



# D&B Report

## NOVAMETRO OU

Subscriber No: 037080334  
 Ticket Key: 201706215008011035  
 Reference: 34298

Delivery Date: Jun 21, 2017

### IDENTIFICATION & SUMMARY

#### Identification

D-U-N-S Number:	50-581-1289
(Former Name(s):	NOVAMETRO UU)
Address:	Linnamae tee 31-1 Tallinn 13912 Tallinn Harjumaa ESTONIA
Telephone(s):	372 79818700393
E-mail Address:	anna@novametro.eu
Web Address:	www.novametro.eu

#### Summary

Started:	2011
Legal Form:	Private limited co
Reg No:	12187280
Employs:	9
SIC:	4899
Activity:	Provides communication services

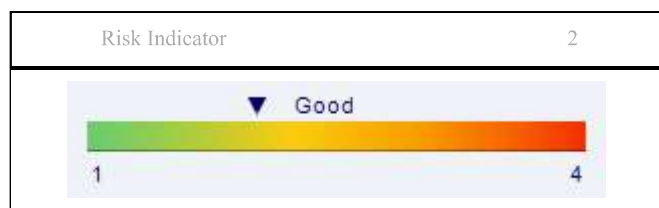
#### RISK SUMMARY

<b>Risk Evaluation</b>	
Risk Indicator	<b>2</b>
D&B Rating	<b>F2</b>
Avg Credit	<b>92,432 USD</b>
<b>Principal Information</b>	
Principal(s)	<b>1</b>
<b>Payment Information</b>	
Payments	<b>NO COMPLAINTS</b>
<b>Financial Summary</b>	
Registered Capital	<b>47,500 EUR</b>
Sales/Turnover	<b>3,974,000 EUR</b>
Pre-Tax Profit	<b>29,000 EUR</b>
Tangible Net Worth	<b>49,000 EUR</b>
Total Assets	<b>94,000 EUR</b>

#### Currency

All monetary amounts quoted in this report are shown in Euro unless otherwise stated.

#### Risk Assessment



D&B Rating	F2
Financial Strength	<b>F</b> <i>Based on tangible net worth</i>
Risk Indicator	<b>2</b> <i>Good (Low Risk)</i>

The Dun & Bradstreet Rating of F2 indicates:



- Financial Strength of USD 35,000 to USD 60,000 (based on net worth).
- A Risk Indicator which is Good (Low Risk).


### TREND ANALYSIS

#### Key Trends

Risk Indicator
<b>==</b>




No. of Employees
<b>==</b>

Current Ratio

Statutory Debt


Solvency Ratio


**Understanding Key trends:**

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

Improving

Worsening

Static


**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

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Name: **Ms Anna Overchuk**  
 Position: Member of the Board  
 Born: Oct 06, 1990

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## TRADE PAYMENTS

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No complaints concerning subject's payments have been reported.

## HISTORY

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### [Background](#)

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Business started in Nov 04, 2011 as a Private Limited Company under the name 'NOVAMETRO UU'.

Subject moved from Pae tn 21 Lasnamae linnaosa, Tallinn, Har, 11415 , ESTONIA on Dec 20, 2016.

Subject's name was changed from 'NOVAMETRO UU' on Feb 17, 2012.

### [Legal Form](#)

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Private Limited Company.

Registration No: 12187280  
 Tax Registration No: EE101527877

## Capital

Nominal capital: 47,500 Euro  
 Issued capital: 47,500 Euro  
 Paid-Up capital: All

Starting capital is 2,500 Euro.

## LINKAGE

### Ownership

Name: **Anna Overchuk**  
 Ownership: Holds 100% of the voting capital.

## OPERATIONS

### Local Activity Code

Local Activity Code: 61901  
 Local Activity Code Type: EMTAK 2008  
 Equivalent to : NACE 2

### Line of Business

Provides communication services (4899)

Earnings have increased during the last years. The level of earnings is high. Operating profit has increased during the last years. Profitability is low. Amount of equity is sufficient. Registered capital has been on a minimum level during last periods. Liquidity indicators: current ratio - satisfactory, quick ratio - good, cash ratio - satisfactory, collections - very fast. Debt ratio is good, the company is relatively independent of debt capital. Return ratios: profit margin - low, return on assets - very good.

### Employees

Employs: 9 as at Dec 31, 2016

### Location

Registered office: At heading address.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Comparatives

	Fiscal Dec 31, 2014 (000 Euro)	Fiscal Dec 31, 2015 (000 Euro)	Fiscal Dec 31, 2016 (000 Euro)
Turnover	172	221	3,974
Pre-tax Profit	2	6	29
Net Worth	14	20	49
Fixed Assets	0	0	38
Total Assets	20	40	94
Current Assets	20	40	56
Current Liabilities	5	20	45
Working Capital	15	20	11
Employees	0	0	9

Net Worth and Total Assets are tangible figures shown after the deduction of intangible assets.

## Ratios

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016
Current Ratio	4.00	2.00	1.24
Solvency Ratio (%)	35.71	100.00	91.84
Fixed Assets / Net Worth (%)	0.00	0.00	77.55
Current Liabs / Net Worth (%)	35.71	100.00	91.84
Asset Turnover (%)	860.00	552.50	4,227.66
Sales / Net Working Capital	11.47	11.05	361.27
Assets / Sales (%)	11.63	18.10	2.37
Profit Margin (%)	1.16	2.71	0.73
Shareholders Return (%)	14.29	30.00	59.18
Return on Assets (%)	10.00	15.00	30.85
Sales / Employees *			441.56
Profit / Employees *			3.22
* The ratios are in thousands.			

## Balance Sheet

Abstract from individual interim balance sheet.

Assets	As at Dec 31, 2016 (000 Euro)
Depreciation	0
Misc Fixed Assets	38
Total Fixed Assets	38
CURRENT ASSETS	
Misc Debtors	47
Cash	9
TOTAL CURRENT	56
TOTAL ASSETS	94
Liabilities	
As at Dec 31, 2016 (000 Euro)	
Capital	3
Retained Profits	20
Profit for Year	29
Misc Reserves	-3
Net Worth	49
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accruals	45
Short Term Loans	0
TOTAL CURRENT	45
TOTAL LIABS & NET WORTH	94

## Profit &amp; Loss

	Jan 01, 2016 to Dec 31, 2016 (000 Euro)
Net Sales	3,974

Cost of Goods Sold	3,941
Gross Profit	33
Selling/Admin Expenses	4
Misc Operating Charges	0
Net Operating Income	29
Misc Financial Income	0
Total Financial Income	0
Profit Before Taxes	29
Income Tax	0
Profit After Tax	29
Net Profit	29

## Notes on Financials

The average number of employees during the year was 9.

According to the balance sheet as of Dec 31, 2016.

## APPENDICES

### Country Insight

Estonia is the smallest of the three Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania). It shares land borders with Latvia to the south and Russia to the east. Following centuries of foreign domination, Estonia gained independence in 1918, but the country was forcefully incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940. After achieving independence again when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Estonia quickly began developing political and economic ties with Western Europe and the US, which culminated in EU and NATO entry in 2004. The lack of integration of a large Russian-speaking minority has been a regular source of friction with Russia. Estonia has been at the forefront of economic reform and boasts arguably the most favourable business environment among the former communist countries. The economy benefits from strong electronics and telecommunications sectors, and is greatly influenced by developments in Sweden, Finland and Germany, three of its main trading partners.

The economic pick-up being supported by households and an upturn in trade should encourage investment, but there are still risks for the small, open economy.

Should you require further information relating to D&B's Country Insight Products & Services please contact [countryinsight@dnb.com](mailto:countryinsight@dnb.com).

### Customer Service

Speed of service: Typically 4 working days  
 SCN: 201706215008011035  
 Order Date: Not Available

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 **Jun 21, 2017**.

## 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
<b>5A</b>	<b>5AA</b>	\$60 million	And above
<b>4A</b>	<b>4AA</b>	\$25 million	\$60 million
<b>3A</b>	<b>3AA</b>	\$12 million	\$25 million
<b>2A</b>	<b>2AA</b>	\$2.5 million	\$12 million
<b>1A</b>	<b>1AA</b>	\$1.2 million	\$2.5 million
<b>A</b>	<b>AA</b>	\$600,000	\$1.2 million
<b>B</b>	<b>BB</b>	\$345,000	\$600,000
<b>C</b>	<b>CC</b>	\$175,000	\$345,000
<b>D</b>	<b>DD</b>	\$120,000	\$175,000
<b>E</b>	<b>EE</b>	\$60,000	\$120,000
<b>F</b>	<b>FF</b>	\$35,000	\$60,000
<b>G</b>	<b>GG</b>	\$15,000	\$35,000
<b>H</b>	<b>HH</b>	0	\$15,000
Alternate Ratings Used			
<b>N</b>	Financial Strength is negative		
<b>O</b>	Financial Strength is undisclosed		
<b>NB</b>	New Business: Less than 24 months		
<b>NQ</b>	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
<b>Current Ratio (x)</b>	Total Current Assets / 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.
<b>Solvency Ratio %</b>	$\frac{((\text{Current Liabilities} + \text{Long Term Liabilities}) / \text{Tangible Net Worth}) \times 100}{}$	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.
<b>Fixed Assets to Net Worth (%)</b>	$\frac{(\text{Total Fixed Assets} / \text{Tangible Net Worth}) \times 100}{}$	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.

<b>Current Liabilities to Net Worth (%)</b>	(Total Current Liabilities / Tangible Net Worth) x100	<p>This contrasts the funds that creditors are temporarily risking with a company with the funds permanently invested by the owners.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Asset Turnover (%)</b>	(Turnover / Total Assets(including Intangibles)) x 100	<p>This ratio measures how efficient the company's management has been in generating sales from the assets at its disposal.</p> <p>The measure can vary considerably from industry to industry and should therefore be judged according to the industry norm.</p>
<b>Sales to net working capital (x)</b>	Turnover / Net working capital *	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Assets to Sales (%)</b>	(Total Assets(including Intagibles) / Turnover) x 100	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Profit Margin (%)</b>	(Profit before Tax / Turnover) x 100	<p>This reveals the profits earned per pound of sales and therefore measures the efficiency of the operation.</p> <p>This ratio is an indicator of the business's ability to withstand adverse conditions such as falling prices, rising costs or declining sales</p>
<b>Shareholders' Return (%)</b>	(Profit before Tax / Tangible Net Worth*) x 100	<p>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.</p> <p>Generally, a relationship of at least 10% is regarded as desirable for providing dividends plus funds for future growth.</p>
<b>Return on assets (%)</b>	(Profit before Tax / Total Assets) x 100	<p>This is the key indicator of profitability for a company it matches operational profits with the assets available to earn a return.</p> <p>Companies using their assets efficiently will have a relative high return while less well run businesses will have a relatively low return</p>
<b>Sales per Employee (000)</b>	Turnover / Employees	This gives an indication of the efficiency of the labour force. This ratio will vary considerable from industry to industry
<b>Profit per Employee (000)</b>	Profit before Tax / Employees	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

## Glossary of Local Activity Code

Country	Local Activity Code Type
Bosnia	NACE Rev 2
Bulgaria	NACE Rev 2
Croatia	NACE Reve 2
Estonia	EMTAK
Greece	NACE Rev 2
Iceland	ISAT 2008
Romania	NACE Rev 2
Serbia	NACE Rev 2
Slovenia	NACE Rev 2

## Glossary of Legal Forms

Legal Form	Legal Form (local)
Private Limited Co	Osauhing
Public Limited Co (Joint-Stock Co)	Aktsiaselts (AS)
Partnership	Taisuhing (TU)
Limited Partnership	Usaldusuhing (UU)
Co-Operative	Tulundusuhistu
Sole Proprietor	Fuusilisest isikust ettevotja (FIE)
Societas Europaea	Euroopa ariuhing

Branch	Filiaal
Non-Profitmaking Association	Mittetulundusuhistu (MTU)
Foundation	Sihtasutus (SA)
Legal Person in Public Law	Avalik-oiguslik juriidiline isik
City Administrative Agency	Linna ametiasutus
Constitutional Institution	Pohiseaduslik institutsioon
State Institution Administered by a Government Agency	Valitsusasutuse hallatav riigiasutus
Government Agency	Valitsusasutus
Regional Office of a Government Agency	Valitsusasutuse kohalik asutus

## Glossary of Currencies

Abbrev.	Currency Name	Abbrev.	Currency Name
AMD	Armenian Dram	LAT	Latvian Lats
AZM	Azerbaijani Manat (Old)	LEI	Romanian Lei (Old)
AZN	Azerbaijani Manat (New)	LEK	Albanian Lek
BAM	Bosnia-Herzegovina Convertible Mark	LEV	Bulgarian Levs
BLR	Belarusian Rouble	LTS	Lithuanian Litas
RSD	Serbian Dinar	MAL	Maltese Lira
CYL	Cypriot Pounds	MLL	Moldovan Leu
DRA	Greek Drachma	RON	Romanian Lei (New)
EUR	Euro	ROU	Russian Roubles
EEK	Estonian Kroon	TJS	Tajik Somoni
GBL	Gibraltar Pounds	TKM	Turkmen Manat
GEL	Georgian Lari	TUL	Turkish Lira (old)
HRD	Croatian Dinar	UKL	Pounds Sterling UK
HRK	Croatian Kuna	USD	U S Dollars
HRY	Ukrainian Hryvnia	UZS	Uzbekistani Sum
IKR	Icelandic Krona	YTL	Turkish Lira (new)
KYS	Kyrgyzstani Som	YUD	Yugoslavian Dinar
KZT	Kazakhstan Tenge	ZWD	Zimbabwe Dollars

## Glossary of Key Expressions

National Revenue Agency	State body responsible for establishing, securing and collecting public receivables and certain statutory private receivables
Tax Debts	Debt associated with the failure to pay taxes to the federal or state government
Court Debt Settlement Procedure	Legal process of reorganization of the debtor in financial difficulties
Frozen Bank Accounts	Unpaid receivables can file to the court of justice for payment, the debtor's has a legal time period to settle debts or their bank accounts are and remain frozen until the debt is covered
SODRA	Delays in paying mandatory Social Security Tax (Lithuania)

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