

A Financial Analysis of a Selected Company

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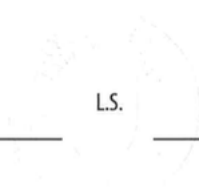
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ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce si klade za cíl zpracovat finanční analýzu vybrané společnosti v letech 2019 až 2021 a zhodnotit finanční vývoj včetně návrhů a doporučení ke zlepšení. Tato bakalářská práce je rozdělena na dvě části. V teoretické části jsou zpracovány stávající poznatky o formální podobě a obsahu finančních dokumentů, základních i vyšších metodách vertikální a horizontální struktury finanční analýzy, které budou dále zpracovány v praktické části. Na základě účetních informací práce analyzuje finanční dokumenty, a to včetně rozvahy, výkazu cash flow a výkazu zisku a ztráty a porovnává je během vybraných let. Hlavním cílem této práce je zjistit podobu ekonomického profilu firmy a jak si firma vede v rámci svého odvětví a oboru. Na závěr budou nejen zdůrazněny klíčové informace, které byly objeveny během analýzy, ale také navrženy doporučení ke zlepšení finančního zdraví společnosti.

Klíčová slova: finanční analýza, finanční dokumenty, rozvaha, výkaz cash flow, výkaz zisku a ztráty, vertikální analýza, horizontální analýza, finanční zdraví

ABSTRACT

This bachelor thesis aims to process a financial analysis of a selected company from 2019 to 2021 and evaluate the financial development, including proposals and recommendations for improvement. This bachelor thesis is divided into two parts. The theoretical part deals with existing knowledge about the formal form and content of financial documents and basic and advanced methods of vertical and horizontal financial analysis, which will be further processed in the practical part. Based on accounting information, the thesis analyzes financial documents, including the balance sheet, cash flow statement, and profit and loss statement, and compares them during the selected years. The main goal of this work is to find out the company's economic profile and how the company is doing within its industry and field. In conclusion, not only will the key information that was discovered during the analysis be highlighted, but recommendations for improving the company's financial health will be proposed.

Keywords: financial analysis, financial documents, balance sheet, cash flow statement, profit and loss statement, vertical analysis, horizontal analysis, financial health

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INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of this bachelor thesis is to perform a financial analysis on the selected company, which is NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. Based on the results, recommendations for improvement in the evaluated areas will be proposed. One of the secondary objectives is to clarify the importance of performing financial analysis on companies and the necessary tools and methods used to constitute a precise analysis. These claims will be substantiated with quality and credible sources written by experts from the field. This bachelor thesis is for better understanding divided into two parts.

A more comprehensive definition of financial analysis is demonstrated during the theoretical part. More points of view on the overall structure are compared, and the importance of specific information included in financial analyses for different kinds of users is described and justified. The theoretical part covers definitions of the essential sources of information (financial statements), and their parts are in detail characterised. Regarding financial statements, their interconnection is illustrated to simplify understanding of the practical part. Even financial analysis has its limitations which need to be considered, and therefore the most relevant ones are named in the first part of this thesis.

The practical part is dedicated to analysing the selected company's financial stability, health, and development using the theoretical knowledge represented in the previous part. First of all, general information about the selected company is provided. The company's history, management information, turnover development, number of employees, manufacturing processes and other crucial facts that contribute to a clearer understanding of the company's functioning are stated at the beginning. The financial analysis itself follows the introduction of the company. The current structure of liabilities and assets and profit and loss is demonstrated prior to vertical and horizontal analysis. Furthermore, calculations of the following ratios are presented: liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, activity ratio and profitability ratio.

Towards the end of this bachelor thesis, based on obtained data, this company's financial health is analysed using theoretical knowledge. Overall company's performance is evaluated, and recommendations are given based on techniques and methods performed in the theoretical part.

I. THEORY

1 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A financial analysis aims to examine a company's performance in its industry and economic environment. Based on the examination and information from financial statements, a specific decision or recommendation for the company is made. Some of these recommendations include investment strategy and information on whether the company can pay particular interest or not. The central focus is to evaluate the company's ability to earn a return on its capital, growth of its operations and cash generated to meet obligations and pursue opportunities. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 1-2) It is used to clarify issues surrounding a decision. A financial analyst can become involved with people at all levels of an organization ranging from board members to warehouse managers. (Bragg 2017, 2)

Financial planning and analysis objectives are to develop and provide information to run the business and achieve the organization's goals. Financial analysis includes all activities that assess, plan, improve, and monitor business activities and initiatives within the company. (Alexander 2018, 3) We can further understand financial analysis as the identification of weaknesses in the company's financial health, which could lead to future problems and strengths related to the possible future appreciation of the company's assets. (Růčková 2019, 11) Financial analysis is the analysis of a company's data, the primary source of which is accounting. Accounting is understood as a systematic recording and quantification of economic processes in the company through data on the state of assets, liabilities, and capital. However, the data it provides is not entirely sufficient and require further processing to perform financial analysis, mostly towards reducing the amount of data. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 3)

1.1 Users of financial analysis

Financial statements provide the same information to all its users. Nevertheless, the objectives vary depending on the perspective of each one of them. All users look for different information and seek answers to specific questions. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 221) This is the reason for many concepts and different purposes and tasks of each financial analysis. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 11)

Creditor

A creditor is concerned with the ability of a company to make interest and principal payments on borrowed funds. He is interested in knowing the purpose of the borrowing, what the company's capital structure is and what the source of debt repayment will be. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 221)

Investor

Investors are providers of capital to the company and therefore monitor how the company uses their invested resources. (Kotulič, Király and Rajčániová 2018, 13) While making an investment decision, investors attempt to arrive at an estimation of a company's future earnings streams. Investor tries to assess future expectations based on the company's performance record, which could be done by taking cash flow from operations into account. Competition and the company's position within the industry are also being considered. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 221-222)

Management

Management considers everything that both creditors and investors do while looking at financial statements. That is because management aims to satisfy both investors and creditors to obtain capital as needed. Additionally, management must consider its employees, the public and regulators. With the ability to look closely into production processes, it is easy to determine what operational areas have contributed the most to success and what areas have room for improvement. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 222) Management monitors the company's solvency, and in terms of operational analysis, the company's structure of resources and financial independence is examined. (Růčková 2019, 11)

Owners of the company

Business owners use the analysis results to assess the rate of appreciation of the invested capital, evaluate the effectiveness of management activities, decide on the distribution and use of profit, and estimate the value of a company. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 11) The owners are mainly interested in revenues and thus monitor the development of market indicators, profitability indicators and the relationship of cash flows to long-term liabilities. (Růčková 2019, 12)

Banks

They use the results of financial analysis primarily to study loan guarantees and consider the company's ability to repay the loan potentially to measure the risks associated with the loan, including setting the conditions for its provision. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 11) Banks monitor profitability over a long period, and the stability of financial flows is also relevant for them. (Růčková 2019, 12)

Customers and business partners

Customers use the results to decide on the choice of supplier in the planning of their activities and assess the stability and ability to meet contractual obligations. (Kubíčková and

Jindřichovská 2015, 12) The business partner's attention is focused on the company's ability to pay its debts. (Kotulič, Király and Rajčániová 2018, 13)

Employees

Employees use the data to assess the financial and overall stability of the company, especially in terms of job prospects and possible wage growth.

Competition

Competing companies use financial analysis results primarily to compare conditions and results with theirs.

State authorities

The financial analysis results are also crucial for state authorities, primarily for their state statistics. They are part of analytical activities at the level of the entire national economy and serve to formulate state policy. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 12) Apart from that state also uses information from financial analysis to check the correctness of reported taxes. (Kotulič, Király and Rajčániová 2018, 13)

Regional authorities

Public and regional authorities use financial analysis of a company to assess the stability and performance of the company in terms of prospects for regional development, jobs, participation in regional plans, participation in environmental protection and others. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 12) Financial analysis for regional authorities is produced differently based on specific requirements. (Růčková 2019, 13)

2 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The primary information sources for financial analysis are financial statements prepared based on accounting activities. The role of financial statements is to provide information about a company's performance, financial position, and changes in financial position. All this information is crucial for making economic decisions. Financial documents help us evaluate past, current, and potential future performance. Managers do not use only information based on financial statements but also additional financial information that can be reported in whatever format is most useful for a specific decision. Financial statements are the core source of information for financial analysis. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 1-7) They present a clear representation of the company's financial health. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 18) Moreover, they are necessary to assess its financial position and periodic performance. These documents are prepared at regular intervals (annually, semi-annually, quarterly). Therefore, it gives us an idea of the company's position during a specific period.

Financial statements are processed based on an accounting recordkeeping process that records the economic activities of a company, and accounting standards and principles must be followed. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 7) Management is responsible for creating financial statements, and the potential of management to influence the outcome to appeal to creditors, investors, and other users needs to be borne in mind. That is why standards and principles must be carefully followed in all existing companies to provide trustworthy information. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 222)

These statements are used by internal employees and people outside the company (such as investors, creditors, and analysts). These people only have access to final financial statements. However, users of financial information within the company have direct access to all financial data and other information collected but not necessarily included in financial statements. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 7) Financial statements are supposed to serve as a map, and their purpose is to guide their users to a determination of the company's health and help with business decision-making. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 18) The three most important financial statements are the income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement, and all three are necessary for proper financial performance evaluation. Nevertheless, financial statements provide only limited insight and, therefore, must be combined with crucial ratios understanding of the company's market and strategy. (Alexander 2018, 13)

2.1 Limitations of financial statement information

Even though financial statements are the most important source of information for financial analysis, they have certain limitations.

- Timeliness is a limitation due to the financial statements being released three to six weeks after the measured period. Nevertheless, analysts work on a nearly real-time basis and update their recommendations and forecasts as soon as company information is available.
- Closely linked to timeliness is a frequency which represents other limitations. Financial statements are prepared periodically, but alternative information sources are released to the market whenever demanded.
- Alternative information sources use much more forward-looking information. Unfortunately, financial statements contain limited forecasts and do not capture the future impact of business activities. (Subramanyam 2014, 79)
- Conscious accounting fraud can occur even though regulatory authorities issue numerous rules and regulations. For example, keeping liabilities and assets off balance sheets can increase financial stability when checking creditworthiness. Auditors also being consultants to the same company often leads to a conflict of interest which can cause further distortion. (Schmidlin 2014, 6)

2.2 Links between financial statements

The individual financial statements do not represent isolated summaries of asset data but form an internally interconnected system. The dominant place is the balance sheet. Other statements are derived and show more details about some parts of the balance sheet.

- The profit and loss statement shows in more detail the creation of profit (loss) and can be found in the balance sheet on the liabilities side.
- The cash flow statement provides more detailed information on the creation of financial assets on the assets side of the balance sheet.
- The statement of changes in equity clearly shows the changes in individual forms of equity that occurred during the period under review.

These links between the financial statements are used to verify the accuracy of data or to understand the interrelationship and the expressive power of the individual indicators calculated in the financial analysis. (Kubičková and Jindřichovská 2015, 33)

2.3 Balance Sheet

The balance sheet provides information about assets and liabilities. Assets are the resources specific company controls, and liabilities show the company's obligations to lenders and other creditors and owner's equity. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 8) In other words balance sheet is a summary of what the company owns (assets) and what the company owes to outsiders (liabilities) and internal owners (stockholder's equity). The account balances on a balance sheet must balance, which means that the total of all assets must be equal to the sum of liabilities and stockholder's equity. (Fraser and Ormiston 2016, 64) The assets are investments that are supposed to generate earnings through operating activities, and therefore funding is needed. Liabilities alternatively represent claims of creditors on assets. Equity summarizes funding by owners of the company and earnings that were accumulated over time. (Subramanyam 2014, 19-20)

2.3.1 Total assets

Total assets express the volume of real resources that the entity has at its disposal for its operations and which it owns. The legal relationship of ownership of funds is crucial for inclusion in the balance sheet and accounting. Therefore, those funds to which the entity does not have the right of ownership, even though it uses them (for example, leasing), are not recognized in the balance sheet and accounting. Notably, the asset volume data is available in each balance sheet at three levels of data that can be used to extend the analysis (gross assets, net assets, and net assets at the end of the previous period). The balance sheet contains an adjustments column which adjusts gross assets for depreciation. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 41) The essential aspect of the breakdown of assets is liquidity in the Czech Republic, specifically from the least liquid items (fixed assets) to the most liquid items (current assets). (Růčková 2019, 25)

Receivables for equity

It is a significant figure on the asset side because it represents the unpaid part of the share capital. Receivables, therefore, indicate a part of the capital that is not available. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 41-42)

Fixed assets

This figure represents the volume of those assets that the entity owns and has available for more than one year. The long-term use of fixed assets means that the funds are tied up in the company for more than one year, and their conversion into cash is, therefore, more complicated (they are less liquid). They are divided into tangible, intangible, and financial

assets on the balance sheet. Fixed assets include long-term components of assets that the entity owns but does not necessarily use (for example, machines not currently used in the production process will also be included in the balance sheet). They also include those assets that are not used for their activities but as investments (for example, land not used by the company but owned for appreciation). Regarding creating balance sheets, they are stated at historical cost, only some of them at their fair value. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 42) Fixed assets are also named property, plant and equipment and usually represent the largest entry on the balance sheet. (Schmidlin 2014, 22)

Most of the intangible fixed assets are patents, licenses, and trademarks, but most common these days is software. (Růčková 2019, 26) They represent an entity's non-material assets used for more than one year. Technical improvements and goodwill are also considered to be fixed intangible assets. Goodwill represents the company's good name, and its value can be depreciated over a maximum period of 60 months. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 42-43)

Tangible fixed assets are acquired to ensure the ordinary activities of the company. (Růčková 2019, 26) They have a material substance, and the value of each element exceeds the limit set by the entity. The volume of tangible fixed assets is based on the historical values of these assets in the gross value. The amount of depreciation recorded so far is expressed in the adjustment part.

Long-term financial assets consist mainly of purchased securities. Longevity is represented here by the entity's intention to hold the securities for more than one year (not to sell them). They embody fixed assets with higher liquidity than tangible and intangible assets. The valuation of non-current financial assets in the balance sheet is at historical cost. The exception is equity securities (shares) which are valued using the equivalent method (this method assumes an increase in the original price by part of the generated profit). (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 43) Therefore, it is an asset not acquired for economic activity but for obtaining a reasonable long-term income or a significant influence in another company.

Current assets

They include cash and tangible assets (materials, work in progress, finished products and semi-finished products). Importantly, they are expected to be converted into cash within one year. The overall structure consists of inventories, long-term and short-term receivables, and financial assets. (Růčková 2019, 26)

2.3.2 Total shareholder's equity and total liabilities

The liabilities side can be understood as the side of the company's financing sources. At the same time, on this part of the balance sheet, we evaluate the financial structure of the analysed company. From this point of view, we distinguish between own and foreign sources of financing. (Růčková 2019, 27)

Total Equity

It is an item containing share capital, representing the cash expression of the sum of monetary and non-monetary contributions of shareholders to a given company. Its amount is registered in the Commercial Register. Another part is equity funds that include the difference between the market and nominal value of shares, gifts, subsidies, profit funds (which include the statutory reserve fund) and other funds. Another part of the total equity represents the result of previous years, which is retained earnings from previous periods or unreimbursed loss. The last part is the result of the current period (the reported profit or loss of the current period). (Růčková 2019, 28)

Total Liabilities

They represent the company's debt, which must be repaid in various time horizons. Total liabilities include reserves, long-term liabilities (with a maturity of more than one year), short-term liabilities and bank loans. (Růčková 2019, 28) Reserves are created in the company for various reasons, some being constructions or repair purposes, but reserves are also formed to cover business losses and risks. Long-term liabilities consist of bonds, liabilities to other companies, lease liabilities, bills of exchange and advances received. In general, these liabilities have a maturity of more than one year. On the other hand, short-term liabilities have a maturity of up to one year. Among these liabilities belong amounts due to suppliers for delivered products, advances received from customers, loans, amounts of unpaid wages and salaries, unpaid insurance taxes, and other liabilities to partners and employees. Bank loans can be short-term and long-term liabilities and represent liabilities to financial institutions. (Sedláček 2007, 25)

2.4 Income Statement

The income statement also referred to as the profit and loss statement, demonstrates the financial results of a company's business activities. As with all financial statements, the income statement also considers a specific period. On the one hand, it measures how much revenue the company generated and, on the other hand, demonstrates expenses necessary to generate this revenue.

Net profit (profit or loss of accounting period) is a “bottom line” of an income statement and is calculated as revenue plus other income minus expenses. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 13) Net income aims to measure how much the company earned during a specific period. An income statement measures the company’s financial performance, typically yearly and quarterly. An income statement usually reflects several interim measures of income. Comprehensive income reflects net change in shareholder’s equity during a period, and by most companies, is reported in the statement of shareholder’s equity. Income from continuing operations represents this income before creating the provision for income tax payment. Operating earnings reflect the difference between sales revenues and all operating expenses. Gross profit’s purpose is to indicate a company’s ability to cover its production costs and therefore is calculated as the difference between sales and costs of goods sold.

For the income statement to reflect precise information accrual basis needs to be followed. Based on accrual accounting, we recognize all company’s revenues regardless of when the company receives cash. (Subramanyam 2014, 20) This rule is also reflected in the practical part of this financial analysis.

Other parts reflected in the income statement are:

- EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes) – This term reflects only income generated by operating activities before subtracting financing costs (interest) and income tax expense.
- EBIAT (earnings before interest and after taxes) – This term measures operating earnings after taxation but does not include financing costs. It is used to compare and evaluate the operational performance of companies.
- EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) - This term is used in valuation and financial decisions to reflect cash generated by operations. (Alexander 2018, 15-16)
- EAT (earnings after taxes) – This term represents profit after income tax deduction. It is used in the analysis if we want to reflect the tax effect. (Kotulič, Király and Rajčániová 2018, 41)
- NOPAT (net operating profit after taxes) represents taxed operating profit. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the adjusted tax (the theoretical tax paid on operating profit).
$$\text{NOPAT} = \text{adjusted profit before tax} - \text{original tax paid} - \text{additionally assessed tax.}$$
 (Knápková, Pavelková and Šteker 2013, 165)

2.5 Statement of changes in shareholder's equity

This statement consists of information about retained earnings, comprehensive income, and changes in capital accounts. It helps its users to identify reasons for changes in equity holders' claims on assets. (Subramanyam 2014, 22) It presents information on the increase or decrease among items of equity. It is a supplementary statement to the liabilities side of the balance sheet. The form of the statement is within the complete competence of the entity. However, the company must indicate the source from which the profit shares were paid out in case it was paid out. (Růčková 2019, 38)

2.6 Cash flow statement

This statement shows the actual cash flows to and from the company during the year. The income statement difference is due to the cash flow statement's interception of non-cash items. It records transactions that create turnover, but the inflow of money is not in the foreseeable future. A cash flow statement can be standardized according to a company, and this fact needs to be considered prior to analysis. (Schmidlin 2014, 24) It shows the company's cash receipts and cash payments during an accounting period. It reflected when certain cash receipt was collected, not when the revenue was earned. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 244) This statement is used to assess the actual financial situation and therefore answers how much money the company has created and for what purposes the money was used. (Růčková 2019, 35) The cash flow statement is divided into three parts.

Cash flow from operating activities reports when, whether, and how a company can generate cash from its operating activities. In addition, apart from generating cash from operating activities, it also informs about cash used for these activities to be possible. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 244) This part allows us to find out to what extent the profit for ordinary activities corresponds to the money earned.

Cash flow from investing activities shows expenditures related to the acquisition of fixed assets, the structure of these expenditures, and the scope of income from the sale of fixed assets, which is reported in this financial statement. (Růčková 2019, 36-37) Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment are the largest and most important part of the cash flow statement. (Schmidlin 2014, 29)

Cash flow from financing activities assesses external financing, particularly the movement of long-term capital and especially the following parts: repayment and acceptance of loans, cash flows related to the movement of equity. Within equity, we observe the payment of dividends or an increase in equity in this area of cash flow. (Růčková 2019, 37)

2.6.1 Classification of Cash Flow Activities

Operating activities include activities that create revenue, such as selling inventory and providing services. These day-to-day activities that create revenue belong to services, commissions, and manufacturing inventory provisions. The company undertakes activities called cash outflows such as purchasing material, paying employees and taxes to generate revenue. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 245) Operating activities include income and expenses associated with the normal functioning of the company. (Kubíčková and Jindřichovská 2015, 30)

Investing activities include purchasing and selling investments, including property, plant, and equipment, intangible assets, and other long-term assets. Cash inflows consist of cash receipts from the sale of these investments, including non-trading securities and cash outflows, including payments for the purchase of these.

Financing activities include obtaining or repaying capital, such as equity and long-term debt. Cash inflows consist of cash receipts from issuing stock or bonds and cash receipts from borrowing. On the other hand, cash outflows include cash payments to repurchase stock and repay bonds and borrowings. (Robinson, Henry, Pirie and Broihahn 2015, 245)

3 METHODS OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Methods of financial analysis can be divided into two parts. One of the key techniques for analysing financial statements is horizontal and vertical analysis. Both vertical and horizontal analyses work with a specific period. While vertical analysis focuses on one-period horizontal analysis work with results of multiple periods. Horizontal analysis compares results and financial information over a series of reporting periods. Vertical analysis is a proportional analysis, where each line item on a statement is listed as a percentage of another item.

The second essential technique of financial statement analysis is ratio analysis. Ratios are calculated for a specific period and compared to the prior period to see if the target company meets expectations and recommended values. Ratios are used to calculate the relative size of one number to another. (Bragg 2017, 51)

3.1 Horizontal and vertical analysis

Horizontal and vertical analysis of financial statements is usually the starting point of financial analysis. Both procedures allow it to see the original absolute data from the financial statements in specific sessions and contexts. They, therefore, focus on a narrower range of information and simplify financial statements. Before starting the analysis, a thorough study of the financial statements and an insight into the essential summary items of assets and liabilities is recommended. (Kislingerová and Hnilica 2005, 11-18)

3.1.1 Horizontal analysis

It provides information on the development of the financial situation of the company and the sub-components that make it up and quantifies changes in these items and the overall situation. (Kubičková and Jindřichovská 2015, 83) It compares historical financial information over a series of reporting periods. For its precise performance, it is recommended to analyse more financial statements simultaneously to see the full impact of results on the company's financial condition. (Bragg 2017, 53) This analysis takes over specific data from financial statements, the balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Changes in individual report items are tracked horizontally, so this analysis is called horizontal analysis of absolute data. Horizontal analysis is commonly used to capture development trends in the company's structure of assets and capital. (Sedláček 2007, 13-15)

3.1.2 Vertical analysis

It is a proportional analysis of a financial statement which means every line on a financial statement is listed as a percentage of another item. For example, every line item on a balance sheet is stated as a percentage of total assets, indicating how much each line contributes to a particular category. A single period is enough to perform vertical analysis in contrast to horizontal analysis. Nevertheless, to see relative changes in the account over time, vertical analysis can be performed on a comparative basis over a more extended period. (Bragg 2017, 54) In the vertical analysis, we assess the structure of assets and liabilities. From this structure, it is clear what is the composition of economic resources needed for the production and business activities of the company and from what resources they were acquired. The name for vertical analysis was created because, in the percentage expression of individual components, we proceed in individual years from top to bottom (in columns) and not across each year. (Sedláček 2007, 17)

3.2 Ratio analysis

Financial ratios characterize the relationship between two or more absolute indicators by their share. Ratios are the most popular and the most widespread method of financial analysis, as they provide a quick and inexpensive picture of the essential financial characteristics of the company. Ratio indicators allow performing trend analysis, an analysis of the time evolution of the company's financial situation. It also compares several similar companies with each other in a comparative analysis. (Sedláček 2007, 55) The essence of ratios is that it compares various items in the balance sheet and profit and loss statement. For this reason, many indicators can be constructed, but only a few basic ones are listed below, which are considered crucial. Some indicators have recommended values, but these must be taken into caution due to the uniqueness of each company. (Knápková, Pavelková and Šteker 2013, 84)

3.2.1 Profitability analysis

Profitability analysis aims to evaluate a company's return on investment. The main focus is on the company's sources and levels of profits and therefore involves identifying and measuring the impact of profitability drivers. It involves evaluating a major source of profitability and so-called turnover that symbolizes capital utilization. Additionally, profitability analysis examines reasons for changes in profitability and sustainability of earnings. (Subramanyam 2014, 13)

ROA (return on assets)

This indicator represents the rate of return on assets. ROA measures profit with total assets invested in the business, regardless of the sources from which they are financed. The following relation serves to calculate ROA:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

ROE (return on equity)

The rate of return on equity is an indicator by which owners determine whether their capital brings a sufficient return. It is important for the investor that the ROE indicator is higher than the interest he would receive when investing elsewhere. The ROE value is calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Equity}}$$

ROS (return on sales)

This ratio characterizes the profit related to sales. It measures the effectiveness of using all means (capital, personnel, buildings, and machinery) in relation to creating the values with which it seeks market favour. (Sedláček 2007, 56-57) It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROS} = \frac{\text{PROFIT}}{\text{REVENUES}}$$

3.2.2 Asset management (activity indicators)

It measures how efficiently a company manages its assets. If the company has more assets than needed, unnecessary costs are incurred. On the contrary, the shortage forces the company to give up business opportunities and lose revenue.

Total asset turnover ratio

It provides information on the performance of the use of assets to achieve revenues. It measures the company's overall efficiency, and the lower the indicator is, the better.

$$\text{Total asset turnover} = \frac{\text{Annual sales}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Inventory turnover ratio

Its use is crucial in deciding whether to acquire additional fixed assets.

$$\text{Inventory turnover} = \frac{\text{Annual sales}}{\text{Inventories}}$$

Payables turnover ratio

This indicator shows how long the company postpones the payment of invoices to its suppliers.

$$\text{Payables turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Obligations to suppliers}}{\text{Daily Invoice Sales}}$$

Receivables turnover ratio

This ratio indicator determines the average maturity of receivables. The result is the number of days during which the collection of money for daily sales is retained in receivables. (Sedláček 2007, 60-63)

$$\text{Receivables turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Trade receivables}}{\text{Daily Invoice Sales}}$$

3.2.3 Risk analysis

Risk analysis aims to evaluate a company's ability to meet its commitments. Parts of risk analysis involve assessing the solvency and liquidity of a company. Risk analysis is often discussed in the financial analysis due to its importance for external creditors. (Subramanyam 2014, 13-14)

The first part of risk analysis is the solvency of a company. Indebtedness indicators measure the ratio of external and own sources of corporate financing and give information about the extent of debt used for corporate financing.

Debt ratio

It is calculated as the ratio of external capital to total assets. The ratio of own financing should be as big as possible for the company to be secure for external creditors.

$$\text{Debt ratio} = \frac{\text{External Capital}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Equity ratio

It signals the adequacy of equity and expresses the extent to which the company is independent. The debt ratio and equity ratio together give 100% and thus information about the overall financial structure of the company.

$$\text{Equity ratio} = \frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Debt to equity ratio

It expresses the level of indebtedness. This coefficient increases with the increasing proportion of debts in the company. (Sedláček 2007, 63-64)

$$\text{Debt to equity ratio} = \frac{\text{External Capital}}{\text{Equity}}$$

The second part of risk analysis is the analysis of the company's liquidity. Liquidity ratios provide information on how the company is meeting its obligations. Liquidity is the sum of all the company's funds to pay its liabilities.

Current ratio

It shows how many times current assets cover current liabilities. The recommended value for this coverage should be greater than 1.5.

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Quick ratio

It is calculated by the same formula as the current ratio but omits inventories from an asset, which are the least liquid item of assets. To maintain the liquidity of the company, this value should not fall below 1.

$$\text{Quick ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventories}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Cash ratio

It measures the company's ability to repay the debts just due. The value should be at least 0.2. (Sedláček 2007, 66-67)

$$\text{Cash ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Cash equivalents}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

The two most crucial liquidity measures are the quick ratio and current ratio. The current ratio provides information about how much liquidity a company has but does not tell the make-up of the liquidity. The quick ratio is also a measure of the quantity of liquidity, but it is assumed that no additional sales of inventories can be made. Therefore, its importance rises due to its ability to give insight into the proportion of inventories in each company. (Davidson 2019, 2-3 - 2-4)

3.3 Cashflow analysis

Analysis of cashflows evaluates how a company is obtaining and deploying its funds. This analysis provides its users with helpful information on future implications. More precisely, a company that funds a new project with internally generated cash will likely achieve better future performance than a company that borrows the needed money. (Subramanyam 2014, 14)

3.4 Analysis using a bankruptcy model

This type of analysis makes it possible to determine whether the company is in danger of bankruptcy. This part is vital for the overall evaluation of the company's financial situation. One of the best known and most widely used models is the Z-score (Altman's model).

3.4.1 Z-score (Altman's model)

It is one of the bankruptcies models whose calculation shows the company's financial situation. (Knápková, Pavelková and Šteker 2013, 131) The difficulty within the Altman model lies in its construction for American companies, which may differ from the Czech

ones. Therefore, it is necessary to take the recommended values with foresight due to the different economic situations of both countries. (Kislingerová and Hnilica 2005, 82)

The meaning of calculated values:

$Z > 2.99$ – the company has a satisfactory financial situation

$Z = 1.81 - 2.99$ – the company has an unclear financial situation

$Z < 1.8$ – the company has serious financial problems

Calculation of Z-score:

$$Z\text{-score} = 1.2 \times X_1 + 1.4 \times X_2 + 3.3 \times X_3 + 0.6 \times X_4 + 1.0 \times X_5$$

X_1 = Working capital / Total assets

X_2 = Retained earnings / Total assets

X_3 = EBIT / Total assets

X_4 = Market value equity / Total liabilities

X_5 = Sales / Total assets

(Knápková, Pavelková and Šteker 2013, 132)

4 SUMMARY

The first part of this bachelor thesis aims to provide the theoretical background of financial analysis. The structure of the financial analysis was described with detailed information about each part. It was explained why financial analysis performance is crucial and what information is essential for different kinds of users. The advantages of the financial analysis have been explained, and the overall importance of financial analysis in decision-making processes was justified. In contrast, limitations relevant to financial analysis creation were named to acquaint users of the analysis with known situations that may skew the results.

Essential financial statements, including balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in shareholder's equity, were characterized in detail and links between them were illustrated for better understanding. Essential parts of the statements were highlighted to clarify what they reflect.

The financial analysis is performed with the use of a variety of methods. The starting point of analysis is horizontal and vertical analysis of the balance sheet and income statement. While horizontal analysis examines the arrangement of individual statement items and compares their decrease or increase over time, the vertical analysis helps gain a better insight into the structure. Ratio indicators afterwards work with various items in those statements and express absolute indicator's relationship by their share. Moreover, they provide a quick and bare picture of the financial situation of the selected company. Finally, Z-score analysis and its calculation helped to measure financial stability.

The theoretical part is supposed to give its reader a background on what will be further examined and calculated in the practical part. The purpose was to describe the basics so that the following practical part is well understood.

II. ANALYSIS

5 COMPANY INTRODUCTION

The company selected for my financial analysis is NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. NORDICSTEEL is a medium-sized company mainly specialising in the processing of metal plates. Manufacture of engineering components also belongs to its portfolio. Activities throughout this process are laser cutting, CNC bending, surface treatment, machining, robotic welding, and the final assembly of units. The company was established in 2008, and its initial capital was 200,000 CZK. NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. is a limited liability company in Fulnek, precisely Masarykova 428, 742 45. The current 30% shareholder Vojtěch Mroček established the company. Other shareholders are Petr Klimek with a 9% share, Mgr. Iva Mročková with a 10% share and Pavlína Sokolová who owns the major 51% share. The share capital was increased during the years and currently stands at 10,200,000 CZK.

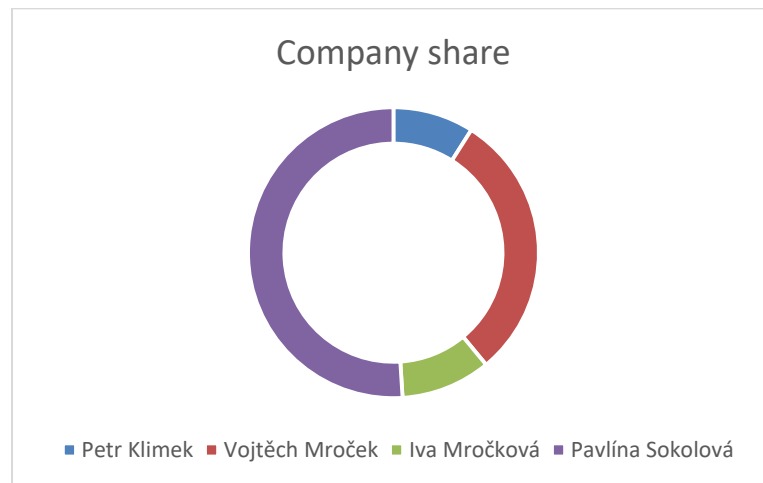


Figure 1 Proportion of company's shares

The company underwent a vast development both in its management and in its manufacturing activities. The company's managing directors are Petr Klimek and Mgr. Iva Mročková. The size of the company also changed throughout the years. The initial number of employees was 17. With the expansion of manufacturing, possession of new buildings, and management changes, this number increases every year. By the end of 2021 company had 174 employees, which is the highest number in the company's history. The company's involvement in the processing of iron is beneficial for many industries, which allowed the company's growth in size and number of employees. (Company internal documents) The chart below shows the increase in the number of employees.

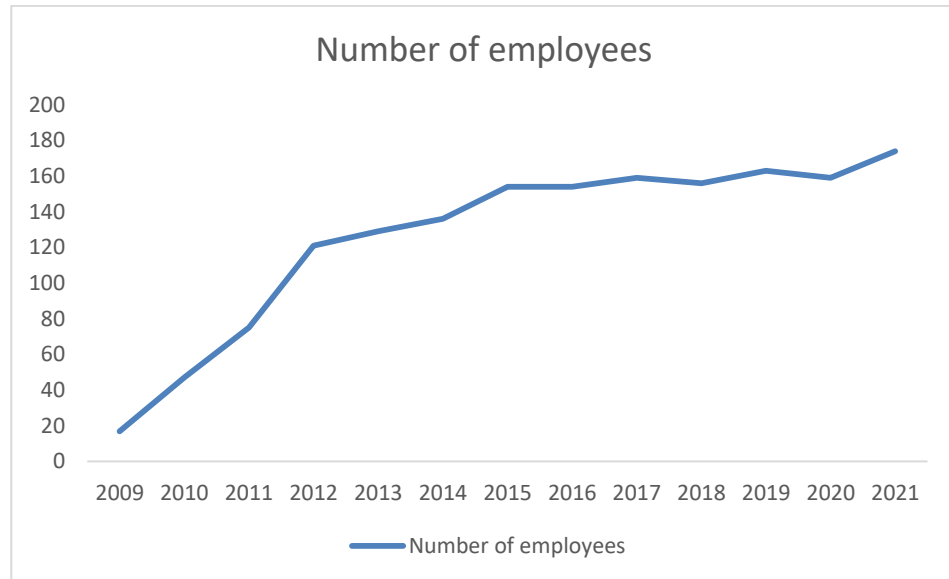


Figure 2 Number of employees

5.1 History of NORDICSTEEL s.r.o.

This company is currently operating for 13 years, and its milestones are highlighted below.

- 2008 – Establishment of the company by Vojtěch Mroček.
- 2010 – Mgr. Iva Mročková is appointed as the company’s Executive.
- 2011 – Purchase of a production hall and administrative extension.
- 2012 – Company obtained: ISO 9001 certificate and welding certificate 3834.
- 2014 – 2015 – Implementation of the project “Innovation of technological equipment of Nordic Steel” for 38 million CZK.
- 2015 - Implementation of the Dialog system.
 - Capital of the company was increased to 10.2 million CZK.
 - Petr Klimek is appointed as the company’s Executive.
- 2016 – 2019 – Implementation of the project “Reconstruction and modernization of Nordic Steel” for 16 million CZK.
- 2018 – Acquisition of the first welding robot.
- 2019 – Sale of 60% stake to Mrs Pavlína Sokolová.
- 2020 – Year of the covid-19 pandemic.
- 2021 – The best year in the company’s existence.

Apart from these significant milestones, the company extended to new buildings, purchased new equipment, and modernized its administrative department. Wiring, production hall, roof, and floors were repaired. Furthermore, the project “Reduction of energy intensity in production processes in Nordic Steel” for 18 million CZK was carried out. (Company internal documents)

5.2 Turnover increase

The company’s turnover increases by several million CZK almost every year. The enormous growth in turnover happened between the years 2020 and 2021. The increase in turnover was possible due to investing in new machinery, hiring more employees, and making the work as effective as possible. The chart below shows the turnover status from establishing the company until 2021, and growth is visible throughout the whole chart.

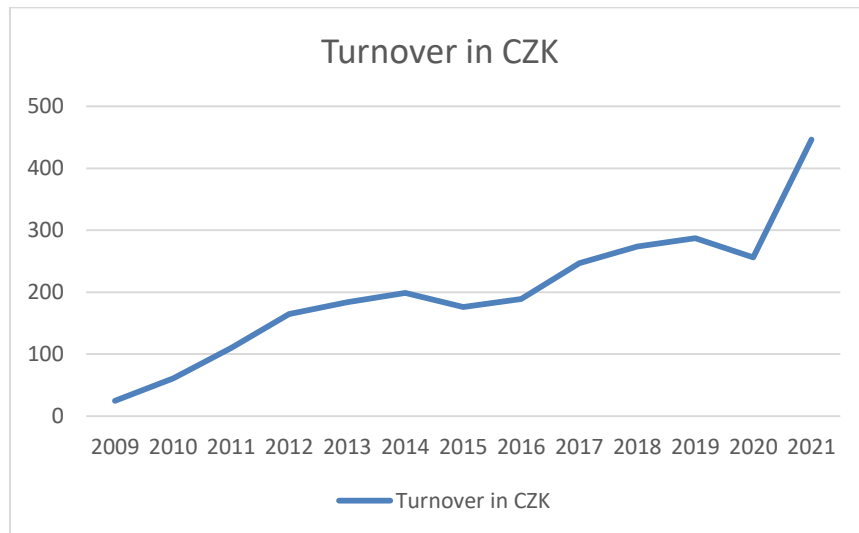


Figure 3 Turnover in a million CZK

5.3 Customers

Customers are large and medium-sized companies based in the Czech Republic but mainly from abroad. The company maintains long-term business relationships, focuses on its current partners, and looks for new business opportunities. The company has both small and big customers in consideration of monthly turnover. Products manufactured in NORDICSTEEL mainly belong to the following categories: construction, electronics, transportation, logistics, handling technology, healthcare, plastic industry. The chart below shows the portion of each category and how much each category contributes to the final turnover.

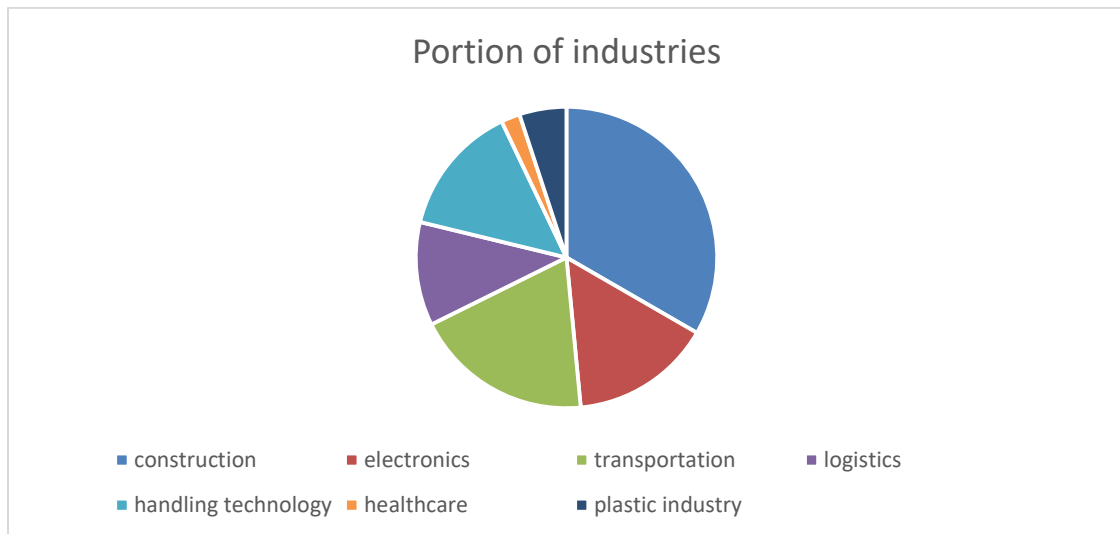


Figure 4 Proportion of industries

5.4 Classification of the company

Based on the register of economic entities CZ-NACE, company NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. belongs to the following sector: 11002 – National private non-financial corporations.

Based on activities within the company, it falls into the following categories:

- 28290 – Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery
- 25720 – Manufacture of locks and fittings
- 256 – Surface treatment and finishing of metals: machining
- 00 – Production, trade, and services not listed in annexes 1 to 3 of the Trade Licensing Act

CZ-NACE also categorizes economic subjects based on the number of employees. In these criteria, NORDICSTEEL falls under code 310, a category for companies with between 100 and 199 employees. This data and classification are based on available economic documents and serve the purpose of the state statistical service. (Český statistický úřad 2021)

6 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In this part, the financial health of the selected company between the years 2019 and 2021 will be examined. Using financial documents and additional information provided by the company, horizontal and vertical analysis of both balance sheet and profit and loss statement will be performed. Analysis of ratio indicators will be performed right after horizontal and vertical analysis, and comments on their development and meaning will be provided. It is essential to mention that 2020 was uncommonly affected by the covid-19 pandemic. On the other hand, in 2021, the company reached its goal and experienced the best year in turnover. The balance sheet and the income sheet statement from 2021 are precise and valid as of 31. 12. 2021. Therefore, certain numbers might differ after exchange rates are considered later in 2022. In the tables below (apart from ratio analysis), all figures are in thousands of CZK.

6.1 Current assets and liabilities

The structure of liabilities and assets is illustrated within the three most recent years. Most asset components have increased in value throughout these years, meaning the company thrives. The number of total assets increased every year mainly due to expansion in production. A significant part of assets is non-current assets that contribute to the total assets more than current assets in 2019 and 2020. The reason for this is the large amount of money invested in property, buildings, machinery, and equipment due to the company being involved in the engineering industry. A high increase in asset structure is observed between 2020 and 2021.

Nevertheless, the company already expected a high increase between 2019 and 2020, but the covid-19 pandemic affected production processes within the company. However, in 2021 company experienced an increase in orders, which is also visible in the following tables. Due to increased material prices company raised the prices of all the manufactured products. However, the material was well-purchased before it went up in price in the market and in combination with set higher prices, the company was able to make a big profit. An enormous shift is recognized between cash and cash equivalents since the company experienced an increase in invoicing and part of the pay-outs goes in cash.

	2019	2020	2021
Total assets	169 731	188 834	246 284
Total non-current assets	106 724	103 218	120 876

Intangible assets	498	478	356
Property, plant, and equipment	106 226	102 740	120 520
Total current assets	60 817	82 436	123 465
Inventories	28 498	33 650	56 459
Receivables	31 159	32 796	48 652
Cash and cash equivalents	1 160	15 990	18 354
Accrual	2 190	3 180	1 943

Table 1 Asset structure

In the table below, total shareholder's equity and liabilities are compared within the years. Total liabilities are superior during the years, with the most significant part being short-term liabilities. The only part that has not changed among liabilities is share capital. The company's share capital is 10,200,000 and has not been reduced or increased in the last three years. Retained earnings increased by 8,224,000 between 2019 and 2020 and remained in the company to serve as additional investments in projects in the following years. In 2021 owners of the company again decided to leave the profit in the company. Long-term and short-term liabilities did not increase much over the past three years. Long-term liabilities even decreased between all three years due to repayment of a few previous loans.

	2019	2020	2021
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities	169 731	188 834	246 284
Total equity	41 990	49 757	106 008
Share capital	10 200	10 200	10 200
Retained earnings	23 546	31 770	39 537
Total liabilities	127 065	137 970	138 385
Reserves	0	0	0
Long-term liabilities	46 756	43 730	38 639
Short-term liabilities	80 309	94 240	99 746
Accrual	676	1 107	1 891

Table 2 Liabilities structure

6.2 Horizontal Analysis of the Balance sheet

The table below shows a horizontal analysis of assets. The most crucial information in the first column is that the total number of assets between 2019 and 2020 increased by 11.25%. Total non-current assets decreased by 3.29%. On the other hand, total current assets increased by 35.55% between 2019 and 2020. The most significant growth among current assets experienced inventories with an escalation of 18.08% because of more significant production and escalation in manufacturing. More considerable changes are noticeable later between the years 2020 and 2021. Total assets increased by 30%, and both non-current and current assets contributed to this growth. Inventories climbed up by 68% as the company intentionally grew the number due to increased orders, more expensive materials, and intending to store finished products.

6.2.1 Accrual

A significant shift is visible in the line providing accrual information. Based on the information provided by the company, accrual was divided into four parts. Therefore, it affected the next four years when certain deferred income or expenses had to be considered. This 4-year accrual strategy was used for the last time in 2018. Since then, the strategy has been shortened and currently is two years and therefore does not affect such a long period as it used to. Growth of 45% happened between 2019 and 2020 because the previous strategy affected these years. On the other hand, between 2020 and 2021, accrual decreased by almost 40% due to a shift to a new strategy. Such an increase happened because expensive construction works on new buildings and invoices influenced deferred expenses.

	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021
Total assets	11.25%	30.42%
Total non-current assets	-3.29%	17.11%
Intangible assets	-4.02%	-25.52%
Property, plant, and equipment	-3.28%	17.31%
Total current assets	35.55%	49.77%
Inventories	18.08%	67.80%
Trade receivables	5.25%	48.35%
Cash and cash equivalents	1278.45%	14.80%
Accrual	45.21%	-38.90%

Table 3 Horizontal analysis of assets

The table below shows a horizontal analysis of liabilities. Since assets are equal to liabilities, we observe the same growth of 11.25% and 30.42% in total shareholder's equity and liabilities. The significant growth already mentioned is in retained earnings, making 34.93% and 24.45%. Both total equity and total liabilities expanded, and we can observe no decrease between the years 2019 to 2020. However, a decrease of 11.64% is observed and signalizes that the company is paying off significant debt.

	2019 - 2020	2020 – 2021
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities	11.25%	30.42%
Total equity	18.50%	113.10%
Share capital	0%	0%
Retained earnings	34.93%	24.45%
Total liabilities	8.58%	0.30%
Reserves	-	-
Long-term liabilities	6.47%	-11.64%
Short-term liabilities	17.35%	5.84%
Accrual	63.76%	70.82%

Table 4 Horizontal analysis of liabilities

6.3 Vertical Analysis of the Balance sheet

Percentages help identify which part plays the most significant role within the whole category. The table below shows a vertical analysis of assets. Accruals play a minor role and stand between 0.77% to 1.68% but are worth to be mentioned. In 2019 and 2020, the most compelling part was total non-current assets. Intangible assets do not reach even one per cent of total assets in all three years.

On the contrary, property, plant, and equipment did not fall below 48.94% of total assets during the three years of this analysis. In 2021 non-current assets no longer play a significant role in assets, but the ratio between non-current and current assets is almost 50/50. This appeared as a direct result of a slight increase in receivables and inventories. Receivables expanded because of more orders. Inventories expanded due to the creation of more material reserves. Previous construction of the new hall affected asset structure in 2019 as it was included in non-current assets a few years ago. Based on the information provided by the company, such a high share of assets did non-current assets have in previous years as well.

	2019	2020	2021
Total assets	100%	100%	100%
Total non-current assets	62.88%	54.66%	49.10%
Intangible assets	0.29%	0.25%	0.14%
Property, plant, and equipment	62,58%	54.41%	48.94%
Total current assets	35.83%	43.66%	50.13%
Inventories	16.79%	17.82%	22.92%
Receivables	18.36%	17.37%	19.75%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.68%	8.47%	7.45%
Accrual	1.29%	1.68%	0.77%

Table 5 Vertical analysis of assets

The table below shows a vertical analysis of liabilities which helps understand how the company got its finances and which component contributed the most. Liabilities in the company are much more stable than assets, and the proportions do not change much during 2019 and 2020. Total liabilities account for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of liabilities in these years and total equity for $\frac{1}{4}$. Short-term liabilities play the most crucial role with about 50%. The percentage of share capital does not stay the same due to an increase in profit even though the number does not change throughout the years. Again, the most significant changes were visible in 2021. Liabilities decreased in 2021 because some of the loans were repaid (mainly loans from purchases of machinery ran out in 2021). Liabilities no longer play an essential role as these loans were repaid, and the company's total equity climbed up to 43%.

	2019	2020	2021
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities	100%	100%	100%
Total equity	24.74%	26.35%	43.04%
Share capital	6.01%	5.40%	4.14%
Retained earnings	13.87%	16.82%	16.10%
Total liabilities	74.86%	73.06%	56.19%
Reserves	0%	0%	0%
Long-term liabilities	27.55%	23.16%	15.69%

Shor-term liabilities	47.32%	49.91%	40.50%
Accrual	0.40%	0.59%	0.77%

Table 6 Vertical analysis of liabilities

6.4 Income statement

The table shows that most income statement aspects decreased from 2019 to 2020, which the company attributes to the covid pandemic. Meanwhile, other operating revenues and operating profit increased between these years due to advantageous production. Net sales increased by 177,117,000 between 2020 and 2021, which relates to increased receivables and price raises. Operating profit rises each year along with production, signalling the company's prosperity. In 2021, net sales, costs of goods sold, gross profit and operating profit climbed up, confirming this year's success.

	2019	2020	2021
Net sales	283 187	245 896	423 013
Costs of goods sold	167 406	134 975	281 160
Gross profit	115 781	110 921	141 853
Personal costs	90 489	79 750	108 247
Other operating revenues	330	2 845	1 410
Other operating costs	3 739	1 599	1 569
Operating profit/loss	12 890	20 036	50 653
Profit/loss of accounting period	8 224	7 767	56 251

Table 7 Structure of income statement

6.4.1 Vertical analysis of income statement

The main thing visible is that the gross profit percentage is higher in 2020 even though the number is lower (while in 2019, gross profit was 115,781; in 2020, it stands at 110,921). That is because the share of net sales is higher in 2020 than in 2019. The same applies to the profit of the accounting period, which is 3.16% and therefore bigger in 2020 as well. Profit of accounting period and costs of goods sold were the highest in 2021.

	2019	2020	2021
Net sales	100%	100%	100%
Costs of goods sold	59.12%	54.89%	66.47%
Gross profit	40.88%	45.11%	33.53%

Personal costs	31.95%	32.43%	25.59%
Other operating revenues	0.12%	1.16%	0.33%
Other operating costs	1.32%	0.65%	0.37%
Operating profit/loss	4.55%	8.15%	11.97%
Profit/loss of accounting period	2.90%	3.16%	13.30%

Table 8 Vertical analysis of income statement

6.4.2 Horizontal analysis of income statement

The horizontal analysis of the profit and loss statement presented below confirms the impact of the covid pandemic. We can observe digression in almost every aspect between 2019 and 2020. Net sales decreased by 13.12% and profit of accounting period by 5.56% between these years. What stands out between these years is the increase in other operating revenues by 762.12%. In 2021 the calculations were rather positive, and significant growth of 724.23% in profit was observed.

	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021
Net sales	-13.12%	72.03%
Costs of goods sold	-19.37%	108.31%
Gross profit	-4.20%	27.89%
Personal costs	-11.87%	35.73%
Other operating revenues	762.12%	-50.44%
Other operating costs	-57.23%	-1.88%
Operating profit/loss	55.44%	252.81%
Profit/loss of accounting period	-5.56%	724.23%

Table 9 Horizontal analysis of income statement

6.5 Analysis of ratio indicators

In this part of the financial analysis, ratio indicators will be calculated. Unlike horizontal and vertical analyses, an analysis of ratio indicators provides us with more precise information on the functioning of the selected company. Among some of the ratio indicators, recommended values are known, which allows the possibility of comparing them with calculated values in the selected company.

6.5.1 Analysis of liquidity ratio

A liquidity ratio measures company's ability to pay its debts. The table below shows the value of the current ratio within the years. The recommended value of the current ratio within a company is 1.5 to 2.5. Recommended values do not correspond to the values of a selected company. Since the current ratio is calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities, it provides information about how current assets can pay for current liabilities. Because of the lower value than is recommended, the company cannot pay for current liabilities with current assets. The current ratio was bigger in 2019 than in 2020 because of the covid-19 pandemic. In 2021 current ratio of NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. is closest to the recommended value, and therefore can, the company pay its debts more easily than in previous years.

	2019	2020	2021
Current ratio	0.87	0.76	1.24

Table 10 Analysis of current ratio

The table below shows the development of the quick asset ratio between the years 2019 to 2021. Recommended value of the quick asset ratio is 1 – 1.5, and the value of this ratio in the selected company is lower. The calculated values are again lower than recommended, signalling the company should focus on increasing current assets relevant for quick ratio, such as cash and receivables. The same trend as with the current ratio is observed. In 2019, the quick asset ratio was higher than in 2020, and in 2021 the company can immediately pay the biggest portion of its liabilities.

	2019	2020	2021
Quick asset ratio	0.52	0.40	0.70

Table 11 Analysis of quick asset ratio

The table of cash position ratios presented below, unlike the previous tables, favours the year 2020 to 2019. The cash position ratio was much higher in 2020, and the ability to pay short-term debts was in 2020 better than in 2019. However, the recommended value of this ratio is 0.2 – 0.5, and even in the year 2020, this was not met. The best year is again 2021, when the company meets the recommended value for the first time, talking about liquidity.

	2019	2020	2021
Cash position ratio	0.01	0.17	0.20

Table 12 Analysis of cash position ratio

6.5.2 Analysis of solvency ratio

Solvency ratios measure own and external resources and aim for an optimal capital structure. The debt ratio is the most important part and gives us an idea of the company's total indebtedness. Recommended debt ratio is between 30 and 60 %. The table below shows that the company is far more in debt than recommended in 2019 and 2020. Total indebtedness between 2019 and 2020 in the company exceeds 70%, but in 2021 it falls to 57%, which corresponds to the recommended values. This can be attributed to a steady reduction in long-term liabilities by paying them off.

	2019	2020	2021
Debt ratio	75%	74%	57%

Table 13 Analysis of debt ratio

The table below shows the equity ratio over the years. Debt to Equity ratio gives together 100%, and thus it is clear that as the debt ratio decreases each year equity ratio increases. Consequently, the company has a better optimal capital structure with a higher equity ratio each year.

	2019	2020	2021
Equity ratio	25%	26%	43%

Table 14 Analysis of equity ratio

The table below shows the debt-to-equity ratio. This ratio signals the company's closeness to its inability to meet payment obligations. The highest portion of debt and ratio of 3.02 was reached in 2019, signalling that the portion of the debt was much higher than the company's equity. Nevertheless, the company has recovered since then, and lower debt-to-equity ratios were calculated every following year. The company is, therefore, on the right path.

	2019	2020	2021
Debt to equity ratio	3.02	2.77	1.33

Table 15 Analysis of debt-to-equity ratio

6.5.3 Analysis of activity ratio

The activity ratio measures the company's ability to use invested funds. With a larger amount of assets, unnecessary costs arise, further reducing profits. On the other hand, a lack of assets can lead to the abandonment of advantageous business opportunities. The table below shows the asset turnover ratio over the years. The recommended value of asset turnover ratio is 1+, and we see that the company met this recommended value during all three years, with 2021 being the best year.

	2019	2020	2021
Total asset turnover ratio	1.67	1.30	1.72

Table 16 Analysis of asset turnover ratio

The table below shows the inventory turnover ratio. This ratio shows the number of days for how long inventories are kept in a company. Values in NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. are between 7 to 10 days which is a reasonable period. The longer the company's inventory is tied, the bigger the storage costs.

	2019	2020	2021
Inventory turnover ratio	9.94	7.50	7.50

Table 17 Analysis of inventory turnover ratio

The table below shows the receivables turnover ratio. The period when is the money generated from receivables is between 39 to 48 days. If the period is longer than the terms of payments, customers do not pay on time. The general due date set by the company is 30 days, in some cases 45, and for one customer, 60 days. The table below indicates that customers do not pay on time, but the delay in payments is not significant. It can also be observed that during the 2020 (covid-19 pandemic), the payment delay was the longest.

	2019	2020	2021
Receivables turnover ratio	39.6	48	41.4

Table 18 Analysis of receivables turnover ratio

In the following table, the payables turnover ratio is measured. This ratio expresses the payment morale of the company and thus the duration of the invoice payment. Unfortunately, the company has not yet calculated the trade payables necessary to calculate this indicator in the preliminary balance sheet. In 2019 company issued invoice payments in a shorter period than customers paid the company. In 2020, customers paid the company earlier than the company paid its suppliers.

	2019	2020	2021
Payables turnover ratio	37.7	54.2	-

Table 19 Analysis of payables turnover ratio

6.5.4 Analysis of profitability ratio

The profitability analysis ratio gives the idea of how well the company can make a profit using the invested capital. The table below shows the development of return on equity over the years. We can observe a slight decrease of 3 % between 2019 and 2020 but a massive

increase of 36 % from 2020 to 2021. This ratio examines return on invested equity which we see was the highest in 2021.

	2019	2020	2021
ROE	20%	17%	53%

Table 20 Analysis of ROE

The table below shows the return on sales. The return on sales remained the same between 2019 and 2020 and was 3 %. However, the return on sale ratio rapidly increased from 2020 to 2021 to 13 %. This indicates that in 2021 company turned sales into profits more effectively than in both 2019 and 2020.

	2019	2020	2021
ROS	3%	3%	13%

Table 21 Analysis of ROS

The table below shows the return on assets. It is visible that the return on assets decreased by 1 % from 2019 to 2020, which happened due to the covid-19 pandemic that affected the whole balance sheet structure. However, this decline is negligible. The most extensive strengthening of return on assets occurred in 2021. Generally, the production increased in 2021, allowing the company to encounter higher profitability concerning its assets.

	2019	2020	2021
ROA	5%	4%	22%

Table 22 Analysis of ROA

6.6 Z-score analysis (Altman model)

The table below shows the calculation of the Z-score in the selected years. Z-score measures if the company is close to bankruptcy. The value of a Z-score below 1.81 signalizes the company's closeness to bankruptcy, and such value was not calculated in NORDICSTEEL within these three years. Values between 1.81 and 2.99 signalize unclear financial situation, and such values were calculated throughout all three years. A healthy financial situation is considered when calculated values are higher than 2.99. What is evident is the trend appearing almost throughout the whole analysis. The company's best year is 2021, and now this is also confirmed by the calculations of financial stability.

	2019	2020	2021
Z-score	2.10	1.89	2.90

Table 23 Z-score analysis

6.7 Statement of changes in shareholder's equity

	2019	2020	2021
Share capital	10 200	10 200	10 200
Retained earnings	23 546	31 770	39 537
Profit/loss of accounting period	8 224	7 767	56 893
Equity	41 990	49 757	106 650

Table 24 Statement of changes in shareholder's equity

The table above provides information about the structure of the statement of changes in shareholder's equity between 2019 and 2021. It is visible that share capital has remained the same throughout the years. What contributes to higher equity each year the most are retained earnings. Retained earnings were not divided between shareholders but remained in the company for future investments and functioning. Retained earnings increased from 2019 to 2020 by 8 224 and caused a significant increase in equity by 7 767. On the other hand, the profit of the accounting period in 2019 was higher than in 2020.

6.8 Comparison of NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. within its field

Based on CZ-NACE NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. belongs into national private non-financial corporations, and it will be compared within the manufacturing industry. Ministry of Industry and Trade publishes an Analysis of the business sphere evaluating each year and providing collected data about the number of employees or revenues in each industry. Nevertheless, the latest published analysis dealt with the year 2019. Therefore, a comparison between 2020 and 2021 is impossible, and only the years 2018 and 2019 will be compared. The number of employees and revenue is compared to data from a document called "Finanční analýza podnikové sféry 2019", which is included in the bibliography.

Number of employees

	2018	2019
Number of employees in NORDICSTEEL s.r.o.	156	163
Number of employees in the manufacturing industry	113 566	109 393

Table 25 Comparison of the number of employees

Based on the table above, it is visible that a decrease in the number of employees was experienced in the whole manufacturing industry between 2018 and 2019. Nevertheless, the company NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. increased its number of employees. Therefore, we can assume that the company thrived during those years based on its ability to employ new

people in its manufacturing processes. Therefore, the industry trend does not apply to NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. An increase of 4.49% in the number of employees has been experienced.

Revenues

	2018	2019
Revenue in NORDICSTEEL s.r.o.	283 187 000	255 017 000
Revenue in manufacturing industry	422 430 000 000	413 052 000 000

Table 26 Comparison of revenues

In contrast, in this comparison, NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. followed the decrease in revenues between 2018 and 2019 that was visible in the manufacturing industry. The revenue decreased by 28 170 000 in NORDICSTEEL s.r.o., a significant decrease of 9.95%. The decrease in the manufacturing industry was 2.22%. NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. performed worse between these years than the industry in general.

CONCLUSION

One of the well-known disadvantages of financial analysis is the inability to capture a company's functioning during a crisis. Financial analysis of the company NORDICSTEEL s.r.o. was performed from 2019 to 2021, and all three years provided helpful information regarding the current situation in the company. In 2019 the company's performance was positively affected by the aim of both management and employees to do better each year and the trend of increasing the company's turnover each year. The trend of increasing the company's turnover each year was followed. As the covid-19 pandemic strikes in 2020, its affection for the company's performance is no exception. Nevertheless, the company recovered from the pandemic in 2021, and due to high demand and investments in increasing production, it experienced the best year of the company's existence. As this analysis took into account these specific years, it demonstrates how the company has functioned over the last three years (positive trend of increasing the turnover a bit each year), during a crisis, and what contributed to achieving its most significant turnover.

Throughout all 3-year an expansion in production is visible. The company invested in its assets (property, plant, and equipment) intending to increase production and effectiveness and these investments paid off. The situation on the market regarding materials is recently unstable, forcing the company to store an enormous number of inventories than necessary. Suppose the situation gets better and the company gets rid of unnecessary inventories. In that case, the decrease in storage costs will create a new possibility to invest saved funds towards something more beneficial. Retained earnings increase each year and are never divided among the shareholders, increasing financial stability and allowing the company to reinvest into itself. Investments will currently serve to build a new powder coating plant, which should reduce the cost of produced goods and lead to more efficient production. This project is supposed to be built by the end of 2022.

Regarding ratios, I recommend increasing the company's liquidity, which is appealing to shareholders, investors, and banks. Assets cannot pay for liabilities, but since the company is paying off most of their debts, this ratio should soon arrive at the recommended value. Based on calculated data company is improving each year as it paid off significant debts in 2021. In 2019 and 2020, the company was far more in debt than recommended, but in 2021 the company's solvency is between recommended values. Based on calculations, customers do not pay their obligations on time, and therefore there is a room for improvement. If customers start to pay on time, money will be generated sooner, and money flow will be

faster. It is essential to monitor the structures of receivables and payables in terms of their maturity within the operational management.

The bankruptcy model examined that the company had an unclear financial situation between 2019 and 2020. However, in 2021 the situation is better due to the company being closest to being recognized as financially healthy. The manufacturing field experienced a decrease in the number of employees between 2018 and 2019, while NORDICSTEEL was able to increase this number and, as a result, expand its production. However, the company reflected a decrease in revenue within the whole industry in 2019.

As almost all calculations confirmed, the company's growth is currently in the right direction. Despite the apparent gradual improvement of the financial situation, this trend needs to be maintained, even in the current situation of unfavourable conditions of macroeconomic development, for example, colossal inflation or uncertainty in terms of energy supply. Specifically, the sensitivity of energy supply for such a big company in the manufacturing industry is essential. Even though the company has fixed the price of electricity for an extended period, gas prices are fixed until June. Therefore, another fixation is currently in solution. Even though this analysis reflects the year 2020 and the covid-19 impact has been visible ever since then company worked towards the goal to reach the best year in the company's existence, which they did soon after in 2021.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes
EBIAT	Earnings before interest and after taxes
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization
EAT	Earnings after taxes
NOPAT	Net operating profit after taxes
ROA	Return on assets
ROE	Return on equity
ROS	Return on sales
CNC	Computer numerical control
ISO	International organization for standardization

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Appendix 1 Balance sheet 2020

Rozvahá podle Přílohy č. 1
vyhlášky č. 500/2002 Sb.

ROZVAHA
v plném rozsahu

Obchodní firma nebo jiný název účetní jednotky

NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.

Účetní jednotka doručí
účetní závěrku současně
s doručením daňového přiznání
za daň z příjmů

ke dni **31.12.2020**
(v celých tisících Kč)

Sídlo nebo bydliště účetní jednotky
a místo podnikání, liší-li se od bydliště

Masarykova 428
Fulnek
742 45

1 x příslušnému měsíčnímu
úřadu.

Rok	Měsíc	IČ
2020		28571274

Označení a	AKTIVA b	čís. řád. c	Běžné účetní období			Minulé úč. období
			Brutto 1	Korekce 2	Netto 3	Netto 4
	AKTIVA CELKEM Součet A. až D.	1	261 487	72 653	188 834	169 731
A.	Pohledávky za upsany základní kapitál	2				
B.	Stálá aktiva Součet B.I. až B.III.	3	174 066	70 848	103 218	106 724
B.I.	Dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek Součet I.1. až I.5.	4	7 031	6 553	478	498
B.I. 1.	Nehmotné výsledky vývoje	5				
B.I. 2.	Ocenitelná práva	6	6 525	6 124	401	498
B.I. 2.1.	Software	7	6 525	6 124	401	498
B.I. 2.2.	Ostatní ocenitelná práva	8				
B.I. 3.	Goodwill	9				
B.I. 4.	Ostatní dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	10	506	429	77	0
B.I. 5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dl. nehmotný majetek a nedokončený dl. nehmotný majetek	11				
B.I. 5.1.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	12				
B.I. 5.2.	Nedokončený dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	13				
B.II.	Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek Součet II.1. až II.5.	14	167 035	64 295	102 740	106 226
B.II. 1.	Pozemky a stavby	15	86 587	8 444	78 143	80 961
B.II. 1.1.	Pozemky	16	1 455		1 455	1 433
B.II. 1.2.	Stavby	17	85 132	8 444	76 688	79 528
B.II. 2.	Hmotné movité věci a jejich soubory	18	70 862	55 850	15 012	21 408
B.II. 3.	Oceňovací rozdíl k nabytému majetku	19				
B.II. 4.	Ostatní dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	20	1	1		0
B.II. 4.1.	Pěstiteleské celky trvalých porostů	21				
B.II. 4.2.	Dospělá zvířata a jejich skupiny	22				
B.II. 4.3.	Jiný dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	23	1	1		0
B.II. 5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dl. hmotný majetek a nedokončený dl. hmotný majetek	24	9 585		9 585	3 857
B.II. 5.1.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	25	477		477	0
B.II. 5.2.	Nedokončený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	26	9 108		9 108	3 857
B.III.	Dlouhodobý finanční majetek Součet III.1. až III.7.	27				
B.III. 1.	Podíly – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	28				
B.III. 2.	Zápůjčky a úvěry – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	29				
B.III. 3.	Podíly – podstatný vliv	30				


Označení a	AKTIVA b	čís. řád. c	Běžné účetní období			Minulé úč. období
			Brutto 1	Korekce 2	Netto 3	Netto 4
B.III. 4.	Zápůjčky a úvěry – podstatný vliv	31				
B.III. 5.	Ostatní dlouhodobé cenné papíry a podíly	32				
B.III. 6.	Zápůjčky a úvěry – ostatní	33				
B.III. 7.	Ostatní dlouhodobý finanční majetek	34				
B.III. 7.1.	Jiný dlouhodobý finanční majetek	35				
B.III. 7.2.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý finanční majetek	36				
C.	Oběžná aktiva Součet C.I. až C.IV.	37	84 241	1 805	82 436	60 817
C.I.	Zásoby Součet I.1. až I.5.	38	33 650		33 650	28 498
C.I. 1.	Materiál	39	15 685		15 685	8 945
C.I. 2.	Nedokončená výroba a polotovary	40	11 711		11 711	8 812
C.I. 3.	Výrobky a zboží	41	6 254		6 254	10 708
C.I. 3.1.	Výrobky	42	6 254		6 254	10 708
C.I. 3.2.	Zboží	43				
C.I. 4.	Mladá a ostatní zvířata a jejich skupiny	44				
C.I. 5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na zásoby	45				33
C.II.	Pohledávky Součet II.1. až II.3.	46	34 601	1 805	32 796	31 159
C.II. 1.	Dlouhodobé pohledávky	47				
C.II. 1.1.	Pohledávky z obchodních vztahů	48				
C.II. 1.2.	Pohledávky – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	49				
C.II. 1.3.	Pohledávky – podstatný vliv	50				
C.II. 1.4.	Odložená daňová pohledávka	51				
C.II. 1.5.	Pohledávky – ostatní	52				
C.II. 1.5.1.	Pohledávky za společníky	53				
C.II. 1.5.2.	Dlouhodobé poskytnuté zálohy	54				
C.II. 1.5.3.	Dohadné účty aktivní	55				
C.II. 1.5.4.	Jiné pohledávky	56				
C.II. 2.	Krátkodobé pohledávky	57	34 601	1 805	32 796	31 159
C.II. 2.1.	Pohledávky z obchodních vztahů	58	31 085	1 805	29 280	29 155
C.II. 2.2.	Pohledávky – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	59				
C.II. 2.3.	Pohledávky – podstatný vliv	60				
C.II. 2.4.	Pohledávky – ostatní	61	3 516		3 516	2 004
C.II. 2.4.1.	Pohledávky za společníky	62				
C.II. 2.4.2.	Sociální zabezpečení a zdravotní pojištění	63				
C.II. 2.4.3.	Stát – daňové pohledávky	64	1 105		1 105	1 081
C.II. 2.4.4.	Krátkodobé poskytnuté zálohy	65	517		517	487
C.II. 2.4.5.	Dohadné účty aktivní	66				
C.II. 2.4.6.	Jiné pohledávky	67	1 894		1 894	436
C.II. 3.	Časové rozlišení aktiv	144				
C.II. 3.1.	Náklady příštích období	145				
C.II. 3.2.	Komplexní náklady příštích období	146				

Označení a	AKTIVA b	čís. řád. c	Běžné účetní období			Minulé úč. období
			Brutto 1	Korekce 2	Netto 3	Netto 4
C.II. 3.3.	Příjmy příštích období	147				
C.III.	Krátkodobý finanční majetek Součet III.1. až III.2.	68				
C.III. 1.	Podíly – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	69				
C.III. 2.	Ostatní krátkodobý finanční majetek	70				
C.IV.	Peněžní prostředky Součet IV.1. až IV.2.	71	15 990		15 990	1 160
C.IV. 1.	Peněžní prostředky v pokladně	72	1 356		1 356	887
C.IV. 2.	Peněžní prostředky na účtech	73	14 634		14 634	273
D.	Časové rozlišení aktiv Součet D.1. až D.3.	74	3 180		3 180	2 190
D. 1.	Náklady příštích období	75	1 235		1 235	1 965
D. 2.	Komplexní náklady příštích období	76				
D. 3.	Příjmy příštích období	77	1 945		1 945	225

Označení	PASIVA	Čís. řád.	Stav v běžném účetním období	Stav v minulém účetním období
a	b	c	5	6
	PASIVA CELKEM	Součet A. až D.	188 834	169 731
A.	Vlastní kapitál	Součet A.1. až A.VI.	49 757	41 990
A.I.	Základní kapitál	Součet I.1. až I.3.	10 200	10 200
A.I. 1.	Základní kapitál		10 200	10 200
A.I. 2.	Vlastní podíly (-)			
A.I. 3.	Změny základního kapitálu			
A.II.	Ážio a kapitálové fondy	Součet II.1. až II.2.		
A.II. 1.	Ážio			
A.II. 2.	Kapitálové fondy			
A.II. 2.1.	Ostatní kapitálové fondy			
A.II. 2.2.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění majetku a závazků (+/-)			
A.II. 2.3.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (+/-)			
A.II. 2.4.	Rozdíly z přeměn obchodních korporací (+/-)			
A.II. 2.5.	Rozdíly z ocenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (+/-)			
A.III.	Fondy ze zisku	Součet III.1. až III.2.	20	20
A.III. 1.	Ostatní rezervní fondy		20	20
A.III. 2.	Statutární a ostatní fondy			
A.IV.	Výsledek hospodaření minulých let (+/-)	Součet IV.1. až IV.2.	31 770	23 546
A.IV. 1.	Nerozdělený zisk nebo neuhrazená ztráta minulých let (+/-)		31 770	23 546
A.IV. 2.	Jiný výsledek hospodaření minulých let (+/-)			
A.V.	Výsledek hospodaření běžného účetního období (+/-)		7 767	8 224
A.VI.	Rozhodnuto o zálohové výplatě podílu na zisku (-)			
B. + C.	Cizí zdroje	Součet B. + C.	137 970	127 065
B.	Rezervy	Součet B.1. až B.4.		
B. 1.	Rezerva na důchody a podobné závazky			
B. 2.	Rezerva na daň z příjmů			
B. 3.	Rezervy podle zvláštních právních předpisů			
B. 4.	Ostatní rezervy			

Označení	PASIVA	čís. řád.	Stav v běžném účetním období	Stav v minulém účetním období
a	b	c	5	6
C.	Závazky Součet C.I. až C.III.	107	137 970	127 065
C.I.	Dlouhodobé závazky Součet I.1. až I.9.	108	43 730	46 756
C.I. 1.	Vydané dluhopisy	109		
C.I. 1.1.	Vyměnitelné dluhopisy	110		
C.I. 1.2.	Ostatní dluhopisy	111		
C.I. 2.	Závazky k úvěrovým institucím	112	38 174	40 694
C.I. 3.	Dlouhodobé přijaté zálohy	113		
C.I. 4.	Závazky z obchodních vztahů	114		
C.I. 5.	Dlouhodobé směnky k úhradě	115		
C.I. 6.	Závazky – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	116		
C.I. 7.	Závazky – podstatný vliv	117		
C.I. 8.	Odloužený daňový závazek	118	547	630
C.I. 9.	Závazky – ostatní	119	5 009	5 432
C.I. 9.1.	Závazky ke společníkům	120	5 009	5 432
C.I. 9.2.	Dohadné účty pasivní	121		
C.I. 9.3.	Jiné závazky	122		
C.II.	Krátkodobé závazky Součet II.1. až II.8.	123	94 240	80 309
C.II. 1.	Vydané dluhopisy	124		
C.II. 1.1.	Vyměnitelné dluhopisy	125		
C.II. 1.2.	Ostatní dluhopisy	126		
C.II. 2.	Závazky k úvěrovým institucím	127	41 977	42 595
C.II. 3.	Krátkodobé přijaté zálohy	128	90	87
C.II. 4.	Závazky z obchodních vztahů	129	36 996	29 630
C.II. 5.	Krátkodobé směnky k úhradě	130		
C.II. 6.	Závazky – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	131		
C.II. 7.	Závazky – podstatný vliv	132		
C.II. 8.	Závazky ostatní	133	15 177	7 997
C.II. 8.1.	Závazky ke společníkům	134	183	144
C.II. 8.2.	Krátkodobé finanční výpomoci	135		
C.II. 8.3.	Závazky k zaměstnancům	136	3 700	3 580
C.II. 8.4.	Závazky ze sociálního zabezpečení a zdravotního pojištění	137	2 203	2 234
C.II. 8.5.	Stát – daňové závazky a dotace	138	988	1 442
C.II. 8.6.	Dohadné účty pasivní	139	56	181
C.II. 8.7.	Jiné závazky	140	8 047	416

Označení a	PASIVA b	čís. řád. c	Stav v běžném účetním období 5	Stav v minulém účetním období 6
C.III.	Časové rozlišení pasiv Součet III.1. až III.2.	148		
C.III. 1.	Výdaje příštích období	149		
C.III. 2.	Výnosy příštích období	150		
D.	Časové rozlišení pasiv Součet D.1. až D.2.	141	1 107	676
D. 1.	Výdaje příštích období	142	1 107	676
D. 2.	Výnosy příštích období	143		

Sestaveno dne: 15.06.2021		Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky nebo podpisový vzor fyzické osoby, která je účetní jednotkou: 
Právní forma účetní jednotky: s.r.o.	Předmět podnikání: ----	Pozn.:

Appendix 2 Income statement 2020

Výkaz zisku a ztráty ve druhovém členění podle Přílohy č. 2 vyhlášky č. 500/2002-Sb.

Účetní jednotka doručí účetní závěrku současně s doručením daňového přiznání za daň z příjmů.

1 x příslušnému finančnímu úřadu



**VÝKAZ ZISKU A ZTRÁTY
v plném rozsahu**

ke dni **31.12.2020**
(v celých tisících Kč)

Rok	Měsíc	IČ
2020		28571274

Obchodní firma nebo jiný název účetní jednotky

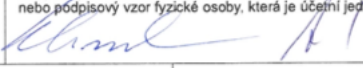
NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.

Sídlo nebo bydliště účetní jednotky
a místo podnikání, liší-li se od bydliště

Masarykova 428
Fulnek
742 45

Označení a	TEXT b	číslo řádku c	Skutečnost v účetním období	
			běžném 1	minulém 2
I.	Tržby z prodeje výrobků a služeb	1	245 896	283 187
II.	Tržby za prodej zboží	2		
A.	Výkonová spotřeba Součet A.1. až A.3.	3	134 975	167 406
A. 1.	Náklady vynaložené na prodané zboží	4		
A. 2.	Spotřeba materiálu a energie	5	94 795	117 192
A. 3.	Služby	6	40 180	50 214
B.	Změna stavu zásob vlastní činnosti (+/-)	7	1 184	451
C.	Aktivace (-)	8		
D.	Osobní náklady Součet D.1. až D.2.	9	79 750	90 489
D. 1.	Mzdové náklady	10	58 439	65 312
D. 2.	Náklady na sociální zabezpečení, zdravotní pojištění a ostatní náklady	11	21 311	25 177
D. 2.1.	Náklady na sociální zabezpečení a zdravotní pojištění	12	19 895	22 321
D. 2.2.	Ostatní náklady	13	1 416	2 856
E.	Úpravy hodnot v provozní oblasti Součet E.1. až E.3.	14	11 197	8 542
E. 1.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku	15	11 140	11 492
E. 1.1.	- Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku – trvalé	16	11 140	11 492
E. 1.2.	- Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku – dočasné	17		
E. 2.	Úpravy hodnot zásob	18		
E. 3.	Úpravy hodnot pohledávek	19	57	-2 950
III.	Ostatní provozní výnosy Součet III.1. až III.3.	20	2 845	330
III. 1.	Tržby z prodaného dlouhodobého majetku	21	48	157
III. 2.	Tržby z prodaného materiálu	22	436	117
III. 3.	Jiné provozní výnosy	23	2 361	56
F.	Ostatní provozní náklady Součet F.1. až F.5.	24	1 599	3 739
F. 1.	Zůstatková cena prodaného dlouhodobého majetku	25		18
F. 2.	Prodaný materiál	26	376	130
F. 3.	Daně a poplatky v provozní oblasti	27	294	251
F. 4.	Rezervy v provozní oblasti a komplexní náklady příštích období	28		
F. 5.	Jiné provozní náklady	29	929	3 340
*	Provozní výsledek hospodaření (+/-) I. + II. - A. - B. - C. - D. - E. + III. - F.	30	20 036	12 890

Označení a	TEXT b	číslo řádku c	Skutečnost v účetním období	
			běžném 1	minulém 2
IV.	Výnosy z dlouhodobého finančního majetku – podíly	Součet IV.1. až IV.2.	31	
IV. 1.	Výnosy z podílů – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba		32	
IV. 2.	Ostatní výnosy z podílů		33	
G.	Náklady vynaložené na prodané podíly		34	
V.	Výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku	Součet V.1. až V.2.	35	
V. 1.	Výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba		36	
V. 2.	Ostatní výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku		37	
H.	Náklady související s ostatním dlouhodobým finančním majetkem		38	
VI.	Výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy	Součet VI.1. až VI.2.	39	
VI. 1.	Výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba		40	
VI. 2.	Ostatní výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy		41	
I.	Úpravy hodnot a rezervy ve finanční oblasti		42	
J.	Nákladové úroky a podobné náklady	Součet J.1. až J.2.	43	2 135
J. 1.	Nákladové úroky a podobné náklady – ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba		44	
J. 2.	Ostatní nákladové úroky a podobné náklady		45	2 135
VII.	Ostatní finanční výnosy		46	7 559
K.	Ostatní finanční náklady		47	15 807
*	Finanční výsledek hospodaření (+/-) IV. - G. + V. - H. + VI. - I. - J. + VII. - K.		48	-10 383
**	Výsledek hospodaření před zdaněním (+/-) * (ř. 30) + * (ř. 48)		49	9 653
L.	Daň z příjmů	Součet L.1. až L.2.	50	1 886
L. 1.	Daň z příjmů splatná		51	1 968
L. 2.	Daň z příjmů odložená (+/-)		52	-82
**	Výsledek hospodaření po zdanění (+/-) ** (ř. 49) - L.		53	7 767
M.	Převod podílu na výsledku hospodaření společníkům (+/-)		54	
***	Výsledek hospodaření za účetní období (+/-) ** (ř. 53) - M.		55	7 767
*	Cistý obrát za účetní období I. + II. + III. + IV. + V. + VI. + VII.		56	256 300
				287 184

Sestaveno dne: 15.06.2021		Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky nebo podpisový vzor fyzické osoby, která je účetní jednotkou: 	
Právní forma účetní jednotky: s.r.o.	Předmět podnikání: ----	Pozn.:	

Appendix 3 Statement of changes in shareholder's equity 2020

Přehled o změnách vlastního kapitálu

Ke dni: 31.12.2020
 ÚJ: NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.
 Sídlo: Masarykova 428
 Fulnek 742 45
 IČ: 28571274



v celých tisících Kč

Položka rozvahy	Název položky	Zůstatek k 1.1. minulého účetního období	Zvýšení (+)/ snížení (-)	Zůstatek k 31.12. minulého účetního období	Zvýšení (+)/ snížení (-)	Zůstatek k 31.12. běžného účetního období
A.I.1.,3.	Základní kapitál	10 200	0	10 200	0	10 200
A.I.2.	Vlastní podíly	0	0	0	0	0
A.II.1.,2.1.	Ostatní kapitálové fondy	0	0	0	0	0
A.II.2.2. až 5.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění majetku a závazků	0	0	0	0	0
A.III.1.	Rezervní fond	20	0	20	0	20
A.III.2.	Statutární fond	0	0	0	0	0
A.IV.1.	Nerozdělený zisk a ztráta minulých let	16 482	7 064	23 546	8 224	31 770
A.IV.2.	Jiný výsledek hospodaření minulých let	0	0	0	0	0
A.V.	Zisk/ztráta běžného účetního období	7 064	1 160	8 224	-457	7 767
A.	Vlastní kapitál	33 766	8 224	41 990	7 767	49 757

Datum: 15.06.2021

Podpisový záznam osoby odpovědné za sestavení účetní závěrky:

Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu nebo fyzické osoby, která je účetní jednotkou:

NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.
 Masarykova 428, 742 45 FULNEK
 IČO: 28571274 DIČ: CZ28571274
 (12)

Appendix 4 Balance sheet 2021

ROZVAHA
v plném rozsahu

ke dni 31.12.2021
sestaveno v tisících Kč

NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.
Masarykova 428
74245 Fulnek

IČ
28571274

Označení a	Aktiva b	Číslo řádku c	Běžné účetní období			Minulé ú. období
			Brutto 1	Korekce 2	Netto 3	Netto 4
	AKTIVA CELKEM	001	314 680	68 396	246 284	188 834
A.	Pohledávky za upsaný základní kapitál	002				
B.	Stálá aktiva	003	190 188	69 312	120 876	103 218
B. I.	Dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	004	7 204	6 848	356	478
B. I. 1.	Nehmotné výsledky vývoje	005				
B. I. 2.	Ocenitelná práva	006	6 525	6 365	160	400
B. I. 2.1.	Software	007	6 525	6 365	160	400
B. I. 2.2.	Ostatní ocenitelná práva	008				
B. I. 3.	Goodwill	009				
B. I. 4.	Ostatní dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	010	506	483	23	78
B. I. 5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek a n	011	173		173	
B. I. 5.1.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	012				
B. I. 5.2.	Nedokončený dlouhodobý nehmotný majetek	013	173		173	
B. II.	Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	014	182 984	62 464	120 520	102 740
B. II. 1.	Pozemky a stavby	015	87 191	11 512	75 679	78 143
B. II. 1.1.	Pozemky	016	1 455		1 455	1 455
B. II. 1.2.	Stavby	017	85 736	11 512	74 224	76 688
B. II. 2.	Hmotné movité věci a jejich soubory	018	75 665	50 951	24 714	15 011
B. II. 3.	Oceňovací rozdíl k nabytému majetku	019				
B. II. 4.	Ostatní dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	020	1	1		
B. II. 4.1.	Pěstitelské celky trvalých porostů	021				
B. II. 4.2.	Dospělá zvířata a jejich skupiny	022				
B. II. 4.3.	Jiný dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	023	1	1		
B. II. 5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý hmotný majetek a nedokor	024	20 127		20 127	9 586
B. II. 5.1.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	025	1 431		1 431	477
B. II. 5.2.	Nedokončený dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	026	18 696		18 696	9 109

Označení a	Aktiva b	Číslo řádku c	Běžné účetní období			Minulé úč. období
			Brutto 1	Korekce 2	Netto 3	Netto 4
B. III.	Dlouhodobý finanční majetek	027				
B. III. 1.	Podíly - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	028				
B. III. 2.	Zápůjčky a úvěry - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	029				
B. III. 3.	Podíly - podstatný vliv	030				
B. III. 4.	Zápůjčky a úvěry - podstatný vliv	031				
B. III. 5.	Ostatní dlouhodobé cenné papíry a podíly	032				
B. III. 6.	Zápůjčky a úvěry - ostatní	033				
B. III. 7.	Ostatní dlouhodobý finanční majetek	034				
B. III.7.1.	Jiný dlouhodobý finanční majetek	035				
B. III.7.2.	Poskytnuté zálohy na dlouhodobý finanční majetek	036				
C.	Oběžná aktiva	037	122 549	-916	123 465	82 436
C. I.	Zásoby	038	56 459		56 459	33 649
C. I. 1.	Materiál	039	17 338		17 338	15 684
C. I. 2.	Nedokončená výroba a polotovary	040	27 602		27 602	11 712
C. I. 3.	Výrobky a zboží	041	11 519		11 519	6 253
C. I. 3.1.	Výrobky	042	11 519		11 519	6 253
C. I. 3.2.	Zboží	043				
C. I. 4.	Mladá a ostatní zvířata a jejich skupiny	044				
C. I. 5.	Poskytnuté zálohy na zásoby	045				
C. II.	Pohledávky	046	50 457	1 805	48 652	32 797
C. II. 1.	Dlouhodobé pohledávky	047				
C. II.1.1.	Pohledávky z obchodních vztahů	048				
C. II.1.2.	Pohledávky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	049				
C. II.1.3.	Pohledávky - podstatný vliv	050				
C. II.1.4.	Odložená daňová pohledávka	051				
C. II.1.5.	Pohledávky - ostatní	052				
C. II.1.5.	Pohledávky za společníky	053				
C. II.1.5.	Dlouhodobé poskytnuté zálohy	054				
C. II.1.5.	Dohadné účty aktivní	055				
C. II.1.5.	Jiné pohledávky	056				

Označení a	Aktiva b	Číslo řádku c	Běžné účetní období			Minulé úč. období
			Brutto 1	Korekce 2	Netto 3	Netto 4
C. II. 2.	Krátkodobé pohledávky	057	50 457	1 805	48 652	32 797
C. II.2.1.	Pohledávky z obchodních vztahů	058	47 215	1 805	45 410	29 280
C. II.2.2.	Pohledávky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	059				
C. II.2.3.	Pohledávky - podstatný vliv	060				
C. II.2.4.	Pohledávky - ostatní	061	3 242		3 242	3 517
C. II.2.4.	Pohledávky za společnosti	062				
C. II.2.4.	Sociální zabezpečení a zdravotní pojištění	063				
C. II.2.4.	Stát - daňové pohledávky	064	2 358		2 358	1 106
C. II.2.4.	Krátkodobé poskytnuté zálohy	065	442		442	517
C. II.2.4.	Dohadné účty aktivní	066				
C. II.2.4.	Jiné pohledávky	067	442		442	1 894
C. II. 3.	Časové rozlišení aktiv	068				
C. II.3.1.	Náklady příštích období	069				
C. II.3.2.	Komplexní náklady příštích období	070				
C. II.3.3.	Příjmy příštích období	071				
C. III.	Krátkodobý finanční majetek	072				
C. III. 1.	Podíly - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	073				
C. III. 2.	Ostatní krátkodobý finanční majetek	074				
C. IV.	Peněžní prostředky	075	15 633	-2 721	18 354	15 990
C. IV. 1.	Peněžní prostředky v pokladně	076	1 285		1 285	1 356
C. IV. 2.	Peněžní prostředky na účtech	077	14 348	-2 721	17 069	14 634
D.	Časové rozlišení aktiv	078	1 943		1 943	3 180
D. 1.	Náklady příštích období	079	1 412		1 412	1 235
D. 2.	Komplexní náklady příštích období	080				
D. 3.	Příjmy příštích období	081	531		531	1 945

Označení	Pasiva	Číslo řádku	Stav v běžném účet. období	Stav v minulém účet. období
a	b	c	5	6
	PASIVA CELKEM	082	246 284	188 834
A.	Vlastní kapitál	083	106 008	49 757
A. I.	Základní kapitál	084	10 200	10 200
A. I. 1.	Základní kapitál	085	10 200	10 200
A. I. 2.	Vlastní podíly (-)	086		
A. I. 3.	Změny základního kapitálu	087		
A. II.	Ážio a kapitálové fondy	088		
A. II. 1.	Ážio	089		
A. II. 2.	Kapitálové fondy	090		
A. II.2.1.	Ostatní kapitálové fondy	091		
A. II.2.2.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění majetku a závazků (+/-)	092		
A. II.2.3.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (+/-)	093		
A. II.2.4.	Rozdíly z přeměn obchodních korporací (+/-)	094		
A. II.2.5.	Rozdíly z ocenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (+/-)	095		
A. III.	Fondy ze zisku	096	20	20
A. III. 1.	Ostatní rezervní fondy	097	20	20
A. III. 2.	Statutární a ostatní fondy	098		
A. IV.	Výsledek hospodaření minulých let (+/-)	099	39 537	31 770
A. IV. 1.	Nerozdělený zisk nebo neuhrazená ztráta minulých let (+/-)	100	39 537	31 770
A. IV. 2.	Jiný výsledek hospodaření minulých let (+/-)	101		
A. V.	Výsledek hospodaření běžného účetního období (+/-)	102	56 251	7 767
A. VI.	Rozhodnuto o zálohové výplatě podílu na zisku (-)	103		
B.-	Cizí zdroje	104	138 385	137 970
B.	Rezervy	105		
B. 1.	Rezerva na důchody a podobné závazky	106		
B. 2.	Rezerva na daň z příjmů	107		
B. 3.	Rezervy podle zvláštních právních předpisů	108		
B. 4.	Ostatní rezervy	109		
C.	Závazky	110	138 385	137 970
C. I.	Dlouhodobé závazky	111	38 639	43 730
C. I. 1.	Vydané dluhopisy	112		
C. I. 1.1.	Vyměnitelné dluhopisy	113		
C. I. 1.2.	Ostatní dluhopisy	114		

Označení	Pasiva	Číslo řádku	Stav v běžném účet. období	Stav v minulém účet. období
a	b	c	5	6
C. I. 2.	Závazky k úvěrovým institucím	115	38 092	38 174
C. I. 3.	Dlouhodobé přijaté zálohy	116		
C. I. 4.	Závazky z obchodních vztahů	117		
C. I. 5.	Dlouhodobé směnky k úhradě	118		
C. I. 6.	Závazky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	119		
C. I. 7.	Závazky - podstatný vliv	120		
C. I. 8.	Odložený daňový závazek	121	547	548
C. I. 9.	Závazky - ostatní	122		5 008
C. I. 9.1.	Závazky ke společníkům	123		5 008
C. I. 9.2.	Dohadné účty pasivní	124		
C. I. 9.3.	Jiné závazky	125		
C. II.	Krátkodobé závazky	126	99 746	94 240
C. II. 1.	Vydané dluhopisy	127		
C. II.1.1.	Vyměnitelné dluhopisy	128		
C. II.1.2.	Ostatní dluhopisy	129		
C. II. 2.	Závazky k úvěrovým institucím	130	36 980	41 977
C. II. 3.	Krátkodobé přijaté zálohy	131	31	90
C. II. 4.	Závazky z obchodních vztahů	132	52 252	36 996
C. II. 5.	Krátkodobé směnky k úhradě	133		
C. II. 6.	Závazky - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	134		
C. II. 7.	Závazky - podstatný vliv	135		
C. II. 8.	Závazky ostatní	136	10 483	15 177
C. II.8.1.	Závazky ke společníkům	137	365	182
C. II.8.2.	Krátkodobé finanční výpomoci	138		
C. II.8.3.	Závazky k zaměstnancům	139	5 044	3 700
C. II.8.4.	Závazky ze sociálního zabezpečení a zdravotního pojištění	140	2 860	2 204
C. II.8.5.	Stát - daňové závazky a dotace	141	531	988
C. II.8.6.	Dohadné účty pasivní	142	1	56
C. II.8.7.	Jiné závazky	143	1 682	8 047
C. II. 3.	Časové rozlišení pasiv	144		
C. II.3.1.	Výdaje příštích období	145		
C. II.3.2.	Výnosy příštích období	146		
D.	Časové rozlišení pasiv	147	1 891	1 107
D. 1.	Výdaje příštích období	148	1 891	1 107
D. 2.	Výnosy příštích období	149		
	Vliv zaokrouhlení	199		

Sestaveno dne:

26.01.2022

Právní forma účetní jednotky:

spol. s r.o.

Předmět podnikání účetní jednotky:

Povrchová úprava a zušlechťování kovů, obrábění

Podpisový záznam:

Jana Šírová

Appendix 5 Income statement 2021

VÝKAZ ZISKU A ZTRÁTY, druhové členění

v plném rozsahu

ke dni 31.12.2021

sestaveno v tisících Kč

NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.

Masarykova 428

74245 Fulnek

IČ
28571274

Označení a	TEXT b	Číslo řádku c	Skutečnost v účetním období	
			Běžném 1	Minulém 2
I.	Tržby z prodeje výrobků a služeb	001	4 2 3 0 1 3	2 4 5 8 9 6
II.	Tržby za prodej zboží	002	5 7 9 5	
A.	Výkonová spotřeba	003	2 8 1 1 6 0	1 3 4 9 7 5
A. 1.	Náklady vynaložené na prodané zboží	004	5 6 0 4	
A. 2.	Spotřeba materiálu a energie	005	2 0 5 7 5 0	9 4 7 9 5
A. 3.	Služby	006	6 9 8 0 6	4 0 1 8 0
B.	Změna stavu zásob vlastní činnosti (+/-)	007	-2 1 2 5 3	1 1 8 4
C.	Aktivace (-)	008		
D.	Osobní náklady	009	1 0 8 2 4 7	7 9 7 5 0
D. 1.	Mzdové náklady	010	7 9 7 9 4	5 8 4 4 0
D. 2.	Náklady na sociální zabezpečení, zdravotní pojištění a ostatní náklady	011	2 8 4 5 3	2 1 3 1 0
D. 2. 1.	Náklady na sociální zabezpečení a zdravotní pojištění	012	2 6 7 9 6	1 9 8 9 5
D. 2. 2.	Ostatní náklady	013	1 6 5 7	1 4 1 5
E.	Úpravy hodnot v provozní oblasti	014	9 8 4 2	1 1 1 9 8
E. 1.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku	015	9 8 4 3	1 1 1 4 1
E. 1. 1.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku - trvalé	016	9 8 4 3	1 1 1 4 1
E. 1. 2.	Úpravy hodnot dlouhodobého nehmotného a hmotného majetku - dočasné	017		
E. 2.	Úpravy hodnot zásob	018		
E. 3.	Úpravy hodnot pohledávek	019	-1	5 7
III.	Ostatní provozní výnosy	020	1 4 1 0	2 8 4 5
III. 1.	Tržby z prodaného dlouhodobého majetku	021		4 8
III. 2.	Tržby z prodaného materiálu	022	4 0 9	4 3 7
III. 3.	Jiné provozní výnosy	023	1 0 0 1	2 3 6 0
F.	Ostatní provozní náklady	024	1 5 6 9	1 5 9 9
F. 1.	Zůstatková cena prodaného dlouhodobého majetku	025		
F. 2.	Prodaný materiál	026	3 5 9	3 7 6

Označení a	TEXT b	Číslo řádku c	Skutečnost v účetním období	
			Běžném 1	Minulém 2
F. 3.	Daně a poplatky	027	3 0 6	2 9 3
F. 4.	Rezervy v provozní oblasti a komplexní náklady příštích období	028		
F. 5.	Jiné provozní náklady	029	9 0 4	9 3 0
*	Provozní výsledek hospodaření (+/-)	030	5 0 6 5 3	2 0 0 3 5
IV.	Výnosy z dlouhodobého finančního majetku - podíly	031		
IV. 1.	Výnosy z podílů - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	032		
IV. 2.	Ostatní výnosy z podílů	033		
G.	Náklady vynaložené na prodané podíly	034		
V.	Výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku	035		
V. 1.	Výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku - ovládaná nebo ovládaná	036		
V. 2.	Ostatní výnosy z ostatního dlouhodobého finančního majetku	037		
H.	Náklady související s ostatním dlouhodobým finančním majetkem	038		
VI.	Výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy	039		
VI. 1.	Výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	040		
VI. 2.	Ostatní výnosové úroky a podobné výnosy	041		
I.	Úpravy hodnot a rezervy ve finanční oblasti	042		
J.	Nákladové úroky a podobné náklady	043	1 7 5 4	2 1 3 5
J. 1.	Nákladové úroky a podobné náklady - ovládaná nebo ovládající osoba	044		
J. 2.	Ostatní nákladové úroky a podobné náklady	045	1 7 5 4	2 1 3 5
VII	Ostatní finanční výnosy	046	1 5 4 4 6	7 5 5 9
K.	Ostatní finanční náklady	047	8 0 9 4	1 5 8 0 6
*	Finanční výsledek hospodaření (+/-)	048	5 5 9 8	-1 0 3 8 2
**	Výsledek hospodaření před zdaněním (+/-)	049	5 6 2 5 1	9 6 5 3
L.	Daň z příjmů	050		1 8 8 6
L. 1.	Daň z příjmů splatná	051		1 9 6 9
L. 2.	Daň z příjmů odložená (+/-)	052		-8 3
**	Hospodářský výsledek po zdanění (+/-)	053	5 6 2 5 1	7 7 6 7
M	Převod podílu na výsledku hospodaření společníkům (+/-)	054		
***	Výsledek hospodaření za účetní období (+/-)	055	5 6 2 5 1	7 7 6 7
***	Čistý obrat za účetní období = I. + II. + III. + IV. + V. + VI. + VII.	056	4 4 5 6 6 4	2 5 6 3 0 0
	Vliv zaokrouhlení	057		

Sestaveno dne: 26.01.2022
Právní forma účetní jednotky: spol. s r.o.
Předmět podnikání účetní jednotky: Povrchová úprava a zušlechťování kovů, obrábění
Podpisový záznam: Jana Širová

Appendix 6 Statement of changes in shareholder's equity 2021

Přehled o změnách vlastního kapitálu
podle vyhlášky č. 500/2002 Sb.

**PŘEHLED O ZMĚNÁCH
VLASTNÍHO KAPITÁLU**

ke dni 31.12.2021
(v celých tisících Kč)

Rok	Měsíc	IČ
2021		28571274

Obchodní firma nebo jiný název účetní jednotky

NORDIC STEEL s.r.o.

Sídlo nebo bydliště účetní jednotky
a místo podnikání, liší-li se od bydliště

Masarykova 428
Fulnek
742 45

Označ.	TEXT	Stav v běžném účetním období	Stav v minulém účetním období
A.I.1.	Základní kapitál (411)		
A.I.1.1.	Počáteční stav	10 200	10 200
A.I.1.2.	Zvýšení		
A.I.1.3.	Snížení		
A.I.1.4.	Konečný stav	10 200	10 200
A.I.2.	Vlastní podíly (252)		
A.I.2.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.I.2.2.	Zvýšení		
A.I.2.3.	Snížení		
A.I.2.4.	Konečný stav		
A.I.3.	Změny základního kapitálu (419)		
A.I.3.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.I.3.2.	Zvýšení		
A.I.3.3.	Snížení		
A.I.3.4.	Konečný stav		
A.II.1.	Ážio (412)		
A.II.1.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.II.1.2.	Zvýšení		
A.II.1.3.	Snížení		
A.II.1.4.	Konečný stav		
A.II.2.1.	Ostatní kapitálové fondy (413)		
A.II.2.1.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.II.2.1.2.	Zvýšení		
A.II.2.1.3.	Snížení		
A.II.2.1.4.	Konečný stav		

Označ.	TEXT	Stav v běžném účetním období	Stav v minulém účetním období
A.II.2.2.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění majetku a závazků (414)		
A.II.2.2.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.II.2.2.2.	Zvýšení		
A.II.2.2.3.	Snížení		
A.II.2.2.4.	Konečný stav		
A.II.2.3.	Oceňovací rozdíly z přecenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (418)		
A.II.2.3.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.II.2.3.2.	Zvýšení		
A.II.2.3.3.	Snížení		
A.II.2.3.4.	Konečný stav		
A.II.2.4.	Rozdíly z přeměn obchodních korporací (417)		
A.II.2.4.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.II.2.4.2.	Zvýšení		
A.II.2.4.3.	Snížení		
A.II.2.4.4.	Konečný stav		
A.II.2.5.	Rozdíly z ocenění při přeměnách obchodních korporací (416)		
A.II.2.5.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.II.2.5.2.	Zvýšení		
A.II.2.5.3.	Snížení		
A.II.2.5.4.	Konečný stav		
A.III.1.	Ostatní rezervní fondy (421, 422)		
A.III.1.1.	Počáteční stav	20	20
A.III.1.2.	Zvýšení		
A.III.1.3.	Snížení		
A.III.1.4.	Konečný stav	20	20
A.III.2.	Statutární a ostatní fondy (423, 427)		
A.III.2.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.III.2.2.	Zvýšení		
A.III.2.3.	Snížení		
A.III.2.4.	Konečný stav		

Označ.	TEXT	Stav v běžném účetním období	Stav v minulém účetním období
A.IV.1.	Nerozdělený zisk nebo neuhrazená ztráta minulých let (428, 429)		
A.IV.1.1.	Počáteční stav	31 770	23 546
A.IV.1.2.	Zvýšení	7 767	8 224
A.IV.1.3.	Snížení		
A.IV.1.4.	Konečný stav	39 537	31 770
A.IV.2.	Jiný výsledek hospodaření minulých let (426)		
A.IV.2.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.IV.2.2.	Zvýšení		
A.IV.2.3.	Snížení		
A.IV.2.4.	Konečný stav		
A.V.	Výsledek hospodaření běžného účetního období		
A.V.1.	Počáteční stav	7 767	8 224
A.V.2.	Zvýšení	49 126	
A.V.3.	Snížení		457
A.V.4.	Konečný stav	56 893	7 767
A.VI.	Rozhodnuto o zálohové výplatě podílu na zisku (432)		
A.VI.1.	Počáteční stav		
A.VI.2.	Zvýšení		
A.VI.3.	Snížení		
A.VI.4.	Konečný stav		
CELKEM (Součet A.I.1. až A.VI.)			
	Počáteční stav	49 757	41 990
	Zvýšení	56 893	8 224
	Snížení		457
	Konečný stav	106 650	49 757

Sestaveno dne: 05.04.2022		Podpisový záznam statutárního orgánu účetní jednotky nebo podpisový vzor fyzické osoby, která je účetní jednotkou:	
Právní forma účetní jednotky: s.r.o.	Předmět podnikání: ----	Pozn.:	