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Analysis the financial indicators of the company «FTP»

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Abstract

The research investigates the evolution of trade facilitation measures under frameworks such as the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and the Digital India initiative, which collectively aim to simplify, standardize, and automate documentation processes. Special emphasis is placed on the development of India's National Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT), ICEGATE, and allied paperless commerce systems that enable seamless cross-border data exchange. By integrating global best practices with domestic reforms, India has made significant strides toward reducing transaction time, lowering costs, and curbing documentation-related inefficiencies, thereby aligning itself with international benchmarks.

Keywords: Financial Indicators, Company, Facilitation Agreement, World Trade Organization's

Introduction

There has been a meteoric rise in the use of ICT in this age youth of the digital age. As a result of this growth, a knowledge-based society has emerged, providing the general public with a wealth of resources for completing various jobs and operations in a far more open, effective, and seamless way. Massive progress toward a knowledge-based society was facilitated by advances in information and communication technology, and the merging of electronic media and resources inside the service industry. Emerging in today's linked world as a result of this extensive use of electronic media are concepts such as "e-governance," "e-government," "e-education," "e-payments," "e-transfer," etc. Governments also benefited from these electronic media, which allowed them to be more transparent and efficient in their operations. Thus, concepts such as e-government and e-governance have emerged and are applicable to make government operations more efficient and effective. The reasons for this interchangeability include the fact that both "government" and "governance" are concerned with public service provision and have a shared goal.

Despite widespread confusion, the words "e-governance" and "e-government" really refer to quite distinct concepts, despite the frequent interchangeability of the two. The term "e-government" refers to the use of information and communication technologies to improve governmental operations. There are many positive outcomes associated with the use of electronic media; for example, governments are increasingly turning to these platforms to carry out their responsibilities more effectively. Several processes are made more efficient and open as a result. It facilitates more dialogue between citizens and their governments and makes information more accessible to the general public. In addition, it guarantees top-notch public service by encouraging more citizen involvement in a wide range of government activities.

In contrast, "e-governance" is the process of making government more accessible and participatory by using ICTs to increase public participation and ease of use of public services. As a result of the state's watchful eye, it has improved in crucial areas. When information is readily available, people gain agency. Also, the government was able to reach the very end user more effectively. Therefore, electronic governance is a protocol for two-way communication., while e-government is a one-way protocol. At this point, it should be clear what these two phrases

mean. The two terms are synonymous; One definition of "e-government" is "the use of electronic technology and e-governance to its operations. A lot of system structures and operations are getting a boost and becoming revamped owing to e-government, this implies that government services are reaching more people.

Literature Review

Iyer, Lakshmi *et al*. (2017) [1]. The study's overarching goal is to provide light on how both people and processes affect the kind of openness that might bring about efficient electronic governance. Concept, procedure, and strategy Four hundred individuals who visited the tele centers were surveyed for this research. Using an independent sample t-test and chi-square test, we were able to determine that location had a substantial impact on transparency. Findings The present analysis confirms what has been found in previous literature: that efficient e-governance is made possible by transparent transactions. Transparency is seen by beneficiaries as being influenced by both individuals and procedures. Limitations and implications of the research in addition to adding to what is already known, the research shows that there are differences in transparency between the rural and urban populations. Because of the potential influence of population density in both urban and rural regions, the results may be biased. Implications for reality in order for the government to execute and guarantee openness in procedures that lead to efficient e-governance, this paper lays forth a framework and a strategy. Efficient e-governance has social ramifications, and the action plan guarantees it by making service delivery transparent. Citizens are more likely to trust services provided via telecentres when there is more openness. Novelty and worth This paper provide the necessary steps for an action plan to guarantee that people will utilize tele center deliveries in a more transparent manner.

Singh, Manpreet *et al*. (2024) [2]. The article delves into the state's digital governance policies, looking at how different e-governance efforts have affected citizen services, as well as their scope, execution, and effect. This research delves into the ways the Punjabi government has been working to incorporate ICT into its operations, particularly in the areas of fields such as public administration, healthcare, schools, rural revitalization, and police work. According to a comprehensive review of official documents, policy papers, and research, the state has used digital technologies such as e-District services, revenue management platforms, online grievance redressal systems, and e-Procurement services, among many others. The Punjab State e-Governance Society (PSeGS) and the Punjab Land Records Society (PLRS) are two of the successful e-governance initiatives mentioned in the piece. These reforms have reduced bureaucratic inefficiency, improved service transparency, and made it easier for citizens to communicate with government agencies. While rural areas have long lacked adequate access to traditional service delivery methods, initiatives such as Punjab M-Governance and the digital platforms of the Punjab Rural Development and Panchayat Department have greatly increased this accessibility. The necessity for individuals to physically attend government offices has been reduced, and service delivery delays have been minimized, thanks to these platforms that allow residents to access government services remotely.

Halachmi, Arie *et al*. (2013) [3]. Governments may be more open and honest if they utilize e-government and other forms in the realm of communication and information technology. The result might be a rise in e-governance and e-democracy, as well as an invitation for public engagement. More government transparency may be counterproductive above a certain threshold if it hinders operational capability. "Why can't government be like business?" goes the old adage, but in reality, many public managers have the difficult choice of trying to be more transparent while yet maintaining the efficiency seen in the private sector. To help managers tackle this balancing difficulty, the article suggests creating theories, models, and trainings.

Lin, Zhao *et al*. (2024) [4]. Learning about digital governance is crucial for understanding how to use technology to enhance public services, boost efficiency, and encourage transparency and engagement. By reviewing the relevant literature and cataloguing the leading researchers, institutions, and countries in the field of digital governance studies, this study aims to provide light on the field's origins, present condition, and potential future developments. By using the terms "digital governance," "E-governance," "digital government," and "E-government," a bibliometric study was conducted on publications that dealt with digital governance. Tools like Cite Space and VOS viewer were used in the bibliometric analysis. Among the countries studied for their digital governance policies, the United States came out on top, followed closely by China, the United Kingdom, India, and Spain. Universities Brunel, Albany, and Johannesburg ranked first, second, and third, respectively, in studies pertaining to digital governance. This area's researchers were Reddick C.G., Weerakkody V., Dwivedi Y. K., Mensah I. K., and Jaeger P.T. Over the past few years, there has been a lot of talk about how digital governance affects public opinion and how digital transformation changes people's perceptions of value, as well as how to ensure the quality of digital governance and digital services.

Cho, June-Suh. (2017) [5]. The use of electronic governance is rapidly expanding across all branches of government. Residents are seeing an improvement in their quality of life due to the rise in efficiency, transparency, convenience, and safety. Aiming to increase accountability, transparency, and efficiency in government while decreasing waste and corruption, "e-government" streamlines governmental processes via the use of ICTs. Its goal is to enhance citizen services. With this article, we'll look at how the Korean government is trying to change by being more open, competent, and service-oriented.

Research Methodology

When researchers gather information directly from sources for the sake of their study, they are using primary data. Surveys, interviews, observations, and experiments were among the main data sources used to study the difficulties encountered by carriers and freight forwarders. Publicly available reports, statistics, and firm records are examples of secondary data sources. Information such as financial reports, data from inventory management software, and records of shipment schedules, costs, and freight rates from

the past might be included. Data from an additional forwarding firm, various carrier prices and routes, and conversations with carrier employees are all part of this. These sources have the potential to provide the groundwork to the findings and suggest possible directions for further investigation. Preexisting sources were used to extract the secondary data such as online publications, books, articles, magazines, journals, newsletters, Google, and corporate websites. Economic scale, logistical performance, trade liberalization, exchange rates, paperless commerce, maritime connections, and currency rates are only a few of the global and regional aspects that greatly impact the efficiency of trade flows. Import and export functional forms need to be derived before we can begin to analyze the trade flows and the factors that influence them.

Data Analysis

An examination of the production and financial performance of the organization is the subsequent step in bettering its management, financial status, and economic performance.

The foundation of economic activity analysis is the indicators found in the company's statistics report, which are then examined for trends. Take a look at Table 1 to see how much work consolidated service groups have accomplished in the last three years.

Table 1: Services rendered in volume from 2018 to 2020

No	Service groups of «FTP»	Years			Total
		2018	2019	2020	
1	Road transport	23	185	265	473
	Air transportation	25	31	35	91
	Sea transportation	72	156	165	393
4	Brokerage services	213	320	576	1109
	Total	348	708	1059	2115

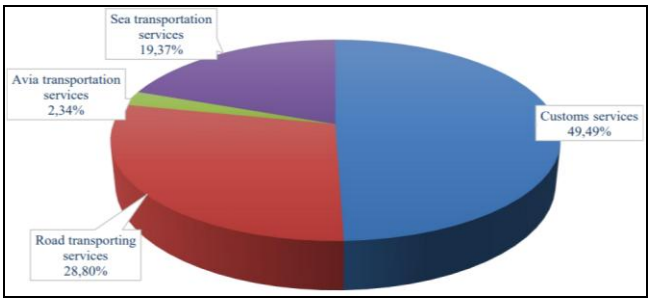

Fig 1: Organizational chart of FTP Logistics (based on order volume over the last three years)

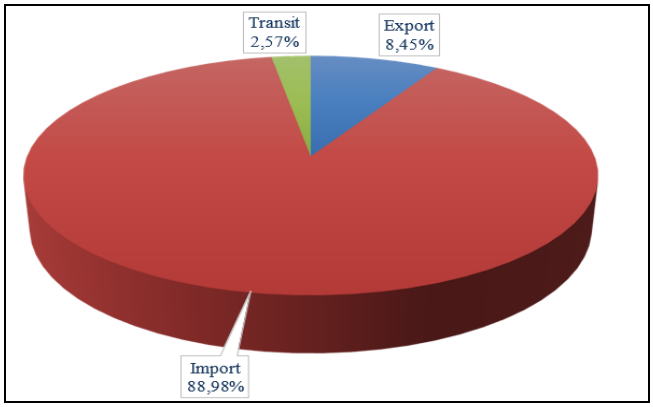

Fig 2: The logistics system based on cargo registration method

The logistics firm is starting to make a name for itself on the international logistics services industry, and the percentages of cargo transportation regimes indicate that the Ukrainian economy is generally more focused on importing products than exporting.

It is worth delving more into the nations from which logistics business «FTP» receives items for which they provide freight forwarding services, as these commodities are in the "import" mode.

Since although the logistics firm does not have its own fleet of trucks, it collaborates with prominent Ukrainian and international express carriers such as Nova Poshta, UkrPoshta, Delivery, Autolux, In-Time, Mist Express, and SAT. It also collaborates with transportation firms, mostly SLLs and sole proprietorships, such as Pan Avtos LLC, Vast Trans LLC, Econo LTD, Kalberson Logistics India, Consult-Auto, Novinka LTD, and many more.

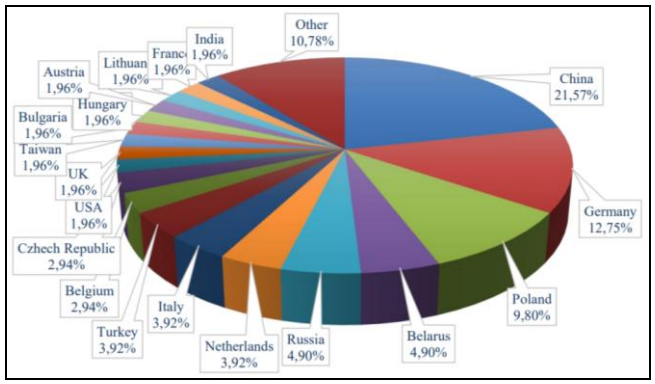

Fig 3: The nations that use "FTP" to distribute imported products

Table 2: Logistics firm FTP's primary financial outcomes for the years 2018–2020, expressed in thousands of UAH

No	Type of service	Indicator	Years		
			2018	2019	2020
1	Freight forwarding services	Gross income	1196,2	1338,2	2257,8
		Gross costs	809,9	1132,2	2025,4
		Net profit	386,3	206,0	232,4
2	Brokerage services	Gross income	1512,7	2734,9	5413,6
		Gross costs	623,5	1142,8	2675,2
		Net profit	889,2	1592,2	2738,4
3	Together	Gross income	2708,9	4073,2	7671,4
		Gross costs	1433,4	2275,0	4700,5
		Net profit	1062,9	1798,2	2970,8

Table 3: Profitability indicators of «FTP» for 2018-2020, %

№	Indicator	Formula	Normative value	Years		
				2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Return on assets	line 2350 of the balance / (line1300 of the balance at the beginning of the year + line 1300 of the balance at the end of the year) / 2) * 100	Increasing	128.5	140.8	154.1
2	Return on equity	line 2350 balance / / line 1495 balance at the beginning of the year + line 1495 balance at the end of the year / / 2) * 100	Increasing	432.0	355.0	464.0
3	Profitability on net profit	line 2350 balance / line 2000 balance * 100	Increasing	47.2	44.6	42.2

Table 4: Predictors of "FTP"'s" fiscal health from 2018 to 2020

№	Indicator	Formula	Normative value	Years		
				2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	The amount of working capital, thousand UAH	line 1495 of the balance sheet liability + line 1595 of the balance sheet liability - line 1095 of the balance sheet asset	Magnification	181.20	222.60	373,80
2	Ratio of current assets with own funds	Working capital / line 1195 asset balance	> 0.1	0.22	0.26	0.20
3	Maneuverability of own working capital	line 1165 of the asset balance / Working capital	Magnification	1.97	1.47	0.75
4	Coefficient of financial autonomy	line 1495 of the balance sheet liability / Line 1900 of the balance sheet liability	> 0.5	0.39	0.41	0.29
5	Coefficient of financial dependence	line 1900 liabilities balance / line 1495 liabilities balance		2	2.59	2.46
6	Equity maneuverability ratio	Working capital / line 1900 liabilities balance		> 0.1	0.17	0.21
7	Coefficient of financial stability	Working capital / (line 1595 of balance sheet liabilities + line 1695 of balance sheet liabilities)		1	0.28	0.35
8	Coefficient of financial stability	(Line 1495 balance sheet liabilities + line 1595 balance sheet liabilities) / line 1900 balance sheet liabilities		0.7-0.9	0.39	0.41

If the logistics company's current assets are covered by its own funds, then its current assets are increasing, and there will be more current assets than funds.

The logistics firm has at least 17% of its own finances in mobile form, which gives them reasonably free maneuverability, according to the maneuverability indicator's value.

Even though it falls short of the norm, this number is adequate for the current business and implies that it will become the norm in the future when the logistics company borrows money-that is, when it sells the property, it has created from its own resources. Also, there are no long-term loans since the ratio of financial independence to stability is equal. The financial stability ratio further proves the absence of long-term borrowed funds by revealing that just a fraction of assets is funded by equity and long-terming borrowed funds. This is great in theory, but the logistics firm runs the danger of going bankrupt due to the unreliability of its revenue.

It is feasible to draw generally positive conclusions about

the company's normal financial health; but a few signs, like independence and security in one's financial situation, should be guided toward regulated values in order to mitigate the danger of bankruptcy.

We will also calculate liquidity ratios (such as the current ratio, the fast liquidity ratio, the absolute liquidity ratio, and others) and do a short-term analysis.

Table 5: Liquidity ratios of «FTP» for 2018-2020

№	Indicator	Formula	Normative value	Years		
				2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Current ratio	line 1195 of the balance sheet asset / Line 1695 of the balance sheet liability	> 1	1.28	1.35	1.25
2	Rapid liquidity ratio	line difference 1195-1100 balance sheet assets / line 1695 balance sheet liabilities	0.5-1	1.27	1.34	1.23
3	Absolute liquidity ratio	the sum of rows (1160 + 1165) of the balance sheet asset / line 1695 of the balance sheet liability	> 0.1	0.55	0.51	0.19
4	Indicator of the ratio of receivables and payables	sum of lines (1120 + 1125 + 1135 + 1130 + 1140 + 1145 + 1155) balance sheet asset / sum of lines (1605 + 1615 + 1635 + 1620 + 1650 + 1630 + 1640 + 1645) balance sheet liabilities	1	0.73	0.82	1.37

Liquidity ratios are rather common. For a more in-depth analysis, we can see that logistics company «FTP» can cover all of its current liabilities with its working capital according to the ratio of current assets to current obligations, indicating that the company's most liquid assets (cash, equivalents, investments, and receivables) are sufficient to satisfy all of its current liabilities, according to the quick liquidity ratio.

Quick liquidity ratio data for 2018 and 2019 reveals that «FTP» LLC could cover over half of its obligations with cash on hand, and for 2020 it drops to about 20%.

Even though India has been plagued by political and economic issues in recent years, the financial situation study did not uncover any major concerns at « LLC FTP. The financial results' dynamics have been generally positive. Furthermore, despite favorable developments in all other profitability and liquidity parameters, the quick liquidity ratio was below the required level. Additionally, it should be mentioned that 50% of the financial stability indicators indicate a typical financial scenario. However, given the potential political and economic implications in India, it is advised to raise financial autonomy and stability to recommended values to lower insolvency risks.

Conclusion

The research investigates the evolution of trade facilitation measures under frameworks such as the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and the Digital India initiative, which collectively aim to simplify, standardize, and automate documentation processes. Special emphasis is placed on the development of India's National Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT), ICEGATE, and allied paperless commerce systems that enable seamless cross-border data exchange. By integrating global best practices with domestic reforms, India has made significant strides toward reducing transaction time, lowering costs, and curbing documentation-related inefficiencies, thereby aligning itself with international benchmarks.

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