

Ref. no.: SV 1247/2009

Date: 8 July 2009

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

The undersigned notary public Ines Bukovič of Maribor, **confirm** that the consolidated text of the Articles of Association of NOVA KREDITNA BANKA MARIBOR d.d., abbreviated name NOVA KBM d.d., with its registered office at Ulica Vita Kraigherja 4 (four), 2000 (two thousand) Maribor, entered in the register of companies AJPES under the registration number 58605800000 (five eight six nought five eight nought nought nought nought), is consistent and in compliance with the:

❖ **Resolution number 4 (four) on the amendments to the Bank's Articles of Association,**

adopted at the Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank on 8 July 2009 (eighth July two thousand and nine), and certified in my notarial record, ref. no. SV 1246/2009 (one thousand two hundred and forty six / two thousand and nine) dated 8 July 2009 (eighth July two thousand and nine).

The consolidated text of the Articles of Association is annexed to this notarial certificate, and joined with it in the prescribed manner.

Ines Bukovič
Notary Public

On the basis of resolution number 4 (four) on the amendments to the Bank's Articles of Association, adopted at the Shareholders' Meeting on 8 July 2009 (eighth July two thousand and nine), and certified in the notarial record of the notary public Ines Bukovič of Maribor, ref. no. SV 1246/2009 (one thousand two hundred and forty six / two thousand and nine) dated 8 July 2009 (eighth July two thousand and nine), the consolidated text runs as follows:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

NOVA KREDITNA BANKA MARIBOR d.d.

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Name

Article 1

- (1) The name of the Bank is Nova Kreditna banka Maribor d.d.
- (2) The abbreviated name of the Bank is Nova KBM d.d.
- (3) Organisational parts of the Bank that are entered in the register of companies use their own name in addition to the name of the Bank.
- (4) For its business operations, the Bank uses a logo, consisting of stylized small printed letters, and the name which is protected as a trademark in accordance with industrial property regulations.

Registered office

Article 2

The registered office of the Bank is in Maribor.

Activities of the Bank

Article 3

- (1) The Bank carries out the following types of financial services:
 - a) Banking services such as acceptance of deposits and granting of loans for its own account,
 - b) Mutually recognised financial services such as:
 1. acceptance of deposits,
 2. granting of loans, including:

- consumer loans,
 - mortgage loans,
 - factoring with or without recourse,
 - financing of commercial transactions, including forfeiting,
3. financial leasing: financial leasing of assets of which the duration approximately equals the expected useful life of the asset which is the subject of the lease and for which the lessee acquires most of the benefit from the use of the asset and accepts the full risk of the transaction,
 4. payment transaction services in accordance with the Payment Transactions Act, excluding payment system management services,
 5. issuing and managing of payment instruments (such as credit cards and travellers cheques), including issuing of electronic money,
 6. issuance of guarantees and other commitments,
 7. trading for own account and for account of customers in:
 - money market instruments,
 - foreign exchange, including currency exchange transactions,
 - financial futures and options,
 - exchange and interest rate instruments,
 - transferable securities,
 8. participation in the issuance of securities and services related to such issues,
 9. advising companies about capital structure, business strategy and similar matters, and advisory services related to mergers and the purchase of undertakings,
 10. brokerage in interbank markets,
 11. portfolio management and advice,
 12. safekeeping of securities and other services related to safekeeping of securities,
 13. credit reference services: collection, analysis and provision of information on creditworthiness of legal entities,
 14. renting of safe deposit boxes, and
 15. investment services and transactions as well as ancillary investment services from the first paragraph of Article 10 of the Financial Instruments Market Act (ZTFI).
- c) Additional financial services:
1. insurance brokerage in accordance with the law governing the insurance business,
 2. payment systems management in accordance with the Payment Transactions Act,
 3. pension fund management in accordance with the law governing pension and disability insurance,
 4. custodian services for which another act determines that such services shall be carried out by a bank, and services related to these custodian services,
 5. credit brokerage in consumer and other credits, and
 6. other services or transactions which - in terms of the Bank's exposure to risk and the manner of conducting operations - have similar characteristics as mutually recognised financial services and auxiliary financial services.

(2) The Bank also carries out auxiliary banking services: real estate management, management of data processing systems and other services for the support of services carried out by one or more credit institutions.

(3) In compliance with the standard classification of activities, the activities referred to in the first paragraph of this Article are classified into the following classes and subclasses:

- K/64.190 – Other monetary intermediation
- K/64.200 – Activities of holdings
- K/64.300 – Activities of trust and other funds and similar financial entities
- K/64.910 – Financial leasing activities
- K/64.920 – Other credit granting
- K/64.990 – Other financial service activities not elsewhere classified, except insurance and pension fund activities
- K/65.200 – Re-insurance activities
- K/65.300 – Pension fund activities
- K/66.120 – Brokerage in securities and stock exchange commodities trading
- K/66.190 – Other auxiliary activities for financial services, except for insurance and pension funds
- K/66.290 – Other auxiliary activities for insurance and pension funds
- K/66.300 – Financial funds management
- M/69.200 – Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax advisory – except auditing activities
- M/70.220 – Other corporate and business advisory services
- N/82.910 – Collection of claims and assessment of credit capability

(4) In case of any changes to the standard classification of activities, the Supervisory Board of the Bank is authorised to classify the activities of the Bank referred to in the first paragraph of this Article into appropriate classes and subclasses of the standard classification of activities.

The meaning of terms and abbreviations used

Article 4

Individual terms and abbreviations used in the present Articles of Association have the following meaning:

1. The Bank is Nova Kreditna banka Maribor d.d.;
2. ZBan-1 (ZBan - one) is the Banking Act (Official Gazette of the RS no. 131/06 (one three one / nought six));
3. ZGD-1 (ZGD – one) is the Companies Act (Official Gazette of the RS no. 42/06 (four two / nought six));
4. ZNVP is the Book Entry Securities Act (Official Gazette of the RS no. 2/07 (two / nought seven)).

Duration of the Bank

Article 5

The Bank is established for an indefinite period of time.

Publication of information by the Bank

Article 6

The information to be published under the law and information for which the Management Board believes to be of significant importance to the shareholders are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia and on the Bank's website (www.nkbm.si).

2. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARES

Share capital amount

Article 7

The Bank's share capital amounts to €27,209,542.43 (twenty seven million two hundred and nine thousand five hundred and forty two euros 43/100).

Shares

Article 8

(1) The share capital of the Bank is split into 26,081,979 (twenty six million eighty one thousand nine hundred and seventy nine) ordinary no-par value shares.

(2) All shares are registered shares.

(3) Ordinary shares give their owners the right to:

- participate in managing the Bank,
- participate in the profit (dividend), and
- adequately participate in liquidation or bankruptcy estate.

(4) Non-cash consideration represents 170,965 (one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty five) book-entry ordinary registered shares of Poštna banka Slovenije d.d. (Postal Bank of Slovenia), whose estimated value amounts to €7,538,419.30 (seven million five hundred and thirty eight thousand four hundred and nineteen euros 30/100), for which the investor, the Republic of Slovenia, acquired on 11 October 2004 (eleventh October two thousand and four) 119,748 (one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty eight) new book-entry ordinary registered shares of Nova Kreditna banka Maribor d.d., which, following the split of each no-par value share into 8 (eight) no-par value shares, decided by the Shareholders' Meeting on 20 August 2007 (twentieth August two thousand and seven), amounts to 957,984 (nine hundred and fifty seven thousand nine hundred and eighty four) ordinary no-par value shares. A list of contributions in kind is attached to the Articles of Association and represents its integral part.

Shares as securities

Article 9

(1) The shares are issued in book-entry form.

Transfer of shares

Article 10

- (1) The shares are freely transferable.
- (2) The shares are transferable by transfers between the owner accounts in the central register of book entry securities in compliance with the Book Entry Securities Act (ZNVP).

3. MEASURES FOR THE INCREASE IN SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Article 11

- (1) The Management Board of the Bank is authorised, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, and without an additional resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting, to increase one or several times the share capital of the Bank by not more than €3,104,662.19 (three million one hundred and four thousand six hundred and sixty two euros 19/100) until 14 July 2013 (fourteenth July two thousand and thirteen), by issuing new shares for consideration other than cash, and to enter this capital increase into the register of companies. New shares are issued with the rights, under the conditions, and in the manner as set forth in the resolution of the Management Board relating to the capital increase.
- (2) The Management Board is – in addition to the already issued authorisation for the increase of share capital from the first paragraph of this Article – authorised, within five years from entering in the register of companies the amendments to these Articles of Association adopted at the Bank's Shareholders' Meeting dated 8 July 2009 (eighth July two thousand and nine), to increase the share capital of the Bank for not more than €10,500,109.03 (ten million five hundred thousand one hundred and nine euros 03/100) by issuing new shares for cash or non-cash consideration. For non-cash consideration, the new shares can only be issued on the basis of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Public Finance Act (ZJF-D). The auditor is not required to review the issue of shares for non-cash consideration.
- (3) The Supervisory Board of the Bank is authorised, following the increase in share capital from authorized share capital, to appropriately amend the Articles of Association of the Bank in order for its provisions to comply with the new facts which have arisen due to the increase in share capital and the issue of new shares.

Hybrid instruments

Article 12

- (1) On the basis of a resolution adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting, the Bank may issue convertible bonds, share call options and dividend bonds - hybrid instruments.
- (2) In order for the resolution to be valid, at least a three-quarter majority of the votes of the share capital represented is required.

4. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Article 13

The Bank has a two-tier management system with a Management and a Supervisory Board.

5. THE BODIES OF THE BANK

5.1 Composition of the Management Board of the Bank

Article 14

- (1) The Management Board has at least two members. One of the board members is appointed as president of the Management Board.
- (2) The number of the members of the Management Board is determined by a resolution of the Supervisory Board.
- (3) The members of the Bank's Management Board must be full-time employees.
- (4) Only a person who meets the conditions for a member of the management board pursuant to Article 63 of the Banking Act (ZBan-1), and who has acquired a licence from the Bank of Slovenia for performing the function of a member of the management board pursuant to Article 65 of the Banking Act (ZBan-1) may be appointed as a member of the Management Board.

Appointment and recall or dismissal of the members of the Management Board

Article 15

- (1) The President and other members of the Management Board are appointed and discharged by the Supervisory Board, whereby the President of the Management Board may propose to the Supervisory Board to appoint or discharge individual member or other members of the Management Board.
- (2) Management Board members are appointed for a five-year period and may be re-appointed, but no earlier than one year before the end of their term of office.
- (3) The Supervisory Board may recall a member or the President of the Management Board, if a reason for recall as laid down in the second paragraph of Article 268 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1) is given.
- (4) The membership in the Management Board may also expire on request of a member himself/herself.

Duties of the members of the Management Board

Article 16

- (1) The Management Board must ensure that the Bank operates in compliance with the Banking Act (ZBan-1) and the regulations issued on its basis, in compliance with the laws

governing the provision of financial services carried out by the Bank and the regulations issued on their basis, and in accordance with other regulations that apply to the financial and banking profession.

(2) The Management Board must ensure that the Bank operates in compliance with the risk management rules, and must in this regard:

1. define exact internal relations with respect to responsibilities:
 - providing exact division of competencies and assignments within the Bank, and
 - preventing conflict of interest.
2. approve and regularly check strategies and policies to establish, measure or assess, manage and monitor risks to which the Bank is or could be exposed, including risks arising from the macroeconomic environment in which the Bank operates, with regard to the position of the Bank within its business cycle.

(3) In order to establish, measure or assess, manage and monitor risks in connection with the Bank's operations, the Management Board must determine measures for managing risks which have to include:

1. internal procedures for risk management,
2. risk management measures and internal procedures for carrying out these measures, and
3. internal procedures for monitoring risk management measures.

(4) The Management Board must set up and implement adequate administrative and accounting procedures and a system of internal controls:

1. to establish and monitor risks to which the Bank is or could be exposed and to calculate the fulfilment of capital requirements with respect to such risks, and
2. to establish and monitor large exposures and changes to such large exposures, and their compliance with the Bank's policies regarding exposures.

(5) The Bank's Management Board must organise the Bank's operations and keep its business and other records and other administrative documents up-to-date so that they can be checked anytime to establish whether the Bank operates in line with the risk management rules.

(6) The Bank's Management Board must immediately inform the Supervisory Board in writing of the following events:

- if the liquidity or capital adequacy of the Bank is at risk,
- if conditions arise which would lead to termination or withdrawal of the licence for performing banking services, or to a prohibition to perform individual banking services or mutually recognised services and additional financial services or auxiliary services,
- if the financial position of the Bank changes to such an extent that it does not meet the minimum capital requirements set by the Banking Act (ZBan-1),
- cases of each individual large exposure, and
- findings of the Bank of Slovenia, the tax inspection and other supervisory bodies during a supervision process in the Bank.

(7) A member of the Management Board must immediately inform the Bank's Supervisory Board in writing of the following events:

- his/her appointment and termination of his/her function in supervisory bodies of other legal entities, and
- legal cases on the basis of which a member of the Management Board himself/herself or his/her near relatives has directly or indirectly acquired equities or shares in a legal entity, as a result of which the member of the Management Board together with his/her near relatives have reached or exceeded a qualified stake in that legal entity, or their share has fallen below the qualified stake.

(8) The Management Board of the Bank is required to submit the audited annual report or the audited consolidated annual report to the Supervisory Board together with the auditor's report in eight days after receipt of the auditor's report.

Decision-making by the Management Board

Article 17

(1) Decisions that fall within the competence of the Management Board are, as a rule, adopted unanimously by the president and the members of the Management Board, and in case of a disaccord, with a majority of votes cast by all the members of the Management Board. In making the decisions or voting, the president and each member of the Management Board have one vote.

(2) In case of an equal number of votes, the president of the Management Board has the casting vote.

(3) The Management Board of the Bank may authorise each individual member of the Management Board by a special resolution, adopted unanimously, to make autonomous decisions regarding individual matters and transactions that relate to the current operations of the Bank.

Representation of the Bank

Article 18

(1) In legal transactions, the Bank is represented jointly by at least two members of the Management Board.

(2) All members of the Management Board or, alternatively, two members of the Management Board may authorise one individual member of the Management Board in writing to represent the Bank autonomously when concluding certain transactions or certain types of transactions.

Rules for the work of the Management Board

Article 19

The Management Board of the Bank adopts in agreement with the Supervisory Board the Rules for the work of the Management Board in which the rights and obligations of individual members of the Management Board regarding the management of operations are settled.

Relations with the members of the Management Board

Article 20

(1) Mutual rights and obligations between individual members of the Management Board and the Bank are laid down in a special contract concluded, on the Bank's behalf, by the chairman of the Supervisory Board.

(2) The members of the Management Board are entitled to participate in the profit which may be distributed in the form of shares or share call options.

4.2 Supervisory Board of the Bank

Composition

Article 21

The Supervisory Board of the Bank is composed of 9 (nine) members.

Term of office

Article 22

- (1) The term of office of the Supervisory Board members lasts four years.
- (2) The function of a Supervisory Board member may terminate before expiry of his/her term of office referred to in the first paragraph of this Article in the following cases:
 1. if he/she gives a written notice of resignation, or
 2. if he/she is recalled by the Shareholders' Meeting, in which case it is required for the resolution on early recall of the member of the Supervisory Board to be adopted with at least a three-quarter majority of votes cast.

Conditions for the Supervisory Board membership

Article 23

- (1) Only a person who meets the following criteria can be appointed as a member of the Supervisory Board:
 - has adequate professional qualifications, characteristics and experiences necessary for supervising the Bank's operations, and
 - has not been finally convicted of a criminal offence, committed intentionally, and prosecuted ex officio, or of any of the following criminal offences, committed by negligence: negligent homicide; serious bodily injury; extremely serious bodily injury; endangering safety at work; concealing, disclosing and unauthorised obtaining of a business secret; money laundering; disclosing of an official secret; causing general danger; or disclosing a state secret, and the punishment has not been expunged yet.
- (2) It is deemed that the condition referred to under indent 1 of the first paragraph of this Article has been met, if the relevant person has experiences of not less than five years in managing and supervising operations in an institution of a comparable size and field of operations as the Bank or other comparable field.
- (3) The Bank of Slovenia is entitled to request of the Management Board of the Bank to call a Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank, and propose dismissal of a Supervisory Board member, if
 - the Supervisory Board member violates his/her duties,
 - there are obstacles for appointment of member of the Supervisory Board in line with Article 24 of these Articles of Association, and
 - he/she does not meet the conditions referred to under the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 24

- (1) The function of the Supervisory Board member cannot be taken over by a person:

- who is closely linked with the legal entity:
 - in which the Bank holds more than 5 (five) percent in voting rights or in the share capital, and
 - which does not have the position of a controlled company within the Banking Group, or
- who is a member of a supervisory or management body (hereinafter referred to as a “Member of a supervisory or management body”), procurator (hereinafter referred to as a “Procurator”) or owner of majority of voting rights or shares in the following legal entities, regardless of their registered office:
 - in another controlled financial company,
 - in a company which is directly or indirectly controlling another controlled financial company, or
 - in a financial holding.

(2) The prohibition referred to in the second item of the first paragraph of this Article does not apply to persons who are Members of a supervisory or management body or Procurators of the controlling bank or another controlling company within the Banking Group, or to other persons who are appointed as members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank upon the proposal of the controlling bank or another controlling company within the Banking Group.

(3) Regardless of the fourth indent of the first paragraph of Article 273 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), a person referred to in the second paragraph, carrying out only the function of the member of supervisory board or another body supervising the Bank and other companies of the Banking Group, may carry out this function:

1. if it is carried out during regular employment in a member of this Banking Group, and if the person - apart from regular remuneration - does not receive any special reimbursement: in an unlimited number of supervisory boards of banks and other companies within the Banking Group, and
2. in other cases, in a total of seven supervisory boards of banks and other companies within the Banking Group.

Powers and duties of the Supervisory Board

Article 25

(1) In addition to the powers vested in the Supervisory Board under the Companies Act (ZGD-1) and the Banking Act (ZBan-1), the Supervisory Board also gives consent to the Management Board in determining:

- the Bank's business policy,
- the Bank's financial plan,
- the organisation of the internal control system,
- annual plan of work of the internal audit department,
- new issues of own securities exceeding €30 (thirty) million,
- all transactions regarding the acquisition and disposal of holdings in companies and other legal entities whose book value exceeds €550,000.00 (five hundred and fifty thousand euros 00/100),
- acquisition and disposal of investments in equities with the purpose of portfolio investments, if such investment in any one issuer exceeds 5 per cent of the Bank's capital,
- deciding on actions resulting in status changes in companies and other legal entities in which the Bank holds a majority stake,
- the formation of a banking and/or financial group or groups,
- writing-off claims amounting over €1 million,

- raising loans and taking over other liabilities for the Bank which in one business year, individually or in total, exceed 25% (twenty-five per cent) of the Bank's capital,
- concluding deals in which, considering the Bank's total exposure, the Bank's exposure against a client would reach or exceed 10 (ten) per cent of the Bank's capital, and in which the Bank's exposure against a client would be increased by so much as to reach or exceed 15 (fifteen) or 20 (twenty) per cent of the Bank's capital, and each subsequent 5 per cent of its capital,
- concluding a deal which is a basis for the Bank's exposure against a person having a special relationship with the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Article 167 of the Banking Act (ZBan-1), and
- other matters in accordance with the regulations.

(2) The members of the Supervisory Board are required to:

- supervise the adequacy of procedures and the efficiency of the work of the internal audit department,
- deal with the findings of the Bank of Slovenia, the tax inspection and other supervisory bodies during the process of supervision of the Bank,
- check annual and other financial reports of the Bank and draw up a written opinion on their conclusions for the Shareholders' Meeting, and
- explain to the Shareholders' Meeting their opinion about the annual report of the internal audit department and their opinion about the annual report of the Management Board.

(3) A member of the Supervisory Board of the Bank must immediately inform the Bank of Slovenia of the following:

- his/her appointment and termination of his/her function in management and supervisory bodies of other legal entities, and
- legal cases on the basis of which a member of the Supervisory Board himself/herself or his/her near relatives has directly or indirectly acquired equities or shares in a legal entity, as a result of which the member of the Supervisory Board together with his/her near relatives have reached or exceeded a qualified stake in that legal entity, or their share has fallen below the qualified stake.

(4) The Supervisory Board is required to:

- check the annual report together with the auditor's report and the proposal of the Management Board for the appropriation of the balance sheet profit, and
- draw up a written report for the Shareholder's Meeting in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 282 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1).

(5) The Supervisory Board adopts the annual report.

Decision-taking by the Supervisory Board

Article 26

(1) The Supervisory Board constitutes a quorum, if more than one half of its members are present.

(2) The Supervisory Board adopts its decisions with a simple majority of votes cast by the members present at the vote.

(3) In case of an equal number of votes, the chairman of the Supervisory Board has the casting vote.

(4) The work of the Supervisory Board is governed by the Rules for the work of the Supervisory Board.

Special rights of the members of the Supervisory Board

Article 27

(1) Each member of the Supervisory Board shall be reimbursed for the costs of the participation in the meeting, and in addition to that he/she shall receive attendance fee the amount of which shall be determined by a resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Supervisory Board Committees

Article 28

(1) The Supervisory Board appoints an Audit Committee in compliance with Article 75 of the Banking Act (ZBan-1) and Article 280 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1).

(2) In compliance with Article 279 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), the Supervisory Board appoints a Remuneration Committee and a Nomination Committee.

Article 29

In compliance with Article 279 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), the Supervisory Board may also appoint other committees to prepare resolution proposals, to follow their realisation and to carry out other assignments.

4.3 Shareholders' Meeting

Competence of the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 30

(1) The Shareholder' Meeting shall decide about:

- adoption of the annual report,
- appropriation of the balance sheet profit,
- appointment and recall of the members of the Supervisory Board,
- award of discharge note to the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board,
- amendments to the Articles of Association,
- measures for increasing or decreasing share capital,
- dissolution of the Bank and status changes,
- appointment of the auditor, and
- other matters, if so provided by the Articles of Association or the law.

(2) The Shareholders' Meeting is responsible for the adoption of the annual report only if the Supervisory Board did not adopt it, or if the Management Board and the Supervisory Board leave the adoption of the annual report to the discretion of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Call of the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 31

(1) The Shareholders' Meeting is called by the Management Board.

(2) The Shareholders' Meeting may also be called by the Supervisory Board, especially in cases, if the Management Board does not call the Shareholders' Meeting in time, or if the call of the Shareholders' Meeting is required for the smooth running of the Bank's operations.

(3) The Shareholders' Meeting must be called in cases in accordance with the law, at least once a year within a period laid down by the law.

(4) As a rule, the Shareholders' Meeting takes place at the Bank's registered office or in a place specified in the notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

Conducting the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 32

(1) The Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank is chaired by the chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting. The chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting is appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on motion of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

(2) The work procedures of the Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank are laid down in detail in the Rules for the work of the Shareholders' Meeting adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank.

Call of the Shareholders' Meeting on request of a minority

Article 33

(1) The Shareholders' Meeting must be called if the shareholders holding jointly one-twentieth of the share capital request in writing for the Shareholders' Meeting to be called, and state the purpose and the reasons for the call.

(2) The request must be sent to the Management Board of the Bank.

Participation in the Shareholders' Meeting

Article 34

(1) A shareholder is allowed to participate in the Shareholders' Meeting and exercise his/her right to vote under the condition that he/she has informed the Management Board about his/her participation in the Shareholders' Meeting no later than 3 (three) days prior to the start of the Meeting.

(2) The conditions for participating and exercising the right to vote in the Meeting are specified in more detail in the Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

Adoption of resolutions

Article 35

The Shareholders' Meeting shall adopt resolutions with a bare majority of the votes cast, unless a qualified majority has been laid down by these Articles of Association or the law.

Shareholders' right to vote

Article 36

The right to vote of the shareholders holding ordinary shares is exercised in proportion to the number of their shares in the share capital. Each no-par value share with a voting right entitles the shareholder to one voting right.

Exercising the right to vote by proxy

Article 37

- (1) The right to vote may also be exercised by a proxy.
- (2) In order to be eligible to exercise the right to vote, the proxy must have a written power of attorney.
- (3) The power of attorney remains deposited with the Bank.
- (4) The right to vote may also be exercised through a financial institution or a shareholders' association.

5. OTHER BODIES OF THE BANK

Credit committees

Article 38

- (1) The Bank may have one or several credit committees.
- (2) Credit committees decide about the Bank's investments, the taking over of liabilities for the Bank as well as about other banking operations falling within the authority of the Management Board.
- (3) Credit committees, their members as well as their authorities are determined by the Bank's Management Board. The method of work of credit committees is determined by the Management Board in the rules of procedure.

Other bodies and committees

Article 39

(1) The Management Board can appoint other committees for performing individual tasks falling within the Management Board's authority.

(2). The composition, powers, authorities as well as the work method of such committees are determined by the Bank's Management Board in the rules of procedure and a resolution on their appointment.

6. INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal audit

Article 40

(1) The internal audit department performs continuous and comprehensive supervision of the Bank's operations, it is an independent organisational unit separated from the other organisational parts of the Bank, and is directly subordinated to the Bank's Management Board.

(2) The purpose, significance and the duties of the internal audit department must be determined in a written document which shall be approved by the Bank's Management Board with the consent of the Bank's Supervisory Board.

(3) Internal auditing encompasses:

- monitoring and assessing the efficiency of the risk management systems and support in risk management,
- checking, assessing and testing the efficiency of the systems of internal controls,
- review of the Bank's process of assessing adequate internal capital of the Bank in terms of own risk assessment,
- review of the information system reliability, including the electronic information system and electronic banking services,
- review of accuracy and reliability of accounting records and financial reports,
- checking of completeness, reliability and timeliness of reporting in accordance with regulations,
- checking of the Bank's compliance with regulations, internal rules and of the measures adopted, and
- carrying out of special investigations.

(4) In accordance with the Banking Act (ZBan-1), the internal audit department is required to draw up quarterly and annual reports and present them to the Management and the Supervisory Board.

(5) The internal audit department carries out internal audit of the operations in accordance with professional standards for internal auditing, the code of internal audit principles and the code of internal auditors' professional ethics.

7. ANNUAL REPORT, APPROPRIATION OF NET AND BALANCE SHEET PROFIT AND CREATION OF RESERVES

Business year

Article 41

The business year equals the calendar year.

Types of reserve

Article 42

For its operations, the Bank creates the following types of reserves:

- capital reserves,
- legal reserves,
- reserves for own shares,
- statutory reserves, and
- other reserves from profit.

Capital reserves and legal reserves

Article 43

(1) Capital reserves and legal reserves are used under such condition and for the purposes determined by the Companies Act (ZGD-1).

(2) Legal reserves are created in such an amount that the sum of legal reserves and of those capital reserves which are under the law and for the purpose of establishing the necessary amount of legal reserves added to legal reserves equals four times the amount of the Bank's share capital.

Statutory reserves

Article 44

(1) Statutory reserves of the Bank are created from the net profit.

(2) Statutory reserves are created up to the amount equalling eight times the amount of the Bank's share capital.

(3) For as long as statutory reserves do not reach the amount referred to in the second paragraph of this Article, or if they fall below the said amount as a result of having been used, statutory reserves shall be created by allocating to them each business year an amount equalling up to 50% (fifty per cent) of the amount which remains after the appropriation of the net profit for the purposes of item 1 and 3 of the eleventh paragraph of Article 64 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1).

(4) Statutory reserves may only be used for the following purposes:

1. creation of reserves for own shares,
2. coverage of losses which cannot be covered from the net profit, profit brought forward or other reserves from profit, and
3. increase in the Bank's share capital from the Bank's assets.

Statutory reserves may also be used for any liability for damages caused by the Bank's operations or other extraordinary expenditures, if the total amount of such expenditures of the Bank exceeds the amount of €500,000.00 (five hundred thousand euros 00/100). In such cases, the appropriate amount of statutory reserves is released.

The creation and the use of statutory reserves under the provisions referred to in the previous paragraphs are taken into consideration in the preparation of the annual report for the business year in which the reserves were created or used.

Reserves for own shares

Article 45

(1) If the Bank acquires own shares in a business year, it is required to create reserves for own shares on the balance sheet for that same business year in the amount which was paid for acquiring own shares.

(2) Reserves for own shares are created and used in the method and under conditions laid down in the Companies Act (ZGD-1).

Other reserves

Article 46

(1) Other reserves created from the net profit are used for creating reserves for own shares, for covering losses, and for increasing the share capital of the Bank.

(2) Other reserves created from the balance sheet profit may be used for purposes referred to in the first paragraph of this Article until they reach the amount equalling 2.7 (two point seven) times the share capital of the Bank.

(3) Other reserves created from the balance sheet profit exceeding the amount equalling 2.7 (two point seven) times the share capital of the Bank may be used, in addition to purposes referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, for distribution to shareholders, employees, members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, by the resolution on the appropriation of the balance sheet profit, in accordance with procedures determined by law.

Discussion of the annual report at the Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank

Article 47

(1) If the Shareholders' Meeting is not competent for the adoption of the annual report because the report which was drawn up by the Management Board was adopted by the Supervisory Board, the president of the Management Board and the chairman of the Supervisory Board are required, before the Shareholders' Meeting is deciding about the appropriation of the balance sheet profit and the award of the discharge note, to inform shareholders about the adopted annual report and the report of the Supervisory Board on the review of the annual report.

(2) If the Shareholders' Meeting is competent for the adoption of the annual report, the president of the Management Board is required to inform the shareholders at the Shareholders' Meeting about the content of the annual report drawn up by the Management Board. The chairman of the Supervisory Board is required to inform shareholders at the Shareholders' Meeting about the content of the report of the Supervisory Board on the review of the annual report, and give reasons which have led to the Supervisory Board's decision not to adopt the annual report drawn up by the Management Board.

(3) The Shareholders' Meeting to discuss the annual report must be called by the Management Board not later than two months after receiving the report of the Supervisory Board on the review of the annual report or after the day when the Supervisory Board would be required to submit the report on the review of the annual report to the Management Board.

(4) The annual report and the report of the Supervisory Board on the review of the annual report must be available to the shareholders at the registered office of the Bank from the day of announcement of the call of the Shareholders' Meeting at which the annual report is to be discussed. The place where both reports shall be available must be stated in the Notice of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Deciding about the appropriation of balance sheet profit

Article 48

(1) The Shareholders' Meeting decides about the appropriation of balance sheet profit for an individual business year at the meeting at which it discusses the annual report for the same business year.

(2) Based on a resolution, the Shareholders' Meeting can decide for the balance sheet profit to be appropriated for all or some of the following purposes:

1. distribution to shareholders,
2. creation of additional other reserves pursuant to the sixth paragraph of Article 230 of the Companies Act (ZGD-1), and
3. participation in profit of the members of the Management Board, or employees.

(3) Based on a resolution, the Shareholders' Meeting can decide for the appropriation of the entire or a part of the balance sheet profit to be determined in the coming business years (profit brought forward).

Deciding about the award of the discharge note

Article 49

At the meeting at which it discusses the annual report for the business year, the Shareholders' Meeting also decides about the award of the discharge note to the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for the same business year.

Amount of dividend

Article 50

Each individual shareholder's interest within the balance sheet profit, which is according to the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting on the appropriation of the balance sheet profit to be distributed to shareholders, is determined in proportion to their interest in the share capital of the Bank.

Distribution of dividend

Article 51

The dividend is distributed to the shareholders within three months from the adoption of the Shareholders Meeting's resolution on the appropriation of the balance sheet profit, unless the Shareholders' Meeting decides otherwise.

Other payments made from balance sheet profit

Article 52

A part of the balance sheet profit allocated by the Shareholders' Meeting to the Management Board and the employees is paid out under the same conditions as set forth in Article 51 of these Articles of Association.

Interim dividend

Article 53

(1) On approval of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board is allowed to distribute an interim dividend in accordance with the projected net profit for the business year in which the interim dividend is distributed.

(2) Not more than one half of the amount which remains of the projected net profit after reserves have been created may be distributed as an interim dividend, and the amount of the interim dividend may not exceed one half of the net profit of the previous business year.

8. DISSOLUTION OF THE BANK

Reasons for the dissolution of the Bank

Article 54

In addition to reasons for the dissolution of the Bank provided by the law, the Bank can be dissolved on the basis of a resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting which must be adopted with at least a three-quarter majority of the votes of the represented share capital.

Liquidator

Article 55

(1) Liquidators can be appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting based on a resolution which must be adopted with a three-quarter majority of the votes of the represented share capital.

(2) Only a natural person who meets the conditions to be appointed as member of the Bank's Management Board can be appointed as liquidator of the Bank.

9. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Expiry of the previous Articles of Association

Article 56

As of the date of entering the consolidated text of these Articles of Association in the register of companies, the Bank's Articles of Association dated 20 October 2008 (twentieth October two thousand and eight) cease to be effective.

Alignment of the wording of the Articles of Association

Article 57

The Supervisory Board is authorised to perform amendments to the Articles of Association as regards the alignment of the wording with the resolutions adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting or the Management Board.

Effective date of the Articles of Association

Article 58

(1) The consolidated text of these Articles of Association shall become effective as of the date of its entry in the register of companies.

Maribor, 8 July 2009 (eighth July two thousand and nine)