

# SERBIAN BUSINESS REGISTERS AGENCY

Register of Financial Statements

As per request of Entrepreneur BON 1317/20\_\_/3 dated 08.05.20\_\_, Serbian Business Registers Agency - Register of Financial Statements issues

# CONCISE SOLVENCY REPORT BON-3

**Entrepreneur** 

City X, Street X

The legal representative, the managing authority, the supervisory body of the legal entity in accordance with the law and the person responsible for bookkeeping and preparation of financial statements, as well as entrepreneur are responsible for true and fair presentation of financial position and performance of business of legal entity or entrepreneur.

The Serbian Business Registers Agency is responsible for identity with original data and for the consistent implementation of the Methodology for specifying data on solvency of enterprises, cooperatives, institutions and entrepreneurs and providing grades on solvency of enterprises.

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# **SOLVENCY REPORT OF ENTREPRENEURS**

### **CONCISE SOLVENCY REPORT**

#### PART ONE - BASIC DATA \*

1. Identification Data					
Basic identification number 1)	12345678				
Tax identification number 2)	123456789				
Business name Entrepreneur					
Abbreviated business name 1)	Entrepreneur				
Head office 1)	City X,Street X				
2. Incorporation Data	,				
Year of incorporation 1)	2001				
3. Predominant Activity Data**					
,					
Activity code 1)	1051-Operation of dairies and cheese making				
Field of activity	10-Manufacture of food products				
	·				
Sector 1)	C-PROCESSING INDUSTRY				
Coolor	0 1 100200110 110001111				
4. Size of Entrepreneur Data***					
Size of Entrepreneur <sup>3)</sup>	Small				
5. Number of Employees					
Average number of employees at the end of the month	t-2 t-1 t				
	141 125 114				
6. Number of banks in which the entrepreneur has open accounts	1				
RSD accounts with banks (up to 3)					
Banka X	999-000000000899-97				
Banka X	999-000000000899-98				
Banka X	999-000000000999-99				
Foreign currency accounts with banks (up to 3)					
Banka X	999-000000000978-87				
Banka X	999-000000000979-97				
Banka X	999-000000000989-97				
7. Information about Founders					
Name and surname	First Name A Last Name A				

Sources of data: 1) Serbian Business Registers Agency - Business Entities Register

2) Tax Administration

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 3]} {\rm Serbian}$  Business Registers Agency - Register of Financial Statements

<sup>4)</sup> National Bank of Serbia - Unique Accounts Register

<sup>\*</sup> The latest up to date position

<sup>\*\*</sup> Law on classification of activities, Legal Act on classification of activities

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Accounting Law

**Register of Financial Statements** 

# PART TWO - CONCISE BALANCE SHEET

No.		Years 1)				
	POSITION	t-2	t-1	t		
	ASSETS					
1	A. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID	0	0	0		
2	B. PERMANENT ASSETS	100.476	93.383	91.496		
3	I. Intangible assets	0	0	0		
4	II. Immovables, plant and equipment	100.476	93.383	91.496		
5	III. Biological resources	0	0	0		
6	IV. Long-term financial investments and long-term financial receivables	0	0	0		
7	V. Long-term accrued expenses	0	0	0		
8	V. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	0	0	0		
9	G. CURRENT ASSETS	42.817	56.853	68.477		
10	1 Inventories	19.284	21.276	24.625		
11	2 Receivables from sales	17.095	20.459	18.305		
12	3 Other short-term receivables	5.446	1.770	3.380		
13	4 Short-term financial investments	0	0	0		
14	5 Cash and cash equivalents	992	13.348	22.167		
15	6 Short-term accrued expenses	0	0	0		
16	D. TOTAL ASSETS = OPERATING ASSETS	143.293	150.236	159.973		
17	Ð. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS	0	0	0		
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
18	A. EQUITY	27.393	36.003	43.315		
19	I. Capital	23.929	23.929	23.929		
20	II. Subscribed capital unpaid	0	0	0		
21	III. Share premium	0	0	0		
22	IV. Reserves	0	0	0		
23	V. Positive revaluation reserves and unrealized profit from financial assets and other elements of other comprehensive income	0	0	0		
24	VI. Unrealized losses from financial assets and other elements of other comprehensive income	0	0	0		
25	VII. Retained earnings	3.464	12.074	19.386		
26	VIII. Loss	0	0	0		
27	B. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	15.536	26.530	39.760		
28	I. Long-term provisions	0	0	0		
29	II. Long-term liabilities	15.536	26.530	39.760		
30	III. Long-term deferred expenses	0	0	0		
31	V. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	0	0	0		
32	G. DEFERRED LONG-TERM INCOME AND DONATIONS RECEIVED	0	0	0		
33	D. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS AND SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	100.364	87.703	76.898		

			20.10
DOCITION			
POSITION	t-2	t-1	t
1 Short-term provisions	0	0	0
2 Short-term financial liabilities	26.520	13.478	2.671
3 Prepayments, deposits and guarantees	0	206	160
4 Operating liabilities	52.347	48.588	49.802
5 Other short-term liabilities	18.577	20.794	20.640
6 Short-term deferred expenses	2.920	4.637	3.625
Đ. LOSS ABOVE EQUITY	0	0	0
E. TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	143.293	150.236	159.973
Ž. OFF-BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES	0	0	0
	2 Short-term financial liabilities  3 Prepayments, deposits and guarantees  4 Operating liabilities  5 Other short-term liabilities  6 Short-term deferred expenses  Đ. LOSS ABOVE EQUITY  E. TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	t-2         1 Short-term provisions       0         2 Short-term financial liabilities       26.520         3 Prepayments, deposits and guarantees       0         4 Operating liabilities       52.347         5 Other short-term liabilities       18.577         6 Short-term deferred expenses       2.920         D. LOSS ABOVE EQUITY       0         E. TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES       143.293	t-2       t-1         1 Short-term provisions       0       0         2 Short-term financial liabilities       26.520       13.478         3 Prepayments, deposits and guarantees       0       206         4 Operating liabilities       52.347       48.588         5 Other short-term liabilities       18.577       20.794         6 Short-term deferred expenses       2.920       4.637         D. LOSS ABOVE EQUITY       0       0         E. TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES       143.293       150.236

Source of data : Serbian Business Registers Agency - Register of Financial Statements

<sup>1)</sup> Data for the last three years

# PART THREE - CONCISE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

No.		- in 000 RSD Years 1)			
140.	POSITION	t-2	t-1	t	
1	A. OPERATING INCOME	559.097	656.640	677.563	
2	1 Income from goods and products sold and services provided	519.786	636.275	654.458	
3	2 Revenue from undertaking for own purposes	23.685	17.232	20.561	
4	3 Increase in value of inventories of work in progress and finished products	640	1.953	945	
5	4 Decrease in value of inventories of work in progress and finished products	0	0	0	
6	5 Other operating income	14.986	1.180	1.599	
7	6 Income on value adjustment of assets (except financial)	0	0	0	
8	B. OPERATING EXPENSES	558.985	636.453	659.462	
9	1 Cost of goods sold	63.561	59.355	51.521	
10	2 Raw material costs, fuel and energy costs	345.661	415.161	431.729	
11	3 Salaries, wages and other personal indemnities	95.800	96.192	99.292	
12	4 Depreciation costs	8.778	8.063	10.342	
13	5 Provision costs	0	0	0	
14	6 Expenses on value adjustment of assets (except financial)	0	0	0	
15	7 Other operating expenses	45.185	57.682	66.578	
16	V. OPERATING PROFIT	112	20.187	18.101	
17	G. OPERATING LOSS	0	0	0	
18	D. FINANCIAL INCOME	151	88	49	
19	Ð. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	1.936	2.175	2.859	
20	E. PROFIT FROM FINANCING	0	0	0	
21	Ž. LOSS FROM FINANCING	1.785	2.087	2.810	
22	Z. INCOME ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	0	0	24	
23	I. EXPENSES ON VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	0	2.270	1.019	
24	J. OTHER INCOME	7.072	2.415	1.997	
25	K. OTHER EXPENSES	4.531	4.068	5.490	
26	L. TOTAL INCOME	566.320	659.143	679.633	
27	LJ. TOTAL EXPENSES	565.452	644.966	668.830	
28	M. PROFIT FROM REGULAR OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	868	14.177	10.803	
29	N. LOSS FROM REGULAR OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	0	0	0	
30	NJ. POSITIVE NET EFFECT OF RESULT ON PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUTING POLICIES AND CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS	0	0	0	
31	O. NEGATIVE NET EFFECT OF RESULT ON LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUTING POLICIES AND CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS FROM PREVIOUS PERIODS	427	677	204	
32	P. PROFIT BEFORE TAX	441	13.500	10.599	

POSITION	Years 1)				
	t-2	t-1	t		
R. LOSS BEFORE TAX	0	0	0		
S. TAX ON PROFIT	352	1.430	1.070		
T. PERSONAL INDEMNITIES PAID TO THE EMPLOYER	0	0	0		
Ć. NET PROFIT	89	12.070	9.529		
U. NET LOSS	0	0	0		
	R. LOSS BEFORE TAX S. TAX ON PROFIT T. PERSONAL INDEMNITIES PAID TO THE EMPLOYER Ć. NET PROFIT	R. LOSS BEFORE TAX  0 S. TAX ON PROFIT  T. PERSONAL INDEMNITIES PAID TO THE EMPLOYER  0 C. NET PROFIT  89	POSITION           R. LOSS BEFORE TAX         0         0           S. TAX ON PROFIT         352         1.430           T. PERSONAL INDEMNITIES PAID TO THE EMPLOYER         0         0           Ć. NET PROFIT         89         12.070		

Source of data: Serbian Business Registers Agency - Register of Financial Statements

### PART FOUR - DATA ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDIT

Entrepreneur submitted Audit report for t-2, t-1, t

<sup>1)</sup> Data for the last three years

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MIŠLJENJE NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA	
VLASNIKU	
Mišljenje	
Izvršili sme reviziju priloženih finansijskih izveštaja	
(u daljem tekstu UCMA (a daljem tekstu UCMA), koji obuhvataju bilans stanja na dan 31. decembra 20 1. godine i odgovarajući bilans uspeha za godinu koja se završava na taj	
dan, kao i napomene uz finansijske izveštaje, koje sadrže pregled osnovnih računovodstvenih politika.	
Po našem mišljenju, priloženi finansijski izveštaji prikazuju istinito i objektivno, po svim materijalno značajnim pitanjima, finansijski položaj prikazuju istinito i objektivno, po svim materijalno značajnim pitanjima, finansijski položaj	
njegovog poslovanja za godinu koja se završava na taj dan, u skladu sa Zakonom o računovodstvu i računovodstvenim propisima važećim u Republici Srbiji.	
Osnova za mišljenje	
Reviziju smo izvršili u skladu sa Međunarodnim standardima revizije. Naše odgovornosti u skladu sa tim	
standardima su detaljnije opisane u pasusu Odgovornost revizora za reviziju finansijskih izveštaja.  Nezavisni smo od u skladu sa Etičkim kodeksom za profesionalne računovođe	
Odbora za Međunarodne eucke standarde za racunovođe kao i u skladu sa etičkim zahtevima koji su regulisani Zakonom o reviziji Republike Srbije i ispunili smo naše druge etičke odgovornosti u skladu sa tim zahtevima.	
Smatramo da su pribavljeni revizijski dokazi dovoljni i odgovarajući i obezbeđuju osnovu za izražavanje našeg	
revizijskog mišljenja.	
Odgovornost rukovodstva za redovne godišnje finansijske izveštaje	
Rukovodstvo Preduzetnika je odgovorno za sastavljanje i istinito i objektivno prikazivanje finansijskih izveštaja u	
skladu sa međunarodnim standardima finansijskog izveštavanja, kao i za one interne kontrole koje rukovodstvo odredi kao neophodne u pripremi redovnih godišnjih finansijskih izveštaja koji ne sadrže materijalno značajne	
pogrešne iskaze, nastale usled kriminalne radnje ili greške.	

#### MIŠLJENJE NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA (nastavak)

Pri sastavljanju redovnih godišnjih finasljskih izveštaja, rukovodstvo je odgovorno za procenu sposobnosti Preduzetnika da nastavi sa poslovanjem u skladu sa načelom stalnosti, obelodanjujući, po potrebi, pitanja koja se odnose na stalnost poslovanja i primenu načela stalnosti poslovanja kao računovodstvene osnove, osim ako rukovodstvo namerava da likvidira Preduzetnika ili da obustavi poslovanje, ili nema drugu realnu mogućnost osim to da uradi.

Lica ovlašćena za upravljanje su odgovorna za nadgledanje procesa finansijskog izveštavanja Preduzetnika.

Odgovornost revizora za reviziju redovnih godišnjih finansijskih izveštaja

Naš cilj je sticanje uveravanja u razumnoj meri o tome da finansijski izveštaji, uzeti u celini, ne sadrže materijalno značajne pogrešne iskaze, nastale usled kriminalne radnje ili greške; i izdavanje revizorskog izveštaja koji sadrži mišljenje revizora. Uveravanje u razumnoj meri označava visok nivo uveravanja, ali ne predstavlja garanciju da će revizija sprovedena u skladu sa Međunarodnim standardima revizije uvek otkriti materijalno pogrešne iskaze ako takvi iskazi postoje. Pogrešni iskazi mogu da nastanu usled kriminalne radnje ili greške i smatraju se materijalno značajnim ako je razumno očekivati da će oni, pojedinačno ili zbirno, uticati na ekonomske odluke korisnika donete na osnovu ovih redovnih godišnjih finansijskih izveštaja.

Kao deo revizije u skladu sa Međunarodnim standardima revizije, mi primenjujemo profesionalno prosuđivanje i održavamo profesionalni skepticizam tokom revizije. Isto tako, mi:

- Vršimo identifikaciju i procenu rizika od materijalno značajnih pogrešnih iskaza u finansijskim izveštajima, nastalih usled kriminalne radnje ili greške, osmišljavanje i obavljanje revizijskih postupaka koji su prikladni za te rizika; i pribavljanje dovoljno adekvatnih revizijskih dokaza da obezbede osnovu za mišljenje revizora. Rizik da neće biti identifikovani materijalno značajni pogrešni iskazi koji su rezultat kriminalnie radnje je veći nego za pogrešne iskaze nastale usled greške, zato što kriminalna radnja može da uključi udruživanje, falsifikovanje, namerne propuste, lažno predstavljanje ili zaobilaženje interne kontrole.
- Stičemo razumevanje o internim kontrolama koje su relevantne za reviziju radi osmišljavanja revizijskih
  postupaka koji su prikladni u datim okolnostima, ali ne i u cilju izražavanja mišljenja o efikasnosti sistema
  interne kontrole Preduzetnika.
- Vršimo procenu primenjenih računovodstvenih politika i u kojoj meri su razumne računovodstvene procene i
  povezana obelodanjivanja koje je izvršilo rukovodstvo.
- Donosimo zaključak o prikladnosti primene načela stalnosti poslovanja kao računovodstvene osnove od strane rukovodstva i, na osnovu prikupljenih revizijskih dokaza, da li postoji materijalna neizvesnost u vezi sa događajima ili uslovima koji mogu da izazovu značajnu sumnju u pogledu sposobnosti Preduzetnika da nastavi sa poslovanjem u skladu sa načelom stalnosti. Ako zaključimo da postoji materijalna neizvesnost, dužni smo da u svom izveštaju skrenemo pažnju na povezana obelođanjivanja u finansijskim izveštajima ili, ako takva obelođanjivanja nisu adekvatna, da modifikujemo svoje mišljenje. Naši zaključci se zasnivaju na revizijskim dokazima prikupljenim do datuma izveštaja revizora. Međutim, budući događaji ili uslovi mogu za posledicu da imaju da Preduzetnik prestane da posluje u skladu sa načelom stalnosti.



Vršimo procenu ukupne prezentacije, strukture i sadržaja finansijskih izveštaja, uključujući obelodanjivanja, i
da li su u finansijskim izveštajima prikazane osnovne transakcije i događaji na takav način da se postigne fer
prezentacija.

Saopštavamo licima ovlašćenim za upravljanje, između ostalog, planirani obim i vreme revizije i značajne revizijske nalaze, uključujući sve značajne nedostatke interne kontrole koje smo identifikovali tokom revizije.

U Novom Sadu, 16. juna 20: 1. godine

# **PART FIVE - SOLVENCY EVALUATION INDICATORS**

- percentage is shown with one decimal point
- coefficients are shown with two decimal points

1.	No.		Indicator		Years 1)	- (	coefficients are shown with two decimal points	
1		Indicator Name		t-2		t	Indicator Description	
1	1. Assets Quality Ratios							
1.1   Fixed Asset Intensity   Sector average   33.1   31.8   32.0			individual	70,1	62,2	57,2		
Price Assets fine listry   sector average   13.1   31.8   32.0   long-term assets that requires optimally   financing by own or long-term borrowed funds.			field average	35,9	32,9	32,6	Share of fixed assets in operating assets.  Determined by industry, Indicates the degree of	
The content of the property	1	1.1 Fixed Asset Intensity	sector average	33,1	31,8	32,0	long-term assets that requires optimally	
1.2 Investment Intensity sector average sector aver			total average	26,6	26,2	26,4		
2 12 Investment Intensity sector average total average on 10,5 sector average on 10,5 secto			individual	0,0	0,0	0,0		
sector average total average on total on the one of total average on total average on total on total on the one of total average on total average on total on			field average	1,0	0,8	0,6	Share of long term financial investments and long term receivables in operating assets	
Individual   9.2   8.3   11.2   Field average   9.3   9.7   10.0   10.5   10.6   Individual   9.2   10.5   10.5   Individual   19.1   10.5   Individual   Individual   Individual   19.1   10.5   Individual	2	1.2 Investment Intensity	sector average	0,5	0,5	0,4	Indicates the degree of long-term assets easily	
Sector average   10.2   10.5   10.6			total average	0,3	0,3	0,3		
3			individual	9,2	8,3	11,2		
Sector average   10,2   10,5   10,6			field average	9,3	9,7	10,0		
2.1 Equity Ratio	3	1.3. Fixed Assets Write-off Rate	sector average	10,2	10,5	10,6	difference from standard level indicates presence of latent reserves or hidden losses.	
individual field average sector average total average sector average total average sector average sector average sector average and total average sector ave			total average	10,1	10,5			
Shows percentage of equity in total capital (own and borrowed capital). Its level is determined by acctor average sector average total average 39,4 40,8 44,2 and borrowed capital). Its level is determined by and borrowed capital. Its level is determined by an and borrowed capital. Its level is determined by an and borrowed capital. Its level is determined by an and borrowed capital. Its level is determined by an and borrowed capital. Its level is determined by an aborrowed capital. Its level is determined by an aborrowed capital (own and borrowed capital). Its level is determined by an aborrowed capital (own and borrowed capital (own and borrowed capital). Its level is determined by an aborrowed capital (own and borrowed capital.    Shows the engagement of borrowed capital for every dinar of equity, which is particularly impropriate incase of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.    Shows coverage of permanent assets by equity. As a rule its value should be about 1. It indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.    Shows coverage of permanent assets by equity. As a rule its value should be about 1. It indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.    Shows coverage of permanent assets by equity of porrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.	2. Cap	ital Structure Ratios						
and borrowed capital). Its level is determined by sector average 39,4 40,8 44,2 and before financing by own funds, as well as by justification of the use of borrowed capital.  Individual 4,23 3,17 2,69 field average 2,18 2,06 1,56 every dinar of equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  Individual 0,27 0,39 0,47 action 2,18 2,20 display and long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio 2,22 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio 2,33 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  Individual 0,43 0,67 1,75 1,45 1,56 2,59 actor average 1,16 1,54 1,55 2,59 actor average 1,16 1,55 2,59			individual	19,1	24,0	27,1		
sector average total average 39,4 40,8 44,2 aneed for financing by own funds, as well as by justification of the use of borrowed capital.  Individual 4,23 3,17 2,99 field average 2,18 2,06 1,56 every dinar of equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  Individual 0,27 0,39 0,47 field average 2,18 2,06 1,57 2,39 shows the engagement of borrowed capital for every dinar of equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  Individual 0,27 0,39 0,47 shows coverage of permanent assets by equity. As a rule its value should be about 1. It indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.  Individual 0,43 0,67 0,91 shows coverage of permanent assets by equity. As a rule its value should be about 1. It indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.  Individual 0,43 0,67 0,91 shows coverage of permanent assets by equity and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.  Individual 0,43 0,67 0,91 shows coverage of permanent assets by equity and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.  Individual 0,43 0,67 0,91 1,62 1,62 1,62 1,62 1,62 1,62 1,62 1,6		2.1 Equity Ratio	field average	31,5	32,7	39,1	Shows percentage of equity in total capital (own and borrowed capital). Its level is determined by	
total average   37,0   38,9   41,1    1	4		sector average	39,4	40,8	44,2	a need for financing by own funds, as well as by	
field average 2,18 2,06 1,56 every dimar of equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  3. Liquidity Ratio  3.1 Equity to Permanent Assets Ratio  7 3.2 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  8 3.3 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  5 Individual field average 1,46 1,54 1,55 1,56 1,56 2,604.824 1,262.870 1,385 28.544.607  8 3.3 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  6 Individual field average 1,46 2.694.824 1,262.870 1,385.53 28.544.607  8 2.4 Shows coverage of permanent assets by equity and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed capital for every dinar of equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  1,56 2,504 3,12 4,45 3,45 3,45 3,45 3,45 3,45 3,45 3,45			total average	37,0	38,9	41,1	1.	
field average sector average total average sector average total average 1,70 1,57 1,43 2.2 Debt to Equity Ratio  3. Liquidity to Permanent Assets Ratio  4. Liquidity Ratio  5. Liquidity to Permanent Assets Ratio  5. Liquidity to Permanent Assets Ratio  6. Liquidity Ratio  7. Liquidity Ratio  8. Liquidity Ratio  9. A Construction of equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates in important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  9. A Construction of Equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  9. A Construction of Equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  9. A Construction of Equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  9. A Construction of Equity, which is particularly important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates high dependence on creditors.  9. A Construction of Equity, which is particularly important in case of low profits and increased operating risk. High value indicates the approach of equity. As a rule its value should be about 1. It indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.  9. A Construction of Equity and Long-term Debt to Particularly indicates the about 1. It indicates the abo			individual	4,23	3,17	2,69		
sector average total average t			field average	2,18	2,06	1,56	every dinar of equity, which is particularly	
3. Liquidity Ratio  3. Liquidity Ratio  3. Liquidity Permanent Assets Ratio  3. Equity to Permanent Assets Patio  3. Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  3. Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  3. Sector average 1,16 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56 1,56	5	2.2 Debt to Equity Ratio	sector average	1,54	1,45	1,26	important in case of low profitability and increased operating risk. High value indicates	
Individual 0,27 0,39 0,47 arrule its value should be about 1. It indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.  1. Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  2. Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  3. Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  3. Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  3. Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  3. Individual 0,43 0,67 0,91 (individual 0,43 0,67 0,91 1s tolerated, which indicates the ability of 28.544.607 19.38.59 (28.544.607 19.38.59)  3. Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  3. Individual 0,27 0,39 0,47 0,96 11.17 Shows coverage of permanent assets by equity and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.  3. Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)			total average	1,70	1,57		high dependence on creditors.	
Field average sector average total average sector average sector average total average sector average total average sector average s	3. Liqu	idity Ratio						
Ratio  3.1 Equity to Permanent Assets Ratio  1.16			individual	0,27	0,39	0,47		
Ratio sector average total average 1,16 1,25 1,35 indicates the compliance of investments and way of financing.  3.2 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio individual verage 1,17 1,25 1,46 sector average total average 1,46 1,54 1,50 individual verage 1,46 1,54 1,62 individual verage 1,68 1,76 1,79 individual verage 1,69 1,79 individual verage 1,79 1,79 1,79 individual verage 1,79 1,79 individual verage 1,79 1,79 individual verage 1,79		3.1 Equity to Permanent Assets	field average	0,84	0,96		equity. As a rule its value should be about 1. It	
total average 1,36 1,45 1,50  3.2 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio field average 1,17 1,25 1,60	6		sector average	1,16	1,25	1,35	indicates the compliance of investments and	
The sector average of permanent assets by equity and long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  3.2 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  5. Shows coverage of permanent assets by equity and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.  7. 3.3 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  8. 3.3 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  8. 3.4 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  9. 4.262.870 (2.694.824)  9. 5. 1,46 (1.79)  1. 62 (1.79)  1. 79  1. 70  1. 79  1. 70  1. 79  1. 70  1. 79  1. 70  1. 79  1. 79  1. 70  1. 79  1. 70  1. 79  1. 70  1.			total average	1,36	1,45	1,50	, ,	
The sector average and long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  3.2 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  5.2 Equity and Long-term Debt to Permanent Assets Ratio  5.3 Ret Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  6.3 Ret Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  6.3 Ret Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  7.3 Ret Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  7.3 Ret Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  8.3 Ret Working Capital (in thousands of dinars)  8.4 Requity and Long-term Debt sector average and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.  8.4 Requirement Assets Ratio  9.5 Ret Value of the sector average and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1 is tolerated, which indicates the ability of borrowed funds to be repaid without endangering liquidity.  9.7 Ret of long term capital which is used for financing current assets. In normal conditions tends towards equality with inventories. Lower net working capital levels means that the turnover of current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current assets is faster than that of the financing current asse			individual	0,43	0,67	0,91	Shows soverage of porresset assets by	
to Permanent Assets Ratio  sector average total average  1,46 1,54 1,62 1,79  1,62 1,79  1,62 1,79  sector average total average 1,46 1,54 1,79  1,79  1,79  1,79  1,79  Part of long term capital which is used for financing current assets. In normal conditions tends towards equality with inventories. Lower net working capital levels means that the turnover of current assets is faster than that of	_	3.2 Equity and Long-term Debt	field average	1,17	1,25	1,46	and long-term liabilities. Slight deviation from 1	
total average 1,68 1,76 1,79 endangering liquidity.  individual -57.547 -30.850 -8.421 field 2.694.824 4.262.870 7.338.592 tends towards equality with inventories. Lower net working capital levels means that the turnover of current assets is faster than that of	7		sector average	1,46	1,54	1,62	borrowed funds to be repaid without	
field 2.694.824 4.262.870 7.338.592 financing current assets. In normal conditions tends towards equality with inventories. Lower net working capital levels means that the turnover of current assets is faster than that of			total average	1,68	1,76		endangering liquidity.	
8 3.3 Net Working Capital (in thousands of dinars) field 2.694.824 sector 22.438.539 28.544.607 34.569.351 financing current assets. In normal conditions tends towards equality with inventories. Lower net working capital levels means that the turnover of current assets is faster than that of			individual	-57.547	-30.850	-8.421	Part of long term capital which is used for	
thousands of dinars)  sector  22.438.539  28.544.607  34.569.351  net working capital levels means that the turnover of current assets is faster than that of		3.3 Net Working Capital (in	field	2.694.824	4.262.870		financing current assets. In normal conditions	
total 99.260.900 124.835.275 148.786.597 current liabilities.	8		sector	22.438.539	28.544.607	34.569.351	net working capital levels means that the	
			total	99.260.900	124.835.275	148.786.597	current liabilities.	

**Register of Financial Statements** 

No.	Indicator Years 1)		BUN-3			
	Indicator Name	Level*	t-2	t-1	t	Indicator Description
		individual	0,43	0,65	0,89	
		field average	1,11	1,15	1,30	Shows coverage of current liabilities by current
9	3.4 Current Ratio	sector average	1,31	1,35	1,43	assets. Normally it tends to 2, especially if inventories are covered by net working capital.
		total average	1,34	1,38	1,42	, , ,
		individual	8.867	20.133	19.871	
10	3.5 Cash Flow (in thousands of dinars)					Shows cash available for refinancing, additional investments and debt repayment. Investing through cash flow is permissible in case of excessive liquidity.
4. Activ	vity Ratios	1				
		individual	20	14	16	
11	4.1 Days Inventory Outstanding	field average	52	51	56	Shows average period of holding inventories
11	(No. of days)	sector average	89	85	96	and how efficient inventories are used.
		total average	76	73	77	
		individual	9	11	11	
	4.2 Days Sales Outstanding	field average	32	33	32	Shows average period for the collection of trade
12	(No. of days)	sector average	45	43	46	receivables.
		total average	31	30	32	
	4.3 Days Payables Outstanding	individual	35	35	33	
		field average	59	60	62	Shows average period of crediting of trade
13	(No. of days)	sector average	75	71	79	payables.
		total average	64	61	67	
5. Prof	itability Ratios					
		individual	0,3	38,1	24,0	
	5.1 Return on Equity (ROE)	field average	13,9	-15,1	22,9	Indicates earning power of equity after tax, showing ratio of net result to equity. Can be
14	after Tax	sector average	16,2	12,0	19,5	compared with projected and average rate in
		total average	24,7	24,8	26,2	industry, sector or total levels.
		individual	1,4	9,7	8,0	Measures productivity of assets regardless of
	5.2 Return on Assets (ROA)	field average	5,0	-4,3	9,3	capital structures after tax, showing net result plus interest paid to total assets. Can be
15	after tax	sector average	6,9	5,3	9,1	compared with projected and average rate in
		total average	9,5	10,0	11,2	industry, sector or total levels, as well as with ROE which should be higher.
		individual	0,1	2,1	1,6	
		field average	2,7	-1,2	4,6	It shows the rate of return unit sales. If the asset turnover ratio is lower this rate should be
16	5.3 Profit Margin	sector average	5,2	4,0	6,7	higher. It refers to the reasons for changes in
		total average	6,2	6,3	7,3	ROE and ROA.
		individual	1,23	7,22	4,73	
		field average	10,15	-4,28	15,53	Shows relation between result before tax plus interest paid, to interest paid. Value higher than
17	5.4 Interest Coverage Ratio	sector average	17,23	15,25	17,18	1 is desirable. The higher this ratio is, the risk of
		total average	28,03	29,00	24,68	interest repayment is lower.

Source of data: Serbian Business Registers Agency - Register of Financial Statements

<sup>1)</sup> indicators for the last three years

n/a Calculation of indicator is meaningless

<sup>\*</sup> Averages are determined for entrepreneurs in the field of activity and sector in which they operate, as well as for all entrepreneurs

#### **PART SIX - DATA ON NON - LIQUIDITY**

No.	Data Name	Last 6 months					
NO.	Data Name	mm-6/20	mm-5/20	mm-4/20	mm-3/20	mm-2/20	mm-1/20
1.	Number of days of non-liquidity, by month	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Number of days of non-liquidity in the current month	0					
3.	Longest continuous non-liquidity within last 6 months preceding the month in which the Report is given and for the current month including the day that precedes the day of Report preparing	-					
4.	Liquidity as of the day that precedes the day of Report preparing	Liquid					
5	Blocked amount of the day that precedes the day of Report preparing	0,00					

Source of data: National Bank of Serbia - Debt Enforcement Department

#### PART SEVEN - DATA ON THE PROHIBITION OF FUNDS DISPOSAL ON BANK ACCOUNTS

No.	Data na	ıme
1	No prohibition on funds disposal	
2	Date	-

Source of data: National Bank of Serbia - Debt Enforcement Department

#### PART EIGHT - SOLVENCY REPORT REMARKS

- t-2 Data from the Regular Annual Financial Statement. Entrepreneur is subject to audit. Documentation submitted with the Financial Statement (including the Audit report) is published on the web site of the Serbian Business Registers Agency (www.apr.gov.rs).
- t-1 Data from the Regular Annual Financial Statement. Entrepreneur is subject to audit. Documentation submitted with the Financial Statement (including the Audit report) is published on the web site of the Serbian Business Registers Agency (www.apr.gov.rs).
- t Data from the Regular Annual Financial Statement. Entrepreneur is subject to audit. Documentation submitted with the Financial Statement (including the Audit report) is published on the web site of the Serbian Business Registers Agency (www.apr.gov.rs).

Source of data: Serbian Business Registers Agency - Register of Financial Statements

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**Register of Financial Statements**