

**CREDICO FINANCE 2 S.R.L.**

**Largo Chigi 5 - 00187 Rome**

**Tax Code and Rome Companies Register no.:**

**07517391004**

**Rome Financial Administration Index: 1037491**

**MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF INVESTORS**

**OF 28 APRIL 2010**

In this year two thousand and ten on the 28th day of the month of April at 09:00 hours at Salita San Nicola da Tolentino, Rome, Italy, at the office of Mr. Bertani, the meeting of Investors of “CREDICO FINANCE 2 S.r.l.”, registered on the General List pursuant to art. 106, Italian Legislative Decree 385/93 was held to discuss and resolve upon the following

**Agenda**

1. Examination and approval of the financial statements and notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2009; Annual Report on Operations; Independent Auditors’ Report; related resolutions;
2. Determination of CEO remuneration for 2010;
3. Preliminary examination of new regulations introduced by Italian Legislative Decree no. 39/2010, the “Auditors Decree”; related resolutions;

By unanimous decision of persons present, the CEO, Antonio Bertani, assumes the chair and confirms the following:

- the general meeting was duly called by notice issued via fax on 16 April 2010;
- the Investor Stichting Melograno 3, with a 5,000 euro investment equal to 50% of capital, is represented via standard proxy (confirmed and duly deposited in company records) by Massimo Armeni;
- the Investor Stichting Melograno 4, with a 5,000 euro investment equal to 50% of capital, is represented via standard proxy (confirmed and duly deposited in company records) by Massimo Armeni.

Attendance as indicated above is documented in Appendix A attached.

The Chairman then asks members present to declare any restrictions in their voting rights,

pursuant to current legal regulations and, in particular:

- Article 110, Italian Legislative Decree no. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended, providing the Consolidated Law on Banking, and the related Bank of Italy Instructions of 31 December 1993;
- Article 108, Italian Legislative Decree no. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended, providing the Consolidated Law on Banking, and the related Italian Treasury Decree no. 517 of 30 December 1998;

thereafter confirming that no investor reports restrictions to their voting rights.

The Chairman further confirms that, to verify due constitution of this General Meeting of Investors and their legal right to vote, the company performed the following controls, and that no voting right restrictions were identified:

1. control of entries in the Investors' Register and in the Register of Companies;
2. verification, based on information held by the company, of persons with indirect investments in the company, and whether in reference to legally established limits said persons issued the disclosure required by law prior to the date of this meeting.

The Chairman then confirms that, based on available information, no impediment exists with regard to the exercise of voting rights. This general meeting is therefore declared to be duly and validly constituted.

With the permission of attendees, the Chairman asks Massimo Armeni, who accepts, to act as secretary to the Meeting.

The agenda is then examined.

**1. Examination and approval of the financial statements and notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2009; Annual Report on Operations; Independent Auditors' Report; related resolutions**

The Chairman briefly illustrates the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2009, which closed with a break-even result, and the report on corporate governance and ownership structure.

The Chairman informs the Meeting that article 123-*bis*, subsection 4 of the Consolidated Law on Finance has introduced compulsory preparation of the corporate governance and ownership structure report, which constitutes a section of the Annual Report on Operations.

The Chairman states that for the first time the statement on the financial statements required under art. 154-*bis*, subsection 5 of the Consolidated Law on Finance has also been prepared, using Annex 3C-*ter* to art. 81-*ter* of the Consob Regulation.

He then reads aloud the Independent Auditors' Report.

The Chairman reminds attendees that the documents illustrated will be attached to these minutes and will therefore be transcribed into the Register of Investors' Meetings.

The Chairman declares discussions open.

He then invites the Investors' Meeting to resolve in relation to the first point on the agenda. Having acknowledged the CEO's Report, by unanimous vote of all persons present with voting rights (representing 100% of capital), the Investors' Meeting approves the financial statements as at 31 December 2009 as prepared.

## **2. Determination of CEO remuneration for 2010**

The Investors' Representative, Massimo Armeni, takes the floor and proposes to establish remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer for the year 2010 in the total sum of 7,000 euro, including the cost of the insurance policy for third party liability of directors and statutory auditors, payable in two instalments expiring 30.5.2010 and 30.11.2010.

By unanimous vote of all persons present with voting rights (representing 100% of capital), the Investors' Meeting approves the proposal to establish remuneration for 2010 in the total sum of 7,000 euro, including the cost of the insurance policy for third party liability of directors and statutory auditors, payable in two instalments expiring 30.5.2010 and 30.11.2010.

## **3. Preliminary examination of new regulations introduced by Italian Legislative Decree no. 39/2010, the "Auditors Decree"; related resolutions;**

Moving on to discuss the third and fourth points on the agenda, the Chairman informs the Investors' Meeting that on 23 March 2010, Italian Legislative Decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010 was published (in Ordinary Supplement no. 58, Official Journal no. 68), concerning the implementation of Directive 2006/437/EEC on the statutory audit of separate and consolidated financial statements, amending Directive 78/660/349/EEC and repealing Directive 84/253/EEC, the "Auditors Decree", which entered into force on 7 April 2010 except for the transitional regime contained in art. 43 of the Decree.

This Decree provides a consolidated regulatory text containing all provisions on statutory

audit, repealing certain legal texts and coordinating provisions currently contained in the Italian Civil Code, the Consolidated Law on Banking, the Consolidated Law on Finance and the Private Insurance Code.

The Chairman reports that article 16, paragraph a) of the "Auditors Decree" states that: “**Public interest companies** are Italian companies that are issuers of securities admitted to trading on Italian and EU regulated markets and issuers that have requested admission to trading” and consequently Credico Finance 2 Srl appears to fall under the definition of “**Public interest companies**”.

Subsection 2 of the Auditors Decree then specifies that “in public interest companies, subsidiaries, parent companies and companies subject to joint control with public interest companies, statutory audit cannot be conducted by the board of statutory auditors”. Without prejudice to future Consob Regulations envisaged under the decree, which could offer exemption to a number of companies from some or all of the obligations envisaged in the Auditors Decree and include others, the Decree in question appears to introduce the obligation for Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. to appoint independent auditors with a 9-year assignment. The Chairman reports that the very recent publication of the “Auditors Decree” in the Official Journal is causing considerable interpretation and application difficulties, at least in part immediately applicable following its entry into force (7 April 2010), and as no transitional period is envisaged it is to be hoped that a better assimilation, understanding and application of the new regulations introduced by the decree will be issued.

The President emphasises that, given the new regulations illustrated, Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. will need to make certain amendments. Specifically, given the wording of art. 16, paragraph a) and in particular the reference to securities trading on Italian and EU regulated markets, it is important to ascertain whether the regulation definitely applies without uncertainty to Credico Finance 3 S.r.l. which, as is well known, is an issuer of securities admitted to trading on an EU regulated market (Luxembourg) but not on Italian regulated markets.

Secondly, art. 16, subsection 2 of Decree 39/2010 refers to the Board of Statutory Auditors, specifying that “in public interest companies statutory audit cannot be conducted by the Board of Statutory Auditors” and art. 13 states that “on justified recommendation from the supervisory body the General Meeting may appoint a statutory auditor and determine fees

payable to the statutory auditor or independent statutory auditor for the entire duration of the assignment...”

Lastly, art. 19 of the Auditors Decree envisages an Internal Control and Audit Committee for public interest companies, and that such a Committee shall be the Board of Statutory Auditors (or the Supervisory Board of companies adopting the two-tier administration and control system or the Management Board of companies adopting the one-tier administration and control system).

Art. 19 of the Auditors Decree therefore refers to companies that have appointed a Board of Statutory Auditors and have administration and control systems typical of public limited companies (S.p.A.s)

The Chairman therefore states that, in many aspects, the regulations do not appear suited to the situation of Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. which, as is well known, has not appointed a Board of Statutory Auditors, at least until now, as it was not required to do so by law.

Having emphasised certain points of the Auditors Decree that must be clarified, the Chairman states that the newly-introduced regulations cannot be ignored and nor can their entry into force on 7 April 2010, but points out that it is also important in any event to further study the content, extent and implications for Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. and, last but not least, the possible need to appoint a Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Chairman therefore proposes that Investors await the hoped-for legal clarification and issue of the Consob Regulation which, jointly with the Bank of Italy, should amongst other things – in accordance with art. 16, subsection 5, paragraph a) of the Auditors Decree – govern exemption scenarios for public interest companies, and in the meantime with support from Fis Full Integrated Solutions S.p.A. further study the critical points reported at this Meeting.

The Chairman reports that on 22 July 2009, based on his powers to act, he signed a contract with Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A. for voluntary audit of the financial statements for the next three years, 2009-2011, for 6,000 euro per year, briefly illustrating the content of the Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A. proposal and inviting the Investors' Meeting to resolve on this matter.

After a brief discussion, the Meeting acknowledges the contract for voluntary audit of the financial statements signed by the CEO with Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A., as illustrated, for the three-year period 2009-2011 for the sum of 6,000 euro per year.

Furthermore the Investors' Meeting unanimously

**resolves:**

- to confer powers upon the CEO and Fis Full Integrated Solutions S.p.A. to further study the new regulations contained in the recently issued Auditors Decree, and in particular the consequences and implications of that Decree for the company, reserving the right to meet and resolve upon possible appointment of the independent auditors in compliance with effectively applicable law as soon as the necessary legal clarification and Consob Regulations on statutory audit are available.

There being no other points for discussion and no person requesting the floor, the Chairman declares the General Meeting of Investors closed at 09:10:00 hours.

The Secretary

Massimo Armeni

The Chairman

Antonio Bertani

**ANNEX A**

**COMPANY CREDICO FINANCE 2 S.R.L.**

**GENERAL MEETING OF INVESTORS OF 28 APRIL 2010**

**COMPANY CAPITAL 10,000 EURO**

**List of Attendees**

<b>INVESTOR</b>	<b>Represented by:</b>	<b>% Investment</b>
Stichting Melograno 3	Massimo Armeni	50%
Stichting Melograno 4	Massimo Armeni	50%
Total capital (Euro)		10.000,00
<b>SECRETARY</b>	Massimo Armeni	
<b>CHAIRMAN</b>	Antonio Bertani	

Credico Finance 2 srl  
Chief Executive Officer  
Antonio Bertani

# Credico Finance 2 S.r.l.

## BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2009

(amounts expressed in euro)

	2009	2008
<b><u>BALANCE SHEET</u></b>		
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>60</b> Receivables	6.875	6.963
<b>120</b> Tax assets	503	809
(a) current	503	809
(b) prepaid		
<b>140</b> Other assets	18.716	17.920
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>26.094</b>	<b>25.692</b>

	2009	2008
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>90</b> Other liabilities	15.448	15.046
<b>120</b> Capital	10.000	10.000
<b>160</b> Reserves	646	382
<b>180</b> Profit (Loss) this financial year	0	264
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>26.094</b>	<b>25.692</b>



# Credico Finance 2 S.r.l.

## INCOME STATEMENT

as at 31 December 2009

(amounts expressed in euro)

	2009	2008
<b>10</b> Interest income and similar revenues	63	264
<b>Interest margin</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Intermediation margin</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>110</b> Administrative costs:	(105.238)	(99.824)
a) staff costs	(8.736)	(8.736)
b) other administrative costs	(96.502)	(91.088)
<b>160</b> Other operating income and expenses	105.492	99.824
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) on Current Assets before tax</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>190</b> Income tax for the year on current operations	(317)	0
<b>Net Profit (Loss) on Current Assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264</b>

# **Credico Finance 2 S.r.l.**

## **NOTES TO THE 2009 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **COMPANY PURPOSE**

The purpose of the company, incorporated on 6 May 2003, is the securitisation of loans in accordance with Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999.

### **FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Notes to the Financial Statements are divided into parts as follows:

Part A – Accounting Standards

Part B – Balance Sheet data

Part C – Income Statement data

Part D – Other information

Each part of the Notes to the Financial Statements is divided into sections illustrating every aspect of company business. The sections contain both qualitative and quantitative information.

## **2. PART A – ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

### **A.1 General Section**

#### **Section 1 - Statement of compliance with international accounting standards**

The financial statements as at 31 December 2009 were prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards (“IFRS”, “IAS” or “international accounting standards”).

IAS/IFRS international accounting standards, issued by IASB (the International Accounting Standards Board), are a series of standard criteria for the preparation of company financial statements which aim to render the statements more easily comparable in a context characterised by increasing competition and globalisation.

In Europe, the application of IAS/IFRS standards was introduced for the consolidated financial statements of listed companies by EC Regulation 1606 of 19 July 2002.

The European Community finalised their approval for the application of IAS/IFRS standards in December 2004, on ratification of IAS 39 in relation to financial instruments.

In Italy, Legislative Decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005 extended the application of IAS/IFRS standards, within the framework of options permitted by the European Regulation, to the separate financial statements

(optional for 2005 and compulsory from 2006) of listed companies, banks, regulated finance companies and unlisted insurance companies.

The Bank of Italy, in the context of its regulatory powers conferred by Italian Legislative Decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005 and to complete the regulatory framework, issued its first version of the “Instructions for the preparation of financial statements of Italian intermediaries entered on the Special List, electronic money institutes, asset management companies and investment companies” by Order dated 14 February 2006, later replaced and amended by Order dated 16 December 2009, upon which the financial statements are based.

Pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005 the decision regarding application of IAS/IFRS standards is irrevocable.

Credico Finance 2 S.r.l., in compliance with the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005, adopted IAS/IFRS standards for the preparation of its own financial statements as of 2006.

The financial statements are expressed in euro, the operating currency of the company. The statements and notes to the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed directly in euro.

## **Section 2 - General preparation principles**

The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and these notes to the financial statements, and are accompanied by the CEO’s annual report on operations. The balance sheet and income statement tables contain items, sub-items and additional data (those indicated by “of which” in the items and sub-items).

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with general principles indicated in the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements, with particular regard to the basic principles of substance over form, of going concern assumptions and the concept of relevance and materiality of data.

The financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis and with a view to the business as a going concern.

Items with blank values for both the reference and previous years are not shown.

The notes to the financial statements include information as required under Bank of Italy Instructions of 16 December 2009, “Instructions for the preparation of financial statements of Italian intermediaries entered on the Special List, electronic money institutes, asset management companies and investment companies” and other information required to meet international accounting standards.

The identification of financial assets and liabilities in the notes to the financial statements, pursuant to Bank of Italy implementing provisions for art. 9, Italian Law 38/2005, is performed in compliance with international accounting standards and highlights the separation of securitisation assets from company assets. These arrangements are also in line with the terms of Italian Law 130/99, according to which the loans relating to each securitisation constitute equity separate to all effects and purposes from that of the company and from that relating to other transactions.

In order to provide complete information, it should be mentioned that IAS 39 treatment of financial assets and/or groups of financial assets and liabilities arising from securitisations is still under consideration by the accounting standards interpretation committees.

## **Securitisations**

The presentation format for the securitisation accounts fully complies with the aforementioned "Instructions for the preparation of financial statements of Italian intermediaries entered on the Special List, electronic

money institutes, asset management companies and investment companies” issued by the Bank of Italy on 16 December 2009.

The regulations indicated in the Instructions appear to be in line with the content of the previous Instructions of April 2000 and with Italian Law 130/99 (the "Law on Securitisation"), which states that "loans relating to each securitisation constitute equity separate to all effects and purposes from that of the company and from that relating to other transactions".

Information regarding the securitisation is provided in a separate section of the Notes to the Financial Statements and does not form part of the Financial Statements tables. Consequently, securitisation-related values are not affected by the application of IAS/IFRS.

With reference to this type of transaction, Bank of Italy instructions specifically state that:

- a) accounting information relating to each securitisation should be indicated separately in the Notes to the Financial Statements;
- b) the information must contain all necessary data of a qualitative and quantitative nature to provide a clear and complete representation of each transaction.

In particular, the Bank of Italy requires that the Notes to the Financial Statements include a minimum of information as specified below.

In part D, "Other information", a section must be included to summarise the following: total loans acquired (nominal and disposal value); total securities issued, distinguished by category and related level of subordination. It remains implicit that the provision requiring that all information, even where not specifically requested, is included to provide a full picture of the situation, whilst information which, by nature or for its excessive content, reduces the clarity and immediate understanding of the information documented, should be omitted.

For each securitisation a special section ("F") should be included, illustrating at least the following information:

Qualitative information:

- description and progress of the transaction;
- parties involved;
- description of the issues;
- contingent financial transactions;
- operational rights of the transferee company and, if different, of the issuer.

Quantitative information

- position of loans at the time of disposal; increases and decreases in value during the financial year in question; position of loans at the end of the financial year;
- development of past due loans;
- cash flows for the year;
- position of guarantees and liquidity resources;
- breakdown of securitised assets and liabilities by residual life;
- breakdown of securitised assets by geographic location;
- indications regarding the level of portfolio split.

For further information on the securitisation, reference should be made to subsection F, part D "Other Information" in these Notes to the Financial Statements.

### **Section 3 - Events after the financial statements date**

In the period between closure of the financial year and the date of approval of the financial statements, there were no events of significant impact on operations or on the economic results.  
The securitisation proceeded normally.

#### **A.2: NOTES ON THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE BALANCE SHEET**

##### **RECEIVABLES**

###### **Recognition criteria**

Receivables refer to amounts due from customers and from banks envisaging fixed or calculable payments, and which are not listed on an active market. The item represents total deposits and open current account balances.

###### **Classification criteria**

Receivables are not initially classified as financial assets available for sale.

###### **Valuation criteria**

Receivables are valued at their amortised cost. This criterion does not apply to receivables of less than short-term value, for which recognition is at original cost. At each reporting date receivables are subjected to impairment testing.

###### **Derecognition criteria**

Receivables are derecognised when the asset concerned is transferred, with substantial transfer of all related risks and benefits, on expiry of contractual rights or when the receivable is considered completely irrecoverable.

###### **Income item recognition criteria**

Income items are represented by revenues from interest income on current accounts.

##### **DEFERRED AND CURRENT TAXES**

###### **Recognition criteria**

The recognition of current tax assets and liabilities derives from obligations related to income tax regulations in force.

The recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on temporary differences taxable or deductible in future periods.

In accordance with IAS 12, current assets and liabilities can be offset.

###### **Classification criteria**

This item includes current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

###### **Valuation criteria**

Tax provisions are determined on the estimated current and deferred tax payables, calculated according to applicable tax rates.

Deferred tax liabilities are always calculated. Deferred tax assets are calculated if it is reasonable to assume they are recoverable.

###### **Derecognition criteria**

Current tax assets and liabilities are cancelled at the time of payment envisaged under current tax regulations.

Deferred taxes are cancelled when recorded temporary differences become taxable or deductible.

##### **OTHER ASSETS**

## **Recognition, classification, valuation, derecognition and identification of income items**

Receivables resulting from the chargeback of costs sustained in relation to assigned equity are recognised at the moment in which provision of the service is completed or the costs are incurred, i.e. the moment in which the company may rightfully claim payment.

## **OTHER LIABILITIES**

### **Recognition, classification, valuation, derecognition and identification of income items**

These items are recognised at their nominal value and settlement is expected within the normal business cycle of the Company, therefore no deferral is planned. Initial recognition of payables is at fair value, normally corresponding to the amount paid, including any accessory income and/or charges.

## **COMPANY CAPITAL**

Company capital is recognised net of subscriptions called but not yet paid.

## **COSTS AND REVENUES**

### **Recognition, classification, valuation and derecognition criteria**

Costs and revenues are recognised to the balance sheet according to their nature and on an accruals basis.

Costs are recognised to the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefits arises, leading to decreased assets or increased liabilities, the value of which can be reliably determined. Revenues are recognised to the income statement when an increase in future economic benefits arises, leading to increased assets or decreased liabilities the value of which can be reliably determined. Therefore the link between costs and revenues is based on the direct association between costs incurred and the achievement of specific revenue items.

Given the exclusive business operations of the company, any operating costs, interest income and tax payable are recognised separately to equity, limited to the amount necessary to guarantee the company's equity and financial stability, in accordance with contractual provisions. This amount is recognised to "other operating income".

## **A.3: FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES**

This part contains no information as the company does not possess financial instruments measured at fair value.

## **PART B – BALANCE SHEET DATA**

Balance sheet data are expressed in euro.

## **ASSETS**

### **Section 6 – Receivables (Item 60)**

6.1 “Due from banks”

2009	2008
6,875	6,963

This item comprises positive current account balances.

	2009	2008
1. Deposits and current accounts	6,875	6,963
2. Loans		
2.1 Repo agreements		
2.2 Finance leases		
2.3 Factoring		
- with recourse		
- without recourse		
2.4 Other loans		
3. Debt securities		
- structured securities		
- other debt securities		
4. Other assets		
Total Book Value	<b>6,875</b>	<b>6,963</b>
Total Fair Value	<b>6,875</b>	<b>6,963</b>

This item is composed of the positive balance on current account n° 23631/230 held with Iccrea Banca, including interest matured as at the reporting date.

**Section 12 – Tax Assets and Tax Liabilities (Assets Item 120 and Liabilities Item 70)**

This item includes current and prepaid tax assets and liabilities.

12.1 Breakdown of Item 120 “Tax assets: current and prepaid”

	2009	2008
Tax assets		
1. Current	503	809
2. Prepaid		
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>809</b>

The breakdown of tax liabilities is as follows:

	2009	2008
Withholding tax	17	71
Prepaid IRAP	145	0
IRES credit (production tax)	513	738
IRAP payable	(172)	0
<b>Total current tax liabilities</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>809</b>

Withholding tax relates to sums withheld on interest income matured as at 31 December 2009. In 2009 line-by-line offsetting was performed for IRAP (regional tax) so as to close the financial statements with a total IRAP payable of 27 euro.

#### Section 14 – Other Assets (Item 140)

##### 14.1 Breakdown of Item 140 “Other assets”

The breakdown of Other assets is as follows:

	2009	2008
Structural costs link account	18,716	17,920
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>18,716</b>	<b>17,920</b>

The structural costs link account essentially represents the amount receivable, according to contractual arrangements, for chargeback of costs and revenues from company equity to separate equity. At the end of the year it was deemed appropriate to offset receivables and payables against separate equity. Payables classed as sub-items, in fact, originating mainly from the payment of costs charged back at the end of the year.

### LIABILITIES

#### Section 9 – Other Liabilities (Item 90)

##### 9.1 Breakdown of Item 90 “Other Liabilities”

Other liabilities can be broken down as follows:

	2009	2008
- Payables to providers	12,854	12,601
- Invoices to be received	2,594	2,445
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>15,448</b>	<b>15,046</b>

Payables to providers are detailed below:

- Fis Fiduciaria	12,748
- Grassi (notary public)	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,854</b>

Payables on invoices to be received are detailed below:

- FIS	300
- Wilmington	2,294
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,594</b>

Invoices to be received mainly refer to operating costs of the two Stichtings with holdings in the company in 2009.



## Section 12 – Equity (Items 120, 130, 140 and 150)

### 12.1 Breakdown of Item 120 “Capital:

Type		31/12/2009	31/12/2008
1.	Capital	10,000	10,000
	1.1 Ordinary shares	0	0
	1.2 Other shares	0	0

The fully subscribed and paid-up Capital can be broken down as follows, with related percentages:

Investors	Percentage Investment	Nominal Value Investment
Stichting Melograno 3	50%	5,000
Stichting Melograno 4	50%	5,000

### 12.5 Other information

Type / Values	Profit reserves		Other:		Total
	Legal	Exceptional	Restatement reserves	Other reserves	
<b>A. Opening balances</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>(1,447)</b>		<b>382</b>
<b>B. Increases</b>					
B.1 Allocations	13		251		264
B.2 Other changes			1,196		1,196
<b>C. Decreases</b>					
C.1 Utilisation loss cover distribution transfer of capital					
C.2 Other changes		(1,196)			(1,196)
<b>D. Closing balances</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>646</b>

With regard to detailed distribution of reserves, reference should be made to the following table.

Description	Amount	Utilisation options	Available share	Summary of utilisations in the last three years	
				as loss cover	other reasons
<b>Profit reserves:</b>					
Legal reserve	117	B			
Exceptional reserve	529	A,B,C	529		
<b>Other:</b>					
Restatement reserve	(1,447)				
Retained earnings		B			
<b>Non distributable share</b>			<b>529</b>		
<b>Distributable share</b>			<b>-</b>		

Key:

A for capital increases

B as loss cover

C for distribution to investors

## PART C – INCOME STATEMENT DATA

### Section 1 – Interest (Items 10 and 20)

#### 1.1 Breakdown of Item 10 “Interest income and similar revenues”

Interest income includes interest on amounts due from lenders.

Item / Type	Debt securities	Loans	Other transactions	Total 31.12.2009	Total 31.12.2008
1. Financial assets held for trading					
2. Financial assets at fair value					
3. Financial assets available for sale					
4. Financial assets held to maturity					
5. Receivables					
5.1 Due from banks			63	63	264
5.2 Due from financial institutions					
5.3 Loans to customers					
6. Other assets					
7. Hedging derivatives					
<b>Total</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>264</b>

## Section 9 – Administrative Costs (Item 110)

### 9.1 Breakdown of item 110.a “Staff costs”

Item/Segment	2009	2008
<b>1. Employees</b>		
a) wages and salaries		
b) social security costs		
c) employee termination indemnity		
d) welfare costs		
e) provisions for employee termination indemnity		
f) provisions for retirement benefits and similar commitments:		
- defined contribution plans		
- defined benefit plans		
g) payments to external supplementary pension funds:		
- defined contribution plans		
- defined benefit plans		
h) other costs		
<b>2. Other staff in service</b>		
<b>3. Directors and Auditors</b>	8,736	8,736
<b>4. Staff laid off</b>		
<b>5. Cost recoveries for staff seconded to other companies</b>		
<b>6. Reimbursements for staff seconded to the company</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,736</b>	<b>8,736</b>

This item refers exclusively to fees payable to the CEO for 2009. The company does not have a Board of Statutory Auditors.

### 9.3 Breakdown of Item 110 “Other administrative costs”

	2009	2008
- legal and notary public advisory fees	8,742	4,013
- tax and administrative advisory services	65,012	63,475
- financial statements audit	7,979	7,922
- Stichting operating costs	14,458	15,460
- financial statements registration fees and translations	240	135
- postal charges	11	23
- certification costs	0	0
- bank charges	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,502</b>	<b>91,088</b>

## Section 14 – Other operating income and charges (Item 160)

### 14.1 Breakdown of Item 160 “Other operating income and charges”

Item	2009	2008
<b>1. Income</b>		
1.1 Revaluations		
1.2 Profit from disposals		
1.3 Reversals		
1.4 Other income	106,218	100,854
<b>2. Charges</b>		
2.1 Write-downs		
2.2 Losses from disposals		
2.3 Impairment write-downs		
2.4 Other charges	(726)	(1,030)
<b>Net result</b>	<b>105,492</b>	<b>99,824</b>

Other income refers to the structural costs link account with breakdown as follows:

	2009
- legal and notary public advisory fees	8,742
- tax and administrative advisory services	65,012
- financial statements audit	7,979
- Stichting operating costs	14,458
- Chief Executive Officer fees	8,736
- financial statements registration fees and translations	370
- postal charges	11
- certification costs	5
- bank charges	60
- government concession tax on company records	310
- annual Chamber of Commerce subscription	200
- duty stamps	0
- stamp duty	76
- other costs	5
- taxes	317
- interest income	(63)
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,218</b>

The breakdown of other charges is as follows:

	2009	2008
- government concession tax on company records	310	310
- annual Chamber of Commerce subscription	200	200
- duty stamps and document registration fees	130	403
- stamp duty	76	76
- other costs	10	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1.030</b>

## Section 17 – Income tax for the year on current operations (Item 190)

This item contains the tax charge as a balance between current and deferred tax, based on income for the year.

### 17.1.a Breakdown of item 190 “Income tax for the year on current operations”

	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
1. Current tax – IRES/IRAP	172	0
2. Change in current tax for previous years	145	0
3. Reduction in current tax this year	0	0
4. Change in prepaid tax	0	0
5. Change in deferred tax	0	0
<b>Income tax for the year</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>0</b>

The total taxes for 2009 were calculated according to current regulations.

### 17.2 Reconciliation between theoretical and balance sheet tax charges

	Taxable amount	Tax rate	Tax
Theoretical IRES	172	27.50%	47
Increases			
Non-deductible costs	149	27.50%	41
Decreases	399	27.50%	110
<b>Actual IRES</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>27.50%</b>	<b>(21)</b>
Theoretical IRAP	172	4.82%	8
Increases			
10% of other administrative costs	10,596	4.82%	511
Decreases	149	4.82%	7
General deduction	(7,350)	4.82%	(354)
<b>Actual IRAP</b>	<b>3.567</b>	<b>4.82%</b>	<b>172</b>

## PART D – OTHER INFORMATION

### D – GUARANTEES GIVEN AND COMMITMENTS

#### D.1 – Value of guarantees given and commitments

The company has not given guarantees to third parties, and has no commitments other than those indicated in Section F.

#### D.3 – Additional information

The Company had recorded no off-balance sheet transactions as at 31 December 2009 other than those indicated in section F.

## **F - SECURITISATIONS**

### **Structure, Format and Valuation Criteria used in preparation of the Summary Statement of Securitisations and Securities Issued**

The structure and format of the summary statement are in line with the requirements of Bank of Italy Instructions of 29 March 2000, "Financial Statements for Securitisation Companies", as updated by the "Instructions for the preparation of financial statements of Italian intermediaries entered on the Special List, electronic money institutes, asset management companies and investment companies" issued by the Bank of Italy, within the framework of its regulatory powers as conferred by Italian Legislative Decree 38 of 28 February 2005, in its Instructions of 16 December 2009.

As the securitisation was concluded in 2003, data relating to the previous financial year are included for comparison purposes.

As for the previous section of the Notes to the Financial Statements, amounts are expressed in euro unless otherwise indicated. Illustrated below are the valuation criteria adopted for the more significant items which, in accordance with provisions of the aforementioned Bank of Italy Instructions, continue to comply with the criteria contained in Italian Legislative Decree 87/92.

#### **Securitized assets**

Securitized assets are recognised at their nominal value, representing the expected realisation value net of write-downs.

#### **Utilisation of cash and amounts due from Banks**

Receivables, represented by positive balances on current accounts held with banks, are recognised at their nominal value, corresponding to their estimated realisable value.

#### **Securities issued**

Securities issued are recognised at their corresponding nominal values. Series C securities are classed as asset-backed securities with limited recourse, and are reimbursed exclusively from sums collected on transferred loans.

#### **Other liabilities, Accruals and Deferred Income/Expense**

Liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income or expense are calculated on an accruals basis, applying the general year-on-year matching principle.

#### **Interest, Commissions, Other income and charges**

Costs and revenues attributable to securitized assets and securities issued, interest, commissions, income and other costs and revenues are recognised on an accruals basis.

#### **Derivatives**

The spread on the Interest Rate Swap, stipulated as an interest rate hedge, is recognised under costs in accordance with the accruals principle.

## F.1 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SECURITISED ASSETS AND SECURITIES ISSUED

	Position as at 31 December 2009 (in euro)	Position as at 31 December 2008 (in euro)
<b>A. Securitised assets</b>	<b>73,269,669</b>	<b>97,364,640</b>
A1 Loans	72,877,866	96,719,417
A2 Securities		
A3 Other	391,803	645,223
A3 a) Accrued interest on existing loans as at 31 December	391,803	645,223
<b>B. Utilisation of income from loan management</b>	<b>7,109,058</b>	<b>9,674,237</b>
B1 Debt securities		
B2 Equity securities	-	-
B3 Cash	<b>7,109,058</b>	<b>9,674,237</b>
B3 a) Cash in current account	3,195,716	3,832,332
B3 b) Due from Deutsche for investments	3,902,616	5,644,401
B3 c) Other	10,726	197,504
<b>C. Securities issued (nominal value)</b>	<b>76,673,114</b>	<b>102,393,571</b>
C1 Class A securities (series 1)	56,813,547	82,534,004
C2 Class B securities (series 2)	14,000,000	14,000,000
C3 Class C securities (series 3)	5,859,567	5,859,567
<b>D. Borrowings</b>	<b>163,453</b>	<b>295,722</b>
<b>E. Other liabilities</b>	<b>3,542,160</b>	<b>4,349,584</b>
E1 Due to the parent company	18,716	17,921
E2 Providers	59,463	95,213
E3 Due to lending banks for interest matured	2,828	2,828
E4 Accrued liabilities on A and B securities issued	136,715	824,055
E5 Excess spread on C securities issued	3,142,181	3,328,227
E6 Swap spread	26,730	-
E7 Payables to BCC for collections on loans	4,807	4,807
E8 Other	150,720	76,533
<b>F. Interest expense from securities issued</b>	<b>2,680,987</b>	<b>6,522,400</b>
F1 Interest on A and B securities	1,780,520	5,744,920
F2 Excess spread on C securities issued	900,467	777,480
<b>G. Securitisation-related commissions</b>	<b>520,216</b>	<b>596,583</b>
G1 for servicing	379,928	473,006
G2 for other services	140,288	123,577
<b>H. Other charges</b>	<b>179,709</b>	<b>330,847</b>
H1 Due on negative swap spread	62,241	177,093
H2 Other	117,468	153,754
<b>I. Interest generated from securitisations</b>	<b>3,138,893</b>	<b>6,950,382</b>
<b>L. Other revenues</b>	<b>242,019</b>	<b>499,448</b>
L1 Interest income from current accounts	73,762	312,671
L2 Other	168,257	186,777

## QUALITATIVE INFORMATION

### F.2 DESCRIPTION AND PERFORMANCE OF THE SECURITISATION

On 29 July 2003, the following parties:

- Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Alba, Langhe e Roero S.c.a.r.l. with registered office at Corso Italia 4/6, Alba (CN), Italy;
- Banca di Credito Cooperativo dell'Alto Reno – Lizzano in Belvedere (Bologna) S.c.a.r.l., with registered office at Piazza Marconi 8, Lizzano in Belvedere (BO), Italy;
- Banca di Credito Cooperativo Camuna (Esine – Brescia) S.c.a.r.l., with registered office at Via Pittor Nodali 7/B, Esine (BS), Italy;
- Banca Centropadana Credito Cooperativo S.c.a.r.l. with registered office at Piazza IV Novembre 11, Guardamiglio (LO), Italy;
- Banca di Credito Cooperativo Interprovinciale Lombardo S.c.a.r.l., with registered office at Piazza Unità d'Italia 1/2, Cernusco (MI), Italy;
- Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Macerone S.c.a.r.l. with registered office at Via Cesenatico 5699, Macerone di Cesena (FC), Italy;
- Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Romagna Est S.c.a.r.l. with registered office at Corso Peticari 25/27, Savignano sul Rubicone (FO), Italy;
- Banca San Giorgio e Valle Agno Credito Cooperativo di Fara Vic. S.c.a.r.l., with registered office at Via Perlena 78, S. Giorgio di Perlena (VI), Italy;
- Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Trevigiano S.c.a.r.l. with registered office at Via Roma 15, Veduggio (TV), Italy;

completed transfer without recourse to Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. of a portfolio composed of performing mortgage loans for a total nominal value of 282,809,567.95 euro. For these loans Credico Finance 2 paid 282,809,567.95 euro as the initial payment for acquisition, undertaking to reimburse each lending bank the interest matured as at 30 June 2003 (valuation date for the transferred portfolio).

The individual BCCs selected the portfolio for transfer according to criteria common to all and based on certain specific criteria identified in individual transfer agreements.

The general criteria for selection of the loans to be transferred are as follows:

1. in euro;
2. backed by a first mortgage;
3. the transferee is a natural person or an SME resident in Italy;
4. repayments are by direct debit to a current account held with the Lending Banks or in cash at a Lending Bank branch;
5. the transferee has never received requests or orders to make full and immediate repayment of the loan, for any reason, by the BCC lending bank;
6. for which any pre-amortisation period envisaged in the related loan agreement has ended;
7. the loan agreement has no instalments due to expire beyond 30 June 2018;
8. the loan agreement was not stipulated in exploitation of financial privileges of any nature;
9. do not derive from mortgage loans granted to Lending Bank employees.

The nominal values of loans disposed of by each BCC were as follows:

BCC Alba	52,438,164
BCC Alto Reno	7,848,827
BCC Camuna	11,151,592
BCC Centropadana	52,321,624
BCC Credicoop	48,259,309
BCC Macerone	10,484,942
BCC Romagna EST	26,923,481
BCC S.Giorgio Valle Agno	23,423,764
- BCC S. Giorgio V.A. write-downs	(32,211)
in 2003	
BCC Trevigiano	49,957,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,777,357</b>



With regard to BCC S. Giorgio Valle Agno, in calculations for the loans subject to transfer, the BCC included the same loan twice by mistake. The sum to be deducted from the transferred value is 32,211 euro as illustrated above. At the time of transfer this amount was duly paid by Credico 2 to the BCC lender and duly reimbursed during 2004.

In 2009 other positions in the portfolio were reclassified as default. The residual capital debt value on these eighteen positions, net of any recoveries as at 31 December, was 1,837,942 euro. The reclassification to default led to non-payment of an express spread equal to its total. During the year recoveries on these positions totalled 416,864 euro (on capital).

The securitisation is proceeding in accordance with expectations.

### **F.3 INDICATION OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED**

**Transferors:** BCC Alba, BCC Alto Reno, BCC Camuna, BCC Centropadana, BCC Credicoop, BCC Romagna Cooperativa (formerly BCC Macerone), BCC Romagna Est, BCC S.Giorgio Valle Agno and BCC Trevigiano

As servicers, the BCCs are responsible for the progress and monitoring of the transferred loans. In particular, they are responsible for loan management, any default and upkeep of the guarantees, ensuring necessary documentation.

**Agent bank:** Deutsche Bank AG London/Deutsche Bank S.p.A. Rome and Milan branches/ Société Générale Bank and Trust S.A.

The three banks act as the paying agent, depository, cash manager and computation agent. In particular, Société Générale S.A. was the placing agent for the securities issue.

**Hedging counterparties:** Société Générale S.A.

Société Générale S.A. is the counterparty with which Credico Finance 2 stipulated a financial hedge (four Interest Rate Swaps and one CAP) to hedge against structural interest rate risk.

**Lead manager:** Société Générale S.A.

**Arranger:** Société Générale, London Branch

These parties acted as placing agents for placement of the securities on the market, in compliance with all related laws and contractual obligations.

**Investors' Representative:** Deutsche Trustee Company Limited

**Administrative services:** FIS Full Integrated Solutions S.p.A.

FIS Fiduciaria Generale S.p.A. provides administrative and accounting services to Credico Finance 2.

#### F.4 Issue characteristics

The issue is composed of three series of asset-backed securities, issued at par value on 6 October 2003, for a total nominal value of 282,859,567 euro, as follows:

Class A issue	263,000,000
Class B issue	14,000,000
Class C1 issue	1,058,034
Class C2 issue	158,364
Class C3 issue	489,383
Class C4 issue	159,128
Class C5 issue	169,245
Class C6 issue	1,227,913
Class C7 issue	1,055,683
Class C8 issue	1,025,328
Class C9 issue	516,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,859,567</b>

Amounts indicated in the table refer to securities tranching. As 18 months have passed since issue as at year end, a further four capital repayments were made on Class A securities, which as at 31 December 2009 totalled 56,813,547 euro.

Interest matures on the securities at the 3-month Euribor rate with the following spreads:

<b>Class A:</b>	+0.35%
<b>Class B:</b>	+0.80%

The return on Class C securities is calculated annually on the basis of revenues from interest collected on the transferred loans, net of operating costs sustained by the SPV.

In 2009 the four quarterly interest payments were made on the established due dates (2 February – 4 May – 3 August – 2 November). Payments were made for interest matured on Class A and B securities, and residual payments as envisaged under contract on Class C securities. The payments were made in accordance with the Order of Priority of Payments.

The securities are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange with Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch IBCA ratings assigned as follows:

Securities	Standard & Poor's rating	Moody's Rating	Percentages	Amount in € mln
<b>Class A</b>	AAA	Aaa	93%	263.0
<b>Class B</b>	A	A2	5%	14.0
<b>Class C</b>	Not rated	Not rated	2%	5.8

#### F.5 Contingent financial transactions

As an interest rate hedge on the series of securities, an Interest Rate Swap contract was stipulated, divided into 4 classes corresponding to the rate types applied to each portfolio transferred, and a CAP corresponding to the fixed rate applied to individual portfolios transferred.

In accordance with rating agency agreements, each BCC injected liquidity into the SPV as a further guarantee against fluctuations in incoming cash flows from the loans and in outbound cash flows due to coupon payments. The total involved was 9,900 thousand euro (3.5% of the total portfolio transferred).

As an additional guarantee the BCCs disbursed limited recourse loans in government securities. These are deposited with Deutsche Bank Milan branch in favour of the senior securities holders. Legal ownership of these securities passed to Credico Finance 2, whilst for accounting purposes they continue to be recognised under assets of the individual BCCs together with related interest.

#### F.6 Operating rights of the transferee company

Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. (as transferee and issuer) has operating rights limited by the Articles of Association. In particular, art. 2 states: “The sole purpose of the Company is the implementation of one or more securitisation, under the terms of Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999, as amended, via the purchase of existing or future monetary loans, identifiable en bloc when in reference to multiple loans, and financed by means of the issue of securities under the terms of articles 1 and 5 of Italian Law 130/1999, excluding any option for the assumption of any direct risk to company equity. Pursuant to the provisions of Law 130/99, loans acquired by the company in relation to each securitisation to all effects and purposes constitute equity separate from that of the company and from that relating to other securitisations implemented by the company, on which creditors other than holders of securities issued to finance the loan acquisitions have no power to act. Each separate equity is solely for the purpose of satisfying rights embedded in securities issued by the company or other company to finance the acquisition of the loans that go to make up equity, and for the payment of securitisation-related costs. To the extent permitted by the provisions of Law 130/1999, the company may conclude contingent financial agreements, stipulated with a view to the success of its securitisations, or in any event instrumental to the company purpose, including mortgages and loans, pledges and other forms of collateral, together with reinvestment in other financial assets (including loans with similar characteristics to those securitised) of funds raised through management of the acquired loans but which cannot immediately be utilised to satisfy rights deriving from the aforementioned securities in compliance with article 1, subsection 1, paragraph b) of Italian Law 130/99 and with the securitisation costs. In compliance with the conditions established for each securitisation and in the interests of investors in securities issued as part of the securitisation, the company may also dispose of acquired loans to third parties. Company business may be conducted both in Italy and other countries”. All the main business activities related to securitisation management have been outsourced to third parties (see point F3).

## QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

### F.7 Loan-related cash flow data (amounts in euro)

	Balances as at 31 Dec. 2008	Decreases in Collections 2009	Other Decreases	Increases in interest	Balances as at 31 Dec. 2009
BCC Alba	20,197,282	5,026,226	0	480,910	15,651,966
BCC Alto Reno	2,614,588	771,238	0	71,369	1,914,719
BCC Camuna	4,158,277	890,242	0	119,389	3,387,424
BCC Centropadana	16,283,477	4,713,453	0	555,499	12,125,523
BCC Credicoop	13,920,987	3,903,945	0	528,135	10,545,177
BCC Romagna Cooperativa	2,910,901	1,074,106	0	84,986	1,921,781
BCC Romagna Est	11,314,247	2,819,488	0	277,659	8,772,418
BCC S.Giorgio Valle Agno	9,094,166	3,262,226	0	282,626	6,114,566
BCC Trevigiano	16,225,492	4,266,099	0	484,899	12,444,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,719,417</b>	<b>26,727,023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,885,472</b>	<b>72,877,866</b>

“Increases in interest” refers to interest matured during the year and duly collected at the end of the reporting period.

## F.8 Development of past due loans

Detailed below are the changes in 2009 in past due loans.

	Position at start of year	Increases during the year	Decreases during the year	Position at end of year
BCC ALBA	391,693	4,031,370	3,792,524	630,539
BCC ALTO RENO	21,344	647,006	661,652	6,698
BCC CAMUNA	84,692	885,487	864,308	105,871
BCC CENTROPADANA	804,137	3,774,129	3,811,571	766,695
BCC CREDICOOP	65,050	4,005,721	3,969,778	100,993
BCC ROMAGNA COOPERATIVA	3,024	1,117,329	1,078,649	41,704
BCC ROMAGNA EST	608,759	1,884,999	1,886,546	607,212
BCC S.GIORGIO VALLE AGNO	53,748	2,996,626	2,976,559	73,815
BCC TREVIGIANO	196,661	4,054,617	4,216,399	34,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229,108</b>	<b>23,397,284</b>	<b>23,257,986</b>	<b>2,368,406</b>

The future development of the securitisation is in line with expectations.

## F.9 Cash flows

<b>Cash and cash equivalents – opening balance</b>		<b>3.832.332</b>
<b>Outflows</b>		
Payment of servicing fees	289,445	
Repayment of Series 1A securities capital share	25,517,768	
Pay't to providers and corporate servicer (including VAT and withholding tax)	295,562	
Pay't of interest on series 1A, 1B and 1C	2,026,063	
Pay't of swap spread	35,511	
Bank charges	1,014	
Investments held on London account	43,234,098	
Repayment of coupons collected on BCC accounts	699,940	
Repayment of funding (including interest)	<u>257,752</u>	
<b>Total outflows</b>		<b>72,357,153</b>
<b>Inflows</b>		
Interest on loans	5,689	
Utilisation of funding	121,782	
Collections on loans	27,393,752	
Collection on swap spread	355,034	
Collections on coupons collected on BCC accounts	237,662	
Collections on investments	<u>43,606,618</u>	
<b>Total inflows</b>		<b>71,720,537</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents as at 31.12.2009</b>		<b>3,195,716</b>

The estimated cash flows for 2010 are in line with the amortisation plan for the loans transferred.

## F.10 Position of guarantees and credit facilities

As at 31 December 2009 the funding provided by the following BCCs was utilised:

- Romagna Est for 134,921 euro
- Alba for 28,532 euro

As at 31 December 2009 these credit facilities had matured interest of 224 euro.

## F.11 Breakdown by residual life

### ASSETS

<b>Maturity</b>	<b>N° positions</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Residual debt</b>	<b>%</b>
up to 3 months	68	3%	96,188	0%
3 months – 1 year	165	8%	965,410	1%
1 – 5 years	947	43%	21,498,166	29%
over 5 years	987	45%	48,480,160	67%
Default	25	1%	1,837,942	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,877,866</b>	<b>100%</b>

The loans transferred, all in Euro, have a maximum fixed maturity of 30 June 2018 and the borrowers are all resident in Italy.

### LIABILITIES

Class A and B securities totalling 277,000,000 euro have a legal maturity of 2 November 2023 with repayment linked to collections on the loans transferred.

Class C securities of 5,859,567 euro were subordinated to the full repayment of capital and interest on Class A and B securities.

## F.12 Breakdown by geographic location

<b>Maturity</b>	<b>N° positions</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Residual debt</b>	<b>%</b>
Italy	2,192	100%	72,877,866	100%
Eurozone countries				
EU countries, not Eurozone				
Other				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,877,866</b>	<b>100%</b>

All loans are expressed in Italian lire or euro, and all debtors are resident in Italy.

## F.13 Risk concentration

The level of portfolio split is illustrated below, with breakdown by category.

<b>Maturity</b>	<b>N° positions</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Residual debt</b>	<b>%</b>
Up to 25,000 euro	1,048	48%	13,047,292	18%
25,000 – 75,000 euro	996	45%	41,903,635	57%
75,000 – 250,000 euro	115	5%	13,659,009	19%
Over 250,000 euro	8	0%	2,429,988	3%
Default	25	1%	1,837,942	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,877,866</b>	<b>100%</b>

There are no individual loans of amounts exceeding 2% of the total securitised portfolio.

## Section 3 – Information on risks and related hedging policy

### 3.1 Credit risk

The Company has no credit risk. The securitised equity is separate to that of the Company.

### 3.2 Market risk

None.

### 3.3 Operating risk

None.

## Section 4 – EQUITY DATA

### 4.1 Company equity

#### 4.1.1 Qualitative information

In compliance with the provisions of art. 3, Italian Law 130/1999 the company was incorporated as a limited partnership (S.r.l.) with company capital of 10,000 euro.

Given the exclusive purpose of the company, its aim is long-term preservation of its equity, covering operating costs from its separate equity.

#### 4.1.2 Quantitative information

##### 4.1.2.1 Company equity: breakdown

Item/Values	2009	2008
1. Capital	10,000	10,000
2. Share premium	0	0
3. Reserves		
- profit		
a) legal	117	104
b) statutory	0	0
c) own shares	0	0
d) other	0	0
- other	529	278
4. (Own shares)	0	0
5. Valuation reserves		
- Financial assets available for sale	0	0
- Property, plant and equipment	0	0
- Intangible assets	0	0
- Foreign investment hedges	0	0
- Cash flow hedges	0	0
- Exchange differences	0	0
- Non-current assets and discontinued operations	0	0
- Special revaluation laws	0	0
- Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans	0	0

- Portion of reserves relating to investments carried at equity	0	0
6. Equity instruments		0
7. Profit (Loss) for the year	0	0
	0	0
	0	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,646</b>	<b>10,646</b>

#### **4.2 Regulatory capital and capital ratios**

Given the company purpose and information provided in Section 4.1, completion of this section does not considered applicable.

#### **Section 5 – STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Based on the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the company's profit/loss coincides with its comprehensive income.

#### **Section 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

##### **6.1 Information on fees to strategic executives**

###### Directors and Statutory Auditors Fees

On 24 April 2009 the ordinary General Meeting was held, during which resolution was passed in favour of an annual fee (net of VAT and professional emoluments) of 7,000 euro to the CEO for the current year.

The fees excluding VAT and professional contributions paid in 2009 totalled 8,736 euro.

##### **6.2 Loans and guarantees granted to directors and statutory auditors**

No loans or guarantees were granted to the CEO.

The Company does not have a Board of Statutory Auditors.

##### **6.3 Information on related party transactions**

Pursuant to art. 2497(1) of the Italian Civil Code, company equity is distributed as follows:

Stichting Melograno 3 – 50%

Stichting Melograno 4 – 50%

None of these organisations has a management and coordination role.

Consequently there are no related party transactions to report.

#### **Section 7 – Additional information**

##### 7.1 Average number of employees per category

- a) executives
- b) managers
- c) other personnel

By law, the company has no employees and relies upon outsourced services for its business operations.

##### 7.2 Management and coordination

The company declares that its business operations are not subject to third party management and coordination.

Credico Finance 2 Srl  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Antonio Bertani)



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 2008**

	Opening balance as at 31.12.2007	Changes in opening balance	Opening balance as at 01.01.2008	Allocation of previous year's results		Changes during the year					Comprehensive income 2008	Equity as at 31.12.2008	
				Reserves	Dividends and other utilisation	Changes in reserves	Equity transactions						
							Issue of new shares	Purchase of own shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Changes in equity instruments			Other changes
Capital	10.000		10.000										10.000
Share premium reserve	0		0										0
Reserves:	0		0										0
a) profit	1.570		1.570	259									1.829
b) other	(1.447)		(1.447)										(1.447)
Valuation reserves	0		0										0
Equity instruments	0		0										0
Own shares	0		0										0
Profit (Loss) this financial year	259		259	(259)								264	264
Equity	10.382		10.382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	10.646



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

A. OPERATIONS	2009	2008
<b>1. Management</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>264</b>
- interest income received (+)	63	264
- interest expense paid (-)		
- dividends and similar revenues (+)		
- net commissions (+/-)		
- staff costs (-)	(8,736)	(8,736)
- other costs (-)	(94,634)	(92,118)
- other revenues (+)	106,218	100,854
- taxes (-)		
- costs/revenues for groups of discontinued assets, net of tax effects (+/-)		
<b>2. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial assets</b>	<b>(807)</b>	<b>(1,472)</b>
- financial assets held for trading		
- financial assets measured at fair value		
- financial assets available for sale		
- due from banks		
- due from financial institutions		
- due from customers		
- other assets	(807)	(1,472)
<b>3. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial liabilities</b>	<b>(2,192)</b>	<b>1,267</b>
- due to banks		
- due to financial institutions		
- due to customers		
- securities in issue		
- financial liabilities from trading		
- financial liabilities measured at fair value		
- other liabilities	(2,192)	1,267
<b>Net cash flow generated/absorbed by operations</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>B. INVESTMENTS</b>		
<b>1. Cash flow generated by</b>		
- disposal of equity investments		
- dividends collected on equity investments		
- disposal/redemption of financial assets held to maturity		
- disposal of property, plant and equipment		
- disposal of intangible assets		
- disposal of business segments		
<b>1. Cash flow absorbed by</b>		
- acquisition of equity investments		
- acquisition of financial assets held to maturity		
- purchase of property, plant and equipment		
- purchase of intangible assets		
- acquisition of business segments		
<b>Net cash flow generated/absorbed by investments</b>		
<b>C. FUNDING</b>		
- issue/purchase of own shares		
- issue/purchase of equity instruments		
- distribution of dividends and other		
<b>Net cash flow generated/absorbed by funding</b>		
<b>NET CASH GENERATED/ABSORBED FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>59</b>

RECONCILIATION	2009	2008
<b>Cash and cash equivalents – opening balance</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>6,904</b>
Total net cash flow generated/absorbed for the year	(88)	59
<b>Cash and cash equivalents – closing balance</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>6,963</b>

# Credico Finance 2 S.r.l.

## Annual report

Financial statements as at 31 December 2009

Dear Shareholders,

I hereby submit for your approval the financial statements as at 31 December 2009, the year closing with a break-even result and equity of 10,646 euro, comprising the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements.

Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. is a finance company, a securitisations SPV incorporated pursuant to art. 3, Italian Law no. 30 of 30 April 1999 and initially entered on the Special Register of financial intermediaries pursuant to art. 107 of the Consolidated Law on Banking. It is now included in the General Register according to art. 106 of the Consolidated Law as a result of the new regulations on "*Loan securitisations – Cancellation of SPVs from the Special Register*" issued by the Bank of Italy on 25 September 2009.

In accordance with the new regulations, loan securitisation companies pursuant to art. 3, Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999 are no longer required to be entered in the Special Register referred to in art. 107 of the Consolidated Law on Banking and are therefore officially cancelled.

The date of cancellation from the Special Register pursuant to art. 107 of the Consolidated Law on Banking and that of publication of the related Communication in the Official Journal was 20 October 2009.

As securitisation companies remain on the General Register pursuant to art. 106 of the Consolidated Law on Banking, the application of Bank of Italy instructions of 14 May 2009 is envisaged for such companies in relation to the register entry and cancellation methods, confirmation of requisites met by company officers and investors, disclosure obligations to the Bank of Italy, except with regard to Form AR1 (replaced by the Or.So. reporting method).

In reference to the aforementioned Supervisory Instructions, securitisation companies must continue to submit statistical reports to the Central Risks Unit and Or.So. reports (changes in corporate bodies), whereas they are no longer required to send the annual financial statements and disclosures on securitisations (pre-startup description, offering circular and investors' report) to the Bank of Italy.

Furthermore, in relation to implementation in Italy of Directive 2004/109/EC standardising transparency obligations with regard to information on issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, the Directive essentially states a number of transparency and reporting obligations for such issuers, together with precise rules on issuer options for adoption of a "Home member country".

If debt securities are issued for an amount equal to or higher than 1,000 euro, the Directive states that the issuer may choose either the country in which the company is registered or the country in which its securities are traded as its "Home member country".

Though the company has issued debt securities listed on the Luxembourg market, with a minimum par value of 1,000 euro, Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. has chosen Italy as its "Home member country".

By adopting Italy as its home member country, the company will be subject to full application without exception of Directive 2004/109/EC.

In accordance with this Directive and with art. 154-*bis* of the Consolidated Law on Finance, from 2009 the company began preparing and publishing half-yearly financial statements and appointed a Chief Accounting Officer. The company is also required to file its annual and half-year financial statements with Borsa Italiana and Consob by the deadlines envisaged in art. 154-*ter* of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

As a listed issuer, with effect from 2009 the company is also required to prepare a corporate governance report in accordance with art. 123-*bis*, subsection 2, paragraph b) of the Consolidated Law on Finance, i.e. providing suitable information on the “Main characteristics of the risk management and internal control systems for the financial reporting process”. This obligation was introduced by Italian Legislative Decree 173/2008 containing the provisions for implementing Directive 2006/46 under Italian law. As article 10, Directive 2004/25/EC (the Takeovers Directive) does not apply to issuers with only bonds or other transferable securities without voting rights admitted to listing, as the Takeovers Directive offers the option for Member Countries and the option - adopted in Italy on introduction of art. 123-*bis*, subsection 5 of the Consolidated Law on Finance - of offering exemption from most of the disclosure obligations of art. 123-*bis* to issuers of securities other than shares traded on a regulated market, and given the particular organisational structure of securitisation SPVs, Credico Finance 2 has opted to prepare its Corporate Governance Report in summary format.

For the summary report in question, reference should be made to the specific paragraph of this Report.

### **Technical notes on reading of the financial statements**

The financial statements were prepared in compliance with valuation and measurement criteria established by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Commission according to the procedure contained in art. 6 of EC Regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and European Council on 19 July 2002. The EC Regulation was fully implemented in Italy following issue of Italian Legislative Decree 38 on 28 February 2005, which became effective on 22 March 2005, also in line the Governor of the Bank of Italy Instructions issued on 16 December 2009.

Part A “Accounting Standards” of the notes to the financial statements indicates the reference international accounting standards adopted.

Items of the Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement show no significant changes compared to the position as at 31 December 2008.

With regard to securitisation performance, reference should be made to Section F of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

### **Company business**

The sole purpose of the Company is the implementation of one or more securitisation, under the terms of Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999, as amended, via the purchase of existing or future monetary loans, identifiable en bloc when in reference to multiple loans, and financed by means of the issue of securities under the terms of articles 1 and 5 of Italian Law 130/1999, excluding any option for the assumption of any direct risk to company equity. Pursuant to the provisions of Law 130/99, loans acquired by the company in relation to each securitisation to all effects and purposes constitute equity separate from that of the company and from that relating to other securitisations implemented by the company, on which creditors other than holders of securities issued to finance the loan acquisitions have no power to act. Each separate equity is solely for the purpose of

satisfying rights embedded in securities issued by the company or other company to finance the acquisition of the loans that go to make up equity, and for the payment of securitisation-related costs. To the extent permitted by the provisions of Law 130/1999, the company may conclude contingent financial agreements, stipulated with a view to the success of its securitisations, or in any event instrumental to the company purpose, including mortgages and loans, pledges and other forms of collateral, together with reinvestment in other financial assets (including loans with similar characteristics to those securitised) of funds raised through management of the acquired loans but which cannot immediately be utilised to satisfy rights deriving from the aforementioned securities in compliance with article 1, subsection 1, paragraph b) of Italian Law 130/99 and with the securitisation costs. In compliance with the conditions established for each securitisation and in the interests of investors in securities issued as part of the securitisation, the company may also dispose of acquired loans to third parties. Company business may be conducted both in Italy and other countries.

In July 2003 the company completed a securitisation on performing loans sold by 9 BCCs, more specifically: BCC dell'Alba, BCC dell'Alto Reno, BCC Camuna, BCC Credicoop, BCC Centropadana, BCC Macerone – now Emilbanca, BCC Romagna Est, BCC S.Giorgio Valle Agno and BCC Trevigiano.

Full details of this transaction are provided in the attached Notes to the Financial Statements in compliance with Bank of Italy Instructions of 29 March 2000 governing financial statements preparation by finance companies.

The transaction was submitted for prior approval of the Bank of Italy.

### **Own shares**

The company does not possess own shares.

### **Partner relations**

The breakdown of company capital is as follows:

50% Stichting Melograno 3

50% Stichting Melograno 4

The 9 BCC Lenders, based on the specific “Servicing Contract”, act as Servicers.

For this service they receive a commission of 0.40% per year.

There were no transactions with company investors.

### **Research and Development**

No specific research and development activities were performed.

### **Other information**

The company is not subject to third-party Management and Coordination as established by Italian Legislative Decree 6/2003 and governed by articles 2497-2497septies of the Italian Civil Code.

### **Events after closing of the financial year**

After 31 December 2009 the securitisation proceeded normally.

On the interest payment date, 2 February 2010, and in compliance with the Order of Priority of Payments established under contract, payments were made to company creditors, in particular: service providers, interest on securities, part-repayment of interest on Series A securities, interest on derivatives and residual interest on series C securities.

### **Business forecast**

Given the current intention not to perform new securitisations, operations will focus on normal advancement of the existing securitisation.

### **Report on corporate governance and ownership structure: The main characteristics of the risk management and internal control systems for the financial reporting process, pursuant to art. 123-bis, subsection 2, paragraph b), Consolidated Law on Finance.**

The sole purpose of the Company is the implementation of one or more securitisation pursuant to Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999 (“Law 130/1999”), as amended, via the purchase of existing or future monetary loans, identifiable en bloc when in reference to multiple loans, and financed by means of securities issued under the terms of art. 1, subsection 1, paragraph b), Law 130/1999. In compliance with this Law, loans relating to each securitisation to all effects and purposes constitute equity separate from that of the company and from that relating to other transactions, on which creditors other than holders of securities issued to finance the loan acquisitions have no power to act. To the extent permitted by the provisions of Law 130/1999, the company may conclude contingent financial agreements, stipulated with a view to the success of its securitisations, or in any event instrumental to the company purpose, together with reinvestment in other financial assets of funds raised through management of the acquired loans but which cannot immediately be utilised to satisfy rights deriving from the aforementioned securities.

In the context of its company purpose, in July 2003 the company launched a securitisation through the purchase of a series of loans en bloc from 9 BCCs (Italian cooperative banks) for a total par value of 282,859,567 euro. To purchase these securities the company issued asset-backed securities listed on the Luxembourg market and junior securities. As protection against interest rate risk, solely in relation to the floating rate on coupons for securities issued as part of the securitisation, the company stipulated specific Interest Rate Swaps.

Consequently, pursuant to art. 123-bis, Italian Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998, the report on operations of issuers with securities listed on regulated markets must contain a specific section, the “Report on corporate governance and ownership structure”, which in accordance with subsection 2, paragraph b) of that article must provide information on the “main characteristics of the risk management and internal control systems for separate or consolidated financial reporting processes, as appropriate”.

In this respect it should be emphasised that the company is under no obligation to recruit employees. To pursue the company purpose and therefore also in relation to risk management and internal control systems for the financial reporting process, the company makes use of appointed ad hoc agents. The contractual documentation of the securitisation governs the appointment of agents and the specific activities each agent is expected to perform for the company. This information is also provided in Part D, Section F.3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The agents are appointed from among persons who perform duties assigned by the company in a professional manner. Agents must complete their assignments in compliance with governing regulations and in such a way as to allow the company to promptly comply with all securitisation-related and legal obligations.

The main roles covered by such agents are as follows:

- (i) Servicers, responsible for the progress and monitoring of the transferred loans. In particular, they are responsible for loan management, any default and upkeep of the guarantees, ensuring necessary documentation;
- (ii) the Corporate Servicer, responsible for the company's administrative and accounting management;
- (iii) the Cash Manager, Computation Agent and Paying Agent, who perform duties related to such roles.

Specifically, the Servicer is the "party appointed to collect the transferred loans and to perform collection and payment services" pursuant to article 2, subsection 3, paragraph c), Law 130/1999. In accordance with art. 2, subsection 6 of Law 130/1999 the Servicer may be a bank or intermediary entered on the Special Register pursuant to art. 107, Legislative Decree no. 385 of 1 September 1993, responsible for verifying compliance of the transactions with law and the prospectus.

Also pursuant to the Bank of Italy Instructions of 23 August 2000, Servicers are responsible for both operational tasks and for guaranteeing the correct implementation of securitisations in the interest of investors and, in general, of the market.

Lastly, with regard to the financial statements, it should be mentioned that these are mainly prepared by the Corporate Servicer based on data provided by the Servicer.

The company's decision-making body performs regular monitoring of the aforementioned agents and approves the financial reports.

### **Allocation of results for the year**

Dear Partners,

You are therefore invited to approve the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2009 which closed with a break-even result.

Credico Finance 2 srl  
Chief Executive Officer

Antonio Bertani



***Statement on the financial statements as at 31 December 2009 pursuant to art. 81-ter, Consob Regulation no. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended***

The undersigned, Antonio Bertani, in his capacity as CEO and Chief Accounting Officer of Credico Finance 2 S.r.l., also taking into account the provisions of art. 154-*bis*, subsections 3 and 4, Italian Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998

**hereby confirms**

the suitability in terms of business characteristics and actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures adopted in preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2009.

The sole purpose of the Company is the implementation of one or more securitisation, under the terms of Italian Law no. 130 of 30 April 1999, as amended, via the purchase of existing or future monetary loans, identifiable en bloc when in reference to multiple loans, and financed by means of the issue of securities under the terms of articles 1 and 5 of Italian Law 130/1999, excluding any option for the assumption of any direct risk to company equity.

It is also confirmed that the financial statements as at 31 December 2009:

- a) correspond to the accounting books and records;
- b) were prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS), with the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005 and with the guidance in Bank of Italy Instructions of 14 February 2006 “*Instructions for the preparation of financial statements of Italian intermediaries entered on the Special List, electronic money institutes, asset management companies and investment companies*”.

Information regarding the securitisation is provided in a separate section of the Notes to the Financial Statements and does not form part of the Financial Statements tables. Consequently, values relating to the securitisation are not affected by the application of IAS/IFRS.

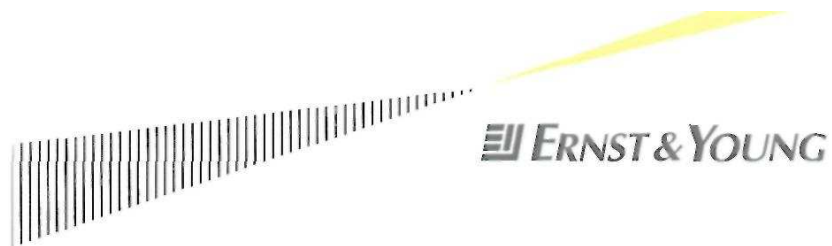
With reference to this type of transaction, Bank of Italy instructions specifically state that:

- accounting information relating to each securitisation should be indicated separately in the Notes to the Financial Statements;
  - the information must contain all necessary data of a qualitative and quantitative nature to provide a clear and complete representation of each transaction.
- c) the information appropriately represents a truthful and fair view of the equity, economic and financial position of the issuer and of the company as a whole.

Rome, 28 April 2010

Antonio Bertani – CEO  
CREDICO FINANCE 2 S.r.l.  
(signed)

Antonio Bertani – Chief Accounting Officer  
CREDICO FINANCE 2 S.r.l.  
(signed)



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**Credico Finance 2 S.r.l.**

Financial statements as at 31 December 2009

Independent Auditors' Report

## Independent Auditors' Report

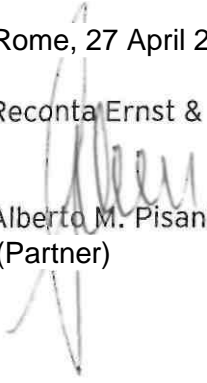
To the investors of  
Credico Finance 2  
S.r.l.

1. We have performed audit of the financial statements comprising the balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and related notes to the financial statements of Credico Finance 2 s.r.l. as at 31 December 2009. The CEO is responsible for the preparation of Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. financial statements in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union and related enactment provisions of art. 9, Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005. Our responsibility is to express a professional opinion with regard to the financial statements based on the audit. This report is not issued in accordance with law as for the year ending 31 December 2009 Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. was not subject to audit pursuant to art. 2409-*bis* et seq. of the Italian Civil Code (now articles 14 and 16, Legislative Decree 39/2010).
2. Our audit was performed in accordance with audit principles issued by the Italian accounting profession and recommended by Consob. In compliance with the aforementioned principles, the audit was planned and performed in order to obtain all elements necessary to ascertain whether the financial statements contained significant discrepancies and whether the overall results are reliable. The auditing procedure involves test sampling examination of certified elements in support of balances and disclosures in the financial statements, together with an assessment of the suitability and accuracy of the accounting standards used and the fairness of estimates calculated by the CEO. We believe that the completed audit provides a reasonable basis for the expression of our professional opinion.  
  
For our opinion on financial statements for the previous year, data from which is included this year for comparison purposes, reference should be made to our report issued on 23 April 2009.
3. In our opinion the financial statements of Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. as at 31 December 2009 comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, and with enactment provisions pursuant to art.9, Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005. The statements were therefore prepared with clarity and truthfully and accurately represent the equity and financial position, economic result and cash flows of Credico Finance 2 S.r.l. for the financial year closed as at said date.
4. The Company performs only securitisations in accordance with Italian Law 130/99 and, in compliance with Bank of Italy Instructions of 16 December 2009, has identified the financial assets acquired, securities issued and other transactions performed as part of the securitisation in the notes to the financial statements and not in the balance sheet. The identification of financial assets and liabilities in the notes to the financial statements, pursuant to administrative provisions issued by the Bank of Italy in

enactment of art. 9, Legislative Decree 38/2005, is performed in accordance with international accounting standards. These arrangements are also in line with the terms of Italian Law 130/99, according to which the loans relating to each securitisation constitute equity separate to all effects and purposes from that of the company and from that relating to other transactions. In order to provide complete information, it should be mentioned that, according to international accounting standards, the treatment of financial assets and/or groups of financial assets and financial liabilities arising from securitisations is still under consideration by the accounting standards interpretation committees.

Rome, 27 April 2010

Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A.

  
Alberto M. Pisani  
(Partner)