EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Amsterdam, The Netherlands

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON 24 APRIL 2008 TO 31 DECEMBER 2008

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

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EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Amsterdam

Directors' Report

In accordance with the Articles of Association of EFG New Europe Funding II B.V., the management herewith submits the Annual Report of EFG New Europe Funding II B.V. (the Company) for the period ended 31 December 2008.

Key Activities

The key activities of the Company is to grant loans to Romanian customers (originated by the EFG Group in Romania). All loans and advances to customers are acquired from existing loans to Romanian customers from the group company Bancpost S.A.. The Company itself is funded directly by EFG Cyprus Limited in Cyprus.

Result

In the current financial period the Company recorded a loss of EUR 3,078,351.- which is set out in detail in the attached Income Statement.

Risk Management

The Managing Board utilizes a risk management policy and receives regular reports to enable prompt identification of financial risk so that appropiate actions may be taken. The company employs written policy and procedures that sets out specific guidelines to manage foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and the use of financial instruments to manage these.

Outlook

It is expected that the nature of the activities of the company will remain unchanged during 2009.

Post balance sheet events

On June 29, 2009 the Company expanded its loan portfolio with approximately EUR 150,000,000.

As advised by the EFG Group on 11 August 2009, following a restructuring of the EFG Group on 6 August 2009, Private Financial Holding Limited (PFH) became the ultimate parent company of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., holding 44.1% of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. through its 100% controlled subsidiaries.
Both before and after restructuring, the voting rights of the ultimate parent company (i.e. the EFG Bank European Financial Group or the Private Financial Holdings Limited respectively) are held directly and/or indirectly by members of the Latsis family.

No other major post balance sheet events affecting the financial statements have occurred to date.

Amsterdam, September 29, 2009

Managing Directors

E.A. Giannopoulou

H. Kokologiannis

S. Boermans

I. Helder

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR, after appropriation of results)

	Notes	31/12/2008
ASSETS		
Non Current Assets		
Loans & advances to customers	5	654,689,809
Current Assets		
Loans & advances to customers	5	63,460,899
Cash and cash equivalents	6	14,749,155
TOTAL ASSETS		732,899,863
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the company		
Issued and paid-up capital	7	20,000
Share premium	7	1,980,000
Accumulated losses	7	(3,078,351)
		(1,078,351)
Current Liabilities		
Borrowings from group company	8	729,850,062
Interest payable to group company	9	3,736,455
Other payables	10	391,697
		733,978,214
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		732,899,863

The notes to the accounts on pages 6 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Income Statement
for the period from April 24, 2008 to December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR)

	Notes	31/12/2008
Financial income and expenses		
Interest income on loans & advances	11	16,793,281
Interest expense on borrowings	12	(21,290,608)
		(4,497,327)
Provision for impairment of loans	5	(1,999,994)
Commission Income	13	3,892,542
Commission Expense	14	(17,558)
Financial income and expenses		(2,622,337)
Other net income	15	(314,515)
Operating costs	16	(141,499)
RESULT BEFORE TAXATION		(3,078,351)
Corporate income tax	17	--
NET RESULT AFTER TAXATION		(3,078,351)

The notes to the accounts on pages 6 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Cash Flow Statement
for the period from April 24, 2008 to December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR)

	Notes	EUR 24/4/2008-31/12/2008
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(3,078,351)
Cash generated from operations		(3,078,351)
Net (increase) in investments in loans & advances	5	(718,150,708)
Net Cash flow (used in) operating activities		(721,229,059)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of capital	7	2,000,000
Net increase in borrowings from group company	8	729,850,062
Net increase in interest payable to group company	9	3,736,455
Net increase in other payables	10	391,697
Net cash from financing activities		735,978,214
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		14,749,155
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		--
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		--
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		14,749,155

The notes to the accounts on pages 6 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Statement of changes in equity
for the period from April 24, 2008 to December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR)

EQUITY

The Company's authorised share capital amounts to EUR 90,000 and consists of 90,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 each.
As at December 31, 2008, 20,000 shares were issued and fully paid-up. The movements in EUR in the year under review can be summarised as follows:

	Issued and paid-up capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance as at incorporation	20,000	--	--	20,000
Additions	--	1,980,000	--	1,980,000
Result for the period	--	--	(3,078,351)	(3,078,351)
Balance as at December 31, 2008	20,000	1,980,000	(3,078,351)	(1,078,351)

EFG New Europe Funding II B.V. is fully controlled and owned by EFG New Europe Holding B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., a bank incorporated in Greece and listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

The notes to the accounts on pages 6 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR)

1 GENERAL

EFG New Europe Funding II B.V. (the Company) was incorporated on April 24, 2008 and has its registered address at Nuntaweg 165, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Company is incorporated in The Netherlands and is wholly owned by EFG New Europe Holding B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. The ultimate parent company is EFG Bank European Financial Group, a credit institution based in Switzerland.

The key activities of the Company is to grants loans to Romanian customers (originated by the EFG Group in Romania). All loans and advances to customers are acquired from existing loans to Romanian customers from the group company Bancpost S.A.. The Company itself is funded directly by EFG Cyprus Limited in Cyprus.

2 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

Basis of preparation

The company prepares its financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations issued by the IASB, as adopted by the European Union. In particular with those IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations issued and effective or issued and early adopted as at the time of preparing these statements.

(a) Amended and new standards and interpretations effective in 2008

- IFRIC 11, IFRS 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions
- IFRIC 14, IAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- IAS 39 & IFRS 7, Amendment - Reclassification of Financial Assets

(b) Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

- IAS 1, Revised - Presentation of Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2009)
- IAS 23, Amendment - Borrowing costs (effective 1 January 2009)
- IAS 27, Revised - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (effective 1 July 2009)
- IAS 32 and IAS 1 - Amendment- Puttable Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2009)
- IAS 39, Amendment - Eligible Hedged items (effective 1 July 2009)
- IFRS 2, Amendment - Vesting Conditions and Cancellations (effective 1 January 2009)
- IFRS 3, Revised - Business Combinations (effective 1 July 2009)
- IFRS 7, Amendment Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2009)
- IFRS 8, Operating Segments (effective 1 January 2009)
- IFRIC 9 and IAS 39, Amendments - Embedded Derivatives (effective 1 January 2009)
- IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes (effective 1 January 2009)
- IFRIC 16, Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (effective 1 January 2009)
- IFRIC 17, Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners (effective 1 July 2009)
- Amendments to various Standards that form part of IASB's Annual Improvement Project (the majority of them is effective 1 January 2009)

The application of the above mentioned standards and interpretations is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of the initial application, although disclosures may be more extensive. IAS 1 affects the presentation of owner changes in equity and of comprehensive income. It does not change the recognition, measurement or disclosure of specific transactions and other events required by other IFRS.

Going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern principle, which assumes that the Company will continue to operate in the foreseeable future. In order to assess the reasonability of this assumption, the management reviews the forecasts of the future cash inflows.

The Company recorded an accounting loss and negative net assets. Also, the Company recorded financing only from related parties. The Company's going concern depends of the future continuation of these relations.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUE)

Foreign currency
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Euro at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the Income Statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated into Euro at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction, in the Balance Sheet. Any resulting movement is also recognised in the Income Statement.

Interest income and expenses
Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the Income Statement for all interest bearing financial instruments.

For all interest bearing financial instruments, interest income or interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability (on an amortised cost basis). The calculation includes all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but not future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees and Commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided.

Income tax
Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comrpises current tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially prevalling at the balance sheet date. Taxable profit may differ from profit as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax
Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the investment.
As at December 31, 2008, the Company did not conclude any derivative contracts.

Loans and receivables
These represent Loans and Advances to customers, and are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate provisions for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the Income Statement when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

The nominal or cost value of the other receivables, which are not traded in active markets or for which no valuation techniques can be applied is assumed to appropriate their fair value.

Share capital
Share capital is equal to the nominal value of shares, respectively with to the value of capital contribution, of premium and incorporated reserves or other operations which lead to its modification.
Subscribed and paid-in capital is recorded based on the articles of incorporation and on the supporting documents regarding capital paid-in.

2 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUE)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Impairment

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables, carried at amortised cost has occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset will be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. Any such loss would be recognised in the Income Statement.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Applying the effective interest method, the entity amortises any fees, transaction cost and other premiums or discounts included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the underlying liability. Any such amortisation would be recognised in the Income Statement.

Other payables

The nominal or cost value of the other payables, which are not traded in active markets or for which no valuation techniques can be applied is assumed to appropriate their fair value.

Cash Flow statement

The Cash Flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks. Exposure to credit, interest rate, currency and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company's overall risk management policy focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The management considers there is no significant concentration of the following risks at the balance sheet date. The procedures for assessing the risk are also shown below:

3.1. Credit risk

Credit risk - is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the loans and advances to customers and placements with banks.

The Company's portfolio is reviewed on a regulary basis for impairment provisions.
There is a limited recourse through the Overdraft Multicurrency Agreement which states that the aggregate loss accrued by the Company (Borrower) in relation to its creditors defaulting under corresponding loans will not exceed the lower of Euro 2,000,000 million or, 1% (one percent) of the outstanding amounts of corresponding loans, calculated before tax and over the total term of the this agreement.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Impairment and provisioning policy

The Company reviews its impairment models on a regulary basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Company makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year could be different from the assumptions used and could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the finance lease receivables and loans.

Impaired loans and advances are loans and advances for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect entire principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan / securities agreement(s). Individually impaired assets are those which have been individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss has been recognized. For individually assessed accounts, loans are treated as impaired as soon as there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred.
Depending on the credit rating and existing collateral appropriate loan loss provisions are booked.

Credit monitoring

The Company is aware of the state of the borrower's business and any change in its creditworthiness at all times, as regular evaluation of financial statements and of the borrower's business operations are performed.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided where there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Company's portfolio, could result in evidence that is different from those provided for at the balance sheet date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. The split of portfolio of the Company by industry is detailed in below.
The Company has no geographical exposure to a market other than Romania.

Cash and cash equivalents

There are no restrictions on the availability of cash and cash equivalents. These are readily available.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

Collateral

The Company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Company implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:
- Mortgages over residential properties
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable;

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; mortgage loans are also secured, while consumer loans to individuals are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss the Company will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Credit related Commitments

The primary purpose of credit related commitments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitment to extend credit represents contractual commitment to extend credit in the form of loans. However, most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

3.1.1. *Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements:*

	Consumer	Mortgage	Small business	31/12/08 Total
Loans & advances to customers	295,742,828	351,988,564	54,113,972	701,845,364
Interest receivable	1,851,177	4,384,494	320,196	6,555,867
Other receivables	5,712,536	5,182,235	854,700	11,749,471
Due from banks/current accounts				12,737,523
Due from banks/deposits placed with banks				2,011,632
Total				734,899,857
Less: allowance for impairment	(1,662,406)	(79,556)	(258,032)	(1,999,994)
Net				732,899,863

3.1.2. *Loans and advances*

As at December 31, 2008, Loans and advances are summarised as follows:

	EUR
Neither past due nor impaired	647,217,319
Past due but not impaired	72,011,773
Impaired (collectively + individually)	921,610
Total	720,150,702

(a) Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired at 31 December 2008 can be assessed by reference to the Group policy. The outstanding balances of non delinquent loans are reported in this category (loans of acceptable - low risk). The following information is based on that system:

	Consumer	Mortgage	Small business	Total
Acceptable- low risk	275,677,720	335,479,977	36,059,622	647,217,319
Total	275,677,720	335,479,977	36,059,622	647,217,319

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

3.1.2. *Loans and advances*

(b) Loans and advances past due, but not impaired

Consumer and Small Business Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

Mortgage Loans and advances less than 180 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

The fair value of collateral is the lower of the loan's carrying amount, the collaterals' fair value and, if any, the prenotation.

Gross amount of loans and advances by class to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

	Consumer	Mortgage	Small business	Total
Past due up to 29 days	20,195,310	22,715,219	15,505,344	58,415,873
Past due 30 - 89 days	6,929,463	3,360,096	3,306,341	13,595,900
Total	**27,124,773**	**26,075,315**	**18,811,685**	**72,011,773**
Fair value of collateral		**25,459,207**	**17,357,612**	**42,816,818**

(c) *Impaired loans and advances*

(c 1) *Impaired loans and advances collectively assessed*

For collectively assessed accounts, loans are treated as impaired based on historical loss data for groups of loans with similar characteristics.

The collectively assessed loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is presented below:

	Consumer	Total
collectively assessed loans	504,048	504,048
Fair value of collateral	-	-

(c 2) *Impaired loans and advances individually assessed*

For individually assessed accounts, loans are treated as impaired as soon as there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred. The criteria used by the Company to determine that there is objective evidence of impairment include:

- known cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower
- overdue contractual payments of either principal or interest
- breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- the probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- a downgrading in credit rating by an external credit rating agency

The individually assessed loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is presented below. The breakdown of the gross amount of individually assessed loans and advances by classes is:

	Small business	Total
Individually assessed loans	417,562	417,562
Fair value of collateral	399,033	399,033

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

3.1.2. *Loans and advances*

(d) *Loans and advances renegotiated*

In this category are included loans and advances, whose terms have been renegotiated and are no longer considered past due nor impaired, as the minimum number of payments and conditions required under the new arrangements have been fulfilled.

As at Dec 31, 2008 there are no such loans in Company's portfolio.

(e) *Repossesed collaterals*

During 2008 there were no repossessed collaterals.

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Consumer loans

The following table breaks down the Company's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by the geographical sectors of our counterparties:

	31/12/08
Loans and advances to customers:	
Romania	303,306,540
Total	303,306,540

Mortgage loans

The following table breaks down the Company's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by the geographical sectors of our counterparties:

	31/12/08
Loans and advances to customers:	
Romania	361,555,292
Total	361,555,292

Small Bussiness Borrowings/ Corporate loans

The following table breaks down the Company's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by the industry sectors of our counterparties:

	31/12/08
Loans and advances to customers:	
Commerce and services	34,577,703
Manufacturing	6,560,940
Shipping	21,674
Construction	5,669,774
Other	8,458,779
Total	55,288,870

3.2 Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

3.2.1. *Interest rate risk*

The risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Loan assets and loan liabilities are undertaken back to back on terms that both relate to the same variable Euribor or Libor rate. The risk is fully compensated by this balance and hence there is no sensitivity risk to a change in interest rate. Borrowings bear interest at 1 month or 3 month Euribor/Libor plus a spread and according to the Multicurrency agreement.
Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks.
Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise

3.2.2. *Sensitivity analysis*

The sensitivity of the Income Statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates and FX rate on the net income for one year.

Sensitivity analysis used for monitoring market risk do not represent worst case scenario.

The effect on the income statement as a result of parallel shift in yield curve is nil.

An analysis of the Company's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in FX rates (assuming constant balance sheet position) is as follows:

Sensitivity of Income Statement

	31/12/08
Interest Rate	gain/(loss)
+200bps parallel shift	(560,094)
Foreign exchange	
10% depreciation of functional ccy (EUR) over foreign currencies	610,517

3.3. Liquidity risk

The risk that daily calls on its cash may exceed available cash resources. Any cash flow shortfalls will be managed in coordination with EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., sole shareholder of EFG New Europe Holding B.V., which is the immediate parent and controlling entity of the Company.

The table below presents the cash flow payable by the Company under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual undiscounted cash flows

	31/12/08
Up to 1 month	
Borrowings from group companies	732,663,851
Interest payable to group companies	3,736,455
	736,400,306
Total:	
Borrowings from group companies	732,663,851
Interest payable to group companies	3,736,455
	736,400,306

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

3.4. **Fair values of financial assets and liabilities**

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Company's balance sheet at their fair value. Bid prices are used to estimate fair values of assets, whereas offer prices are applied for liabilities

	Carrying value	Fair value
Assets		
Loans & advances to customers	718,150,708	720,505,951
Cash and cash equivalents	14,749,155	14,749,155
Liabilities		
Borrowings from group company	729,850,062	731,857,426
Interest payable to group company	3,736,455	3,736,455
Other payables	391,697	391,697

3.5. **Capital management**

The Company's main objectives when managing capital, is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company is not required to comply with any capital requirements set by the regulators.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Apart from the historical experience the Company considered also the effect of the current financial industry conditions in evaluating these estimates and judgements.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Company reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a half yearly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

5 LOANS & ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	31/12/08
Consumer loans	303,306,541
Mortgage loans	361,555,293
Small Bussiness Borrowings/ Corporate loans	55,288,868
Total loans to Romanian clients - gross	720,150,702
Less: allowance for impairment	(1,999,994)
	718,150,708
Current Assets:	
Loan repayments due:	
Upto 1 month	5,304,648
1-3 months	10,601,340
4-12 months	47,554,911
	63,460,899
Non Current Assets:	
1-5 years	238,572,932
Over 5 years	416,116,877
	654,689,809

Loans bear interest at 1 month or 3 month Euribor/Libor plus a spread and according to the Master Receivables Sale and Purchase Agreements.
A Overdraft Multicurrency agreement dated July 11, 2008 between the Company (Borrower) and EFG Cyprus Ltd (Lender) was concluded.
There is a limited recourse through the Overdraft Multicurrency Agreement which states that the aggregate loss accrued by the Company (Borrower) in relation to its creditors defaulting under corresponding loans will not exceed the lower of Euro 2,000,000 million or, 1% (one percent) of the outstanding amounts of corresponding loans, calculated before tax and over the total term of the this agreement.

Movements in provisions for impairment of loans and interest receivable are:

Type of loan:	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	SBB loans	Total
Opening balance as at April 24, 2008	-	-	-	-
New provisions	1,662,406	79,556	258,031	1,999,994
Closing balance as at December 31, 2008	1,662,406	79,556	258,031	1,999,994

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	31/12/08
Due from banks/current accounts	12,737,523
Due from banks/deposits placed with banks	2,011,632
	14,749,155

There are no restrictions on the availability of cash and cash equivalents. These are readily available.

7 EQUITY

The Company's authorised share capital amounts to EUR 90,000 and consists of 90,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 each. As at December 31, 2008, 20,000 shares were issued and fully paid-up. The movements in the Equity we refer to the Statement of Equity on page 5 of this report.

EFG New Europe Funding II B.V. is fully controlled and owned by EFG New Europe Holding B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., a bank incorporated in Greece and listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

8 BORROWINGS FROM GROUP COMPANY

	31/12/08
Financing borrowings from group company	729,850,062
	729,850,062

A Overdraft Multicurrency agreement dated July 11, 2008 between the Company (Borrower) and EFG Cyprus Ltd (Lender) was concluded.

According to the Overdraft Multicurrency agreement the borrowings are repriced and renewed on a monthly basis. The borrowings are matched with the loans and advances to customers (note 5).

Borrowings bear interest at 1 month or 3 month Euribor/Libor plus a spread and according to the Multicurrency agreement.

9 INTEREST PAYABLE TO GROUP COMPANY

	31/12/08
EFG Cyprus Limited, Cyprus.	3,736,455
	3,736,455

Repayments are due within 1 month.

10 OTHER PAYABLES

	31/12/08
Other liabilities	390,923
Payable tax levy interest	774
	391,697

11 INTEREST INCOME ON LOANS & ADVANCES

	24/4/08-31/12/08
Interest income mortgage	8,980,282
Interest income consumer	8,187,683
Interest income small business	1,940,350
Interest income deposits	33,437
Interest income loans	188
Small business interest related fees	(92,950)
Mortgage interest related fees	(1,084,972)
Consumer interest related fees	(1,170,737)
	16,793,281

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR)

12 INTEREST EXPENSE ON BORROWINGS

	24/4/08-31/12/08
Interest expense borrowings from group company	(21,290,608)
	(21,290,608)

13 COMMISSION INCOME

	24/4/08-31/12/08
Commision income loans consumer	2,836,486
Commision income loans mortgage	763,495
Commission income small business	292,561
	3,892,542

14 COMMISSION EXPENSE

	24/4/08-31/12/08
Commision expense platform fees	(17,558)
	(17,558)

15 OTHER NET INCOME

	24/4/08-31/12/08
Foreign exchange loss	(314,515)
	(314,515)

16 OPERATING COSTS

	24/4/08-31/12/08
Occasional consultancy fees	(88,513)
Audit fees	(29,750)
Citco fees	(22,443)
Levy interest tax	(774)
Other	(19)
	(141,499)

17 TAXATION

As at December 31, 2008, this item can be detailed as follows:

	31/12/08
Result before taxation	(3,078,351)
Taxable loss	(3,078,351)
Corporate income tax expense for the period	--
Effective corporate income tax rate	*0.00%*

The nominal Corporate income tax in the Netherlands is 20% for the first EUR 275,000 and the remaining taxable result 25.5%.

In the current financial period no deferred tax asset has been recognized.

18 RELATED PARTIES

The Company's immediate parent and controlling entity is EFG New Europe Holding B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. Greece, the ultimate parent company of which is EFG Bank European Financial Group, a credit institution based in Switzerland.

The related parties considered for reporting purposes comprise of Bancpost S.A., EFG Eurolife General Insurance S.A., EFG Eurolife Life Insurance S.A. and Eurobank EFG Cyprus Ltd. which are entities controlled by EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A.
The related party transactions the Company is involved in refer to the Balance Sheet and Income Statement.
A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions, and acquisition of other services. The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year-end, and relating expense and income for the year are as follows:

The related party transactions refer to the Income Statement can be specified as follows:

	31/12/08
Interest expense on borrowings	(21,290,608)
Commission Expense	(17,558)
Expenses relating to interest income on loans & advances	(2,348,660)
Interest income on loans & advances	77,299
	(23,579,527)

The related party transactions refer to the Balance Sheet can be specified as follows:

	31/12/08
Current accounts with banks	12,716,037
Term deposits with other banks	2,011,632
Term loans from banks	(733,586,517)
Other payables	(254,554)
Prepaid expenses	11,018,649
	(708,094,753)

19 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at December 31, 2008, there were
- no pledge over the Company's assets
- no commitements or letter of guarantees issued by the Company in favor of other third parties
- capital expenditure and operational lease commitments

Taxation risk
In various circumstances, the tax authorities may have different approaches to certain issues, and assess additional tax liabilities, together with late payment interest and penalties (accruing at a rate of approximately 5% p.a. with a maximum of EUR 4,532). Tax periods remain open for 12 years. The company's management considers that the tax liabilities included in these financial statements are fairly stated

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at December 31, 2008
(amounts in EUR)

20 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On June 29, 2009 the Company expanded its loan portfolio with approximately EUR 150,000,000.

As advised by the EFG Group on 11 August 2009, following a restructuring of the EFG Group on 6 August 2009, Private Financial Holding Limited (PFH) became the ultimate parent company of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., holding 44.1% of EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A. through its 100% controlled subsidiaries. Both before and after restructuring, the voting rights of the ultimate parent company (i.e. the EFG Bank European Financial Group or the Private Financial Holdings Limited respectively) are held directly and/or indirectly by members of the Latsis family.

No other major post balance sheet events affecting the financial statements have occurred to date.

21 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYEES COSTS

In the current financial period the Company did not have any employees. Hence, it did not pay any wages and related social security.

22 DIRECTORS

The Company had four Managing Directors, who received no remuneration during the current financial period. The Company has no Supervisory Directors.

The Board of Managing Directors,

E.A. Giannopoulou

H. Kokologiannis

S. Beermans

I. Helder

Amsterdam, September 29, 2009

EFG NEW EUROPE FUNDING II B.V.

Amsterdam

Other Information

Other reserve

Subject to the provisions under Dutch law that no dividends can be declared until all losses have been cleared, the other reserves are at the disposal of the shareholder in accordance with Article 22 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Furthermore, Dutch law prescribes that any profit distribution may only be made to the extent that the shareholders' equity exceeds the amount of the issued capital and the legal reserves.

Appropriation of result

The Board of Managing Directors proposes to add the net loss for the year to the accumulated losses. This proposed allocation of result has been incorporated in the financial statements, and is subject to the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Auditors report

Reference is made to the auditors' report hereinafter.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

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To the General Meeting of Shareholders of
EFG New Europe Funding II B.V.

Auditor's report

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2008 of EFG New Europe Funding II B.V., Amsterdam as set out on pages 2 to 18 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2008, the profit and loss account, 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.

The directors responsibility

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, and for the preparation of the management board report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, 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.

VvdR e/0135853

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of EFG New Europe Funding II B.V. as at 31 December 2008, and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Pursuant to the legal requirement under 2:393 sub 5f of the Netherlands Civil Code, we report, to the extent of our competence, that the management board report is consistent with the financial statements as required by 2:391 sub 4 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Amsterdam, 29 September 2009
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by V.S. van der Reijden RA