INTERNSHIP REPORT ON

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ANANTA COMPANIES LTD.

Prepared by:

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Program: B.B.A (Finance)

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Financial Performance Analysis of Ananta Companies Ltd.

Submitted to:

Md. Kamrauzzaman Didar

Assistant Professor

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Date of Submission:

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Date:

Md. Kamrauzzaman Didar

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

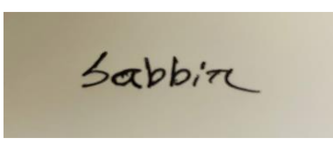
Subject: Report on Ananta Companies Ltd.'s Financial Performance submitted as an internship project.

Dear Sir,

The "Financial Performance Analysis of Ananta Companies Ltd." report I was working on with you has been completed, and I wanted to take this opportunity to inform you of this politely. My apologies for the awkward prose in this report. Following your directions to the letter, I tried my best to get the best possible result. I appreciate all the time and effort you put into advising me and ensuring that the report was well-coordinated.

I really hope that you will be happy with the report, and I will be happy to explain and support it. Thank you for being a good guide.

Yours sincerely



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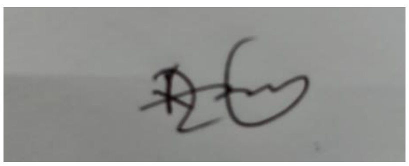
LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Under my supervision, Md. Sabbir Ahmad (ID: 201-11-1101), a BBA student at Daffodil International University, completed the job report. He worked as a Junior Finance Executive for Ananta Companies Ltd. and wrote the report "Financial Performance Analysis of Ananta Companies Ltd." as part of the requirements for his BBA degreed. He was authorized to submit the paper after working on it independently.

I hope the best for him in everything he does from now on.



Md. Kamruzzaman Didar

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Starting with a prayer of thanks to Allah, the Almighty, for giving me the strength to finish the report on time.

This job paper is something I did as part of my internship program. My supervisor, Md. Kamruzzaman Didar, Assistant Professor and Mr. Faisal Ahamed, Sr. Manager, Finance, Ananta Companies Limited, helped me with this report and gave me good advice. They also gave me their time.

I am, however, very grateful to several people at Ananta Companies Limited for their help with the report; it would not have been possible without their help. I would like to take this chance to thank them for giving up their important time to talk with me for a long time and give me good advice and ideas during the job program.

Finally, I want to thank my boss, Md. Kamruzzaman Didar, for all the help, support, and advice his assistance throughout the years and the effort he put into revising my paper. Without their consistent assistance, the paper would have consisted of meaningless words.

EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

Common Size is in this paper. The Financial Statement shows how the company is organized on the inside. It shows the current connection between sales and each account on the income sheet. The financial study of The Ananta Companies Ltd. is in the report. I added the first chapter's introduction and the report's beginning, which shows how the report starts. Then I included an overview of the company in the second part. This had the company's biography, goals, purpose, vision, and a list of some of its buyers. After finishing the first and second chapters, I added some academic parts about ratios. This helps us understand how to do ratio analysis in chapter 3. The fourth part then shows how to figure out the numbers that show how the company is doing financially. I found some financial problems with the company after looking at these ratio calculations in the fifth chapter. I then gave Ananta Company some advice based on what I knew would be best for them.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Most of Bangladesh's export earnings come from selling ready-made clothes (RMG) to countries in North America and Europe. In fact, 84.58% of all export earnings come from this sector. The very oldest plant, Ananta Companies Limited, is set up on a small scale on Elephant Road in Dhaka, Bangladesh. This is a woven Ready-Made Garment (RMG) unit that is only for sale. Join so that you may join the BGMEA. The company strives for quality in logistics, production, merchandising, and new product creation. We make sure that our customers can count on us to give them the best goods and the best service, which helps them compete in the new market.

1.2 ORIGIN OF THR REPORT

The Internship Program's main goal is to give students real-world experience using the theory information they've learned in class. All Daffodil International University seniors who want to graduate must take this credit course. With help from Associate Professor Md. Kamruzzaman Didar, I also organized this report to meet some standards for the (BBA). After three months of work as an intern at Ananta Companies Ltd., this report is the result.

1.3 SCOPE THE REPORT

By analyzing their financial data, this research aims to discover how Ananta Companies Ltd is performing and where they may make improvements. Direct conversations with workers were used to get primary data, and secondary data was added later to make the report more complete.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF REPORT

Ananta Companies Financial Analysis is the primary objective of the research.

The report's specific goals are the ones below.:

- ✓ To look at how well Ananta Companies did financially from 2018 to 2022.
- ✓ To discover some issues with the Ananta Companies' financial performance review.
- ✓ To base on the findings, to propose some ideas.

1.5 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Here are the steps that will be taken to do.

1.5.1 SOUREES OF DATA

Both first-hand and second-hand sources will be used to gather data for this study.

1.5.2 PRIMARY DATA

The information has been analyzed using primary data acquired in the following ways: -

- ✓ Direct conversation with respective officers.
- ✓ Desk work relevant to our subject matter.
- ✓ Practical work experience in the Ananta Head Office.
- ✓ Direct Observation.

1.5.3 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary information has been culled from the data set by means of the following way-

- ✓ Ananta Companies profile
- ✓ Different papers given by the organization's officers in charge.
- ✓ Books, study papers, and magazines that are useful
- ✓ Official Records of Ananta Companies
- ✓ Website of the Ananta Companies.
- ✓ Newspaper text books.
- ✓ Coursework that goes with this report.

1.6 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

There were many problems that came up while writing the report, but time was the biggest one. Given the short three-month time frame, it was very hard to get a full picture of the complicated Ananta Companies company and put together the report. This is because it is not possible to finish all the tasks during the job. I did everything I could to improve and finish this report, but there are some things that I couldn't do:

i. Time is not enough for such an extensive study.
ii. Information relating to the survey is very sensitive that is why secondary data have been used in some extent.
iii. At times, gathering data from their records proved challenging as crucial files were securely stored in a vault for safety purposes.
iv. I was the first person to do this kind of work. One of the biggest problems with the study was that the people who did it didn't have enough experience.
v. I didn't have a particular job allocated daily, which hindered my ability to gain profound insights into Ready-Made Garment operations.
vi. I have to be aware that ratio analysis is widely used as a performance indicator but it does have its limitations too. For instance, accounts show only the monetary aspects of the business. They do not show management or staff strengths or weaknesses. So, ratio analysis ignores this aspect of the performance as well.

CHAPTER 2

COMPANY OVERVIEW

2.1 COMPANY PROFILES

Profile of Ananta Companies

Name	Ananta Companies
Heads Offices	B#20, Gareeb-e-Newaz Avenue, S#13, Uttara, Dhaka 1230, Bangladesh
Establishment Year	1992
Company Count	7
The Whole Sway Bar	89
The Entire Area of the Production Floor	900000ft.
Overall Staff	14,000 (Male: Female Ratio- 32:68)
The Ultimate Swing Devices	7300
Production Enterprise	Ready-Made woven apparel, Leather goods
Maximum Monthly Output	2.5 million pcs of RMG
Profit for the Year	$150 million
Progress Report	10-16 weeks
Phone	+880 9611222213-22
E-mail	info@annta.com.bd

Ananta set sail from Elephant Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh, with limited operations in 1992. The Bengali word "Ananta," meaning endless or limitless, embodies the spirit of international trade. The company's merchandising, product development, manufacturing, and logistics departments are all committed to providing exceptional service. Our dedication to quality, punctuality, and overall value has helped us become known as Bangladeshi manufacturers in the international RMG. greatest materials might be efficiently procured through our vast sourcing network. In order for our clients to thrive in the new market, they depend on us to provide them with high-quality goods and outstanding service.

Ananta only works in the clothing business. The plants have more than 7,000 modern tools that can make between 2 and 5 million clothes a month, based on the style and type of clothes. We encourage all potential customers to come see our plants and get a feel for them.

The management team at the company is on the cutting edge, and the pay and benefits programs meet or go beyond the national minimums and the standards set by foreign agencies. Ananta is one of the first companies in Bangladesh to offer health care, employee ownership, and profit-sharing schemes that are new and different. As it stands, it knows that worker happiness, health, and safety are important for making high-quality clothes. Our plant is in its own building, and we provide a great place to work with clean facilities, good air flow, and plenty of natural light. Ananta cares about education and gives all of its workers free programs for health, cleanliness, medicine, and education.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF ANANTA COMPANIES

- To ensure customers satisfaction.
- Ensuring Safe environment.
- Ensuring competitive price.
- Order delivery within lead Time.
- Excellence in Quality.
- Woman empowerment.
- Social commitment.
- Ensuring lucrative career path, attractive facilities and excellent working environment.
- Ensuring zero tolerance on negligence in compliance and regulatory issues.
- To achieve global standard.

2.3 VISION

“Making a world of fashion.” Constructing a world of fashion entails designing a lively and constantly evolving space where apparel, accessories, and personal style are revered as expressions of self. It’s a sphere where creativity has limitless possibilities, and designers play a crucial role in molding trends and aesthetics. Sustainability and ethical practices are progressively incorporated, nurturing a conscientious and all-encompassing fashion ecosystem.

Ultimately, this realm encourages individuals to cultivate their distinctive identities through clothing, fostering a sense of empowerment and belonging.

2.4 MISSION

To become a globally prominent apparel manufacturer and be ranked amongst the top apparel manufacturers in the world in terms of quality, social standard and ultimate customer satisfaction.

2.5 BUYERS OF THE COMPANY

- Canada
- K-Mart
- George-UK
- Tema
- Next
- Orchestra
- Miles
- New Look
- Five-Eleven
- Jack & Jones

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL ASPECTS

3.1 RATIO ANALYSIS

A proportion study looks into the links between things that have to do with money. After some time, the trend of these numbers is closely watched to see if they are getting better or worse. You can talk about proportions as a number, a rate, or an extent. The proportion test is one of the most important methods for investigating budget reports. Speculators, the board, investors, and loan bosses are just a few of the individuals whose fundamental leadership goals include using the ratio to analyze a company's financial status. The most common measurements and analysis used to judge the working and financial performance of Ananta Companies in the years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 are included in this report.

Financial summary analysis frequently makes use of proportions as a method for illustrating the impact of fundamental factors on various variables. By looking at the parts that make up a number, we can find conditions and trends that are hard to spot on their own. As with other research tools, proportions are usually based on the future. They are often balanced for the shape and size they will likely have in the future, and their usefulness depends on how well they are explained. A proportion shows how two numbers are related in a scientific way. It is often talked about in terms of a percentage, rate, or scope. Figuring out proportions is a simple matter of adding and subtracting numbers, but explaining them isn't. To be meaningful, a share must indicate a relationship that is financially significant. A crucial organization of monetary quantities and their potential uses is shown in this section.

According to what follows, these are:

i. LIQUIDITY RATIO
ii. ACTIVITY RATIO
iii. DEBT RATIO
iv. PROFITABILITY RATIO

3.1.1 LIQUIDITY RATIO

The term "liquidity" refers to a business's capacity to satisfy its immediate financial obligations using the funds available from its assets. It is affected by how cash comes in and goes out, as well as what people think will happen in the future. The goal of evaluating liquidity is to figure out how much money a company needs.

If a group can't meet its current responsibilities, it's unlikely that it will be able to keep going. In this case, all other analysis values are not very important. Even though accounting assumptions assume that the company will continue to exist, our research must always use liquidity measures to test how true this claim is.

The most important ratios for determining liquidity ratio are detailed in this section:

- Current Ratio
- Quick Ratio and Acid Test Ratio
- Net Working Capital Ratio

3.1.2 ACTIVITY RATIO

A way to measure how well a business can turn its balance sheet accounts into cash. Activity ratios measure how efficiently a business uses its assets, debt, and other similar things on its balance sheet. They are very important for figuring out if the company's management is making good use of its resources to make money. Using activity rates, you can figure out how profitable and efficient a business is. The best way to tell if a company's processes are good or bad is to compare them to those of a competitor or people in the same business. Activity rates can be used to see how things have changed over time by comparing them between different reporting periods.

Here we will go over the main ratios that are important for evaluating the activity ratio:

- Inventory Turnover Ratios
- Total Asset Turnover Ratio
- Average Collection Period
- Working Capital Turnover Ratio

3.1.3 DEBT RATIO

One way to look at a company's financial health is via the debt ratio, which compares the total debt to total assets. From one sector to another, this percentage fluctuates greatly. Companies with significant cash flow needs, for instance, often have much higher debt rates compared to their rivals.

The essential ratios for evaluating efficiency ratio are detailed in this section.:

- Debt Ratio
- Debt equity Ratio

3.1.4 PROFITABILITY RATIO

What is the debt ratio? It shows how much debt a business has compared to its overall assets. Effectiveness is how well a business uses its resources, which is generally measured by how much money it makes per unit of assets. Liquidity problems can happen when assets are used inefficiently. Not having enough cash on hand often comes before less earnings and fewer chances. Problems with short-term cash flow also affect a business right away with its customers and sellers, especially banking institutions.

Key profitability activity ratio ratios are defined and discussed in this section.:

- Gross Profit Margin
- Net Profit Margin
- Return on Asset (ROA)
- Return on Equity (ROE)

CHAPTER 4

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF ANANTA COMPANIES

4.1 ANALYZING LIQUIDITY RATIO ON ANANTA COMPANIES

4.1.1 CURRENT RATIO

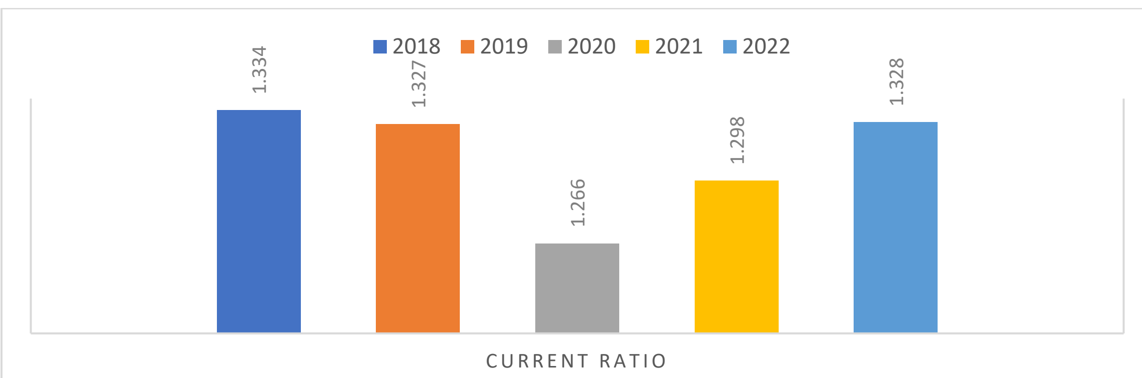
The Present Ratio Set the organization's current assets and current expenses in a way that makes sense. Many businesses use Current relation to amount shows how well a company can meet its short-term obligations.

Current Ratio= CA/CL

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Assets	7,113,765,780	7,482,498,937	8,887,594,190	9,002,706,769	9,194,966,395
Current Liabilities	5,333,943,550	5,637,518,395	7,022,438,616	6,937,630,700	6,924,551,974
Current Ratio	1.334	1.327	1.266	1.298	1.328

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

The business's current ratio stayed around 1.33 in 2018 (1.334), 2019 (1.327), and 2022 (1.328), which shows that it has enough cash on hand. It fell to 1.266 in 2020, which showed a short-term drop in liquidity, but it rose to 1.298 in 2021, which showed a small rebound. Overall, the company had a good amount of cash on hand during these years. The reason the cash ratio went down in 2020 and 2021 is because of the outbreak. During those two years, we went through COVID-19. That's why the funding ratio went down from other years to these two.

4.1.2 QUICK RATIO

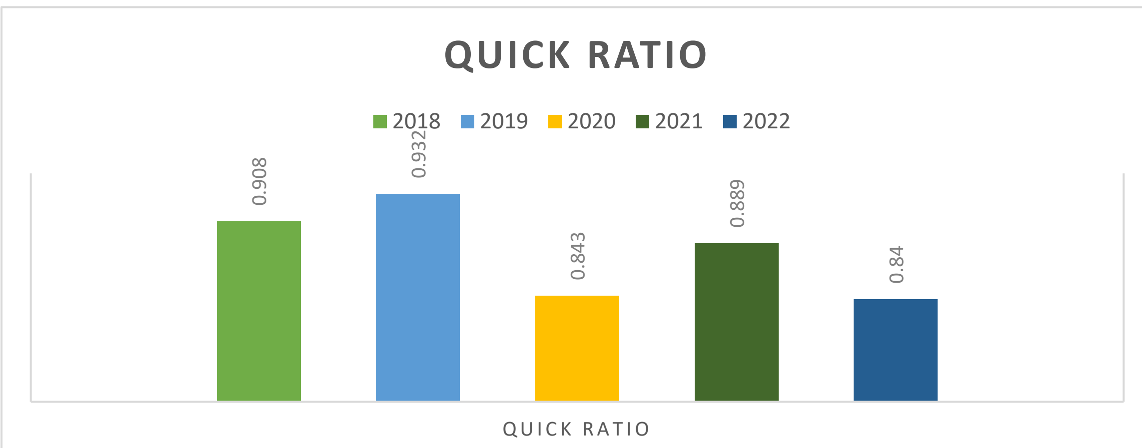
How well a company can meet its short-term financial obligations is shown by its quick ratio. A quick ratio is another name for the acid test r.

Quick Ratio or Acid Test Ratio = (Current assets – Inventory)/ Current liabilities

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Assets	7,113,765,780	7,482,498,937	8,887,594,190	9,002,706,769	9,194,966,395
Inventory	2,270,752,424	2,226,395,602	2,966,012,714	2,831,801,203	3,378,102,338
Current Liabilities	5,333,943,550	5,637,518,395	7,022,438,616	6,937,630,700	6,924,551,974
Quick Ratio	0.908	0.932	0.843	0.889	0.840

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

The quick ratio, which is also called the acid-test ratio, shows how well a company can cover its short-term debts with its cash on hand. The company's quick ratio changed from 2018 to 2022. It started at 0.908 in 2018 and reached a high point of 0.932 in 2019. This shows that it has a pretty good ability to meet its short-term commitments. But in 2020, because of the pandemic, the quick ratio dropped to 0.843, which could mean that there were problems with cash or that short-term debts rose. It slightly rose to 0.889 in 2021, but then fell again to 0.840 in 2022, showing ongoing cash issues that may need more research and new ways of managing money.

4.1.3 NET WORKING CAPITAL

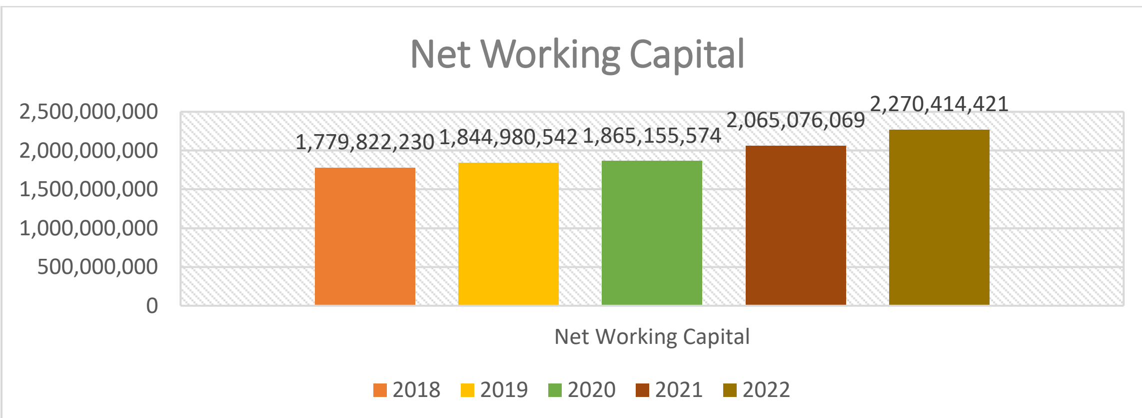
A company's working capital, often known as its net working capital percentage, is a measure of its available cash for operational purposes.

NET WORKING CAPTAL=TCA-TCL

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Assets	7,113,765,780	7,482,498,937	8,887,594,190	9,002,706,769	9,194,966,395
Current Liabilities	5,333,943,550	5,637,518,395	7,022,438,616	6,937,630,700	6,924,551,974
Net Working Capital	1,779,822,230	1,844,980,542	1,865,155,574	2,065,076,069	2,270,414,421

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

Over the five years from 2018 to 2022, the company's net working capital slowly grew. It started at 1,779,822,230 takas in 2018 and kept going up every year until it reached 2,270,414,421 takas in 2022. But the pandemic in 2020 and 2021 did not have an effect on their net working capital. Even though the amount was a little less than in previous years, it did not go down. The review is very good for the business. This upward trend suggests that the business did a good job of managing its current assets and liabilities, which means that it is now financially stable and may be able to spend more in its operations or strategic initiatives during this time.

4.2 ANALYZING ACTIVITY RATIO ON ANANTA COMPANIES

4.2.1 TOTAL ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO

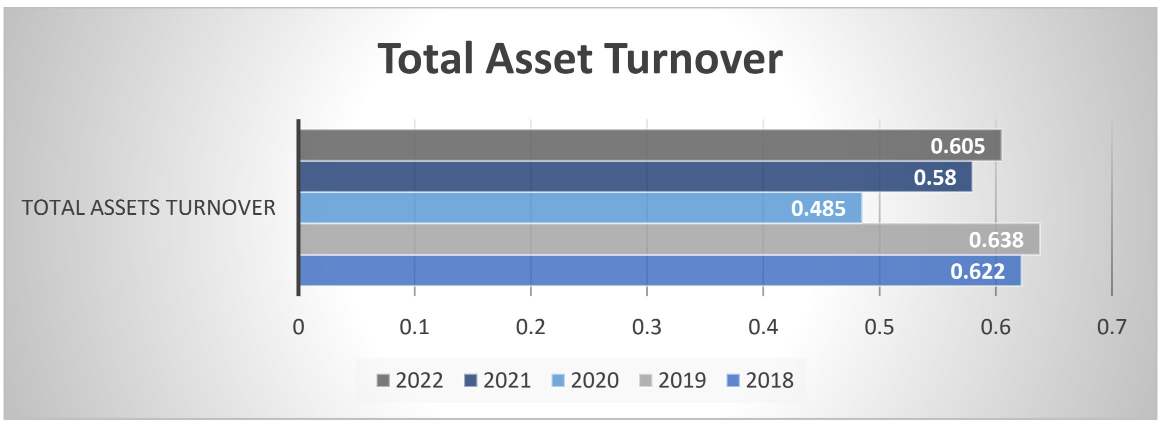
The Total Assets Turnover Ratio measures how well an organization manages all of its assets.

Total Asset Turnover = Sales / Total Asset

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sales	7,511,254,092	7,922,782,132	7,332,748,990	9,010,004,059	9,373,663,980
Total Assets	12,077,181,412	12,425,782,283	15,130,625,947	15,536,867,844	15,486,880,673
Total Assets Turnover	0.622	0.638	0.485	0.580	0.605

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

For the business, the Total Assets Turnover Ratio changed all the time from 2018 to 2022, going from 0.485 to 0.638. With this percentage, you can see how well the company makes money from all of its assets. The fact that there was some variation says that the company's ability to use its assets to make sales changed over this time. The 2019 high point at 0.638 could mean that assets are working more efficiently during this time. Because there is a pandemic in 2020, the fall ratio is 0.485. The ratio will be 0.580 in 2021, which shows a slight drop. It went up from 0.605 the year before to 0.605 in 2022, though. For the company to grow in a way that lasts, it needs to keep a balance between using its assets and making money.

4.2.2 INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

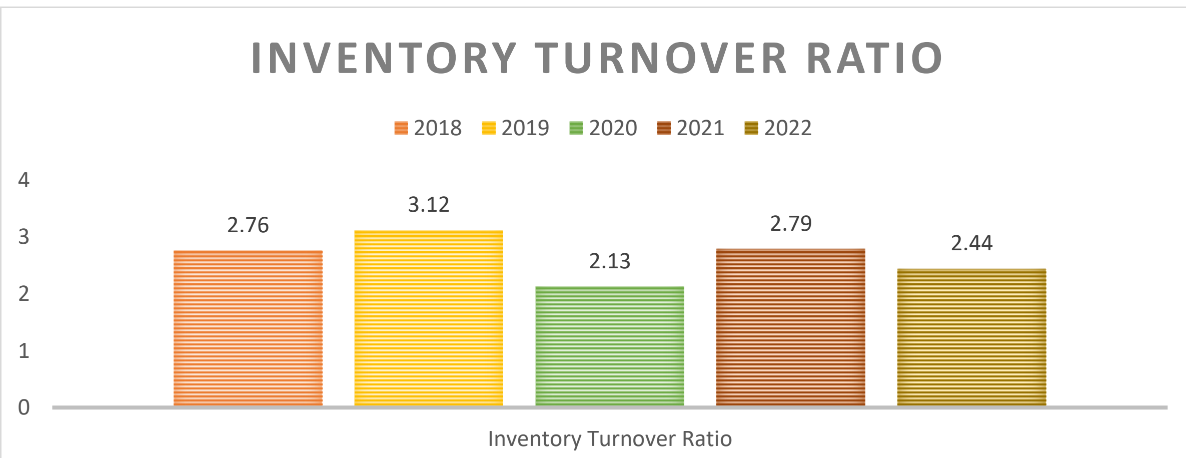
The number of purchases, sales, or uses of an item within a specific time frame, such as a year, is called inventory turnover. When a company has a low inventory turnover percentage, it means they have too much stock. This could mean that the company doesn't know how to handle its inventory well or has low sales. On the other hand, a high inventory turnover ratio could mean that the company is making good sales or using just-in-time inventory ways.

Inventory Turnover ratio = Cost of Goods sold for the Year / Average Inventory

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
COGS	6,271,816,134	6,936,615,024	6,304,235,316	7,911,045,281	8,239,622,132
Average Inventory	2,272,397,150	2,223,274,046	2,959,734,890	2,835,500,101	3,376,894,316
Inventory Turnover Ratio	2.76	3.12	2.13	2.79	2.44

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

The business also had changes in its Inventory Turnover Ratio from 2018 to 2022. In 2018, it was 2.76, then it went up to 3.12, then it went down to 2.13, then it went up to 2.79, and finally it stayed at 2.44 in 2022. These changes show that the company isn't always good at keeping track of its stock. If the number is higher, it means that inventory is moving faster, which can be good for cash flow and lower the cost of holding the inventory. But the changes could mean that demand, production, or store management tactics have changed during this time.

4.2.3 AVERAGE COLLECTION PERIOD

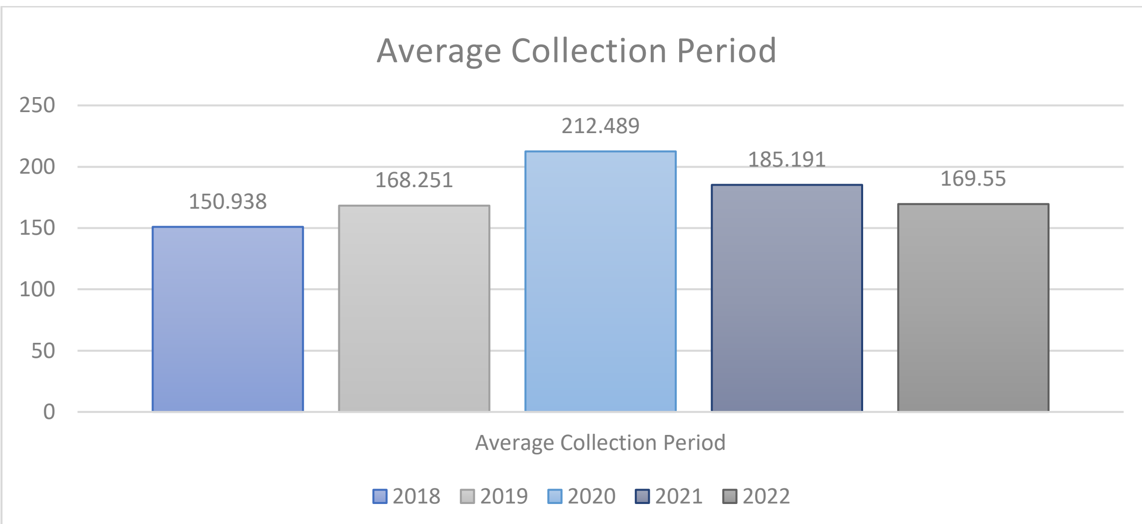
The typical time required to recover delinquent accounts. To better understand your credit and collection procedures, you may look at the typical collection time.

Average Collection Period = Accounts receivable / (Annual sales/360)

Amount in Taka

Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
A/C Receivable	3,149,252,735	3,702,829,144	4,328,130,502	4,634,912,045	4,414,726,148
Sales Per Day	20864594.7	22007728.14	20368747.19	25027789.05	26037955.5
Average Collection Period	150.938	168.251	212.489	185.191	169.550

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

While the company was open for business from 2018 to 2022, the Average Collection Period changed over that time. In 2018, it was 150.94 days, then it went up to 169.25 days in 2019, then it went up to 212.49 days in 2020, then it went down to 185.19 days in 2021, and finally it got better to 169.55 days in 2022. This measure shows the average number of days it takes for the business to get paid by its clients. The changes could be due to changes in the company's credit practices, how customers pay, or attempts to streamline its accounts receivable processes during this time.

4.3 ANALYZING DEBT RATIO ON ANANTA COMPANIES

4.3.1 DEBT TO ASSETS RATIO

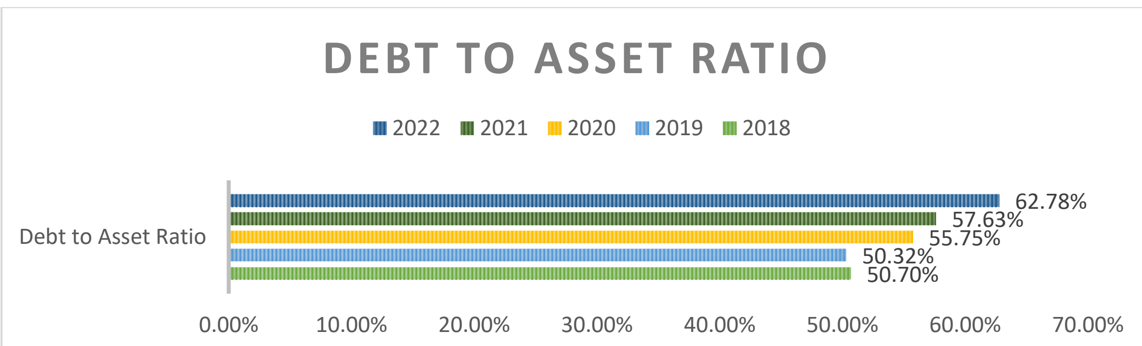
Debt ratio is the amount of a company's total assets divided by its total liabilities, as calculated by its creditors.

Debt to Asset Ratio = (TD/TA) × 100

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Debt	6,123,466,581	6,252,059,493	8,434,971,851	8,953,476,479	9,722,059,072
Total Assets	12,077,181,412	12,425,782,283	15,130,625,947	15,536,867,844	15,486,880,673
Debt to Asset Ratio	50.70	50.32	55.75	57.63	62.78

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

During the five years from 2018 to 2022, the company's Debt to Assets Ratio slowly went up. It started at 50.70% in 2018 and went down a little to 50.32% in 2019. It then went up to 55.75% in 2020, kept going up to 57.63% in 2021, and finally went up even more to 62.78% in 2022. This measure shows how much of the company's assets are paid for by debt. Based on the steady rise, it looks like the company leaned more and more on loans as a source of funding during this time. Higher amounts of debt can affect financial security and interest costs, so it's important to keep an eye on this trend.

4.3.2 AVERGE COLLECTION PERIOD

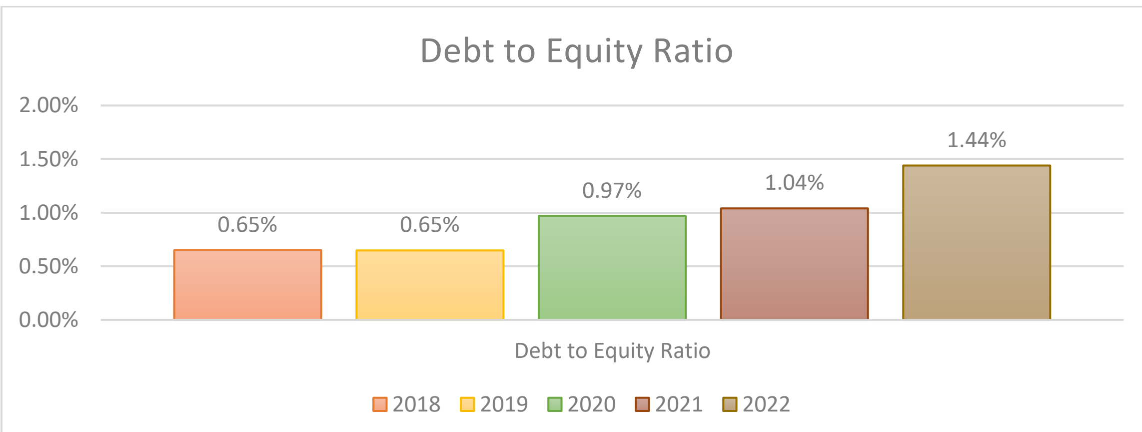
In this case, the debt equity ratio shows how the long-term funds from borrowers relate to the owners of the business.

Debt to Equity Ratio = (TOTAL DEBT/TOTAL EQUITY) × 100

Amount in Taka

Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Total Debt	6,123,466,581	6,252,059,493	8,434,971,851	8,953,476,479	9,722,059,072
Total Equity	9,420,717,817	9,646,441,859	8,695,847,269	8,609,111,999	6,751,429,911
Debt Equity Ratio	0.6500	0.6481	0.9700	1.0400	1.4400

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

The company went from having a Debt-to-Equity Ratio of 0.65 in 2018 to 1.44 in 2022. This ratio shows how the company's debt and stock finances are related. The rising trend shows that the company used loans more than equity to fund its operations and spending over the last five years. Because the business has taken on more debt than equity, a higher debt-equity ratio can mean that it has more financial leverage and may also be taking on more financial risk. This trend points to a changing capital structure, and it's important to look at how well the business handles its debts compared to its stock.

4.4 ANALYZING PROFITABILITY RATIO OF ANANTA COMPANIES

4.4.1 GROSS PROFIT MARGIN

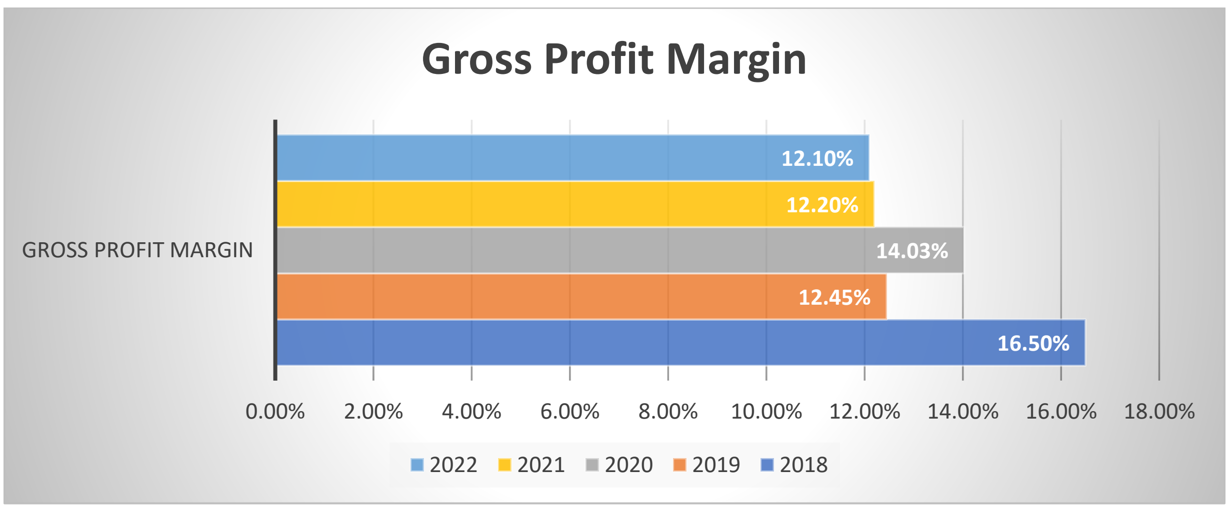
The term "gross profit" refers to the amount that remains after deducting production costs from sales prices. Managers may see how much money they make off of each product unit by looking at the gross profit margin.

Gross Profit Margin = (Gross Profit / Sales) × 100

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross Profit	1,239,437,958	986,167,108	1,028,513,674	1,098,958,778	1,134,041,848
Sales	7,511,254,092	7,922,782,132	7,332,748,990	9,010,004,059	9,373,663,980
Gross Profit Margin	16.50	12.45	14.03	12.20	12.10

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

The company's Gross Profit Margin changed over the course of five years. It started at 16.50% in 2018, went down to 12.45% in 2019, went up to 14.03% in 2020, went down again to 12.20% in 2021, and then went up again to 12.10% in 2022. This measure shows how much of the sales income is left over as gross profit after the cost of goods sold is taken out. The changes show that the company isn't always able to keep production prices and pricing tactics in check. Lower margins could mean more competition or trouble with costs, while higher margins could mean better efficiency or more power over prices. The general success can be judged by keeping an eye on this trend.

4.4.2 NET PROFIT MARGIN

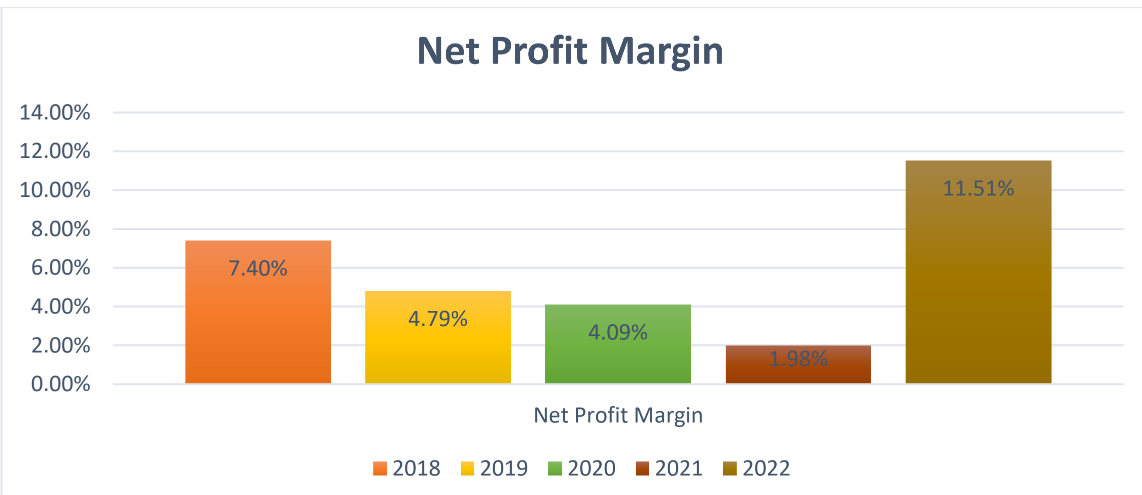
One name for the Ratio is net profit. The methods by which the business determines the correlation between sales and net profit.

Net Profit margin = (NET INCOME/NET SALES) × 100

year in Taka

Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Net Income	555,755,916	379,340,289	300,153,001	178,500,200	1,078,506,405
Net Sales	7,511,254,092	7,922,782,132	7,332,748,990	9,010,004,059	9,373,663,980
Net Profit Margin	7.40	4.79	4.09	1.98	11.51

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

There were big changes in the company's Net Profit Margin, which went from 7.40% in 2018 to 11.51% in 2022. It had a good cushion at the start of 2018, but because of the pandemic, it dropped to 4.79% in 2019 and will stay there until 2020. The gap dropped a lot in 2021, to 1.98%, and it rises amazingly to 11.51% in 2022 to get back to where it was. These changes show different amounts of income. The drop in income in 2021 points to money problems, which could be caused by things like higher costs or less money coming in. But for the company, the number peaks in 2022. As well as making more money, they raised their net income also. For this increasing, look at the outcome of this company. Monitoring this metric is essential for assessing the company's financial health and sustainability.

4.4.3 RETURN ON ASSET (ROA)

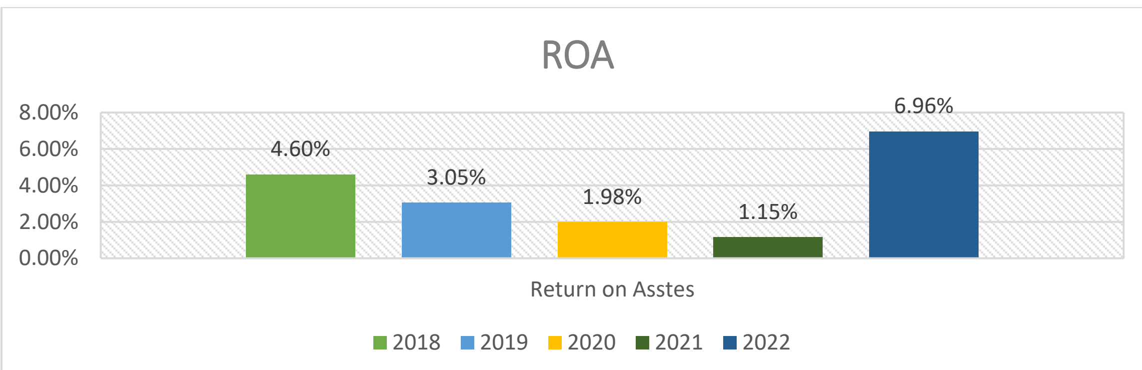
ROA stands for " return on assets," which is a metric for evaluating the efficiency with which a company's management is generating profits from its.

(ROA) = (NET PROFIT/TOTAL ASSETS) × 100

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Profit After Tax	555,755,916	379,340,289	300,153,001	178,500,200	1,078,506,405
Total Assets	12,077,181,412	12,425,782,283	15,130,625,947	15,536,867,844	15,486,880,673
Return on Assets	4.60	3.05	1.98	1.15	6.96

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

Return on Assets (ROA) for the business went up and down from 4.06% in 2018 to -6.96% in 2022. This number shows how well the business makes money compared to its total assets. The years of decline will continue in 2020 and 2021. It was between 1.98% and 1.15% in those years. This could be because of things like falling profits or not making the best use of assets, which are signs of possible money problems that need to be addressed and fixed.

4.4.4 RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)

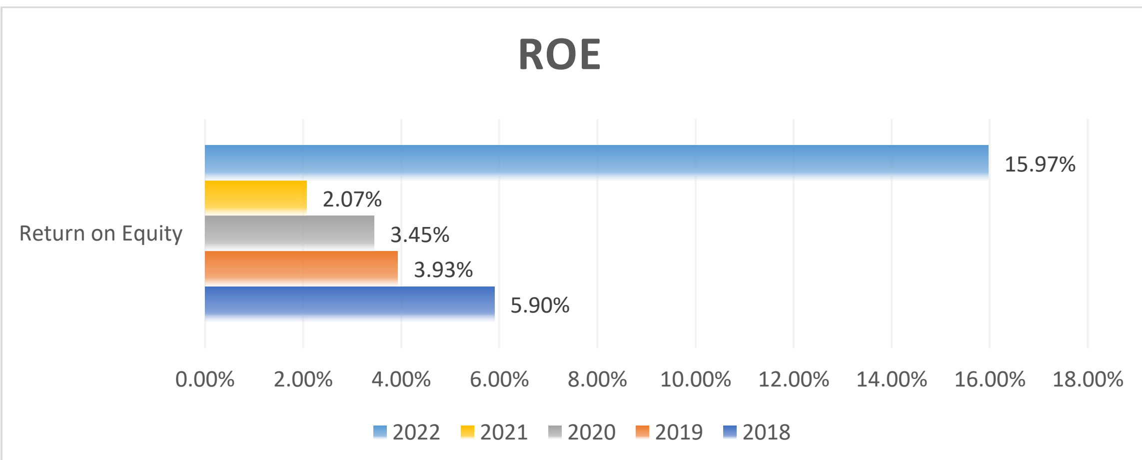
Methods Corporation's return on equity reveals the profitability of the firm relative to the investment of shareholders' capital. This metric illustrates the potential profit in stock share capital that a firm has.

ROE = (NET INCOME/TOTAL EQUITY) × 100

Amount in Taka

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Income	555,755,916	379,340,289	300,153,001	178,500,200	1,078,506,405
Total Equity	9,420,717,817	9,646,441,859	8,695,847,269	8,609,111,999	6,751,429,911
Return on Equity	5.90	3.93	3.45	2.07	15.97

Graphical Presentation



Interpretation

Return on Equity (ROE) for the business went up and down from 5.90% in 2018 to 15.97% in 2022. ROE shows how well a business makes money compared to the amount of money its owners have invested. The downward trend shows that profits are decreasing compared to the equity spent by shareholders. In 2021, the declining ROE shows that large losses were experienced compared to shareholders' equity. This could mean that you are having money problems, which could be caused by things like lower earnings or more purchases in stocks. Stakeholders need to figure out why this trend is happening and come up with ways to improve the company's finances and the value of its shares.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the report, I found some problems of the company. Which are-

- The current ratio remained relatively stable around 2018 and 2019, but in 2020, there was a dip in the current ratio, suggesting a temporary decrease in liquidity. The current ratio improved in 2021, indicating a slight recovery from the decrease in 2020.
- The company demonstrated a consistent increase in net working capital from 2018 to 2022, showcasing effective management of current assets and liabilities. In 2018 to 2022 they aren't fall down their net working capital ratio which good for company.
- The Total Assets Turnover Ratio for the company fluctuated between 0.485 and 0.638 from 2018 to 2022. The ratio dropped in 2020 (0.485) due to the pandemic but increased in 2022 to 0.605.
- The Inventory Turnover Ratio for the company has shown fluctuations from 2018 to 2022. Starting in 2018, it increased in 2019, dropped in 2020, improved in 2021, and settled in 2022.
- The Debt to Assets Ratio for the company has shown a consistent upward trend over the five-year period from 2018 to 2022, starting at 50.70% and reaching 62.78%. This suggests a gradual increase in reliance on debt for financing assets.

Ananta Companies should try to make more money by lowering its costs of doing business and selling more by offering discounts on certain items. The company's overall income was going down because of the economic downturn and some sale defaults.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

When compared to local business in general, exporting goods is the area with the most risk. The first thing that should be thought about is how to lower the risk of an export company.

- For company, they should think about maintain the liquidity ratio. Because In 2020 they slightly fall down their current ratio which not good for the company. The company should maintain a reasonable liquidity position throughout these years.
- Sustain the current strategy of managing working capital effectively, as it has proven successful in maintaining financial stability and supporting growth. With a healthy net working capital, the company's long-term goals, taking advantage of the financial stability achieved over the years.
- Maintain a balance between asset utilization and revenue generation for sustainable growth. Monitor and adapt strategies to navigate external challenges. Conduct a detailed analysis to identify factors influencing asset efficiency during peak periods for better planning.
- Conduct a thorough analysis to understand the factors contributing to the fluctuations. These variations suggest changes in how efficiently the company manages its inventory, potentially influenced by shifts in demand, production, or inventory management strategies. This can aid in aligning inventory levels with expected sales, improving overall efficiency.
- The rising trend in the Debt to Assets Ratio indicates a potential impact on the company's financial stability. Continuous monitoring and assessment of the overall financial health are crucial. Diversifying funding sources can mitigate risks associated with high debt levels.

These recommendations aim to address the company's weaknesses, capitalize on opportunities, and mitigate threats while leveraging its strengths. Tailor these suggestions to the specific circumstances and objectives of the company to create a strategic roadmap for sustainable growth and financial stability.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Ananta Companies has already made a name for itself in the ready-made clothing industry. They now have a lot of buyers from other countries, and the demand for their clothes is growing every day. Since Bangladesh is the world's biggest producer, it's easy to see the benefits of trade in goods. When people talk about export trade risk, they're mostly talking about social, political, legal, transportation, transfer. The climate, like state in the mark country doesn't change. The social world includes things like trade, society, habits, and worth. Exchange Currency Risk is a risk that can't be avoided in the cost and income of foreign trade. A separate set of efficiency control and preventative procedures is required to deal with the second category of risk. Theft of products, inadequate insurance coverage, and incompetent management are all examples of secondary export risks. A thorough understanding of these risks and how to implement good risk management is essential for businesses. Looking at the accounting ratio throughout many years allows you to observe the evolution of the problem. A change in direction is possible, as is a change in magnitude. Figuring out a trend helps us guess what will happen in the future. The study of ratios is very helpful for both small and large businesses when they need to make decisions.

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