

IZVOZNA BANKA - GOROSTAS MEĐU SRPSKIM BANKAMA

Izvozna banka je osnovana 10. maja 1901. godine i jedna je od najstarijih banaka u Srbiji. Najveću zaslugu za osnivanje ove banke ima Kosta Taušanović (4.5.1854. -26.1.1902.) rodom iz Aleksinca, srpski političar, ministar i bankar. Osim što je zaslužan za osnivanje Izvozne banke, a bio je i njen prvi predsednik, isti značaj i istu funkciju imao je i za Beogradsku zadrugu i Trgovačku zadrugu.

Statutom Izvozne banke njeno trajanje predviđeno je na 50 godina ali se precizira da će prestati sa radom onog trenutka kada bude u nemogućnosti da odgovara svojim obavezama. U tom slučaju, Upravni odbor banke je u obavezi da sazove zbor radi izbora pet likvidatora koji će, prema propisima, izvršiti likvidaciju.

Pre nego što je osnovana, odnosno 9. januara 1901. godine Aleksandar Karađorđević, kralj Srbije, proglasio je Zakon o povlasticama Izvozne banke a na predlog Narodne skupštine.

U članu 1 ovog zakona objašnjava se njegova namera: „Da bi se zemaljskoj izvoznoj trgovini olakšao što pravilniji razvitak, i da bi joj se pružio što jeftiniji kredit, akcionarskom društvu, Izvoznoj banci, sa sedištem u Beogradu, koje je sebi stavilo isključivo za zadatak pomaganje i unapređanje zemaljske izvozne trgovine, pored povlastica predviđenih zakonom...”

U nastavku Zakona navode se brojne povlastice Izvoznoj banci koje će biti na snazi 25 godina, počev od njenog prvog radnog dana. Jedna

EXPORT BANK - THE GIANT AMONG SERBIAN BANKS

The Export Bank was established on May 10th, 1901, and is one of the oldest banks in Serbia. The greatest credit for the establishment of this bank goes to Kosta Tausanovic (4.5.1854 – 26.1.1902), born in Aleksinac, the Serbian politician, minister and banker. Apart from contributing to the establishment of the Export Bank, he was also its first president, bearing the same significance for and holding the same position in the Belgrade Cooperative and Trade Cooperative, too.

Pursuant to the Export Bank's Charter, it was supposed to exist for 50 years, but it was also specified that the Bank ceases to operate the moment it becomes unable to honour its obligations. In such a case, the Managing Board was obliged to call a meeting with the purpose of electing the five liquidators to conduct the liquidation process according to the rules.

Before it was established, i.e. on January 9th, 1901, HRH Aleksandar Karadjordjevic, the King of Serbia, announced the Law on Export Bank's Privileges, at the proposal of the National Assembly.

The Article 1 of this Law explains its purpose: "In order to enable easier and as regular as possible development of the country's export trade, providing it with the least expensive credit, the joint stock company, Export Bank, based in Belgrade, with an exclusive task of assisting and enhancing the country's export trade, in addition to the privileges stipulated by the Law..."



Palata Izvozne banke, Terazije 5, projekat Danila Vladislavljevića, zidana između 1914. i 1924. godine

Building of the Export bank, 5 Terazije Street, project of Danilo Vladislavljević, built between 1914 and 1924

od povlastica je dobijanje besplatne slobodne državne i opštinske zemlje za podizanje raznovrsnih građevina potrebnih za poslovanje banke. Oslobađa se i carine, carinskih taksa i obrtnog poreza za uvoz mašina i drugog raznovrsnog materijala kojeg nema u Srbiji a potrebnih za podizanje i održavanje građevina i instalacija za sopstvene potrebe. Osim toga, dozvoljena je i seča drveta, vađenje kamena, peska, šljunka i drugog sličnog materijala sa državnog i opštinskog zemljišta a za podizanja građevina za potrebe banke. Imovina i dohodci koju banka ima ili stiće oslobođeni su svih vrsta poreza, taksa i ostalih državnih dažbina, kao i državnih, okružnih, sreskih i opštinskih poreza za vreme od 10 godina, računajući od dana kada banka počne da radi.

U članu 2 Zakona ističe se da će kraljevska Vlada stalno nadzirati celokupan bančin rad preko ministra Narodne privrede. U tom cilju postaviće se, kraljevskim ukazom, stalni komesar koji će neposredno kontrolisati rad banke i prisustvovati svim sednicama Upravnog odbora i skupovima akcionara.

Zakon o povlasticama Izvozne banke imao je samo četiri člana, potpisan je u Nišu a potpisnici su, osim kralja Aleksandra i četiri ministra: D. M. Spasić, ministar narodne privrede, dr M. M. Popović, ministar finansija, A. Jovanović, ministar građevine i inženjerski potpukovnik kao i N. Antonović, čuvar državnog pečata i ministar pravde.



The further text of the Law listed the numerous privileges of the Export Bank to be in effect for 25 years, starting from its first working day. One of these privileges was receiving the free-of-charge, available state and municipal sites for the construction of various buildings necessary for the Bank's business operation. The Bank was also exempt from custom, custom duties and turnover tax on the import of machines and other diverse materials not found in Serbia, but required for the construction and maintenance of buildings and installations for its own needs. In addition, the Bank was allowed to fell trees, dig out stone, sand, gravel, and other similar materials from the state and municipal land, for the purpose of constructing the buildings for its needs. The assets and revenues the Bank possesses or acquires are exempt from all types of taxes, fees and other state tolls, along with the state, county, regional and municipal taxes in the period of ten years, counting from the day of the commencement of the Bank's operations.

The Article 2 of the Law underlines that the royal Government will constantly be supervising the overall Bank's operations through its Minister of the National Economy. To this end, by the King's decree, a permanent commissioner will be appointed, directly supervising the Bank's operations and attending all sessions of the Managing Board, along with the Shareholders' Assembly meetings.

The Law on Export Bank's Privileges consisted of only four articles, was signed in Nis, the signees, apart from HRH King Aleksandar, being the four ministers: D. M. Spasic, Minister of the National Economy, Dr M. M. Popovic, Minister of Finance, A. Jovanovic, Minister of Building Construction and Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel, as well as N. Antonovic, Keeper of the State Seal and Minister of Justice.

The Article 9 of the Charter enumerated the operations the Bank was registered to perform: extending loans backed by the pledge of all real-estate products and risk-free securities, opening current accounts and credits, financing export and import operations, discounting and re-discounting bills of exchange, orders, cheques, accepting and cashing savings deposits, issuing guarantees, accepting and performing all stock





Kosta Taušanović (1854-1902) prvi
predsednik Izvozne banke
Kosta Taušanović (1854-1902), the first
president of Export bank



Vlada T. Marković, dugogodišnji direktor
Izvozne banke i predsednik Upravnog
odбора Udruženja banaka

Vlada T. Marković, years-long Director of
Export bank and President of Association
of Banks' Board of Directors

U članu 9 Statuta navode se poslovi za koje je banka registrovana: daje zajmove na zalogu svih zemaljskih proizvoda i sigurnih hartija od vrednosti, otvara tekuće račune i kredite, finansira izvozne i uvozne poslove, eskontuje i reeskontuje i naplaćuje menice, uputnice, čekove, prima i isplaćuje uloge na štednju, izdaje garancije, prima i izvršava sve berzanske naloge, prodaje i kupuje valute i devize itd.

Organi banke su bili: Zbor akcionara, Upravni odbor i Nadzorni odbor. Osim toga neposredan upravni i izvršni organ banke bila je Direkcija koju čine glavni direktor i jedan od članova Upravnog odbora. Direktore i činovnike banke postavljao je Upravni odbor.

Iz čiste godišnje dobiti predviđeno je članom 51 Statuta da se odvaja najmanje 10% za dotaciju rezervnom fondu, 10% na ime tantijema članovima Upravnog odbora, 4% za tantijeme Nadzornog odbora i 6% na ime tantijema za direktore i ostale zaposlene činovnike banke ako su bar šest meseci bili zaposleni u Izvoznj banci. Ostatak dobiti predviđeno je da se deli akcionarima kao dividenda ili za druge namene po odluci Zbora.

Da je dividenda isplaćivana i da to nije bilo puko slovo na papiru Statuta govori nam citat iz Privrednog pregleda početkom januara 1928. godine. U tekstu Nikole Stanarevića "Bankarstvo u 1927. godini" naglašava se da je ova godina za privredu zemlje bila lošija od 1926. i zaključuje: "Pod tim uslovima ne može se očekivati napredak u oblasti bankarstva. Naprotiv i ovde se oseća stagnacija..."

Opisujući dalje prilike u bankarstvu Stanarević, između ostalog piše: "Strani kapital se povlači sa beogradskog tržišta. Engleska Trgovinska Banka zatvorila je svoje šaltere. Francusko-Srpska Banka, posle nekoliko žalosnih iskustava, povukla se u znatnoj meri... Dva najstarija i najjača beogradska novčana zavoda, Beogradska zadruga i Izvozna banka, platiće istu dividendu kao i u 1926. godini.

Tvrdnja pisca ovog teksta da su ove dve banke najbolje u zemlji potvrđuju i podaci banaka Trgovinskog kalendara objavljenog 1922. godine u kojem se daje sedam lista najboljih banaka: Srbije, Hrvatske, Slovenije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Vojvodine, Dalmacije i Crne Gore. Liste sadrže podatke za 1919. i 1920. godinu o uplaćenom kapitalu, rezervnim

exchange orders, selling and purchasing currencies and foreign exchange, etc.

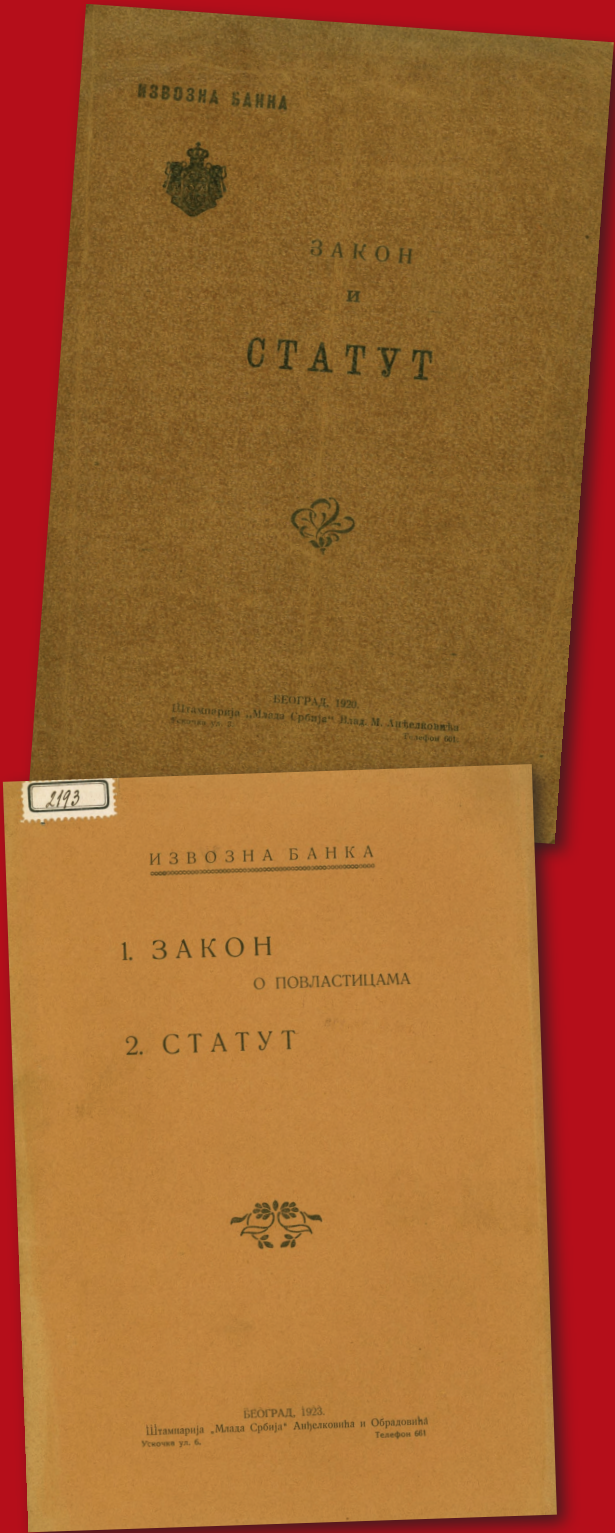
The Bank's bodies were the following: Shareholders' Assembly, Managing Board and Supervisory Board. In addition, the direct managing and executive body of the Bank was the Directorate, consisting of the Director General and one of the members of the Managing Board. The Directors and the Bank's officers were appointed by the Managing Board.

The Article 51 of the Charter stipulated that out of the net annual income at least 10% had to be set aside for a donation to the reserves fund, 10% for the bonuses for the Managing Board members, 4% for the bonuses for the Supervisory Board members, and 6% for the bonuses for the directors and other officers, employed at the Export Bank for at least 6 months. The rest of the income was to be divided between the shareholders as a dividend, or for other purposes according to the decision of the Shareholders' Assembly.

That the dividend really was paid, and that these were not just empty words of the Charter, was confirmed by a quotation from the Commercial Review from the beginning of January 1928. In the text of Nikola Stanarevic titled "Banking in 1927" it was underlined that this year was worse for the country's economy than 1926, with the following conclusion: "Under such circumstances the progress in the field of banking cannot be expected. On the contrary, the stagnation is felt in this field, too..."

Further describing the situation in the banking sector, Stanarevic, among other things, wrote: "The foreign capital is being withdrawn from the Belgrade market. The English Trade Bank closed its counters. The French-Serbian Bank, after several sorrowful experiences, retreated to a large extent... The two oldest and strongest Belgrade money institutions, the Belgrade Cooperative and the Export Bank, are paying the same dividend as in 1926".

The claim of the author of this text that these two banks are the best in the country is confirmed by the data on banks from the Trade Calendar published in 1922, providing seven lists of the best banks in: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vojvodina,



	Година	Капитал	Резерв.	Гото-	Улози	Ломбард	Есконт	Чиста
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3. Србија								
Београдска Задруга	1919	2.5	8.1	—	5.	—	—	—
	1920	2.5	8.1	1.16	9.06	0.34	5.18	2.11
Извозна Банка	1919	5	2.05	2.2	4.9	0.87	4.7	0.65
	1920	10	3.13	7.55	10.9	0.87	12.0	3.23
Прометна Банка	1919	2.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	0.5
	1920	2.5	1.6	2.1	—	—	—	—
Прва Срп. Земљорад. Банка	1919	0.6	—	0.1	1.7	—	—	0.03
	1920	3.18	4.13	0.55	17.27	—	—	1.64
Југословенска Трг. Банка .	1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
	1920	10	1.28	0.84	1.54	—	—	—
Београдска Трг. Банка . . .	1919	3	0.5	—	4.	—	—	—
	1920	3	0.58	0.29	5.84	0.92	1.83	0.04
Подунавс. Трг. Акц. Друштво	1919	6	4.3	—	2	—	2.2	1.5
	1920	6	4.3	0.8	2.2	—	—	—
Врачарска Задруга	1919	2	0.8	0.2	3.4	0.06	1.4	0.2
	1920	2.5	0.6	0.2	5	0.05	1.2	0.38
Општа Привредна Банка . .	1919	2.6	0.26	0.19	1.3	0.01	0.01	руб.
	1920	2.6	0.28	0.42	2.3	0.09	0.01	0.17
Врачарска Штедионица . . .	1919	1	0.47	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.02
	1920	1	0.65	0.6	5.5	0.2	3.8	0.32
Земаљска Банка	1919	2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
	1920	2	0.6	1.1	—	0.08	1.09	0.75
Београдски Кредитни Завод	1919	1.2	1.07	—	2.	—	—	—
	1920	1.2	1.07	0.29	2.98	0.57	1.31	0.09
Српска Банка	1919	0.3	0.04	0.32	0.93	—	0.006	руб.
	1920	1	0.35	0.14	1.42	—	0.02	0.26
Трг. Индустр. Банка	1919	0.9	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
	1920	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—
Трг. Индустр. Банка „Вардар“	1919	3	0.21	—	—	—	—	—
	1920	3	0.21	1.14	—	—	1.02	0.52
Грађанска Банка	1919	3	2	—	0.48	—	—	—
	1920	3	2.72	0.31	0.48	—	0.25	0.16
Београдска Заложна Банка .	1919	1	0.35	0.01	2.52	2.	1.60	0.02
	1920	1	0.50	0.30	4.84	2.39	3.35	0.20
Банка Н. Бошковић А. Д. . .	1919	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.9	—	0.01	0.08
	1920	2	1	0.8	1.3	0.01	0.07	0.40
Централна Банка	1919	0.5	0.09	0.02	0.9	0.2	0.5	руб.
	1920	1	0.15	0.06	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.15
Укупно мил. Динара	1919	37.60	22.54	—	32.38	—	—	—
	1920	58.38	28.13	18.75	72.23	—	34.82	13.02

Podaci o bankama objavljeni u Trgovinskom kalendaru 1922. godine
Data on banks published in the Trade Calendar for 1922

fondovima, gotovinom, ulozima na štednju, lombard, eskont i čista dobit. U Srbiji u te dve godine najbolje rezultate imala je Beogradska zadruга a na drugom mestu bila je Izvozna banka.

Interesantno je napomenuti da je Izvozna banka bila među bankama osnivačima Udruženja banaka. Njen dugogodišnji direktor i poznati bankar dr Vlada T. Marković bio je član i prvog Upravnog odbora Udruženja banaka. Inače predsednik Upravnog odbora Udruženja banaka bio je 1924. i od 1926. do 1941. godine.

Izvozna banka poslovala je do početka Drugog svetskog rata. Nakon rata 11. novembra 1946. godine Izvozna banka se spojila sa Beogradskom zadrugom, Jadransko Podunavskom bankom i Beogradskom trgovačkom bankom. Nova banka imala je i novi naziv Jugoslovenska izvozna i kreditna banka ad. Odluku o osnivanju potpisao je ministar finansija Sreten Žujović. U ovom aktu navodi se: "Odobrava se osnivanje privatnog kreditnog

preduzeća pod nazivom Jugoslovenska izvozna i kreditna banka ad".

Jugoslovenska izvozna i kreditna banka poslovala je sve do 24. januara 1997. godine kada joj je odlukom Narodne banke Jugoslavije oduzeta dozvola za rad, uz obrazloženje da je bila nelikvidna duže od zakonom utvrđenog roka.

Svetlana Pantelić
Udruženje banaka Srbije

Dalmatia, and Montenegro. These lists contain the data for 1919 and 1920 in respect of the paid-in capital, reserve funds, cash, savings deposits, lombard, discount and net income. In Serbia in these two years, the best results were yielded by the Belgrade Cooperative, the second place being held by the Export Bank.

It is interesting to mention that the Export Bank was among the banks who established the Association of Banks. Its many-years director and a famous banker, Vlada T. Markovic, PhD, was also a member of the first Executive Board of the Association of Banks. He was also the President of the Association of Banks' Executive Board in 1924, and from 1926 to 1941.

Export Bank operated till the onset of the World War II. After the War, on November 11th 1946, Export Bank merged with the Belgrade Cooperative, Jadransko-Podunavska Banka and Belgrade Trade Bank. The new bank was also given the new name of Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank a.d. The Decision on its establishment was signed by Sreten Zujovic, Minister of Finance. This decision states: "Hereby we permit the establishment of the private credit enterprise under the name of Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank a.d."

Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank a.d. operated till January 24th 1997, when, according to the decision of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, it had its operating license taken away, with an explanation that it remained illiquid longer than prescribed by the law.

Svetlana Pantelic
Association of Serbian Banks

Извозна Банка
Кнез Михајлова 39. — БЕОГРАД — Телеграм: Извозбанка
Уплаћени капитал Дин. 15,000.000. — Резервни фонд Дин. 10,000.000. —

Обавља све банкарске, извозничке и комисионе послове.

1. Даје зајмове на залог свих земаљских производа и сигурних хартија од вредности.
2. Отваре текуће рачуне и кредите, финансира извозне и увозне послове и индустријска предузећа;
3. Есонт, ресконт и наплаћује менице, упутнице, варанте, чекове; и својим богатствима и својим банкарским боновима;
5. Издаје гарантна писма на иностранство и полаже кауције за државна надлежства и све јавне лицитације;
6. Врши куповину и продају свих робе за туђ рачун; располаже добро уређеним Одељ. за Робу и има своје магацине и смештај;
7. Прима и измирује берзанске налоге; продаје и купује валуте и левизе; врши размену по дневним курсевима; издаје доје и кредитиве;
8. Врши исплате и наплате свих врста; даје информације и обавештења по свима финансијским, трговачким и индустријским пословима.

Oglas banke objavljen u Trgovinskom kalendaru 1922. godine
The Bank's ad published in Trade Calendar in 1922

ИЗВОЗНА БАНКА
— БЕОГРАД —
Кнез Михајлова бр. 39. Телеграм: Извозбанка
Уплаћени капитал дн. 30,000.000 Рез. фонд дн. 24,000.000

Обавља све банкарске, извозничке и комисионе послове. Прима и исплаћује без отказа улоге на штедњу по уложним књижицама и својим банкарским боновима.

Oglas banke objavljen u Privrednom pregledu 1923. godine
The Bank's ad published in Commercial Review in 1923