in reserves from profit upon resolution of the Managing Board | 0 |
| D Increase in reserves from profit upon decision by the Managing and Supervisory Boards | 0 |
| E = Balance-sheet profit (a+b+c-č-d) | 11,156,150 |

Balance sheet profit on 31 December 2002

Statement of changes in equity of the parent company Intereuropa d.d. in 2001

| In SIT 000 | Balance on 1. 1. 2001 | Increase | Decrease | Revaluation | Balance 31. 12. 2001 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Equity items | | | | | |
| Basic equity capital | 7,210,700 | | | | 7,210,700 |
| Legal reserves | 446,027 | | | | 446,027 |
| Retained net profit | 4,317,814 | | 1,007,737 | | 3,310,077 |
| Equity revaluation adjustments (a+b+c): | 11,069,231 | | 145,975 | 1,590,374 | 12,513,630 |
| a. basic share capital | 8,584,557 | | | 1,105,668 | 9,690,225 |
| b. reserves | 2,039,024 | | | 173,954 | 2,212,978 |
| c. retained profit | 445,650 | | 145,975 | 310,752 | 610,427 |
| Net profit of the financial year | | 3,942,594 | | | 3,942,594 |
| Total equity | 23,043,772 | 3,942,594 | 1,153,712 | 1,590,374 | 27,423,028 |

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Shareholders' Equity Statement of the Parent Company Intereuropa d.d.

| Legal reserves | Retained net profit | Net profit of the financial year | General equity revaluation adjustment | Special capital revaluation adjustments | Equity total |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| III/1 | VI/1 | V/1 | VI/1 | | |
| 2,659,005 | 7,863,098 | | 9,690,225 | | 27,423,028 |
| | | 4,928,081 | | | 4,928,081 |
| | | | | 7 | 7 |
| | | | | | 2,039,668 |
| | | | | | 0 |
| | -1,580,483 | | | | -1,580,483 |
| | -54,546 | | | | -54,546 |
| 2,659,005 | 6,228,069 | 4,928,081 | 9,690,225 | 7 | 33,447,468 |
| | 6,228,069 | 4,928,081 | | | 11,156,150 |

Disclosure of the shift to the new chart of accounts on 1 Jan 2002 regarding equity items of Intereuropa d.d.
(pursuant to amendments to the Companies Act and the new Slovenian Accounting Standards)

| In SIT 000 | Balance on 31 Dec 2001 | Increase | Decrease | Balance on 1 Jan 2002 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Equity items | | | | |
| Basic equity capital | 7,210,700 | | | 7,210,700 |
| Legal reserves | 446,027 | 2,212,978 | | 2,659,005 |
| Retained net profit | 3,310,077 | 610,427 | | 3,920,504 |
| General equity revaluation adjustment | | 9,690,225 | | 9,690,225 |
| Share capital revaluation adjustment | 9,690,225 | | 9,690,225 | 0 |
| Reserves revaluation adjustment | 2,212,978 | | 2,212,978 | 0 |
| Revaluation adjustment of retained profit or loss | 610,427 | | 610,427 | 0 |
| Net profit of the financial year | 3,942,594 | | | 3,942,594 |
| Total equity | 27,423,028 | 12,513,630 | 12,513,630 | 27,423,028 |

Business Network

| Company | ZIP Code | Area Code | Phone | Fax | Telex |
|--|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Intereuropa, Globalni logistični servis, delniška družba, Koper | 6000 | Phone Central Management | ++ 386 5 664 10 00 5 664 10 00 | 664 26 74 664 26 74 | 34-117 |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | | | | | |
| President's Area | | | | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | 6000 | 5 | 664 12 90 | 664 12 73 | |
| Logistics and Strategic Marketing | | | | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | 6000 | 5 | 664 15 20 | 664 15 35 | |
| Land transport area | 6000 | ++386 5 | 664 17 02 | 664 17 07 | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | | | | | |
| Finance, Accounting, Internal Auditing and Controlling | 6000 | 5 | 664 13 73 | 664 13 21 | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | | | | | |
| Human Resources | 6000 | | | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | | 5 664 12 53 | 664 26 74 | | |
| AREA BRANCHES, BRANCH OFFICES, LOCAL OFFICES | | | | | |
| Avio Brnik Branch Office | | | | | |
| Brnik 130 | 4210 | Phone Central | 4 206 28 00 | 206 28 21 | |
| UPS Branch Office | | | | | |
| Brnik 130, Brnik | 4210 | Phone Central | 4 281 12 00 | | |
| Koper | | Toll free number | 80 2112 | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | 6000 | 5 | 664 18 71 | 664 18 70 | |
| Celje | | | | | |
| Kidričeva 36 | 3000 | 3 | 424 24 95 | 424 24 36 | |
| Maribor | | | 332 62 53 | | |
| Tržaška cesta 53 | 2000 | 2 | 420 83 88 | 332 62 54 | |
| Novo mesto | | | | | |
| Ljubljanska cesta 36 | 8104 | 7 | 331 62 25 | | |
| Celje Branch Office | | | | | |
| Kidričeva 38, p.p. 1039 | 3102 | Phone Central | 3 424 21 00 | | |
| Rogatec - Dobovec Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Dobovec | 3252 | 3 | 582 65 15 | 582 65 15 | |
| Velenje Local Office | | | | | |
| Simona Blatnika 11 | 3220 | Phone Central | 3 898 39 00 | | |
| Jesenice Branch Office | | | | | |
| Spodnji Plavž 6b | 4270 | Phone Central | 4 588 91 00 | 588 91 09 | |
| Hrušica 216 - Karavanke Local Office | | | | | |
| Karavanke Tunnel | 4276 | 4 | 587 10 22 | 587 13 52 | |
| Rosenbach-Področca /Austria/ | | | | | |
| Karavanke Tunnel | | 4 | 587 13 21 | 587 10 33 | |
| Kranj Local Office | | | | | |
| Gorenjesavska 4 | 4000 | 4 | 202 11 61 202 11 71 | 202 18 02 202 20 20 | |
| Tržič - Ljubelj Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Ljubelj | 4290 | 4 | 596 35 95 | 596 33 30 | |
| Škofja Loka Branch Office | | | | | |
| Kidričeva 75 | 4220 | 4 | 513 29 10 513 48 67 | 513 19 99 | |
| Koper Branch Office | | | | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | 6000 | Phone Central | 5 664 10 00 | | 34-117 |
| Škofije Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Škofije | 6281 | 5 | 654 96 65 654 94 40 | 654 91 25 654 94 40 | |
| Kozina - Krvavi potok Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Krvavi potok | 6240 | 5 | 680 11 45 680 20 62 | 680 20 62 | |
| Sečovelje Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Sečovelje | 6333 | 5 | 672 25 46 | 672 25 47 | |
| Sečovelje - Dragonja Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Dragonja | 6333 | 5 | 672 24 93 | 672 24 94 | |
| Gračiče - Sočerga Branch Office | | | | | |
| Border Pass Sočerga | 6272 | 5 | 657 10 10 | 657 13 75 | |

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Business Network

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Ljubljana Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Letališka cesta 35 | 1001 | Phone Central | 1 | 585 33 11 | | 39-602 |
| Ljubljana - Sejem Branch Office | | | 1 | 232 02 86 | 431 71 52 | |
| Dunajska 10 | 1116 | | | 232 33 50 | | |
| Spodnja Idrija - Idrija Local Office | | | 5 | 377 61 01 | 377 61 48 | |
| Spodnja Kanomlja 23b | 5281 | | | 377 61 10 | | |
| Ribnica Branch Office | | | 1 | 836 12 82 | 836 10 31 | |
| Kolodvorska 22 | 1310 | | | 836 13 54 | | |
| Logatec Local Office | | | 1 | 754 34 43 | 754 34 53 | |
| Za železnico 7 | 1371 | | | 754 34 73 | | |
| Stari trg pri Ložu - Babno polje Branch Office | | | 1 | 705 78 89 | | |
| Border Pass Babno polje | 1386 | | | | | |
| Maribor Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Tržaška cesta 53 | 2001 | Phone Central | 2 | 420 83 33 | 332 66 61 | |
| Šentjanž pri Dravogradu | | | 2 | 878 56 72 | | |
| - Dravograd Local Office | 2373 | | | 878 50 78 | 878 54 79 | |
| Otiški vrh 25a | | | | 878 54 78 | | |
| Dravograd - Vič Branch Office | | | 2 | 878 31 32 | 878 31 35 | |
| Border Pass Vič | 2370 | | | | | |
| Prevalje Branch Office | | | 2 | 824 08 56 | | |
| Pri postaji 11 | 2391 | | | 824 08 57 | 823 30 00 | |
| Šentilj v Slovenskih goricah - Šentilj Branch Office | 2212 | | 2 | 651 00 41 | 651 40 01 | |
| Border Pass Šentilj | | | | 651 43 61 | | |
| Gornja Radgona Branch Office | | | 2 | 561 10 34 | 562 19 39 | |
| Kerenčičeva 5 | 9250 | | | | | |
| Murska Sobota Local Office | | | 2 | 521 11 75 | | |
| Nemčavci 1d | 9000 | | | 522 19 46 | 522 19 26 | |
| Središče ob Dravi Branch Office | | | 2 | 719 11 04 | 719 11 51 | |
| Border Pass Središče ob Dravi | 2277 | | | | | |
| Podlehnik - Gruškovje Branch Office | | | 2 | 768 22 81 | | |
| Border Pass Gruškovje | 2286 | | | 768 33 91 | 768 22 91 | |
| Lendava Local Office | | | 2 | 577 13 27 | 577 13 28 | |
| Kolodvorska 2 | 9220 | | | | | |
| Lendava - Dolga vas Branch Office | | | 2 | 578 11 30 | 578 10 85 | |
| Border Pass Dolga vas | 9220 | | | | | |
| Ptuj Branch Office | | | 2 | 778 53 01 | | |
| Rogozniška 33 | 2250 | | | 778 55 21 | 778 55 31 | |
| Zavrč Branch Office | | | 2 | 761 23 11 | 761 23 21 | |
| Border Pass Zavrč | 2283 | | | | | |
| Nova Gorica Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Mednarodni mejni prehod Vrtojba 2b | 5290 | Phone Central | 5 | 330 99 10 | 303 52 39 | |
| Šempeter pri Gorici - Vrtojba Branch Office | | | | 330 99 20 | | |
| Mednarodni mejni prehod | 5290 | | | 330 99 21 | | |
| Vrtojba 2b | | | | 330 99 22 | 303 56 07 | |
| Most na Soči Local Office | | | 5 | 388 72 22 | | |
| Postaja 9 | 5216 | | | 388 72 99 | 388 72 02 | |
| Ajdovščina Branch Office | | | 5 | 366 23 33 | | |
| Tovarniška 4c | 5270 | | | 364 11 92 | 366 26 07 | |
| Novo mesto Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Ljubljanska cesta 36 | 8104 | Phone Central | 7 | 331 62 00 | | |
| Krško Local Office | | | 7 | 490 56 10 | 492 20 31 | |
| Žadovinek 38 | 8270 | Phone Central | 7 | 490 56 10 | 492 20 31 | |
| Jesenice na Dolenjskem - Obrežje Local Office | | | 7 | 495 73 65 | 495 73 66 | |
| Border Pass Obrežje | 8261 | | | | | |
| Metlika Branch Office | | | 7 | 305 85 79 | 305 85 97 | |
| Mejni prehod Metlika | 8330 | | | | | |
| Metlika Branch Office | | | 7 | 305 95 37 | 305 95 33 | |
| Kolodvorska 2 | 8330 | | | | | |
| Sežana Branch | | | | | | |
| Partizanska 93 | 6210 | | 5 | 707 01 10 | 707 01 88 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Ilirska Bistrica Branch Office | | | 5 | 714 21 14 | | |
| Šercerjeva 17 | 6250 | | | 714 14 93 | 714 13 95 | |
| Jelšane Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Border Pass Jelšane | 6254 | | 5 | 788 50 96 | 788 51 50 | |
| Podgrad - Starod Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Border Pass Starod | 6244 | | 5 | 783 56 14 | 783 54 14 | |
| ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN SLOVENIA | | | | | | |
| Interagent, pomorska agencija, d.o.o., Koper | | | | | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 30 | 6000 | Phone Central | 5 | 664 10 00 | | 34-150 |
| Interzav, organizacija za opravljanje | | | | | | |
| zavarovalnih poslov, d.o.o., Koper | 6000 | | 5 | 664 10 00 | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | | | | 664 17 24 | 664 17 25 | 34-117 |
| | | | | 664 17 22 | | |
| Intereuropa Transport, mednarodni cestni transport, d.o.o., Koper, Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | | | | | | |
| | 6000 | Phone Central | 5 | 664 10 00 | 664 26 74 | 34-117 |
| Ljubljana Local Office | | | | | | |
| Ljubljana Local Office | | | 1 | 585 33 11 | | |
| Letališka cesta 35 | 1000 | | | 585 33 38 | | |
| Celje Local Office | | | | | | |
| Celje Local Office | | | 3 | 541 98 54 | | |
| Kidričeva 38 | 3000 | | | 424 24 71 | 541 98 53 | |
| | | | | 424 24 72 | | |
| Maribor Local Office | | | | | | |
| Tržaška cesta 51 | 2000 | | 2 | 331 61 77 | | |
| | | | | 331 61 71 | 331 74 55 | |
| Intereuropa IT, informacijska tehnologija, d.o.o., Koper | | | | | | |
| Vojkovo nabrežje 32 | 6000 | | 5 | 664 13 01 | 664 12 39 | |
| STTC, Skladiščno transportni in trgovinski center Maribor, d.d., Maribor | | | | | | |
| Tržaška cesta 53 | 2001 | | 2 | 33 01 111 | 33 16 394 | |
| Maribor | | | | | | |
| Tržaška cesta 53 | 2001 | | | 33 01 260 | 33 01 263 | |
| Šentjanž pri Dravogradu | | | | | | |
| Otiški vrh 25a | 2375 | | | 87 87 810 | 87 87 830 | |
| Šentilj | | | | | | |
| Mejni prehod | 2212 | | | 65 00 326 | 65 13 981 | |
| Podlehnik | | | | | | |
| Mejni prehod | 2286 | | | 78 84 170 | 76 82 391 | |
| Ptuj | | | | | | |
| Rogozniška 33 | 2250 | | | 74 70 120 | 74 70 123 | |
| Zavrč | | | | | | |
| Mejni prehod | 2283 | | | 76 20 113 | 76 11 421 | |
| Središče ob Dravi | | | | | | |
| Mejni prehod | 2277 | | | 71 34 046 | 71 91 128 | |
| ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| CROATIA | | | | | | |
| Intereuropa Sajam, međunarodno otpremništvo, d.o.o., Zagreb | | | | | | |
| Avenija Dubrovnik 15 | 10020 | Phone Central | ++385 1 | 65-20-470 | 65-20-078 | |
| Zagreb - UPS Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Avenija Dubrovnik 15 | | | | 65-21-077 | 65-20-912 | |
| Rijeka Branch | | | | | | |
| Nikole Tesle 9 | 51000 | | 51 | 336-246 | 213-429 | |
| Umag Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Ernesta Miloša 25 | 52470 | | 52 | 752-643 | 752-643 | |
| Intereuropa, logističke usluge, društvo s ograničenom odgovornošću, Zagreb | | | | | | |
| Josipa Lončara 3 | 10000 | Phone Central | ++ 385 1 | 39 00 666 | | |
| | | | | 37 80 555 | | |
| Zagreb Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Josipa Lončara 3 | 10090 | Phone Central | 1 | 37 80 555 | | |
| | | | | 39 00 666 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bregana Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Autoput bb, Bregana | 10432 | | 1 | 33 76 434 | 33 76 435 | |
| Pleso Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Pleso bb, Pleso | 10150 | | 1 | 45 62 305 | 62 65 129 | 62 65 964 |
| Karlovac Local Office | | | | | | |
| Gundulićeva 8 | 47000 | | 47 | 61 37 26 | 61 36 88 | 61 37 25 |
| | | | | 61 37 27 | | |
| Macelj Local Office | | | | | | |
| Granični prijelaz Macelj | 49227 | | 49 | 37 90 43 | | 37 90 35 |
| Kutina Local Office | | | | | | |
| Metanska bb | 44320 | Phone Central | 44 | 68 29 63 | 68 29 66 | 68 29 65 |
| | | | | 68 29 67 | | |
| Varaždin Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Vilka Novaka 48c | 42000 | Phone Central | 42 | 30 56 00 | | |
| Čakovec Local Office | | | | | | |
| dr. Tome Bratkovića 1 | 40000 | | 40 | 32 83 75, | 32 83 76 | 32 83 74 |
| | | | | 32 83 78 | | |
| Koprivnica Local Office | | | | | | |
| Danica bb | 48000 | | 48 | 64 70 46 | 64 70 47 | 64 70 44 |
| | | | | 64 70 48 | | 64 70 49 |
| | | | | 64 70 50 | | |
| Rijeka Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Nikole Tesle 9 | 51000 | | 51 | 33 62 46 | | 21 34 29 |
| Osijek Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Gornjodravaska obala 90c | 31000 | Phone Central | 31 | 28 33 11 | | |
| | | | | 28 33 12 | | |
| Slavonski brod Local Office | | | | | | |
| Dr. Mile Budaka 1 | 35000 | | 35 | 44 45 49 | | 44 47 44 |
| Split Branch Office | | | | | | |
| Put sjeverne luke bb | 21000 | | 21 | 50 86 88 | 50 87 00 | 50 86 99 |
| | | | | 54 48 87 | | 50 87 09 |
| Zadar Local Office | | | | | | |
| Ante Starčevića 6c | 23000 | | 23 | 31 18 09 | | 31 96 00 |
| BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | | | | | | |
| Intereuropa RTC, Međunarodna špedicija, | | | | | | |
| skladištenje, pretovar i transport, d.d., Sarajevo | | Phone Central | ++387 33 | 46 81 53 | | |
| Ulica Halilović br. 12 | 71000 | | | 46 81 54 | | 46 81 53 |
| Orašje Branch | | | | | | |
| Carinski terminal bb | 76270 | | 31 | 71 39 95 | | 71 39 95 |
| Bihać Branch | | | | | | |
| Repušine bb | 77000 | | 37 | 33 10 74 | | 33 10 74 |
| Tuzla Branch | | | | | | |
| Mitra Trifunovića br. 122 | 75000 | | 35 | 39 73 66 | | 39 74 66 |
| Travnik Branch | | | | | | |
| Dolac na Lašvi bb | | | 30 | 51 51 36 | | 51 51 36 |
| Mostar Branch | | | | | | |
| Bišće Polje bb | 88000 | | 36 | 57 64 09 | | 57 74 81 |
| Mostar Branch | | | | | | |
| Rodoč bb | 88000 | | 36 | 35 14 69 | | 35 01 25 |
| MACEDONIA | | | | | | |
| Intereuropa Skopje, međunarodna | | | | | | |
| špedicija, d.o.o., Skopje | | Phone Central | ++389 2 | 46 55 20 | | |
| Ul. Industrijska bb | 91000 | | | 46 55 40 | | 46 55 92 |
| SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO | | | | | | |
| A.D. Interjug-AS, | | | | | | |
| međunarodna špedicija, Beograd | | Phone Central | ++381 11 | 329 09 49 | 754 448 | 11-380 |
| 29. novembra 68a | 11000 | | | 655 452 | | |
| Beograd - Trade Fair Local Office | | | | | | |
| Sajam - Bulevar vojvode Mišića 14 | 11000 | | 11 | 655 453 | 655 271 | 12-486 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------------|------------|--------|
| Beograd - Transport Local Office | | 11 | 3238 779 | | |
| Lole Ribara 46 | 11000 | | 3236 421 | 3234 283 | 11-017 |
| Niš Local Office | | 18 | 365 200 | | |
| Dimitrija Tucovića 45 | | | 360 992 | 11 365 121 | 16-191 |
| D.P. Interpan, međunarodna špedicija, Novi Sad | | 21 | 621 611 | | |
| Bulevar oslobođenja br. 92 | 21000 | | 622 564 | 622 144 | 14-165 |
| Subotica Local Office | | | | | |
| Cara Dušana br. 5 | 24000 | 24 | 556 070 | 556 229 | |
| Zrenjanin Local Office | | | | | |
| Ruže Šulman br. 47 | 23101 | 23 | 49 309 | 49 705 | |
| RUSSIA | | | | | |
| Intereuropa - East d.o.o., Moscow | | | | | |
| Petrovski bulevar, dom 13, str. 1 | 103051 | ++7095 | 200 38 89 | 200 62 56 | |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | | | | | |
| SPEKA, spol. s.r.o.,Praga 10 - Hostivař | | ++420 | 602 339 646 | | |
| V Chotejně 3 | 102 00 | | 602 339 648 | | |