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## The Role of Financial Analysis in Assessing the Financial Situation of Economic Institutions: A Case Study of Bakkar Company for the Manufacture of Cement Electrical Poles, El Oued State( 2023- 2024)

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### Abstract

This study examines the role of financial analysis in assessing the financial situation of firms through the use of financial balance indicators. The objective is to provide information that supports decision-making and the evaluation of financial performance. A descriptive-analytical approach was employed, dividing the study into two main parts. The first part presents the theoretical framework of financial analysis and financial balance indicators, while the second part applies these concepts to the financial statements of Bakkar Electric Poles Company for the period 2023–2024. The findings reveal that Bakkar Electric Poles Company successfully maintained its financial balance throughout the study period, indicating a healthy margin of safety.

**Keywords:** financial analysis, financial diagnosis, financial balance indicators

**Classification JEL:**G32; M41

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## Introduction

Financial analysis is an essential tool for sound financial planning. It represents one of the most significant areas in finance, continuously evolving alongside changes in financial regulations, legislation, and both domestic and international economic developments. Its primary objectives are to plan, monitor, diagnose, and evaluate the effectiveness of financial policies, as well as to assess the overall financial condition of institutions.

To explore the extent to which financial analysis contributes to diagnosing financial situations, we conducted a field study at an economic institution. The study focused on assessing whether the institution under review was financially sound, capable of meeting its debt obligations on time, and able to generate satisfactory returns. For this purpose, we analyzed the company's financial statements for the fiscal years 2023–2024. This approach reflects the principle that past performance influences present conditions and helps improve future outcomes. Financial analysis, therefore, serves as a comprehensive diagnostic tool, enabling the evaluation of financial statements and the identification of challenges facing the institution.

### Research Problem

**In light of the above, the research problem can be summarized in the following question:**

***To what extent does financial analysis contribute to diagnosing the financial position of economic institutions?***

### Sub-questions:

To obtain more accurate results, the study seeks to answer the following sub-questions:

1. What are the financial statements used in the financial analysis process?
2. How can financial diagnosis be a tool for financial management and diagnosis of an institution?
3. What role does financial analysis play in diagnosing the financial position of an economic institution?

### • Research Hypotheses:

This study is based on the following hypotheses:

1. Financial statements, according to the financial accounting system, facilitate the application of financial analysis techniques.
2. Financial analysis is considered an essential tool for management within an institution.
3. Financial analysis reveals the strengths and weaknesses of an institution and its effectiveness.

### • Importance of the Study:

The significance of this research lies in the following points:

- It addresses a vital topic—financial analysis and its role in diagnosing the financial position of an economic institution and supporting decision-making.
- It highlights the role of financial analysis in understanding institutional performance and identifying strengths and weaknesses.
- It emphasizes the importance of financial statements as the primary source of financial information for Bakkar Electric Poles Company.

### Study Objectives:

- To establish direct contact with the institution in the practical field.
- To identify the various financial ratios and balances, and to assess their contribution to diagnosing the financial position of the economic institution for decision-making purposes.
- To evaluate the financial position of Bakkar Electric Poles Company.

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- **Study Limits:**

- **Spatial Limits:**

The spatial scope is limited to the Bakkar Cement Electric Poles Company in El Oued Province, Algeria.

- **Temporal Limits:**

The temporal scope is limited to data from 2023 to 2024.

- **Study Methodology:**

To address the research problem, analyze its dimensions, and test the validity of the proposed hypotheses, this study employed two complementary approaches. For the theoretical aspect, a descriptive approach was used to clarify the key concepts and variables relevant to financial analysis. For the practical aspect, a case study approach was applied, focusing on Bakkar Cement Electric Poles Company. This involved the calculation and interpretation of various financial ratios and balance indicators.

### I. Axis One: Cognitive Foundation of Research Variables

Financial diagnosis is a fundamental step in understanding an organization's financial position. It aims to analyze financial performance, identify strengths and weaknesses, and support appropriate decision-making to achieve future goals.

### Section One: The Nature of Financial Analysis

#### 1. The Concept of Financial Analysis

Financial analysis involves the study of financial statements after classification, using quantitative methods. Its purpose is to demonstrate the relationships among their components, the changes occurring within and between them, and the effects of these changes. It also seeks to derive indicators that assist in evaluating an organization's operational and financial position, assessing performance, and providing stakeholders with reliable information for sound administrative decision-making (Munir Shaker et al., *Financial Analysis: An Introduction to Decision-Making*, 2008, p. 12).

Financial analysis is also defined as a diagnosis of an organization's financial position at a specific date—usually the closing date of the financial statements—to identify weaknesses, investigate their causes, and address them, while highlighting strengths to preserve and reinforce (Dioshanqirmud, 2010–2011, p. 16).

According to Shuaib Shenouf, financial analysis encompasses the statistical and mathematical methods applied to financial and accounting statements in order to evaluate past and present institutional performance and forecast the future financial position (Shenouf, 2012, p. 10).

Based on these definitions, financial analysis can be summarized as the clarification and interpretation of financial statements—after proper classification—using financial ratios and indicators that guide managers in decision-making.

#### 2. Objectives of Financial Analysis

The primary objective of financial analysis is to evaluate an institution's performance and support decision-making by different stakeholders. More specifically, it aims to:

- I. Determine the entity's financial position and market value.
- II. Assess the entity's credit standing—its borrowing capacity and its ability to service debt.
- III. Measure the level of risk associated with financial transactions and investment activities.

- IV. Support decision-making that achieves the lowest cost and highest return (Al-Sayrafi, 2014, p. 115).
- V. Evaluate the financial and operational policies in place (Abdul Hakim et al., 2000, p. 143).
- VI. Assess the institution's success in meeting objectives and generating profits (Mohammed A., p. 167).

### 3. Components of Financial Analysis

For financial analysis to achieve its goals, several essential requirements must be met (Mohammed Matar, 2000, p. 7):

- The information used must be reliable, objective, and credible.
- The financial analyst must apply a systematic and scientific approach aligned with the objectives of the analysis.
- Analytical tools and methods must balance objectivity with suitability for the intended purpose.

### 4. Results of Financial Analysis

Conducting financial diagnosis through the examination and processing of financial information yields several results (Dardouri Lahcen, 2014–2015, pp. 12–15):

#### A. Results of External Financial Analysis

- Provides information on reported financial results.
- Evaluates financial position, borrowing capacity, and debt repayment ability.
- Assesses the protection of shareholder and investor interests.
- Examines the institution's standing among competitors and its participation in financial markets.
- Reviews financial outcomes to enhance treasury management.

#### B. Results of Internal Financial Analysis

- Estimates the institution's financial position.
- Identifies financial and operational risks.
- Informs strategic decisions on financing, investment, dividend distribution, and other policies.

## Section Two: Evaluating the Institution's Financial Environment through Financial Analysis

### 1. The Concept of Static Financial Analysis

Static financial analysis is conducted by examining quantitative flows among budget items over time, using diagnostic tools such as budgets, capital, and financial ratios (Saadawi Murad Masoud et al., 2020, p. 42).

It is termed "static" because it views the institution as a legal entity with rights and obligations, relying on liquidity and maturity principles. Initially applied by banks and financial intermediaries to inform lending decisions, static analysis later evolved to be used by institutions for evaluating liquidity, repayment capacity, and potential default risks. In cases of bankruptcy, failure to meet debt obligations becomes evident (Yousef Qureshi, 2006, p. 37).

### 2. Financial Analysis Using Financial Balance Indicators

Financial balance indicators help assess a company's solvency. Among the most commonly used are:

#### 2.1 Working Capital

Working capital represents the liquidity margin that enables an organization to continue operations without difficulties or financial pressure at the treasury level. Achieving positive working capital

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indicates the existence of a safety margin that helps the organization withstand challenges and maintain a balanced financial structure. It is calculated as follows (Shahoub Amniya, Vol. 10, Issue 2, p. 95):

❖ **From the top of the budget:**

<b>Net working capital FR = permanent resources - fixed assets</b>
<b>Net working capital FR = (own funds + long-term debt) – fixed assets</b>

This method identifies the origin of working capital and its specific variables.

**Table No. 01:** Working capital from the top of the budget

<b>Permanent funds</b>	<b>Current assets</b>
	<b>Working capital FR</b>

❖ **From the bottom of the budget:**

<b>Net Working Capital FR = Current Assets – Short-Term Debts</b>
<b>Working capital FR = (Ready-made values + Realized values + Inventories) - Short-term debts</b>

This account shows that the purpose of working capital is to finance part of the operating cycle.

**Table No. 02:** Working capital from the bottom of the balance sheet

<b>short-term debt</b>	<b>Current assets</b>
<b>working capital</b>	

**2.2 Working capital requirements:** This is the part of permanent funds that finances a part of the current assets and ensures the necessary financial balance for the institution. These requirements appear when comparing the current assets with the short-term financial resources. These requirements can be calculated using the following relationships: (Wochengir Miloud, page 52)

<b>Working capital needs = Financing needs - Financing resources</b>
<b>Working Capital Requirement BFR = (Inventories + Operating Debtors + Non-Operating Debtors) - ((Operating Debts + Non-Operating Debts)</b>

- ❖ **Working capital requirement for operating BFR**  $ex =$  operating current assets - operating debts
- ❖ **Working capital requirement outside operating BFR**  $hex =$  represents the non-operating current assets that the company cannot finance with non-operating financial resources in the short term.

**2.3 Treasury:**

Treasury management is a central component of liquidity management. Net treasury is determined when net working capital is allocated to finance operating cycle needs—commonly referred to as working capital requirements. If the institution is able to cover these needs, the treasury position will be positive, indicating a financing surplus. Conversely, if the institution fails to meet these needs, the treasury position will be negative, reflecting a financing deficit.

Net treasury can be calculated using one of the following two methods (Ammar, *Financial Analysis*, 2018/2019, p. 18):

Net Treasury = Financial Assets - Banking Authorities  
 Net Treasury = Working Capital - Working Capital Needs

**3. Analysis using financial ratios**

Liquidity ratios evaluate an organization’s ability to meet its short-term obligations, thereby reflecting its overall financial position. These ratios serve as key measures of liquidity and are widely used to assess short-term financial stability (Dioshanker Melyud, 2010–2011, pp. 38–73).

**Table 3:** Shows financial ratios

Financial interpretation of index	How to calculate it	relative name
This ratio shows the degree to which current assets cover short-term debt. The higher this ratio, the greater the institution's liquidity. However, it is considered a general indicator because it does not consider the different liquidity of current assets and the maturity of short-term debt.	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Short Term Debt}}$	General liquidity relative
It indicates the company's efficiency in covering current, rapidly changing obligations. The value of this liquidity ranges between 30% at the lowest and 50% at the highest. If it is high, it indicates good condition and the ability to pay without difficulties, meaning that the ready values equal half of the short-term debts or less.	$\frac{\text{Inventory} - \text{Current Assets}}{\text{Short Term Debt}}$	Reduced liquidity ratio
This ratio allows us to compare the amount of liquidity available to the institution at any given time with its short-term debts. If it is high, it means unused funds could have been used for other purposes and yielded a greater return. That is, the available funds have covered all of the short-term debts, leaving a surplus unused.	$\frac{\text{Cash}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	Ready liquidity ratio

**Axis Two: Field Framework for the Research**

**1. General Introduction to Bakkar Electric Poles Company**

Bakkar is a multi-activity, limited-liability company headquartered in the Kawthar El-Bayada

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neighborhood of El Oued. It has been operating nationwide for ten years, with a current focus on the southern and eastern regions of the country. The company specializes in:

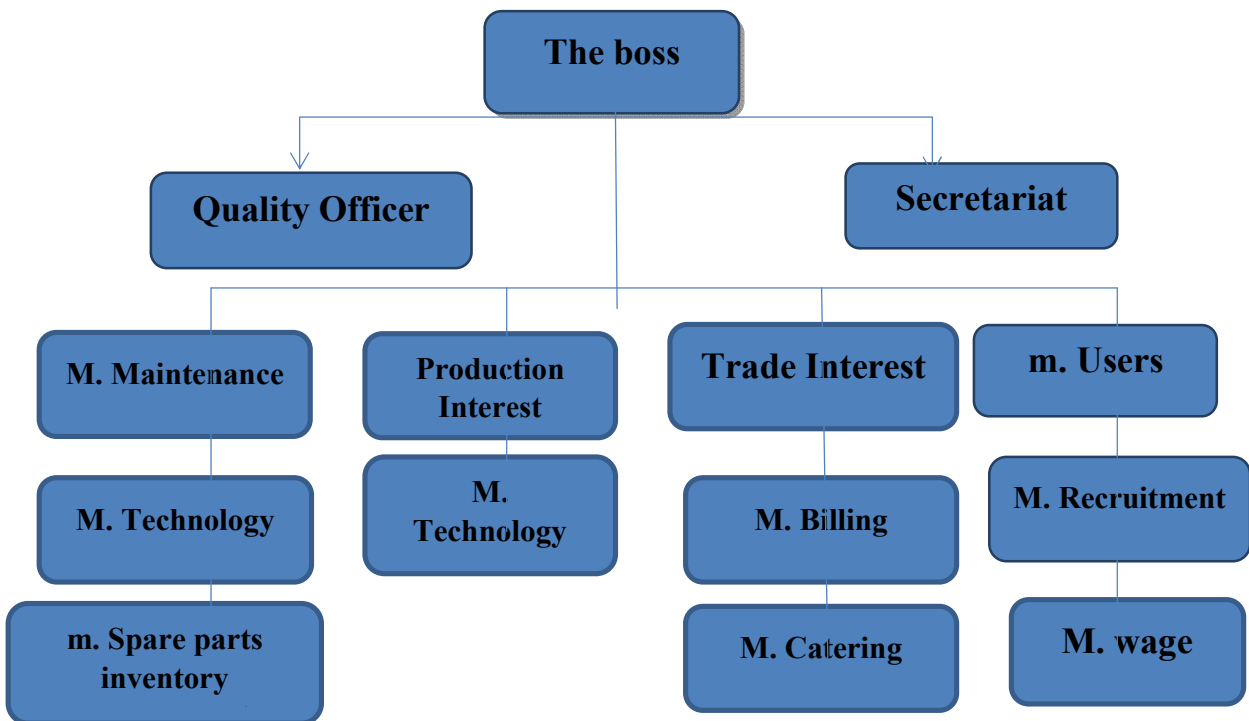
- Public Works and Construction
- Electric Poles
- Irrigation Equipment and Systems
- Equipment Transportation

The company's main headquarters is located in the Oued El Alanda Industrial Zone, where it operates its electrical pole production unit. Established in 2016 with a capital of DZD 50,000,000 and an area of  $125 \times 160$  square meters, the unit employs 470 workers as of January 10, 2023. While Bakkar conducts business across the country, its current strategic focus is on the southeast. The electrical pole branch was inaugurated in January 2017 by His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, during his official visit to El Oued.

### 2. The Company's Organizational Structure

Bakkar has a relatively simple organizational structure that reflects the nature of its operations. Managers are responsible for distributing tasks and activities among employees and defining the responsibilities of various positions.

Figure 1: Components of the organizational structure



Source: From the company's internal documents.

### Organizational Structure – Key Components

The company's organizational framework includes the following positions and departments:

- I. Company Manager
- II. Secretary
- III. Quality Officer

- IV. User Service
- V. Wages Service
- VI. Recruitment Service
- VII. Trade Service – Supervised by the Head of Trade Service, this department acts as the link between the company and its customers. Its primary objective is to fulfill the highest possible number of orders. It manages all sales-related matters in coordination with other departments and general management.
  - a. Supply Department – Oversees the provision of necessary materials and resources.
  - b. Billing Department – Prepares invoices for both sales and purchase transactions.
- VIII. Production Department
- IX. Technology Department
- X. Maintenance Department
- XI. Inventory Management Department

### 3 Analysis of the financial statements of Bakkar Electric Poles Company

#### 1.3 Preparing the summary financial budget for Bakkar Electric Poles Company

**Table 4:** Summary Financial Budget, Assets Side 2023/2024

%	2024		2023		Assets
	The amount	%	The amount	%	
					<b>Stable Uses</b>
24	1174336162,97	36	769591128,70	36	<b>Non-CurrentAssets</b>
76	3772817222,66	64	1344926167,35	64	<b>CurrentAssets</b>
100	4947153385,63	100	2114517296,05	100	<b>Total</b>

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendix No. 1 and 4

**Table 5:** Summary Balance Sheet Liabilities Side 2023/2024

2024		2023		Liabilities
%	The amount	%	The amount	
71	3502539606,91	44	933917,60	<b>Permanent Assets</b>
67	3317009606,91	35	748387617,60	SpecialAssets
4	185530000,00	9	185530000,00	<b>Non-CurrentLiabilities</b>
29	1444613778,72	56	1180599678,45	<b>CurrentLiabilities</b>
100	4947153385,63	100	2114517296,05	<b>Total</b>

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on Appendix No. 2 and 3

#### Analysis of the Two Previous Tables

From the two tables, the following observations can be made:

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### A) Non-current Assets

There was an overall increase in non-current assets from 2023 to 2024. This growth covered both tangible and intangible assets, although financial assets declined in 2024.

### B) Current Assets

Current assets increased from 2023 to 2024, particularly in accounts receivable (customers), other debtors, taxes, and similar items.

### C) Equity (Own Capital)

Equity rose between 2023 and 2024, with increases in capital, reserves, special assets, and net income.

### D) Non-current Liabilities

Non-current liabilities registered a significant increase in 2024 compared with 2023.

### E) Current Liabilities

Current liabilities also grew between 2023 and 2024.

## 4. Study of financial balance indicators of Bakkar Electric Poles Company

### 1.4 Total net working capital FRNg:

Table 6: Total net working capital

2024	2023	Mathematical formula	R.M.A.S.A
2328203443,94	164326488,9	Permanent Resources Rd- Stable Uses Es	From the top of the budget
2328203443,94	164326488,9	Total currentassets - Total permanent currentresources	From the bottom of the budget

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In 2023 and 2024, we note that the institution achieved functional balance, meaning it had a margin of safety. It was able to finance all of its stable uses with its permanent resources and achieved a surplus to use in the event of a need to finance its recurring uses.

### 2. working capital BFR

Table 7 Working Capital

2024	2023	Mathematical formula	W.C
1584789549,69	-493968642,37	Uses of exploitation Exploitationresources  Eex –Rex	Working capital needs for exploitation BFRex

-118298503,46	50611063,63	Off-uses – off-use resources  Ehex–Rhex	Working capital needs outside exploitation  BFRhex
1466491046,23	-443357578,74	BFRex+BFRhex	BFRexg

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4.

**Analysis**

From the table above, the following can be observed:

- 2023 : Working capital was negative, indicating that financing resources were sufficient to cover the operating cycle’s needs. This reflects a surplus during the cycle.
- 2024 : Working capital turned positive, meaning that short-term debts were insufficient to cover the operating cycle’s requirements. Positive working capital reflects a financing need, as the cycle’s requirements exceeded available financing resources.

**1. Pure Sadness TN:**

**Table 8** Net Treasury

2024	2023	Mathematical formula	Statement
861712397,71	607684067,64	AssetsTreasury - LiabilitiesTreasury	1bpure sadnessTN
861712397,71	607684067,64	TN=FRNg-BFRg	2bTreasuryTN

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendices No. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Interpretation**

From the table above, we can see that the margin of return was positive from 2023 to 2024. This means that the company has a margin of safety (cash liquidity) that allows it to meet its obligations to third parties. It also means that the company has achieved financial balance, and therefore, FRNg is greater than BFRg.

**Table 9:** Liquidity ratios of the institution

2024	2023	Mathematical formula	Statement
2,611	1,139	Currentassets/currentliabilities	General liquidity ratio
0,596	0,514	Current and uncurrentassets/currentliabilities	Readyliquidity ratio
0,597	1,09	$\frac{\text{Stocks – Current assets}}{\text{The current opponents}}$	Quick ratio

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendices No. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**1. Interpretation of General Liquidity**

In both 2023 and 2024, the general liquidity ratio exceeded 1, indicating that the institution was capable of covering its short-term debts with its current assets. This also explains why the *fonds de roulement net global* (FRNg) was positive.

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### 2. Interpretation of Ready Liquidity

The results show that in both years the ready liquidity ratio confirmed the institution's ability to **settle its short-term obligations using cash and cash equivalents.**

### 3. Interpretation of Quick Liquidity

In 2024, the quick liquidity ratio demonstrated the institution's capacity to meet its current liabilities with current assets, excluding inventories.

**Table 10** shows the diagnosis of the financial position of the institution using financial ratios

2024	2023	Statement
2,653	1,166	Fixed Use Financing Ratio
0,005	0,191	Financial Leverage Ratio
2,355	0,793	Own Financing Ratio
0,035	0,079	External Financing Ratio

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendices No. 1, 2, 3 and 4

### Financial Ratios Analysis

#### 1. Fixed Uses Financing Ratio

In both 2023 and 2024, the institution appeared financially balanced over the long term, successfully financing its long-term needs with long-term resources. This resulted in a financial surplus that could be used to cover additional requirements.

#### 2. Financial Leverage Ratio

The table indicates that the institution was free from both long- and short-term debt. This suggests that it was financially capable of meeting all of its obligations without relying on external borrowing.

#### 3. Private Financing Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which fixed assets are financed through the institution's own funds. It also helps determine the minimum level of long-term borrowing required to maintain adequate working capital as a safety margin. The table shows that the institution achieved favorable ratios, indicating its ability to cover financing needs internally.

#### 4. External Financing Ratio

The external financing ratios for 2023 and 2024 were below 0.5, which is a positive indicator of financial independence. This means the institution would be able to repay its debts in the event of liquidation through the sale of its assets.

**Table 11** shows the return rate

2024	2023	Mathematical formula	Statement
0,92	0,10	Net turnover/turnover	Commercial return
1,96	0,92	Net turnover/total assets	Economic return
0,78	0,4	Net turnover/own capital	Financial return

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Appendices No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

### Analysis

- **Commercial Profitability:** Commercial profitability rose significantly between 2023 and 2024, increasing from 0.10 to 0.92. This sharp improvement reflects a notable enhancement in the company's commercial performance and demonstrates its strong market standing.
- **Economic Profitability:** Profitability recovered strongly in both 2023 and 2024, reaching 1.96. This indicates better expense control and more efficient asset management.
- **Financial Profitability:** Financial profitability nearly doubled to 0.78 in 2023 and 2024, highlighting the company's ability to generate higher profits relative to its equity capital.

### Conclusion

This study set out to examine the extent to which financial analysis contributes to diagnosing the financial position of economic institutions. To address this research problem, the theoretical framework discussed the fundamentals of financial analysis and financial balance indicators, while the practical framework analyzed the financial statements of Bakkar Electric Poles Company (El Oued) for 2023 and 2024.

### Study Results

The main findings can be summarized as follows:

- Financial analysis serves as an essential monitoring tool that enables institutions to make informed decisions, identify strengths and weaknesses, and improve performance.
- Within the financial accounting system, financial analysis helps to interpret the implications of financial ratios and indicators.
- **Working Capital Requirements:** In 2023, working capital requirements were negative, indicating that financing resources were sufficient to cover operating cycle needs, resulting in a surplus. In 2024, however, they were positive, reflecting a financing need during the cycle, as requirements exceeded available resources.
- **Liquidity Ratios:** In both 2023 and 2024, the general liquidity ratio exceeded 1, confirming the institution's ability to repay short-term obligations using current assets.
- **Net Working Capital:** For both years, total net working capital indicated that the institution had achieved functional balance, maintaining a margin of safety. It successfully financed its stable uses with permanent resources and achieved a surplus that could be redirected to finance recurring needs if necessary.
- **Profitability Ratios:** The financial, economic, and commercial profitability ratios were high, showing that the institution generated returns exceeding its own capital. This reflects its strong financial position and positive contribution to the economic and social environment

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Bekkari soulaf&Tlili bachir

Appendices

Appendix1 Financial Budget for the Assets Side for the year 2023

**IMPRIME DESTINE A L'ADMINISTRATION** N.I.F 0 0 0 7 3 9 0 5 4 2 9 7 2 0 9 3 9 0 0 2

Désignation de l'entreprise: **SARL BAKKAR TRAVAUX PUBLIQUE**  
**FABRICATION POTEAUX ELECRTI EN BETON**

Activité: **FABRICATION LES POTEAUX ELECTRIC EN BETON-TRAV PUB**

Adresse: **ZONE D'ACTIVITE OUED ALLANDA EL-OUED**

Exercice clos le **31/12/23**

**BILAN (ACTIF)**

ACTIF	2023			2022
	Montants Bruts	Amortissements Provisions et pertes de valeurs	Net	Net
<b>ACTIFS NON COURANTS</b>				
Ecart d'acquisition-goodwill positif ou négatif				
Immobilisations incorporelles	627,000	201,101	425,898	315,898
<b>Immobilisations corporelles</b>				
Terrains				
Bâtiments				
Autres immobilisations corporelles	922,846,537	218,981,330	703,865,207	547,954,182
Immobilisations en concession	8,202,215		8,202,215	
<b>Immobilisations encours</b>				
<b>Immobilisations financières</b>				
Titres mis en équivalence				
Autres participations et créances rattachées				
Autres titres immobilisés				
Prêts et autres actifs financiers non courants	57,097,807		57,097,807	11,792,620
Impôts différés actif				
<b>TOTAL ACTIF NON COURANT</b>	<b>988,773,560</b>	<b>219,182,431</b>	<b>769,591,128</b>	<b>560,062,701</b>
<b>ACTIF COURANT</b>				
<b>Stocks et encours</b>				
Stocks et encours	535,636,389		535,636,389	352,010,158
<b>Créances et emplois assimilés</b>				
Clients	122,154,647		122,154,647	130,232,709
Autres débiteurs	74,288,133		74,288,133	67,281,194
Impôts et assimilés	5,162,930		5,162,930	4,695,407
Autres créances et emplois assimilés				
<b>Disponibilités et assimilés</b>				
Placements et autres actifs financiers courants				
Trésorerie	607,684,067		607,684,067	456,507,886
<b>TOTAL ACTIF COURANT</b>	<b>1,344,926,167</b>		<b>1,344,926,167</b>	<b>1,010,727,356</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ACTIF</b>	<b>2,333,699,727</b>	<b>219,182,431</b>	<b>2,114,517,296</b>	<b>1,570,790,058</b>

## The Role of Financial Analysis in Assessing the Financial Situation of Economic Institutions

### Appendix 2 Financial Balance Sheet for the Liabilities side for the year 2023

IMPRIME DESTINE A L'ADMINISTRATION		N.I.F. 0 0 0 7 3 9 0 5 4 2 9 7 2 0 9 3 9 0 0 2																	
Désignation de l'entreprise:		SARL BAKKAR TRAVAUX PUBLIQUE																	
		FABRICATION POTEAUX ELECRTI EN BETON																	
Activité:		FABRICATION LES POTEAUX ELECTRIC EN BETON-TRAV PUB																	
Adresse:		ZONE D'ACTIVITE OUED ALLANDA EL-OUED																	
Exercice clos le									31/12/23										
BILAN (PASSIF)																			
		2023	2022																
<b>CAPITAUX PROPRES</b>																			
Capital émis		360,000,000	50,000,000																
Capital non appelé																			
Primes et réserves - Réserves consolidées (1)		74,060,102	44,276,602																
Ecart de réévaluation																			
Ecart d'équivalence (1)																			
Résultat net - Résultat net part du groupe (1)		296,951,000	156,755,266																
Autres capitaux propres - Report à nouveau		17,376,514	147,148,849																
Part de la société consolidante (1)																			
Part des minoritaires (1)																			
<b>TOTAL I</b>		<b>748,387,617</b>	<b>398,180,717</b>																
<b>PASSIFS NON-COURANTS</b>																			
Emprunts et dettes financières		185,530,000	150,530,000																
Impôts (différés et provisionnés)																			
Autres dettes non courantes																			
Provisions et produits constatés d'avance																			
<b>TOTAL II</b>		<b>185,530,000</b>	<b>150,530,000</b>																
<b>PASSIFS COURANTS:</b>																			
Fournisseurs et comptes rattachés		149,836,668	951,180,727																
Impôts		2,085,940	5,815,212																
Autres dettes		23,677,069	65,083,400																
Trésorerie passif																			
<b>TOTAL III</b>		<b>180,599,678</b>	<b>1,022,079,340</b>																
<b>TOTAL GENERAL PASSIF (I+II+III)</b>		<b>1,517,296</b>	<b>1,570,790,058</b>																

(1) A utiliser uniquement pour la présentation d'états financiers consolidés

الممسوحة ضوئياً بـ CamScanner

### Appendix 3 Financial Balance Sheet for the Liabilities side for the year 2024

## Bekkari soulaf & Tlili bachir

IMPRIME DESTINE A L'ADMINISTRATION N.I.F 0 0 0 7 3 9 0 5 4 2 9 7 2 0 9 3 9 0 0 2

Désignation de l'entreprise: **SARL BAKKAR TRAVAUX PUB 2024**  
**FABRICATION POTEAUX ELECRTI EN BETON**  
 Activité: **FABRICATION LES POTEAUX ELECTRIC EN BETON-TRAV PUB**  
 Adresse: **ZONE D'ACTIVITE OUED ALLENDIA EL-OUED**

Exercice clos le **31/12/24**

### BILAN (PASSIF)

	2024	2023
<b>CAPITAUX PROPRES</b>		
Capital émis	360,000,000	360,000,000
Capital non appelé		
Primes et réserves - Réserves consolidées (1)	375,531,356	74,060,102
Ecart de réévaluation		
Ecart d'équivalence (1)		
Résultat net - Résultat net part du groupe (1)	557,967,269	296,951,000
Autres capitaux propres - Report à nouveau	(-16,344,134)	17,376,514
<i>Part de la société consolidante (1)</i>		
<i>Part des minoritaires (1)</i>		
<b>TOTAL I</b>	<b>1,277,154,991</b>	<b>748,387,617</b>
<b>PASSIFS NON-COURANTS</b>		
Emprunts et dettes financières	85,330,000	185,530,000
Impôts (différés et provisionnés)		
Autres dettes non courantes		
Provisions et produits constatés d'avance		
<b>TOTAL II</b>	<b>185,530,000</b>	<b>185,530,000</b>
<b>PASSIFS COURANTS:</b>		
Fournisseurs et comptes rattachés	1,322,381,286	1,149,836,668
Impôts	2,575,398	7,085,940
Autres dettes	119,512,960	23,677,069
Trésorerie passif		
<b>TOTAL III</b>	<b>1,444,469,645</b>	<b>1,180,599,678</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL PASSIF (I+II+III)</b>	<b>2,907,154,137</b>	<b>2,114,517,296</b>

(1) A utiliser uniquement pour la présentation d'états financiers consolidés

## The Role of Financial Analysis in Assessing the Financial Situation of Economic Institutions

### Appendix 4 Financial Budget for the Assets Side for the year 2024

<b>IMPRIME DESTINE A L'ADMINISTRATION</b>	N.I.F. 0 0 0 7 3 9 0 5 4 2 9 7 2 0 9 3 9 0 0 2
<b>Désignation de l'entreprise:</b> SARI BAKKAR TRAVAUX PUB 2024	
<b>FABRICATION POTEAUX ELECTRI EN BETON</b>	
<b>Activité:</b> FABRICATION LES POTEAUX ELECTRIC EN BETON-TRAV PUB	
<b>Adresse:</b> ZONE D'ACTIVITE OUED ALLENDIA EL-OUED	
<b>Exercice clos le</b>	<b>31/12/24</b>
<b>BILAN (ACTIF)</b>	

ACTIF	2024			2023
	Montants Bruts	Amortissements Provisions et pertes de valeurs	Net	Net
<b>ACTIFS NON COURANTS</b>				
<i>Ecart d'acquisition-goodwill positif ou négatif</i>				
<i>Immobilisations incorporelles</i>	627,000	201,101	425,898	425,898
<b>Immobilisations corporelles</b>				
<i>Terrains</i>				
<i>Bâtiments</i>		1,482,192	(-1,482,192)	
<i>Autres immobilisations corporelles</i>	1,379,300,943	231,918,481	1,147,382,461	703,865,207
<i>Immobilisations en concession</i>	27,868,215		27,868,215	8,202,215
<b>Immobilisations encours</b>				
<b>Immobilisations financières</b>				
<i>Titres mis en équivalence</i>				
<i>Autres participations et créances rattachées</i>				
<i>Autres titres immobilisés</i>				
<i>Prête et autres actifs financiers non courants</i>	197,807		197,807	57,097,807
<i>Impôts différés actif</i>				
<b>TOTAL ACTIF NON COURANT</b>	<b>1,407,993,965</b>	<b>233,601,775</b>	<b>1,174,392,189</b>	<b>769,591,128</b>
<b>ACTIF COURANT</b>				
<i>Stocks et encours</i>	869,423,248		869,423,248	535,636,389
<b>Créances et emplois assimilés</b>				
<i>Clients</i>	(-5,407,532)		(-5,407,532)	122,154,647
<i>Autres débiteurs</i>	2,271,217		2,271,217	74,288,133
<i>Impôts et assimilés</i>	4,593,477		4,593,477	5,162,930
<i>Autres créances et emplois assimilés</i>				
<b>Disponibilités et assimilés</b>				
<i>Placements et autres actifs financiers courants</i>				
<i>Trésorerie</i>	861,881,535		861,881,535	607,684,067
<b>TOTAL ACTIF COURANT</b>	<b>1,732,761,947</b>		<b>1,732,761,947</b>	<b>1,344,926,167</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ACTIF</b>	<b>3,140,755,912</b>	<b>233,601,775</b>	<b>2,907,154,137</b>	<b>2,114,517,296</b>

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### Appendix 5: Results Calculation Table for the year 2023

## Bekkari soulaf & Tlili bachir

SARL BAKKAR TRAVAUX PUBLIQUE  
 ZONE D'ACTIVITE OUED ALLANDA EL-OUED  
 N° D'IDENTIFICATION:00973905429720939002

EDITION DU:26/04/2025 13:36  
 EXERCICE:01/01/23 AU 31/12/23

### COMPTE DE RESULTAT/NATURE

	NOTE	2023	2022
Ventes et produits annexes		2,888,033,556.61	1,862,398,532.43
Variation stocks produits finis et en cours		28,983,563.93	61,012,300.00
Production immobilisée			
Subventions d'exploitation			
<b>I-PRODUCTION DE L'EXERCICE</b>		<b>2,917,017,120.54</b>	<b>1,923,410,832.43</b>
Achats consommés		-2,213,989,307.91	-1,436,149,837.32
Services extérieurs et autres consommations		-272,803,791.55	-196,675,137.53
<b>II-CONSOMMATION DE L'EXERCICE</b>		<b>-2,486,793,099.46</b>	<b>-1,632,824,975.05</b>
<b>III-VALEUR AJOUTEE D'EXPLOITATION (I-II)</b>		<b>430,224,021.08</b>	<b>290,585,857.38</b>
Charges de personnel		-103,335,778.09	-78,833,629.95
Impôts, taxes et versements assimilés		-2,710,587.50	-208,800.40
<b>IV-EXCEDENT BRUT D'EXPLOITATION</b>		<b>324,177,655.49</b>	<b>211,543,427.03</b>
Autres produits opérationnels		55,036,031.23	574,072.72
Autres charges opérationnelles		1,272,600.00	1,298,410.79
Dotations aux amortissements, provisions et pertes de valeurs		-75,280,363.45	-51,127,186.20
Reprise sur pertes de valeur et provisions			
<b>V- RESULTAT OPERATIONNEL</b>		<b>302,660,723.27</b>	<b>159,691,902.76</b>
Produits financiers		2,226,547.19	1,900,884.88
Charges financières		-4,338,770.34	-4,837,521.38
<b>VI-RESULTAT FINANCIER</b>		<b>-2,112,223.15</b>	<b>-2,936,636.50</b>
<b>VII-RESULTAT ORDINAIRE AVANT IMPOTS ( V+VI)</b>		<b>300,548,500.12</b>	<b>156,755,266.26</b>
Impôts exigibles sur résultats ordinaires			
Impôts différés ( Variations ) sur résultats ordinaires			
<b>TOTAL DES PRODUITS DES ACTIVITES ORDINAIRES</b>		<b>2,974,279,698.96</b>	<b>1,925,385,790.03</b>
<b>TOTAL DES CHARGES DES ACTIVITES ORDINAIRES</b>		<b>-2,673,731,198.84</b>	<b>-1,769,130,523.77</b>
<b>VIII-RESULTAT NET DES ACTIVITES ORDINAIRES</b>		<b>300,548,500.12</b>	<b>156,755,266.26</b>
Eléments extraordinaires (produits) (à préciser)			
Eléments extraordinaires (charges) (à préciser)			
<b>IX-RESULTAT EXTRAORDINAIRE</b>			
<b>X-RESULTAT NET DE L'EXERCICE</b>		<b>300,548,500.12</b>	<b>156,755,266.26</b>



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## The Role of Financial Analysis in Assessing the Financial Situation of Economic Institutions

SARL BAKKAR TRAVAUX PUB 2024

EDITION\_DU:26/04/2025 14:13

ZONE D'ACTIVITE OUED ALLEDA EL-OUED

EXERCICE:01/01/24 AU 31/12/24

N° D'IDENTIFICATION:00073905429720939002

### COMPTE DE RESULTAT/NATURE - copie provisoire

	NOTE	2024	2023
Ventes et produits annexes		2,820,440,441.60	2,888,033,556.61
Variation stocks produits finis et en cours			28,982,563.93
Production immobilisée			
Subventions d'exploitation			
<b>I-PRODUCTION DE L'EXERCICE</b>		<b>2,820,440,441.60</b>	<b>2,917,017,120.54</b>
Achats consommés		16,446,990.33	-2,213,989,307.91
Services extérieurs et autres consommations		-102,318,327.33	-272,803,791.55
<b>II-CONSOMMATION DE L'EXERCICE</b>		<b>-85,871,337.00</b>	<b>-2,486,793,099.46</b>
<b>III-VALEUR AJOUTEE D'EXPLOITATION (I-II)</b>		<b>2,734,569,104.60</b>	<b>430,224,021.08</b>
Charges de personnel		-118,987,377.81	-103,335,778.09
Impôts, taxes et versements assimilés		-1,120,564.51	-2,710,587.50
<b>IV-EXCEDENT BRUT D'EXPLOITATION</b>		<b>2,614,461,162.28</b>	<b>324,177,655.49</b>
Autres produits opérationnels		10,499.02	55,036,031.23
Autres charges opérationnelles		-78,694.66	-1,272,600.00
Dotations aux amortissements, provisions et pertes de valeurs		-14,419,344.19	-75,280,363.45
Reprise sur pertes de valeur et provisions			
<b>V- RESULTAT OPERATIONNEL</b>		<b>2,599,975,622.45</b>	<b>302,660,723.27</b>
Produits financiers		38,787.66	2,226,547.19
Charges financières		-1,110,415.16	-4,338,770.34
<b>VI-RESULTAT FINANCIER</b>		<b>-1,071,627.50</b>	<b>-2,112,223.15</b>
<b>VII-RESULTAT ORDINAIRE AVANT IMPOTS ( V+VI)</b>		<b>2,598,901,994.95</b>	<b>300,548,500.12</b>
Impôts exigibles sur résultats ordinaires			
Impôts différés ( Variations ) sur résultats ordinaires			
<b>TOTAL DES PRODUITS DES ACTIVITES ORDINAIRES</b>		<b>2,820,489,728.28</b>	<b>2,974,279,698.96</b>
<b>TOTAL DES CHARGES DES ACTIVITES ORDINAIRES</b>		<b>-221,587,733.33</b>	<b>-2,672,731,198.84</b>
<b>VIII-RESULTAT NET DES ACTIVITES ORDINAIRES</b>		<b>2,598,901,994.95</b>	<b>300,548,500.12</b>
Eléments extraordinaires (produits) (à préciser)			
Eléments extraordinaires (charges) (à préciser)			
<b>IX-RESULTAT EXTRAORDINAIRE</b>			
<b>X-RESULTAT NET DE L'EXERCICE</b>		<b>2,598,901,994.95</b>	<b>300,548,500.12</b>

