


BASICS OF FINANCING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

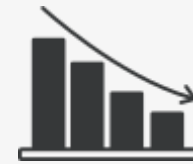
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BASIC FINANCIAL TERMS (1)

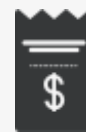
 Business finance vs. personal finance



Financial management



Financing sources



Revenue vs. expenditures



BASIC FINANCIAL TERMS (2)



Inflow vs. outflow



Liquidity



Solvency



Business result

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT



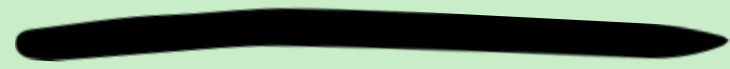
Quality planning and analysis are part of financial policy, and include the reconciliation of liabilities with assets, expenditures and revenues, and are the main instruments for maintaining the liquidity and solvency of the company.

Step 1. FINANCIAL PLANING



- Evaluate the current financial situation
 - Set financial goals
 - Create financial plan
 - Monitor the execution and control of the financial plan
- *The basis for drawing up financial plan can be: procurement plan, production plan, sales plan, stock plans, HR plans etc.

INVESTMENT PLAN



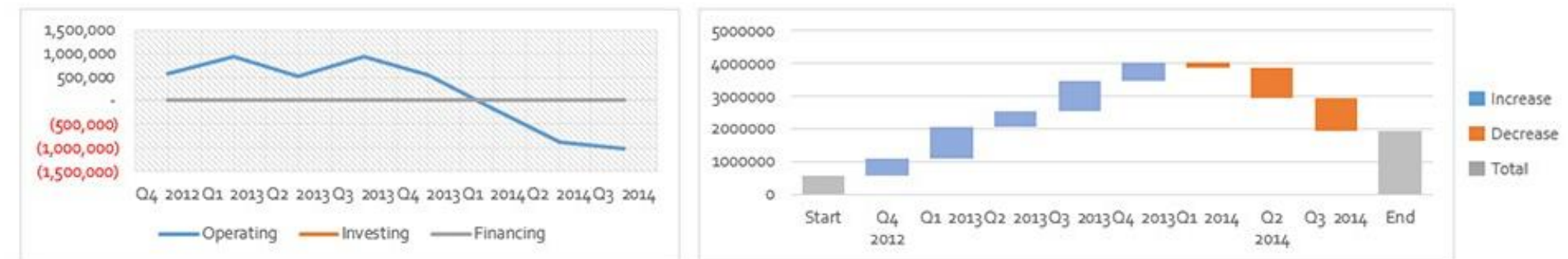
In project development phase our key financial plan is investment plan.

Tells us what one-off costs occur when we start developing a product / service/project or business, in a clear timeframe, with a clear strategy for securing funding to implement the plan.

Step 2. CASH FLOW REPORT



Cash Flow Statement



	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014
Cash at Beginning of Period	551,918	1,110,436	2,038,052	2,560,104	3,485,211	4,029,025	3,850,152	2,960,240
NET INCOME	(106,227)	(139,065)	198,077	109,622	249,813	1,232,850	1,474,644	1,152,228
CHANGES IN CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES								
Accum. Depreciation, Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable, Total	(67,053)	140,777	(292,797)	232,640	(235,329)	(2,829,794)	(3,415,486)	(2,637,695)
Inventory, Total	564,477	172,815	112,010	52,496	29,192	463,362	164,204	(39,764)
Purchase Prepayments, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable, Total	167,322	753,089	504,762	530,350	500,138	954,709	886,725	510,223
Revolving Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel-related Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities, Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash From/(Used in) Operating Activities	558,519	927,615	522,052	925,107	543,814	(178,872)	(889,913)	(1,015,008)
Land and Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash From/(Used in) Investing Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash From/(Used in) Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	558,519	927,615	522,052	925,107	543,814	(178,872)	(889,913)	(1,015,008)
Cash at End of Period	1,110,436	2,038,052	2,560,104	3,485,211	4,029,025	3,850,152	2,960,240	1,945,232

*The main task of the cash flow statement is to provide information on the ability of the company to generate cash, as well as the needs of the company to use cash flows.

Step 3. FINANCIAL CONTROL VS. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS



Financial plan control is the last step in financial planning. It involves reviewing everything we needed to do and making a conclusion about whether we did everything as we planned.

Financial analysis is a model by which the financial information, obtained mostly from the financial statements but also those from the macro environment, is used to assess the state of the company.

CONCLUSION

Financial planning does not end at this stage (after we have taken a certain action and achieved the goal), but it is a dynamic process that continues constantly. Therefore, achieving one goal can be considered as a starting point for creating another, new goal for which there is a possibility to look for funds or programme to finance project.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Any questions?

