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THE FINANCIAL AND REAL ECONOMY: TOWARD SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

FINANCIAL REPORTING OF BANKING OPERATIONS

Tadija Đukić*

Žarko Rađenović•

Ana Ranđelović•

Abstract: *Banks belong to the significant subjects of financial markets and the overall system of financing the economy. They differ in the amount of its assets, customers, willingness to take risks, the number of branches and subsidiaries, deposit base, the shareholding structure of the rest and can not be expected to organize and manage the risks in a unique way. It is believed that the management of the bank should be organized in accordance with its nature and complexity of the business, and our work is based on data from UniCredit Bank. Corporate governance of banks involves managing the bank's operations, which includes the management of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and bank capital, where as a necessity imposed by the creation of an adequate accounting and information systems in the bank that will serve the business and financial decisions which will ultimately influence on the growth and development of the institution and the development and strengthening of the banking sector as an important support for economic development.*

Keywords: *financial reporting, bank, cash flow*

Introduction

Today there is significant evolutionary changes that go towards creating a more modern banking institutions aligned with the changes caused by globalization of markets, the internationalization of business, the development of information technology and the particular competitive economic environment. Given that the financial reporting is a very important part of business because it contributes to increasing the transparency of the capital market, protects the interests of investors and increases security in the decision making process. As such, it plays a very important role in the mitigation of information asymmetry and maintaining the stability of the financial system, given that poor assessment for improper accounting information system can turn into a bad business decisions,

* University of Niš, Faculty of Economics, Serbia; ✉ tadija.djukic@eknfak.ni.ac.rs

• PhD students, University of Niš, Faculty of Economics, Serbia;
✉ zarkoradjenovic2@gmail.com, ana.randjelovic@yahoo.com

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inefficient investment, and on the basis that as a result, may incur a loss in business. After that, the collapse of the banking sector multiplies the effect on other sectors and the growth and strengthening of the economy is questionable.

Therefore, it is considered to be the best prevention was a realistic, timely and reliable accounting information on the status and success of the business of the bank as well as the current and future business and financial flows. This is primarily related to internal and external users of information about the success of certain business entities in order to avoid wrong decisions and conflicts of interest between owners, managers and various stakeholders.

Characteristics of the Bank Balance Sheet

The bank acquired the necessary funds by borrowing funds from others, and the establishment of other liabilities such as deposits. Bank of the source of funds used to acquire assets, such as securities, loans, and other equipment. From the income earned on the basis of their own investment in the effects of borrowing, the bank covers the cost of the borrowing and making some profit. Assets shows the ownership of the bank; liabilities are bank debt and equity is the ownership interest.

The main objective of the balance sheet is the presentation of the financial structure and material situation where bank's balance sheet reflects the financial condition of the bank at a specified date. It provides financial information on the bank's assets (property), liabilities and shareholders' ownership interest (equity). Thus, this balance is an indicator of investment by destination and source at the origin. The basic elements of the total assets of the bank balance sheet are cash reserves, cash elements in the process of collection, deposits with banks, investments in debt securities in the amount, loans and other assets (for example, physical capital). By percentage share in the total assets of elements ranging from loans as the largest item in size over the effects of cash to other assets as items are at least the size if it is a bank that has been operating successfully.

Also, it should be pointed out and a specificity significantly different balance sheet of the bank's balance sheet, and that the share of current assets in relation to fixed assets, while the still larger share obrnte assets in banks' balance sheet in respect of fixed assets, while the manufacturing enterprises opposite. For example, if we look at the balance sheet UniCredit Bank in 2013, we have the participation of current assets to total assets of 98.23%, while the share of fixed assets was 1.77%.

Reserves, monetary elements in the process of collection and deposits with other banks are often known as "cash elements" or non-interest cash. The initial item of assets of each bank makes a liquid money in the bank vault that is physically held in bank vault for small cash payments. Cash in the bank primarily functions as a medium of exchange and is used in order to meet legal obligations in respect of the reserve requirement. Deposits with other banks usually hold small banks by large banks for the provision of various services, such as: settlement of checks, transactions deposits and providing assistance when buying effects. The largest component of cash assets represent cash elements in the collection that appear when the check issued by a bank (at a charge) at the expense of the account maintained with another bank.

Loans or constitute a major item of property and the main source of income of banks. Banking assets is about 60% in the form of loans. On the basis of these banks generate 80% of revenue in the form of interest. For loans basically said to represent the interest bearing receivable. They are generally less liquid than other assets because they can not be converted into cash until maturity. For example, UniCredit Bank loans for 2013 are 67.71% of total assets, while the share for the year 2012 amounted to 78.42%.

Liabilities of the Bank, as the second part of the balance sheet consists of various sources of financing assets, such as transaction deposits, non- transactions deposits, debt and equity. It shows total liabilities (by type), and equity. Savings deposits until recently represented the most important type of non- transactions deposits. They are, technically speaking, the irrecoverable deposits, but due to competition banks allow their owners to withdraw funds from their savings account without delay. Borrowing from the Central Bank are secured by receivables from the federal fund. On the liabilities side of the balance sheet bank's equity of the bank is its final element. He is known as the net asset value equal to the difference between total assets and total liabilities. It increases the sale of new shares or by retaining earnings.

Characteristics of the Bank Income Statement

Banking income statement shows the strength, success and position of the bank. Income statement, as opposed to the balance sheet drawn up on a particular day, prepares for a certain period of time. It shows actual positive and negative components of periodic results - revenues and expenditures and the difference between them in the form of profit or loss. If revenues exceed expenditures, then follows the result in the form of profits. Conversely, higher expenses over revenue water negative result, a loss.

Balance sheet made in the same manner as the income statement of the company (production and trade) and other financial institutions. But the difference occurs in the structure of revenues and expenses, arising from the nature of the business - buying and selling of money at more favorable conditions for profit from interest, and certain premiums on the basis of providing various financial services to customers. On the revenue side of the income statement the bank are: interest (active), commissions and other revenue and on the expenditure side: interest (passive), the cost of unpaid loans, salaries and employee benefits and other non-interest expenses. Two basic types of income banks are interest income and non-interest income. The focus of banking management is the net rate of interest, as one of the key indicators of profitability. This is because most of the banks income relates to interest (approximately 90%). (Cocozza, 2011.)

Interest income includes the sum of all interest and fees on the entire bank's assets, including loans, deposits held with banks, government bonds, local government bonds and other bonds. These revenues include rent and leasing assets. Interest income also known as active interest related to interest-bearing assets in the balance sheet. Interest expense is the sum of interest paid on all interest-bearing liabilities, including transaction accounts, time and savings deposits, short-term volatile liabilities and long-term assignments. Subtracting gross interest cost of gross interest income we get the size of net interest income.

This indicator is important because its variation over time shows how well the company management control interest rate risk. As the interest income UniCredit Bank in 2013 amounted to 19,214,277,000 din. and interest bearing expenses 6.996334 billion dinars it can be concluded that the bank had successfully operated on the basis of what has made 12.217943 billion of net interest income. However, when the financial reporting of banks should not ignore non-interest income, which are becoming increasingly important because of price pressure on net interest income. They consist of a so-called. any credit revenue, which includes fees and charges for handling deposit accounts, brokerage services and many other transactions. These final items of the income statement usually generate most non interest revenue of bank. Revenue from trading of financial instruments reflects the income or profit of the business with an account of the financial instruments.

In order to be fully reporting must be taken on non-interest expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, which include salaries and benefits paid to employees of small, rental costs, which include rent and depreciation of the equipment and buildings, and other operating expenses, including costs technology, resources and deposit insurance premiums. Non-interest expenses far more exceed non-interest income in many banks and therefore are treated as banking burden. Reducing the burden of banks leads to an increase in profitability.

The Cash Flow Statement of Banks

Statement of cash flows is the main source of information about the sources and amount of flow and uses of cash during a certain period. With banks business process consists in collecting cash and its convert into receivables - loans that are paid back converted into cash. The goal of this conversion consists in the fact that in each of the business cycle out more cash than what is invested in it. This cash surplus represents primarily implemented and collected winnings, which remains real accumulation.

The circular flow of cash in banks as well as the company has its two aspects: internal and external. Internal flow is by nature a regular and refers to the investment of cash in the prize, participation, fixed assets, costs and expenses in order to return increased by charging them placements and accrued interest, provide services, or possibly selling fixed assets or participation. External flow is less regular, he shows occasional sources and uses, and inflows and outflows of cash in the bank and beyond, contributing to the expansion or narrowing of the internal flow. Managing cash flow is assumed their planning, and monitoring during the period. Statement of cash flows relating to the past, as it reported inflows and outflows that have been achieved in the previous year, and is the basis for the planning of cash inflows and outflows in the future. (Vasiljević i dr., 1990.) Without the information provided by this report, it would be difficult, if not impossible to predict with certainty the sources, dynamics and the amount of inflow and height, pace and outflows in the next accounting period, without which the business in the future could be in jeopardy. This report provides information on the cash flow to help users (board of directors, management, banks, creditors, employees, and others.) in:

1. assess the bank's ability to realize cash and cash equivalents and opportunities and the need for banks to take advantage of these cash flows;
2. in the assessment of a bank's ability to affect the amounts and timing of cash flows in order to adapt to changing circumstances and opportunities;
3. compared to operating activities of various banks, because cash flow excludes the possibility of using different accounting methods for the same transactions and events affecting business activity, so that the measures of balance policies can at least do not directly affect the level of the reported net cash flow.

Management of the Bank may, therefore the above score used in the formulation:

1. business policy
2. dividend policy and
3. investment policy.

Based on this report, it is possible to control the accuracy of the estimate of cash flows that are planned for the previous billing period. Statement of Cash Flows provides information on inflows and outflows (use) of cash classified by operating, investing and financing activities of the bank. The report can be used to explain the differences between net income reported in the income statement and the net cash flow resulting from operating activities. Unlike companies where a high amount of net cash and a high degree of coverage of earnings net of cash indicates the quality of earnings, banks high amounts of net cash point to the inability of banks to lend funds raised with sufficient interest an acceptable credit risk. It can therefore be concluded that the activity affects the different classification of certain cash inflows and outflows, where eg. interest from banks classify as inflows and outflows of cash from operating activities, while other companies may be expressed as inflows and outflows from investing activities, and / or financing activities.

Operating activities include the cash effects of transactions and other events that affect the amount of reported net operating revenues, or activities that produce regular income and expenditures of the bank. Within the business activities of the bank cash is produced not only by charging interest and fees, and is not used only for the payment of salaries, taxes and other expenses, but also changes in the amount of collected deposits and changes in the level of placements is reflected directly in the cash flows. With this in mind the category of cash inflows from operating activities include:

1. inflows from interest and fees;
2. inflow from decrease in loans, deposits and other placements with banks, other financial institutions and customers;
3. inflow from increase in deposits from banks, other financial institutions and customers.

As outflows from operating activities include:

1. outflows for interest and fees;
2. outlays for salaries and services received;
3. Taxes, fees and other charges;
4. outflows increase in loans, deposits and other placements with banks, financial institutions and customers
5. outflows decrease in deposits from banks, other financial institutions and customers;

If we consider the example of UniCredit Bank, which would otherwise be subject to analysis in this paper as one of the representatives of the banking sector in Serbia, in 2013 there was a net inflow of cash from operating activities of 22,984,676,000 dinars while the net inflow in 2012 amounted to 7.977386 billion dinars, which indicates that the UniCredit bank lending had less cash in the form of loans granted and deposits compared to the year 2012. (Ostojic, 2003) Investment activity is related to the acquisition or alienation of fixed assets and other financial assets that are not included in cash equivalents. Proceeds from investment activities include:

1. dividends received and profit;
2. sale of property, plant and equipment and long-term investments
3. sale of shares of other banks and companies and interests in joint ventures

Outflows from investment activities arising on:

1. purchase of property, plant and equipment and other fixed assets,
2. purchase equity shares in the share capital of other banks and companies
3. investments in long-term securities.

Analysis of the Cash Flow Statement UniCredit bank, we note that the net outflow from investing activities in 2013 amounted to 338.336 million dinars, while in 2012 they 5.448379 billion dinars, and the reason for the reduction of investment net outflows in 2013 is to reduce the activity investing in long-term securities.

Financial activities have resulted in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities arising from borrowings. Proceeds therefore arise from:

1. issuance of shares or other equity instruments,
2. issue of bonds
3. borrowing cash.

Payments are conditional:

1. purchase of own shares
2. repayment of loans - debt and equity
3. payment of dividends.

The UniCredit bank net outflows from financing activities in 2013 amounted to 10,947,789,000 dinars, and in 2012 recorded a net inflow from these activities amounted to 2.83928 billion dinars, and the reason for this is that in 2012 the bank has not recorded outflows from financing activities only receipts that were about 30% higher compared to the same in 2013.

Financial Analysis in Fuction of the Banking Financial Reporting

1. Horizontal analysis

Horizontal analysis is a comparison of balance sheet items in the balance sheet and income statement for two years or more. This is actually the analysis of changes between the observed period. In the event that the analysis is carried out for a period of two years, this analysis we called a comparative analysis, while in cases when analyzed period longer than two years, this analysis called trend analysis of the balance. Changes between the observed period can be displayed in absolute amounts, percentages, indices. Horizontal analysis of the existing balances added another column called "increase" or "decrease". In this column there are changes of position from the above balance to display the positions that are growing and those that declined. In order to reach valid conclusions about the dynamics of the changes recommended performing a horizontal analysis of monitoring multi-year trends.

Specifically, the results of the horizontal analysis, which was conducted for a period of 2 years, can provide a picture of the positive developments, but if you consider the same changes over a longer period of time could be that the result of the analysis indicates a possible problem. To calculate the change in the positions of the financial statements and for the comparison, one can take a year as a base, and then the other years are compared with it. In addition, comparisons can be made each year compared to the previous year. Horizontal analysis of individual elements of the balance sheet, statement and cash flow statement in the example of UniCredit Bank is shown in table 1.

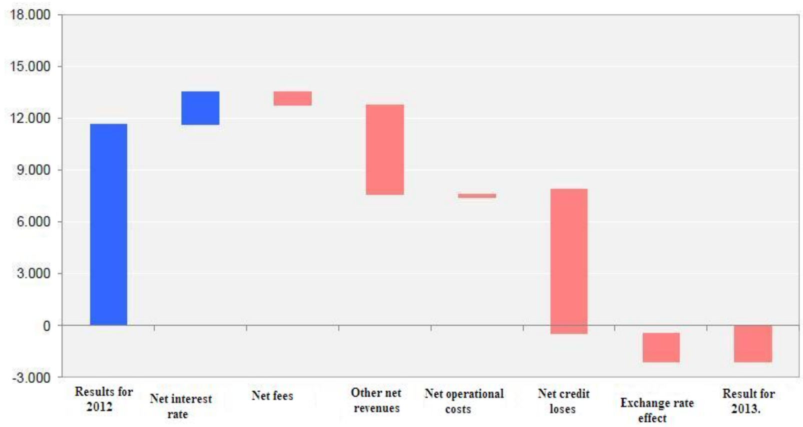
Table 1. Trends and values of some balance categories during two years

Balance position	2012	2013	changes (in %)
Cash and cash equivalents	10.879.871	22.517.312	+106,96%
Loans and deposits	163.344.754	141.206.420	-13,55%
Claims for interest, fees, change in fair value of derivatives and other receivables	1.150.318	1.321.056	+14,84%
transaction deposits	43.456.777	54.459.321	+25,32%
Other deposits	64.769.989	56.335.054	-13,02%
Liabilities in respect of interest, fees and changes in fair value of derivatives	876.730	529.893	-39,56%
Interest income	15.918.909	16.550.309	+3,97%
Interest expense	(6.521.292)	(6.400.886)	-1,85%
Profit for the year	4.395.110	3.831.533	-12,82%
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7.977.386	22.984.676	+188,12%
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(5.448.279)	(388.336)	-92,87%
Net outflow / inflow from financing activities	2.839.280	(10.947.789)	-485,58%

Based on the analyzed data it can be concluded that the amount of cash and cash equivalents in 2013 increased by 106.96% as compared to the amount in 2012, which is not the case with other institutions that make up the Serbian banking sector where the sector level recorded a slight decrease in 2013 compared to 2012. But the amount of loans and deposits during the same period decreased by 13.55%, while the level of the entire banking sector, this activity decreased, and the amount receivable from interest, fees, change in fair value of derivatives and other receivables UniCredit bank notes an increase of 14.84% in 2013, while at the Serbian banking sector during the same period remained unchanged situation in terms of this balance sheet item. If you look at the passive position, it can be noted that the amount of transaction deposits increased by 25.32%, while the amount of other deposits decreased by 13.02%, and the amount of liabilities arising from interest, fees and the valuation of derivatives for 39.56% , which is in line with the developments in the banking sector of Serbia. Horizontal analysis of the income statement can be seen increasing the amount of interest income of 3.97% and a reduction in interest expense of 1.85% and a reduction of profit for the year to 12.82%, while most other banks in Serbia for the peroid shows a decrease loss of about 50%.

In the analysis of the cash flow statement noted an increase in net cash flow from operating activities for 188.12%, reducing cash outflows from investing activities of 92.87% and a decrease in net cash inflows from financing activities of 485.58%, so that in 2013 . the year there is a net cash outflow from financing activities. In the horizontal analysis, it can be a problem if it occurs a significant change in the policy of balancing that. accounting policy for business entities whose balance sheets are analyzed. Another problem can occur if there is an extremely high rate of inflation. The above problems could lead to comparing non-comparable data, and it is necessary to harmonize the relevant balance sheet items prior to analysis, in order to analyze general sense. Because a major role in the financial reporting process have IAS / IFRS that are consistent with national legislation.

Graph No.1 : Result structure of the banking sector in Serbia



Source: National bank of Serbia

4. Vertical Analysis

Vertical analysis or analysis of the structure of the balance shows the share of individual groups, subgroups and the financial statement of the total amount ie. asset you may report contains. To put it simply it is the use of the percentage of participation in the assessment of some parts of a whole. Whole of the balance sheet is usually the summation of the balance or sum of assets and liabilities. In the statement of income unit usually consists of income from sales of goods and services. Such percentage expressed structure of the report gives a clear picture to the already given absolute amounts and represent a better basis for conclusions about the changes that have occurred in the structure of the balance sheet and income statement during the reporting year. This analysis is important because certain balance sheet items are reported as 100%, and then all other items are reported as a percentage of the basic positions. It is a structural analysis of financial statements, ie. the perception of the relationship of position with respect to one to be treated as 100%. Vertical analysis of individual elements of the balance sheet is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The relative participation for some balance categories for 2012. and 2013. year

Balance position	Relative part	
	2012	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	4,47%	8,94%
Loans and deposits	67,07%	56,04%
Claims for interest, fees, change in fair value of derivatives and other receivables	0,47%	0,52%
Transaction deposits	21,98%	27,04%
Other deposits	32,75%	27,97%
Liabilities in respect of interest, fees and changes in fair value of derivatives	0,44%	0,26%

Based on the analysis of the relative share of balance sheet items, it can be concluded that the structure of the bank's assets have the largest share loans and deposits with other banks, while the structure of liabilities greatest share transaction and other deposits as the main source of financing business activities of banks. This analysis serves as a warning signal if the relative share of certain balance sheet items, significantly deviates from acceptable values which will result in the launch of a series of other analyzes in order to identify the cause of deviations and took measures for its elimination.

5. Analysis with Financial Indiators – Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis or analysis using financial ratios is the way of examining the relationship between logically related parts of the financial statements in order to highlight the key relationships necessary for assessing the financial position of the entity. Ratio in the analysis of financial statements represent every number that shows the relationship between the two values in the annual accounts. These indicators reflect the relationship between two quantities expressed in simple mathematical formula and have their value only if they are properly interpreted, ie. in accordance with national accounting standards and IAS / IFRS. In addition, ratio analysis is not just a purely mathematical calculation of indicators than is necessary, and their interpretation.

Therefore, the first part of the ratio analysis is a necessary but good analytical technique and gives us the answer what raids show, in that order used and that their informational value. The second part of the analysis is the interpretation of the indicators that are always done in relation to a rule, norm or standard. We distinguish several groups of financial ratios, that is. several types of raids which are the most important for the bank:

1. Indicators of liquidity
2. Indicators of profitability
3. Indicators of business activity
4. Indicators of market value
5. Indicators of financial structure.

How ratio analysis is a collection of a large number of indicators, the paper attention will be focused on some of the most important indicators of each type of ratio, in which we will be forced to some indicators in this paper and we leave.

The Indicators of Liquidity

Maintaining liquidity is extremely important for each legal entity, particularly for the bank. The objective of liquidity indicators that point to the bank's ability to service its payment obligations to pay, while maintaining the necessary structure of assets and preserve good credit standing. The most important are the following indicators:

INDICATOR GENERAL (CURRENT) LIQUIDITY = CURRENT ASSETS / CURRENT LIABILITIES

This ratio shows how much the current assets covered every penny short-term liabilities and short-term lenders often analyze this relationship. As normal it takes a ratio of 2: 1 in favor of working capital. What this indicator is higher the greater the bank's ability to pay our liabilities. High current liquidity may mean that cash is not used in an optimal way. Indicator of overall liquidity UniCredit Bank for 2013, December 31, is 2.28, and 1.92 for the year 2012. This indicator is considered particularly important ratio in that should not be omitted because it is an important indicator of the success of current operations.

LIQUIDITY RATIO = CASH MONEY / MATURED LIABILITIES

The value of this indicator in 2013 for the month of December is an average of 1.93, which indicates that the bank is liquid and can meet its payment obligations.

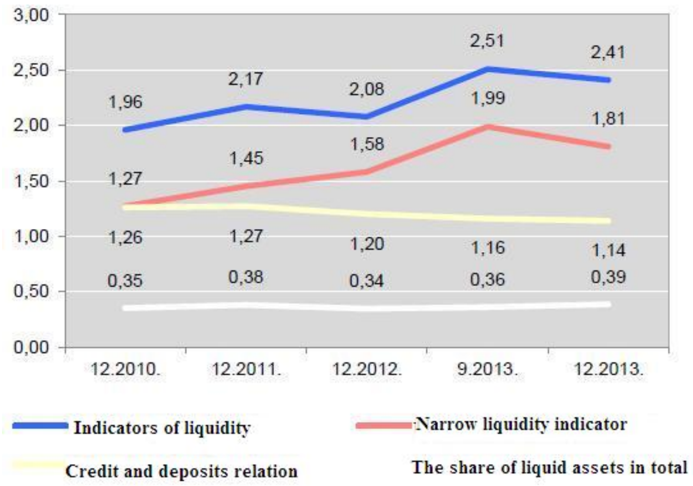
NET WORKING CAPITAL = CURRENT ASSETS - CURRENT LIABILITIES

This ratio shows the number of the legal entity's ability to borrow in the short term and suggests that part of the total current assets, which is obtained from long-term sources of funding. As higher net working capital, the greater the liquidity of the bank. Practically, it happens that the bank maintain its liquidity and indicators that are below normal or otherwise, banks with high levels of overall liquidity ratios can have big problems with settling their due debts. So, there are a number of factors that may affect the liquidity such as the volume of business, types of activities, the assets and liabilities, credit terms by suppliers and others. Net Working Capital Bank in 2013 amounted to 51,752,971,000 dinars, while the net current assets in 2012 amounted to 47,142,888,000 dinars, from which it is concluded that the liquidity improvement in 2013, and at the expense of reducing the level of profitability, what can be concluded from the report of cash flows for 2013, the year in which they are recorded higher net inflows from operating activities compared to the year 2012 which has already been discussed.

NET INCOME PER SHARE = NET PROFIT / NUMBER ISSUED ORDINARY SHARES

Net earnings per share of UniCredit Bank in 2013 amounted to 1623.00 dinars, while for the year 2012 iznosiožo 1,862,00 thousand.

Graph br. 2: Indicators of liquidity of the serbian banking sector



Source: National bank of Serbia

6. Cashflow Analysis

Today's present ability to manipulate accounting rules in calculating the results of which led to a reduced efficiency of the income statement as an object of analysis. Since the financial analysis is increasingly began to focus its attention on the Statement of Cash Flows. Statement of cash flows represents and serves managers, investors and creditors as an analytical tool to:

1. determine the amount of cash that is provided from operations
2. assess the ability of an entity to meet its obligations and pay dividends
3. determine the amount of investment in new property, plant and equipment
4. determine the extent of funding required for the expansion of investment in long-term assets or business continuity
5. assess the ability of the entity to achieve a positive cash flow in future periods.

Cash flow is defined as a derivative financial report which shows inflows and cash outflows from operating, investing and financing activities during the accounting period. Therefore, Statement of Cash Flows has three parts:

1. Cash flows from operating activities
2. Cash flows from investing activities
3. Cash flows from financing activities

So in our example, the net inflow from operating activities in 2013 amounted to 5.377516 billion dinars, while the net profit on the income statement of the Bank in 2013 amounted to 3.831533 billion dinars. The difference between these two results is a consequence, for the most part, discrepancies "matching" And revenue from their realization that time. inflows and outflows of expenditure. You should also take into account the complexity of business activities by the entity, in our case, the bank performs. Therefore, the emergence of the cash flow statement is based on the translation of return flows that is income and expenses, cash flows or income and cash. From the Cash Flow Statement we can see that in 2013 there was a net cash outflow from financing activities of 10,947,789,000 dinars, which indicates that the bank, according to its nature of business, acted appropriately. (www.unicreditbank.rs) In addition to the Cashflow analysis is referred to as the assessment of solvency, where solvency is the ability of an entity to cover all of its payment obligations at their maturities. Solvency assessment consists of:

1. Operational performance
2. Financial flexibility
3. Estimates of liquidity

Operational performance include the ability of the entity to grow and develop the business, and the financial flexibility of the evaluation of the ability of an entity to generate cash from other sources that are not part of the business. Presupposes the ability of the entity to be creditworthy borrow, to issue bonds or stocks, and sales resources available. Liquidity is some financial flexibility and is defined as short-term aspect of observation cash flows of a legal person, ie. the ability of the entity to convert their assets into cash. Therefore, it is important for banks to achieve the optimum balance between all these aspects and thus facilitate their way to superior performance.

Conclusion

The quality of financial reporting largely determines the performance of the entity since it is based on information from the financial statements make important business and investment decisions. Since banks are major subjects of the financial system may be concluded that it is important to establish an adequate accounting and information systems in the bank is an essential precondition of success and long-term business.

The aim of this paper is to show the process of financial reporting, which should be followed by the bank in compliance with the principles and rules which dictate the IAS / IFRS and domestic legislation. This paper provided an explanation in terms of individual analysis, whereby we must take into account that these are only some of the major types of analysis that should be applied in order to reach the ultimate goal - financial reporting as a function of growth and development of the bank's micro-level with the consequence be the development of the banking system and the economy as a whole.

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FINANSIJSKO IZVEŠTAVANJE O POSLOVANJU BANAKA

Rezime: Banke spadaju u značajne subjekte finansijskog tržišta i ukupnog sistema finansiranja privrede. One se međusobno razlikuju po visini svoje aktive, klijentima, spremnosti na preuzimanje rizika, broju poslovnica i filijala, depozitnoj osnovi, akcionarskoj strukturi i ostalom pa se ne može očekivati da će se organizovati ili upravljati rizicima na jedinstveni način. Smatra se da upravljanje bankom treba organizovati u skladu sa njenom prirodom i složenošću poslovanja, pa se naš rad zasniva na podacima UniCredit banke. Korporativno upravljanje banaka podrazumeva upravljanje poslovanjem banke koje uključuje upravljanje aktivom, pasivom, prihodima, rashodima i kapitalom banke, pri čemu se kao nužnost nameće kreiranje adekvatnog računovodstveno-informacionog sistema u banci koji će biti u funkciji poslovno-finansijskog odlučivanja a što će u krajnjoj instanci uticati kako na rast i razvoj same institucije tako i na razvoj i jačanje bankarskog sektora kao značajnog oslonca privrednog razvoja.

Ključne reči: finansijsko izveštavanje, banka, tokovi gotovine