

Information necessary for fair presentation of assets and liabilities – Section 3 of Annual report: Overview of Assets and Liabilities of the Public Sector

1. Non-current intangible assets

An overview of non-exploitable and non-utilizable non-current intangible assets and a requirement of setting up a valuation allowance:

	Acquisition cost at 31 December 2006	Net book value at 31 December 2006	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006
Non-current intangible asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current intangible asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current intangible asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reason for setting up the valuation allowance.

Movements in the valuation allowance during the accounting period are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
Non-current intangible asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current intangible asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current intangible asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

2. Non-current tangible assets

An overview of non-exploitable, non-utilizable, non-sellable non-current tangible assets and requirement of setting up a valuation allowance for the non-current tangible assets:

	Acquisition cost at 31 December 2006	Net book value at 31 December 2006	Provision	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006
Non-current tangible asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current tangible asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current tangible asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reason for setting up the valuation provision, e.g. required reconstruction, desolate state, change in the purpose of usage.

Movements in the provision during the accounting period are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
Non-current tangible asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current tangible asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current tangible asset C	-	-	-	-

Total	-	-	-	-
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At 31 December 2006, the non-current tangible assets with a net book value of SKK xxx thousand were pledged in favour of a creditor.

The fair value of assets (real estate) based on an expert opinion or qualified estimate if it differs significantly from the carrying value:

	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006	Fair value at 31 December 2006	Method of determining the fair value	Difference between the carrying amount and fair value
Non-current asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Was any part of the above mentioned assets not shown on the balance sheet?

Assets not shown on the balance sheet:

3. Non-current financial assets

Equity at 31 December 2006 and the 2006 profit/(loss) of the individual enterprises, together with comparative data for the previous accounting period, are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	Share in the reg. capital %	Votin g rights %	Curre ncy	Profit/(loss)		Equity		Carrying amount shown on the balance sheet	
				200X	200Y	200X	200Y	200X	200Y

a) Subsidiaries

b) Associated companies

The business name and registered office of these enterprises should also be stated.

Describe in detail additions to and disposals of the non-current financial assets during the year.

Overview of impaired non-current financial assets (e.g. non-exploitable asset determined for sale):

	Cost at 31 December 2006	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006
Non-current financial asset A	-	-	-
Non-current financial asset B	-	-	-
Non-current financial asset C	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Reason for setting up the provision.

Territorial structure of financial asset.

Movements in the valuation allowance during the accounting period are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
Non-current financial asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current financial asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current financial asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Ownership interests in XXX have been pledged in favour of a bank (or another pledgee).

An overview of non-current financial assets at the balance sheet date (in thousands of SKK):

Non-current financial assets	Valuation method	Valuation at 31 December 2005	Valuation at 31 December 2006	Valuation variance

The fair value of non-current financial assets (determined using the discounted cash flow method or by comparison with similar transactions) if it differs significantly from the carrying value:

	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006	Fair value at 31 December 2006	Method of fair value determination	Difference between the carrying amount and fair value
Non-current financial asset A	-	-	-	-
Non-current financial asset B	-	-	-	-
Non-current financial asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

An overview of bank loans is presented in the table below:

Type of loan / purpose	Currency	Annual interest %	Maturity	At 31 December 2006		At 31 December 2005	
				FC thousand	SKK thousand	FC thousand	SKK thousand
				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
Total short-term loans				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
Total long-term loans				-	-	-	-
Total bank loans				-	-	-	-

An overview of loans on which the interest rate is lower than usual or zero.

Also, state how individual loans are secured.

Was any part of the above financial assets not shown on the balance sheet?

4. Inventories

An overview of non-exploitable, excessive, non-saleable inventories and requirement of set-up of a valuation allowance for inventories:

		Cost at 31 December 2006	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006
Type of inventories A	-	-	-	-
Type of inventories B	-	-	-	-
Type of inventories C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reason for set-up of provision.

Movements in the valuation provision during the accounting period are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
Material	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-
Finished goods	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Inventories of SKK xxx thousand have been pledged in favour of a bank.

5. Receivables

An overview of doubtful and bad receivables (e.g. overdue receivables) and requirement of set-up of a valuation allowance:

		Cost at 31 December 2006	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006
Receivable A	-	-	-	-
Receivable B	-	-	-	-
Receivable C	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reason for set-up of provision.

Territorial structure of receivables.

Movements in the valuation allowance during the accounting period are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
Receivables – tax and customs revenues of the Government	-	-	-	-
Receivables – tax revenues of the Government				
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reasons for setting up, using, and releasing the provision should also be stated as well.

The ageing structure of receivables is presented in the table below (SKK thousands):

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Receivables within the due date	-	-
Overdue receivables	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The structure of receivables by the remaining period to maturity:

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Receivables falling due within less than 1 year	-	-
Receivables falling due between 1 and 5 years		
Receivables falling due after more than 5 years		
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

An overview of receivables on which the interest rate is lower than usual or zero.

The ageing structure of overdue receivables:

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Receivables overdue for 60 days	-	-
Receivables overdue for 180 days		
Receivables overdue for 360 days		
Receivables overdue for 720		
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Receivables of SKK xxx thousand are secured by a lien.

Receivables of SKK xxx thousand have been pledged in favour of a bank (or a pledgee).

The Company has a restricted right to deal with receivables in the amount of SKK xxx thousand.

6. Current financial assets

Individual types of current financial assets are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
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Shares and ownership interests held for trading	-	-
Debt securities held for trading	-	-
Debt securities due within one year held to maturity	-	-
Other realizable securities	-	-
Current financial assets in the process of acquisition	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

An overview of non-utilizable current financial assets and requirement of setting up a valuation allowance:

	Cost at 31 December 2006	Valuation allowance	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006
Current financial asset A	-	-	-
Current financial asset B	-	-	-
Current financial asset C	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reason for the set-up of provision.

Territorial structure of financial assets

Movements in the provision during the accounting period are shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
Current financial asset A	-	-	-	-
Current financial asset B	-	-	-	-
Current financial asset C	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Current financial assets of SKK xxx thousand have been pledged in favour of a bank (or a pledgee).

An overview of current financial assets, as stated at the balance sheet date (in thousands of SKK):

Current financial assets	Valuation method	Valuation at 31 December 2005	Valuation at 31 December 2006	Valuation variance
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Fair value of current financial assets (determined by using discounted cash flow method or by comparison with similar transactions) if significantly different from the carrying amount:

	Carrying amount at 31 December 2006	Fair value at 31 December 2006	Method determining the fair value	Difference between the carrying amount and fair value
Current financial asset A	-	-	-	-
Current financial asset B	-	-	-	-
Current financial asset C	-	-	-	-

An overview of borrowings is presented in the table below:

Total short-term borrowings				
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Was any part of abovementioned non-current financial assets not shown on the balance sheet?

Book value of folded bank accounts for which provision should be set up:

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Bank account A	-	-
Bank account B	-	-
Bank account C	-	-
Total	-	-

Provisions are set up based on the prudence principle for the risk that will probably lead to reduction of economic benefits of the accounting entity in the future (such as payment of cash). Provisions are stated at the expected amount of the liability (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2005	Set-up	Use / Release	At 31 December 2006
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Reward at retirement and life and work jubilees	-	-	-	-
Elimination of environmental pollution	-	-	-	-
Waste and packaging removal	-	-	-	-
Total long-term provisions	-	-	-	-

Unbilled supplies and services	-	-	-	-
Compensation for unused holiday, including social security				
Ongoing and possible future lawsuits				
Onerous contracts	-	-	-	-

Retirement or life or work jubilees	-	-	-	-
Redundancy payments to employees	-	-	-	-
Fines and penalties	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total short-term provisions	-	-	-	-
Total provisions	-	-	-	-

State the year the long-term provisions are expected to be used.

Details of passive lawsuits:

	Amount of lawsuit At 31 December 2006	Possibility of unfavourable result	Provision At 31 December 2006
Passive lawsuit A	-	-	-
Passive lawsuit B	-	-	-
Passive lawsuit C	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

9. Payables

The structure of payables (except for bank loans) by the remaining period to maturity is shown in the following table (in thousands of SKK):

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Payables not yet due		
Overdue payables		
Total short-term payables		

The structure of payables by the remaining period to maturity:

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Payables falling due within 1 year	-	-
Payables falling due between 1 and 5 years		
Payables falling due after more than 5 years		
Total	-	-

An overview of long-term payables on which the interest rate is lower than usual or zero.

The ageing structure of overdue payables:

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Payables 60 days after maturity	-	-
Payables 180 days after maturity		
Payables 360 days after maturity		
Payables 720 days after maturity		
Total	-	-

Payables of SKK xxx thousand are secured by a lien. At 31 December 200X, (specify assets) in the net book value of SKK xxx thousand have been pledged.

10. Bank loans

An overview of bank loans is presented in the table below:

Type of loan / purpose	Currency	Annual interest %	Maturity	At 31 December 2006		At 31 December 2005	
				FC thousand	SKK thousand	FC thousand	SKK thousand
				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
Total short-term loans				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
Total long-term loans				-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
Total bank loans				-	-	-	-

Explanation: FC – foreign currency

Also, state how individual loans are secured

11. Payables from transactions with financial derivatives

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Payables from transactions with financial derivatives: (<i>specify significant items</i>)		
-		
-		

Also show an overview of the assets and liabilities hedged by derivatives, and include the form of hedging.

12. Payables from financial lease

	At 31 December 2006	At 31 December 2005
Total amount of agreed payments divided into:		
- principal		
- financial cost		

Total amount of agreed payments by the time of maturity:

- within one year
- from one to five years
- more than five years

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Property leased from other parties

The Company leases *specify property* at the acquisition cost of SKK xxx thousand based on an operating lease contract. The lease expires in xxx.

The Company leases (based on financial lease contracts signed before 31 December 2003), *specify property* at the acquisition cost of SKK xxx thousand. The lease expires in xxx.

Property leased to other parties

Specify property and the lease period.

For data completeness, see Regulation, Part K.

OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities

The Company has the following contingent liabilities that are not recorded in the current bookkeeping and are not shown on the balance sheet:

- Guarantees granted to third parties
- Guarantees provided
- ongoing and possible future lawsuits

Liabilities the amount of which the Company is unable to assess:

- treatment of contaminated water expenses

Other financial receivables / liabilities

The Company records the following financial *receivables / liabilities*:

For example:

Receivables / liabilities from derivative transactions – describe details (type of the financial derivative, conclusion date, settlement date, amount, value at the balance sheet date, valuation method, the revaluation result – if significant, state in the overview of financing costs and financial income).

Reconciliation of budgetary result to the trading income (not completed)

	2006	2005
Budgetary result		
Non-budgetary transactions:		
- set up of provisions (-) and accruals for unbilled supplies		
- set up of valuation allowances (-)		
- capital investments (+)		
- depreciation of fixed assets (-)		
- other investments (+)		
- estimate of receivables (+)		
Net impact of financial activities		

Expected result of operations