



MILICA MILANOVIĆ

at washing of the hotel bedding in the Hit laundry

NOVA GORICA, 23/7/2007





MAINTENANCE WORKERS FOR GAMING EQUIPMENT

repairing the slot machine in the Perla Gaming
& Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 20/7/2007



WELDER

on construction site of the Mond Gaming
& Entertainment Centre in Šentilj

ŠENTILJ, 24/7/2007





UROŠ URŠIČ

energy engineer opening the air conditioning
valve in the Perla Gaming & Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 23/07/2007



BORUT JAKIČ

Chef de Cuisine in the Calypso Restaurant Kitchen
in the Perla Gaming & Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 20/7/2007



TODES

the famous Russian ballet group before
their performance in the Perla Gaming
& Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 17/7/2007





VIDEO CONTROLLER

at work in the central video control service
of the Hit company

NOVA GORICA, 23/7/2007





MIRA MUGERLI JURCA

watering plants in front of the renovated Park
Gaming & Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 23/7/2007





CROUPIERS

during a break in the rest room of the Park
Gaming & Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 20/7/2007





SEBASTJAN HAREJ

Head Waiter in the Calypso Restaurant in the
Perla Gaming & Entertainment Centre

NOVA GORICA, 13/7/2007



Being the President of a Management Board appointed in late March 2006 puts me in a somewhat specific position when it comes to looking back at the entire financial year 2006. However, I can say without hesitation that it was very successful: we carried on with investments adhering to the schedule and exceeded not only our target for gross operating revenues by as much as 10 percent, but also the 2005 figure by 4 percent – despite the relatively large disturbances in operations caused by extensive reconstruction, mainly of the Park Gaming and Entertainment Centre, but also of the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre.

One year after having taken the helm, I can say that the new Management Board has successfully taken over and quickly mastered all business processes. Our main projects and business processes were revamped and the broader management level underwent reorganisation. The objective of all these activities was to improve efficiency and management of the ever more complex processes, both at a Company and Group level. An important result of said reorganisation has definitely been the establishment of a new organisational unit responsible for tourism and hotels. This unit is responsible for the systematic development of the entire tourism product, including hotels, restaurants and wellness centres, and should play an important role also in the integrated development of Hit's main tourist destinations. The creation of this important organisational unit is the first tangible proof of Hit's revamped strategy that puts great emphasis on the development of various tourist services as supplements to the still prevailing gaming and entertainment activities. We have therefore already embarked on a new action strategy for the Hit Company and Group, although it will take until the end of 2007 to prepare a comprehensive strategy, as well as re-engineering and reorganising our business processes.

The Management Board dedicates its efforts also to the control of its subsidiaries. In just a few years, Hit has grown into a complex international tourism group present in various markets with various products. This requires more effective supervision of subsidiary operations, business processes, quality and marketing in order to improve synergies and synchronise operations of the entire Group. Reorganisation has already improved these aspects.

As already mentioned, 2006 was very intensive and demanding as regards investments. On the one hand we had to carry on with the investments under way, whilst on the other hand, in line with the strategy of the Management Board, we had to prepare ourselves for new ones. In March we therefore opened the second Hit slots hall, the Drive-in in Vrtojba, and started the main work to renovate the Park Gaming and Entertainment Centre and construct a new hotel complex at the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre. The latter opened its doors in December, as planned. With it, Perla has consolidated its position as the leading gaming and entertainment centre in Europe and will be able to defend this position in the years to come, thanks also to renovation of the old hotel wing and expansion of its accompanying tourist services. We have also made the important decision to start work to construct a new gaming and entertainment centre in Šentilj. We have started with construction of the motorway exit, whilst the centre itself will be constructed in two phases, as decided by the Management Board: first the gaming and entertainment centre itself offering all sorts of entertainment and dining, followed by the hotel to upgrade the centre's transit services. Speaking of the new centre in Šentilj, I must mention also the newly acquired Slavija Hotel in nearby Maribor, which we will transform into the modern city hotel that Maribor deserves.

I must emphasise that the excellent results achieved are in the first place the result of the extreme motivation and expertise of employees, both in the main gaming and entertainment area and also in the hospitality area, as well as in the supporting areas. We also had excellent co-operation with the Workers' Council and trade unions.

Looking back at 2006, I can not overlook negotiations associated with the construction of a gaming and entertainment centre in the Goriška region. I can say that we have established an extremely constructive dialogue with the potential strategic partner that resulted in a presentation of the rounded project to the competent government bodies. Throughout negotiations we have maintained the position that Hit must have the dominant say in the construction and management of the new centre in order to ensure the integral and sustainable development of the Goriška region. This is in line with the active social responsibility and the responsible development policy followed by Hit that also recognises the negative effects of its activities, identifies them and then minimises them to the fullest possible extent. This will certainly continue to be the orientation of the Management Board that will on the one hand endeavour to upgrade and complete existing facilities and on the other hand pursue the balanced development of the entire Hit Group and local communities in which it operates.

Niko Trošt, MSc
President of the Management Board

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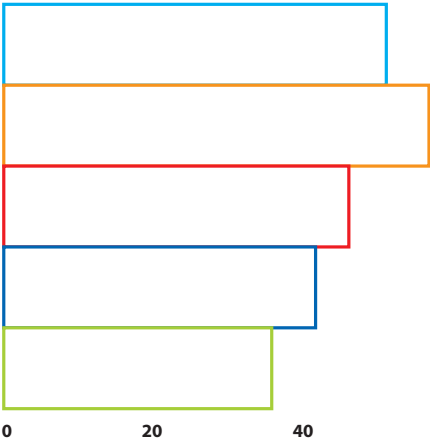
D

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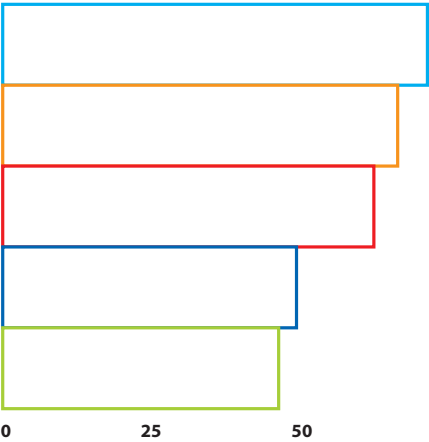
A.01
Hit Group
in 2006

- SIT 63.8 billion (EUR 266.2 million) in gross operating revenues (i.e., net sales revenues plus capitalised own products and services plus other operating revenues) including gaming tax
- SIT 55.0 billion (EUR 229.4 million) in gross operating revenues
- SIT 4.3 billion (EUR 17.9 million) in consolidated net profit
- EUR 229.1 million (SIT 54.9 billion) in gross gaming revenues and casino entrance fees (i.e., gross operating revenues inclusive of gaming tax)
- 1.7 million casino visitors
- 437.6 thousand overnight stays
- 2,548 employees as at 31 December 2006
- a 10.3-percent return on capital

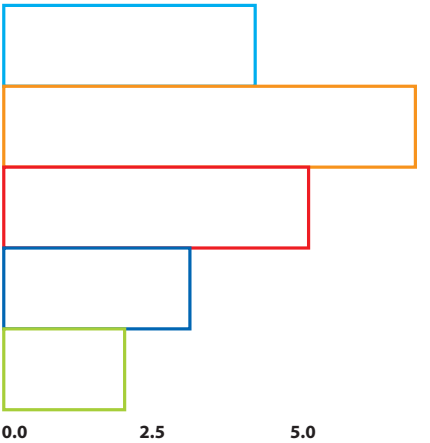
Gross operating revenues (SIT billion)



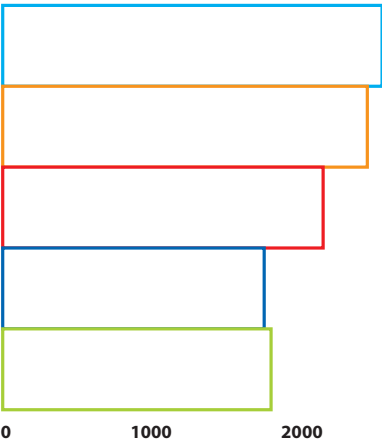
Balance sheet total as at 31 December (SIT billion)



Net profit (SIT billion)



Employees as at 31 December



■ 2006 ■ 2005 ■ 2004 ■ 2003 ■ 2002

A.02

Major events in 2006

JANUARY

- A jackpot of EUR 759,000 (SIT 182 million) is won in the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre.
- Renovation starts of the Park Gaming and Entertainment Centre.

FEBRUARY

- Jackpots of EUR 234,295 (SIT 56 million) and EUR 120,541 (SIT 29 million) are won in the Park Gaming and Entertainment Centre.

MARCH

- A new President and Member of the Hit Management Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board.
- New gaming devices are installed in the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre, whilst its casino with 1,008 slot machines is officially recognised as the largest in Europe.
- Ski Legends Hit Challenge, a sports and entertainment event widely covered by the media, takes place in Kranjska Gora.

APRIL

- A new slots hall, Casino Drive-in, opens its doors in Vrtojba.
- The Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, together with the Minister of Finance, Minister of the Economy and Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits the Goriška Region and the Hit Company to meet with its Management Board.
- A new poker room opens its doors in the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre.
- The Perla gaming and entertainment centre hosts an international poker tournament which draws a record attendance. The tournament is attended by players from all over the world.

MAY

- A jackpot of EUR 135,518 (SIT 32.5 million) is won in the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre.
- New members of the Hit Workers' Council are elected.
- The winner of the blackjack tournament at the Park gaming and entertainment centre donates a third of the main prize to the hospital for disabled children of Stara Gora.

JUNE

- In the centre of Nova Gorica, a project initiated by Hit comes to life – "Summer Beach", a live entertainment venue.
- A new Employee Representative in the Hit Management Board is appointed by the Supervisory Board.
- Record attendance at the 7th Hit's Photography Contest and the opening of the exhibition named "Stories about the river".

JULY

- Aurora gaming and entertainment centre in Kobarid celebrates two years of successful operation by expanding the casino capacity.

AUGUST

- The supervisory board of the Hit Alpinea company of Kranjska Gora names Aleš Topolšek as new Director.

SEPTEMBER

- The Hit Company undergoes reorganisation.
- Jackpots of EUR 117,527 (SIT 28 million) is won in the Korona Gaming and Entertainment Centre in Kranjska Gora.

OCTOBER

- Hit's new corporate image is awarded the Icograda Excellence Award at BIO 20 in Ljubljana.
- Hospitality employees successfully represent Hit at the Hospitality and Tourism Convention in Čatež.
- Preparation begins for the construction of a gaming and entertainment centre in Šentilj.
- A new Golf Centre Hit is opened in Šempeter.
- The first phase of the renovation of the Park Gaming and Entertainment Centre is completed.

DECEMBER

- The Korona Gaming and Entertainment Centre celebrates its 15th birthday.
- The centre of Nova Gorica is enlivened by Hit's "Winter Beach".
- The new hotel wing in the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre opens its doors.
- Charity donation to the Dr. Franc Derganc Hospital of Šempeter pri Gorici for the purchase of an ultrasound device for the paediatric department.

A.03

Hit group profile

As at 31 December 2006, Hit controlled the following companies:

- Hit Alpinea, Kranjska Gora, Slovenija
- Hit Montenegro, Pržno-Budva, Montenegro
- Casino Kobarid, Kobarid, Slovenija
- ICIT, Šempeter pri Gorici, Slovenija
- Hit Interactive, Curaçao, the Netherlands Antilles
- Hit International, Belgrade, Serbia

A.04

Hit brands

CORPORATE BRAND

hit
universe of fun

SERVICE BRANDS

hit stars
casinos & entertainment

hit holidays
hotels & resorts

- Hit Stars for the gaming and entertainment sector
- Hit Holidays for the hotel and other tourist services sector

A.05

Hit company profile

Ownership structure of the Hit Company

as at 31 December 2006		
Shareholder	no. of shares	stake in %
Slovenska odškodninska družba, d. d.	1,357,727	20.00 %
Kapitalska družba, d. d.	1,357,727	20.00 %
Nova Gorica municipality	1,022,614	15.06 %
Šempeter-Vrtojba municipality	183,726	2.71 %
Kranjska Gora municipality	131,699	1.94 %
Rogaška Slatina municipality	11,541	0.17 %
Novo mesto municipality	8,146	0.12 %
Total ordinary shares	4,073,180	60.00 %
Various legal persons	2,715,454	40.00 %
Total preferred shares	2,715,454	40.00 %
Total shares	6,788,634	100.00 %

Company name: HIT hoteli, igralnice, turizem d. d. Nova Gorica

Abbreviated name: HIT d. d. Nova Gorica

Registered office: SI - 5000 Nova Gorica, Delpinova 7 a

Company ID no.: 5232058

Share capital: SIT 6,788,634,000.00

Founders: Republic of Slovenia

Entry: 2 September 1997

Capital contributed: SIT 6,788,634,000.00

Representatives (dates in brackets indicate the start of their mandate):

Niko Trošt, MSc, Management Board President (21 March 2006)

Jana Grbec, Management Board Member (21 March 2006)

Marjan Zahar, Management Board Member (13 June 2006)

Srdan Tovornik, procurator (14 October 1993)

Supervisory Board members (dates in brackets indicate the start of their mandate):

Viktor Baraga, Chairman (21 February 2006)

Alojz Durn, Deputy Chairman (26 January 2006)

Rajko Harej (21 February 2006)

Niko Jurca (21 February 2006)

Marijan Stojko (22 February 2006)

Marko Slivnik (22 June 2006)

Share capital of the Hit Company:

in the amount of SIT 6,788,634 thousand is divided into 6,788,634 shares, of which:

- 4,073,180 are ordinary, registered shares with restricted transferability of a nominal value of SIT 1,000 each that represent 60 percent of Hit's total share capital;
- 2,715,454 are non-voting, participating preferred shares with free transferability of a nominal value of SIT 1,000 each that represent 40 percent of Hit's total share capital.

Governing bodies of the Hit Company

The governing bodies of the Hit Company are its Management and Supervisory Boards and the General Meeting of Shareholders. Hit is managed by its Management Board, which is composed of the President and three Members, one of whom being the Employee Representative. The President and all Members except the Employee Representative are appointed and recalled by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is composed of six members: two of them are employee representatives elected by the Workers' Council, one of them is appointed by the government, whilst the remaining three are elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Main activities of the Hit company

- organisation of special games of chance
- hotels
- restaurants and inns
- snack bars, sweet shops, coffee houses, canteens, bars
- activities of travel agents and tour operators, tourist assistance
- organisation of exhibitions, fairs and congresses
- operation of sports arenas and stadiums
- other recreational activities

B.01

Business report
of the Hit Group

INTRODUCTION

As at 31 December 2006, Hit controlled six companies, three less than a year before. This reflected on the Hit Group's performance in 2006, when two successful subsidiaries, HIT Coliseum and Daimond, became associates and were thus not consolidated. Three of the controlled companies are established in Slovenia, two in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and one in the Netherlands Antilles.

- **Hit Montenegro:** The year 2006 was successful and the company performed far above expectations. This is attributable to a quality product that is interesting and adjusted to fit the guests' needs, as well as to marketing efforts and the progress made in the business process management, which resulted in an expense growth that was lower than revenue growth.
- **Hit Alpinea:** The year 2006 was a turning point year for the company, as it was the first full financial year following the merger of the Hoteli Kompas and HTP Gorenjka companies. It was marked by many investments, as well as a new management board and the associated changes in the company's strategy.
- **Casino Kobarid:** This second year of operations was again successful for the company. By expanding and promoting its product and keeping a vigilant eye on its expenses, it exceeded the 2006 plan.
- **ICIT:** The main activities of this company in 2006 were completion of construction of its office building, implementation of new business processes, a financial and HR consolidation, and completion of projects acquired. The year was marked by product development and sales network establishment in target markets.

- **Hit International:** The Belgrade company, which was established in early November 2005, won the second public tender to award a gaming concession in Belgrade. The Government of the Republic of Serbia and the company's director signed the concession agreement in December 2006. The company has not yet commenced operations and thus generated no operating revenues.

- **Hit Interactive:** The year 2006 brought about many restrictions. The company was prohibited from advertising its product in the Italian market due to new legislation adopted there. In the Slovenian market it was prohibited from presenting its online casino in the Slovenian language, and had to prevent Slovenian residents from registering, as well as to lock their existing accounts and start paying their money back to them. Despite such restrictions, the company was successful in 2006.

In 2006, the Hit Group made a net profit of SIT 4.3 billion (EUR 17.9 million). Its revenues amounted to SIT 55.7 billion (EUR 232.5 million), whilst its expenses amounted to SIT 50.1 billion (EUR 209.0 million). As at 31 December 2006, its assets amounted to SIT 72.6 billion (EUR 302.9 million), and were financed by its own sources, i.e., capital and long-term provisions, in the amount of SIT 46.3 billion (EUR 193.1 million).

As at year-end, the Hit Group employed 2,548 persons.

B.02
Games of chance

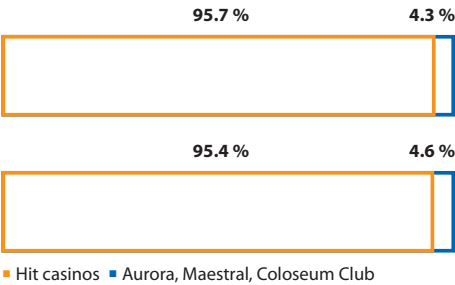
Gross gaming revenues in 2006 and 2005 (million EUR) by Hit Group's casinos

	2006	share	2005	index 06/05
Hit casinos	208.8	91.2 %	199.1	105
Aurora	9.2	4.0 %	6.8	136
Maestral	9.8	4.3 %	5.0	197
Online casino	1.2	0.5 %	1.6	78
Colosseum Club			5.2	
Total	229.1	100.0 %	217.6	105

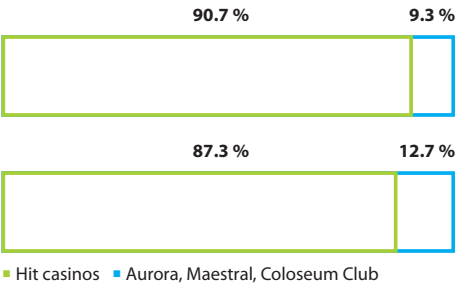
Visits in 2006 and 2005 (thousands) to Hit Group casinos

	2006	share	2005	index 06/05
Hit casinos	1,580	90.7 %	1,566	101
Aurora	114	6.5 %	86	132
Maestral	49	2.8 %	34	142
Colosseum Club			106	
Total	1,743	100.0 %	1,793	97

Visits in 2006 (above) and 2005 (below) to Hit Group casinos



Gaming taxes and other duties accounted for in 2006 (above) and 2005 (below) by Hit Group's casinos



GROSS GAMING REVENUES

Gross revenues from games of chance and casino entrance fees (i.e., gross operating revenues inclusive of gaming tax and output VAT on casino entrance fees) amounted to EUR 229.1 million (SIT 54.9 billion) in 2006, up 5 percent from 2005. Had Hit Colosseum, which became an associate in 2006, been consolidated, the increase would have been even higher. The parent Hit Company with its five casinos and two slots halls contributed EUR 208.8 million (SIT 50.0 billion) or 91.2 percent. Compared to 2005, its gross gaming revenues were 5 percent higher. The Aurora Casino saw a 36-percent increase in its gross gaming revenues and contributed EUR 9.2 million (SIT 2.2 billion) to the Group's total gross gaming revenues, whilst the Maestral Casino saw a 100-percent increase in its gross gaming revenues and contributed EUR 9.8 million (SIT 2.3 billion). Only Hit Interactive saw a decrease in the gross gaming revenues generated by its online casino compared to 2005. They amounted to EUR 1.2 million (SIT 0.3 billion).

GAMING TAX AND OTHER DUTIES

In 2006, all Hit Group's casinos accounted for SIT 8.8 billion (EUR 36.8 million) of gaming tax and output VAT on casino entrance fees, and SIT 7.5 billion (EUR 31.2 million) of concession duties. Altogether, the various gaming taxes and duties accounted for by the Hit Group thus amounted to SIT 16.3 billion (EUR 68.0 million) or 29.7 percent of gross gaming revenues. Compared to 2005, the various gaming taxes and other duties increased by 5 percent. Those accounted for by the casinos established in Slovenia represented 99.8 percent.

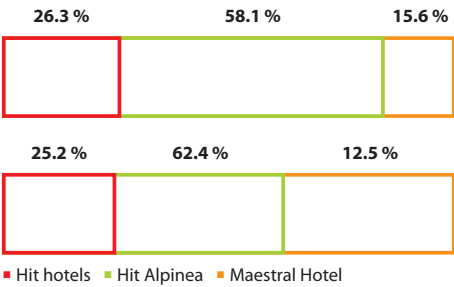
Hit and Casino Kobarid as companies established in Slovenia in addition to games of chance that, under the VAT Act, are not VAT-liable, engage also in other activities (hotels and restaurants, activities of travel agents, other services, washing and dry cleaning of textile and fur products, etc.) and may deduct input VAT only in a percentage corresponding to the portion that VAT-liable services contribute to total revenues. In 2006, this portion was 11 and 5 percent in Hit and Casino Kobarid respectively, which means that the net value of each invoice they received was actually increased by the remaining 89 and 95 percent of the input tax respectively. This non-deductible input VAT represents an additional tax burden for casinos and thus entire companies.

VISITS

In 2006, the Hit Group's casinos recorded 1.7 million of visits, down 3 percent from 2005. This drop is attributable to the fact that Hit Colosseum that in 2005 accounted for 5.9 percent of visits to the Hit Group's casinos was no longer a subsidiary in 2006 but an associate instead. The largest share of visits (90.7 percent) was recorded by Hit casinos which also saw an increase in visits of 3.4 percentage points. Aurora contributed 6.5 percent, and Maestral the remaining 2.8 percent. Compared to 2005, Hit casinos had 1 percent more visits, whilst Aurora and Maestral had 32 percent and 42 percent more visits respectively.

B.03
Hotels and other
tourism services

Overnight stays in 2006 (above) and 2005 (below) for Hit Group hotels



Performance indicators for 2006 and 2004 for Hit Group hotels

	overnight stays			bed occupancy	
	number	share	index 06/05	2006	2005
Hit hotels	115,193	26.3 %	104	53 %	51 %
Hit Alpinea hotels	254,241	58.1 %	93	64 %	62 %
Maestral Hotel	68,121	15.6 %	124	56 %	45 %

In addition to the main activity, organisation of special games of chance, other tourist services offered by the Hit Group are gaining importance.

REVENUES FROM ROOMS AND
TOURISM SERVICES

In 2006, the Hit Group generated **gross operating revenues** from rooms sold and other tourism services provided of SIT 9.3 billion (EUR 38.7 million), up almost 16 percent from 2005.

HOTEL ROOMS AVAILABILITY AND
OCCUPANCY

In 2006, the Hit Group had more than 1,100 **hotel rooms** available. It offered accommodation to 156.5 thousand **hotel guests**, of which Hit Alpinea accounted for 44.8 percent, the five Hit hotels for 42.7 percent, and the Maestral Hotel for 12.5 percent. Foreigners prevailed amongst hotel guests and constituted some 74 to 92 percent of all hotel guests.

The number of **overnight stays** was 437.6 thousand, down less than 1 percent from 2005. Of this, Hit Alpinea accounted for slightly less than 60 percent, the five Hit hotels for 26.3 percent, and the Maestral Hotel for 15.6 percent. The drop in the number of overnight stays is attributable to the drop in the number of overnight stays in two of the Hit Alpinea hotels, Kompas and Alpina, that underwent a partial renovation.

In 2006, the Hit Alpinea hotels saw the highest, a 64-percent **occupancy**. The Maestral Hotel and the five Hit hotels saw lower, 56-percent and 53-percent occupancies respectively.

B.04
Other activities

In 2006, the Hit Group generated gross operating revenues of SIT 1.1 billion (EUR 4.4 million) from other activities, one quarter of those generated in 2005. This drop is attributable to the fact that Daimond, which accounted for the largest share of gross operating revenues from other activities, was no longer a subsidiary in 2006 but instead associated.

B.05
Revenues
breakdown

The Hit Group's **gross operating revenues** in 2006 were SIT 55 billion (EUR 229.4 million), down 5 percent from 2005. Of these revenues, SIT 54.3 billion (EUR 226.6 million) or 98.8 percent were generated by the companies established in Slovenia.

The largest share of the Hit Group's gross operating revenues (81.2 percent) was contributed by games of chance (gaming tax not considered). Hotels and other tourism activities contributed 16.9 percent, and other activities 1.9 percent. The shares contributed by games of chance and hotels and other tourism activities to total revenues increased by 5.8 and 3.0 percentage points compared to 2005.

The Hit Group's **total revenues** (operating, financial and other revenues) were SIT 55.7 billion (EUR 232.5 million), down 5 percent from 2005.

Financial revenues were SIT 0.7 billion (EUR 2.9 million) and represented slightly more than 1.2 percent of the Group's revenues, whilst other revenues were SIT 0.07 billion (EUR 0.3 million) and represented slightly less than 0.2 percent of the Group's revenues.

The Hit Group's **costs and expenses** were at the 2005 level and amounted to SIT 50.1 billion (EUR 209.0 million).

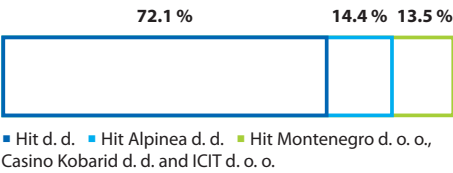
The consolidated net profit was SIT 4.3 billion (EUR 17.9 million) or 7.7 percent of the Group's revenues. Compared to 2005, it was slightly less than 39 percent lower.

B.06
Employees

At year-end, the Hit Group **employed 2,548 persons** - of these the parent Hit Company alone 72.1 percent. Compared to the end of 2005, the number of employees increased by 62 or 2.5 percent. The increase is attributable to new hires both by the parent Hit Company and its subsidiaries.

The Hit Group follows a recruitment and HR development policy that is in accordance with its uniform quality standards. This means that Hit as the parent company is responsible for the transfer of knowledge, experience and quality standards to its subsidiaries through employee training. By adopting such measures, it also ensures the efficiency and visibility of its own brands.

Employees as at 31 December 2006 in
Hit Group companies



B.07 Investment and development projects

In 2006, there were several investment projects under way.

Hit completed two major investment projects, the construction of the Drive-in slots hall in Vrtojba and of the new Perla Hotel. Several other investment projects that were being carried out in 2006 are continuing in 2007, amongst them the renovation of the Park Gaming and Entertainment Centre, the construction of a gaming and entertainment centre in Šentilj, and the renovation of the old Perla Hotel. Hit also continued with its expansion to foreign markets to reduce its dependence on a single location and to protect itself against the growing and increasingly fierce competition on the western Slovenian border. There were projects under way aimed at entering the Croatian market, and the Serbian subsidiary obtained a gaming concession for Belgrade in December 2006. As regards the strategic development project named "Development of a Mega Gaming and Entertainment Centre at the Nova Gorica Destination", HIT intensively studied various possibilities for co-operation with the American Harrah's Entertainment as its potential strategic partner. Amongst the most important results of this were: a market study, an analysis of potential target markets in four European cities, a study of certain selected locations, and an environmental study aimed at gaining public support. The results of the work carried out together with the strategic partner took several months and were eventually presented to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. Amongst the conditions for the project to continue are that legislators reduce gaming taxes and duties, as well as lift restrictions on the 20-percent ownership of casinos.

Casino Kobarid completed construction of an extension to the Aurora Gaming and Entertainment Centre, thus increasing the number of gaming devices installed, as well as upgrading its F&B facilities.

Hit Alpinea invested the most in the partial renovation of its Kompas, Larix and Alpina Hotels.

The majority of investments made by ICIT were associated with the construction of its office building, which will ensure optimal conditions for its operations in the long run. The company relocated to these new premises in April 2006.

Hit Montenegro invested in a complete revamping of the Maestral Hotel.

In addition to the above-mentioned investment projects, there were several other projects under way within the Hit Group, such as development, organisational, IT, etc., as well as one-time tasks. Group members also invested in renovation and modernisation of the existing and acquisition of new equipment. New slots machines and other casino equipment accounted for the largest share of such new acquisitions.

The total worth of investments in fixed assets (both intangible and tangible) made in 2006 by the parent Hit Company and its subsidiaries was SIT 10.4 billion (EUR 43.4 million) and SIT 2.7 billion (EUR 11.3 million) respectively.

B.08

Balance sheet
analysis and
performance
indicators

Hit Group asset items as at 31 December 2006 and 2005 (million SIT)

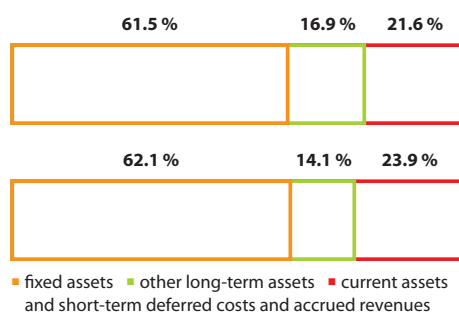
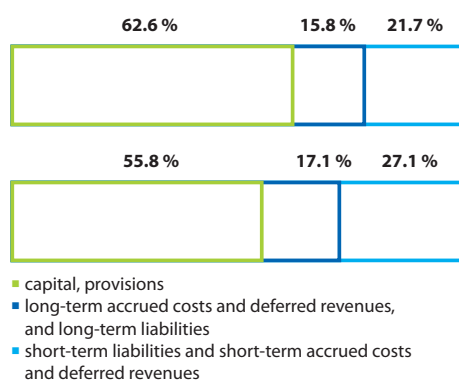
	31 Dec 2006	share	31 Dec 2005	index 06/05
Tangible fixed assets	44,629	61.5 %	42,979	104
Other long-term assets	12,243	16.9 %	9,759	125
Current assets and deferred costs and accrued revenues	15,716	21.6 %	16,522	95
Total	72,588	100.0 %	69,260	105

Hit Group capital and liabilities items as at 31 December 2006 and 2005 (million SIT)

	31 Dec 2006	share	31 Dec 2005	index 06/05
Capital	45,413	62.6 %	38,627	118
Provisions, long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues, and long-term liabilities	11,433	15.8 %	11,831	97
Short-term liabilities and short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	15,742	21.7 %	18,802	84
Total	72,588	100.0 %	69,260	105

Hit Group return and efficiency ratios in 2006 and 2005

Return and efficiency ratios	2006	2005	index 06/05
Return on capital	10.3 %	19.3 %	53
Revenues profitability	7.7 %	11.9 %	65
Total efficiency	1.08 %	1.14 %	95

Hit Group asset items as at 31 December
2006 (above) and 2005 (below)Hit Group capital and liability items as at
31 December 2006 (above) and 2005 (below)

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES

At the end of 2006, Hit Group's **capital stood** at SIT 44.6 billion (EUR 186.2 million), up 4 percent from the end of 2005. Capital represented 61.5 percent of total capital and liabilities, down 0.6 percentage points from the end of 2005. **Provisions, long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues and liabilities, and long-term liabilities** stood at SIT 12.2 billion, down slightly less than 25 percent from the end of 2005, and represented 16.9 percent of total capital and liabilities. **Short-term liabilities and short-term accrued costs and deferred revenues** decreased by 5 percent compared to the end of 2005, and their share of total capital and liabilities consequently decreased by 2.2 percentage points.

ASSETS

At the end of 2006, Hit Group's **assets stood** at SIT 72.6 billion (EUR 302.9 million), up 5 percent from the end of 2005. Of this amount, long-term assets represented 78.3 percent and current assets 21.7 percent. The long-term assets' share of total assets increased by 5.5 percentage points compared to 2005.

In 2006, **return on capital**, measured as the ratio of net profit to average capital (excluding the profit for the period), was 10.3 percent, down 9.0 percentage points from 2005.

Revenues profitability, measured as the ratio of net profit to total revenues (operating revenues plus financial revenues plus other revenues), was 7.7 percent, down 4.2 percentage point from 2005.

Total efficiency, measured as the ratio of total revenues to total costs and expenses, was 1.08, whilst it stood at 1.14 in 2005.

B.09 Mission

The mission of the Hit Group has been to enable its customers – by adopting a professional approach based on its long experience and respecting traditional social norms – to spend quality leisure time. In addition to this “business mission”, the Hit Group also had significant monies available to finance socially important activities in the communities in which it operates. The Hit Group, ending one strategic period and already facing new challenges, is carefully preparing its strategy for the next period.

B.10 Development strategy

The main strategic orientation of the parent Hit Company is to engage in an export-oriented gaming and entertainment activity to serve as wide a spectrum of guests as possible. In this segment, Hit is already recognisable in the European market. Having methodically developed accompanying tourist services to its main gaming activity, Hit has become the leading company of the Slovenian tourism industry. It has also successfully entered foreign markets, drawing on its gaming tourism know-how, and has been gaining experience as well as an excellent reputation as an international corporation.

One of the main strategic objectives of the parent Hit Company is to become, together with other Group members, one of the leading European companies in the entertainment industry. To achieve this, Hit invests both abroad and in Slovenia, but its main strategic project remains the accelerated development of Nova Gorica into a gaming and entertainment destination. Two important investments in the renovation of the Park and Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centres are about to be completed, and the next two priority investments are already on the horizon: the construction of a hotel and congress and entertainment centre opposite the Perla Gaming and Entertainment Centre, and development of an integrated product at the Vrtojba border crossing. In synergy with other partners in the environment in which it operates, Hit wants to develop and market an integrated tourism product. The American strategic partner will be involved in the project for the Nova Gorica destination to progress to a much higher level. Development of a tourist complex in the Goriška region is a project included also in the national development priorities.

To ensure its future successful operations, the Hit Group has been methodically investing in HR development. The parent Hit Company also supports development of various study programmes in tourism and gaming in Nova Gorica. To this end, it also supports development of various research institutes. Such support is of key importance, given that gaming itself needs scientific support in order to develop in a balanced and socially acceptable way in the long run.

B.11 Business environment

In 2006, economic developments in Slovenia and the Hit Group's most important markets were favourable.

Slovenia exceeded the expected economic growth which is estimated to have been around 5 percent. The main factor behind such growth were investments in fixed assets and exports of goods and services. Despite the accelerated economic growth, the year-on-year inflation was 2.5 percent. Its moderate growth is attributable to macroeconomic policies followed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, amongst others the restrictive policy in the area of regulated prices and the unchanged wage policy. Banka Slovenije continued with its policy of a stable tolar/euro exchange rate, which fluctuated around the central parity at 239.64 SIT/EUR. Slovenia was preparing throughout the year for the changeover to the euro which eventually took place on 1 January 2007.

Italy, a market from which Hit casinos receive the majority of visits, saw an economic growth that was above expectations, but still very modest at below 2 percent. Austria too had an economic growth that was above expectations at around 3 percent. In both countries, the recovery was based mainly on growth in domestic demand coupled with increased investments, and to a lesser extent only on stronger exports.

In Montenegro, tourism accounts for almost 16 percent of the gross domestic product. By 2014, it is expected to represent already 21 percent. According to forecasts, tourism should become the leading export sector in the next couple of years. It is therefore encouraging that Montenegro saw 14.1 percent more tourists in the period January - September 2006 as compared to the same period in 2005.

Hit has a dominant position in the domestic gaming market but is facing ever fiercer competition from the numerous slots hall that are quick to adopt its marketing tactics. This forces it to dedicate even more attention to the technological development of games and the accompanying services offered, as well as to constantly improve service quality. Only this will allow it to improve its leading market position.

In Italy, the largest competitor of Hit is the Venice Casino. In 2006, run by a new management, it introduced new marketing tactics and intensified advertising. This approach, combined with additional rooms for smokers and new slot machines, already bucked the negative trend in performance from 2005. They are planning an expansion for 2007 and are lobbying legislators to change the regulations concerning gaming.

Hit Alpinea is by far the largest provider of accommodation and accompanying services in Kranjska Gora. It is trying to strengthen its role by investing in the yet unexploited potential of the Kranjska Gora destination.

The Maestral Hotel was again proclaimed the best hotel in Montenegro, despite new hotels that opened their doors in the area. It still stands out in terms of quality, just as the adjacent casino stands out from other casinos in the area in terms of quality and size.

B.12

Institutional business conditions

The Strategy of the Development of Gaming in Slovenia of 1997 and the Development Plan and Policies of Slovenian Tourism 2007-2011 provide the strategic framework for the Slovenian gaming and entertainment industry. More specific issues concerning gaming and entertainment are regulated by the Gaming Act and the Gaming Tax Act.

Entertainment tourism is one of the pillars of the Slovenian tourism and economic development. Successful development of export-oriented gaming tourism is conditional on development of large gaming and entertainment complexes. Hit therefore expects legislators to support such projects. Investments of foreign strategic partners or investors in such new tourism products would enhance the attractiveness of any destination, as well as accelerate its development and improve quality of products offered. Hit itself will be responding quickly to new challenges by making new investments. Increased investments in a new, export-oriented gaming and entertainment product will protect Hit's development, as well as positively affect the local community's development and benefit the country as a whole. All its plans reflect the Hit's policy to develop a socially-responsible gaming model.

B.13 Social responsibility policy

A social responsibility policy forms part of any modern company's business strategy, in particular if its activity is such that it significantly affects the general conditions of life in the environment in which it operates. Due to their tourism activity, Hit and its subsidiaries are directly and integrally linked with the communities in which they operate and their development, and their policy to have an active relationship with their social environment is therefore one of the most important elements of their operations, as it in turn determines the attitude this environment adopts towards them and therefore their long-term operating conditions.

The first element of the Hit Group's social responsibility policy is the strategic pursuance of sustainable development at its tourist facilities. Their development and business potential is therefore judged not only by economic aspects alone, but also by environmental and social aspects. Being aware that any business activity can have certain negative effects, Hit has undertaken a study to estimate all the effects of its tourism, gaming and entertainment activities. The study should help identify and minimise any negative effects that these may have. With particular regard to its gaming and entertainment activities which Hit has been developing in a socially responsible way, the company has pursued a concept of entertainment instead of just gambling, which entails social costs.

The parent Hit Company implements its annual social policy by means of three basic instruments: sponsorships and donations, support to broader social projects that exceed the scope of sponsorships, and involvement in projects that shape the general conditions of life in the environment in which it operates, be they temporary or permanent.

In the area of sponsorships and donations, Hit is one of the most active business entities in all of Slovenia. Every year, it assigns some 1.5 percent of its gross operating revenues to this end, selecting the projects to support based mainly on their location. This means that the majority of funds is assigned to local communities in which it operates, excluding of course projects of national importance or projects enhancing visibility of Hit and its brands. Hit follows an active sponsorship policy, which means that it would also try to assume a role in project design and organisation and not merely participate for promotional purposes. By acting in this way,

it also indirectly maximises promotional effects and visibility of the Hit corporate and service brands. The majority of sponsorship funds (more than 80 percent) goes to sports projects or organisations, followed by culture, health care and other socially important activities. In principle, Hit would primarily support sports projects involving younger population. Nice examples of sports projects or organisations sponsored are the following: the repeated national football champions Hit Gorica, the female volleyball club Hit Gorica, the cycling club Hit Gorica, the modern kayak centre in Solkan, the legendary jumps off the bridge in Kanal ob Soči, and the Jesenice Hockey Club. Hit also makes available to the public a gallery in its business centre.

In the area of broader social projects, Hit has been a long-term and significant sponsor of many educational and scientific institutions. The first objective of this is to provide good quality education in the region, thus limiting the flight of intellectual capital to other university centres, whilst the second objective is to establish an expert and scientific basis for the Hit's main activities – gaming and entertainment tourism. Hit is thus amongst the founders of the Higher Education and Research Centre of Primorska, actively supports the establishment of the European Faculty of Law in Nova Gorica and has recently concluded a long-term partnership agreement with the Faculty for Applied Social Studies in Nova Gorica. The long-term objective pursued by the Hit company is to develop a regional university centre that would play an important role in the development of the Goriška region and offer its economy excellent expert and scientific support.

Other projects important for the general conditions of life in the local community are Hit's projects Summer Beach and Winter Beach, a live entertainment venue in the centre of Nova Gorica that, according to the great majority of citizens, has significantly improved their chances to spend quality leisure time, regardless of their age.

In 2007 Hit will prepare a social responsibility report for 2006 that will include the underlying strategic basis and an overview of all major projects supported.

C.01

Consolidated
income statement
for the year ended
31 December 2006

	(thousand SIT)	
	2006	2005
Net sales revenues	54,357,659	55,711,309
Change in inventories of products and work in progress	71,931	
Capitalised own products and services	361,826	110,984
Revaluation and other operating revenues	166,728	2,204,664
Gross operating revenues	54,958,144	58,026,957
Operating expenses	(49,092,769)	(49,290,127)
Cost of goods, materials and services	(16,035,593)	(17,104,174)
Cost of goods sold and materials used	(4,352,388)	(6,394,594)
Cost of services	(11,683,205)	(10,709,580)
Labour costs	(19,797,312)	(18,325,687)
Wages and salaries	(13,680,969)	(12,466,244)
Social insurance costs	(3,508,705)	(2,597,544)
Pension insurance costs	(2,402,641)	(1,540,397)
Other social insurance costs	(1,106,064)	(1,057,147)
Revaluation labour costs	(380,999)	(362,732)
Other labour costs	(2,226,639)	(2,899,167)
Write-downs in value	(4,763,156)	(5,821,802)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses, and revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible and tangible fixed assets	(4,728,686)	(5,725,640)
Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	(34,470)	(96,162)
Other operating expenses	(8,496,708)	(8,038,464)
Operating profit	5,865,375	8,736,830
Financial revenues	691,471	724,191
Financial revenues from shares and interests	514,041	148,995
Financial revenues from shares and interests in associates	249,244	
Other financial revenues from shares and interests	264,797	148,995
Financial revenues from loans and operating receivables	177,430	575,196
Financial revenues from loans to and operating receivables due from associates	1,452	929
Financial revenues from loans to and operating receivables due from others	175,978	574,267
Financial expenses	(797,420)	(687,442)
Financial expenses from impairment and write-offs of investments	(153,028)	(46,362)
Revaluation financial expenses associated with investments in associates	(153,028)	(257)
Other revaluation financial expenses		(46,105)
Financial expenses for operating and financial liabilities	(644,392)	(641,080)
Financial expenses for other operating and financial liabilities	(644,392)	(641,080)
Other revenues	67,734	84,391
Other expenses	(198,086)	(65,627)
Pre-tax profit or loss for the period	5,629,074	8,792,343
Income tax	(1,363,088)	(1,822,154)
Deferred taxes	25,800	45,185
Net profit of minority shareholders	(62,032)	(329,249)
Net profit or loss for the period	4,229,754	6,686,125

C.02

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

	(thousand SIT)		
	31 Dec 2006	1 Jan 2006	31 Dec 2005
Assets	72,587,877	69,259,832	69,035,524
Long-term assets	56,846,051	50,457,821	49,755,282
Intangible fixed assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues			
Long-term deferred development costs	1,965,481	1,281,784	1,394,427
Long-term property rights	373,487	311,174	311,174
Consolidated goodwill	988,126	963,405	738,599
Other long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	7,054	7,054	
Tangible fixed assets	603,868	151	337,600
Land and buildings	45,412,606	38,626,970	42,504,751
Land	34,852,877	27,760,094	31,817,483
Buildings	3,507,059	3,232,521	4,274,411
Other plant and equipment	31,345,818	24,527,573	27,543,072
Tangible fixed assets under acquisition	8,238,212	6,782,942	6,590,686
Advances for tangible fixed assets	2,321,517	4,083,934	4,096,582
Tangible fixed assets under construction	301,550	95,626	95,626
Investment property	2,019,967	3,988,308	4,000,956
Long-term investments	3,542,388	3,881,353	
Long-term investments, excluding loans	5,144,570	5,865,714	5,398,590
Shares and interests in associates	4,875,009	5,573,384	5,398,590
Other Shares and interests	2,326,218	577,013	863,193
Other long-term investments	1,985,105	4,826,699	4,123,191
Long-term loans	563,686	169,672	412,206
Long-term loans to others	269,561	292,330	
Long-term operating liabilities	269,561	292,330	
Long-term operating liabilities to others	413,610	412,479	457,514
Deferred tax assets	413,610	412,479	457,514
Current assets	12,731,903	16,097,272	16,575,368
Assets disposal groups held for sale		3,425	
Inventories	656,233	1,659,623	1,659,623
Materials	566,921	370,876	370,876
Work in progress	22,883	10,117	
Products and merchandise	59,498	1,262,579	1,272,696
Advances	6,931	16,051	16,051
Short-term investments	2,378,125	4,931,768	6,480,290
Short-term investments, excluding loans	2,065,919	3,066,235	2,291,172
Other short-term investments	2,065,919	3,066,235	2,291,172
Short-term loans	312,206	1,865,533	4,189,118
Short-term loans to associates	35,385	39,588	39,588
Short-term loans to others	276,821	1,825,945	4,149,530
Short-term operating receivables	3,575,529	3,034,288	3,003,989
Short-term trade receivables	459,193	1,290,522	1,290,522
Short-term operating receivables due from associates	1,585,902	8,863	8,863
Short-term operating receivables due from others	1,530,434	1,734,903	1,704,604
Cash	6,122,016	6,468,168	5,431,466
Deferred costs and accrued revenues	3,009,923	2,704,739	2,704,874

Continued

C.02

Consolidated
balance sheet as at
31 December 2006
(continued)

	(thousand SIT)		
	31 Dec 2006	1 Jan 2006	Dec 2005
Capital and liabilities	72,587,877	69,259,832	69,035,524
Parent-only shareholders' capital	39,649,712	35,600,739	35,917,485
Called-up capital	6,788,634	6,788,634	6,788,634
Share capital	6,788,634	6,788,634	6,788,634
Capital surplus	7,097,744	7,097,744	7,097,744
Revenue reserves	20,714,601	13,389,373	13,389,507
Legal reserves	1,270,849	1,270,849	1,270,849
Other revenue reserves	19,443,752	12,118,524	12,118,658
Net profit or loss from previous periods	2,468,731		1,865,479
Unappropriated net profit for the year	2,393,514	8,277,665	6,686,125
Revaluation surplus	164,241	46,635	89,308
Capital translation adjustment	22,247	688	688
Capital of minority shareholders	4,979,071	7,378,140	7,502,085
Other items of capital of minority shareholders	4,979,071	7,378,140	7,502,085
Provisions	1,791,268	1,892,749	1,269,974
Provisions and long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	1,791,268	1,892,749	1,269,974
Provisions for termination benefits and similar liabilities	1,605,506	1,597,337	
Other provisions	49,536	86,742	306,563
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	136,226	208,670	
Consolidated negative goodwill			963,411
Long-term liabilities	10,451,401	7,866,630	7,824,406
Long-term financial liabilities	10,432,501	7,788,353	7,788,353
Long-term financial liabilities to banks	6,978,866	6,477,734	6,477,734
Long-term financial liabilities to others	3,453,635	1,310,619	1,310,619
Long-term operating liabilities		36,053	36,053
Long-term operating liabilities to others		36,053	36,053
Deferred tax liabilities	18,900	42,224	
Short-term liabilities	15,172,864	15,798,273	15,798,273
Short-term financial liabilities	7,309,075	7,100,690	7,075,092
Short-term financial liabilities to banks	7,055,339	6,820,420	6,820,420
Other short-term financial liabilities	253,736	280,270	254,672
Short-term operating liabilities	7,863,789	8,697,583	8,723,181
Short-term operating liabilities from advances	616	135,434	135,434
Short-term operating liabilities to associates	1,647	2,216	
Short-term trade payables	3,314,927	3,832,404	3,834,620
Other short-term operating liabilities	4,546,599	4,727,529	4,753,127
Accrued costs and deferred revenues	543,561	723,301	723,301
Off-balance sheet liabilities	4,229,119	7,229,299	7,229,299

C.03

Consolidated cash
flow statement for
the year ended
31 December 2006
(version II)

	(thousand SIT)	
	2006	2005
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
a) Income statement items	8,795,398	11,636,294
Operating revenues (except from revaluation) and financial revenues from operating receivables	54,699,311	56,409,103
Operating expenses excluding amortisation or depreciation (except from revaluation) and financial expenses from operating liabilities	(43,868,399)	(42,995,840)
Income taxes and other taxes not included in operating expenses	(2,035,514)	(1,776,969)
b) Changes in net operating assets (and accruals and deferrals, provisions and deferred tax assets and liabilities)	113,313	617,270
Opening less closing operating receivables	(46,665)	1,453,873
Opening less closing deferred costs and accrued revenues	(185,199)	(91,000)
Opening less closing deferred tax assets	21,736	
Opening less closing inventories	(277,809)	(179,798)
Closing less opening operating liabilities	(614,745)	587,089
Closing less opening accrued costs and deferred revenues, and provisions	1,197,098	(1,152,894)
Closing less opening deferred tax liabilities	18,897	
c) Net cash from operating activities (a+b)	8,908,711	12,253,564
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
a) Cash receipts from investing activities	1,288,195	3,298,800
Interest received from investing activities	65,335	103,356
Profit shares received from investing activities	600	
Cash receipts from disposal of tangible fixed assets	498,211	3,195,444
Cash receipts from disposal of long-term investments	86,966	
Cash receipts from disposal of short-term investments	637,083	
b) Cash payment from investing activities	(14,415,360)	(11,728,794)
Cash payments to acquire intangible fixed assets	(1,254,717)	
Cash payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(12,362,232)	(9,258,899)
Cash payments to acquire investment property	(24,501)	
Cash payment to acquire long-term investments	(731,373)	(1,325,150)
Cash payment to acquire short-term investments	(42,537)	(1,144,745)
c) Net cash from investing activities (a+b)	(13,127,165)	(8,429,994)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
a) Cash receipts from financing activities	15,743,858	541,290
Cash proceeds from paid-in capital	297,900	
Cash proceeds from increase in long-term financial liabilities	6,006,939	541,290
Cash proceeds from increase in short-term financial liabilities	9,439,019	
b) Cash payments from financing activities	(10,656,419)	(3,012,483)
Interest paid on financing activities	(125,043)	(529,200)
Cash repayments of long-term financial liabilities	(1,576,340)	(34,652)
Cash repayments of short-term financial liabilities	(8,659,377)	(1,224,954)
Dividends and other profit shares paid	(295,659)	(305,573)
Cash repayments of capital (minority owners)		(918,104)
c) Net cash from financing activities (a+b)	5,087,439	(2,471,193)
D. Closing balance of cash	6,122,016	5,431,466
Net cash inflow or outflow for the period	868,985	1,352,377
Exchange differences arising on translation	1,595	309
Opening balance of cash	5,251,436	4,078,780

C.04

Auditor's report –
consolidated
financial statements
(translation from
Slovenian)

C.05

Auditor's report – unconsolidated financial statements (translation from Slovenian)



D.01

Hit Group members

PARENT COMPANY

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Management Board President: Niko Trošt, MSc
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info@hit.si; www.hit.si

SUBSIDIARIES

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Director: Marjana Novak (until 16 August 2006),
Aleš Topolšek
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Hit Coloseum, d. o. o.

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Director: Matija Blažič
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coloseum@hit-bih.ba; www.coloseum-club.com

Hit Montenegro, d. o. o.

Pržno, 85315 Sveti Stefan, Republika Črna gora
Director: Vasja Mihelj
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Postaja 4, SI - 5216 Most na Soči, Slovenija
Management Board President: Matej Paradiž
(until 7 September 2006), Srdan Tovornik
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Hit Interactive N. V.

Emancipatie Boulevard 31, PO Box 6052,
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Director: Borut Rojs
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info@hitcasinosonline.com; www.hitstardust.com

Hit Netherlands Antilles N. V.

J. A. Abraham Blvd. 80, Kralendijk, Bonaire
The Netherlands Antilles
Currently not operating.

Hit International, d. o. o.

Ustanička 25, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia
Director: Radko Lovrečić

ICIT, d. d.

Polje 12, SI - 5290 Šempeter pri Gorici, Slovenija
Director: Valter Reščič (until 30 April 2006),
Silvan Križman
t +386 5 330 92 00; f +386 5 330 92 58
www.icit.si

Hit Šentilj, d. d.

Pot na Novine 1,
SI - 2212 Šentilj v Slovenskih goricah, Slovenija
Management Board President: Gregor Jeza
Established on 19 March 2007.

Casino Kristal Umag, d. o. o.

Obala J. B. Tita 9, 52470 Umag, Croatia
Management Board President: Žarko Radković
A 51-percent ownership of the company
obtained on 13 March 2007.

Hoteli Kanin, d. o. o.

Ledina 6, 5230 Bovec, Slovenija
Director: Vojko Šuligoj
A 100-percent ownership of the company ob-
tained on 28 March 2007.

D.02

Hit business units

HIT STARS

Perla, Casinò & Hotel

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Park, Casinò & Hotel

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Korona, Casinò & Hotel

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Aurora, Casinò & Cabaret

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Casinò Fontana

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Casinò Dama

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Casinò Drive-in

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