

Godišnji izvještaj
Annual Report
2009

I know why.

NLB  Tuzlanska banka

Sadržaj

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Izveštaj direktora

Cijenjeni klijenti i dioničari,

U prošloj godini nastavljeni su negativni ekonomski i finansijski trendovi, koji su započeli krajem 2008. godine. Ekonomske aktivnosti u zemlji bile su pod jakim uticajem globalne ekonomske krize. U Bosni i Hercegovini je zastavljen rast investicija, usporen je rast BDP, smanjen je izvoz, ali i uvoz, izražen je pad obima prometa i cijena nekretnina, povećana je cijena kapitala, reducirani su prilivi iz inostranstva po osnovu kreditnih linija, stranih ulaganja, izvoza i doznaka iz inostranstva. Ipak i u ovako nepovoljnim uslovima NLB Tuzlanska banka, kao i cjelokupan bankarski sektor, ostala je stabilna i dovoljno jaka da amortizira uticaj finansijske krize i pomogne realnom sektoru u prevazilaženju ekonomske krize.

U otežanim uslovima poslovanja Banka je ostvarila dobre poslovne rezultate: povećala je bilansnu sumu za 6%, što je znatno više nego u bankarskom sektoru; povećala je tržišno učešće sa 5,3% na 5,5%; povećala kapital zahvaljujući novoj emisiji dionica i usmjerenju dijela dobiti iz 2008. godine u rezerve Banke; povećala nivo depozita pravnih i fizičkih lica, kao i nivo kredita pravnih lica; ostvarila pozitivan finansijski rezultat; stopu adekvatnosti kapitala održavala na nivou od 14%, što je iznad zakonske i ciljne stope; održavala adekvatnu likvidnost; povećala broj klijenata i broj računa i ostvarila značajne rezultate u oblasti kartičnog poslovanja.

Banka je tokom godine sa klijentima permanentno održavala partnerski odnos, što potvrđuje i činjenica da je jedna od rijetkih vodećih bosanskohercegovačkih banaka, koja nije jednostrano povećavala kamatne stope na postojeće kredite, te je na taj način na sebe preuzela dio tereta uzrokovanog globalnom krizom, kojeg su nosili klijenti, odnosno poslovni partneri Banke.

Povećanje bilansne sume Banke, najvećim dijelom, je rezultat povećanja depozita pravnih i fizičkih lica, što je odraz povjerenja klijenata u Banku i u uslovima teške krize i recesije. Povećanje depozita i uzetih kredita uticalo je na povećanje plasmana pravnim licima za 11%.

Posebnu pažnju u prošloj godini Banka je usmjerila na pružanje usluga malim i srednjim preduzećima. Banka raspolaže sa kvalitetnom infrastrukturom, tehnologijom i kadrovima, koji mogu udovoljiti svim zahtjevima ove specifične grupe preduzeća, koja predstavlja nedovoljno iskorišten potencijal u bosanskohercegovačkoj privredi. Takođe, za Banku su veoma bitni i veliki klijenti sa kojima svakodnevno unapređuje i produbljuje poslovnu saradnju. U protekloj godini realizovani su značajniji kreditni aranžmani sa velikim kompanijama, animirani su novi klijenti i intenzivirane su aktivnosti na ostvarivanju kvalitetnije saradnje sa postojećim klijentima, među kojima su najrespektabilnije i

najuspješnije firme u FBiH. Ponosni smo na činjenicu da u portfoliju imamo gotovo sve najveće trgovačke lance u FBiH, kao i najveće državne kompanije iz oblasti energetike i komunikacija.

U oblasti poslovanja sa stanovništvom izvršeno je rebrendiranje i oblikovanje svih depozitnih proizvoda, čime je asortiman štednih proizvoda upotpunjen. U cilju dodatnog animiranja štednje građana, u drugom kvartalu 2009. godine, organizovana je akcija oročavanja depozita po posebnim uslovima, koja je marketinški podržana, a u javnosti bila vrlo dobro prihvaćena. Sve to je rezultiralo rastom depozita stanovništva u 2009. godini za 9%, čime se ponosimo. Ipak, negativni ekonomski i finansijski trendovi reflektirali su se na smanjenje plasmana građanima za 3%, iako Banka nije prestajala sa kreditnom aktivnošću. Kontinuirano su vršene aktivnosti stalnog kontaktiranja klijenata, koji, usljed krize, nisu bili u mogućnosti da redovno servisiraju dospjele obaveze. Ovim klijentima omogućen je reprogram kredita.

Da bi se unaprijedila kreditna aktivnost, a u nastojanju da se pruži kvalitetan i cjenovno prihvatljiv finansijski servis klijentima, pored redovne kreditne ponude, Banka je uvela i akcijske „brze kredite“, po posebnim, vrlo povoljnim uslovima.

U okviru kartičnog poslovanja realizovane su značajne poslovne aktivnosti: izvršena je migracija sa dva dosadašnja procesora na Bankart Ljubljana, čime je obezbjeđena jedinstvena mreža ATM-ova. Klijentima su zamijenjene magnetne kartice sa novim karticama sa čipom i implementiran projekat Visa Gold Debit i Credit za korisnike usluge osobnog bankarstva. Banka ima 95.000 izdatih kartica, od toga je 80.000 debitnih i 15.000 kreditnih, što je ilustracija da ovoj vrsti poslovanja poklanjamo posebnu pažnju.

NLB Tuzlanska banka je savremena finansijska institucija, orijentisana prema klijentima, koja se dinamično razvija i širi na prostor cijele Federacije BiH. U skladu s tim, u protekloj godini su otvorene dvije nove poslovnice, a u cilju standardizacije i harmonizacije poslovne mreže, po najvišim standardima NLB-a, adaptirano je, preseljeno ili preuređeno 7 postojećih lokacija. U protekloj godini adaptirana je i u moderno uređenom prostoru, počela sa radom Agencija Centar u glavnoj zgradi Banke, čime je Banka svojim klijentima, građanima i privrednim subjektima omogućila još viši i kvalitetniji nivo usluga.

Širenjem i preuređenjem poslovne mreže, Banka planira unaprijediti kvalitet svojih usluga i dodatno ih približiti i učiniti dostupnima postojećim i budućim klijentima.

NLB Tuzlanska banka se i u 2009. godini, na tržištu FBiH, potvrdila kao članica snažne NLB Grupe, kojoj pripada. Bila je vrlo siguran, pouzdan i kvalitetan partner, kako preduzećima, tako i građanima. Nadamo se da su se naši klijenti u protekloj godini recesije i krize u to i sami uvjerali.

Na kraju, želim da izrazim posebnu zahvalnost našim cijenjenim klijentima, privrednim subjektima i građanima, što su nam i u proteklom periodu ukazali povjerenje, koje ćemo i u buduće znati cijeniti i nagraditi još efikasnijim i cjenovno prihvatljivijim finansijskim servisom.

Almir Šahinpašić
Direktor

Report of the Director

Esteemed clients and shareholders

The negative economic and financial trends which started at the end of 2008 continued also last year. Economic activities in the country were under strong impact of global economic crisis. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the growth of investment was stopped, GDP slowed down, reduced export and import, intensified fall of trade range and price of real property, increased price of capital, reduced inflows from abroad based on credit lines, foreign investment, export and remittances from abroad. Even in such unfavourable conditions NLB Tuzlanska banka and complete banking sector remained stable and strong enough to absorb the impact of financial crisis and help the real sector to overcome economic crisis.

In aggravated business conditions Bank realized good business results increasing balance sum by 6% that is considerably higher than in banking sector, the market participation from 5,3% to 5,5%, capital by new issue of shares and directing a part of profit from 2008 to the reserves of Bank, the level of deposits of legal and physical persons, and the level of credits of legal persons, realizing positive financial result, keeping the rate of capital adequacy on the level of 14% that is above legal and target rate, keeping adequate liquidity; increasing the number of clients and of accounts and realized significant results in card business.

During the year Bank was permanently maintaining the partner relationship with clients that is confirmed by fact that it is one of the rare leading banks in Bosnia and Herzegovina which did not unilaterally raise the interest rate of existing credits, taking over in that way a part of burden caused by global crisis and born by clients respectively the business partners of Bank.

Increase of balance sum of Bank is mostly the result of increase of deposits of legal and physical persons, being the reflection of client confidence in Bank even in the conditions of serious crisis and recession. Increase of deposits and granted credits affected the increase of investment to legal persons by 11%.

Last year Bank paid special attention to providing services to small and medium-sized companies.

Bank has available qualitative infrastructure, technology and personnel that can meet all the requests of this specific group of companies that presents insufficiently used potential in economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Big clients are also very important to the Bank improving and enlarging the business cooperation with them every day. Important credit arrangements with big companies were realized last year, new clients animated and activities intensified in realizing more qualitative

cooperation with existing clients including the most respectable and successful companies in FBiH. We are proud of the fact that in our portfolio we have almost all big store chains in FBiH and largest state companies in power supply and communications.

In business with the population, rebranding and shaping of all deposit products were made, completing the range of savings products. For additional animation of citizen savings, in the second quarter of 2009 it was organized an action of fixed-term depositing by special terms and conditions, that was supported by marketing and very good accepted by the public. All that resulted with growth of deposits of population in 2009 by 9%, that we are proud of. But negative and financial trends reflected on reduction of investment to citizens by 3% although Bank did not stop the credit activity. The clients who because of crisis were not able to fulfil the obligations due, were constantly contacted. Credit re-programming was allowed to these clients.

To improve credit activity and trying to provide qualitative and acceptable financial service to clients concerning the price, in addition to regular credit offer, Bank introduced also the action »prompt credits« under extra, very favourable conditions.

The important business activities were realized within the card business: migration from two existing processors to Bankart Ljubljana was made providing unique network ATM. Magnetic cards of clients were replaced by new cards with chip and the project of Visa Gold Debit and Credit for users of personal banking services was implemented. Bank has 95.000 issued cards, 80.000 debit and 15.000 credit, being an illustration that we pay extra attention to this kind of business.

NLB Tuzlanska banka is a modern financial institution, oriented to the clients, develop-

ing and extending dynamically to the area of whole Federation of BiH. Last year two new offices were opened, and for the purpose of standardization and harmonization of business network, 7 existing locations were adapted, moved or rearranged by highest NLB standards. Last year in the headquarters of Bank , it was adapted and in modern arranged space started to work Agency Center providing the clients, citizens and companies higher and more qualitative level of services.

By extension and rearranging the business network, Bank plans to improve the quality of services approaching and making them available to existing and future clients.

NLB Tuzlanska banka in 2009, at the market of FBiH was confirmed as member of strong NLB Group, to which it belongs. It was very sure, reliable and qualitative partner both to companies and citizens. We hope that in last year of recession and crisis our clients themselves were convinced of that.

Finally, I want to express special thankfulness to our esteemed clients, companies and citizens for their confidence in previous period that we shall know to appreciate in future and award with more effective and by price more acceptable financial service.

Almir Šahinpašić
Director

I mam záštko.



Organi upravljanja Management Body

Nadzorni odbor / Bank Supervisory Board

Miran Vičič	Predsjednik / President
Milan Marinič	Član / Member
Iztok Gornik	Član / Member
Pavel Martinuč	Član / Member
Ibrahim Morankić	Član / Member

Odbor za reviziju / Bank Auditing Board

Anton Ribnikar	Predsjednik / President
Mirjam Štebe	Član / Member
Ivan Pirc	Član / Member
Anica Knavs	Član / Member
Uršula Sekne Kališnik	Član / Member

Uprava banke / Management of the Bank

Almir Šahinpašić	Direktor / Director
Ernest Žvar	Izvršni direktor / Executive Director
Sanja Čustović *	Izvršni direktor / Executive Director
	(*od / from 26. 11. 2009.)

Glavni interni revizor / Internal Head Auditor

Himzija Talović

Sekretar banke / Secretary of the Bank

Marijana Galušić

Bilansna suma Balance sum

Na dan 31. 12. 2009. godine bilansna suma Banke iznosi 840 mil KM što je za 43 mil KM ili 6% više u odnosu na kraj prethodne godine.

Po veličini aktive Banka zauzima peto mjesto u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine.

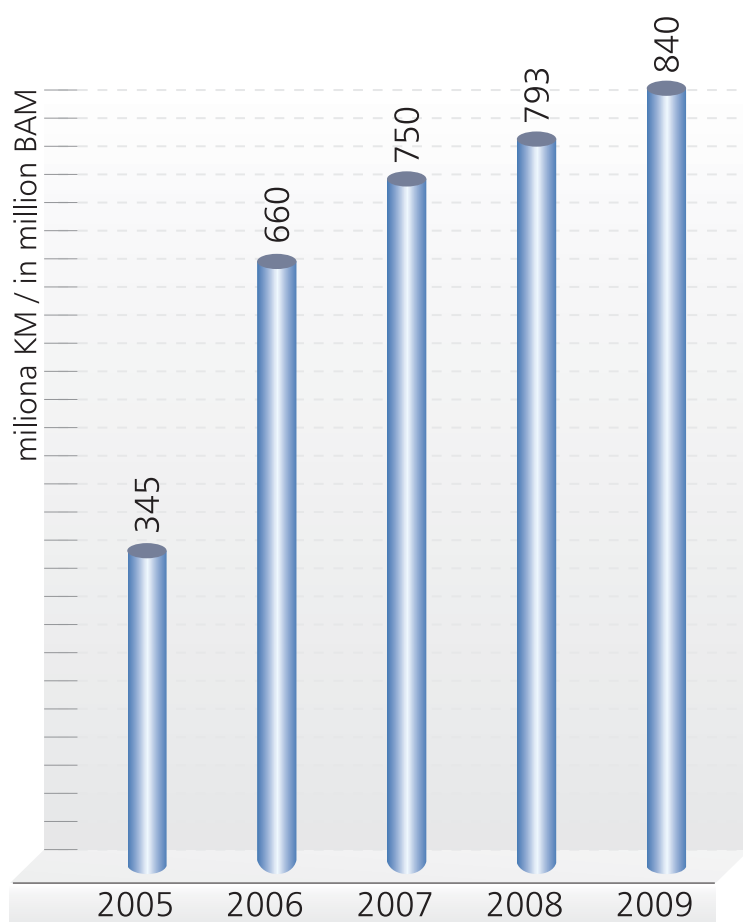
On the day 31.12.2009 balance sum of Bank was 840 million BAM that is by 43 million BAM or 6% higher than at the end of the previous year.

The rank of Bank by the size of the assets is on the fifth place in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

	u milionima KM / in million of BAM				
godina / year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
bilansna suma / balance sum	345	660	750	793	840

U posljednjih pet godina bilansna suma ima stalni trend rasta.

For the last five years balance sum has had constant growing trend.



Kapital Capital

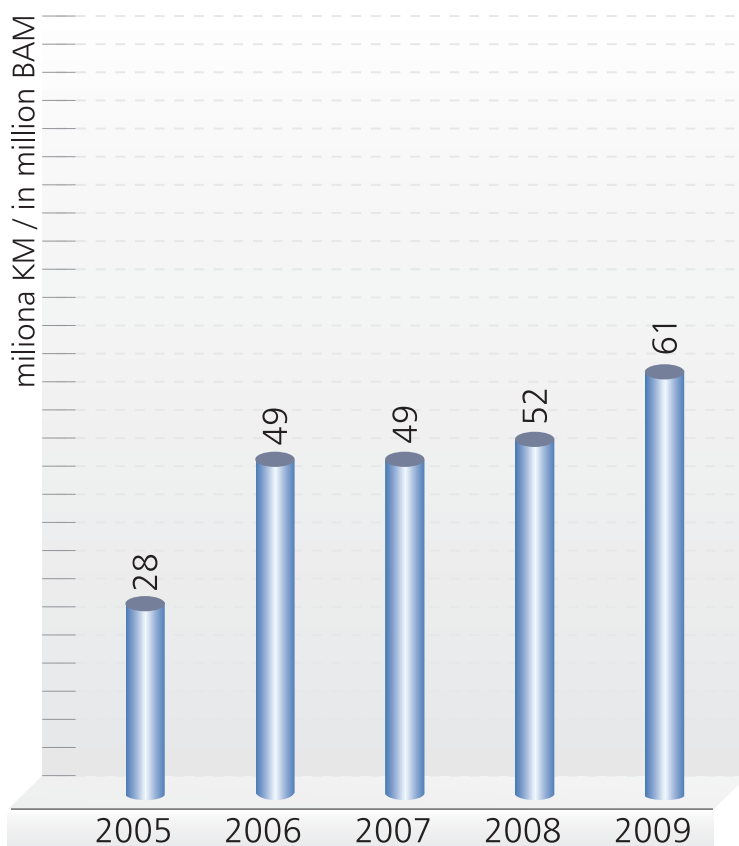
U 2009. godini kapital Banke povećan je za 9 mil KM. U skladu sa Poslovnim planom Banke i poslovnom politikom, Skupština Banke je u maju 2009. godine 50% dobiti ostvarene u 2008. godini, rasporedila u rezerve. Na taj način osnovni kapital Banke povećan je za 4 mil KM. Povećanje osnovnog kapitala obezbijedeno je i putem VII emisije dionica u iznosu od 5 mil KM.

Dionički kapital i rezerve Banke iznose 61 mil KM od čega se na dionički kapital odnosi 38 mil KM i rezerve 23 mil KM. Dionički kapital Banke se sastoji od 275.751 dionice, nominalne vrijednosti od 140 KM.

In 2009 the capital of Bank was increased by 9 million BAM. According to Business plan of Bank and policy, the Meeting of Bank in May 2009 allocated 50% of profit realized in 2008 to the reserves. In that way the capital of Bank was increased by 4 million BAM. Increase of the capital was provided by VII issue of shares in amount of 5 million BAM.

Share capital and reserves of Bank are 61 million BAM, share capital 38 million and reserves 23 million BAM. Share capital of Bank consists of 275.751 shares of nominal value of 140 BAM.

Dionički kapital i rezerve Banke
Share capital and reserves of Bank:



Dioničari Banke su / Shareholders of Bank are::

	% udjela / share
Nova Ljubljanska banka d. d. , Ljubljana	96,30
Ostali / Others	3,70

Ukupan broj dioničara na dan 31.12.2009. godine je 236 i to:
Total number of shareholders on the day 12 /31/2009 is 236:

Pravnih lica 84 sa učešćem u kapitalu Legal entities 84 with share in capital	98,35%
Fizičkih lica 152 sa učešćem u kapitalu Physical persons 152 with share in capital	1,65%

Depoziti Deposits

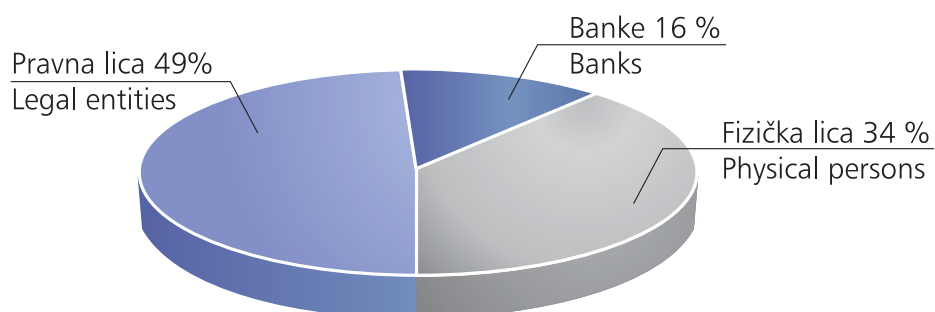
Ukupni depoziti na dan 31. 12. 2009. godine iznose 660 mil KM i u odnosu na kraj prethodne godine povećani su za 17 mil KM ili 3%. Broj klijenata se kontinuirano povećava, kao i broj otvorenih računa.

U strukturi depozita najveće učešće imaju depoziti pravnih lica (49%), zatim depoziti stanovništva (34%) i depoziti banaka (16%). Banka je i dalje budžetska i depozitna banka Tuzlanskog i Bosansko-podrinjskog kantona.

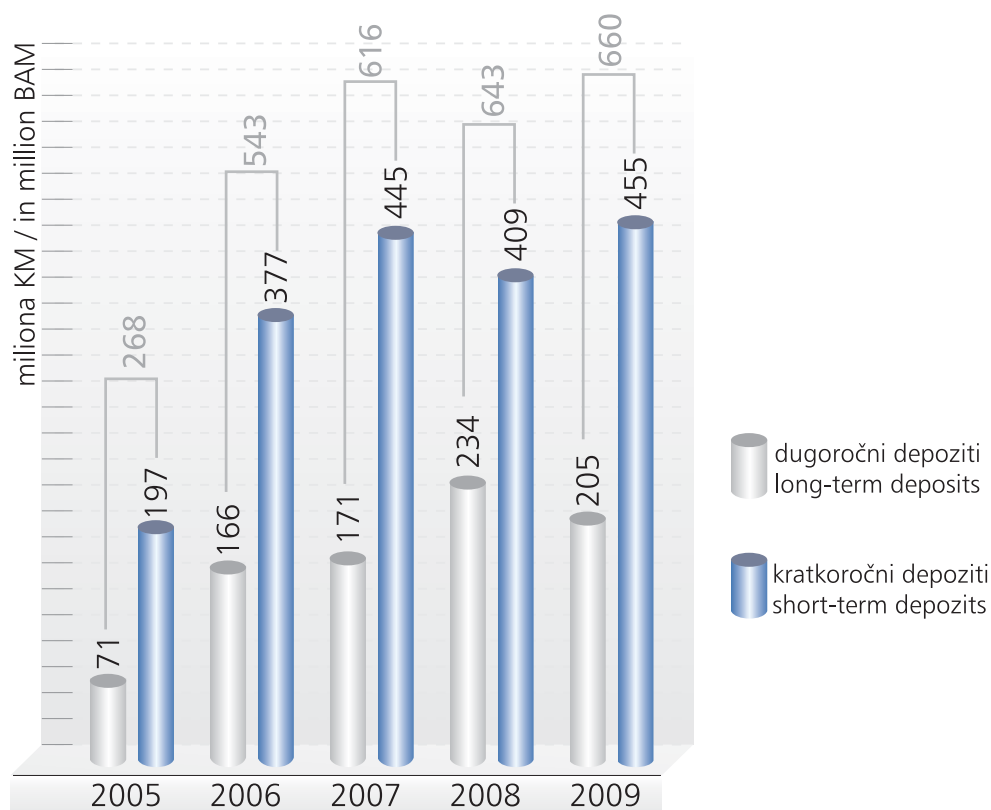
Total deposits on the day 31.12.2009 are 660 million BAM and in relation to the end of previous year they are increased by 17 million BAM or 3%. Number of clients is continuously growing as well as number of opened accounts.

In structure of deposits, the greatest participation have the deposits of legal persons (49%), then the deposits of population (34%) and deposits of the banks (16%). Bank is still a budget and deposit bank of Tuzla Canton and Bosnian-Podrinje Canton.

Struktura depozita Structure of deposits



**U posljednjih pet godina depoziti imaju stalni trend rasta.
For the last five years the deposits have had constant growing trend.**



**Struktura depozita na dan 31.12.2009. godine
Structure of deposits on the day 12/31/2009**

- u mil KM/in million BAM-

Depoziti Deposits	Pravna lica Legal entities	Fizička lica Physical persons	Ukupno Total
Depoziti po viđenju Sight deposits	202	88	290
Kratkoročno oročeni depoziti Short-term fixed deposits	159	7	166
Dugoročno oročeni depoziti Long-term fixed deposits	72	132	204
Ukupni depoziti Total deposits:	433	227	660

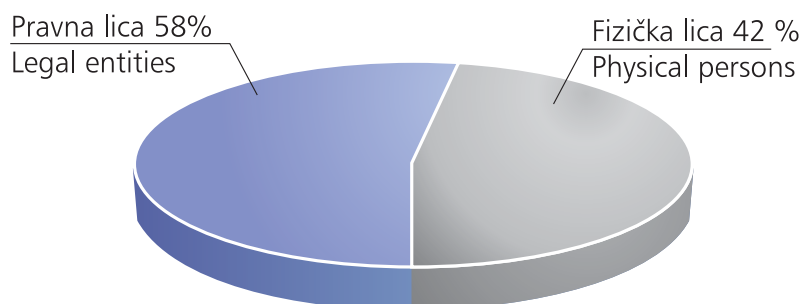
Plasmani Investments

Povećanje depozita uticalo je na povećanje plasmana pravnim licima. Stanje bruto kredita sa 31.12.2009. godine iznosi 547 mil KM. U odnosu na prošlu godinu, novim kreditnim aktivnostima, nivo kredita povećan je za 24 mil KM. Stanje kredita pravnim licima na dan 31.12.2009. godine je za 11% veće od stanja ovih kredita krajem 2008. godine, a stanje kredita fizičkim licima manje za 3%.

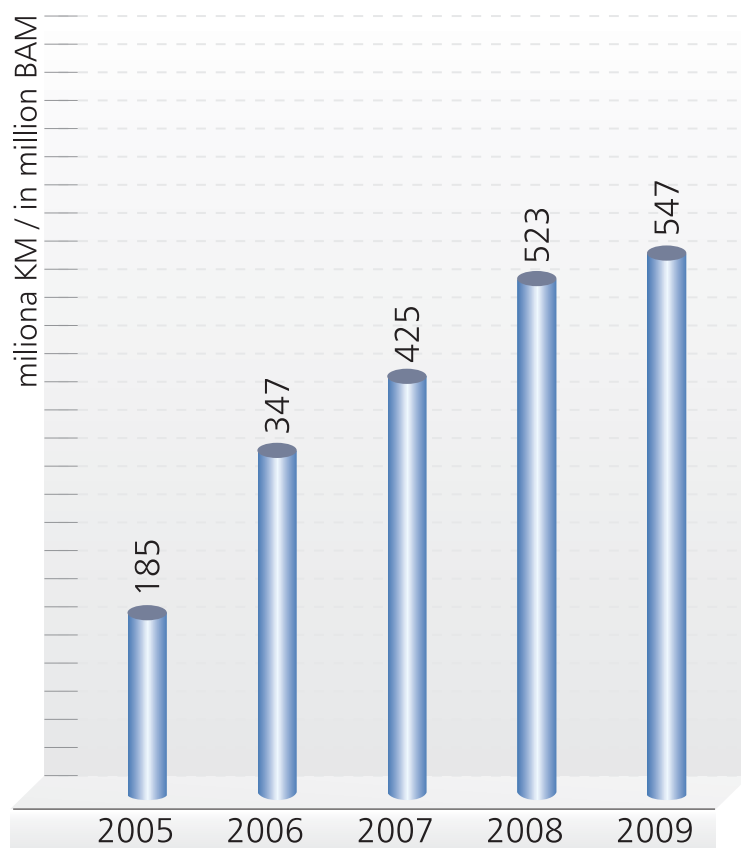
Increase of deposits influenced the increase of investment to legal persons. Statement of gross credits on 31.12.2009 is 547 million BAM. In relation to previous year, with new credit activities the level of credits was increased by 24 million BAM. Statement of credits to legal persons on the day 31.12.2009 is by 11% higher than the statement of these credits at the end of 2008, and statement of credits to physical persons is less by 3%.

U strukturi kredita nebankarskom sektoru 58% se odnosi na kredite pravnim licima, a 42% na kredite fizičkim licima.

In structure of credits to non-banking sector 58% refer to credits to legal persons and 42% to credits to physical persons.



**Stanje bruto kredita po godinama:
Statement of gross credits per year:**



**Struktura kredita na dan 31.12.2009. godine:
Structure of credits on the day 12/31/2009:**

- u mil KM / in million BAM-

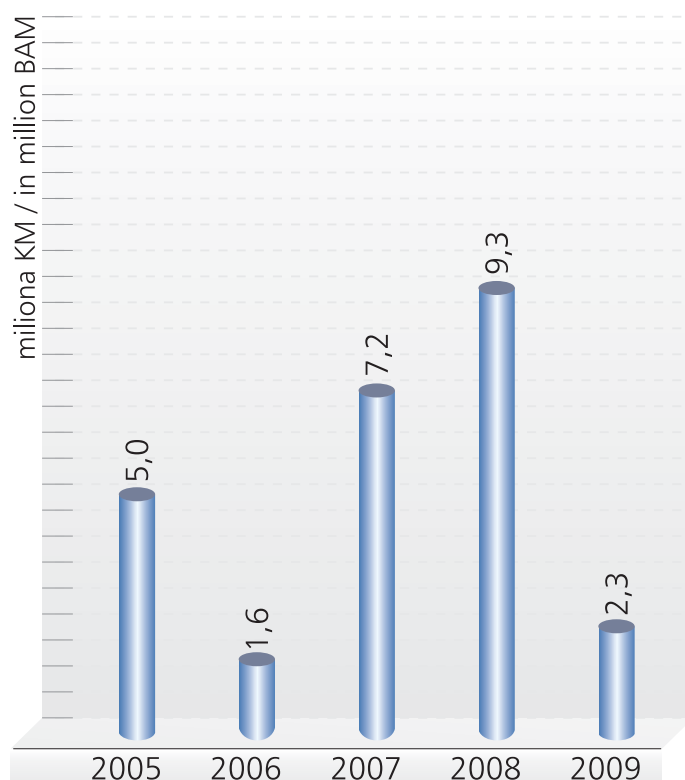
Kredit Credits	Pravna lica Legal entities	Fizička lica Physical persons	Ukupno Total
Kratkoročni/Short-term	202	36	238
Dugoročni/Long term	105	204	309
Ukupno/Total	307	240	547

Poslovni rezultat Business result

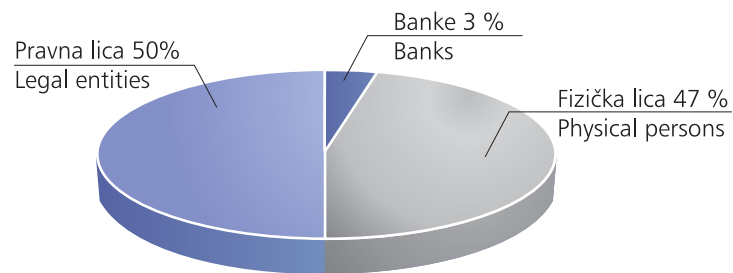
Banka je u 2009. godini ostvarila dobit prije oporezivanja u visini od 2,3 mil KM.

During 2009 Bank realized the profit before taxation in amount of 2,3 million BAM.

Ostvarena dobit u posljednjih pet godina:
Realized profit for the last five years:



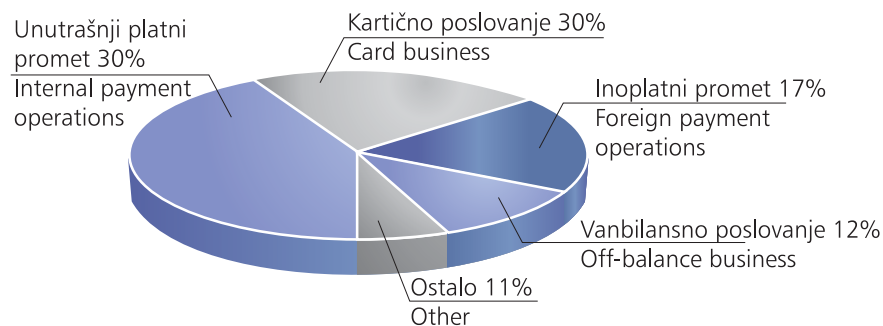
Struktura kamatnih prihoda Structure of interests receipts



Kamatni prihodi predstavljaju najveći izvor prihoda za Banku. U strukturi kamatnih prihoda najveći dio se odnosi na kamate od plasmana pravnim licima 50%, zatim kamate od plasmana fizičkim licima 47%, dok prihodi od plasmana bankama učestvuju sa 3%.

Interest receipts are the greatest source of income for Bank. In structure of interest receipts the greatest part refers to interest from investment to legal persons 50%, interest from investment to physical persons 47%, and receipts from investment to the banks are 3%.

Struktura prihoda od naknada Structure of receipts from commissions



U strukturi prihoda od naknada najviše prihoda ostvaruje se po osnovu unutrašnjeg platnog prometa u visini od 30% i prihodi koji se ostvaruju po kartičnom poslovanju takođe 30%, prihodi po osnovu poslova inoplatnog prometa sa 17%, zatim prihodi po osnovu vanbilansnog poslovanja sa 12% i ostali prihodi od naknada sa 11%.

In structure of receipts from commission the greatest receipts are realized by internal payment operations in amount of 30% and receipts realized by card business are also 30%, receipts by foreign payment operations 17%, and receipts by off-balance business 12% and other receipts by commission are 11%.

Poslovni rezultat - nastavak Business result - continued

Struktura kamatnih prihoda i rashoda ostvarenih u 2009. godini: Structure of interest receipts and expenditures realized in 2009:

Prihodi po kamatama / Interest receipts

-u mil KM / in million BAM -

Kreditni Credits	44.208
Kamatonosni računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija Interest-bearing accounts of deposits with deposit institutions	721
Plasmani drugim bankama Investment to other banks	563
Ostali prihodi od kamata i slični prihodi Other interest receipts and similar receipts	3.590
Ukupno / Total	49.082

Rashodi po kamatama / Interest expenditures

-u mil KM / in million BAM -

Depoziti Deposits	18.404
Obaveze po kreditima Credit obligations	2.464
Subordinisani dugovi Subordinated debts	1.574
Ukupno / Total	22.442

Struktura nekamatnih prihoda / Structure of non-interest receipts:

-u mil KM / in million BAM -

Prihod od naknada za izvršene usluge domaćeg i inostranog platnog prometa Receipts related to the fee of the services made of domestic and foreign payment operations	12.785
Prihod od naknada po garancijama i akreditivima Receipts related to the fee of guarantees and letters of credit	1.700
Prihodi iz poslovanja sa devizama Receipts related to foreign currency business	1.871
Ostali operativni prihodi Other operative receipts	2.516
Ukupno / Total	18.872

Kadrovi The employees

Kvalifikaciona struktura zaposlenih na dan 31.12.2009. godine: Qualifications structure of the employees on the day 12/31/2009:

Stručna sprema / Qualifications	31.12.2009.	%
Magistar nauka / Master's degree	3	0,6%
Visoka stručna sprema / University degree	175	37,0%
Viša stručna sprema / Associate degree	20	4,2%
Srednja stručna sprema / Secondary school	270	57,1%
Visokokvalifikovani radnik / Highly skilled worker	2	0,4%
Polukvalifikovani radnik / Semi-skilled worker	3	0,6%
UKUPNO / TOTAL:	473	100,0%

Poslovna mreža Business network

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Lista korespondenata Correspondent Banks

Kontokorent / korespondent Account-current / Correspondent	SWIFT	Račun / Account	Valuta / Currency
GERMANY			
- Deutsche Bank AG Frankfurt/M	DEUTDEFF	936272410	EUR
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank	LHBIDEFF	9791013	EUR
- UniCredit Bank Ag (Hypovereinsbank)	HYVEDEMM	68622212 69102964	USD EUR
- Commerzbank AG Frankfurt/M	COBADEFF	400876881400	EUR
AUSTRIA			
- UniCredit Bank Austria AG Wien	BKAUATWW	0101-66031/00	EUR
- Raiffeisen Zentralbank Osterreich AG Wien	RZBAATWW	55.032.544	EUR
- Adria bank AG Wien	ABAGATWW	02 000020867 180	EUR
BELGIUM			
- ING Belgium SA/NA Brussels	BBRUBEBB	3010102451-03-978	EUR
- KBC Bank Brussels	KREDBEBB	488-5917219-59	EUR
CROATIA			
- Zagrebačka Banka DD Zagreb	ZABHR2X	5180001139-191	HRK
ITALY			
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. Trieste	LJBAIT2T	2742055/98	EUR
SLOVENIA			
- Nova Ljubljanska Banka DD Ljubljana	LJBASI2X	900-81801-978-10832 900-7011-currency-10832	EUR (CZK, USD, GBP, CHF, SEK, DKK, HRK, CAD, AUD, JPY, NOK)
MACEDONIA			
- NLB Tutunska banka AD Skopje	TUTNMK22	70850010-978-0073100000510	EUR
SERBIA			
- NLB BANKA AD BEOGRAD	CONARS22	500781000-978-0073100000676 400780000-00-731-0000067.6	EUR RSD
MONTENEGRO			
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD Podgorica	MNBAMEPG	230900-0053100050575	EUR
BULGARIA			
- NLB Banka Sofia AD	WEBKBGSF	1903053605	EUR
USA			
- Standard Chartered Bank	SCBLUS33	3582023483001	USD
SWITZERLAND			
- Union bank of Switzerland	UBSWCHZH	60254.05Y	CHF

NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla

Finansijski izvještaji pripremljeni u skladu sa Zakonom o računovodstvu i reviziji i Zakonom o bankama Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine za godinu završenu 31. decembra 2009.

Izveštaj nezavisnog revizora

Nadzornom odboru i dioničarima NLB Tuzlanske banke d.d., Tuzla

Izvršili smo reviziju priloženih finansijskih izvještaja NLB Tuzlanske banke d.d., Tuzla (u daljem tekstu Banka) koji uključuju bilans stanja na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine i bilans uspjeha, izvještaj o promjenama kapitala i izvještaj o novčanim tokovima za godinu završenu na taj dan, pregled računovodstvenih politika i druge napomene uz finansijske izvještaje.

Odgovornost rukovodstva za finansijske izvještaje

Rukovodstvo je odgovorno za sastavljanje i realno i objektivno prikazivanje ovih finansijskih izvještaja u skladu sa Zakonom o bankama (Službene novine Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine br. 33/98, 32/00, 48/01, 41/02, 58/02, 28/03 i 19/03) i Zakonom o računovodstvu i reviziji u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine (Službene novine Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine br. 32/05). Ova odgovornost uključuje: osmišljavanje, implementaciju i održavanje internih kontrola relevantnih za sastavljanje i realno i objektivno prikazivanje finansijskih izvještaja koji ne sadrže materijalno značajno pogrešno prikazivanje, nastalo ili uslijed pronevjere ili uslijed greške; izbor i primjenu odgovarajućih računovodstvenih politika i sačinjavanje računovodstvenih procjena prihvatljivih u datim okolnostima.

Odgovornost revizora

Naša odgovornost je da na osnovu izvršene revizije izrazimo mišljenje o prikazanim finansijskim izvještajima. Reviziju finansijskih izvještaja izvršili smo u skladu sa Međunarodnim standardima revizije i zahtjevima Odluke o minimumu obima, oblika i sadržaja programa i izvještaja o ekonomsko-finansijskoj reviziji banaka (Službene novine Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine br. 3/03 i 64/03). Ovi standardi zahtijevaju da postupamo u skladu sa načelima profesionalne etike i da planiramo i izvršimo reviziju na način koji nam omogućava da steknemo razumno uvjerenje da finansijski izvještaji ne sadrže materijalno značajno pogrešno prikazivanje.

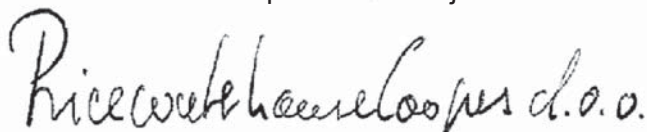
Revizija podrazumijeva primjenu procedura u cilju pribavljanja revizorskog dokaza o iznosima i objavama sadržanim u finansijskim izvještajima. Izbor procedura zavisi od revizorskog prosuđivanja, uključujući procjenu rizika od nastanka materijalno značajnog pogrešnog prikazivanja u finansijskim izvještajima nastalog ili uslijed pronevjere ili uslijed greške. Pri procjeni ovih rizika revizor uzima u obzir interne kontrole relevantne za sastavljanje i realno i objektivno prikazivanje finansijskih izvještaja u cilju odabira adekvatnih revizijskih procedura u datim okolnostima, a ne za potrebe izražavanja mišljenja o djelotvornosti internih kontrola Banke. Revizija također obuhvata ocjenu adekvatnosti primijenjenih računovodstvenih politika i prihvatljivosti računovodstvenih procjena koje je izvršilo rukovodstvo, kao i ocjenu opće prezentacije finansijskih izvještaja.

Vjerujemo da su revizorski dokazi koje smo pribavili dovoljni i adekvatni kao osnova za izražavanje mišljenja.

Mišljenje

Prema našem mišljenju, priloženi finansijski izvještaji u svim materijalno značajnim aspektima prikazuju realno i objektivno finansijsko stanje NLB Tuzlanske banke d.d., Tuzla sa stanjem na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine kao i rezultate poslovanja i novčane tokove za godinu završenu na taj dan, u skladu sa Zakonom o bankama i Zakonom o računovodstvu i reviziji u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine.

PricewaterhouseCoopers doo Sarajevo



Sarajevo, 22. februar 2010. godine

BILANS USPJEHA

	Napomena	2009.	2008.
Prihodi po kamatama	4	49.082	49.443
Rashodi po kamatama	4	(22.525)	(19.961)
Neto kamatni prihodi		26.557	29.482
Prihodi od naknada		14.519	13.405
Prihod od poslovanja sa devizama		1.871	2.102
Ostali operativni prihodi		2.483	4.794
Operativni prihodi	5	18.873	20.301
Troškovi rezervisanja za opći kreditni rizik i potencijalne kreditne i druge gubitke		(7.231)	(4.398)
Ostali poslovni i direktni troškovi		(5.690)	(4.621)
Poslovni i direktni troškovi	6	(12.921)	(9.019)
Operativni troškovi	7	(30.184)	(31.470)
Dobit prije oporezivanja		2.325	9.294
Porez na dobit	8	(393)	(1.178)
Dobit za godinu		1.932	8.116

Napomene na stranama 32 do 70 su sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

BILANS STANJA

	Napomena	2009.	2008.
AKTIVA			
Novčana sredstva i računi kod Centralne banke BiH	9	180.936	165.091
Vrijednosni papiri za trgovanje	10	-	85
Vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak	11	363	-
Potraživanja od drugih banaka	12	98.404	91.247
Plasmani bankama	13	3.000	2.000
Kreditni komitentima	14	526.952	505.588
Ulaganja raspoloživa za prodaju	15	419	447
Nekretnine i oprema	16	21.700	20.205
Nematerijalna sredstva	17	1.611	2.277
Ostala aktiva	18	6.126	5.375
Ukupna aktiva		839.511	792.315
OBAVEZE			
Depoziti banaka	19	108.480	115.515
Depoziti komitenata	20	551.538	527.032
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama	21	71.271	41.651
Subordinirani dug	22	23.732	23.732
Izdate obveznice	23	5.000	5.000
Ostale obaveze	24	12.489	15.180
Rezervisanja za potencijalne i preuzete obaveze, za zaposlene i pravni rizik	25	3.587	3.666
Ukupne obaveze		776.097	731.776
KAPITAL			
Dionički kapital	26	38.605	33.605
Zakonske rezerve		22.877	18.818
Zadržana dobit		1.932	8.116
Ukupni kapital		63.414	60.539
Ukupni kapital i obaveze		839.511	792.315

Uprava je odobrila prikazane finansijske izvještaje dana 22. februara 2010. godine te ih potpisuje:

Ernest Žvar
 Izvršni direktor



Almir Šahinpašić
 Direktor

Napomene na stranama 32 do 70 su sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

IZVJEŠTAJ O PROMJENAMA KAPITALA

	Dionički kapital	Zakonske rezerve	Zadržana dobit	Ukupno kapital
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2008. godine	33.605	15.575	6.489	55.669
Raspodjela dobiti za 2007. godinu	-	3.243	(3.243)	-
Isplaćene dividende	-	-	(3.246)	(3.246)
Neto dobit za 2008. godinu	-	-	8.116	8.116
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2008. godine	33.605	18.818	8.116	60.539
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2009. godine	33.605	18.818	8.116	60.539
Raspodjela dobiti za 2008. godinu	-	4.059	(4.059)	-
Isplaćene dividende	-	-	(4.057)	(4.057)
Emisija dionica (Napomena 26)	5.000	-	-	5.000
Neto dobit za 2009. godinu	-	-	1.932	1.932
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine	38.605	22.877	1.932	63.414

U 2008. godini Odlukom Skupštine Banke broj: I-500-27-4.1./08 donesenom dana 14. maja 2008. godine, neto dobit za 2007. godinu je raspoređena 50% u zakonske rezerve i 50% za isplatu dividende.

U 2009. godini Odlukom Skupštine Banke broj: I-100-28-4.1./09 donesenom dana 26. maja 2009. godine, neto dobit za 2008. godinu je raspoređena 50% u zakonske rezerve i 50% za isplatu dividende.

Napomene na stranama 32 do 70 su sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

IZVJEŠTAJ O NOVČANOM TOKU

	2009.	2008.
Novčani tokovi iz poslovnih aktivnosti		
Primici kamata, naknada i provizija po kreditima	69.634	61.985
Plaćene kamate	(15.271)	(9.780)
Naplate po kreditima koji su ranije bili otpisani (glavnica i kamata)	1.181	2.092
Novčane isplate zaposlenim i dobavljačima	(32.479)	(33.799)
Isplate po vanbilansnim ugovorima	(290)	(165)
Primici i isplate po vanrednim stavkama	640	2.048
<i>(Povećanje) / smanjenje u operativnoj aktivi:</i>		
Novčane pozajmice i krediti dati klijentima	(27.835)	(100.425)
<i>(Povećanje) / smanjenje u operativnim obavezama:</i>		
Depoziti klijenata	5.461	26.089
Plaćeni porez na dobit	(1.192)	(12)
Neto novčana sredstva iz poslovnih aktivnosti:	(151)	(51.967)
Novčani tokovi iz ulagačkih aktivnosti		
Primici kamata iz novčanih sredstava i računa kod Centralne banke BiH, potraživanja od banaka i plasmana bankama	2.294	5.940
Primici dividendi	45	293
Prodaja / (nabavka) finansijskih instrumenata namijenjenih trgovanju	85	(85)
Nabavka nematerijalnih sredstva	(211)	(44)
Nabavka nekretnina i opreme	(1.205)	(1.099)
Prodaja ostalih sredstava	34	6
Neto novčana sredstva iz finansijskih aktivnosti:	1.042	5.011
Novčani tokovi od finansijskih aktivnosti		
Primici od izdavanja dionica	5.000	-
Kamata plaćena na pozajmice	(8.548)	(11.282)
Primljene pozajmice	47.918	14.086
Povrat pozajmica	(18.299)	(9.154)
Isplata dividendi	(3.986)	(3.191)
Neto novčana sredstva iz ulagačkih aktivnosti:	22.085	(9.541)
Neto povećanje / (smanjenje) novca i novčanih ekvivalenata:	22.976	(56.497)
Novac i novčani ekvivalenti na početku godine:	256.338	312.703
Efekti promjene deviznog kursa:	26	132
Novac i novčani ekvivalenti na kraju godine:	279.340	256.338

Napomene na stranama 32 do 70 su sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

1. Opće informacije

NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla (u daljem tekstu: Banka) je banka univerzalnog tipa koja kroz različite načine organizacije posluje duže od stotinu godina. Kao samostalno dioničko društvo Banka je organizovana počevši od 1. aprila 1990. godine.

Banka je upisana u registar društava kod Kantonalnog suda u Tuzli, te u registru kod Komisije za vrijednosne papire Federacije BiH, sa svim relevantnim podacima i dozvolama izdatim od Agencije za bankarstvo F BiH i drugih nadležnih organa.

Pod nazivom NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla, Banka posluje počevši od 6. aprila 2006. godine, kada je promjena naziva registrovana u registru društava kod Kantonalnog suda u Tuzli.

Dana 1. jula 2006. godine Banci je pripojena CBS Bank d.d., Sarajevo, na koji način je Banka proširila poslovnu mrežu, povećala broj klijenata i kapitalno ojačala.

U toku 2009. godine Banka je uspješno realizovala VII emisiju dionica Banke i time izvršila povećanje svog dioničkog kapitala za 4.999.960 KM.

Svoje poslovanje Banka obavlja neposredno i preko organizacionih dijelova – glavnih filijala i filijala i to: Glavna filijala Tuzla sa filijalama Tuzla, Banovići, Brčko (sa ekspozituroom u Rahiću), Bihać, Cazin, Čelić (sa ekspozituroom u Teočaku), Gračanica (sa ekspozituroom u Doboju Istoku), Gradačac, Kalesija (sa ekspozituroom u Sapni), Kladanj, Lukavac, Orašje (sa ekspozituroom u Odžaku), Srebrenik i Živinice, Glavna filijala Sarajevo sa filijalama Sarajevo, Goražde, Ilidža, Travnik, Tešanj, Vitez i Zenica i Glavna filijala Mostar sa filijalama Mostar, Čapljina (sa ekspozituroom u Neumu), Konjic, Ljubuški i Široki Brijeg.

Preko centrale u Tuzli i razvijene poslovne mreže Banka pruža kompletan servis finansijskih i konsalting usluga među kojima su:

1. depozitni poslovi
2. kreditiranje pravnih i fizičkih lica
3. usluge unutrašnjeg i platnog prometa sa inostranstvom
4. izdavanje svih vrsta bankarskih garancija i akreditiva
5. mjenjački poslovi
6. kartično poslovanje
7. elektronsko bankarstvo i telefonski servis
8. te sve vrste bankarskih usluga stanovništvu.

Dionički kapital Banke iznosi 38.605.140 KM, a upisan je u registar društava kod nadležnog suda, u registar kod Komisije za vrijednosne papire Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, i prijavljen kod Registra vrijednosnih papira u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine.

1. Opće informacije (nastavak)

Dioničari Banke su:

	31. decembra 2009. godine	
	Iznos u KM	%
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana, Slovenija	37.177.280	96,30
Ostali	1.427.860	3,70
Ukupno	38.605.140	100,00

Sjedište Banke je na adresi Maršala Tita 34, 75000 Tuzla, Bosna i Hercegovina.

Zaposleni

Na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla je imala 473 zaposlenika (2008: 507 zaposlenika).

Nadzorni odbor

Predsjednik	Miran Vičić
Član	Iztok Gornik
Član	Milan Marinič
Član	Pavel Martinuč
Član	Ibrahim Morankić

Odbor za reviziju

Predsjednik	Anton Ribnikar
Član	Anica Knavs
Član	Mirjam Štebe
Član	Ivan Pirc
Član	Urša Sekne

Uprava

Direktor	Almir Šahinpašić
Izvršni direktor	Ernest Žvar
Izvršni direktor	Sanja Čustović

Glavni interni revizor Himzija Talović

Sekretar Banke Marijana Galušić

1. Opće informacije (nastavak)

1.1. Uticaj finansijske krize

Aktuelna nestabilnost na međunarodnom i bosanskohercegovačkom tržištu

Međunarodna kriza likvidnosti koja je počela sredinom 2007. godine, dovela je do, između ostalog, nižeg nivoa finansiranja na tržištu kapitala, nižih nivoa likvidnosti u bankarskom sektoru, većih kamatnih stopa na međubankarske pozajmice i veoma izraženu turbulentnost na berzama. Nesigurnost na međunarodnim finansijskim tržištima je dovela do propadanja, ali i spašavanja banaka u SAD-u, Zapadnoj Evropi, Rusiji i u drugim zemljama. Uticaj trenutne finansijske krize nije moguće u potpunosti predvidjeti ili zaštititi se od iste.

U 2008. godini kriza je imala indirektan uticaj na Bosnu i Hercegovinu ("BiH") što se reflektovalo blagim povećanjem kamatnih stopa na plasmane, značajnim povećanjem kamatnih stopa na izvore sredstava, povećanjem cijena proizvoda i usluga, padom potražnje za nekretninama i umjerenim odlivom depozita.

Tokom 2009. godine došlo je do izražajnijeg uticaja negativnih efekata globalne ekonomske i finansijske krize na BiH i na bankarski sektor BiH, što se odrazilo na pogoršanje kvaliteta aktive (rast kreditnog rizika i kreditnih gubitaka) i na pad profitabilnosti. Istovremeno je očuvana stabilnost i sigurnost bankarskog sistema kroz jačanje kapitalne osnove i adekvatnosti kapitala, zadovoljavajućom likvidnosnom pozicijom i učešćem novčanih sredstava u aktivi, te zaustavljanjem negativnih trendova u depozitnom poslovanju sa stanovništvom, a što je rezultat niza mjera i aktivnosti koje su poduzete od strane agencija za bankarstvo koje djeluju na području BiH i Centralne banke BiH kao i samih banaka, što je doprinijelo da se sačuva povjerenje u bankarski sistem.

U kontekstu globalne finansijske i ekonomske krize i padajućeg trenda rejtinga mnogih vlada, održivost i stabilnost kreditnog rejtinga BiH je bila na istom nivou, „B“ sa stabilnim izgledima, a koji je dodijeljen BiH 22. decembra 2008. godine.

Ograničavajući faktori za rejting su složen politički sistem zemlje sa slabim institucijama centralne vlade što dovodi do političkih zastoja, potom složen okvir fiskalnog upravljanja, ogromna administracija, te donedavno rastući deficit tekućeg računa.

Banke "majke" šest najvećih stranih banaka koje posluju u BiH obavezale su se da će nastaviti svoje aktivnosti u sklopu međunarodnih napora za stabilizaciju BiH, njenog bankarskog sektora i jačanje povjerenja u privredu. Riječ je o bankama: Raiffeisen, Hypo Alpe Adria, Intesa Sanpaolo, NLB, UniCredit i Volksbank, koje su se obavezale da će održavati ukupan nivo plasiranih sredstava u BiH i da će osigurati adekvatnu kapitalizaciju svojih supsidijara u kontekstu novog programa MMF-a.

Monetarna politika i dalje djeluje prema aranžmanu valutnog odbora koji se pokazao kao dobar mehanizam u finansijskoj krizi.

Iako uticaj ekonomske i finansijske krize nije moguće u potpunosti predvidjeti, Uprava Banke vjeruje da je poduzela sve potrebne mjere da podrži postojanje i rast poslovanja Banke u trenutnim okolnostima.

1. Opće informacije (nastavak)

Uticao na likvidnost

Do izbijanja globalne finansijske i ekonomske krize, u normalnim uslovima poslovanja banaka i stabilnom okruženju rizik likvidnosti je imao sekundaran značaj, odnosno kreditni rizik je bio u prvom planu. U posljednjem kvartalu 2008. godine, nakon prenošenja globalne krize i njenog negativnog uticaja na finansijski i ekonomski sistem u BiH, došlo je do porasta rizika likvidnosti. Iako je došlo je do povlačenja štednih depozita i postepenog narušavanja povjerenja u banke, ocjenjeno je da ni jednog trenutka nije bila ugrožena sigurnost bankarskog sistema.

U cilju prevazilaženja finansijskih poremećaja izazvanih ekonomskom i finansijskom svjetskom krizom te očuvanja likvidnosti, Banka je pojačala praćenje rizika likvidnosti, te izvršila ažuriranje i prilagođavanje likvidnosnih planova u skladu sa novonastalom situacijom. Konstantno se prate depoziti velikih deponenata, rokovi dospijeća istih, te održavaju kontakti i razgovori sa njima.

Na osnovu Strategije upravljanja rizikom likvidnosti u grupi NLB, Banka je postojeće akte ažurirala i prilagodila ih novonastaloj situaciji, te usvojila i nove akte.

U skladu sa smjernicama Odbora za upravljanje bilansa NLB Skupine dostavljenog 3. oktobra 2008. godine, a zbog postojeće finansijske situacije, Banka je obavezna da održava ciljne limite koji su obavezujući za sve banke u NLB Grupi:

1. krediti nebankarskom sektoru / depoziti nebankarskog sektora maksimalno 125%,
(sa 31. decembrom 2009. godine odnos je 99,91% - Banka ispunjava navedeni limit)
2. dugoročni krediti / krediti maksimalno 70%,
(sa 31. decembrom 2009. godine odnos je 56,34% - Banka ispunjava navedeni limit)
3. dugoročni izvori finansiranja/ dugoročni krediti minimalno 40%,
(sa 31. decembrom 2009. godine odnos je 85,91% - Banka ispunjava navedeni limit)
4. adekvatnost kapitala održavati na nivou 13%,
(sa 31. decembrom 2009. godine stopa adekvatnosti kapitala iznosila je 13,95% - Banka ispunjava navedeni limit)
5. Banka poštuje preporuku da se kreditni plasmani odobravaju pravnim licima do 6 mjeseci,
6. Banka obezbjeđuje kvalitetan kolateral plasmana, odnosno lako utrživ kolateral.

Uprava Banke vjeruje da će i ubuduće upravljati rizikom likvidnosti na kvalitetan način smatrajući to permanentnom obavezom i osnovnom pretpostavkom za održivost na finansijskom tržištu.

Uticao na dužnike

Prenošenje globalne ekonomske krize na područje BiH imalo je uticaj i na ključni segment djelovanja banaka, odnosno kreditiranje. Od četvrtog kvartala 2008. godine, banke su značajno smanjile i ograničile rast novih plasmana. Ograničavajući faktor rastu kredita je, s jedne strane, dostupnost novih izvora, odnosno njihov porast, a s druge strane sve veći uticaj krize na ukupnu ekonomiju i privredu u BiH i pogoršanje stanja u realnom sektoru.

1. Opće informacije (nastavak)

U cilju osiguranja dodatnih finansijskih sredstava za kreditiranje realnog sektora, potpisan je Memorandum o razumijevanju sa matičnim bankama iz zemalja Evropske Unije čije podružnice posluju na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine, tzv. „Bečkoj inicijativi“.

Radi smanjenja uticaja globalne ekonomske krize na poslovanje Banke poduzete su mjere prilagođavanja kretanja portfolia prema uslovima na tržištu i druge preventivne mjere u cilju amortizovanja uticaja krize i njene moguće refleksije na poslovanje Banke i postizanje planiranih rezultata na kraju godine.

Najznačajnije poduzete mjere i aktivnosti u pogledu minimiziranja refleksije finansijske i ekonomske krize na uspješno poslovanje Banke u domenu kreditiranja, a posebno na pad kvaliteta kreditnog portfolia, ogledaju se u slijedećem:

- dugoročni plasmani su reducirani, odnosno svedeni na minimalne mjere;
- na nove kratkoročne plasmane svim klijentima su povećane kamatne stope na godišnjem nivou u odnosu na prethodno odobrene kredite, a istovremeno su pooštreni kriteriji za obezbjeđenje kredita;
- izvršena je analiza strukture portfolia i detaljna granska podjela;
- evidentirana je zadovoljavajuća disperzija plasmana sa aspekta granske podjele, a najosjetljivije grane koje nisu značajno zastupljene u strukturi ukupnog portfolia su kvalitetno sagledane, prvenstveno sa aspekta kvaliteta kolateralu, a zatim i ostalih parametara koji bitno utiču na buduću poslovnu strategiju prema klijentima;
- intenzivirane su aktivnosti na monitoringu i posjetama klijentima sa područja sve tri glavne filijale.

Tokom prethodnog perioda globalna ekonomske kriza nije imala značajnijeg uticaja na kreditno poslovanje Banke. Banka dnevno prati i analizira stanje i kvalitet kreditnog portfolia, te u skladu sa potrebama poduzima odgovarajuće mjere. Intenzivirane su aktivnosti zaposlenika Banke na analizi rizičnosti svakog novog plasmana i naplati dospjelih potraživanja. Pojačan je monitoring i cjelokupno praćenje klijenata, pogotovo onih koji imaju veći nivo plasmana. Tokom cijele 2009. godine Banka je jednom mjesečno vršila pregled i pažljivu procjenu, te klasifikaciju svakog pojedinačnog kredita. Interne procedure u segmentu kreditnog poslovanja se dosljedno poštuju i sprovode.

Također, i kreditni portfolio, kao dio ukupnog portfolia ima zadovoljavajuću sektorsku strukturu. Portfolio Banke ima kvalitetnu disperziju s aspekta industrijskih sektora, a najosjetljiviji sektori kao što su građevinarstvo i metalna industrija imaju malo učešće u ukupnom portfoliu.

Smanjena likvidnost dužnika Banke može uticati na njihovu mogućnost otplate duga u 2010. godini. Pogoršanje uslova poslovanja za dužnike može također imati uticaja na procjenu novčanog toka od strane Uprave Banke i na procjenu umanjenja vrijednosti finansijskih i nefinansijskih sredstava. Na osnovu dostupnih informacija, Uprava Banke je ispravno primijenila izmijenjene procjene očekivanih budućih novčanih tokova vezano za procjene umanjenja vrijednosti.

1. Opće informacije (nastavak)

Uticaj na kolaterale (naročito nekretnine)

Iznos rezervisanja za kredite u kašnjenju zasniva se na procjeni Uprave Banke na datum bilansa uzimajući u obzir novčane tokove koji mogu nastati kao rezultat preuzimanja vrijednosti kolaterala umanjenog za troškove sticanja i prodaje istog. Tržište Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine za mnoge vrste kolaterala, naročito nekretnina, je ozbiljno pogođeno trenutnim turbulencijama međunarodnog finansijskog tržišta, koje su prouzrokovale nižu likvidnost određenih vrsta sredstava. Kao rezultat toga, ostvarena vrijednost kolaterala se može razlikovati od procijenjene vrijednosti kod umanjenja vrijednosti.

Međutim i pored svih problema koji su obzirom na globalnu ekonomsku krizu više nego evidentni i negativno se odražavaju na iznalaženje kupaca imovine dužnika koju Banka prodaje kroz izvršne sudske postupke, Banka je u toku 2009. godine izvršila prodaju dijela založenih nekretnina za iznos od 326.000 KM, te također izvršila prodaju za 25.000 KM, nekretnine, koju je ranije kroz izvršni postupak otkupila za 1.000 KM.

Banka u svom poslovanju kao jedan od najčešćih oblika obezbjeđenja potraživanja od klijenata primjenjuje zaloge na materijalne i nematerijalne stvari. U skladu sa Uputstvom za primjenu kolaterala Banka uzima zaloge na nepokretne stvari koje su u omjeru 1,5 do 2 puta veće u odnosu na vrijednost potraživanja i vrijednost zaloga na pokretne stvari 2 do 3 puta veće u odnosu na vrijednost potraživanja, ukoliko je potraživanje Banke pokriveno samo zalogom na pokretne stvari.

Banka redovno prati kretanje tržišne vrijednosti kolaterala.

Tržišnu vrijednost založenih nekretnina Banka prati ponovnom procjenom tržišne vrijednosti nekretnine od strane stalnog sudskog vještaka jednom u tri godine, a po potrebi i češće.

Tržišnu vrijednost založenih pokretnih stvari Banka usklađuje jednom godišnje umanjenjem procijenjene vrijednosti pokretnih stvari po maksimalno neoporezivoj stopi amortizacije u skladu sa zakonom.

Rokovi za praćenje tržišne vrijednosti kolaterala teku od dana korištenja plasmana koji je osiguran kolateralom.

Fer vrijednost finansijskih sredstava i obaveza

Fer vrijednost vrijednosnih papira na aktivnom tržištu zasniva se na tekućim cijenama ponude za finansijska sredstva ili za finansijske obaveze. Ukoliko tržište nekog finansijskog instrumenta nije aktivno, Banka utvrđuje fer vrijednost različitim tehnikama procjene. Tehnike procjene uključuju korištenje sadašnjih nezavisnih tržišnih transakcija između informisanih i upoznatih strana, analizu diskontovanih novčanih tokova, model utvrđivanja vrijednosti opcija i druge tehnike procjena koje učesnici obično koriste na tržištu. Tehnika procjene prikazuje trenutno stanje na tržištu na datum procjene što i ne mora biti stvarno stanje na tržištu niti prije niti poslije datuma procjene. Uprava Banke je na datum bilansa provjerila korištene tehnike radi što realnijeg prikazivanja stanja na tržištu, uključujući relativnu likvidnost tržišta i diversifikaciju kredita.

1. Opće informacije (nastavak)

Portfolio kupljenih obveznica namijenjenih trgovanju Banke iz 2008. godine od 85 hiljada KM prodat je u 2009. godini za 91 hiljadu KM.

Vlada Federacije BiH je na osnovu Odluke o emisiji obveznica po osnovu ratnih potraživanja (Službene novine FBiH br. 47/09) izdala Banci 1.150.410 komada obveznica nominalne vrijednosti 1,00 KM, u pet serija. Prema Metodologiji postupanja sa vrijednosnim papirima primljene obveznice su klasifikovane kao vrijednosni papiri raspoloživi za prodaju (AFS) i predstavljaju sekundarne rezerve likvidnosti. Na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine nominalna vrijednost primljenih obveznica svedena je na fer vrijednost (362.828,57 KM) uvažavajući gotovinski tok svake pojedine serije i YTM ("yield to maturity"), diskontni faktor koji uvažava rizik zemlje (11% za BiH) i bezrizičnu kamatnu stopu za dugoročne obveznice (5%).

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika

2.1. Osnove za sastavljanje finansijskih izvještaja i računovodstveni metod

Na osnovu Zakona o računovodstvu i reviziji Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, poslovne knjige se vode i finansijski izvještaji sastavljaju u skladu sa računovodstvenim standardima koji su u procesu usklađivanja sa Međunarodnim standardima finansijskog izvještavanja (MSFI) i u skladu sa regulativom Agencije za bankarstvo Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (FBA).

Finansijski izvještaji su sastavljeni prema konceptu historijskih troškova izmijenjenom za revalorizaciju vrijednosnih papira namijenjenih trgovanju po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak.

U skladu sa Zakonom o računovodstvu i reviziji Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine ("Službene novine FBiH broj 32/05), u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine primjenjuju se Međunarodni standardi finansijskog izvještavanja (MSFI) koji su prevedeni na Bosanski jezik od strane ovlaštenog računovodstvenog tijela.

Banka primjenjuje sve MSFI sa dopunama i tumačenjima standarda koji su objavljeni od strane Međunarodne federacije računovođa (IFAC) i Odbora za međunarodne računovodstvene standarde (IASB), te prevedeni na Bosanski jezik u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine na dan 31. decembar 2005. godine

Novi Zakon o računovodstvu i reviziji Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine je stupio na snagu 30. decembra 2009. godine te se primjenjuje od 1. januara 2010. godine (Službene novine Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, broj 83/09).

Izuzev navedenih standarda, finansijski izvještaji Banke na dan 31. decembra 2009. i 2008. godine su sastavljeni u skladu sa Zakonom o bankama (Službene novine FBiH broj 33/98, 32/00, 48/01, 41/02, 58/02, 28/03 i 19/03) i regulativom Agencije za bankarstvo (FBA), koja u određenim slučajevima nije u skladu sa MSFI.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

Najznačajnija odstupanja od MSFI obuhvataju:

- Banka ne ispunjava sve uslove primjene MRS 39 kod utvrđivanja rezervisanja za potencijalne gubitke po kreditima i ostalim finansijskim sredstvima, a koji se utvrđuju u skladu sa važećim Zakonom o bankama i regulativom Agencije za bankarstvo (Napomena 2.6);
- U skladu sa regulativom Agencije za bankarstvo, Banka obračunava rezervisanja na stavke rizične vanbilansne aktive, nezavisno od postojanja indikatora umanjavanja vrijednosti (Napomena 25);
- Bilans stanja i Bilans uspjeha nisu u potpunosti u skladu sa zahtjevima MRS 1 s obzirom da je prezentacija prilagođena važećem kontnom planu Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, uključujući prikazivanje obračunate kamate i dospjele kamate u okviru stavki 'Ostala aktiva' (Napomena 18) i 'Ostale obaveze' (Napomena 24) u skladu sa važećim kontnim planom;
- Novčani tok je prikazan u skladu sa zahtjevima FBA;
- MSFI 7 –Finansijski instrumenti – prikazivanje, zahtijeva da se izvrši prikazivanje kvalitativnih i kvantitativnih informacija o izloženosti riziku nastale zbog finansijskog instrumenta, uključujući minimalno prikazivanje o kreditnom riziku, riziku likvidnosti i tržišnim rizicima, uključujući analize osjetljivosti na tržišni rizik. Zamjenjuje MRS 30 „Prikazivanje u finansijskim izvještajima banaka i drugih finansijskih institucija“ i zahtjeve koji se odnose na prikazivanja kod MRS 32 „Finansijski instrumenti: objave i prezentacija“. Banka ne prikazuje sve objave koje zahtijeva MSFI 7. Objave su usklađene sa regulativom Agencije za bankarstvo.
- MRS 1 (Revidiran) – 'Prezentacija finansijskih izvještaja' zahtijeva prikazivanje kompletnih finansijskih izvještaja koji se sastoje od izvještaja o finansijskoj poziciji (ili bilans stanja), izvještaja o priznatim prihodima i troškovima, izvještaja o promjenama u kapitalu, izvještaja o novčanom toku (zbirno nazvani „primarni finansijski izvještaji“ i pripadajuće napomene (uključujući računovodstvene politike). Revidirani standard ne dopušta prikazivanje stavki prihoda i troškova (tj. „ne- vlasničkih“ promjena na kapitalu) u izvještaju o promjenama na kapitalu, i zahtijeva da se sve ne-vlasničke promjene u kapitalu prikažu odvojeno od vlasničkih promjena u izvještaju o priznatim prihodima i troškovima. Banka nije primjenila MRS 1 (Revidiran). Izvještaji su prikazani u skladu sa regulativom Agencije za bankarstvo.

Banka nije primijenila sljedeće standarde, izmjene i tumačenja, koji su u primjeni, ali nisu relevantni za poslovanje Banke: MSFI 6, MSFI 8, MRS 1 (izmjena), MRS 23 (izmjena), MRS 27 (izmjena), MSFI 3 (izmjena), IFRIC 4, IFRIC 5, IFRIC 6, IFRIC 7, IFRIC 8, IFRIC 9, IFRIC 10, IFRIC 11, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 13, IFRIC 14, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 16, IFRIC 17 i IFRIC 18. Uprava smatra da spomenuti standardi, izmjene i tumačenja neće imati materijalan uticaj na finansijske izvještaje Banke.

Banka nije ranije primijenila standarde, izmjene i tumačenja u primjeni za periode koji počinju 1. januara 2010. godine.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

Sastavljanje finansijskih izvještaja u skladu sa MSFI zahtijeva korištenje određenih kritičnih računovodstvenih procjena. Također zahtijeva od Uprave da koristi prosudbe prilikom primjene računovodstvenih politika Banke.

Finansijski izvještaji Banke su iskazani u konvertibilnim markama ('000 KM).

2.2. Strane valute

Sredstva i obaveze izražene u stranim valutama su preračunate u konvertibilne marke po zvaničnom srednjem kursu Centralne Banke Bosne i Hercegovine na posljednji datum izvještajnog perioda.

Monetarne stavke izražene u stranim valutama preračunavaju se po kursu važećem na datum izvještavanja. Ukoliko postoji više kurseva, koristi se terminska stopa prema kojoj bi budući novčani tokovi po osnovu te transakcije ili stanja mogli biti izmireni, a u slučaju da su isti nastali. Nemonetarne stavke mjerene po historijskom trošku izražene u stranoj valuti preračunate su po kursu važećem na datum prvobitnog priznavanja.

Pozitivne i negativne kursne razlike nastale iz izmirenja takvih transakcija i iz preračuna monetarnih sredstava i obaveza izraženih u stranim valutama na kraju godine, priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha.

Sve pozitivne i negativne kursne razlike prikazane u bilansu uspjeha su prikazane neto u bilansu uspjeha unutar odgovarajuće stavke.

Kursevi koji se koriste u finansijskim izvještajima su zvanični kursevi utvrđeni od strane Centralne Banke BiH. Na dan 31. decembra kursevi su slijedeći:

Kurs	2009. KM	2008. KM
USD	1,364088	1,387310
EUR	1,955830	1,955830

2.3. Prihodi i rashodi od kamata

Prihodi i rashodi od kamata iskazuju se u bilansu uspjeha za sve kamatonosne instrumente po načelu obračunatih kamata. Prihod od zateznih kamata evidentira se po obračunu.

Kamate se obračunavaju u skladu sa važećim zakonskim propisima ili prema ugovoru zaključenom između vjerovnika i dužnika. Kamate na depozite se pripisuju glavnici ako je to ugovorom predviđeno. Za komitente klasifikovane u rizičnu skupinu C, D i E vrši se suspenzija kamate i daljnji obračun vrši se u vanbilansu u skladu sa Odlukama Agencije za bankarstvo FBiH.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

2.4. Naknade, provizija i troškovi

Naknade i provizije se iskazuju po obračunskoj osnovi po pružanju usluge komitentima. Prihod od naknada i provizija podrazumijeva sve prihode ostvarene pružanjem usluga komitentima banke. Naknade i provizije koje nisu naplaćene u roku od 90 dana se suspenduju i priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha po naplati.

Naknade za obradu kreditnih zahtjeva i naknade za odobrene garancije se u 2008. i 2009. godini naplaćuju jednokratno, unaprijed, a prihod se razgraničava linearnom metodom na broj mjeseci korištenja kredita, odnosno garancija.

Troškovi po naknadama i provizijama se priznaju u periodu kada su nastali.

2.5. Ulaganja u vrijednosne papire

Početno priznavanje, razvrstavanje i mjerenje investicija u vrijednosne papire

Prilikom sticanja vrijednosni papiri mogu se rasporediti u slijedeće skupine finansijskih instrumenata:

- vrijednosni papiri u posjedu za trgovanje su vrijednosni papiri (nabavljeni sa namjerom ostvarivanja dobiti u kratkom periodu zbog osciliranja cijena ili marže)
- vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak
- vrijednosni papiri u posjedu do dospijeca (finansijska sredstva sa fiksnim ili određenim uplatama gdje Banka ima pozitivnu namjeru i mogućnost da ih drži do dospijeca)
- zajmovi i potraživanja – vrijednosni papiri sa kojima se ne trguje na aktivnom tržištu
- vrijednosni papiri raspoloživi za prodaju – obuhvata sve vrijednosne papire, osim vrijednosnih papira u posjedu za trgovanje, po fer vrijednosti, u posjedu do dospijeca ili zajmovi i potraživanja.

Kod početnog priznavanja vrijednosni papiri raspoloživi za prodaju, u posjedu do dospijeca, te zajmovi i potraživanja mjere se po nabavnoj vrijednosti, koja uključuje i neposredne troškove nabavke.

Vrijednosni papiri u posjedu za trgovanje i po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak mjere se po fer vrijednosti. Troškovi nabavke ne uključuju se u početnu priznatu vrijednost, nego se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha.

Naknadno mjerenje ulaganja u vrijednosne papire

Vrijednosni papiri u posjedu za trgovanje

Vrijednosni papiri u posjedu za trgovanje naknadno se vrednuju po fer vrijednosti. Efekti revalorizacije se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha kao dobiti ili gubici po osnovu finansijske imovine ili finansijskih obaveza u posjedu za trgovanje.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

Fer vrijednost je iznos za koji sredstvo može biti razmijenjeno ili obaveza izmirena, između obaviještenih, voljnih stranaka, po tržišnim uslovima. Za procjenu fer vrijednosti finansijske imovine ili finansijskih obaveza upotrebljavaju se slijedeće metode:

- ukoliko se finansijskom imovinom ili finansijskim obavezama trguje na aktivnom tržištu, fer vrijednost je objavljena cijena,
- ukoliko tržište za određeni finansijski instrument nije aktivno, fer vrijednost se mjeri na osnovu usporedivih vrijednosnih papira (za koje postoji berzovna cijena), na osnovu prosječnih cijena dobijenih od tri ili više brokera ili na osnovu diskontovanja budućih novčanih tokova,
- za fer vrijednost strukturiranih obveznica uzima se kotacija stranog berzovnog posrednika, koja ne može biti starija od mjesec dana,
- ukoliko fer vrijednosti ne može biti procijenjena koristeći spomenute metode, fer vrijednost se ocjenjuje prema bonitetu izdavatelja.

Primljene dividende prikazuju se u bilansu uspjeha kao dividende po osnovu finansijske imovine u posjedu za trgovanje.

Vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak

Finansijska imovina po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak vrednuju se po fer vrijednosti.

Efekt revalorizacije priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha kao dobiti ili gubici po osnovu finansijske imovine po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak.

Primljene dividende priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha kao dividende po osnovu finansijske imovine po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak.

Kredit i potraživanja

Kredit i potraživanja vrednuju se u skladu sa pravilima koja važe za kredite kao što je opisano u Napomeni 2.6.

Vrijednosni papiri raspoloživi za prodaju

Finansijska imovina raspoloživa za prodaju naknadno se mjeri po fer vrijednosti. Efekat revalorizacije iskazuje se u kapitalu u okviru revalorizacionih rezervi. Banka mora procijeniti da li postoje objektivni dokazi da je došlo do umanjenja vrijednosti finansijske imovine raspoložive za prodaju.

Kod utvrđenog umanjenja vrijednosti ulaganja, kumulativna dobit ili kumulativni gubitak prethodno knjižen na revalorizacione rezerve ulaganja prenosi se u dobit ili gubitak. Gubici uslijed umanjenja kapitalnih instrumenata iz portfolia raspoloživog za prodaju koji su ranije priznati u dobit ili gubitak se ne poništavaju kroz dobit ili gubitak, a svako povećanje fer vrijednosti nakon utvrđenog gubitka zbog umanjenja se priznaje kroz dobit ili gubitak.

Umanjenje vrijednosti za kapitalne instrumente treba se priznati ukoliko dođe do produženog ili značajnog pada fer vrijednosti ispod troška sticanja.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

Zbog visokog stepena subjektivnosti, NLB Grupa primjenjuje sljedeće smjernice:

- kao produženi pad fer vrijednosti, treba uzeti u obzir period od 9 mjeseci od dana kada se fer vrijednost kapitalnog instrumenta smanjila ispod svoje prvobitne vrijednosti prvi put i ostala na tom nivou za cijeli period od 9 mjeseci.
- kao značajan pad fer vrijednosti treba uzeti u razmatranje smanjenje od 40% (ili više) fer vrijednosti.

Ostali faktori koji se moraju uzeti u razmatranje kada se procjenjuje potencijalno umanjeње vrijednosti kapitalnih instrumenata su:

- značajne finansijske poteškoće;
- nestanak aktivnog tržišta za takva finansijska sredstva kao posljedica finansijskih poteškoća;
- značajne promjene sa negativnim uticajem na tehnološko, tržišno, ekonomsko i pravno okruženje;

koja ukazuju na to da izdavatelj vrijednosnih papira neće biti u mogućnosti da nadoknadi finansijsko ulaganje u kapitalne instrumente.

Prilikom procjene umanjeња vrijednosti za ulaganja u kapital svaki pojedinačni indikator umanjeња vrijednosti se gleda u kombinaciji sa ostalim indikatorima kao i tržišnim kretanjima. „Front office“ u saradnji sa ostalim sektorima Banke, može odlučiti o eventualnom umanjeњу vrijednosti finansijskih instrumenata samo na temelju takve procjene (kod dužničkih instrumenata može se raditi o kašnjenju prilikom isplate kamate ili glavnice).

Kod prodaje odnosno otuđenja vrijednosnih papira raspoloživih za prodaju potrebno je efekat, iskazan u okviru kapitala, prenijeti u bilans uspjeha kao realizirane dobiti odnosno gubitke po osnovu finansijskih sredstava raspoloživih za prodaju.

Primljene dividende po kapitalnim instrumentima iz portfolia raspoloživog za prodaju se priznaju u dobit ili gubitak kad se po osnovu ovih sredstava ostvare prihodi ili rashodi.

Premije i diskonti razgraničavaju se u periodu trajanja instrumenta i priznaju se u okviru prihoda od kamata.

U skupini vrijednosnih papira raspoloživih za prodaju se iskazuju i investicije u kapital nezavisnih stranaka. Te investicije su one, gdje Banka nema kontrolnog uticaja.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

2.6. Plasirani zajmovi i smanjenja do fer vrijednosti

Stručne službe prate dospelost potraživanja, ažuriraju - preknjižavaju potraživanja po kategorijama i dužne su da najmanje jednom kvartalno izvrše klasifikaciju u skladu sa propisima FBA.

Posebne rezerve za kreditne gubitke formiraju se pojedinačno po svakom korisniku po kategorijama klasifikovane aktive na sljedeći način:

kategorija B - aktiva sa posebnom napomenom 5 -15%

kategorija C - podstandardna aktiva 16 - 40%

kategorija D - sumnjiva aktiva 41-60%

kategorija E – gubitak 100%

Kada se izlaganje Banke jednom kreditnom riziku ne može decidno odrediti primjenjuju se strožije kategorije, osim u slučaju kada Banka raspolaže uredno dokumentovanim i čvrstim dokazom za suprotno.

Stavke aktive klasifikovane u kategoriju "E" odmah u trenutku klasifikacije u cijelosti se isknjižavaju iz bilansa i prenose u vanbilansnu evidenciju, zatvaraju se rezervisanjima i za ista se otvaraju vanbilansne evidencije. To ne predstavlja konačan otpis, nego se i dalje poduzimaju sve raspoložive mjere naplate. Za sva potraživanja klasifikovana u kategoriju "E" podnosi se tužba sudu, ukoliko tužba nije podnesena u ranijem periodu.

U sudskom postupku naplate dospjelih potraživanja prodajom založene i druge imovine dužnika, Banka može radi potpune ili djelimične naplate potraživanja od ovih dužnika izvršiti kupovinu imovine koja je predmet prodaje u sudskom postupku.

Imovinu iz prethodnog stava Banka stiče privremeno i ne koristi je u svom redovnom bankarskom poslovanju.

Konačan otpis potraživanja po plasmanima provodi se samo na osnovu odluke Nadzornog odbora ili direktora Banke u skladu sa važećim internim aktima.

Ukoliko se naplati potraživanje za koje je prethodno izvršeno rezervisanje naplaćeno potraživanje se knjiži kao operativni prihod.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

2.7. Nekretnine i oprema

Nekretnine i oprema iskazane su po historijskom trošku umanjenom za akumuliranu amortizaciju. Amortizacija se obračunava linearno kako bi se otpisao trošak sredstva do ostatka vrijednosti tokom procijenjenog vijeka upotrebe sredstva. Zemljište i imovina u pripremi se ne amortizuju. Primijenjene stope za obračun amortizacije su kako slijedi:

	%
Građevine	1,3 %
Računari	25 %
Transportna sredstva	15,5 %
Namještaj i ostala uredska oprema	6 – 20 %

Ulaganja na tuđoj imovini kapitaliziraju se i amortizuju pravolinijski tokom njihovog vijeka upotrebe, ili tokom perioda najma.

Banka periodično provjerava da li je došlo do umanjenja vrijednosti njene dugotrajne imovine. Ako knjigovodstveni iznos sredstva premašuje njegovu procijenjenu nadoknadivu vrijednost, otpisuje se do iznosa nadoknadive vrijednosti.

Rashodi od smanjenja vrijednosti imovine priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha.

2.8. Nematerijalna imovina

Nematerijalna imovina se sastoji od kompjuterskih softvera i licenci. Inicijalni trošak pribavljanja nematerijalnog sredstva se priznaje kao sredstvo i amortizuje se linearnom metodom po stopi od 20 % tokom svog vijeka trajanja, koji ne prelazi 5 godina.

2.9. Novac i novčani ekvivalenti

Za potrebe izvještaja o novčanom toku, novac i novčani ekvivalenti uključuju stanja sredstava kojima je ugovoreno dospijeće manje od 90 dana: novac i sredstva na računima kod Centralne banke BiH i drugih banaka, uključujući obaveznu rezervu kod Centralne banke BiH.

2.10. Naknade zaposlenima

Banka u svakodnevnom poslovanju za svoje zaposlene plaća poreze i doprinose na i iz plata koji se obračunavaju na bruto plate kao i topli obrok, troškove prevoza na radno mjesto i regres za godišnji odmor u skladu sa zakonskom regulativom. Ovi troškovi uključeni su u bilansu uspjeha u istom periodu na koji se odnose plate.

Za stimulatивne otpremnine po Odluci Nadzornog odbora, Banka je formirala i u potpunosti iskoristila formirana rezervisanja za tu namjenu po isplati.

Za neiskorištene godišnje odmomore u 2009. godini Banka je formirala rezervisanja na teret troškova koja je uključena u „ostala rezervisanja“ po metodi prosječne vrijednosti satnice Banke, po danu neiskorištenog godišnjeg odmora.

2. Pregled značajnih računovodstvenih politika (nastavak)

2.11. Oporezivanje

Porezi se obračunavaju u skladu sa zakonima i propisima Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, a na temelju dobiti i gubitka priznatog u bilansu uspjeha koji je sastavljen u skladu s računovodstvenim standardima. Porez na dobit obračunava se u skladu sa Zakonom o porezu na dobit i primjenom stope od 10% na oporezivu dobit za period izvještavanja.

Eventualni odgođeni porezi priznaju se za privremene razlike koje nastaju između poreskih osnovica sredstava i obaveza i njihovih knjigovodstvenih iznosa za potrebe finansijskog izvještavanja primjenom metode bilansne obaveze i po trenutno važećim stopama. Rezervisanja se utvrđuju za cijeli iznos odgođenih poreznih obaveza. Odgođena poreska sredstva se priznaju u onoj mjeri u kojoj je vjerovatno da će biti raspoloživa za smanjivanje poreske obaveze u budućnosti.

Na datum bilansa stanja Banka nije imala odgođene poreske imovine ili obaveza.

2.12. Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama

Obaveze po uzetim kreditima se početno priznaju po ugovorenom iznosu, što predstavlja primljeni iznos. Obaveze po uzetim kreditima iskazuju se po amortizovanom trošku, a nastali troškovi transakcije priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha tekućeg perioda koristeći metod efektivne kamate stope.

2.13. Rezervisanja

Obračun rezervisanja za potencijalne gubitke i ugovorene obaveze i otpise Banka vrši na osnovu Odluke Agencije za bankarstvo Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine o minimalnim standardima za upravljanje kreditnim rizikom i klasifikaciju aktive banaka.

Rezervisanja za troškove restrukturiranja i odštetne zahtjeve po sudskim sporovima se priznaju kada:

- Banka ima važeću zakonsku ili ugovorenu obavezu koja je rezultat prošlih događaja;
- kada je u većoj mjeri vjerovatno da će podmirenje obaveze iziskivati odliv sredstava;
- kada se pouzdano može procijeniti iznos obaveze.

Kada postoji veći broj sličnih obaveza vjerovatnoća da se zahtijeva odliv resursa da bi se namirila obaveza se utvrđuje razmatranjem vrste obaveza kao cjeline. Rezervisanje se priznaje čak i kada je mala vjerovatnoća odliva sredstava u odnosu na stavku uključenu u istu vrstu obaveza.

Rezervisanja se mjere po sadašnjoj vrijednosti očekivanih izdataka potrebnih za izmirenje obaveze.

2.14. Dionički kapital i rezerve

Dionički kapital se sastoji od običnih i povlaštenih dionica i iskazan je u KM po nominalnoj vrijednosti.

Rezerve se formiraju na osnovu odluke Skupštine Banke o usvajanju godišnjeg obračuna i rasporedu dobiti.

3. Upravljanje rizicima Banke

3.1. Strategija u korištenju finansijskih instrumenata

Strategija sistema upravljanja rizicima u Banci je održavanje stabilnog poslovanja u budućnosti, Banka primjenjuje politike i strategije kreditnog i tržišnog rizika. Banka kontrolira različite rizike s obzirom na strukturu podataka, usvojenih metodologija, izvještavanja i limita nastalih unutar procesa donošenja odluka. Banka ima model upravljanja internim rizicima. Najvažnija sredstva i metode korištene u modelu za upravljanje internim rizicima su: interni sistem procjene kredita (za preduzeća, stanovništvo i banke), kolaterali, interni pokazatelji u pogledu rezervisanja/nenaplativih dugovanja itd. Upotreba sredstava za upravljanje rizicima ima veliki uticaj na kvalitet imovine, strukturnu likvidnost, efikasnost, omjere i pravovremena upozorenja, te umanjuju izloženost Banke svim vrstama rizika.

3.2. Kreditni rizik

Banka je izložena kreditnom riziku, koji predstavlja rizik nemogućnosti druge strane da podmiri iznose obaveza u cijelosti po dospijeću. Na temelju raspoređivanja plasmana, odnosno zajmoprimaca u rizične skupine, Banka identifikuje, odnosno utvrđuje mogući nivo kreditnih gubitaka, tj. opšti kreditni rizik i potencijalni kreditni gubitak. Procjenu kreditnih gubitaka Banka vrši pojedinačno po svakom dužniku odnosno grupi povezanih lica. Banka redovno prati navedene rizike i preispituje ih u skladu sa internim programima i politikama i Odlukama FBA.

Banka upravlja kreditnim rizikom redovnom analizom sposobnosti postojećih i potencijalnih zajmoprimatelja da otplate svoje obaveze po glavnici i kamatama i promjenom kreditnih limita po potrebi u skladu sa utvrđenim procedurama za odobravanje kredita, drugog plasmana, vršenje ulaganja i preuzimanje potencijalne vanbilansne obaveze. Pored toga, svojom izloženošću kreditnom riziku djelomično upravlja i svođenjem na najmanju moguću mjeru svih oblika rizika vezanih za kvalitet, koncentraciju, osiguranje naplate odnosno instrumente za obezbjeđenje naplate (svi krediti osigurani su instrumentima osiguranja i to garancijama, hipotekama i drugim vrstama osiguranja), dospijeće i valutu.

3.3. Valutni rizik

Valutni rizik predstavlja izloženost Banke mogućem uticaju promjena deviznih kurseva i opasnost da nepovoljne promjene rezultiraju gubicima banke u KM (domaćoj valuti). Nivo rizika predstavlja funkciju visine i dužine trajanja izloženosti Banke mogućim promjenama deviznih kurseva, i zavisi od visine zaduženja Banke u inostranstvu i stepena valutne usklađenosti aktive i pasive bilansa i vanbilansa Banke, tj. stepena usklađenosti njenih valutnih tokova.

Izloženost valutnom riziku proizlazi iz kreditnih, depozitnih, investicijskih aktivnosti i aktivnosti trgovanja. Kontrolira se dnevno prema zakonskim i interno utvrđenim limitima po pojedinim valutama, te za aktivu i pasivu denominiranu u stranim valutama. Tokom godine otvorene valutne pozicije održavale su se u okviru limita propisanih Odlukama FBA i u okviru internih limita utvrđenih prema metodologiji NLB Grupe. Valutna usklađenost finansijske aktive i finansijske pasive održava se kroz aktivnosti kupoprodaje svih valuta, ugovaranje depozita sa valutnom klauzulom i praćenjem odobravanja kredita sa ugovorenom valutnom klauzulom. Aktivnosti i odgovornosti za upravljanje valutnim rizikom utvrđene su Programom za upravljanje deviznim rizikom Banke.

3. Upravljanje rizicima Banke (nastavak)

Koncentracija sredstava i obaveza

Banka je imala slijedeću deviznu poziciju:

Na dan 31. decembra 2009.	EUR	USD	KM	Ostale valute	Ukupno
Finansijska aktiva					
Novčana sredstva i depoziti kod drugih depozitnih institucija	86.337	16.266	174.383	2.354	279.340
Plasmani bankama	-	-	3.000	-	3.000
Kredit i ostala potraživanja	12.505	-	199.348	-	211.853
Vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak	-	-	363	-	363
Ostala finansijska aktiva	508	29	4.385	54	4.976
Kredit ugovoreni sa valutnom klauzulom	315.099	-	-	-	315.099
Ukupno	414.449	16.295	381.479	2.408	814.631
Na dan 31. decembra 2009.					
	EUR	USD	KM	Ostale valute	Ukupno
Finansijske obaveze					
Depoziti i dospjele neizmirene vanbilansne obaveze	265.371	16.069	317.593	1.936	600.969
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama	70.768	-	449	-	71.217
Subordinirani dug	23.732	-	-	-	23.732
Izdate obveznice	5.000	-	-	-	5.000
Ostale finansijske obaveze	3.561	28	4.514	7	8.110
Depoziti i kredit ugovoreni sa valutnom klauzulom	59.103	-	-	-	59.103
Ukupno	427.535	16.097	322.556	1.943	768.131
Vanbilansne pozicije					
Aktiva – vanbilansne obaveze (+)	32.623	1.709	91.405	122	125.859
Pasiva – vanbilansne obaveze (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Neto stanje deviznih pozicija	19.537	1.907	150.328	587	172.359
Na dan 31. decembra 2008.					
Ukupna finansijska imovina	370.824	40.011	355.296	3.137	769.268
Ukupne finansijske obaveze	375.115	39.851	306.037	2.381	723.384
Aktiva – vanbilansne obaveze	19.100	1.760	103.958	105	124.923
Neto stanje deviznih pozicija	14.809	1.920	153.217	861	170.807

3. Upravljanje rizicima Banke (nastavak)

3.4. Izloženost kamatnom riziku

Operacije Banke su pod uticajem rizika promjene kamatnih stopa u onoj mjeri u kojoj kamatonosna aktiva i obaveze dospijevaju ili im se mijenjaju kamatne stope u različitim trenucima ili u različitim iznosima.

Kod varijabilnih kamatnih stopa, imovina i obaveze Banke podložni su i baznom riziku, koji predstavlja razliku u načinu određivanja cijena raznih indeksa varijabilnih kamatnih stopa, kao što su stopa štednje, šestomjesečni EURIBOR i različite vrste kamata. Aktivnosti upravljanja rizicima usmjerene su na optimiziranje neto kamatnog prihoda u skladu s poslovnom strategijom Banke, uz date tržišne kamatne stope.

	do 1 mjeseca	1-3 mjeseca	3-12 mjeseci	1-5 godina	preko 5 godina	Beskamatno	Ukupno
Na dan 31. decembra 2009.							
Finansijska aktiva							
Novčana sredstva i depoziti kod drugih depozitnih institucija	256.143	-	-	-	-	23.197	279.340
Plasmani bankama	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	3.000
Kredit i ostala potraživanja	62.201	67.308	396.627	17.518	3.552	(20.254)	526.952
Vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak	363	-	-	-	-	-	363
Ostala finansijska aktiva	-	-	-	-	-	4.976	4.976
Ukupno	321.707	67.308	396.627	17.518	3.552	7.919	814.631
Finansijske obaveze							
Depoziti i dospjele neizmirene vanbilansne obaveze	303.245	32.552	236.959	42.033	2.746	42.483	660.018
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama	28	52	71.165	26	-	-	71.271
Subordinirani dug	-	7.041	16.691	-	-	-	23.732
Izdane obveznice	-	-	-	5.000	-	-	5.000
Ostale finansijske obaveze	-	-	-	-	-	8.110	8.110
Ukupno	303.273	39.645	324.815	47.059	2.746	50.593	768.131
Osjetljivost kamatne stope na dan 31. decembra 2009.	18.434	27.663	71.812	(29.541)	806	(42.674)	46.500
Na dan 31. decembra 2008.							
Ukupna imovina	303.929	56.340	371.386	17.060	4.278	16.275	769.268
Ukupne obaveze	265.376	72.068	289.004	47.544	2.861	46.531	723.384
Osjetljivost kamatne stope na dan 31. decembra 2008.	38.553	(15.728)	82.382	(30.484)	1.417	(30.256)	45.884

3. Upravljanje rizicima Banke (nastavak)

3.5. Izvještaj o strukturalnoj likvidnosti

U skladu sa minimalnim standardima Programa razvoja upravljanja rizicima u NLB Grupi mjesečno se podnosi i Izvještaj o strukturalnoj likvidnosti u kojem se prate sljedeći odnosi:

- udio izvora NLB-a u bilansnoj sumi ,
- visina izvora NLB-a u odnosu na kapital Banke,
- udio izvora 10 najvećih deponenata u svim depozitima,
- pokrivenost potraživanja nebankarskog sektora izvorima nebankarskog sektora (maksimalno 125%),
- likvidna aktiva u odnosu na kratkoročnu pasivu,
- likvidnosne rezerve u odnosu na kratkoročnu pasivu,
- udio dugoročnih izvora banaka u svim dugoročnim izvorima,
- udio dugoročnih kredita nebankarskog sektora u svim kreditima nebankarskog sektora (maksimalno 70%),
- pokrivenost dugoročnih kredita dugoročnim izvorima (minimalno 40%).

3.6. Operativni rizici

Upravljanje operativnim rizikom je važan dio poslovanja Banke, koji omogućava njezino dugoročno uspješno poslovanje i očuvanje ugleda.

U okviru operativnih rizika Banka provodi sljedeće aktivnosti:

- izvođenje identifikacije i ocjene rizika, odnosno definiranje svih poslovnih procesa u Banci;
- mjesečno prikupljanje podataka i izvještavanje o štetnim događajima.

U cilju unapređenja procesa upravljanja operativnim rizicima u Banci su planirane sljedeće aktivnosti:

- pokretanje aktivnosti na adekvatnom upravljanju operativnim rizicima na svim projektima, zatim na iznajmljivanju vanjskih izvođača (outsourcing) kao i na razvoju novih produkata, procesa i sistema;
- testiranje adekvatnosti savladavanja operativnoga rizika u skladu sa Planom za kontinuirano poslovanje Banke;
- edukacija zaposlenika angažovanih na izdavanju izvještaja i svih zaposlenika Banke;
- formiranje i praćenje adekvatnosti rezervisanja za pokriće operativnih rizika, u skladu sa propisima FBA, te izvještavanje organa Banke.
- formiranje Odbora za upravljanje operativnim rizicima u Banci, u smislu vršenja kontrole upravljanja operativnim rizicima i razvoja.

3. Upravljanje rizicima Banke (nastavak)

3.7. Rizik likvidnosti

Rizik likvidnosti pojavljuje se u finansiranju aktivnosti Banke i u upravljanju pozicijama. Uključuje i rizik nesposobnosti finansiranja imovine u prikladnim rokovima i kamatama i rizik nesposobnosti likvidacije imovine po razumnoj cijeni i u prikladnom vremenskom okviru.

Banka ima pristup raznolikim izvorima finansiranja. Sredstva se prikupljaju putem velikog broja instrumenata uključujući različite vrste depozita građana i pravnih osoba, uzete zajmove, dionički kapital kao i putem emitovanja obveznica. To povećava fleksibilnost izvora finansiranja, umanjuje zavisnost o jednom izvoru i općenito trošak finansiranja.

Banka nastoji održavati ravnotežu između kontinuiteta finansiranja i fleksibilnosti kroz upotrebu obaveza s različitim dospijećima. Banka kontinuirano procjenjuje rizik likvidnosti identificirajući i prateći promjene u finansiranju koje su potrebne za dostizanje poslovnih ciljeva koji su postavljeni u skladu sa strategijom Banke. Uz to, Banka ima portfolio likvidne imovine kao dio svoje strategije upravljanja rizikom likvidnosti.

Banka usklađuje svoje poslovanje obzirom na rizik likvidnosti sukladno zakonskim odredbama i internim politikama održavanja rezervi likvidnosti, usklađenosti aktive i pasive te limitima i ciljnim pokazateljima likvidnosti. Centar Treasury-sektor ALM dnevno upravlja rezervama likvidnosti osiguravajući Banci zadovoljenje potreba njenih klijenata.

Na dan 31. decembra 2009.	Do 1 mjeseca	1-3 mjeseca	3-12 mjeseci	1-5 godina	Preko 5 godina	Ukupno
Finansijska aktiva						
Novčana sredstva i depoziti kod drugih depozitnih institucija	279.340	-	-	-	-	279.340
Kredit i ostala potraživanja	56.706	60.060	193.901	168.235	48.050	526.952
Vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak	363	-	-	-	-	363
Plasmani bankama	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
Ostala finansijska aktiva	4.263	-	-	294	419	4.976
Ukupno	343.672	60.060	193.901	168.529	48.469	814.631
Finansijske obaveze						
Depoziti i dospjele neizmirene vanbilansne obaveze	336.767	34.541	210.644	74.761	3.305	660.018
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama	28	52	26.644	38.371	6.176	71.271
Subordinirani dug	-	-	-	23.732	-	23.732
Izdate obveznice	-	-	-	5.000	-	5.000
Ostale finansijske obaveze	4.415	556	1.907	1.193	39	8.110
Ukupno	341.210	35.149	239.195	143.057	9.520	768.131
Razlika						
a) IZNOS=Veća finansijska aktiva (1) – (2)	2.462	24.911	-	25.472	38.949	46.500
b) IZNOS=Veće finansijske obaveze (2) – (1)	-	-	45.294	-	-	-
Na dan 31. decembra 2008.						
Ukupna finansijska imovina	322.332	50.411	154.489	178.731	63.305	769.268
Ukupne finansijske obaveze	298.124	67.133	196.117	141.276	20.734	723.384
Neto razlika	24.208	(16.722)	(41.628)	37.455	42.571	45.884

4. Neto kamatni prihodi

	2009.	2008.
Prihodi po kamatama		
Kreditni	43.280	40.187
Prihodi od naknada za obradu kreditnih zahtjeva	3.576	3.147
Kamatonosni računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	721	3.104
Plasmani drugim bankama	563	2.241
Ostali prihodi od kamata i slični prihodi	942	764
	49.082	49.443
Rashodi po kamatama		
Depoziti	18.404	15.560
Obaveze po kreditima	2.291	3.080
Subordinirani dugovi	1.574	1.130
Ostali rashodi po kamatama	256	191
	22.525	19.961
	26.557	29.482

5. Operativni prihodi

	2009.	2008.
Prihod od naknada za izvršene usluge domaćeg i inostranog platnog prometa	12.785	11.653
Prihod od naknada po garancijama i akreditivima	1.700	1.715
Prihodi od naknada po ostalim aktivnostima	34	37
<i>Prihodi od naknada</i>	14.519	13.405
Prihodi od poslovanja sa devizama	1.871	2.102
Ostali operativni prihodi	2.483	4.794
	18.873	20.301

6. Poslovni i direktni rashodi

	2009.	2008.
Troškovi rezervisanja za opći kreditni rizik i potencijalne kreditne i druge gubitke (neto)		
Kreditni komitentima (Napomena 14)	6.702	3.267
Potencijalne i preuzete obaveze (Napomena 25)	(86)	306
Naplaćena kamata i ostala sredstva (Napomena 18)	526	921
Ulaganja u druga pravna lica (Napomena 15)	(6)	(96)
Pravni rizik (Napomena 25)	95	-
Ukupno troškovi rezervisanja	7.231	4.398
Ostali poslovni i direktni troškovi		
Usluge platnog prometa i druge bankarske usluge	3.989	3.172
Troškovi osiguranja	1.701	1.449
Ostali poslovni i direktni troškovi	5.690	4.621
Ukupno poslovni i direktni troškovi	12.921	9.019

7. Operativni troškovi

	2009.	2008.
Troškovi zaposlenih (Napomena 7a)	15.419	16.459
Amortizacija materijalne i nematerijalne imovine	2.513	2.246
Troškovi PTT usluga	1.817	1.665
Održavanje	1.439	1.352
Zakupnina	1.407	1.448
Troškovi obezbjeđenja	1.398	1.337
Kancelarijski materijal i sitan inventar	1.339	1.628
Troškovi marketinga	1.000	1.134
Režijski troškovi	737	692
Troškovi čišćenja	477	445
Ostali porezi i doprinosi	275	430
Usluge	85	112
Ostali troškovi	2.278	2.522
Ukupno operativni troškovi	30.184	31.470

7. Operativni troškovi (nastavak)

7a. Troškovi zaposlenih

	2009.	2008.
Neto plate	8.070	7.997
Porezi i doprinosi	4.987	5.596
Topli obrok i troškovi prevoza	1.250	1.500
Regres	507	429
Ostalo	189	54
	15.003	15.576
Rezervacije za otpremnine i neiskorištene godišnje odmore (MRS 19) (Napomena 25)	416	883
Ukupno troškovi zaposlenih	15.419	16.459

Prosječan broj zaposlenih u Banci tokom 2009. bio je 474 osobe (2008: 496 osoba).

Tokom 2009. godine, Banka je reklasifikovala rezervisanja za otpremnine na troškove zaposlenih u 2008. i 2009. godini.

8. Porez na dobit

	2009.	2008.
Dobit prije oporezivanja	2.325	9.294
Poreski nepriznati rashodi	448	563
Poresko nedopustiva rezervisanja	340	729
Rezervisanja iznad 20% dobiti	820	1.193
Poreska osnovica	3.933	11.779
Obračunati porez po propisanoj stopi od 10%	393	1.178
Efektivna poreska stopa	16,90%	12,67%

Na osnovu Zakona o porezu na dobit, mjesečna akontacija za narednu godinu se utvrđuje tako što se obračunati porez na dobit prethodne godine, umanjen za porezne olakšice dijeli na 12 mjeseci. Na taj način je stvorena akontacija poreza na dobit, koja je za 799 hiljada KM veća od poreza na dobit u 2009. godini (Napomena 18). Ova pretplata će se koristiti kao akontacija poreza na dobit za 2010. godinu.

U periodu od 5 godina, poreska uprava može u bilo koje vrijeme izvršiti kontrolu računovodstvenih podataka i evidencija od zadnje kontrole kontinuirano do izvještajne poreske godine, također može obračunati dodatni porez i zateznu kamatu. Uprava Banke nije upoznata sa bilo kakvim okolnostima koje bi dovele do potencijalnih obaveza u ovom smislu.

9. Novčana sredstva i računi kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine

	2009.	2008.
Novac u blagajni	23.190	28.918
Računi rezervi kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine		
- Obavezna rezerva	60.899	93.092
- Rezerve likvidnosti iznad obavezne rezerve	96.847	43.081
	180.936	165.091

Obavezna rezerva predstavlja minimalni iznos koji obavezno mora biti deponovan kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine. Prema Zakonu o Centralnoj banci Bosne i Hercegovine, obavezna rezerva od 1. maja 2009. godine predstavlja 14% od prosječnih desetodnevni depozita i pozajmljenih sredstava, sa rokom dospjeća od jedne godine i 7% sa rokom dospjeća preko jedne godine u KM (2008.:14% od prosječnih desetodnevni potraživanja, oročenih depozita i pozajmljenih sredstava u KM, umanjenih sa prosječnom desetodnevnom gotovinom u KM, čuvanom kod Banke). Iz obračuna se isključuju podaci o pozajmljenim sredstvima od nerezidenata od 1. novembra 2008. godine, kao i sredstva vlada entiteta namijenjena za razvojne projekte od 1. maja 2009. godine. Obavezna rezerva se održava kroz prosječna stanja računa kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine

10. Vrijednosni papiri za trgovanje

Iznos od 85 hiljada KM se odnosi na izdate obveznice od strane NLB Razvojne banke a.d., Banja Luka. Dana 10. januara 2008. godine Banka je kupila 967 obveznica. Dana 8. maja 2009. godine portfolio obveznica prodat je za 91 hiljadu KM.

11. Vrijednosni papiri po fer vrijednosti kroz dobit ili gubitak

Vrijednosni papiri raspoloživi za prodaju, odnose se na dobijene obveznice od Vlade Federacije BiH po osnovu ratnih šteta. Za potraživanja po osnovu ustupljenih novčanih sredstava za potrebe odbrane, Vlada je Banci odobrila iznos od 1.150 hiljada KM i za taj iznos izdala obveznice. Banka je knjigovodstveno evidentirala tržišnu vrijednost obveznica u iznosu od 363 hiljade KM.

12. Potraživanja od drugih banaka

	2009.	2008.
Tekući računi kod banaka	11.631	14.148
Stavke u postupku naplate	7	2
Kamatonosni depoziti	86.766	77.097
	98.404	91.247

13. Plasmani bankama

	2009.	2008.
Postbank BH d.d. Sarajevo	2.000	2.000
BOR banka d.d. Sarajevo	1.000	-
	3.000	2.000

14. Krediti komitentima

	Kratkoročni krediti		Dugoročni krediti		Ukupno	
	2009.	2008.	2009.	2008.	2009.	2008.
Kreditni građanima	35.939	33.038	203.611	213.716	239.550	246.754
Kreditni preduzećima	202.995	162.728	104.661	114.006	307.656	276.734
	238.934	195.766	308.272	327.722	547.206	523.488
Manje: Rezervisanja za umanjeње vrijednosti	(6.626)	(6.113)	(13.628)	(11.787)	(20.254)	(17.900)
	232.308	189.653	294.644	315.935	526.952	505.588

Kretanje rezervisanja za umanjeње vrijednosti:

	2009.	2008.
Stanje na dan 1. januara	17.900	16.785
Neto rashodi u bilansu uspjeha (Napomena 6)	6.702	3.267
Otpis kredita	(4.348)	(2.152)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra	20.254	17.900

14a. Koncentracija kreditnog rizika po industrijskim granama

	2009.		2008.	
	'000 KM	%	'000 KM	%
Stanovništvo	239.550	43,78	246.754	47,14
Trgovina	138.171	25,25	117.123	22,37
Rudarstvo i industrija	92.887	16,97	88.257	16,86
Građevinarstvo	16.747	3,06	13.650	2,61
Transport i komunikacije	14.155	2,59	12.970	2,48
Trgovina nekretninama	13.971	2,55	8.470	1,62
Finansijske institucije	10.023	1,83	16.457	3,14
Usluge, turizam i ugostiteljstvo	7.316	1,34	4.312	0,82
Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo i ribolov	5.070	0,93	4.638	0,89
Energetika	3.480	0,64	5.020	0,96
Administracija i druge javne usluge	883	0,16	1.417	0,27
Ostalo	4.953	0,91	4.420	0,84
Umanjenje: Rezervisanja za umanjeње vrijednosti	(20.254)		(17.900)	
	526.952	100,00	505.588	100,00

15. Ulaganja raspoloživa za prodaju

	2009.	2008.
Privredna Banka Sarajevo d.d. Sarajevo	226	226
BAMCARD d.d. Sarajevo	113	113
JUBMES a.d. Beograd	53	42
S.W.I.F.T.	27	27
Sarajevo Osiguranje d.d. Sarajevo	22	28
Udruženje banaka BiH	14	14
CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	40
Registar vrijednosnih papira	5	4
	460	494
Manje: Rezervisanja za umanjenje vrijednosti	(41)	(47)
	419	447

Struktura ulaganja	Djelatnost	% Vlasništva	Zemlja poslovanja
CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	Upravljanje nekretninama	(2008: 40,00)	- Bosna i Hercegovina
BAMCARD d.d. Sarajevo	Kartičarsko poslovanje	4,63	Bosna i Hercegovina
Udruženje banaka BiH	Djelatnost ostalih članskih organizacija	4,18	Bosna i Hercegovina
Privredna Banka Sarajevo d.d. Sarajevo	Bankarstvo	0,89	Bosna i Hercegovina
Registar vrijednosnih papira FBiH	Registracija i održavanje podataka o vrijednosnim papirima	0,23	Bosna i Hercegovina
JUBMES a.d. Beograd	Bankarstvo	0,12	Srbija
Sarajevo osiguranje d.d. Sarajevo	Osiguranje	(2008: 0,05)	Bosna i Hercegovina
S.W.I.F.T.	Platni promet	0,01	Belgija

Kretanja rezervisanja za umanjenje vrijednosti:

	2009.	2008.
Stanje na dan 1. januara	47	143
Rezervisanje za potencijalne gubitke (Napomena 6)	(6)	(96)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra	41	47

16. Nekretnine i oprema

	Zemljište	Zgrade	Vozila	Kompjuterska oprema	Ostala oprema	Sredstva u pripremi	Imovina van upotrebe	Ukupno
Nabavna vrijednost								
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2008.	46	24.619	472	4.566	7.126	172	-	37.001
Prijenos iz nematerijalne imovine	-	-	-	-	-	2.404	-	2.404
Povećanja	-	-	-	-	-	2.563	-	2.563
Prijenosi	-	-	371	1.024	1.168	(2.563)	-	-
Smanjenja	-	-	-	(108)	(191)	-	-	(299)
- otpisi	-	-	(114)	-	-	-	-	(114)
- prodaja stalnih sredstava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2008.	46	24.619	729	5.482	8.103	13	-	38.992
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2009.	46	24.619	729	5.482	8.103	13	-	38.992
Povećanja	-	-	-	-	-	3.363	-	3.363
Prijenosi	-	1.989	194	383	798	(3.364)	-	-
Smanjenja	-	-	-	(568)	(936)	-	-	(1.505)
- otpisi	-	-	(1)	(568)	(936)	-	-	(1.505)
- prodaja stalnih sredstava	-	-	(138)	-	(25)	-	-	(163)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2009.	46	26.608	784	5.297	7.940	12	-	40.687
Ispravka vrijednosti								
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2008.	-	8.939	221	3.321	5.154	-	-	17.635
Amortizacija perioda	-	320	94	637	480	-	-	1.531
Smanjenja	-	-	-	(107)	(186)	-	-	(293)
- otpisi	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	-	(86)
- prodaja stalnih sredstava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2008.	-	9.259	229	3.851	5.448	-	-	18.787
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2009.	-	9.259	229	3.851	5.448	-	-	18.787
Amortizacija perioda	-	321	121	738	628	-	-	1.808
Smanjenja	-	-	-	(568)	(951)	-	-	(1.519)
- otpisi	-	-	(89)	-	-	-	-	(89)
- prodaja stalnih sredstava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2009.	-	9.580	261	4.021	5.125	-	-	18.987
Neto knjigovodstvena vrijednost 31. decembra 2009.	46	17.028	523	1.276	2.815	12	-	21.700
Neto knjigovodstvena vrijednost 31. decembra 2008.	46	15.360	500	1.631	2.655	13	-	20.205

17. Nematerijalna sredstva

Licence i softveri

Nabavna vrijednost	
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2008.	4.689
Povećanja	251
Smanjenja-otpisi	(401)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2008.	4.539
<i>Stanje na dan 1. januara 2009.</i>	<i>4.539</i>
Povećanja	39
Smanjenja-otpisi	(15)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2009.	4.563
Ispravka vrijednosti	
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2008.	1.948
Amortizacija perioda	715
Smanjenja-otpisi	(401)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2008.	2.262
<i>Stanje na dan 1. januara 2009.</i>	<i>2.262</i>
Amortizacija	705
Smanjenja-otpisi	(15)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2009.	2.952
Neto knjigovodstvena vrijednost 31. decembra 2009.	1.611
Neto knjigovodstvena vrijednost 31. decembra 2008.	2.277

18. Ostala aktiva

	2009.	2008.
Obračunata dospjela kamata	2.130	1.609
Obračunata nedospjela kamata	1.455	2.047
Uplaćena akontacija poreza na dobit	799	-
Unaprijed plaćeni troškovi	505	309
Obračunata naknada	357	292
Sitan inventar	328	395
Ostala aktiva	870	1.204
	6.444	5.856
Manje: Rezervisanja za umanjenje vrijednosti	(318)	(481)
	6.126	5.375

18. Ostala aktiva (nastavak)

Kretanje rezervisanja za umanjenje vrijednosti:

	2009.	2008.
Stanje na dan 1. januara	481	462
Neto rashod u bilansu uspjeha (Napomena 6)	526	921
Otpisana potraživanja	(689)	(902)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra	318	481

19. Depoziti banaka

	2009.	2008.
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	108.261	112.471
Hercegovačka banka d.d., Mostar	-	2.000
Ostale banke	219	1.044
	108.480	115.515

Kratkoročni oročeni depoziti kod Nove Ljubljanske banke d.d., Ljubljana

- do 30 dana ugovoreni su sa kamatnom stopom 0,59%-0,69%.

- preko 6 mjeseci do jedne godine sa kamatnom stopom od 3,10% do 3,90% godišnje

- dugoročni depoziti do 3 godine sa kamatnom stopom 6-mjesečni EURIBOR + 1,65 % do 6-mjesečni EURIBOR +2,05%.

20. Depoziti komitenata

	2009.	2008.
Preduzeća:		
Tekući računi		
- u KM	181.890	162.203
- u stranim valutama	16.474	16.434
Oročeni depoziti		
- u KM	101.826	70.353
- u stranim valutama	24.146	70.045
	324.336	319.035
Građani:		
Tekući računi		
- u KM	64.976	66.928
- u stranim valutama	23.446	20.922
Oročeni depoziti		
- u KM	26.282	21.974
- u stranim valutama	112.498	98.173
	227.202	207.997
	551.538	527.032

21. Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama

	2009.	2008.
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	54.298	21.751
Slovenska izvozna in razvojna banka d.d., Ljubljana	16.470	18.529
Razvojna banka FBiH	414	1.147
Fond za obnovu i razvoj	54	134
Ministarstvo za boračka pitanja TK	33	58
Ministarstvo finansija TK	2	32
	71.271	41.651

Dugoročna pozajmljena sredstva su korištena u svrhu usklađivanja ročne strukture finansijske aktive i finansijske pasive.

Kad je u pitanju zaduženje Banke u inostranstvu, Banka je od strane Nove Ljubljanske banke d.d., Ljubljana dobila indikativnu ponudu "kreditna linija za članice NLB Grupe" od strane SID – Slovenske izvozne in razvojne banke d.d. Ljubljana. Uprava Banke je načelno prihvatila indikativnu ponudu 5. jula 2007. godine i uslove kreditiranja od strane SID – Slovenske izvozne in razvojne banke d.d. Ljubljana, te se izjasnila da je zainteresovana za kreditiranje na rok od 10 godina uz kamatnu stopu 6-mjesečni Euribor + 1,65% godišnje.

Uprava Banke je konačnu odluku o zaduženju kod SID – Slovenske izvozne in razvojne banke d.d. Ljubljana donijela na svojoj 59. sjednici održane dana 19. novembra 2007. godine.

Dana 15. novembra 2007. godine Banka je dobila prijedlog Ugovora od strane SID – Slovenske izvozne in razvojne banke d.d. Ljubljana usaglašen sa Novom Ljubljanskom bankom d.d., Ljubljana.

Dana 30. novembra 2007. godine povučen je kredit od 10 miliona EUR sa sljedećim uslovima: rok 10 godina, kamatna stopa 6-mjesečni EURIBOR +1,65% godišnje, grejs period godinu dana od datuma isplate.

Kredit se koristi za proširivanje finansiranja klijenata sa većinskim slovenačkim kapitalom kao i za finansiranje nabavke robe i usluga slovenačkog porijekla. Banka je zaključila Konsultantski sporazum sa Novom Ljubljanskom bankom d.d., Ljubljana.

30. juna 2009. godine, Banci je odobren kredit u iznosu od 10 miliona EUR za obezbijeđenje dugoročnih izvora sredstava, a vraća depozit Novoj Ljubljanskoj banci d.d., Ljubljana u istom iznosu. U decembru 2009. Banka je dobila dugoročni kredit od Nove Ljubljanske banke d.d., Ljubljana u iznosu od 10 miliona EUR, u skladu sa Odlukom Nadzornog odbora od 8. septembra 2009. koja se odnosi na plasiranje dugoročnih kredita korporativnim klijentima.

Kredit od Nove Ljubljanske banke d.d., Ljubljana su na period od 3, 5 i 7 godina uz otplatu na više jednakih polugodišnjih rata.

21. Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama (nastavak)

Kamatne stope za uzete kredite mogu se prikazati kako slijedi:

Izvori	Kamatna stopa	
	2009.	2008.
	6 mjesecni EURIBOR + 2% -	6 mjesecni EURIBOR + 1% -
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	3,50%	2,25%
	6 mjesecni EURIBOR +	6 mjesecni EURIBOR +
SID Banka Ljubljana	1,65%	1,65%
Investicijska Banka FBiH	2% fiksno i 6 mjesecni EURIBOR	2% fiksno i 6 mjesecni EURIBOR
Ministarstvo finansija TK	1%	1%
Fond za obnovu i razvoj	1%	1%

22. Subordinirani dug

	2009.	2008.
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	14.931	14.931
European Fund for South-east Europe (EFSE)	8.801	8.801
	23.732	23.732

U cilju održavanja stope adekvatnosti kapitala iznad 13%, u skladu sa Programom i Politikama, te Planom za održavanje adekvatnog kapitala, Banka sa 31. decembrom 2008. i 2009. godine ima pet subordiniranih kredita koji se uključuju u dopunski kapital Banke.

Svi krediti su zaključeni na period od 61 mjesec, uz grejs period od 60 mjeseci i uključuju:

- iznose od 1.534 hiljada EUR i 2.600 hiljada EUR uz kamatnu stopu 6 M EURIBOR+3,8% godišnje,
- iznos od 1.000 hiljada EUR uz kamatnu stopu 6 M EURIBOR+3,5% godišnje,
- iznos od 2.500 hiljada EUR uz kamatnu stopu 6 M EURIBOR+4,5% godišnje.

Ugovor o kreditu za subordinirani kredit u iznosu od 8.802 hiljada KM sa EFSE je potpisan dana 15. decembra 2008., a sredstva su dobijena 30. decembra 2008. Kredit je odobren na rok od 6 godina uz promjenjivu kamatnu stopu 6 M EURIBOR uvećan za 5,1% na period od 5 godina, uz mogućnost otplate subordiniranog kredita, pod uvjetom da je u skladu sa zahtjevom Agencije za bankarstvo, tj. da otplata neće uticati na adekvatnost kapitala. Ako Banka ne otplati kredit u roku od pet godina, kamatna stopa za šestu godinu će biti 6 M EURIBOR uvećan za 8,5%.

23. Izdate obveznice

Nadzorni odbor NLB Tuzlanske banke d.d., Tuzla je dana 6. decembra 2007. godine donio Odluku broj I-500-22K-2-2/07 o prvoj emisiji obveznica u iznosu od 5.000 hiljada KM, nominalna vrijednost u iznosu od 100 KM sa kamatnom stopom od 5,75% godišnje i rokom dospijeca na dan 1. februara 2011. godine.

Proces je okončan dana 9. maja 2008. godine, a dana 22. maja 2008. godine, Komisija za vrijednosne papire Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine donijela Rješenje broj: 03/1-230-1/08 kojim se odobrava emitentu upis u registar kod Komisije emitovanih obveznica.

24. Ostale obaveze

	2009.	2008.
Unaprijed naplaćeni prihodi (MRS 18)	4.358	4.482
Obračunate, a nedospjele kamate	3.907	3.579
Uplaćena sredstva za nedospjela potraživanja po kreditima	2.279	3.745
Obaveze prema dobavljačima	570	719
Dospjele obaveze iz osnova kamata	507	780
Obaveze prema zaposlenim	129	253
Unaprijed naplaćene kamate i naknade	69	177
Obaveze za poreze i doprinose	66	39
Neraspoređeni prilivi	55	63
Obaveza za porez na dobit	-	113
Ostale obaveze	549	1.230
	12.489	15.180

U tabeli u nastavku analizirana su sredstva kojima Banka upravlja za i u ime svojih klijenata prema vrsti plasmana:

Komisioni poslovi	2009.	2008.
Privreda	15.042	16.744
Stanovništvo	2.167	1.184
Ukupno plasmani	17.209	17.928
Vlada Tuzlanskog kantona	14.986	16.334
BRFF USAID	936	936
Ostale nebankarske finansijske organizacije	1.287	658
Ukupni izvori (obaveze)	17.209	17.928
Razlika	-	-

Sredstva kojima Banka upravlja kao povjerenik za i u ime trećih strana, ne predstavljaju sredstva Banke, stoga nisu uključena u njen bilans.

Banka upravlja sredstvima u ime i za tuđi račun, plasirana najvećim dijelom u vidu dugoročnih kredita pravnim licima i stanovništvu. Banka ne snosi rizik po ovim plasmanima, a za svoje usluge ostvaruje naknadu.

25. Potencijalne i preuzete obaveze

Sljedeća tabela prikazuje ugovorene iznose koji se odnose na potencijalne i preuzete obaveze Banke:

	2009.	2008.
Garancije		
- u KM	55.437	46.815
- u stranim valutama	18.101	18.606
Akreditivi	1.156	753
Manje: Ispravka vrijednosti za potencijalne gubitke	(2.618)	(2.704)
	72.076	63.470
Odobreni neiskorišteni krediti		
- u KM	53.783	60.153
- u stranim valutama	-	1.299
Čekovi poslani na naplatu	10	8
	53.793	61.460

Kretanje rezervisanja za potencijalne i preuzete obaveze:

	2009.	2008.
Kretanje rezervisanja za potencijalne obaveze:		
<i>Stanje na dan 1. januara</i>	2.704	2.398
Neto (rashod) / prihod u bilansu uspjeha (Napomena 6)	(86)	306
Stanje na dan 31. decembra (1)	2.618	2.704

Kretanje rezervisanja za zaposlene i pravni rizik:

<i>Stanje na dan 1. januara</i>	962	939
Neto rashod u bilansu uspjeha (Napomena 6)	95	-
Neto rashod u bilansu uspjeha (Napomena 7a)	416	883
Iskorišteni dio rezervisanja	(504)	(860)
Stanje na dan 31. decembra (2)	969	962
Stanje na dan 31. decembra (1+2)	3.587	3.666

26. Dionički kapital

	2009.	2008.
Broj dionica		
	275.751	240.037
-Obične dionice	275.569	239.855
-Povlaštene dionice	182	182

Dana 5. augusta 2009. godine, Komisija za vrijednosne papire Federacije BiH donijela je Rješenje br: 03/1-19-302/08, o odobrenju emisije vrijednosnih papira putem zatvorene prodaje. Predmetna emisija se sastoji od 35.714 običnih redovnih dionica nominalne vrijednosti od 140 KM po dionici. Na osnovu izvještaja banke depozitara (Raiffeisen bank d.d. BH) o upisu i uplati dionica, Komisija za vrijednosne papire Federacije BiH je donijela Rješenje br: 03/2-19-459/09 od 30. septembra 2009. godine, kojim je odobren upis povećanja osnovnog kapitala za 4.999.960 KM (zaokruženo na 5.000 hiljada KM).

Vlasnička struktura može se prikazati kako slijedi:

	2009.		2008.	
	Iznos	%	Iznos	%
1 Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana	37.177	96,30	32.204	95.83
2 Ostali	1.428	3,70	1.401	4,17
	38.605	100,00	33.605	100,00

Povlaštene dionice su izdane 1991. godine, sa dividendom u iznosu koji je jednak kamatnoj stopi na oročene depozite stanovništva na preko 3 godine, primjenjivoj na datum održavanja Skupštine dioničara.

27. Transakcije sa povezanim stranama

Strane se smatraju povezanim ako jedna strana ima mogućnost da kontroliše drugu stranu ili ima značajan uticaj preko drugih strana u donošenju finansijskih i operativnih odluka. Transakcije sa povezanim stranama su dio svakodnevnog poslovanja.

Ove transakcije uključuju kredite, depozite, pozajmice i obavljene su u skladu sa komercijalnim uslovima na tržištu. Obim transakcija sa povezanim stranama kao i salda na kraju godine prikazana su u slijedećoj tabeli:

	2009.	2008.
Aktiva:		
Kredit i druga potraživanja:		
- Sarajevska pivara d.d, Sarajevo	4.016	2.010
- MIMS d.o.o, Sarajevo	2.516	1.507
- Profin-invest d.o.o., Sarajevo	2.310	-
- Vegafruit d.o.o., Brijesnica Mala	841	-
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	148	46
- NLB Razvojna banka a.d., Banja Luka	139	295
- CBS Invest d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	40
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	12	38
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	13
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	3	1
- Prvi faktor d.o.o Sarajevo	1	5
- Ostali	79	6
	10.065	3.961
Devizni računi:		
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	691	128
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	623	1.537
- Adria bank AG, Wien	56	92
- KBC Bank	42	213
- NLB Tutunska banka AD, Skopje	41	35
- NLB Banka a.d, Sofia	38	61
- NLB Banka a.d, Beograd	36	99
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	34	101
- NLB podružnica Trieste, Trieste	32	193
	1.593	2.459
Kratkoročno oročena sredstva:		
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	5.549
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	6.275	-
	6.275	5.549
Razgraničene kamate:		
- Vegafruit d.o.o., Brijesnica Mala	5	-
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	1	-
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	15
	6	15
UKUPNO AKTIVA:	17.939	11.984

27. Transakcije sa povezanim stranama (nastavak)

	2009.	2008.
Pasiva:		
Depoziti po viđenju:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	2.842	1.184
- NLB Leasing d.o.o, Sarajevo	736	661
- Prvi faktor d.o.o, Sarajevo	363	850
- Profin-invest d.o.o., Sarajevo	72	-
- Sarajevska pivara d.d, Sarajevo	61	4.029
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	59	103
- Pekare Ljubače d.d, Tuzla	37	70
- MIMS d.o.o, Sarajevo	21	68
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	2	-
- Vegafruit d.d, Brijesnica Mala	1	6
- CBS Invest d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	26
- Fizička lica	50	25
	4.244	7.022
Kratkoročni depoziti:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	87.817	93.684
- Prvi faktor d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	1.956
	87.817	95.640
Dugoročni depoziti:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	17.602	17.602
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	3.300	-
- CBS Invest d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	90
- Fizička lica	87	57
	20.989	17.749
Obaveze po dugoročnim kreditima:		
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	54.298	21.752
	54.298	21.752
Obaveze po subordiniranom kreditu:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	14.931	14.931
	14.931	14.931
Ostale obaveze:		
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	-	1
	-	1
Razgraničene kamate:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	939	1.389
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	15
- NLB Leasing d.o.o, Sarajevo	10	-
- Fizička lica	2	-
	951	1.404
UKUPNO PASIVA	183.230	158.499

27. Transakcije sa povezanim stranama (nastavak)

	2009.	2008.
Prihodi i rashodi:		
<i>Prihodi od kamata:</i>		
- Sarajevska pivara d.d, Sarajevo	144	90
- MIMS d.o.o, Sarajevo	136	69
- Profin-invest d.o.o., Sarajevo	94	-
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	47	174
- NLB Leasing d.o.o, Sarajevo	35	-
- Vegafruit d.d, Brijesnica Mala	20	56
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	19	86
- Prvi faktor d.o.o, Sarajevo	6	53
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	5	163
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	3	1
- KBC Bank	2	7
- NLB podružnica Trieste, Trieste	1	3
- Adria bank AG, Wien	1	2
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	1	2
- Fizička lica	4	1
	518	707
<i>Prihodi od naknada:</i>		
- Sarajevska pivara d.d, Sarajevo	58	61
- MIMS d.o.o, Sarajevo	53	162
- Prvi faktor d.o.o, Sarajevo	52	73
- NLB Razvojna banka a.d, Banja luka	34	8
- Vegafruit d.d, Brijesnica Mala	28	28
- NLB Leasing d.o.o, Sarajevo	27	18
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	22	3
- Profin-invest d.o.o., Sarajevo	16	-
- Mlin i Pekara Ljubače	12	18
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	3	3
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	2	2
- Fizička lica	-	2
	307	378
<i>Rashodi od kamata:</i>		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	5.939	8.666
- NLB Leasing d.o.o, Sarajevo	11	294
- Prvi faktor d.o.o, Sarajevo	3	2
- Sarajevska pivara d.d, Sarajevo	2	3
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	1	154
- NLB Razvojna banka ad, Banja luka	-	50
- CBS Invest d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	5
- MIMS d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	3
- Mlin i Pekara Ljubače	-	1
- Fizička lica	4	1
	5.960	9.179

27. Transakcije sa povezanim stranama (nastavak)

Garancije i druga jemstva: (izloženost po osnovu vanbilansa, odnosno odobrenih kredita)	2009.	2008.
- NLB Leasing d.o.o, Sarajevo	1.405	-
- Sarajevska pivara d.d, Sarajevo	391	391
- Profin-invest d.o.o., Sarajevo	107	-
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	20	5
- Mlin i Pekara Ljubače	19	16
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	3	4
- Prvi faktor d.o.o, Sarajevo	2	1.002
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	-	450
- MIMS d.o.o, Sarajevo	-	97
- Vegafruit d.d, Brijesnica Mala	-	50
- Fizička lica	26	44
	1.973	2.059

Primanja članova Uprave

	2009.	2008.
Neto plate	352	416
Porezi i doprinosi	214	212
Ostala primanja	108	36
	674	664

28. Sudski procesi u toku

NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla sa 31. decembrom 2009. godine ima u toku izvršne, parnične i stečajne postupke radi naplate svojih potraživanja i ostvarivanja drugih prava i interesa. U određenom broju slučajeva pokrenuti su i upravni sporovi radi poništenja akata donesenih u upravnom postupku. Na isti dan protiv Banke je od strane pravnih i fizičkih lica pokrenut određeni broj parničnih postupaka.

Radi naplate potraživanja po osnovu kredita, garancija, akreditiva ili po drugim osnovama Banka na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine protiv pravnih lica vodi 188 sudskih postupaka, sa ukupnom vrijednošću sporova od cca. 37 miliona KM (2008., 186 sudskih postupaka sa ukupnom vrijednošću sporova od cca. 36 miliona KM). Među najveće dužnike protiv kojih su pokrenuti sudski postupci spadaju Polihem d.d., u stečaju Tuzla, Aida d.d. Tuzla, TTU d.d. Tuzla, Saramerc d.o.o. Srebrenik, Finalist d.o.o. Tuzla, Gradis-Tuzla d.o.o. Tuzla, PZ Kokovita Gračanica, Auto Šped d.o.o. Kiseljak, Vert d.o.o. Sarajevo, IT Computers d.o.o. Gračanica i GPE d.o.o. Sarajevo. Okončanjem navedenih sudskih postupaka očekuje se da Banka u narednom periodu naplati iznos od cca 6 miliona KM (2008., cca 5 miliona KM).

Radi naplate potraživanja od fizičkih lica po osnovu stambenih i potrošačkih kredita, tekućih računa, kreditnih kartica i naknada štete Banka na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine vodi 2.528 spor sa ukupnom vrijednošću sporova od cca. 18 miliona KM (2008., 1.811 spor sa ukupnom vrijednošću od cca. 9,8 miliona KM). Okončanjem navedenih sudskih sporova očekuje se da Banka u narednom periodu naplati iznos od cca 5 miliona KM (2008., oko 4 miliona KM).

28. Sudski procesi u toku (nastavak)

Na dan 31. decembra 2009. godine protiv Banke su pokrenuta ukupno 62 sudska spora (2008., 66 sudskih sporova). Sudski sporovi koji su pokrenuti protiv Banke odnose se na isplatu stare devizne štednje, isplatu razlike kamate po prijeratno oročenim novčanim sredstvima, poništenje ugovora ili poništenje založnih prava, isplatu zbog neosnovanog obogaćenja, te na poništenje otkaza ugovora o radu.

Banka kontinuirano prati pravni rizik, te vrši ocjenu očekivanih troškova s osnova pravnog rizika, uz formiranje adekvatnih rezervacija po ovom osnovu.

Imajući u vidu sve navedeno niti jedan od sudskih postupaka koje Banka vodi, odnosno koji se vode protiv Banke, nije od takvog značaja da može ugroziti poslovanje Banke.

NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d. Tuzla

Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Law on accounting and auditing and the Law on Banks of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year ended 31 December 2009

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders and Board of directors of NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla (the Bank) which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 December 2009 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Banks (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. 33/98, 32/00, 48/01, 41/02, 58/02, 28/03 and 19/03) and the Law on Accounting and auditing of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. 32/05). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the provisions of the Decision on the Minimum of Scope, Form and Contents of Programmes and Reports of the Economic and Financial Audit of Banks (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. 3/03 and 64/03). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2009, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Banks and the Law on Accounting and auditing of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o. Sarajevo

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o." in a cursive script.

Sarajevo, 22 February 2010

INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	2009	2008
Interest income	4	49,082	49,443
Interest expense	4	(22,525)	(19,961)
Net interest income		26,557	29,482
Fee and commission income		14,519	13,405
Income from foreign currency operations		1,871	2,102
Other operating income		2,483	4,794
Operating income	5	18,873	20,301
Impairment provisions for credit risk and potential other losses		(7,231)	(4,398)
Other operating expenses		(5,690)	(4,621)
Operating and direct expenses	6	(12,921)	(9,019)
Operating expenses	7	(30,184)	(31,470)
Profit before tax		2,325	9,294
Income tax expense	8	(393)	(1,178)
Net profit		1,932	8,116

Notes on pages 80 to 118 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

	Note	2009	2008
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	180,936	165,091
Financial assets held for trading	10	-	85
Securities available for sale	11	363	-
Due from other banks	12	98,404	91,247
Placements to banks	13	3,000	2,000
Loans and advances to customers	14	526,952	505,588
Financial assets available-for-sale	15	419	447
Property and equipment	16	21,700	20,205
Intangible assets	17	1,611	2,277
Other assets	18	6,126	5,375
Total assets		839,511	792,315
LIABILITIES			
Due to other banks	19	108,480	115,515
Due to customers	20	551,538	527,032
Borrowings	21	71,271	41,651
Subordinated debt	22	23,732	23,732
Bonds issued	23	5,000	5,000
Other liabilities	24	12,489	15,180
Provisions for potential and accepted liabilities	25	3,587	3,666
Total liabilities		776,097	731,776
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	26	38,605	33,605
Retained earnings		1,932	8,116
Statutory reserves		22,877	18,818
Total shareholders' equity		63,414	60,539
Total equity and liabilities		839,511	792,315

Board of Directors of the Bank has authorized these Financial Statements for issue on 22 February 2010:

		
Ernest Žvar Executive Director		Almir Šahinpašić Director

Notes on pages 80 to 118 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Statutory reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2008	33,605	15,575	6,489	55,669
Allocation of profit for 2007	-	3,243	(3,243)	-
Paid dividends	-	-	(3,246)	(3,246)
Net profit for the year 2008	-	-	8,116	8,116
Balance as at 31 December 2008	33,605	18,818	8,116	60,539
Balance as at 1 January 2009	33,605	18,818	8,116	60,539
Allocation of profit for 2008	-	4,059	(4,059)	-
Paid dividends	-	-	(4,057)	(4,057)
Emission of shares (Note 26)	5,000	-	-	5,000
Net profit for the year 2009	-	-	1,932	1,932
Balance as at 31 December 2009	38,605	22,877	1,932	63,414

In 2008, based on the Shareholders Assembly decision number I-500-27-4.1./08, dated 14 May 2008, net profit for 2007 was allocated 50% for statutory reserves and 50% for dividend payment.

In 2009, based on the Shareholders Assembly decision number I-100-28-4.1./09 dated 26 May 2009, net profit for 2008 was allocated 50% for statutory reserves and 50% for dividend payment.

Notes on pages 80 to 118 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest, fees and commission income from loans to customers	69,634	61,985
Interest expenses	(15,271)	(9,780)
Collected bad debts	1,181	2,092
Cash payments to employees and suppliers	(32,479)	(33,799)
Off balance sheet payments	(290)	(165)
Payments in/ out extraordinary items	640	2,048
<i>(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:</i>		
Loans and advances to customers	(27,835)	(100,425)
<i>(Increase) / decrease in operating liabilities</i>		
Clients' deposits	5,461	26,089
Paid income tax	(1,192)	(12)
Net cash used in operating activities:	(151)	(51,967)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received from cash and balances with CBBH, due from banks and placements	2,294	5,940
Dividends received	45	293
Disposal / (purchase) of financial instruments held for trading	85	(85)
Purchase of intangible assets	(211)	(44)
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,205)	(1,099)
Disposal of other assets	34	6
Net cash provided by investing activities:	1,042	5,011
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issued shares	5,000	-
Interest paid for borrowings	(8,548)	(11,282)
Increase in borrowings	47,918	14,086
Repayment of borrowings	(18,299)	(9,154)
Dividend payment	(3,986)	(3,191)
Net cash used in financing activities:	22,085	(9,541)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,976	(56,497)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	256,338	312,703
Effects of changes in foreign currency rate	26	132
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	279,340	256,338

Notes on pages 80 to 118 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General information

NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla, (the "Bank") has been in continuous business for over a hundred years. The Bank became a separate legal entity – shareholders' company on 1 April 1990.

The Bank is registered at the Cantonal court in Tuzla; it is also registered with the Securities Commission of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with all relevant data and permissions issued by the Federal Banking Agency and other supervisory bodies.

On 6 April 2006, the Bank changed its name to NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla, and the change was registered with the Cantonal court in Tuzla.

On 1 July 2006, the Bank merged with CBS Bank d.d., Sarajevo, and with this merger the Bank expanded its business network, increased the number of clients and increased its capital.

During 2009 the Bank successfully completed the VII share emission, increasing its share capital for BAM 4,999,960.

The Bank operates directly and through its organizational parts – head subsidiaries and subsidiaries including: head office in Tuzla, with subsidiaries Tuzla, Banovići, Brčko (with branch office Rahić), Bihać, Cazin, Čelić (with branch office Teočak), Gračanica (with branch office Dobož Istok), Gradačac, Kalesija (with branch office Sapna), Kladanj, Lukavac, Orašje (with branch office Odžak), Srebrenik and Živinice, main subsidiary Sarajevo, with subsidiaries Sarajevo, Goražde, Ilidža, Travnik, Tešanj, Vitez and Zenica and main subsidiary Mostar with subsidiaries Mostar, Čapljina (with branch office Neum), Konjic, Ljubuški and Široki Brijeg.

Through its main office in Tuzla and its well developed organizational parts, the Bank provides complete financial and consulting services as follows:

1. receiving and placing of deposits;
2. giving loans to legal entities and physical persons;
3. cash payment and transfer, both national and abroad;
4. extending of all kinds of guarantees and letter of credit;
5. buying and selling foreign currencies;
6. debit/credit card operations;
7. electronic banking and phone services;
8. various retail banking services.

Share capital of the Bank amounts to BAM 38,605,140 and is registered with the competent court. It is also registered by the Securities Commission of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Register of Securities of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1. General information (continued)

Shareholders of the Bank are:

	31 December 2009	
	Amount in	%
	BAM	
Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana, Slovenia	37,177,280	96.30
Others	1,427,860	3.70
Total	38,605,140	100.00

The address of its registered office is Maršala Tita 34, 75000 Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Employees

As of 31 December 2009 NLB Tuzlanska Banka d.d., Tuzla employed 473 persons (2008: 507 persons).

Supervisory board

President	Miran Vičič
Member	Iztok Gornik
Member	Milan Marinič
Member	Pavel Martinuč
Member	Ibrahim Morankić

Audit Committee

President	Anton Ribnikar
Member	Anica Knavs
Member	Mirjam Štebe
Member	Ivan Pirc
Member	Urša Sekne

Management

Director	Almir Šahinpašić
Executive director	Ernest Žvar
Executive director	Sanja Čustović

Head internal auditor Himzija Talović

Secretary of the Bank Marijana Galušić

1. General information (continued)

1.1 Financial crisis impact

Recent volatility in global and Bosnia and Herzegovina financial markets

The ongoing global liquidity crisis which commenced in the middle of 2007 has resulted in, among other things, a lower level of capital market funding, lower liquidity levels across the banking sector, and, at times, higher interbank lending rates and very high volatility in stock markets. The uncertainties in the global financial markets have also led to bank failures and bank rescues in the United States of America, Western Europe, Russia and elsewhere. Indeed the full extent of the impact of the ongoing financial crisis is proving to be impossible to anticipate or completely guard against.

During 2008, the crisis had an indirect influence on Bosnia and Herzegovina ("BiH"), which resulted in a limited increase of interest rates on asset funds (sources), increase of prices of products and services, and decrease in demand for real estate, and moderate withdrawal of deposits.

During 2009, the negative impact the global economic recession and financial crisis on BiH was more significant and had an impact on the banking sector in BiH, resulting in worsening of portfolio quality (increased credit risk and impairment losses) and a decline in profitability. At the same time the stability of the banking sector was maintained by improving capital basis and adequacy of capital, keeping sufficient liquidity and cash reserves in assets, but also by stopping negative trends in individuals deposits, as a result of measures and activities taken by banking agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina and banks themselves in order to maintain trust in the banking system.

In regards to global financial and economic crisis and rating decreasing trend for many government institutions, the sustainability and stability of the credit rating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has remained on the same level "B" (awarded to Bosnia and Herzegovina on 22 December 2008).

Limiting rating factors are complicated political system of the country with weak central government institutions that lead to political stagnation, complex scope of fiscal management, large administration, and until recently, growing deficiency of current account.

Parent banks of six largest foreign banks that operate in Bosnia and Herzegovina are committed to continue with their activities as part of international plan for stabilization of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its banking sector and strengthening the trust in economy. Those banks are Raiffeisen, Hypo Alpe Adria, Intesa San Paolo, NLB, UniCredit and Volksbank that have obliged to keep the total level of placed assets in Bosnia and Herzegovina and secure adequate capitalization of its subsidiaries within the new International Monetary Fund program.

Monetary policy is still in accordance with the Currency board that has proven to be good mechanism during the financial crisis.

Even though the total effects of the financial crisis cannot be predicted, management of the Bank believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Bank's business in the current circumstances.

1. General information (continued)

Impact on liquidity

Until the breakout of the financial and economic crisis, under normal operating conditions of banks and stable environment, the liquidity risk was of secondary importance, and the credit risk was in the foreground. In the last quarter of 2008, after the transfer of global crisis and its negative influence on the financial and economic system in BiH, there was an increase in liquidity risk. Although there was a withdrawal of saving deposits and gradual distortion of confidence in the banks, it has been rated that the security of the banking system was never compromised.

In order to overcome financial issues, which occurred as result of the economic and financial crisis, and to maintain the liquidity, the Bank has increased monitoring of liquidity risk, and it has updated and adjusted liquidity plans in accordance with the current situation. The Bank is also constantly monitoring deposits of big depositors, their maturity dates, and it communicates with such depositors on a regular basis.

Based on the Strategy for liquidity risk management within the NLB Group, The Bank has updated its acts, and adjusted them according to the current situation.

In accordance with guidelines of the ALM Board of the NLB Group, delivered on 3 October 2008, and due to the current financial situation, the Bank must maintain target limits that are mandatory for all banks within the NLB Group:

1. loans to non-banking sector / deposits to non-banking sector max 125%,
(as at 31 December 2009 this ratio was 99.91% - the Bank fulfils the given limit)
2. long term loans / loans max 70%,
(as at 31 December 2009 this ratio was 56.34% - the Bank fulfils the given limit)
3. long term loans / long term financing sources min 40%,
(as at 31 December 2009 this ratio was 85.91% - the Bank fulfils the given limit)
4. Capital adequacy should be maintained at 13%,
(as at 31 December 2009, capital adequacy rate was 13.95% - the Bank fulfils the given limit)
5. the Bank should follow the recommendation that it should grant the loan placements to legal entities up to 6 months,
6. the Bank should ensure high quality collateral of placements, or easily marketable collateral.

Management believes that the Bank will continue to manage the liquidity risk in a quality manner, considering it to be a permanent commitment and a basic prerequisite for sustainability on the financial market.

Impact on customers/borrowers

Transfer of the global economic crisis on the territory of BiH has also had an influence on the key bank business, which is the credit business. From the fourth quarter of 2008, the banks have significantly decreased and restricted the credit availability. The limiting factor of credit growth is from one side availability of new resources, that is their growth, and on the other side increasing influence of the crisis on total BiH economy and deterioration of the situation in real sector.

1. General information (continued)

In order to ensure additional financial resources for crediting of real sector, a Memorandum of understanding with parent banks from EU whose subsidiaries do business in Bosnia and Herzegovina", the so-called "Vienna initiative", was signed.

In order to reduce the impact of the global economic crisis on the Bank, measures of adjustment of portfolio movement in relation to market conditions were undertaken, as well as other protective measures whose purpose is to amortize the crisis impact and its potential reflection on the Bank and achievement of planned results at year end.

Most significant measures and activities of the Bank for minimizing the reflection of financial and economic crisis on its activities when it comes to loans, especially in regards to downfall of the quality of loan portfolio are as follows:

- long term placements are reduced to minimal measures;
- Interest rates for all short term placements are increased on annual level, in relation to the previously granted loans, and the criteria for the credit insurance are more rigorous.
- The analysis of portfolio structure and detailed division on branches were performed;
- The satisfactory placement dispersion was recorded from the aspect of branches, and the most sensitive branches with no significant role in the total portfolio structure were analyzed, having in mind primarily the quality of the collateral, and then all other parameters with significant effect on the future business strategy towards the clients.
- Activities of monitoring and visiting the clients of all three subsidiaries were intensified.

During the previous period, the global economic crisis did not have significant impact on the lending activities of the NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla. The Bank is monitoring and analyzing the quality of loan portfolio on a regular basis, and in accordance with the findings, it undertakes certain measures and activities. Activities of the employees of the Bank regarding the risk analysis of every new placement, and collection of due receivables have been intensified. Monitoring of the clients has also been enhanced, especially when it comes to clients with higher levels of placements. During 2009, the Bank performed analysis, valuation, and classification of each loan, on a monthly basis. Internal procedures in the segment of lending activities are being fulfilled and conducted appropriately.

Also, corporate loan portfolio, as part of total portfolio, has satisfactory structure of the sector. Bank portfolio has high quality dispersion when it comes to the division to industry sectors with most sensitive industry sectors, such as construction and metal industry, representing small portions of the total portfolio.

Debtors of the Bank may be affected by the lower liquidity situation which could in turn impact their ability to repay the amounts owed in 2010. Deteriorating operating conditions for customers may also have an impact on management's cash flow forecasts and assessment of the impairment of financial and non-financial assets. To the extent that information is available, management have properly reflected revised estimates of expected future cash flows in their impairment assessments.

1. General information (continued)

Impact on collateral (especially real estate):

The amount of provision for impaired loans is based on management's appraisals of these assets at the balance sheet date after taking into consideration the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral. The market in Federation of BiH for many types of collateral, especially real estate, has been severely affected by the recent volatility in global financial markets resulting in there being a low level of liquidity for certain types of assets. As a result, the actual realizable value on foreclosure may differ from the value ascribed in estimating allowances for impairment.

However, in spite of all problems that are more than evident due to global economic crisis and which have negative impact on finding buyers for debtor property which the Bank is selling through executive judicial proceedings, in 2009 the Bank has sold a part of pledged property in the amount of BAM 326,000, and also made sale of property for BAM 25,000 which the Bank bought earlier for BAM 1,000 by executive judicial procedure.

In the course of its business activities, the Bank uses a pledge over tangible and intangible assets, as one of the most common elements for ensuring the collection of receivables from clients. In accordance with the Instructions for the use of collaterals, the Bank takes pledges over immovable assets, with a ratio 1.5 to 2 times higher than the value of receivables and, value of the pledge over movable assets 2 to 3 times higher than the receivables, if the Bank receivables are covered only by the movable assets pledge.

The Bank regularly follows movement of the market value of collateral.

Market value of pledged property is monitored by Bank by repeated re-assessment of market value of property by official court valuator once in three years, and when needed more often.

Market value of pledged movable property is adjusted by the Bank annually, by decreasing the value of movable property by the maximum tax allowed depreciation rate, in accordance with the law.

The deadline for monitoring the market value of collateral starts from the date when the placements, which are secured by a collateral are being used.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices (financial assets) or offer prices (financial liabilities). If there is no active market for a financial instrument, the Bank establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. The valuation models reflect current market conditions at the measurement date which may not be representative of market conditions either before or after the measurement date. As at the balance sheet date management has reviewed its models to ensure they appropriately reflect current market conditions, including the relative liquidity of the market and credit spreads.

1. General information (continued)

A portfolio of purchased bonds held for Bank's trading in 2008 (BAM 85 thousand) was sold in 2009 for BAM 91 thousand.

On the basis of Decision on issuing bonds on the basis of war claims (Official Gazette 47/09) Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has issued 1,150,410 bonds to the Bank, with a nominal value of BAM 1.00 in five series. According to the Methodology for treatment of securities, received bonds are classified as securities available for sale (AFS) and are secondary liquidity reserves. As at 31 December 2009, the nominal value of bonds received was reduced to fair value (BAM 363 thousand) taking into account the cash flow of each series and the yield to maturity, the discount factor that takes into account the country risk (11% country risk for Bosnia and Herzegovina) and the risk free interest rate for long-term bonds (5%).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis for preparation of the financial statements and accounting method

Under the Law on Accounting and auditing of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the books of accounts are kept and financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards which are in the process of being harmonised with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in accordance with the regulations of the Banking Agency of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBA).

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of securities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

In accordance with the Law on Accounting and Auditing of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 32/05), the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which are translated into Bosnian by the authorized accounting body, are applied in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bank applies all the IFRS and the amendments and interpretations which were published by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and translated into Bosnian in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as of 31 December 2005.

A new Law on Accounting and Auditing of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was enacted on 30 December 2009 and is applied starting from 1 January 2010 (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 83/09).

In exception to the above standards, the Bank's Financial Statements as at 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 have been prepared in accordance with the Law on Banks (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. 33/98, 32/00, 48/01, 41/02, 58/02, 28/03 and 19/03) and the regulations of the FBA which, in certain cases, is not in accordance with IFRS.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Most significant exceptions to the IFRS are the following:

- The Bank does not apply the provisions of IAS 39 with regard to the measurement and recognition of impairment provision for loans to customers and other financial assets, which is determined in accordance with the effective Law on Banks and regulations of the FBA (Note 2.7).
- According to the regulation, the Bank calculates provision for higher risk off balance sheet items in accordance with the FBA regulations, regardless of whether impairment indicators exist (Note 23).
- The presentation of the Balance Sheet and Income Statement does not fully comply with the requirements of IAS 1, since the presentation is adjusted to the chart of accounts effective in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including accrued interest and due interest are presented under 'Other assets' (Note 18) and 'Other liabilities' (Note 24) in accordance with the local chart of accounts.
- Cash flow statement is presented in accordance with FBA requirements.
- IFRS 7 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information on risk exposure arising from financial instruments, including minimum disclosures on credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks, and sensitivity analyses to market risks. It replaces IAS 30 'Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions' and requirements related to disclosures previously required by IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation'. The Bank does not present all information required by IFRS 7. Presentation is in accordance with the FBA requirements.
- IAS 1 (revised) 'Presentation of financial statements' requires the disclosure of a complete set of financial statements comprising a statement of financial position (or 'balance sheet'), a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows (collectively described as the primary financial statements) and explanatory notes (including accounting policies). It prohibits the presentation of items of income and expenses (that is, 'non-owner changes in equity') in the statement of changes in equity, requiring 'non-owner changes in equity' to be presented separately from owner changes in equity in a statement of comprehensive income. As the change only relates to disclosures, there is no impact on the Bank's operating activities. Financial statements are presented in accordance with FBA requirements.

The Bank has not applied the following standards, amendments and interpretations, which are effective and not relevant for the Bank's operations: IFRS 6, IFRS 8, IAS 1 (Amended), IAS 23 (Amended), IAS 27 (Amended), IFRS 3 (Amended), IFRIC 4, IFRIC 5, IFRIC 6, IFRIC 7, IFRIC 8, IFRIC 9, IFRIC 10, IFRIC 11, IFRIC 12 IFRIC 13, IFRIC 14, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 16, IFRIC 17 and IFRIC 18. Management Board considers that these standards, additions and interpretations will not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Bank.

The Bank has not early adopted standards, amendments and interpretations effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies.

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in Convertible Marks (BAM, thousands).

2.2. Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into local currency using the exchange rate at the last day of the period set by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. If several exchange rates are available, the forward rate is used at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

All foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in the income statement are presented net in the income statement within the corresponding item.

Exchange rates used in financial reports are the official rates established by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 31st of December the following exchange rates were used:

Exchange rate:	2009	2008
	BAM	BAM
USD	1.364088	1.387310
EUR	1.955830	1.955830

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis. Penalty interest is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Interest is calculated in accordance with the law or the contract between creditor and debtor. Interest for deposits is capitalized if stipulated in the contract. For high-risk clients classified as C, D, and E interest is suspended, and further calculation is given in off balance sheet, in accordance with regulations defined by the Banking Agency of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4. Fee and commission income and expense

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Fee and commission income are recognized for all services provided to clients. Fees and commissions which are not collected in period of 90 days are suspended and recognized in income statement in moment of collection.

Fees for processing of credit requests and fees for guarantees issued in 2008 and 2009 have been charged as one-time fees, in advance, and the income is accrued by linear method according to the number of months the credit or the guarantee is in use.

Fee and commission expenses are recognized in the period when they occurred.

2.5. Investments in securities

Initial recognition, classification and measurement of investments in securities internal

At acquisition securities may be classified in the following groups of financial instruments:

- securities held for trading (those acquired with the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or margin)
- securities at fair value through profit or loss
- securities held to maturity (financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity where a positive intention and ability to hold to maturity exists);
- loans and receivables securities that are not quoted in an active market;
- securities available for sale - the available for sale category includes all securities, other than those classified as held for trading, at fair value, held to maturity or loans and receivables.

At initial recognition securities available for sale, held to maturity and loans and receivables are measured at cost, all directly attributable transaction costs are included in the opening value.

Securities held for trading and at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are recognized directly in income statement and are not included in the opening value.

Subsequent measurement of investments in securities

Securities held for trading

Financial assets held for trading are subsequently measured at fair value. Revaluation adjustments are presented in income statement in gains or losses from financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5. Investments in securities (continued)

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In determining the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability the following methods are used:

- for a financial asset or financial liability traded on an active market the fair value is a published price,
- if the market of a financial instrument is not active, the fair value of financial instrument is measured on the basis of comparable instruments (with a published price), on the basis of average prices of three or more brokers or on the basis of discounted future cash flows,
- as a fair value of structured bonds the, at the most one month old, quotation of foreign stockbroker is used,
- in case fair value cannot be defined using the above listed methods, fair value is determined using the issuer's rating.

Received dividends are recognised in income statement as dividends from financial assets held for trading.

Securities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

Revaluation adjustments are presented in income statement as gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Received dividends are recognised in income statement as dividends from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are valued according to the rules for valuation of loans as described in Note 2.6.

Securities available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are subsequently measured at fair value. Revaluation adjustments are presented in equity in revaluation surplus. The Bank has to assess if there is objective evidence that financial assets available for sale are impaired. When a decline in the fair value of an available for sale financial assets determines that these financial assets are impaired, the cumulative loss that has been recognized directly in equity shall be removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument recognized as available for sale shall not be reversed through profit or loss. For debt instruments the impairment loss shall be reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment loss for equity securities shall be recognized in cases of prolonged or significant decline in fair value below its cost.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5. Investments in securities (continued)

Due to high degree of subjectivity NLB Group applies the following guidance:

- as a prolonged decline in fair value one should consider the period of 9 months from the day when the fair value of equity instrument decreased under its cost for the first time and stayed below for the whole period of 9 months.
- as a significant decline in fair value one should consider a 40% (or higher) decrease in fair value .

Other factors that must be considered when assessing potential impairment of equity instruments are:

- significant financial difficulties;
- disappearance of active market for such financial assets as a consequence of financial difficulties;
- significant changes with unfavourable effect in technological, market, economical and legal environment;

which indicate that issuer will not be capable to compensate the financial investment in capital instruments.

When assessing impairment losses on equity securities each individual evidence of impairment must be viewed in combination with other indicators and market signs. Only on the basis of such an assessment can the front office in cooperation with appropriate business lines decide on potential impairment of financial assets (with debt securities a breach of contract or delinquency in interest or principal payments is also an evidence of impairment).

At the sale or disposal of financial instruments available for sale revaluation adjustments recognized in equity have to be removed from equity and recognised in income statement as realized gains or losses from financial assets available for sale.

Received dividends are recognised in income statement as dividends from financial assets available for sale.

Premiums and discounts for instruments available for sale shall be adequately accrued during their life time and shall be presented in interest income.

Investments in other companies are also recognized in the group of instruments available for sale. These are investments in which the Bank has not a controlling or significant influence.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6. Loans and provisions for loan impairment

The Bank monitors the maturity of receivables, allocates receivables to quality categories and is obliged to perform classification at least once quarterly in accordance with the regulations of the Banking Agency.

Individual allowances for loan impairment are created individually for each debtor by categories of classified assets in the following way:

Category B – Special mentioned assets 5 – 15%
Category C – Substandard assets 16 - 40%
Category D – Doubtful assets 41 – 60%
Category E – Loss 100%.

When the Bank's exposure to a loan risk cannot be precisely determined, the Bank is obliged to choose the stricter category, unless it possesses regularly documented and solid evidence for the opposite.

The Bank is obliged to derecognize from the balance sheet, transfer to off-balance, and make a provision for all asset items classified as category E immediately at the moment of classification, at full value. That does not represent the final write-off, but all available measures for collection are performed. For all receivables classified in category E, a lawsuit is filed with the court, unless this lawsuit was not filed earlier.

During the period of court procedure of collection of due receivables by sales of the assets pledged by the debtor or other assets, in order to fully or partially collect receivables from these debtors, the Bank has the right to purchase the assets which are subject of sales in the court procedure.

The Bank obtains assets from the above process on a temporary basis and they are not used in regular banking operations.

The final write-off of loan receivables is performed only on the basis of special decision by the Supervisory Board of the Bank or by the Bank's director, all in accordance with internal bank procedures.

If previously provisioned receivables are collected, they are booked as operating income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of such assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated. The depreciation rates are set out below:

	%
Buildings	1.3%
Computers	25%
Vehicles	15.5%
Furniture and other office equipment	6 – 20%

Leasehold improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the lesser of their useful life and the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis.

The Bank periodically tests its property and equipment for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount.

Expenses from decrease of asset value are recognized in the income statement.

2.8. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses. The initial cost of acquisition of assets is recognized as an asset and amortized on a straight-line basis at the rate of 20% during its useful life, which is considered to be 5 years.

2.9. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 90 days maturity from the date of acquisition including: cash and balances at Central Bank and at other banks, including obligatory reserve with the Central Bank.

2.10. Employee benefits

On behalf of its employees, the Bank is paying pension and health insurance on and from salaries, which are calculated on the gross salary paid, as well as taxes, which are calculated on the net salary paid. In addition, meal allowances, transport allowances and vacation bonuses are paid in accordance with the local legislation. These expenses are recorded in the income statement in the period in which the salary expense is incurred.

In accordance with a Decision of the Supervisory Board, the Bank has created, and fully used, severance payments for early retirement.

For unused employee vacation days in 2009, the Bank has made a provision which is included in *other provision expenses*. The calculation takes into account average hourly rate in the Bank and unused vacation days.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11. Taxation

Taxes are calculated in accordance with laws and regulations of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of profit or loss recognized in income statement which is prepared in accordance with accounting standards. The tax on income for the reporting period, in accordance with Income tax law is at the rate of 10%.

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between tax basis of assets and liabilities and their book values for the purpose of financial reporting by using the liability method and is determined using tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax item is realized. Provisions are determined for the total amount of the deferred tax liability. Deferred tax assets are recognized to an extent to which it is probable that they will be available for decrease of current tax liability in the future.

The Bank did not have any deferred tax assets or liabilities as of the balance sheet date.

2.12. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.13. Provisions

The calculation of provisions for off-balance sheet items is done based on the FBA Decision on minimum standards of credit risk management and bank assets classification.

Provisions for restructuring and legal claims are recognized when:

- the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
- it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in a settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

2.14. Share capital and reserves

Share capital consists of ordinary and preference shares. Share capital is stated in BAM at nominal value.

Provisions are being formed based on decision of Bank's Assembly on adoption of yearly calculation and profit distribution.

3. Risk management

3.1 Strategy in use of financial instruments

The risk management strategy of the Bank is to maintain stable performance in the future. The Bank implements credit and market risk policies and strategies. The Bank controls the different risks regarding the data structure, methodologies adopted, reporting, and the limits established in the decision-making process.

The Bank has an internal risk management model. The most important tools and methods used by the internal risk management model are: internal credit rating system (for corporate and retail customers, banks), collaterals, internal coverage ratio for provisions/bad debts, etc. The use of risk management tools has a great impact on asset quality, structural liquidity, performance, ratios and early warning signs and they minimize the Bank's exposure to all types of risk.

3.2 Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by identifying possible level of credit loss, i.e. general credit risk and potential credit loss.

Assessment of impairment losses is performed for both individual borrowers and groups of related-party borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a continuous basis in accordance with the internal programs and policies, as well as the Banking Agency decisions.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. This is done in agreement with set procedures for credit approval, additional lending, investment activities, and assumption of potential out-of-balance liabilities. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by reduction of all kinds of possible risk sources related to quality, concentration, guarantees of payment (all credits are insured through attainment of collateral and corporate and personal guarantees), maturity and currency.

3.3 Currency risk

Currency risk exposure of the Bank represents a possible impact of changes in exchange rates and the risk that adverse changes result in losses for the Bank in BAM (local currency). The level of risk represents a function of level and the length of exposure to possible changes of exchange rates for the Bank, depending on the amount of bank's foreign debt and the degree of compliance of the balance sheet and off-balance, i.e. degree of compliance of its currency flows.

Foreign currency exposure arises from credit, deposit, investment and trading activities. It is monitored daily in accordance to legislation and internally set limits, for each currency and for the total balance sheet denominated or linked to foreign currency.

Throughout the year the opened currency positions were maintained in accordance with the regulations set by the Banking Agency and internal limits of NLB Group. Currency matching of financial assets and financial liabilities is maintained through purchases and sales of various currencies, maintenance of deposits with a currency clause, and approval of credits with a set currency clause.

Activities and responsibilities associated with management of currency risk are defined in Program for management of foreign exchange risk.

(All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

3. Risk management (continued)

Concentration of assets and liabilities

The Bank had the following significant currency positions:

As at 31 December 2009	EUR	USD	BAM	Other	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits at other depository institutions.	86,337	16,266	174,383	2,354	279,340
Placement to banks	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Loans and other receivables	12,505	-	199,348	-	211,853
Securities available for sale	-	-	363	-	363
Other financial assets	508	29	4,385	54	4,976
Loans with foreign currency clause	315,099	-	-	-	315,099
Total	414,449	16,295	381,479	2,408	814,631
As at 31 December 2009					
	EUR	USD	BAM	Other	Total
Financial liabilities					
Deposits and matured uncollected off balance sheet liabilities	265,371	16,069	317,593	1,936	600,969
Borrowings	70,768	-	449	-	71,217
Subordinated debt	23,732	-	-	-	23,732
Bonds issued	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Other financial liabilities	3,561	28	4,514	7	8,110
Deposits with foreign currency clause	59,103	-	-	-	59,103
Total:	427,535	16,097	322,556	1,943	768,131
Off balance sheet items					
Assets – off balance sheet assets (+)	32,623	1,709	91,405	122	125,859
Liabilities– off balance sheet liabilities (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Net value of foreign currency items	19,537	1,907	150,328	587	172,359
As at 31 December 2008					
Total financial assets	370,824	40,011	355,296	3,137	769,268
Total financial liabilities	375,115	39,851	306,037	2,381	723,384
Off balance sheet (assets – liabilities)	19,100	1,760	103,958	105	124,923
Net value of foreign currency items	14,809	1,920	153,217	861	170,807

3. Risk management (continued)

3.4 Interest rate risk exposure

The Bank's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in different amounts.

In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities the Bank is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in repricing characteristics of the various floating rate indices, such as the savings rate and six months EURIBOR and different types of interest. Risk management activities are aimed at optimizing net interest income, given market interest rate levels consistent with the Bank's business strategies.

	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total
As at 31 December 2009							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits at other depository institutions	256,143	-	-	-	-	23,197	279,340
Placement to banks	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Loans and other receivables	62,201	67,308	396,627	17,518	3,552	(20,254)	526,952
Financial assets FVTPL	363	-	-	-	-	-	363
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,976	4,976
Total:	321,707	67,308	396,627	17,518	3,552	7,919	814,631
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and matured and unpaid off balance liabilities	303,245	32,552	236,959	42,033	2,746	42,483	660,018
Liabilities for taken loans and other borrowings	28	52	71,165	26	-	-	71,271
Subordinated debt	-	7,041	16,691	-	-	-	23,732
Bonds issued	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	8,110	8,110
Total:	303,273	39,645	324,815	47,059	2,746	50,593	768,131
Interest rate sensibility as of 31 December 2009	18,434	27,663	71,812	(29,541)	806	(42,674)	46,500
As at 31 December 2008							
Total assets	303,929	56,340	371,386	17,060	4,278	16,275	769,268
Total liabilities	265,376	72,068	289,004	47,544	2,861	46,531	723,384
Interest rate sensibility as of 31 December 2008	38,553	(15,728)	82,382	(30,484)	1,417	(30,256)	45,884

3. Risk management (continued)

3.5 Report on structural liquidity

In accordance with minimum standards of the *Program for development of risk management* in the NLB group, a monthly report is made on the structural liquidity, in which the following ratios are presented:

- share of NLB resources in the total balance sum,
- amount of NLB resources in relation to Bank's equity,
- share of resources of 10 largest depositories for all deposits,
- secured receivables of non-banking sector with resources from non-banking sector (maximum 125%),
- liquid assets in relation to short term liabilities,
- liquid reserves in relation to short term liabilities,
- share of banks long term resources of all long term resources,
- share of long term loans for all loans of non-banking sector (maximum 70%),
- secured long term loans with long term resources (minimum 40%).

3.6 Operational risk

Operational risk management represents an important part of Bank's business activities, which enables the Bank to operate with its activities successfully and to maintain its reputation in the future.

The Bank performs the following activities in regards to operational risk:

- identification process and risk assessment, the definition of all business activities processes in the Bank;
- monthly data collection and report on negative developments.

In order to improve processes for operational risk management, the Bank plans to perform the following activities:

- initiate the activities related to relevant operational risk management for all projects, outsourcing as well as on the development of new products, processes and systems;
- testing of relevant operational risk management in accordance with the Bank's Plan for continuous business activities;
- train employees involved in reporting and all of Bank's employees;
- establish and monitor relevant provisions for security for operational risk management, in accordance with the Banking Agency regulations, and reporting to the Bank authorities.
- form the Operational risk management committee, in order to monitor operational risk management and further develop it.

3. Risk management (continued)

3.7 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Bank's activities and in the management of positions. It includes both the risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame.

The Bank has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including various types of retail and corporate deposits, borrowings and share capital and through emission of bonds. This enhances funding flexibility, limits dependence on any one source of funds and generally lowers the cost of funds.

The Bank strives to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of liabilities with a range of maturities. The Bank continually assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding, required to meet business goals and targets set in terms of the overall strategy. In addition, the Bank keeps a portfolio of liquid assets as part of its strategy for liquidity risk management.

The Bank adjusts its business activities in compliance with liquidity risk according to legislation and internal policies for maintenance of liquidity reserves, matching of liabilities and assets, limits and preferred liquidity ratios. Treasury manages liquidity reserves daily, ensuring also accomplishment of all customer needs.

As at 31 December 2009	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with other deposit institutions	279,340	-	-	-	-	279,340
Loans and other receivables	56,706	60,060	193,901	168,235	48,050	526,952
Financial assets FVTPL	363	-	-	-	-	363
Placement to banks	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000
Other financial assets	4,263	-	-	294	419	4,976
Total:	343,672	60,060	193,901	168,529	48,469	814,631
Financial liabilities						
Deposits and due off-balance sheet liabilities	336,767	34,541	210,644	74,761	3,305	660,018
Liabilities for loans and other borrowings	28	52	26,644	38,371	6,176	71,271
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	23,732	-	23,732
Bonds issued	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Other financial liabilities	4,415	556	1,907	1,193	39	8,110
Total:	341,210	35,149	239,195	143,057	9,520	768,131
Difference:						
a) Amount=surplus of financial assets						
(1) – (2)	2,462	24,911	-	25,472	38,949	46,500
b) Amount=excess of financial liabilities						
(2) – (1)	-	-	45,294	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2008						
Total financial assets	322,332	50,411	154,489	178,731	63,305	769,268
Total financial liabilities	298,124	67,133	196,117	141,276	20,734	723,384
Net difference	24,208	(16,722)	(41,628)	37,455	42,571	45,884

(All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

4. Net interest income

	2009	2008
Interest income		
Loans	43,280	40,187
Income from loan processing fees	3,576	3,147
Interest bearing deposit accounts with deposit institutions	721	3,104
Loans to other banks	563	2,241
Other income from interest and similar income	942	764
	49,082	49,443
Interest expense		
Deposits	18,404	15,560
Borrowings	2,291	3,080
Subordinated debt	1,574	1,130
Other interest expense	256	191
	22,525	19,961
	26,557	29,482

5. Operating income

	2009	2008
Fee income from domestic and foreign payment transactions	12,785	11,653
Fee income from guarantees and letters of credit	1,700	1,715
Fee income from other activities	34	37
<i>Fee income</i>	14,519	13,405
Income from foreign currency operations	1,871	2,102
Other operating income	2,483	4,794
	18,873	20,301

6. Operating and direct expenses

	2009	2008
Additions to provisions for credit risk and potential other losses, net		
Loans to customers (Note 14)	6,702	3,267
Contingencies and commitments (Note 25)	(86)	306
Other assets (Note 18)	526	921
Financial assets available for sale (Note 15)	(6)	(96)
Lawsuits (Note 25)	95	-
Total additions to provisions	7,231	4,398
Other operating and direct expenses		
Payment transactions and other banking services	3,989	3,172
Insurance cost	1,701	1,449
Other operating expenses	5,690	4,621
Operating and direct expenses	12,921	9,019

7. Operating expenses

	2009	2008
Staff costs (Note 7a)	15,419	16,459
Depreciation and amortization	2,513	2,246
Post and telecommunication services	1,817	1,665
Maintenance	1,439	1,352
Rental fee	1,407	1,448
Security costs	1,398	1,337
Office material and consumables	1,339	1,628
Marketing costs	1,000	1,134
Utilities	737	692
Cleaning costs	477	445
Other taxes and contributions	275	430
Services	85	112
Other	2,278	2,522
Operating expenses	30,184	31,470

7. Operating expenses (continued)

7a. Staff costs

	2009	2008
Salaries and wages	8,070	7,997
Personnel taxes and contributions	4,987	5,596
Meal allowances and transportation	1,250	1,500
Holiday allowances	507	429
Other	189	54
	15,003	15,576
Provision for retirement benefits and unused vacation days (IAS 19) (Note 25)	416	883
Total staff costs	15,419	16,459

The average number of persons employed by the Bank during the year 2009 was 474 (2008: 496).

During 2009, the Bank reclassified provisions for retirement benefits to staff costs for both 2008 and 2009.

8. Income tax

	2009	2008
Profit before tax	2,325	9,294
Tax non-deductible expenses	448	563
Tax non-deductible provisions	340	729
Provisions over 20% of income	820	1,193
Tax base	3,933	11,779
Income tax at prescribed rate at 10%	393	1,178
<i>Effective tax rate %</i>	16.90%	12.67%

In accordance with Income tax law, monthly instalments are calculated based on prior year income tax expense, reduced for tax deductions, divided by 12 months. Thus during 2009, the Bank paid BAM 799 thousand in excess of income tax expense calculated for 2009 (Note 18). This prepayment will be used for 2010 income tax monthly instalments.

During the period of five years, the tax authorities may at any time inspect the accounting books and records from last controls subsequent to the reported tax year, and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. The Bank's management is not aware of any circumstances, which may give rise to a potential material liability in this respect.

9. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina

	2009	2008
Cash in hand	23,190	28,918
Balances with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina		
-Obligatory reserves	60,899	93,092
-Liquidity reserve in excess of obligatory reserve	96,847	43,081
	180,936	165,091

The obligatory reserve represents amounts required to be deposited with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Pursuant to the Law on the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, starting from 1 May 2009 the obligatory reserve requirement represents 14 % of average ten-day deposits and borrowings expressed due within one year and 7% of those due after a year in BAM (2008: 14 % of average ten-day demand, time deposits and borrowings expressed in BAM reduced by the average ten-day cash in hand in BAM held by the Bank). Funds borrowed from non-residents after 1 November 2008 as well as Government funds for development after 1 May 2009 are excluded from the calculation. The obligatory reserve is maintained as the average balance on the current account with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

10. Financial assets held for trading

The amount of BAM 85 thousand relates to bonds issued by NLB Razvojna banka a.d., Banja Luka. On 10 January 2008, the Bank purchased 967 bonds. These bonds were sold on 8 May 2009 for the amount of BAM 91 thousand.

11. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Available for sale financial assets relate to bonds granted by the Government of the Federation of BiH based on war damages. The Government granted to the Bank bonds in the amount of BAM 1,150 thousand representing the counter-value of cash and cash equivalents contributed by the Bank for the purpose of defence financing. The Bank recognised these bonds at a market value of BAM 363 thousand.

12. Due from other banks

	2009	2008
Current accounts with other banks	11,631	14,148
Items in the course of collection	7	2
Interest bearing deposits	86,766	77,097
	98,404	91,247

13. Placements to banks

	2009	2008
Postbank BH d.d. Sarajevo	2,000	2,000
BOR banka d.d. Sarajevo	1,000	-
	3,000	2,000

(All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

14. Loans to customers

	Short term		Long term		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Loans to individuals	35,939	33,038	203,611	213,716	239,550	246,754
Loans to corporate	202,995	162,728	104,661	114,006	307,656	276,734
	238,934	195,766	308,272	327,722	547,206	523,488
Less: Provision for impairment	(6,626)	(6,113)	(13,628)	(11,787)	(20,254)	(17,900)
	232,308	189,653	294,644	315,935	526,952	505,588

Movement in provisions for loan impairment is as follows:

	2009	2008
Balance at 1 January	17,900	16,785
Net charge to income statement (Note 6)	6,702	3,267
Amounts of loans written off	(4,348)	(2,152)
Balance at 31 December	20,254	17,900

14a. Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio were as follows:

	2009		2008	
	BAM'000	%	BAM'000	%
Population	239,550	43.78	246,754	47.14
Retail and wholesale trade	138,171	25.25	117,123	22.37
Mining and Industry	92,887	16.97	88,257	16.86
Construction	16,747	3.06	13,650	2.61
Transport and communications	14,155	2.59	12,970	2.48
Real estate	13,971	2.55	8,470	1.62
Financial institutions	10,023	1.83	16,457	3.14
Hotels and restaurants	7,316	1.34	4,312	0.82
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,070	0.93	4,638	0.89
Energy	3,480	0.64	5,020	0.96
Administration and other public services	883	0.16	1,417	0.27
Other	4,953	0.91	4,420	0.84
Less: Provision for impairment	(20,254)		(17,900)	
	526,952	100.00	505,588	100.00

(All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

15. Financial assets available for sale

	2009	2008
Privredna Banka Sarajevo d.d. Sarajevo	226	226
BAMCARD d.d, Sarajevo	113	113
JUBMES a.d. Beograd	53	42
S.W.I.F.T.	27	27
Sarajevo Osiguranje d.d. Sarajevo	22	28
Udruženje banaka BiH	14	14
CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	40
Registar vrijednosnih papira	5	4
	460	494
Less: Provision for impairment	(41)	(47)
	419	447

Structure of investments	Operations	% of ownership	Country
CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	Management of real estates	(2008: 40.00)	- Bosnia and Herzegovina
BAMCARD d.d. Sarajevo	Card business	4.63	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Udruženje banaka BiH	Activity of other member's organizations	4.18	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Privredna Banka Sarajevo d.d. Sarajevo	Banking	0.89	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Registar vrijednosnih papira	Registration and maintenance of securities data	0.23	Bosnia and Herzegovina
JUBMES a.d. Beograd	Banking	0.12	Serbia
Sarajevo Osiguranje d.d. Sarajevo	Insurance	(2008: 0.05)	0.06 Bosnia and Herzegovina
S.W.I.F.T.	Payment transactions	0.01	Belgium

Movement of provisions for impairment:

	2009	2008
Balance at 1 January	47	143
Provisions for impairment (Note 6)	(6)	(96)
Balance at 31 December	41	47

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 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009
 (All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

16. Property and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Out of use	Total
Cost								
Balance at 1 January 2008	46	24,619	472	4,566	7,126	172	-	37,001
Transfer of cost from intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,404	-	2,404
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	2,563	-	2,563
Transfers	-	-	371	1,024	1,168	(2,563)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- write off	-	-	-	(108)	(191)	-	-	(299)
- sales	-	-	(114)	-	-	-	-	(114)
Balance at 31 December 2008	46	24,619	729	5,482	8,103	13	-	38,992
Balance at 1 January 2009	46	24,619	729	5,482	8,103	13	-	38,992
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	3,363	-	3,363
Transfers	-	1,989	194	383	798	(3,364)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- write off	-	-	(1)	(568)	(936)	-	-	(1,505)
- sales	-	-	(138)	-	(25)	-	-	(163)
Balance at 31 December 2009	46	26,608	784	5,297	7,940	12	-	40,687
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at 1 January 2008	-	8,939	221	3,321	5,154	-	-	17,635
Depreciation charge	-	320	94	637	480	-	-	1,531
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- write off	-	-	-	(107)	(186)	-	-	(293)
- sales	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	-	(86)
Balance at 31 December 2008	-	9,259	229	3,851	5,448	-	-	18,787
Balance at 1 January 2009	-	9,259	229	3,851	5,448	-	-	18,787
Depreciation charge	-	321	121	738	628	-	-	1,808
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- write off	-	-	-	(568)	(951)	-	-	(1,519)
- sales	-	-	(89)	-	-	-	-	(89)
Balance at 31 December 2009	-	9,580	261	4,021	5,125	-	-	18,987
Net book value 31 December 2009	46	17,028	523	1,276	2,815	12	-	21,700
Net book value 31 December 2008	46	15,360	500	1,631	2,655	13	-	20,205

(All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

17. Intangible assets

	License and software
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2008	4,689
Additions	251
Disposals	(401)
Balance at 31 December 2008	4,539
<i>Balance at 1 January 2009</i>	<i>4,539</i>
Additions	39
Disposals (write offs)	(15)
Balance at 31 December 2009	4,563
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at 1 January 2008	1,948
Amortisation charge	715
Disposals	(401)
Balance at 31 December 2008	2,262
<i>Balance at 1 January 2009</i>	<i>2,262</i>
Amortisation charge	705
Disposals (write offs)	(15)
Balance at 31 December 2009	2,952
Net book value at 31 December 2009	1,611
Net book value at 31 December 2008	2,277

18. Other assets

	2009	2008
Accrued interest due	2,130	1,609
Accrued interest, not yet due	1,455	2,047
Prepaid income taxes	799	-
Prepaid expenses	505	309
Fees and commission receivable	357	292
Consumables	328	395
Other assets	870	1,204
	6,444	5,856
Less: Provision for impairment	(318)	(481)
	6,126	5,375

18. Other assets (continued)

Movement in provisions for impairment is as follows:

	2009	2008
Balance at 1 January	481	462
Net charge to income statement (Note 6)	526	921
Amounts written off	(689)	(902)
Balance at 31 December	318	481

19. Due to other banks

	2009	2008
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	108,261	112,471
Hercegovačka banka d.d., Mostar	-	2,000
Other banks	219	1,044
	108,480	115,515

Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana – short-term deposits:

- up to 30 days with an interest rate between 0.59% and 0.69% p.a.
- over 6 months up to 1 year with interest rate of 3.10% to 3.90% p.a.
- long-term deposits up to 3 years, with interest rate 6 M EURIBOR + 1.65% to 6 M EURIBOR + 2.05%.

20. Due to customers

	2009	2008
Companies		
Current/settlement accounts		
- in BAM	181,890	162,203
- in foreign currency	16,474	16,434
Term deposits		
- in BAM	101,826	70,353
- in foreign currency	24,146	70,045
	324,336	319,035
Citizens		
Current/settlement accounts		
- in BAM	64,976	66,928
- in foreign currency	23,446	20,922
Term deposits		
- in BAM	26,282	21,974
- in foreign currency	112,498	98,173
	227,202	207,997
	551,538	527,032

21. Borrowings

	2009	2008
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	54,298	21,751
Slovenska izvozna in razvojna banka d.d., Ljubljana (SID Banka)	16,470	18,529
FBiH Investment bank	414	1,147
Fund for reconstruction and development	54	134
Ministry for issues of veterans TC	33	58
Finance Ministry of TC	2	32
	71,271	41,651

Long-term borrowings are used for harmonization of aging structure of financial assets and financial liabilities.

In relationship to Bank's borrowings from abroad, NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla received an indicative proposal "loan options for NLB group members" from Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana, which is financed by SID – Slovenske izvozne in razvojne banke d.d. Ljubljana. The management of the Bank accepted this proposal on 5 July 2007, as well as the lending terms from SID - Slovenska izvozna in razvojna banka d.d. Ljubljana, and declared that it was interested in a 10 year financing period, with annual interest rate of 6 month EURIBOR + 1.65% p.a. The management reached a final decision on the arrangement with SID –Slovenska izvozna in razvojna banka d.d. Ljubljana on its 59th Assembly, held on 19 November 2007.

On 15 November 2007, the Bank was provided with Draft Contract by SID, which was previously agreed on with Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana. On 30 November 2007, the Bank received loan amounting to EUR 10 million, under the following terms: Maturity is 10 years, interest rate - 6 month EURIBORr +1.65% p.a., and grace period 1 year. The loan is used for extending financing operations to clients that have majority Slovenian capital, as well as for financing the procurement of goods and services from Slovenia. The Bank has concluded a Consulting agreement with Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana.

On 30 June 2009, the Bank received a loan amounting to EUR 10 million for the purpose of securing long-term sources of funds, while repaying a deposit to Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana in the same amount. In December 2009, the Bank received a long-term loan from Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana in the amount of EUR 10 million, based on the Supervisory board decision from 8 September 2009 related to placements to Corporate clients.

Loans taken from Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana have maturity of 3, 5 and 7 years, and payable in equal semi-annual instalments.

21. Borrowings (continued)

Interest rates on borrowings are as follows:

Sources	Interest rate	
	2009	2008
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	6M EURIBOR + 2 % - 3.50 %	6M EURIBOR + 1 % - 2.25 %
SID Banka Ljubljana	6M EURIBOR + 1.65% 2% fixed and 6M	6M EURIBOR + 1.65% 2% fixed and 6M
FBiH Investment bank	EURIBOR	EURIBOR
Finance Ministry of TC	1%	1%
Fund for reconstruction and development	1%	1%

22. Subordinated debt

	2009	2008
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	14,931	14,931
European Fund for South-East Europe (EFSE)	8,801	8,801
	23,732	23,732

With the aim of keeping the capital adequacy rate above 13%, in accordance with its programs and policies and in accordance with the plan for maintenance of capital adequacy, the Bank has five subordinated loans which are included in its supplementary capital as at 31 December 2009 and 2008.

All loans from Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana have been granted for a period of 61 months, with grace period of 60 months and include:

- EUR 1,534 thousand and EUR 2,600 thousand with an interest rate of 6 M EURIBOR + 3.8% p.a.
- EUR 1,000 thousand with an interest rate of 6 M EURIBOR + 3.5% p.a.
- EUR thousand 2,500 with an interest rate of 6 M EURIBOR + 4.5% p.a.

The loan agreement on subordinated loan in the amount of BAM 8,802 thousand with EFSE was signed on 15 December 2008, and the funds received on 30 December 2008. The loan is approved for a period of 6 years with variable interest rate 6 M EURIBOR+5.1% for a period of 5 years, with possibility of repayment of the subordinated loan, providing it is in compliance with the Banking Agency requirement that is the repayment will not impact capital adequacy. If the Bank does not repay the subordinated loan within five years, the interest rate for the sixth year will be 6 M EURIBOR+8.5%.

23. Bonds issued

Based on a Supervisory Board decision no. I-500-22K-2-2/07 dated 6 December 2007, a first bond issue, in the amount of BAM 5,000 thousand, with a nominal value of BAM 100 bearing interest at the rate of 5.75% per annum and maturing on 1 February 2011.

The process was finalised on 9 May 2008, and on 22 May 2008 the Securities commission in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a decision on approval of bond subscription no. 03/1-230-1/08.

24. Other liabilities

	2009	2008
Deferred income (IAS 18)	4,358	4,482
Accrued interest (not yet due)	3,907	3,579
Loan receivables collected in advance	2,279	3,745
Liabilities to suppliers	570	719
Matured liabilities from interest principal	507	780
Liabilities to employees	129	253
Prepaid interest and allowance	69	177
Liabilities for taxes and contributions	66	39
Unallocated payments received	55	63
Liabilities for income tax	-	113
Other liabilities	549	1,230
	12,489	15,180

The table below provides analysis of funds managed on behalf of third parties by type of investment:

Managed funds	2009	2008
Legal entities	15,042	16,744
Individuals	2,167	1,184
Total funds under management (assets)	17,209	17,928
Government of Tuzla Canton	14,986	16,334
BRFF USAID	936	936
Other financial organizations	1,287	658
Total from sources (liabilities)	17,209	17,928
Difference	-	-

Funds managed by the Bank on behalf of third parties are not assets of the Bank and, therefore, are not included in its balance sheet.

The Bank manages certain assets on behalf of third parties placed in long-term loans granted to companies and individuals. The Bank does not bear the risk for these placements and charges a fee for its services.

(All amounts are presented in BAM'000, unless otherwise stated)

25. Contingencies and commitments

The following table indicates the contractual amounts of the Bank's contingencies and commitments by category:

	2009	2008
Guarantees		
- in domestic currency	55,437	46,815
- in foreign currency	18,101	18,606
Letters of credit	1,156	753
Less: Provisions	(2,618)	(2,704)
	<u>72,076</u>	<u>63,470</u>
Indrawn lending commitments		
- in domestic currency	53,783	60,153
- in foreign currency	-	1,299
Checks sent for payment	10	8
	<u>53,793</u>	<u>61,460</u>

Movement in provision for contingencies and commitments:

	2009	2008
Movement in provisions for contingencies		
<i>Balance as at 1 January</i>	2,704	2,398
Net (expense) / release in income statement (Note 6)	(86)	306
Balance as at 31 December (1)	<u>2,618</u>	<u>2,704</u>

Movements in provisions for employees:

<i>Balance as at 1 January</i>	962	939
Net expense in income statement (Note 6)	95	-
Net expense in income statement (Note 7a)	416	883
Provisions used	(504)	(860)
Balance as at 31 December (2)	<u>969</u>	<u>962</u>
Balance as at 31 December (1+2)	<u>3,587</u>	<u>3,666</u>

26. Share capital

	2009	2008
In number of shares		
	275,751	240,037
-Ordinary shares	275,569	239,855
-Preference shares	182	182

On 5 August 2009, the Securities Commission of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina approved the closed emission of shares (resolution number 03/1-19-302/08). The Bank issued 35,714 ordinary shares with a nominal value of BAM 140 each. Based on the report on subscription and payment of shares by the depository bank – Raiffeisen bank d.d. BH, the Securities Commission of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a resolution number 03/2-19-459/09 dated 30 September 2009, thus approving the increase in share capital in the amount of BAM 4,999,960 (rounded to BAM 5,000 thousand).

Share ownership structure is as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
1 Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d., Ljubljana	37,177	96.30	32,204	95.83
2 Others	1,428	3.70	1,401	4.17
	38,605	100.00	33,605	100.00

Preference shares were issued in 1991, with dividends in the amount equivalent to the interest rate paid by the Bank for citizens' term deposits for a period over 3 years, as of the date of the Shareholders' assembly.

27. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

These include loans, deposits and borrowings disclosed according to the commercial requirements present on the market, transactions with related parties and balances at year end are as follows:

	2009	2008
Assets:		
Loans and other receivables:		
- Sarajevska pivara d.d. Sarajevo	4,016	2,010
- MIMS d.o.o. Sarajevo	2,516	1,507
- Profin-invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	2,310	-
- Vegafruit d.o.o. Brijesnica Mala	841	-
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	148	46
- NLB Razvojna banka a.d. Banja Luka	139	295
- CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	40
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	12	38
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	13
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	3	1
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	1	5
- Individuals	79	6
	10,065	3,961
Foreign accounts		
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	691	128
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	623	1,537
- Adria bank AG, Wien	56	92
- KBC Bank	42	213
- NLB Tutunska banka AD, Skopje	41	35
- NLB Banka a.d. Sofia	38	61
- NLB Banka a.d. Beograd	36	99
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	34	101
- NLB subsidiary Trieste, Trieste	32	193
	1,593	2,459
Short term deposits:		
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	5,549
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	6,275	-
	6,275	5,549
Accrued interest:		
- Vegafruit d.o.o. Brijesnica Mala	5	-
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	1	-
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	15
	6	15
TOTAL ASSETS:	17,939	11,984

27. Related party transactions (continued)

	2009	2008
Liabilities:		
A vista deposits:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	2,842	1,184
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	736	661
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	363	850
- Profin-invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	72	-
- Sarajevska pivara d.d. Sarajevo	61	4,029
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	59	103
- Pekare Ljubače d.d. Tuzla	37	70
- MIMS d.o.o. Sarajevo	21	68
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	2	-
- Vegafruit d.d. Brijesnica Mala	1	6
- CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	26
- Individuals	50	25
	4,244	7,022
Short term deposits:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	87,817	93,684
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	1,956
	87,817	95,640
Long term deposits:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	17,602	17,602
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	3,300	-
- CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	90
- Individuals	87	57
	20,989	17,749
Long term loans:		
Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	54,298	21,752
	54,298	21,752
Subordinated debt:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	14,931	14,931
	14,931	14,931
Other liabilities:		
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	-	1
	-	1
Accrued interest:		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	939	1,389
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	-	15
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	10	-
- Individuals	2	-
	951	1,404
TOTAL LIABILITIES:	183,230	158,499

27. Related party transactions (continued)

	2009	2008
Income and expenses:		
<i>Interest income:</i>		
- Sarajevska pivara d.d. Sarajevo	144	90
- MIMS d.o.o. Sarajevo	136	69
- Profin-invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	94	-
- NLB Montenegrobanka AD, Podgorica	47	174
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	35	-
- Vegafruit d.d. Brijesnica Mala	20	56
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	19	86
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	6	53
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	5	163
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	3	1
- KBC Bank	2	7
- NLB subsidiary Trieste, Trieste	1	3
- Adria bank AG, Wien	1	2
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	1	2
- Individuals	4	1
	518	707
<i>Fee income from:</i>		
- Sarajevska pivara d.d. Sarajevo	58	61
- MIMS d.o.o. Sarajevo	53	162
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	52	73
- NLB Razvojna banka a.d. Banja Luka	34	8
- Vegafruit d.d. Brijesnica Mala	28	28
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	27	18
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	22	3
- Profin-invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	16	-
- Mlin i Pekara Ljubače	12	18
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	3	3
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	2	2
- Individuals	-	2
	307	378
<i>Interest expense</i>		
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d., Ljubljana	5,939	8,666
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	11	294
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	3	2
- Sarajevska pivara d.d. Sarajevo	2	3
- LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Frankfurt	1	154
- NLB Razvojna banka a.d. Banja luka	-	50
- CBS Invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	5
- MIMS d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	3
- Mlin i Pekara Ljubače	-	1
- Individuals	4	1
	5,960	9,179

27. Related party transactions (continued)

Guarantees (off balance sheet exposure for lending commitments)

	2009	2008
- NLB Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo	1,405	-
- Sarajevska pivara d.d. Sarajevo	391	391
- Profin-invest d.o.o. Sarajevo	107	-
- Kantonalna privredna komora, Tuzla	20	5
- Mlin i Pekara Ljubače	19	16
- Modna konfekcija "Zlatka Vuković"	3	4
- Prvi faktor d.o.o. Sarajevo	2	1,002
- Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d, Ljubljana	-	450
- MIMS d.o.o. Sarajevo	-	97
- Vegafruit d.d. Brijesnica Mala	-	50
- Individuals	26	44
	1,973	2,059

Management remuneration

	2009	2008
Net salaries	352	416
Taxes and contributions	214	212
Other remuneration	108	36
	674	664

28. Legal proceedings in progress

In order to collect its receivables and realize its other rights, NLB Tuzlanska banka d.d., Tuzla is engaged in various lawsuits as at 31 December 2009. In certain number of cases, administrative litigations have been initiated with the aim of annulment of certain acts passed during the administrative processes.

Also, as at 31 December 2009, several legal and physical entities have brought lawsuits against the Bank.

In order to collect its receivables, which relate to loans and issued guarantees, the Bank is engaged in 188 court proceedings, with total value of approximately BAM 37 million as at 31 December 2009 (2008 - 186 court proceedings, with total value of approximately BAM 36 million). Most significant such debtors of the Bank are: Polihem d.d. Tuzla (in bankruptcy), Aida d.d. Tuzla, TTU d.d. Tuzla, Saramerc d.o.o. Srebrenik, Finalist d.o.o. Tuzla, Gradis-Tuzla d.o.o. Tuzla, PZ Kokovita Gračanica, Auto Šped d.o.o. Kiseljak, Vert d.o.o. Sarajevo, IT Computers d.o.o. Gračanica and GPE d.o.o. Sarajevo. Upon termination of the mentioned legal proceedings, it is expected that Bank will collect around BAM 6 million (2008 - BAM 5 million).

In order to collect receivables from individuals, which relate to housing and consumer loans, current accounts and damage compensations, the Bank is engaged in 2,528 proceedings with total amount of approximately BAM 18 million (2008 - 1,811 proceedings with total amount of approximately BAM 9.8 million). Upon termination of these legal actions, it is expected that the Bank will collect around BAM 5 million (2008 - BAM 4 million).

28. Legal proceedings in progress (continued)

As at 31 December 2009, 62 proceedings have been initiated against the Bank (2008 – 66 proceedings). Majority of these proceedings relates to repayment of old foreign savings, or payment of differences of interest on term deposits (prior to the war). Some fewer proceedings relate to cancellation of contracts or collateral rights, as well as to payment of claims for unreasonable wealth generation or payment of claims for issued guarantees.

The Bank constantly monitors the legal risk, and evaluates the expected costs from the legal proceedings, and based on this forms adequate provisions.

Based on the findings above, none of the proceedings initiated against the Bank are significant enough to imperil the Bank's operations.

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