

Introduction

The financial analysis process is about interpreting the implications of data and indicators in the final accounts and balance sheet and the relationship between them so as to give a picture of the financial status of economic unity as a result of activity during a specific time period (fiscal year) to meet the needs of beneficiaries through extracting specific economic data on production and uses, added value, assets, liabilities of economic unity, activities total sector and extract some financial and economic indicators as a result of the activity.

Noting financial indicators cannot be confined to a particular framework but can extract indicator indefinitely and as needed the beneficiary in our report that we extracted the most important indicators that show the financial status of each economic unit total activity and sector.

final accounts and balance sheets and statements economic units with different activities Considered the only source of financial data used for various studies and financial analysis reports where they show the financial position and the result of the activity through period (fiscal year) beginning on the date of 1/1 and ending in 31/12 each year.

The task of financial analysis lies on the CSO through Directorate of national accounts / financial analysis Division where that Division issue Where the Division produces eight annual reports on economic activities, including trade activity for the public sector Several previous reports have been issued

On the analytical financial indicators of various economic activities, including the trade activity of the public sector for the period 1970-2014. This report is a supplement to previous reports. Finally, we hope that we have succeeded in providing data and indicators for the relevant authorities to help accomplish what helps to achieve the overall economic development of our country

Methodology

Final accounts and balance sheets are issued by companies considered the only source of data for preparing the report, are the actual data and is certified by the Office of financial supervision and with a high degree of accuracy and reliability.

Financial statements are analyzed for each company through two forms: first numerical information on assets and liabilities and income and expenditure and extract the value added and the second involves extracting the most important ratios and indicators for each company based on data from the first form for financial and economic evaluation of the performance of the facility.

With reference to the report does not contain compared with previous years due to the non-issuance of the budgets of important companies in preparing the report, such as the General Company for food trade and others which have a significant contribution to the proportion of gross domestic product (GDP).

The same data and indicators for the total activity and total sector are calculated using the following equations:

1. The dinar wage productivity indicator: a single dinar income paid as compensation total output value of workers for the price of the product.

$$WP=P/EP$$

Where:

WP=dinar wage productivity indicator

P=Total

EP=workers compensation

2. Fixed capital productivity: is the investor in dinar generated in fixed assets to total value of production price of the product. $FP=P/FA$ Where:

FP=Constant capital productivity

P=total production at product price

FA =Total fixed assets

3. Current ratio: is the Treaty's ability to fulfill their obligations in circulation on request.

$$CR = WC/L$$

Where:

CR =current ratio

WC =Operating capital

L =discounts currant

4. Quick fluency ratio: is the capacity of the facility to meet short-term obligations of fluent assets (cash on hand and at banks).

$$LR = LA/L$$

LR=quick fluency ratio

LA=liquid assets

L=discounts currant

5. Ratio of inventory to net working capital: is an indicator reflecting the inventory ratio of net working capital and the amount of money invested in stock.

$$WCS(\%) = (CPS/NWC) * 100$$

Where:

WCS=Ratio of inventory to net working

CPS=Total production stock

NWC =net Operating capital

6. Ratio of investment return: an indicator reflects one dinar income invested in capital of net profits this indicator shows the efficiency of the management of the project owner .R(%)= (NI/CI)*100

Where:

RI= Ratio of investment return

NI =Net profit or loss

CI = Capital used

7.Loans ratio to total assets: an indicator shows the size of the contribution of loans to capital financed through loans and a few capital owners contribution and vice versa.

$$AD(\%)= (TD/TA) *100$$

Where:

AD=*Loans ratio to total assets*

TD =Total loans

TA=total assets

8.Capital coefficient is what generated from one dinar investment to available capital from added value over a certain period (fiscal year).C=VC/GA

Where:

C=*Capital coefficient*

VC=available capital

GA= Gross value added at cost

9.The profit contribution in the formation of value added: is the net profit contribution in the formation of value added cost.AI=NI/NA

Where:

AI=*profit contribution in the formation of value added*

NI =net profit or loss

NA=Net *value added*in cost

10.Self-funding contribution to current and future investments: percentage of asset financing by the rights owners.

$$AO(\%)= (OE/TA)*100$$

Where:

AO= Self-funding contribution to current and future investments

OE =ownership

TA=total assets

11. Per capital revenue achieved: a return on capital in the project of net profit achieved during the year. $CI=NI/PC$

Where:

CI=Per capital revenue achieved

NI=net profit or loss

PC= paid capital

12. Raw materials Production : income per dinar investor in raw materials and raw materials of the production value achieved as high for proof of the efficiency of investment in raw material, and vice versa.

MP=P/M

Where:

MP =Raw materials Production

P =Total production at product price

M = Commodity inputs (services and raw materials)

13. Inventory turnover: an indicator reflects the total stock of goods turned into cash so that increased turnover means increased profits and vice versa.

IT=R/ED

Where:

IT =Inventory turnover

R =main activityRevenue

ED =last term Stocks

The concepts and indicators of financial analysis for commercial activity:

1. Paid in capital: a how much they contribute to the owners of money when the company is composed of capital paid by the facility add to capital paid by the plan and capital transfers.
2. Retained earnings: are all remaining annual profits including reserves at the end of the year + accumulated surplus - cumulative deficit
3. Reserve of high fixed asset prices: A Subtracted ratio of surplus to provide enough currency liquidity to replace old fixed assets with recent ones.
4. Ownership rights: These are the owners' rights to the company, including capital, retained earnings and the reserve for higher fixed asset prices
5. Long-term Allocations are all deductions from income to meet future losses including provision for doubtful debts, slow-moving stock allocations, regular leave allotments for employees and workers, and amounts deducted from profit for unearned expenses.
6. Long-term loans: Loans received are repayable for more than one year.
7. Current liabilities are the rights of customers to the Company and consist of creditors, short-term loans, overdraft, short-term allocations and any other short-term liabilities.
8. Net long-term assets: The net asset value of the company, which includes the cost of fixed assets, deferred income expenses and projects under construction Subtracted from it accumulated charges and amortizations.
9. End inventory: The value of inventory assets at the end of the period, including commodity inputs, goods purchased for the purpose of sale and goods by shipment, and any other inventory assets.
10. Other current assets: These are assets owned by the company and be traded during a period of Subtracted from it than one year and consists of debtors, Short - term loans granted and short-term financial investments.
11. Liquid assets: The Company's cash assets consist of cash in the fund, current accounts at banks and checks.
12. Other assets: They are non-fixed assets and at the same time cannot be considered current assets because they may be traded for more than a year such as long-term investments and long-term loans.
13. Working capital: It is the current assets used by the Company in its activity and consists of the last term inventory, other current assets and liquid assets.
14. Net working capital: Working capital Subtracted from it, current liabilities
15. Capital used: It is the capital used by the Company to operate and consists of net fixed assets, net working capital and other assets.

16. Total fixed assets for the previous year: Includes fixed assets, deferred income Expenses and projects under implementation for the previous year.
17. First-time inventory: It is a stock asset at the beginning of the year and includes goods under manufacture, manufacture and other inventory assets at the beginning of the year.
18. Revenues of the main activity: Includes the revenues of the commodity activity of the company including the value of sales and change in the stock of full and half production.
19. Income of the Commercial activity includes the income of the Commercial activity of the company and includes net sales and change in the stock of goods purchased for sale, in addition to the commission received and various incomes.
20. Other Income: Revenues include various activities except for the main and commercial activity.
21. Total production at product price: is the market value of the goods and services provided by the company and includes the income from current activity and other income Subtracted from it the cost of the goods sold.
22. Intermediate uses: They are the cost of goods and services used in production and include inputs for production of goods and services, except for the equipment of workers and the transfer of employees, contributions, affiliations and premiums.
23. Gross value added at product price is the amount of the contribution of the establishment to the gross domestic product and includes the total production at the product price Subtracted from it intermediate uses
24. Indirect taxes: include taxes and fees on imports and property tax paid.
25. Subsidies: All that the Company receives from the Government as support for the Company's activity and includes subsidies received to support prices or to extinguish previous losses or export subsidies
26. Gross value added: is the amount of contribution of the factors of production in increasing the value of the input inputs in production at the cost of factors of production and the value added of the total market price - indirect taxes + subsidies .
27. Annual extinction: Includes annual depreciation of fixed capital.
28. Net Value Added Value: The gross value added is equal to the cost Subtracted from it annual extinction.
29. Net current transfers: All amounts transferred to and from the Company (excluding subsidies, taxes and fees), including transformational and other income, including transfer and other expenses, contributions, affiliations and Insurance premiums
30. Production factor income is the factor inputs that contributed to the activity of the company and is equal to the net added value of the cost plus the net current transfers. It is also the sum of the inputs allocated to the factors of production that contributed to the company's activity which consist of the net interest paid and the net land leases paid and the compensation of the employees And net profit or loss.

31. Net profit or loss: is the distributable surplus or deficit resulting from the Company's activity during the year and is equal to the income Subtracted from it expenses and is allocated to retained earnings, treasury share and employees' share.
32. Salaries and wages: This is the return received by the employees of the company in exchange for their work, including salaries and wages paid to employees, allowances And various bonuses, workers' equipment, transport expenses and the establishment's share of the pension fund and social security.
33. Net interest paid: is the net return received by lenders against lending to the company and equal interest paid Subtracted from it interest received.
34. Net Land Leases Paid: This is the net amount paid on rents of leased land and is equal to the rents paid Subtracted from it the rents received.
35. Employees 'compensation: This is the sum of what employees receive from the company, including salaries, wages paid and the like, plus the employees' share of the net profit.
36. Surplus operations: Net value added is equal to cost Subtracted from it employee compensation

Analysis of financial and economic indicators for commercial activity of the public sector for the year 2014:

The following table shows the financial analysis indicators for the total activity of the commercial sector for the period (2014-2010):

1. Paid-up capital: The paid-up capital amounted to (9.4) billion dinars in 2015.
2. Total production at product price: The total production at the price of the product (2424.2) billion dinars in 2015,
3. Intermediate uses: Intermediate uses amounted to 432.1 billion dinars in 2015.
4. Gross value added at product price: The total value added at the product price 1992.0) billion for 2015.
5. Gross value added at cost: The total value added amounted to (1923.2) billion for 2015.
6. Net profit or loss: Net profit is (1910.8) for 2015,.
7. Compensation of employees: Compensation of employees' amounted to (520.6) billion dinars in 2015.
8. Surplus of operations: The surplus operations (1349.1) billion dinars for 2015

Analytical financial indicators of commercial activity for public sector for (2011-2015)

Table(1)

Million Dinar

indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Paid-up capital	10347.0	3647.0	6820.0	6760.0	9428.8
Total production at product price	11858.5	-41139.8	4720492.9 ⁻	-2486233.9	2424169.3
Intermediate Uses Intermediate uses	26333.5	8396.7	174285.5	226015.8	432138.7
Gross value added at product price	-14475.0	-49536.4	4894778.4 ⁻	-2712249.8	1992030.6
Subsidies	198589.3	115482.8	5082777.6	1.2	0.0
Total Value Added	184112.5	65945.8	187997.5	-2712250.9	1923158.7
Net profit or loss	45905.6	-4134.3	67192.0	-38228.3	1910810.3
Compensation of employees	145885.6	66933.0	189197.4	207331.4	520553.2
Surplus of operations	34564.6	-2582.2	-11246.9	-2929360.3	1349083.4