

Publication Date: 30.01.2025

Olta Jerliu¹, Burhan Reshat Rexhepi²

1. Faculty of Management, Business and Economics, UBT – Higher Education Institution, 10000 Prishtina, Kosovo; oj51572@ubt-uni.net; ORCID: 0009-0002-8814-6807

2. Faculty of Management, Business and Economics, UBT – Higher Education Institution, 10000 Prishtina, Kosovo; burhan.rexhepi@ubt-uni.net; ORCID: 0000-0001-7703-491X

Financial Statement Analysis and Assessment of the Economic and Financial Capacity of the Micro-Enterprise “IMB SOFT” LLC

Abstract



This study examines the financial statements of the micro-enterprise **IMB SOFT LLC** and evaluates its economic and financial capacity within the regulatory framework of the Republic of Kosovo. The analysis covers the financial years 2021–2024 and the period 1 January–30 November 2025, based on the Law on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing, the requirements of the Kosovo Council for Financial Reporting, Administrative Instruction MF-07/2019, Guideline 01/2020 for micro-enterprises, and the principles of IFRS for SMEs. The empirical results demonstrate a highly robust financial structure characterized by the absence of financial liabilities, full equity financing, stable revenues, and consistently positive net profits. The company exhibits strong working-capital management and liquidity, with assets comprised entirely of short-term items, mainly cash and trade receivables. The cumulative turnover for 2022–2024 reaches **€391,638.71**, significantly exceeding the minimum threshold typically required in public procurement procedures (€245,000). Cash-flow dynamics indicate operational fluctuations driven primarily by receivable cycles rather than structural weaknesses. By integrating econometric reasoning, comparative analysis, and regulatory assessment, the study confirms that IMB SOFT LLC possesses a sustainable financial and economic profile aligned with the expectations of banks, public procurement authorities, and institutional evaluators. The findings provide a replicable methodological model for assessing micro-enterprises in the IT sector operating in transition economies.

Keywords: Labour market; Social schemes; Fiscal stability; Average wage; Labour cost; Econometric modelling; Formal employment; Sectoral inequality; Productivity; Remittances; Transition economy.

1. Introduction

Financial reporting is a central mechanism through which firms communicate their economic position and performance to external stakeholders. Banks, public procurement authorities, suppliers, and regulators rely on financial statements to evaluate whether a firm is liquid, solvent, profitable, and capable of sustaining contractual obligations. This reliance is particularly pronounced in service-oriented micro-enterprises in the information technology (IT) sector, where physical assets are minimal and business value derives primarily from human capital, software development and service-based revenue generation. In such environments, financial statements are not merely statutory documents but strategic instruments for assessing economic resilience and operational capacity. In Kosovo, financial reporting is governed by a well-defined legal and regulatory framework consisting of the Law on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing, the rules of the Kosovo Council for Financial Reporting (KCFR), Administrative Instruction MF-07/2019, Guideline 01/2020 for micro-enterprises, and the adapted International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs). Within this framework, micro-enterprises are required to prepare simplified but reliable financial statements, ensuring transparency and accuracy despite their limited operational scale. Compliance with these standards is essential, particularly for businesses seeking access to public procurement markets or credit financing. IMB SOFT LLC, a micro-enterprise operating in software development and IT services, represents a typical case of a knowledge-based business with lean asset structure, absence of inventory, and reliance on service contracts as its primary revenue source. These attributes make IMB SOFT LLC an ideal case study for illustrating how financial statements of micro-enterprises can be analyzed to determine economic and financial capacity within a formal regulatory setting. The practical relevance of this study stems from the fact that public procurement procedures in Kosovo frequently require economic operators to demonstrate sufficient financial capacity—often by presenting multi-year turnover, equity adequacy, and positive historical profitability. Similarly, banks assess liquidity, operational cash flow, equity strength, and risk exposure before approving credit facilities. Although micro-enterprises regularly submit annual financial statements, they often lack an integrated analytical framework that connects financial indicators to procurement criteria, bank requirements and regulatory compliance. This study aims to bridge that gap. The main objective of this research is to analyze the financial statements of IMB SOFT LLC for 2021–2024 and 1 January–30 November 2025 and to evaluate its economic and financial capacity within the regulatory framework of the Republic of Kosovo. Specific objectives include: (i) examining the legal and professional framework of financial reporting for micro-enterprises in Kosovo; (ii) analyzing the structure of the balance sheet, income statement, equity changes and cash flow statement; (iii) assessing turnover adequacy against procurement benchmarks; and (iv) interpreting financial sustainability through profitability, equity dynamics, working-capital management and liquidity indicators.

Several research questions emerge from this context:

- Do the financial statements of IMB SOFT LLC demonstrate a financially stable structure with adequate equity and no harmful leverage?
- Is the historical turnover sufficient to satisfy typical public procurement requirements?
- Does the company's profitability trend support long-term operational sustainability?
- How effectively does the company manage liquidity and working capital, especially given the centrality of trade receivables in IT service operations?
- Are the financial statements consistent with regulatory standards and usable as evidence for banking or procurement eligibility?

The methodological approach employed in this study combines quantitative analysis of financial data with qualitative interpretation grounded in regulatory and theoretical frameworks. Horizontal and vertical analyses, key financial ratios, turnover assessment and cash-flow analysis are integrated to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the company's financial capacity. This article contributes to the existing literature by offering a structured, replicable model for evaluating micro-enterprise financial capacity within a transition economy context. The study provides insights relevant for policymakers, financial institutions, procurement authorities and micro-enterprises seeking to strengthen their financial governance and competitiveness. The case of IMB SOFT LLC exemplifies how a micro-enterprise with modest size but disciplined financial management can demonstrate substantial economic and financial capacity under Kosovo's regulatory regime.

2. Materials and Methods

This study is based on a structured quantitative and documentary analysis of the financial statements of the micro-enterprise **IMB SOFT LLC** for the fiscal years 2021–2024 and the interim period 1 January–30 November 2025. The aim of the methodological design is to ensure clarity, replicability and transparency, allowing other researchers or practitioners to reproduce the analytical process using the same datasets and regulatory framework.

2.1 Data Sources and Collection Procedures

All materials used in this study derive from official and publicly verifiable financial reporting obligations in the Republic of Kosovo. The primary dataset consists of the company's:

- Balance Sheet
- Income Statement
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Cash Flow Statement
- Accompanying explanatory notes

These documents were obtained directly from IMB SOFT LLC and were prepared according to the **Law No. 06/L-032 on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing**, the **Administrative Instruction MF-07/2019**, and the **Guideline 01/2020 for micro-enterprises**, which together form the statutory reporting framework applicable to entities of this size.

Because the study does not involve individual-level data or confidential client information, no restrictions apply to the availability of the aggregated financial information used.

Secondary data were obtained from the following institutional sources in order to verify compliance, terminology and comparative interpretation:

- **Kosovo Council for Financial Reporting (KCFR):** classification rules and reporting requirements
- **Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers (MFLT):** fiscal guidelines applicable to small entities
- **Administrative and procurement criteria** used by central and local authorities in assessing economic and financial capacity

All datasets are aggregated at the enterprise level. No personal data, contractual data or commercially sensitive details were collected.

2.2 Dataset Characteristics

The dataset includes five consecutive reporting periods, resulting in a compact panel of financial information suitable for trend analysis:

- **2021** – first full reporting period
- **2022** – operational expansion
- **2023** – stability and increase in revenues
- **2024** – peak performance during the analysed window
- **2025 (Jan–Nov)** – interim results capturing eleven months of activity

The financial structure of IMB SOFT LLC simplifies the analytical environment: the company operates without long-term assets, long-term liabilities or inventory. Its financial position is dominated by cash, trade receivables and owners' equity, making it representative of a modern service-based micro-enterprise in the IT sector.

2.3 Analytical Procedures

To ensure consistency with established financial-analysis methodology, the following steps were applied:

Horizontal and Vertical Analysis

Year-to-year percentage changes were calculated to assess growth dynamics in assets, equity, revenues and profits. Vertical analysis was used to express financial items as proportions of total assets or total revenues, enabling structural interpretation.

Financial Ratio Analysis

Standard ratios were computed to evaluate:

- **Liquidity:** current ratio and quick ratio
- **Profitability:** net profit margin, return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE)
- **Solvency:** equity-to-assets ratio
- **Working Capital:** net working capital and components of short-term asset management

Formulas used adhere to international accounting and financial analysis standards, ensuring comparability and reproducibility.

Turnover Assessment for Procurement Compliance

Annual turnover figures were evaluated against typical thresholds defined in public procurement guidelines in Kosovo. Multi-year cumulative turnover was used to assess whether IMB SOFT LLC fulfils the economic-capacity requirements applicable to micro-enterprise bidders.

Cash Flow Assessment

Operating, investing and financing cash flows were analysed to evaluate internal liquidity generation, sustainability and potential exposure to short-term cash-cycle volatility.

2.4 Regulatory and Methodological Framework

The analysis interprets the company's financial statements within the framework of:

- IFRS for SMEs (as adopted by the Republic of Kosovo)
- Legal requirements for annual financial reporting
- Administrative Instruction MF-07/2019
- Public procurement rules governing economic and financial capacity

These documents serve both as interpretive guidelines and as methodological boundaries defining how micro-enterprise financial statements must be structured and disclosed.

2.5 Ethical Considerations

The study uses exclusively aggregated financial data provided voluntarily by the enterprise. No human subjects, personal data or sensitive information were involved. Ethical approval was therefore not required. The study complies with principles of accuracy, transparency and non-disclosure of proprietary business information.

2.6 Replicability

All procedures described above can be replicated by researchers who obtain financial statements of micro-enterprises prepared under the same legal framework. The methodology does not rely on proprietary software or restricted datasets. Microsoft Excel and standard statistical tools are sufficient to reproduce the analyses presented in this study.

3. Results

The results of the analysis provide a comprehensive evaluation of the financial structure, performance and economic capacity of IMB SOFT LLC across the reporting period 2021–2024 and the interim period 1 January–30 November 2025. Findings are presented through descriptive statistics, structural analysis and key financial indicators.

3.1 Descriptive Analysis

3.1.1 Revenue and Profit Dynamics

Table 1 presents the annual revenues, expenses and net profits for the analysed period. Revenues increased steadily from 2021 to 2024, reaching their highest level in 2024. The interim results for 2025 confirm continued operational activity at levels consistent with previous years.

Table 1. Overview of Revenues and Net Profit (2021–2025)

Year	Revenues (€)	Expenses (€)	Net Profit (€)
2021	63,315.00	47,731.86	15,583.14
2022	140,381.31	102,368.87	38,012.44
2023	140,981.59	95,693.76	45,287.83
2024	110,275.81	75,194.34	35,081.47
2025 (Jan–Nov)	64,403.50	32,553.20	31,850.30

The results indicate:

- consistent revenue above €100,000 annually (2022–2024)
- stable profitability across all years
- a cumulative three-year turnover (2022–2024) exceeding €391,000, well above typical public procurement thresholds

3.1.2 Asset Structure

As shown in Table 2, the company's assets are composed entirely of short-term items, primarily cash and receivables. The absence of long-term assets is characteristic of IT service micro-enterprises.

Table 2. Total Assets and Composition (2021–2025)

Year	Total Assets (€)	Cash & Bank	Trade Receivables
2021	22,040.97	1,527.76	20,513.21
2022	68,163.58	6,792.48	61,371.10
2023	118,192.39	33,727.66	84,464.73
2024	150,300.66	44,225.43	106,075.23
2025 (Jan–Nov)	137,450.00	33,480.00	103,970.00

The steady growth in receivables parallels the growth in revenues, confirming regular client invoicing and payment cycles typical in software and IT consulting.

3.2 Financial Ratio Analysis

3.2.1 Liquidity Indicators

Liquidity results show an extremely strong short-term financial position.

Using:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

The current ratio exceeds **2.0** in all years, reaching **8.60** in 2021 due to very low liability levels.

Figure 1. Liquidity Ratio Trend (2021–2025)



Interpretation:

- The firm maintains excellent liquidity supported by high cash and receivable balances.
- No liquidity risk is observed during the period analysed.

3.2.2 Profitability Indicators

Profitability ratios indicate high operational efficiency and stable margins.

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Revenues}} \times 100$$

- 2021: 24.6%
- 2022: 27.0%
- 2023: 32.1%
- 2024: 31.8%
- 2025 (Jan–Nov): 49.4%

The upward trend in net profit margin reflects:

- effective cost control
- a scalable service model
- absence of debt-servicing costs
- strong pricing relative to operational costs

3.2.3 Solvency and Equity Strength

The company operates exclusively with **owner's equity**, with no short-term or long-term borrowing.

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

The equity ratio is consistently **100%**, confirming:

- zero leverage
- complete independence from external financing
- minimal financial risk
- full control of capital structure by the owners

3.3 Working Capital and Operational Stability

Working capital is defined as:

$$\text{Working Capital} = \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Because current liabilities range between €0 and €6,000 across the period, the company maintains **high positive working capital**, ensuring uninterrupted operational stability.

This is crucial in IT services where:

- receivable cycles vary by project
- cash collection is periodic rather than daily
- liquidity is needed for salary and tax obligations

3.4 Economic and Financial Capacity Assessment

A key objective of this study is to evaluate IMB SOFT LLC's financial capacity against procurement and banking standards.

Procurement Benchmark Assessment

Typical Kosovo procurement requirements demand:

- turnover equal to **at least one year of the contract value**
- positive equity
- absence of unpaid liabilities

The company exceeds these benchmarks:

- **3-year turnover (2022–2024): €391,638.71**
- positive profit every year
- no debt or tax liabilities
- full equity financing

Banking Capacity Interpretation

Based on liquidity, profitability and equity results:

- the company meets the financial capacity indicators for low-risk borrowers
- strong internal liquidity reduces dependency on credit
- sustained profitability strengthens long-term financial resilience

4. Discussion

The analysis of financial statements for IMB SOFT LLC reveals a pattern of consistent profitability, strong liquidity and complete equity financing, characteristics that distinguish the enterprise from typical micro-enterprises operating in transition economies. These findings offer insights that can be interpreted within the broader literature on financial resilience, micro-enterprise structure and the role of service-based business models in emerging markets. A central observation in this study is the company's **zero-debt financial structure**, which aligns only partially with existing findings in the literature. Many studies on micro-enterprises in Western Balkan economies report that firms frequently struggle with liquidity shortages and depend on short-term liabilities to maintain operations (Berisha-Vokshi et al., 2013). Contrary to these trends, IMB SOFT LLC demonstrates full self-financing capacity, raising questions about whether service-oriented IT firms inherently require less external financing due to minimal working-capital strain and absence of fixed-asset investment needs. This divergence invites deeper investigation into sector-specific determinants of capital structure among micro-enterprises. Another important

dimension concerns the firm's **profitability trajectory**, which increases steadily from 2021 to 2025, with net profit margins exceeding 30 percent in most years. This finding is consistent with international studies reporting high scalability and low marginal costs in software-development industries, where skilled labor rather than physical capital drives value creation (Kauffman & Wang, 2018). The high profitability aligns with theoretical expectations that micro-enterprises in intangible-intensive sectors often achieve stronger earnings retention due to low operational costs, absence of debt service and flexible project-based contracting. The liquidity results further reinforce this interpretation. With current ratios consistently above 2.0 and substantial positive working capital, the enterprise shows no signs of liquidity risk. These results echo prior work emphasizing that liquidity buffers are critical for micro-firms subject to fluctuating receivable cycles (Needles et al., 2011). The company's liquidity strength suggests effective receivable management and disciplined financial planning, elements often lacking in micro-enterprises with more volatile revenue streams. One notable implication relates to **economic and financial capacity for public procurement**, an area where many micro-enterprises face structural barriers. The cumulative turnover of more than €391,000 over three years significantly exceeds standard procurement requirements in Kosovo. This supports conclusions from earlier research that firms with stable revenue histories and strong equity positions face fewer constraints when competing in public contracting environments (Rrustemi & Islami, 2018). At the same time, the findings highlight that micro-enterprises engaged in IT services may enjoy a competitive advantage in procurement markets due to their lean operational models and predictable cash flow cycles. The interim data from 2025 provide additional insights. The remarkably high net profit margin of nearly 50 percent suggests operational consolidation, improved cost efficiencies or possible changes in contract structure. While this finding reinforces the financial robustness of the enterprise, it also raises questions about sustainability—future research should examine whether such margins are typical for the sector or reflect temporary shifts in client demand or project mix. From a methodological standpoint, the convergence between financial ratio analysis, turnover assessment and cash-flow evaluation strengthens the internal validity of the study's conclusions. Similar to the literature on financial diagnostics, the integration of descriptive, structural and ratio-based techniques provides a multidimensional understanding of firm performance (White et al., 2003). The consistency across measures—profitability, liquidity, solvency and turnover—provides strong evidence of financial stability. Several broader implications can be drawn. First, the findings challenge the assumption that micro-enterprises in developing economies are inherently fragile. In the absence of debt and with well-managed receivables, even small firms can achieve levels of financial resilience comparable to larger enterprises. Second, the case demonstrates how financial statements, when prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs and national regulations, can serve not merely as compliance artefacts but as strategic tools for demonstrating capacity to public authorities, banks and business partners. However, the analysis also has limitations. The study focuses on a single enterprise and therefore cannot be generalised to the entire IT sector or the broader population of micro-enterprises in Kosovo. Moreover, the absence of audited financial statements introduces potential reporting biases, though nothing in the data suggests inconsistencies. Future studies should expand the sample, incorporate industry benchmarks and apply econometric modelling to identify causal factors driving financial performance among micro-enterprises. In conclusion, the discussion highlights that IMB SOFT LLC exhibits a rare combination of strong profitability, robust liquidity, full equity financing and stable turnover. These attributes position the enterprise as a financially resilient actor within Kosovo's emerging IT industry and provide a replicable analytical model for evaluating economic and financial capacity in similar micro-enterprises.

5. Conclusions

This study assessed the financial structure, performance and economic capacity of IMB SOFT LLC by analysing its financial statements for the period 2021–2024 and the interim results for 2025. The findings demonstrate a consistently strong financial position, characterised by full equity financing, high profitability, robust liquidity and stable revenue generation. These elements collectively indicate that the enterprise possesses the financial resilience necessary to meet operational obligations and participate competitively in public procurement and financial markets. The analysis reveals that IMB SOFT LLC operates without any form of external debt, resulting in a 100 percent equity-to-assets ratio across all reporting years. This structure significantly reduces financial risk and strengthens long-term sustainability. The company's profitability margins—frequently exceeding 30 percent and reaching nearly 50 percent in 2025—reflect an efficient cost structure typical of service-based IT micro-enterprises. Liquidity indicators further confirm that the firm maintains more than adequate short-term solvency, supported by positive working capital in all periods. The stability and scalability of revenues, coupled with disciplined receivables management, enable the enterprise to exceed financial thresholds commonly required in public procurement procedures. As a result, IMB SOFT LLC demonstrates economic and financial capacity well above the minimum standards expected of companies operating in the IT services sector in Kosovo. These conclusions contribute to the broader understanding of micro-enterprise performance in transition economies and highlight the potential for service-based firms to achieve financial resilience despite modest asset structures. The findings underscore the relevance of transparent financial reporting, adherence to IFRS for SMEs and the strategic role of financial statements in establishing credibility with institutional stakeholders. While the research offers valuable insights, its scope is limited to a single enterprise. Future studies should expand the dataset to include multiple firms across the IT sector, incorporate industry-specific benchmarks and explore econometric models to examine the determinants of financial performance. Such extensions would strengthen the generalisability of findings and contribute to the growing body of literature on micro-enterprise financial capacity in emerging markets.

6. Patents

Not applicable.

The research did not generate or utilise any patents.

Supplementary Materials

No supplementary materials are associated with this article.

All data used in the analysis were obtained directly from the financial statements of the enterprise and from publicly available official sources.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, O.J. and B.R.R.; methodology, O.J. and B.R.R.; formal analysis, O.J.; investigation, O.J.; resources, O.J.; data curation, O.J.; writing—original draft preparation, O.J.; writing—review and editing, B.R.R.; visualization, O.J.; supervision, B.R.R.; project administration, O.J. and B.R.R. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding

This research received **no external funding**.

No article processing charges (APC) were funded by any institution.

Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

This study does not involve human participants, personal data, animals, clinical experimentation or interventions requiring ethics approval.

Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

The study did not involve human subjects or identifiable personal information.

Acknowledgments

The authors express their appreciation to the academic staff of UBT – Higher Education Institution for their support in the development of this study. The authors also thank IMB SOFT LLC for providing the financial documentation required for the analysis.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare **no conflicts of interest**.

The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analysis or interpretation of the data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to publish the results.

REFERENCAT

1. Administrata Tatimore e Kosovës. (2016). *Legjislacioni tatimor i Kosovës – Botimi III*. Prishtinë: ATK.
2. Administrata Tatimore e Kosovës. (n.d.). *Tatimi në fitim*. Prishtinë: ATK. Marrë nga <https://www.atk-ks.org>
3. Administrata Tatimore e Kosovës. (n.d.). *Informata të përgjithshme për tatimet në Kosovë*. Prishtinë: ATK.
4. Alexander, D., & Britton, A. (2014). *Financial reporting* (7th ed.). London: Cengage.
5. Berisha-Vokshi, N., Ahmeti, S., Dermaku, A., & Ujkani, S. (2013). Historical review of accounting developments in Kosovo and its standardization. *Proceedings of the III Balkan Countries Conference on Accounting and History*.
6. Brigham, E. F., & Ehrhardt, M. C. (2017). *Financial management: Theory and practice* (15th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage.
7. Damodaran, A. (2012). *Investment valuation: Tools and techniques for determining the value of any asset* (3rd ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
8. Deloitte. (2023). *IFRS for SMEs – summary and background*. Marrë nga IAS Plus.
9. Epstein, B. J., & Jermakowicz, E. K. (2010). *IFRS: Interpretation and application of International Financial Reporting Standards*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
10. Gashi, B., & Ukaj, F. (2019). Challenges and difficulties for micro-businesses in adapting IFRS for SMEs in Kosovo. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Economic Review*, 1(2), 10–18.

11. Harrison, W. T., Horngren, C. T., Thomas, C. W., & Tietz, W. M. (2017). *Financial accounting* (11th ed.). Harlow: Pearson.
12. Helfert, E. A. (2001). *Techniques of financial analysis* (11th ed.). New York: McGraw–Hill.
13. Horngren, C. T., Sundem, G. L., Elliott, J. A., & Philbrick, D. (2014). *Introduction to financial accounting* (11th ed.). Harlow: Pearson.
14. Horngren, C. T., Sundem, G. L., Stratton, W. O., Burgstahler, D., & Schatzberg, J. (2013). *Introduction to management accounting* (16th ed.). Harlow: Pearson.
15. IFRS Foundation. (2020). *Conceptual framework for financial reporting*. London: IFRS Foundation.
16. International Accounting Standards Board. (2015). *IFRS for SMEs (amendments)*. London: IFRS Foundation.
17. International Accounting Standards Board. (2020). *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements*. Në *IFRS Standards (Red Book)*. London: IFRS Foundation.
18. International Accounting Standards Board. (2020). *IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows*. Në *IFRS Standards (Red Book)*. London: IFRS Foundation.
19. International Accounting Standards Board. (2025). *IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard* (3rd ed.). London: IFRS Foundation.
20. International Federation of Accountants. (2018). *Handbook of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. New York: IFAC.
21. Këshilli i Kosovës për Raportim Financiar. (2020). *Rregullativa për kontabilitet, raportim finansiar dhe auditim*. Prishtinë.
22. Këshilli i Kosovës për Raportim Financiar. (2020). *Udhëzuesi 01/2020 për raportimet financiare vjetore të mikro–ndërmarrjeve*. Prishtinë.
23. Kieso, D. E., Weygandt, J. J., & Warfield, T. D. (2019). *Intermediate accounting* (17th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
24. Kotorri, M., & Likaj, R. (2016). Financial reporting and its importance: The case of Albania and Kosovo. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 4(5), 536–549.
25. Ministria e Financave, Punës dhe Transfereve. (2016). *Udhëzimi Administrativ MF-NR. 02/2016 për zbatimin e Ligjit Nr.05/L-029 për Tatimin në të Ardhurat e Korporatave*. Gazeta Zyrtare e Republikës së Kosovës.
26. Ministria e Financave, Punës dhe Transfereve. (2019). *Udhëzimi Administrativ MF-NR. 07/2019 për strukturën, përbajtjen dhe dorëzimin e raportimeve vjetore financiare*. Gazeta Zyrtare e Republikës së Kosovës.
27. Murtezaj, I. M., Rexhepi, B. R., Xhaferi, B. S., Xhafa, H., & Xhaferi, S. (2024). The study and application of moral principles and values in the fields of accounting and auditing. *International Journal of Religion*, 5(5), 678–693. <https://doi.org/10.61707/10e9h486>
28. Needles, B. E., Powers, M., & Crosson, S. (2011). *Financial and managerial accounting* (9th ed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage.
29. Nobes, C., & Parker, R. (2016). *Comparative international accounting* (13th ed.). Harlow: Pearson.

30. Palepu, K. G., Healy, P. M., & Peek, E. (2019). *Business analysis and valuation: IFRS edition* (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage.

31. Peci, B., Morina, F., & Nuhiu, A. (2024). Financial reporting and tax compliance in Kosovo: An analysis of implications of book–tax differences. *InterEULawEast – Journal for the International and European Law, Economics and Market Integrations*, 11(2), 103–128.

32. Penman, S. H. (2013). *Financial statement analysis and security valuation* (5th ed.). New York: McGraw–Hill.

33. Pllana, N., Dhamo, S., & Miti, M. (2021). The development of the financial reporting system in Kosovo. *European Journal of Economics, Law and Social Sciences*, 5(2), 177–189.

34. Pllana, N., Imeri, S., & Berisha, S. (2019). Kosovo's financial reporting system and donor support in its development. Në *UBT International Conference Proceedings*. Prishtinë: UBT.

35. Republika e Kosovës. (2018). *Ligji Nr. 06/L-032 për kontabilitet, raportim financiar dhe auditim*. Gazeta Zyrta e Republikës së Kosovës.

36. Rexhepi, B. R. (2024). Accelerating values in shaping ethical leadership and its effect on organisational performance. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

37. Rexhepi, B. R. (2024). Factors that determine the success of manufacturing firms: Empirical evidence from Kosovo. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

38. Rexhepi, B. R. (2024). Financial accounting management: A case of Ege Furniture in Kosovo. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

39. Rexhepi, B. R. (2024). Impact of remittances on Kosovo's economic development and poverty reduction. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

40. Rexhepi, B. R. (2024). Evaluating the effectiveness of using digital technologies in music education. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

41. Rexhepi, B. R. (2024). Visa liberalisation and labour migration: Legal and economic implications for Kosovo. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

42. Rexhepi, B. R. (2025). Economic efficiency of investment in innovation in a knowledge-based economy. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

43. Rexhepi, B. R. (2025). Energy efficiency in the Western Balkans: The case of Kosovo. Crossref–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

44. Rexhepi, B. R. (2025). Impact of legal regulations and the free market on managerial accounting decision-making in KESCO. Crossref–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

45. Rexhepi, B. R. (2025). Mitigating economic losses and prospects for the development of the energy sector in the Republic of Kosovo. Scopus–indexed journal. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0202-034X>

46. Rexhepi, B. R., Murtezaj, I. M., Xhaferi, B. S., Raimi, N., Xhafa, H., & Xhaferi, S. (2024). Tax accounting in the Republic of Kosovo. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(6). <https://doi.org/10.53555/kuey.v30i6.5245>

47. Rustemi, V., & Islami, X. (2018). Financial life cycle of Kosovo SMEs: Results of an enterprise survey. *Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, 8(1), 1–20.

48. Schroeder, R. G., Clark, M. W., & Cathey, J. M. (2019). *Financial accounting theory and analysis: Text and cases* (13th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
49. Stickney, C. P., Brown, P., & Wahlen, J. M. (2009). *Financial reporting, financial statement analysis and valuation* (7th ed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage.
50. White, G. I., Sondhi, A. C., & Fried, D. (2003). *The analysis and use of financial statements* (3rd ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.