

TREND ANALYSIS

Key Trends

Understanding Key trends:

Using historical archive data we are able to plot the movement of key data elements.

Methodology:

Where data availability allows we are monitoring six elements for key trends: solvency ratio, current ratio, statutory debts, employee figure, scores or rating. Financial trends are based year over year using latest available financial statements or figures, whereas statutory debt comparisons are made quarterly as fresh information is released. Comparative employee data, typically collected directly from the subject company is therefore triggered by latest to last date of update. As our scores are recalculated on the basis of all fresh information these comparisons will also reflect latest to last date of update position.

Principals

Name: Aleksandr Mikhailovich Naumov
Position: Acting Chairman

Name: Sergei Borisovich Morev
Position: Administrator

Trade Payments

Informants report that subjects payment could not be determined.

History

Background

- Business started in Nov 19, 1926.

Legal Form

- registered on Nov 19, 1926 in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

Government Gazette 02867973

No:

Tax Registration No:6500000835

Subject is a non-profit making organisation.

References

Local informants have been unable to ascertain details of shareholders.

OPERATIONS

Line of Business

Engaged in legal counsel and prosecution (9222)
court activity

Employees

Employs: Unknown

Financial Information

Under Russian laws, only the bodies of state statistics are authorized to distribute financial accounts of companies registered in the Russian Federation. According to the Federal Law of the Russian Federation On business accounting, the subject is not obliged to submit its annual financial statement to the bodies of state statistics.

Investigation Information

On Jul 05, 2018 local informants stated that:

The actual address of the subject is the same as registered address.

Conclusion

Please note that the subject is not legally obliged to produce or publish their financial accounts.

Appendices

Country Insight

Stretching over 11 time zones from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, Russia is the world's largest country by area. Its 84 geographic sub-entities have varying degrees of autonomy, and vast political and socioeconomic discrepancies. The dissolution in 1991 of the Soviet Union (which nominally consisted of Russia and 14 constituent republics) was followed by the erratic presidency of Boris Yeltsin. In 1994, armed conflict broke out over the status of the Caucasian republic of Chechnya, whose authorities sought independence from Russia. Political stability increased under Yeltsin's successor, Vladimir Putin, but has partly been achieved at the expense of a liberal democratic order. Russia is among the world's biggest oil producers and has the largest proven reserves of natural gas. A poor business environment and a lack of economic reform have inhibited foreign investment, and the diversification of exports away from their dependence on hydrocarbons is vital. Despite pledges to increase long-term economic potential, the country's hydrocarbon-dependent growth model, alongside structural weaknesses, will likely continue to restrain long-term growth. Should you require further information relating to D&B's Country Insight Products & Services please contact countryinsight@dnb.com.

Customer Service

Speed of service: Typically 4 working days
SCN: 201807055006432685
Order Date: Jul 05, 2018

Should you require any further information or have any questions, please contact your local Customer Service Centre.

Enquiries should always contain the below minimum details please:

- Full Company Name
- Full Headquarters Address (street, town, country)
- Telephone Number
- Business Identification Number (registration number, chamber of commerce number, VAT number, Government Gazette number)
- Contact Name
- SCN
- Order Date

The information in this report was last updated on Jul 05, 2018.

D&B Rating Glossary

D&B Rating - The D&B Rating consists of two parts, the Financial Strength Indicator and the Risk Indicator.
For example: in the case of a 2A 4 rating, 2A means the financial strength of the business and 4 is the risk indicator.
The Risk Indicator is used in conjunction with the Financial Strength Indicator. The Risk Indicator reflects D&B's opinion of the risk associated with trading with a specific business, notably the likelihood of business continuance or failure over the next 12 months. Created from expert rules systems, the Risk Indicator is refreshed whenever data is loaded onto our databases. Please see the table below for the Risk Indicators and their corresponding values.

Risk Indicators

4	Significant level of risk	Take suitable assurances before extending credit
3	Greater than average risk	Proceed with transaction but monitor closely
2	Low risk	Proceed with transaction
1	Minimal risk	Proceed with transaction - offer terms required
-	Insufficient information to assign a risk indicator	No public information or D&B proprietary information available to

indicate trading activity

The Financial Strength Indicator is based on either Net Worth or Issued Capital. The table below contains the possible values.

Financial Strength Indicator		Range	
Net Worth	Capital	FROM	TO
5A	5AA	\$60 million	And above
4A	4AA	\$25 million	\$60 million
3A	3AA	\$12 million	\$25 million
2A	2AA	\$2.5 million	\$12 million
1A	1AA	\$1.2 million	\$2.5 million
A	AA	\$600,000	\$1.2 million
B	BB	\$345,000	\$600,000
C	CC	\$175,000	\$345,000
D	DD	\$120,000	\$175,000
E	EE	\$60,000	\$120,000
F	FF	\$35,000	\$60,000
G	GG	\$15,000	\$35,000
H	HH	0	\$15,000

Alternate Ratings Used

N	Financial Strength is negative
O	Financial Strength is undisclosed
NB	New Business: Less than 24 months
NQ	Out of Business: Business has ceased to trade

Financial Ratio Glossary

Key Business Ratios are used to identify irregularities in the status and future potential of a company.

Name	Formula	Explanation
Current Ratio (x)	$\frac{\text{Total Current Assets}}{\text{Total Current Liabilities}}$	This ratio shows the cover by current assets of short term creditors, and the higher the ratio the more assurance there is that payment of creditors can be met.
Solvency Ratio %	$\frac{((\text{Current Liabilities} + \text{Long Term Liabilities}) / \text{Tangible Net Worth}) \times 100}{100}$	From this can be seen the extent to which the company is financed by creditors and debt rather than permanent finance. The higher the ratio the more likely it is that debt (either short term or long term) will be a burden to the company. The effect is higher interest charges, lower profits and a squeeze on liquidity to the disadvantage of creditors.
Fixed Assets to Net Worth (%)	$\frac{\text{Total Fixed Assets}}{\text{Tangible Net Worth}} \times 100$	The proportion of net worth that consists of fixed assets will vary greatly from industry to industry, but in general terms a company is under capitalised if fixed assets exceed net worth. In this case it is possible that the company has too much debt, and it

should therefore be examined with care.

If on the other hand fixed assets are much lower than net worth the company is over capitalised and is either extremely cautious or in a position to expand. thus a ratio either well in excess of the median, or well below it, means that the company should be looked at with care. This contrasts the funds that creditors are temporarily risking with a company with the funds permanently invested by the owners.

Current Liabilities to Net Worth (%) (Total Current Liabilities / Tangible Net Worth) x100

The higher the ratio the less security for creditors. Care should be exercised when selling to any company with creditors of less than one year exceeding two thirds of net worth. This ratio measures how efficient the company's management has been in generating sales from the assets at its disposal.

Asset Turnover (%) (Turnover / Total Assets(including Intangibles)) x 100

The measure can vary considerably from industry to industry and should therefore be judged according to the industry norm. This ratio indicates whether a company is overtrading (handling an excessive volume of sales in relation to working capital). Companies with substantial sales gains often reach a level where their working capital becomes strained.

Sales to net working capital (x) Turnover / Net working capital *

Even if they maintain an adequate total investment for the volume being generated (assets to sales) that investment may be so centred in fixed assets or other non-current items that it will be difficult to continue meeting all current obligations. A ratio falling into either an extremely high or low position may indicate potential problems.

Assets to Sales (%) (Total Assets(including Intagibles) / Turnover) x 100

This correlates sales with the total investment that is used to generate those sales. By comparing a company's ratio with industry norms it can be determined whether the business is overtrading

or conversely, carrying more assets than needed for its sales volume.

Abnormally low ratios can indicate overtrading which may lead to financial difficulties if not corrected. Extremely high ratios can be the result of a too conservative management or too low a level of turnover.

Profit Margin (%) (Profit before Tax / Turnover) x 100

This reveals the profits earned per pound of sales and therefore measures the efficiency of the operation.

Shareholders' Return (%) (Profit before Tax / Tangible Net Worth*) x 100

This ratio is an indicator of the business'ability to withstand adverse conditions such as falling prices, rising costs or declining sales. This ratio is used to analyse the ability of the company's management to realise an adequate return on the capital invested by the owners of the business. There is a tendency to look increasingly to this ratio as a final measure of profitability.

Return on assets (%) (Profit before Tax / Total Assets) x 100

Generally, a relationship of at least 10% is regarded as desirable for providing dividends plus funds for future growth. This is the key indicator of profitability for a company it matches operational profits with the assets available to earn a return.

Sales per Employee (000) Turnover / Employees

Companies using their assets efficiently will have a relative high return while less well run businesses will have a relatively low return. This gives an indication of the efficiency of the labour force. This ratio will vary considerable from industry to industry. This ratio gives a guide as to how effectively the labour force is utilised, and is the best way to measure productivity of labour investment.

Profit per Employee (000) Profit before Tax / Employees

Glossary of Legal Forms

Legal Form
State Owned Concern
State Owned Concern

Legal Form (local)
Unitarnye Predpriyatiya
Unitarnye Predpriyatiya Osnovannye Na
Prave Operativnogo Upravleniya

State Owned Concern	Unitarnye Predpriyatiya Osnovannye Na Prave Khozyaistvennogo Vedeniya
Public Joint Stock Company	Otkrytye Aktsionernye Obshchestva/Publichnye Aktsionernye Obshchestva
Partnership	Khozyaistvennyye Tovarishchestva/Obshchestva
General Partnership	Polnye Tovarishchestva
Co operative co	Proizvodstvennyye kooperativy
Co operative co	Krestiyanskije (fermerskie) khozyaistva
Joint Stock Company	Aktsionernye obshchestva
Partnership	Tovarishchestva na vere
Limited Liability Company	Obshchestva s Ogranichennoi Otvetstvennostiyu
Unlimited company	Obshchestva s Dopolnitelnoi Otvetstvennostiyu
Private Joint Stock Company	Zakrytye Aktsionernye Obshchestva
State Owned Concern	Dochernie Unitarnye Predpriyatiya
Social enterprise	Yuridicheskie Litsa Yavlyayushchiesya Nekommercheskimi Organizatsiyami
Partnership	Sadovodcheskie ogorodnicheskie ili Dachnye Nekommercheskie Tovarishchestva
Cooperative	Assotsiatsii Krestiyanskikh (Fermerskikh) Khozyaistv
Social organization	Organy Obshchestvennoi Samodeyatelnosti
Syndicate	Finansovo-Promyshlennye Gruppy
Social organization	Territorialnye Obshchestvennyye Samoupravleniya
Social organization	Uchrezhdeniya
State Owned Concern	Gosudarstvennyye Korporatsii
Social organization	Obshchestvennyye i Religioznye Organizatsii
Social organization	Obshchestvennyye Dvizheniya
Co operative co	Potrebitelskie Kooperativy
Partnership	Prostye Tovarishchestva
General Partnership	Fondy
Social organization	Prochie Nekommercheskie Organizatsii
Foreign company	Predstavitelstva/Filialy
Proprietorship	Individualnye Predprinimateli
Syndicate	Paevye Investitsionnye Fondy
General partnership	Obiedineniya Yuridicheskikh Lits (Assotsiatsii I Soyuzy)
Partnership	Tovarishchestva Sobstvennikov Zhiliya
Partnership	Nekommercheskie partnerstva
Social organization	Avtonomnye Nekommercheskie Organizatsii
Legal Structure not ascertained	Pravovaya Forma Ne Ustanovlena/Inye Neyuridicheskie Litsa
Proprietorship	Organizatsii Bez Prav Yuridicheskogo Litsa/Individualnye Predprinimateli

Glossary of Currencies

Abbreviation	Currency Name
ILS	Israeli Sheqel
USD	U S Dollars
EUR	Euro
JOD	Jordanian Dinar

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