Internship Report
on
"Financial Performance Analysis of IDLC Securities Limited"

Prepared for:

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DAFFODIL INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
DHAKA, BANGLADESH
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Acknowledgement

At the outset, I want to express my gratitude to the Almighty Creator for providing me with the strength, bravery, and capacity to complete the internship program as well as the internship report on time despite several problems. I'm delighted to extend my gratitude to a multitude of people for their warm cooperation and encouragement when putting out the report for myself in my endeavor, and at this point, I'd certainly want to make the most of this chance to to express my sincere gratitude to those whose approval and assistance was critical in bringing This document to luminosity. I would like to express my thanks to **Rozina Akter**, **Assistant Professor** in the Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship at Daffodil International University Department of Business Administration. Above all, I would like to convey my heartfelt gratitude to him for his gracious assistance, direction and helpful oversight, directions, and guidance, as well as for motivating me to finish my paper. I furthermore desire to thank **Mohammad Shafiqul Islam Azad,** the deputy manager of IDLC Securities Limited, and **Sakhawat Hossain**, the head of finance and operations and assistant general manager. **Ms. Sharmin Akter** (Clint support officer, IDLCSL) for overseeing me and teach about teamwork. Finally, I want to convey my heartfelt gratitude to all of the IDLCSL staff they helped me and created a fantastic work experience. I'd want to express my gratitude to my pals and relatives. These love, encouragement, and support was inspirational. Finally, incredibly crucial to remember that this report is the result during many hours of tough labor. I'm grateful to everyone who helped bring the report to a successful conclusion. This report would not have been finished on time without their help much alone be effective and useful.

Letter of Transmittal

Date:18.03.2024
To
Rozina Akter
Assistant Professor Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship Daffodil International University
Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “Financial Performance Analysis of IDLC Securities Limited”.

Dear Madam,

I am writing to inform you that I have completed my internship report on "Financial Performance Analysis of IDLC Securities Limited." It is an honor for me to present the same to you. I did my best to build up this report and collect relevant and intelligent facts. Dealing with this topic has been an excellent experience for me. Within the constraints of time and money, I sought to make the report unique and comprehensive. I finished my internship at IDLC Securities Limited. It gives me great joy to complete the internship report under your supervision.

In this report, I have made every attempt to provide more information. If any clarity is requested, I will gladly provide it. I trust that this report meets your standards of excellence.

Thank you for your considerate oversight.

Sincerely yours,

Sabbir

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Md. Sabbir
ID No: 201-11-6496
Major in Finance
55th Batch, BBA Program
Department of Business Administration
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Letter of Acceptance

This is to confirm that **Md Sabbir**, a Student of the BBA Program, at Daffodil International University, **ID No: 201-11-6496**, has completed the internship report under my supervision. He interned at IDLC Securities Limited and wrote the report " Financial Performance Analysis of IDLC Securities Limited" as part of his BBA degree requirements. He completed the report by himself. He's been given permission to turn in the report.

Md Sabbir possesses significant areas of strength for a person and is a highly rewarding and responsible personality. Working with him has undoubtedly been a rewarding experience. I wish him every success in his daily life.

With Best Regards,

Rozina Akter

………………………………

Ms. Rozina Akter
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

Declaration of the Student

I hereby declare that the internship report titled "Financial Performance Analysis of IDLC Securities Limited" submitted by me was completed by me and has not previously been submitted to any other University/College/Organization for an academic certificate/degree. In good faith, I certify that this report fulfils a requirement for the Daffodil International University Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) program.

I wrote this report after completing an internship at IDLC Securities Limited, Dhanmondi, Dhaka, under the supervision and direction of Ms. Rozina Akter, Assistant Professor Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University.

IDLC Securities Limited's Deputy Manager, Mohammad Shafiqul Islam Azad. The work I have given does not infringe on any existing copyright, and no aspect of my report is based on previous work done for a degree or otherwise.

I also agree to pay for any damages caused by a breach of the above commitments.

Sincerely yours,

Sabbir

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Md. Sabbir
ID No: 201-11-6496
Major in Finance
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Executive Summary

IDLC Securities Limited is without a doubt one of the major financial institutions in Bangladesh's NBFI and brokerage industries, with one of the best portfolios of any organization in the nation. As the most essential goal of this study, I have included a thorough history of IDLC Securities Limited with its many problems in the report, as well as a relative and graphical presentation narrative of their five-year performance review. The in-depth examination of the firm for which I have worked is indicated as the first aim based on my personal working experience and knowledge gleaned from both the annual report and the workplace. Second, the report is based on the CAMELS Rating System, which analyzes the bank's financial performance. "Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity" is the abbreviation for "Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity." As a result, statistics such as capital adequacy, leverage ratio, net profit margin, earnings per share, return on equity, and so on are calculated to provide an overall picture of its financial performance. This report gives an overview of the firm's Financial Performance, as well as the organization's appraisal of its importance and value to the firm. At the instance of a monthly internship program at the Capital Market Operation department within the Client Support and Settlement Division, my major job duty was onboarding customers and drafting foreign trade papers for HSBC and SCB operations, as well as Central Depository Bangladesh Limited activities. Throughout the internship, my mantra was to exceed my supervisors' expectations and become more informed than I was the day before. I gave it my all and hope I exceeded my bosses' expectations. I should mention that I learned a lot during my internship at IDLCSL, which was useful to both the company and myself. Finally, as a recommendation, I attempted to make this report as useful as possible by gathering as much information as feasible.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Table of Table

Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Any business that profitable is one how is turning a profit. When all expenditures are covered by total income during a certain time period, profitability results. What makes a business profitable is the size of its assets that yield quick returns. But sustainability is not the place for this type of profitability. Every company has to have a strong business plan in order to sustain operations, increase revenue, and ultimately prevent failure. Profitability is one of the primary indicators that can be used to assess any kind of businesses. Given that it's more properly depicts the potential net cash flow for a buyer, evaluating a firm using a multiple of annual cash flows is preferable.

It is impossible to overestimate the role brokerage companies participate in the buying as well as financial selling products between purchasers and vendors. They furthermore offer consultation services to their clientele. They also help the company become more profitable, which is important for the particular industry. To sustain their financial success, increase the amount of owner ownership, which will strengthen their ability to withstand and manage risk. To achieve the goal, it is essential to understand the variables that impact profitability and to strengthen their position within the organization. To mitigate information asymmetries, they also provide consultancy services to their clients, which allows them to analyze their profitability and pinpoint the main elements driving it.

There are (296) brokerage firms with licenses in Bangladesh. Based on the largest share exchange, the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) has announced the list of the top twenty holders of Trading Right Entitlement Certificates (TRECs) for the previous year shares and mutual funds, as per the information available about Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. and Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. Because Lanka Bangla Securities Ltd. swapped the most shares on the DSE trading floor, they were voted the greatest TREC holder.

BRAC EPL Stock Brokerage and ICB Securities Trading Company Ltd. rose to the second and third places, respectively. City Brokerage Limited, UCB Capital Management Limited, MTB Securities Ltd, Sheltech Brokerage Limited, International Leasing Securities Limited, Bank Asia Securities Limited, AIBL Capital Market Services Ltd, Shahjalal Islami Bank Securities Ltd, BD Finance Securities Ltd, EBL Securities Limited, IDLC Securities Ltd, Uni Cap United Financial Trading Co. Ltd., Securities Limited, and Shanta Securities Limited, BD Sunlife Securities Ltd and Royal Capital Ltd.

This study examines the variables that impacted the profitability of IDLC Securities Ltd., one of the largest publicly listed brokerage firms, from 2006 to 2023 be able to evaluate importance this one business and its implications on the national economy.

1.2 Statement of the report

The goal of all business ought to be to improve profits. Turnover is a must for every business that hopes to survive difficult times. It is critical to evaluate history and current profitability in addition to prospective and current profitability. The writer has to be aware of the possibility earnings on brokerages businesses, having worked for a brokerage company such as IDLCSL in the past as a finance major. After studying and dealing with this subject, the author will have a solid grasp of the statistics proving the profitability of the brokerage industry. How financially successful their firm is. Which elements of their management of the firm are beneficial to them and which ones are detrimental to their bottom line. Since The writer intends to be employed by a brokerage business in later on, it will be helpful to me. After reading this paper, the writer will possess an extensive comprehension of the information proving brokering businesses are profitable.

The fee from customer transactions is frequently the main source of revenue for brokerage businesses. There are a ton more instances of ways to generate money as well. They should also know that they should concentrate on increasing their profitability in addition to the facts presented by the commission. Thanks to this inquiry, they'll have the capacity to identify their profit the origin and the link which source has been in between generating of larger revenue. It will have as its foundation financial information from their yearly report for the period starting in 2018 and ending in the year (2022). They will be able to view the proof of their business's profitability right away. Which resources they need and which areas they should prioritize more in order to boost their income.

The academics will also benefit from this study paper. It may be used by any researcher to conduct research on Bangladeshi broker houses. According to the Dhaka Stoke Exchange Ltd report, among the top brokerage houses, IDLCSL, will be thoroughly described in this study. That way, the researcher will know which elements are more beneficial for IDLCSL. They could compare it to the top brokerage houses in Bangladesh using it. Alternatively, they may simply utilize this report paper to generate a report that has the profitability proof for each of the brokerage companies listed first.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this internship report is to analyze the **" Financial Performance Analysis of IDLC Securities Limited "**

- To explore financial performance of IDLC Securities Limited through ratio analysis from 2018 to 2022.

- To understand the implications in analyzing & interpreting the financial ratios of **IDLCSL**.
- To identify issues and create recommendations for the future improvement.

1.4 Possibilities for the Study

The main objective of the study was to look at the factors that affect IDLC Securities Limited's level of profitability. Research was done on IDLC Securities' profitability evidences to ascertain if internal or external factors, including inflation and the GDP, which had a bigger impact atop the company's prosperity. Apart from Information on all other facets of the profitability of brokerage firms will also be supplied by this study.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

1.5.1 Design of Research An investigative procedure was followed in detail. Everything is done methodically, from selecting a topic to composing the final report. Creating a methodology, evaluating secondary data from the IDLC annual report, studying the literature, and presenting a proposal are all part of the process.

1.5.2 Size of Sample The author used a realistic sampling size technique for the piece. A sample of publicly traded brokerage companies, IDLCSL, covering the years from 2018 to 2022 and encompassing gap, was still used to investigate the elements that impact a firm's profitability.

1.5.3 Source of Data Primary and secondary were the pair distinct sorts of information sources. In this paper, just secondary information collection techniques were employed. One kind of data source is knowledge obtained from earlier sources:

- IDLC Financing Ltd. Annual Report
- Related Research Articles
- Website
- Online or searches in libraries

1.5.4 Method of Data Collection The annual report of IDLC Financing Limited served as the main source of information for this study's construction. The author downloaded it from the IDLC website from 2018 to 2022. To obtain the extra information, searches on the internet and in libraries are also conducted.

1.5.5 Data Analyzing Procedure: The income statements and financial position statement of IDLC Securities Limited are the sources of the variables that will be assessed in this analytical study.

Definition and Variable Quantify:

		Quantify
		(ROA)Return on Assets = Net Income/total assets
		(ROE)Return on Equity =Net Income/Total Equity
Variables	Turnover	(NPM) Net Profit Margin
		(OPM) Operating Profit Margin
		(EPS) Earnings Per Share

Table 1.1: Definition and Variable Quantify

Model of Research

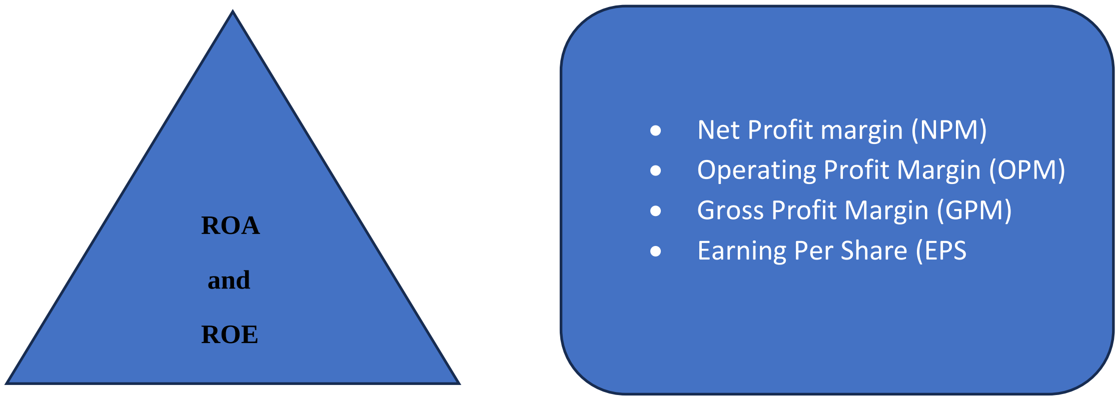

Fig 1.1: Model of Research

1.6 Limitations of the study

- Like previous research, this one undoubtedly has significant limitations. The author's inexperience is one of the restrictions.
- Time constraints.
- Their belief in and trustworthiness of the released data determines the data's validity and confidence.
- Inconvenient information.
- Owing to the internship term, there is not enough time to gather all the information.
- One further drawback is that, although my internship allowed me to learn a lot of new things, not every area could be covered in great detail.

Chapter II
Literature Review

2.1 Literature

Numerous studies were carried out both domestically and abroad to better grasp the intricacies of profitability and its determinants. Nonetheless, a lot of research has been done on the banking industry. As a result, studies on brokerage house profitability generally and in Bangladesh especially are still in their infancy. Despite the fact that prior research has yielded several conclusions that attempt to explain the elements of profitability in a variety of business kinds, there aren't many studies that specifically address brokerage firms. The next thing is an attempt to emphasize pertinent background information regarding the topic about the research.

Okay and Kose (2015) examined the income metrics about multiple brokerages firms listed with the Istanbul Stock Exchange using TOPSIS to be able to evaluate the firm's financial outcomes in light of the swings in their ratios.

Hoffmann (2011)'s study found a correlation between profitability and capital adequacy ratio in his study on the factors impacting US banks from 1995 to 2007.

Shatti (2016) and Ramadan et al. (2011) were utilized in Jordanian banks Similarly for the years 2001–2010 and 2005–2014. The proposed results demonstrated that banks using sufficient capitals are typically associated with elevated levels of profitability. Furthermore, Dahiyat's (2016) research, which he also applied the banks that were listed between 2012 and 2014 on the Amman Exchange, showed certain level of profitability is negatively (inversely) impacted through liquidity nonetheless, is unaffected by solvency.

However, **(2015) Al Khattab and Alalaya** found that while there was a strong and favorable correlation between ROE additionally ROA, there became a strong negative relationship between the asset's logarithm of banks and ROA. They also found that there was a negative sign in the GDP and per capita inflation rate. In the study of Alpaer and Anbar (2011), the profitability of commercial banks in Turkey was assessed; however, no relationship was found between profitability and inflation or the GDP growth rate.

A study by **Kadioglo et al. (2017)** on the relationship between asset quality and profitability in Turkish banks states that an increase in loans that are not performing lowers quality of assets, which therefore reduces both return on assets and return on equity. This result was in line with the findings of other studies, such as those conducted by Ozurumba (2016) and Adebisi and Matthew (2015). Moreover, Akhavein et al. (1997) and Smirlock (1985) found a significant and positive correlation between bank size and profitability.

According to Matar and Eneizan's (2018) study, which was applied to industrial firms in Jordan, the variables of leverage and company size are adversely related to the Return on Assets (ROA), whereas the elements of liquidity, profitability, and sales are favorably associated with it.

The study conducted by **Fareed et al. (2016)** yielded positive empirical results indicating that the size of the business, firm expansion, and the electricity issue had a positive impact on profitability. However, the company's age, financial leverage, and productivity all have an adverse effect on how profitable the business is. Furthermore, a positive and statistically significant correlation was found in the study conducted by Jafari and Samman (2015) between fixed assets, working capital, firm size, growth, and profitability. Conversely, the financial leverage indicators and the average tax rate showed a negative correlation with profitability.

Burja (2011) looked into the factors influencing the profitability of the chemical industry in Romania. The results demonstrated the strong positive correlations between profit, financial leverage, inventory efficiency, debt level, and capital efficiency. Katrikasari and Merianti (2016) found that while total assets have a significant negative influence on profitability, the debt ratio has a very favorable effect. Their study examined the connection between leverage additionally the size of manufacturing enterprises in Indonesia.

Going back to Turkey, Kaya (2015) examined the firm-specific factors that affected non-life insurance companies' profitability between 2006 and 2013. The empirical results showed that the firm-specific factors determining the profitability of Turkish non-life insurance companies include their size, age, loss ratio, current ratio, and premium growth rate. We may infer from the literature that while some research has been done on the topic, a comprehensive analysis of Jordanian brokerage businesses has not yet been completed. The current inquiry was initiated in order to determine the financial success of Jordanian brokerage firms that are mentioned.

The empirical results showed that Turkish non-life insurance businesses size, age, loss ratio, current ratio, and premium growth rate are firm-specific factors that affect their profitability. The works of literature suggests that even though some research possesses done on the topic, a comprehensive examination of brokerages businesses has not yet been completed in Jordan.

The purpose of the current investigation is to determine the profitability of Jordanian listed brokerage houses.

Chapter III
Organizational Overview

3.1 Organization Overview

The former Industrial Development Leasing Company of Bangladesh Limited was renamed IDLC Finance Limited.

In 1985, IDLC of Bangladesh Limited was founded. After 33 years of operation with five employees, it became one of Bangladesh's biggest non-banking financial firms. IDLC Finance Limited is a major player in the corporate, retail, and capital market segments. Currently, IDLC has 40 locations in over 22 cities, employs 1500 people, and serves over 45,000 clients. The company supports a lot of individuals in their aspirations to start a new business, construct a house, send their kids to a better school, or go on a family car picnic.

IDLC Finance Limited, the group's principal company, has focused on the SME, consumer, and corporate markets. It also holds a substantial interest in the capital market through its subsidiaries, IDLC Investment Limited and IDLC Securities Limited.

3.1.1 IDLC Finance Limited:

The organization is called Industrial Development Leasing Company of Bangladesh Limited, and it is headquartered in Dhaka.

3.1.2 Vision:

The greatest banking brand in the nation.

3.1.3 Mission:

The company's goal is to concentrate on improving customer experience, raising quality standards, and using sustainable business methods.

3.1.4 Values:

• Adopt sustainable company practices and corporate governance that are acknowledged globally.

3.1.5 Strategic Objectives

• In order to further our social concerns, we have to;

• Attain long-term growth for the business;

• Make complete use of the main banking system;

• Maintain a stable mix of funds;

• Draw in, hold onto, and nurture exceptional personnel;

• Always strive for greater operational effectiveness; and

3.1.6 Services and goods

IDLC provides a range of products and services under its Corporate Division, Consumer Division, SME Division, and Capital Market sectors.

3.1.7 Credit Score

Based on the audited financial statements, IDLC Finance Ltd.'s AAA long term credit rating and ECRL-1 short term credit rating for the fiscal years 2009 through 2013 have been validated by Emerging Credit Rating Limited, together with additional information obtainable as of the rating date. The outlook for the rating is steady.

3.1.8 Branches of IDLCFL

Gulshan, Dilkhusha, Dhanmondi, Uttara, Mirpur, Agrabad, Nandankanon, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Savar, Keraniganj, Bogura, Sylhet, Comilla, Gazipur, Imamganj, Tongi, Jessore, Khulna, Natore, Bhulta, Habiganj, Kushtia, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Chowmuhani, Elephant Road, Rajshahi, Barishal, Faridpur, Dinajpur.

3.1.9 Subsidiaries

IDLC Securities Limited, IDLC Investments Limited, and IDLC Asset Management Limited are subsidiaries of IDLC Finance Limited.

3.2 IDLC Asset Management Limited

IDLC Asset Management Limited (IDLCAML) is an asset management company based in Dhaka, Bangladesh, that now manages assets valued at BDT 1.1 billion. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of IDLC Finance Limited, the largest non-banking financial institution in the country (IDLC). Through mutual funds and alternative investment vehicles, which are primarily used in the private equity and venture capital industries, it offers asset management services.

3.2.1 Service and Goods of IDLCAML

- Mutual Funds

3.2.2 Various Investments:

Company offers venture capital and private equity services to institutional investors. The company offers venture capital and private equity services to institutional investors.

3.2.3 IDLC Capital Limited

The merchant bank IDLC Investments Limited is headquartered in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh (IDLCIL). The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the biggest non-banking financial institution in the country, IDLC Finance Limited.

IDLCIL was established in 1999 as the merchant banking division of the corporation. It separated subsequently in 2010 as mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Bangladesh. The company offers margin, portfolio management, and investment banking. lending, provides services for securities research to its clientele, which includes both of them private individuals as well enterprises.

3.2.4 Services are available:

- The management of a discretionary portfolio.
- Capital Invest.
- Banking for investments.

3.2.5 (IDLCSL) IDLC Securities Limited:

In September 2006, IDLC Securities Limited (IDLC SL), one of the largest brokerages in Bangladesh, opened for business. Bangladesh's Dhaka is home to IDLC Securities Limited (IDLCSL), a stockbroking company. The company is a fully owned subsidiary of IDLC Finance Limited (IDLC), which was established by the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development, the German Investment Corporation, the International Finance Corporation, and the Korea Development Bank working together and other national and international organizations. The company serves over 15,834 retail, domestic, and foreign institutional clients with brokerage services via stable platforms for trading on the Chittagong and Dhaka Stock Exchanges. As a panel broker, it also provides services to more than 2,500 clients of the merchant banks it has enrolled in.

It has a history of maintaining strong compliance standards and corporate ethics while offering excellent customer service. In addition, the company offers premium brokerage services that are primarily targeted at institutional investors, High Net Worth (HNW) clients, and foreign investors. These services include execution brokerage, research, and advisory assistance. Furthermore, the company's Order Management Unit developed and implemented a reliable online trading platform in 2010.

3.2.6 Three IDLCSL's Principal Advantages

- Standards for maintaining confidentiality and the security of client money are respected.
- Relationship managers dedicated to each and every investment
- A huge team of researchers on the sell-side.

3.2.7 Business Details

IDLC Securities Ltd.	
Type	A subsidiary of IDLC Finance Limited that is entirely owned by IDLC.
Sector	Financial services (Brokerage Services)
Founded	18 Sep 2006
Headquarters	Purana Paltan, Dhaka-1000; D R Tower (4th Floor), 65/2/2 Bir Protik Gazi Golam Dostogir Road.
Area served	Bangladesh
Key People	MD. Khalilur Rahman (Chairman) Mr. Jamal Uddin (Director) Md Saifuddin, CFA (Managing Director)
Business Partners	The partners are Full-Service Depository Participant (DP) of CDBL, Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd and Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd.
Fees and Charges	0.40%
Total number of retail customers	More than 21,000 clients.
Number of Employees	137
Net Income	464 billion (2022)
Total Assets	5,620 billion (2022)

Table 3.1: Business Details

3.2.8 Organizational Hierarchy

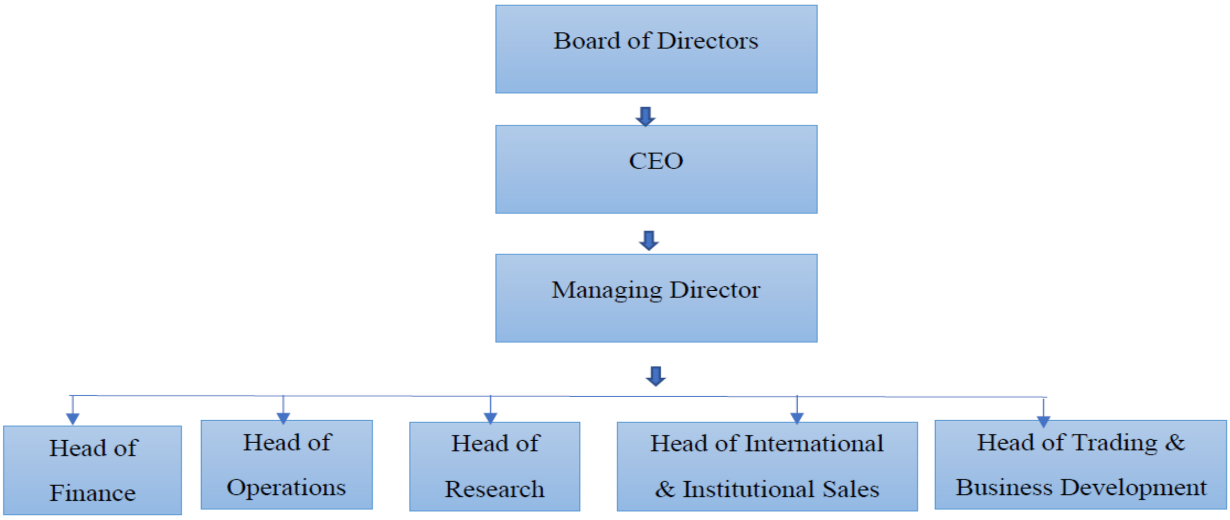

Fig 3.1: Organizational Hierarchy

3.2.9 Branches of IDLCSL

Head Office Dilkusha (Gulshan, Gazipur, Dhamnondi, Mohakhali DOHS, Uttara, Agrabad, Narayanganj, Sylhet and Khatunganj)

3.3 Trade & Facilities

3.3.1 IDLCSL Products:

- Margin accounts
- Cash accounts
- Easy initial public offerings (IPO).
- Premium trading services for foreign investors.
- Institutions.
- High net worth individuals etc.

3.3.2 Facilities of IDLCSL

- Exchange through CSE and DSE.
- Facilities for trade over the Internet
- Services related to CDBL and custody
- International user's access to the Bloomberg terminal

3.3.3 Research and Advice Services

Purchasing Brokers IDLCSL is a brokerage company offering premium, execution, and international brokerage services.

Investment Choices In this area, IDLCSL offers bonds and Bangladeshi stocks. The IDLCSL offers both open-end and closed-end mutual funds, all of which are geared on producing returns on investment.

Trade Instruments IDLCSL provides users with trading tools that are specifically designed to manage and trade their portfolios. These products include the online stock trading platform I-Trade, the DSE-Mobile App, DSE-Investor, DSE-VIP, and Trade Assisted Training.

Services with Value Addition Among the value-added services offered by IDLCSL are the Order Management System, Margin Trading & Depository Services, and Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network.

Customer Types IDLCSL caters to a variety of clientele, including residents, NRB investors, and international institutional investors.

3.3.4 IDLCSL Mode of Activity

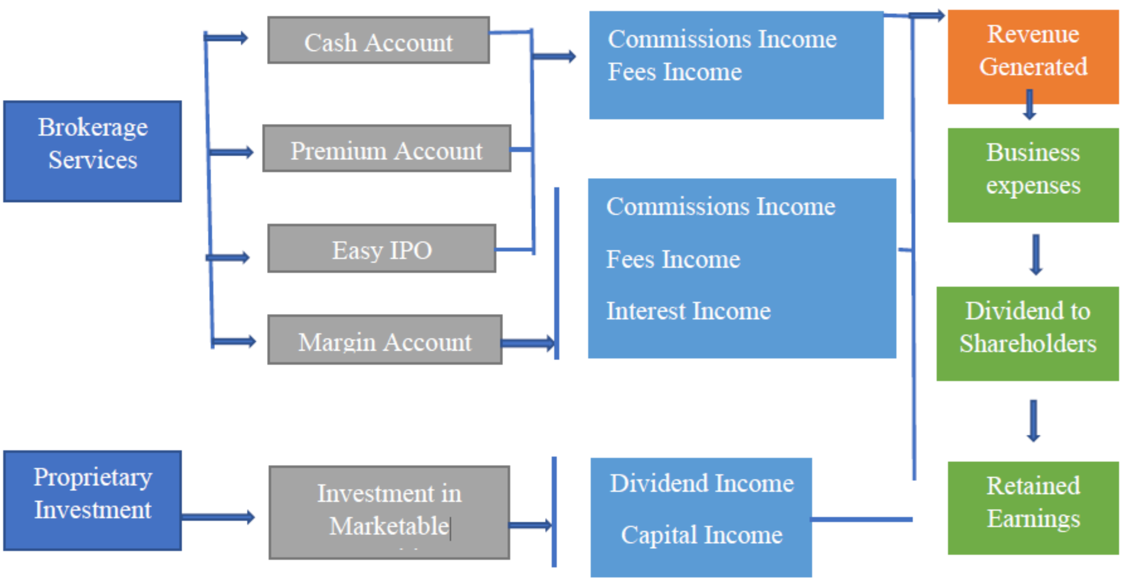

Fig 3.2: IDLCSL Mode of Activity

3.3.5 Services for Brokers

- Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited and Dhaka Trading Execution Brokerage Services
- The designation of a committed and proficient sales agent
- Possibilities for exchange using various bankable instruments

3.3.6 Receiving Services

- Safekeeping of Securities
- Customers have an exclusive agreement to keep their shares in our secure vaults

Chapter - 4
Financial Analysis of IDLCSL 2018-2022

4.1.1 IDLCSL's Services for Foreign Investors

Dedicated International Brokerage: IDLCSL provides customized brokerage services in recognition of the particular demands of international institutional customers. Partnerships with international prime brokers to ensure rapid transaction execution, market analytics, and specialized traders for tailored assistance are all part of this.

Access to Bangladeshi Capital Market: Through IDLCSL, foreign investors may acquire access to the Bangladeshi stock market and receive exposure to a variety of investment alternatives like as shares, bonds, and mutual funds. They help with account opening processes, research reports, and regulatory compliance.

Trade Execution Tools: IDLCSL provides innovative trading platforms and connection solutions, such as Bloomberg terminals, allowing overseas investors to smoothly execute transactions and keep updated about market moves.

Compliance and Regulatory Support: For international investors, navigating the complexities of Bangladesh's financial legislation may be difficult. IDLCSL offers thorough information and helps to guarantee that local rules and international best practices are followed.

4.1.2 Challenges and Opportunities

Market Size and Liquidity: In comparison to other global financial centers, the Bangladeshi stock market is smaller and less liquid. This might be difficult for large international investors looking for speedy entrance and exit options.

Regulatory Landscape: Despite progress in reducing its financial rules, navigating bureaucratic processes and gaining permissions can still be time-consuming.

Investor Awareness: Raising foreign investor knowledge of the Bangladeshi market and its potential is critical to attracting long-term investments.

4.1.3 Future Outlook

Despite the hurdles, Bangladesh's economic stability, great growth potential, and increased emphasis on attracting foreign investment all point to a bright future for IDLCSL's international trade activities. There are several reasons for this positive outlook, including:

Economic Growth: Bangladesh's robust economic growth presents an attractive proposition for foreign investors seeking emerging market opportunities.

Government Initiatives: The Bangladeshi government has implemented various policy initiatives to improve the ease of doing business and attract foreign direct investments.

Development of Capital Market Infrastructure: Modernization of trading platforms, improved regulatory frameworks, and integration with regional markets enhance the accessibility and attractiveness of the Bangladeshi capital market.

4.2 Profitability

IDLC Securities Limited is critical in facilitating the overseas trading of securities and investments in Bangladesh.

While there are still hurdles, the company's committed offerings, knowledge, and strategic connections position it well to benefit from the expanding interest in Bangladesh's investment landscape. As Bangladesh's economy grows and its capital market infrastructure improves, IDLCSL is well-positioned to link foreign investors with the exciting prospects that this rising market has to offer.

When evaluating the financial success of a corporation, it is critical to study the profitability ratios. This proportion shows how effectively the company makes advantage of its resources to produce money.

Bigger value of the proportion, the superior firm's execution, and the majority of the ratios useful contrasted with those of other enterprises. This section examines most important and acceptable ratios for profitability analysis.

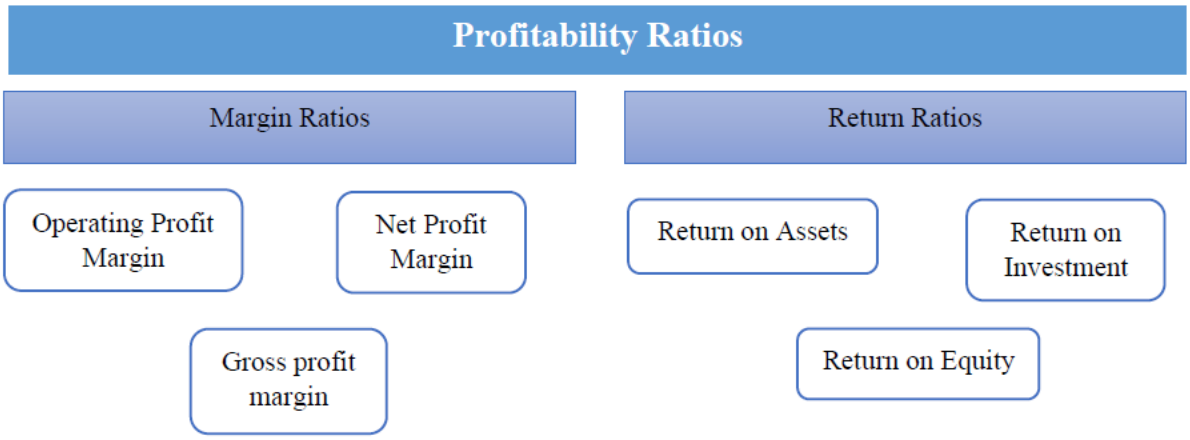

Fig 4.1: Profitability Ratios

4.2.1 Total Assets

A benefit is essentially a source having a monetary value that a company owns using the purpose for benefitting from it later on. The resources in the organization's financial statements are displayed for increase the activities benefit or the firms value to generate cash movement, improve sales and save expenses Assets are the main source of operations in the future.

The value of total assets for the firm may be calculated by raising the overall value of equity or assets by the amount of liabilities. The table below displays the whole resource value of IDLCSL from 2018-2022.

Years	**Total assets measured in billions of Bangladeshi Taka**
2018	4,935
2019	4,541
2020	5,215
2021	6,054
2022	5,620

Table 4.1: Total Assets
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

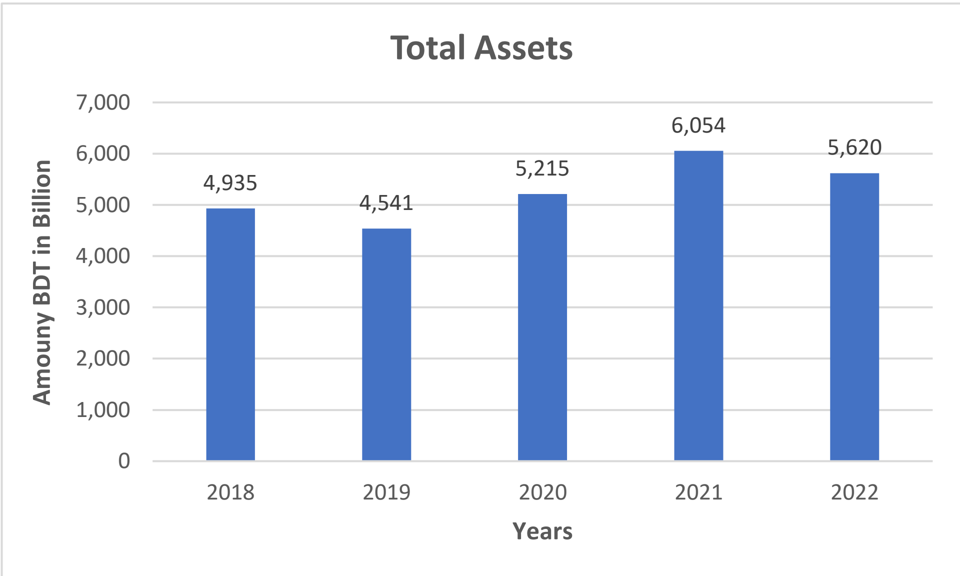

Fig 4.2: Total Assets
Annual Report is the source (2018-2022)

Interpretation: Total assets representing this worth of everything that a business possesses, offer valuable insights into the financial health and growth trajectory of IDLCSL. The data from 2018 to 2022 reveals a fluctuating trend in total assets, highlighting periods of expansion and contraction.

2018 to 2019: Total assets experienced a decline of 7.97%, suggesting a period of asset consolidation or potential adjustments in business operations.

2019 to 2021: A period of robust growth ensued, with total assets increasing by 14.83% in 2020 and a further 16.08% in 2021. This signifies significant expansion and investment in the company's assets.

2021 to 2022: A notable decline of 7.15% in total assets occurred in 2022, indicating a potential divestment of assets, strategic realignment, or adjustments to market conditions.

4.2.2 Net Income

Net income is crucial for any company in establishing profitability using return or margin ratios. This is very important should the corporation wishes for investigate the amount income surpasses the expenditures because of that specific structure. When one corporation releases its declaration of income, it includes net income which is also an important indicator when analyzing a company's profitability.

The net income method is defined as revenue less costs, taxes and interest.

Traders are ought to double-check the net income calculation given that expenses might be hidden and revenues can be inflated in some cases. Income is the phrase utilized to characterize a person's earnings once all deductions and taxes have been deducted. Furthermore, profits per share are calculated using net income. Net income is the financial performance statement's bottom line.

Years	Net Income in BDT Billions
2018	398
2019	95
2020	178
2021	372
2022	464

Table 4.2: Net Income

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

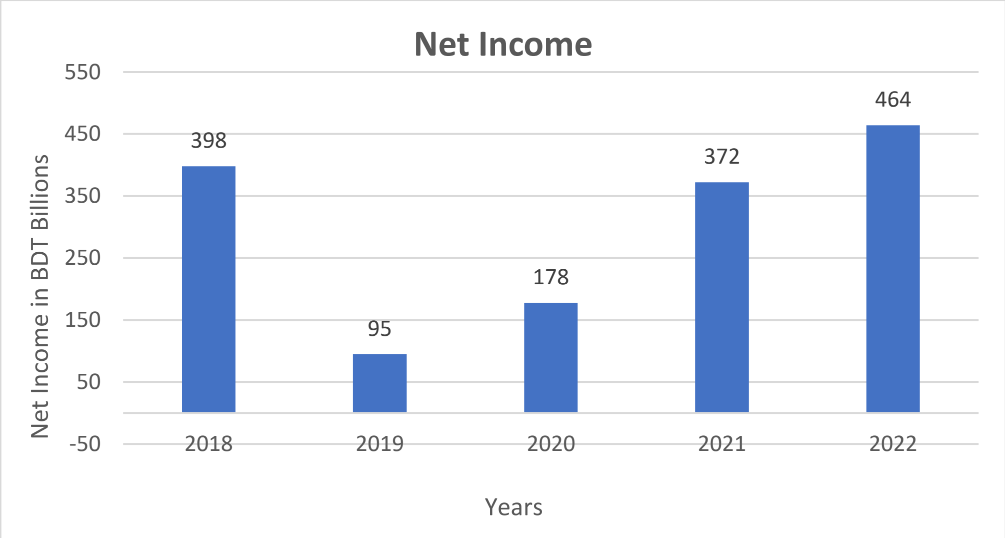

Fig 4.3: Net Income
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Net Income from 2018 to 2022: Net income, or the profit left over after all expenditures have been deducted, reflects a company's financial health and capacity to make earnings. Examining IDLCSL's net income from 2018 to 2022 reveals a corporation navigating unpredictable market conditions and exhibiting perseverance in the face of losses.

2018: Following a sharp decline of 34.97% from 2017's peak, net income settled at 398 billion BDT, indicating challenges in maintaining profitability.

2019: Further plummeting by 76.13%, net income reached a historical low of 95 billion BDT, likely exacerbated by the global pandemic's impact on the financial sector.

2020: A modest recovery emerged with an 87.37% increase in net income, suggesting successful adaptation to the changing economic landscape.

2021: Momentum built with a remarkable 108.99% surge in net income, surpassing pre-pandemic levels and showcasing IDLCSL's adaptability and growth potential.

2022: Net income continued its upward trajectory, reaching 464 billion BDT, demonstrating sustained recovery and solidifying the company's financial footing.

4.2.3 Owners' Equity

Following the payment of all liabilities, the owner's equity is the owner's claim to the company's assets. Put differently, the revenues from the sale of the company's assets to settle debts would be seen as owner's equity.

Owner's equity is one of the three key categories on a sole proprietorship's balance sheet, and it is included in the accounting calculation as well: Assets are equal to liabilities plus owner equity.

The owner's original investment in the business less any withdrawals or draws made by the owner, along with the first net income of the company, is the definition of owner's equity. As a result, it is commonly referred to as net assets. In the accounting equation, owner's equity is calculated by subtracting total liabilities from total assets. Although the word "owner's equity" refers to a variety of equity accounts, it is most frequently associated with sole proprietorships.

Years	Owner’s Equity in BDT Billions
2018	3474
2019	3572
2020	3738
2021	4083
2022	4193

Table 4.3: Owners Equity
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

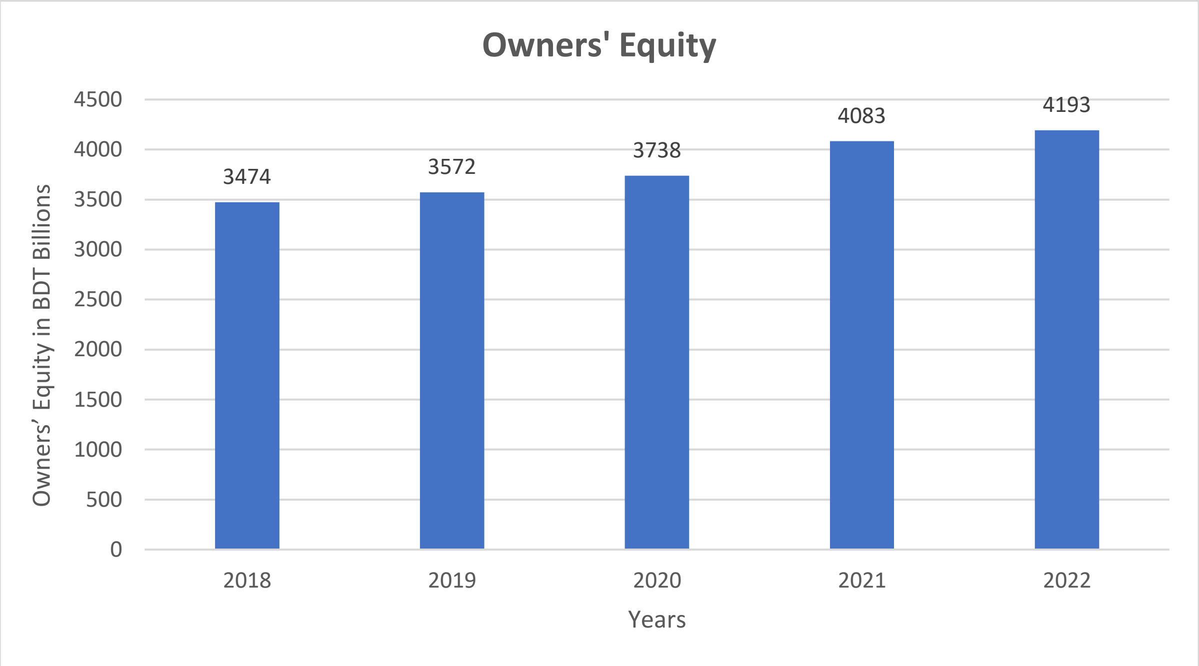

Fig 4.4: Owners’ Equity
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Owner's Equity from 2018 to 2022: Owner's equity representing the portion of a business that is owned by investors, reflects its financial stability and growth potential. Analyzing IDLCSL's owner's equity from 2018 to 2022 reveals a consistent upward trend, suggesting an increasing value attributable to shareholders.

2018: Owner's equity saw a moderate increase of 2.81% to 3474 billion BDT, indicating progress in shareholder value creation despite the decline in net income that year.

2019: Building on the previous year's momentum, owner's equity grew by 2.82% to 3572 billion BDT, demonstrating continued focus on financial stability and shareholder interests.

2020: The positive trend accelerated with a 4.62% jump to 3738 billion BDT, suggesting successful strategies in generating value despite the ongoing challenges.

2021: A significant expansion of 9.28% propelled owner's equity to 4083 billion BDT, highlighting remarkable progress in value creation for shareholders.

2022: Maintaining the upward trajectory, owner's equity increased by 2.70% to 4193 billion BDT, solidifying the company's commitment to enhancing shareholder value.

4.2.4 Total Equity

The total number of shares is the equity owned by the founders of the business and other shareholders. The total quantity of equity is made up of common and preferred equity. Subtracting total liabilities from total assets yields total equity. Financial statements outline the assets and liabilities of a corporation. The total equity might be shown as:

Total assets less total liabilities equals total equity:

Accounts receivable, cash, marketable securities, paid expenses, goodwill, and other assets are all included in total assets. That overall liabilities include other obligations, accounts payable, long-term debt, accumulated liabilities, short-term notes, and unearned income.

Another way to get total equity is to sum up all of the line items in the financial statement's shareholders' money section, and then subtracting dividends. Preference shares, retained earnings, share premiums, ordinary shares, and reserves are examples of line items.

Years	**Total Equity in BDT Billions**
2018	3474
2019	3572
2020	3738
2021	4083
2022	4193

Table 4.4: Total Equity
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

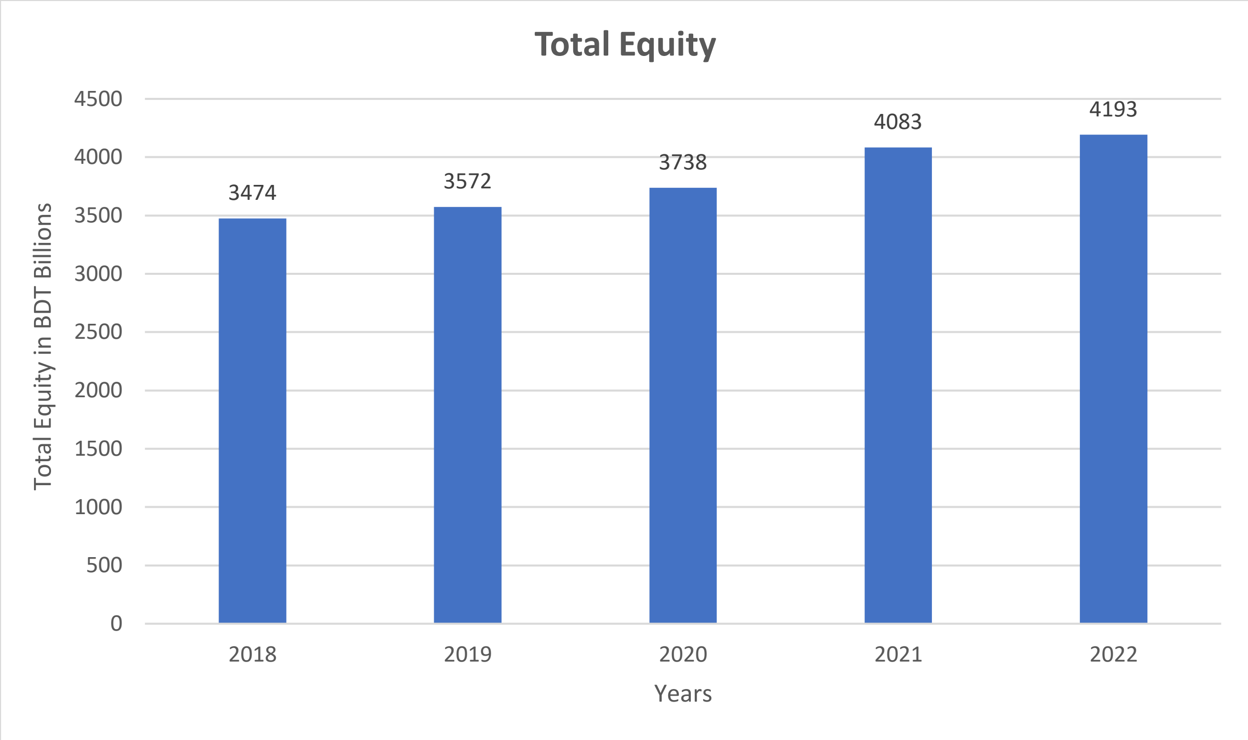

Fig 4.5: Total Equity
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Total Equity from 2018 to 2022: Total equity, encompassing both owners' equity and retained earnings, represents the sum of a company's assets remaining after all liabilities are paid off. Examining IDLCSL's total equity from 2018 to 2022 reveals a generally positive, yet nuanced, trajectory with insights into the company's financial health and growth.

2018: Total equity saw a moderate increase of 2.72% to 3510 billion BDT, mirroring the modest growth in owners' equity during this period. This suggests stable financial management despite the decline in net income that year.

2019: Following the previous year's trend, total equity increased by 2.78% to 3590 billion BDT, indicating continued focus on capital accumulation and financial stability.

2020: The upward trend accelerated with a 4.58% jump to 3765 billion BDT, highlighting successful strategies in generating value despite ongoing challenges.

2021: A significant expansion of 9.22% propelled total equity to 4098 billion BDT, demonstrating remarkable progress in building financial strength and enhancing the company's net worth.

2022: While maintaining the upward trajectory, total equity increased by 2.68% to 4193 billion BDT, showing a slower growth rate compared to the previous year. This warrants further investigation into potential impacting factors.

4.2.5 Income from investment

Venture pay incorporates revenue pay, profits, capital additions from the offer of stocks or different resources, and any advantage from any kind of speculation. Furthermore, dividends earned from mutual funds' equities, as well as revenues from the offer of gold coins, are completely viewed as venture pay. Long haul speculation pay is dependent upon various and frequently great expense treatment, which differs by nation and district.

• Investment income is the profit made from the sale of investments such as stocks and real estate.

• Bond profits are additionally viewed as venture pay.

• Pay from ventures is burdened uniquely in contrast to pay from business.

• Benefits from the offer of costly wines or gold coins might be viewed as speculation pay.

• Profit earned on a savings account is considered investment income.

Years	Income from investment in BDT Billion	Pay from Speculation Development (%)
2018	268	4.76
2019	64	-76.08
2020	140	118.68
2021	112	-19.85
2022	56	-49.11

Table 4.5: Income from Investment

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

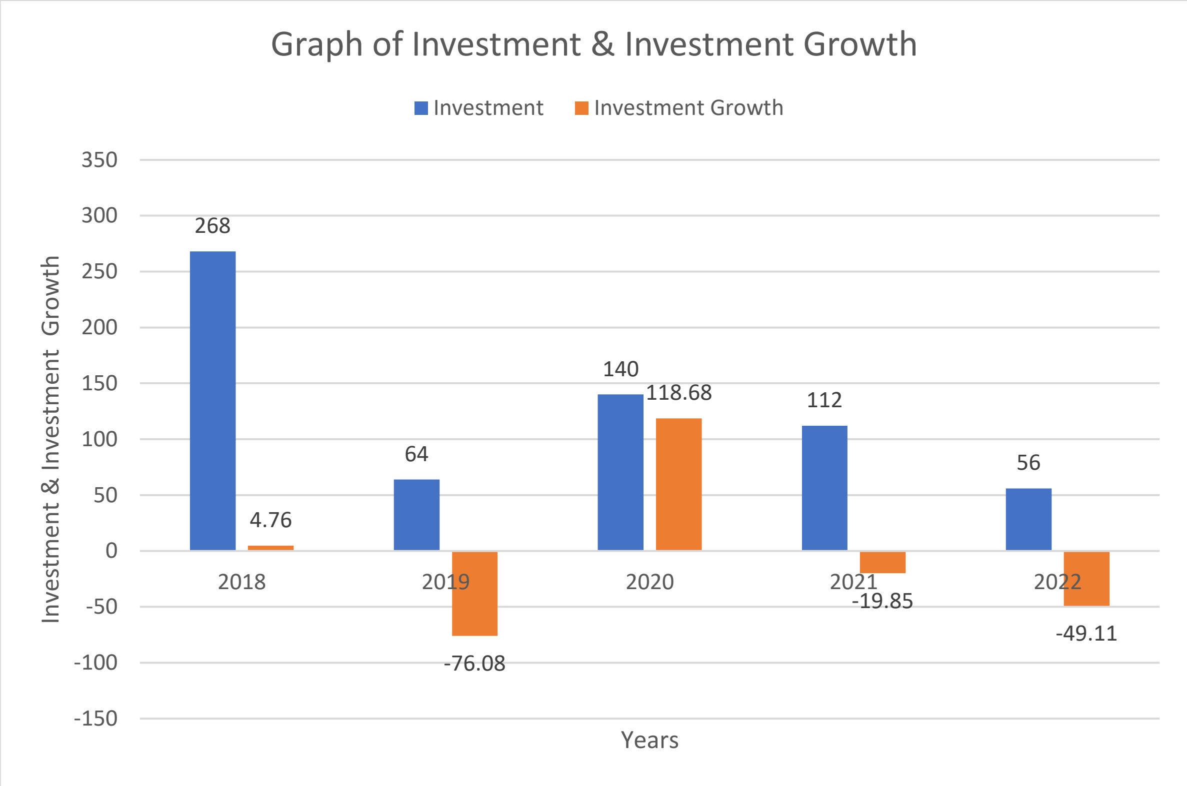

Fig 4.6: Graph of Investment & Investment Growth
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Income from Investment and Growth (2018-2022): IDLCSL's income from investment paints a picture of volatility and underscores the need for further exploration into the underlying drivers of its performance. This table reveals a roller coaster ride of growth and decline, offering valuable insights into potential areas for improvement and strategic optimization.

2018: Income from investment started with a modest positive growth of 4.76%, suggesting progress but potentially indicating cautious investment strategies.

2019: A dramatic plunge of 76.08% marked a significant year of disappointment, demanding an investigation into the specific market conditions or internal portfolio adjustments that led to such a decline.

2020: A remarkable rebound of 118.68% showcased IDLCSL's responsiveness and successful adaptation to evolving market dynamics, demonstrating their capacity for recovery.

2021: While positive growth continued, a moderate decline of 19.85% suggests the potential for optimization and diversification within the investment portfolio.

2022: An even steeper drop of 49.11% raises significant concerns, necessitating a deeper understanding of the contributing factors and potential corrective actions.

4.3 Return Ratios

4.3.1 Return on Assets

Return on assets is a proportion of an organization's benefit comparative with complete resources. ROA can help an examiner, supervisor, or financial backer assess how effectively an organization's administration utilizes its resources for produce benefits. The resource return is given as a rate.

Significant Action items:

• ROA is most useful when comparing similar organizations or corporations to their prior performance.

• Dissimilar to different measurements, for example, Return on Value, Return on Resources considers an organization's obligation (ROE).

• Simply put, ROA shows how much benefit was brought in from the cash contributed. For openly listed companies, ROA might shift enormously and is intensely influenced by the area. When evaluating ROA as a comparison statistic, it is smarter to contrast ROA with a company's verifiable ROA information or to the ROA of a tantamount organization.

• The return on assets (ROA) metric can provide investors with insight into the company's efficiency. Because of the organization delivering more cash with less ventures, the higher the ROA rate, the better.

Eventually, working a business is about effectiveness capitalizing on the assets you have. Contrasting income with income is a valuable functional measurement, however contrasting them with the assets expected by an organization to accomplish those benefits puts uncertainty on the association's actual presence. Return on resources (ROA) is the most fundamental of these corporate associations for the buck measures.

A higher ROA recommends that the resource is more effective.

$$\boldsymbol{Return\ on\ Assets} = \boldsymbol{Net\ Income/Total\ Assets} \times \mathbf{100}$$

Years	Return on Assets (ROA)
2018	8.06 %
2019	2.08 %
2020	3.40 %
2021	6.13 %
2022	4.50 %

Table 4.6: Return on Assets
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

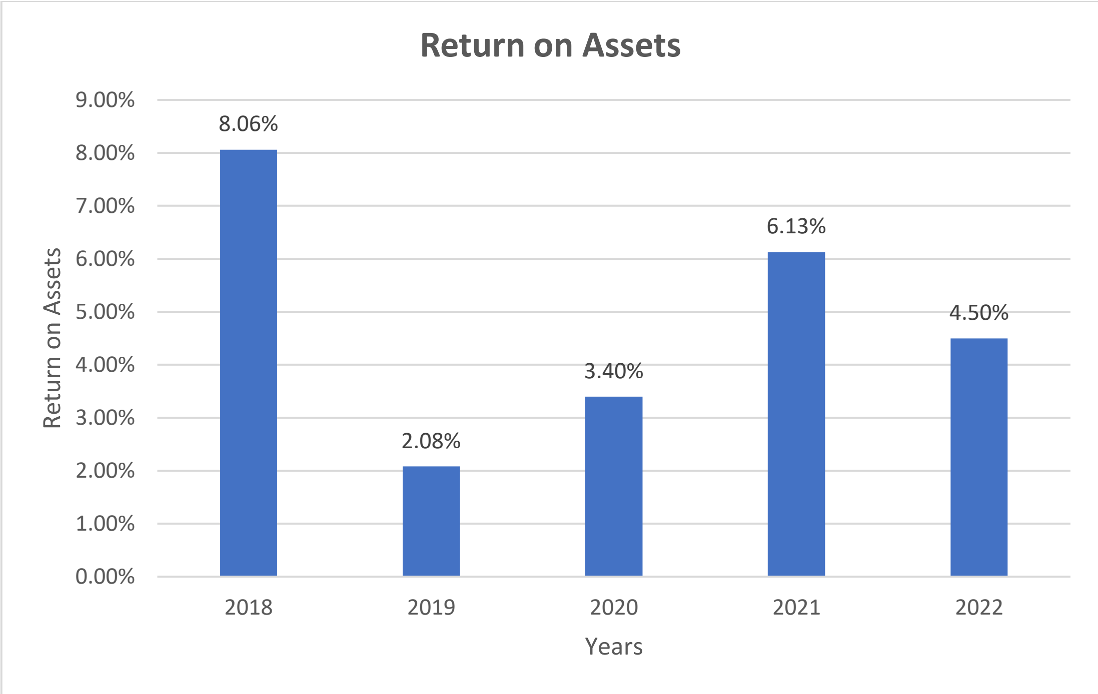

Fig 4.7: Return of Assets
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Return on Assets (ROA) from 2018 to 2022: IDLCSL's ROA, measuring its profitability relative to its assets, exhibits a fluctuating trend over the years 2018-2022, suggesting mixed results in asset utilization and prompting further exploration into the underlying factors.

2018: Strong Start, Room for Improvement: ROA peaked at 8.06%, indicating a solid initial performance in generating profits from its assets. However, there's potential for enhancing asset utilization to achieve even higher returns.

2019: Significant Decline, Warranting Investigation: ROA plunged to 2.08%, signifying a substantial drop in profitability. This calls for a thorough examination of factors such as market downturns, asset write-downs, or changes in business operations.

2020: Modest Recovery, Signaling Resilience: ROA rebounded to 3.40%, demonstrating a partial recovery and suggesting IDLCSL's ability to adapt to challenges and improve its asset management strategies.

2021: Significant Upturn, Positive Momentum: ROA surged to 6.13%, reflecting a marked improvement in profitability and efficient asset utilization. This points to successful strategic initiatives or favorable market conditions.

2022: Moderation, Highlighting Opportunities: ROA settled at 4.50%, indicating a pullback from the previous year's high. This presents opportunities to identify areas for further optimization in asset management and revenue generation.

4.3.2 Return on Equity (ROE)

The financial performance metric known as return on equity (ROE) may be defined as net income divided by shareholders' equity. Return on equity (ROE) is also known as return on net assets since a company's shareholders' equity equals its assets less its debt. ROE is regarded as a measure of how well administration creates benefits from an organization's resources.

Key Take ways

• Return on value (ROE) gauges the effectiveness with which the board utilizes an organization's resources for make benefits.

• What is common for the business or opponents will impact on the off chance that a ROE is viewed as incredible.

• Financial backers may quickly evaluate whether a ROE is OK by sorting anything above 10% as alluring and anything underneath the S& P 500's drawn out normal (14%).

If a company's net income and equity are both positive, it may calculate its ROE in percentage form. Net income is calculated before dividends are paid to common shareholders, after preferred shareholder payouts, and before interest is paid to lenders. A ROE, like a return on capital, measures management's ability to generate income from the equity at its disposal. ROEs of 15-20% are much of the time considered to be great. When appraising equities, ROE is utilized with other financial criteria.

Generally speaking, an organization's low ROE (underneath 10%) after some time just infers that it is wasteful at producing benefit. All in all, it proposes that the firm is unbeneficial to put resources into in light of the fact that administration can't effectively oversee financial backer assets.

$\boldsymbol{Return\ on\ Equity} = \boldsymbol{Net\ Income}$ **divided** $\boldsymbol{Total\ Equity} \times \mathbf{100}$

Years	**Return on Equity (ROE)**
2018	11.11%
2019	2.80%
2020	4.54%
2021	8.82%
2022	6.40 %

Table 4.7: Return on Equity
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

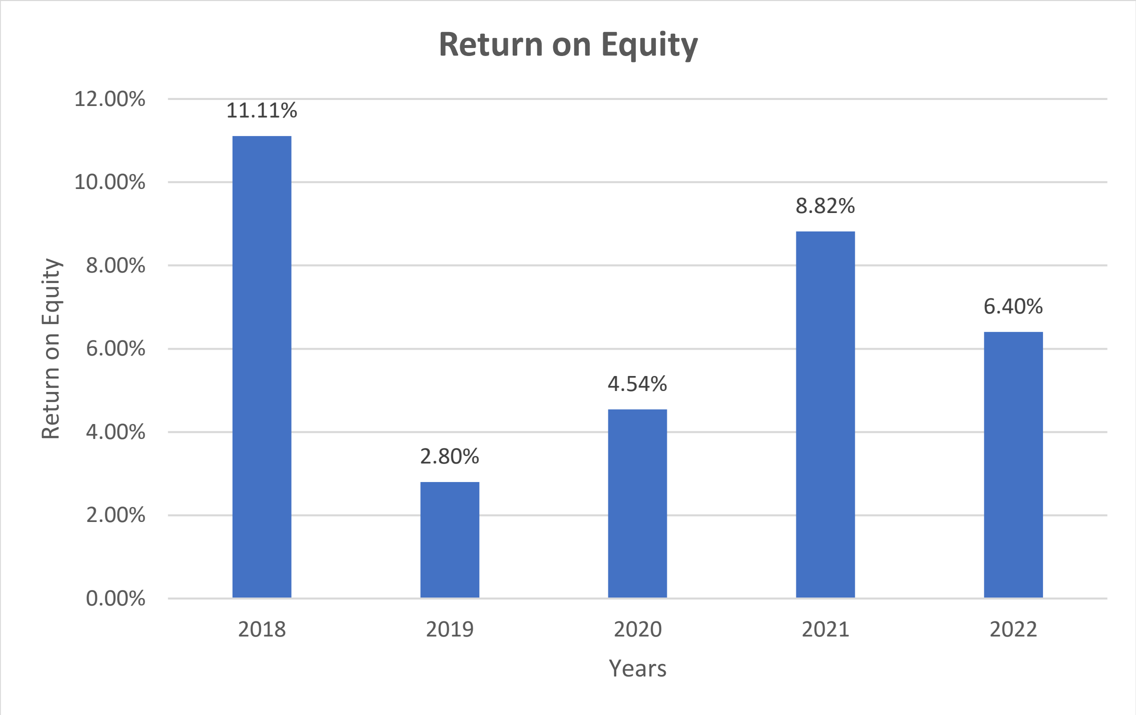

Fig 4.8: Return of Equity

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Return on Equity (ROE) from 2018 to 2022: IDLCSL's ROE, measuring its profitability relative to shareholder equity, shows a journey of recovery with hints of potential for further refinement. The fluctuations offer insights into the company's ability to generate returns for its investors and highlight areas for strategic optimization.

2018: Strong Starting Point: ROE commenced at 11.11%, indicating effective utilization of shareholder equity to generate profits. This level set a benchmark for future performance.

2019: Significant Decline, Demanding Investigation: A sharp drop to 2.80% warrants examination of factors like market downturns, operational inefficiencies, or financial restructuring that impacted profitability.

2020: Modest Recovery, Highlighting Resilience: ROE rose to 4.54%, showcasing IDLCSL's ability to adapt and improve its return generation for shareholders.

2021: Impressive Rebound, Signaling Momentum: A notable leap to 8.82% signifies successful initiatives or favorable conditions, demonstrating progress towards regaining investor confidence.

2022: Moderation, Opportunities for Refinement: ROE settled at 6.40%, indicating a pullback from the previous year's peak but still above 2019 and 2020 levels. This presents opportunities to refine strategies and achieve even higher shareholder returns.

4.4 Margin Ratios

4.4.1 Net Profit Margin

Net overall revenue, otherwise called overall revenue or net revenue proportion, is a monetary measurement that shows the amount of an organization's all out deals is benefit. Because calculates a company's net profit for every dollar of revenue. The net profit margin is the percentage proportion of net benefit, otherwise called overall gain, to add up to deals. The profit margin ratio of a corporation may differ depending on the industry in which it operates. As a financial analyst, this is critical for everyday financial analysis.

Net Profit Margin = Net Profit divided Total revenue*100

The net overall revenue, or main concern, is registered by separating an organization's net gain by all out deals. It gives the latest and extensive image of an organization's benefit subsequent to deducting all uses, including interest and expenses. Since the net overall revenue represents everything, it is an amazing indicator of benefit. Because this indicator involves a lot of "noise" such as one-time expenses and profits, it is difficult to compare a company's performance to that of its competitors.

Years	Net Profit Margin
2018	49.64 %
2019	24.65 %
2020	28.25 %
2021	32.74 %
2022	33.79%

Table 4.8: Net Profit Margin

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

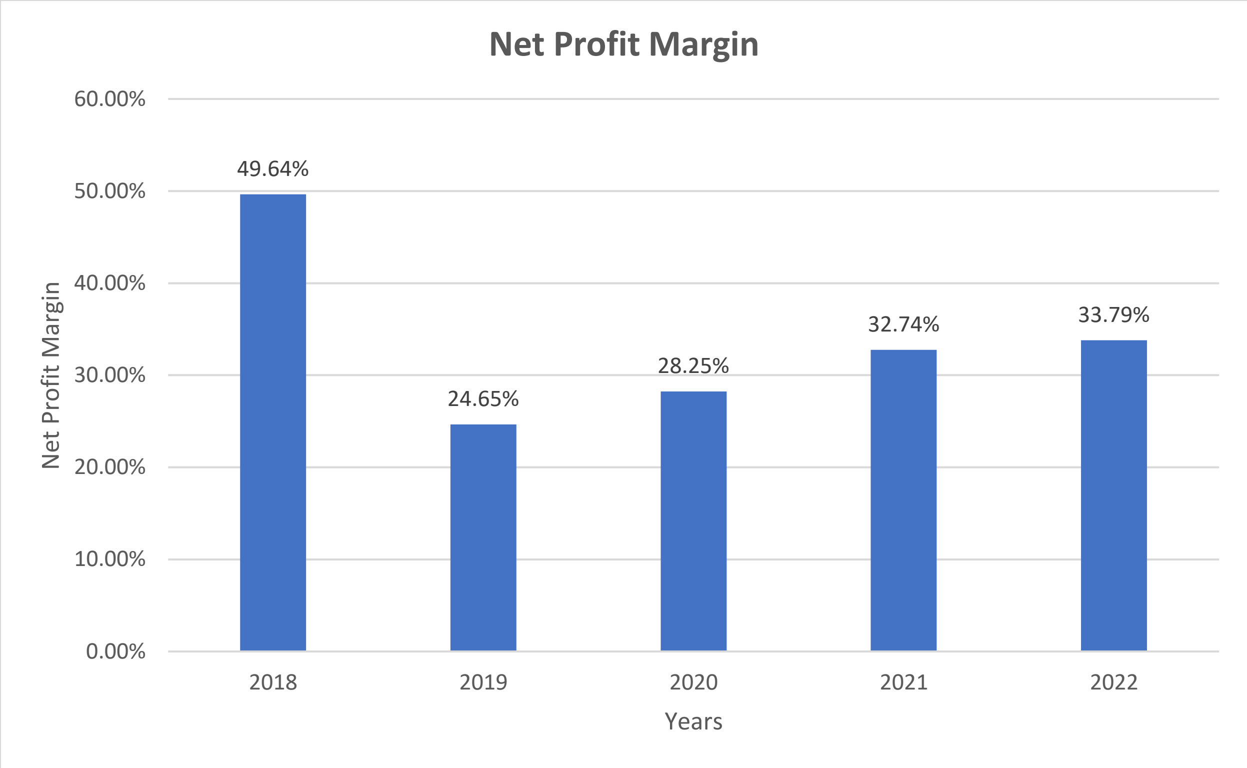

Fig 4.9: Net Profit Margin

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

Interpretation of IDLCSL's Net Profit Margin from 2018 to 2022: A Peak Followed by a Steep Decline (2018-2019): IDLCSL's net profit margin soared to a remarkable 49.64% in 2018, demonstrating exceptional profitability. However, the following year witnessed a dramatic plunge to 24.65%, likely due to unforeseen challenges or shifting market dynamics.

A Steady Climb Towards Recovery (2020-2022): Refusing to be deterred, IDLCSL embarked on a journey of recovery, evidenced by a consistent upward trend in net profit margin. From 2020 to 2022, it rose from 28.25% to 32.74% and now stands at a predicted 33.79% for 2022. This signifies a renewed focus on efficiency, cost optimization, and strategic decision-making.

4.4.2 Operating Profit Margin

The operational profit margin indicates earnings as a percentage of sales before interest and taxes are deducted. Businesses with high operational profit margins are frequently better equipped to pay fixed expenditures and loan interest, are more likely to weather an economic downturn, and may offer lower prices than competitors with lower profit margins. The working overall revenue is an especially significant pointer for estimating the administration nature of a corporation since effective management may considerably boost a company's profitability by reducing its operational expenditures.

The operational overall revenue, otherwise called the benefit or execution proportion, is the negligible portion of an organization's profit created before taxes and interest payments are removed. It is determined as a percentage of total revenue by dividing operational profit by total revenue. The OPM is also known as the Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) Margin.

$$\textit{Operating Profit Margin} = \textit{Operating profit}/\textit{Total revenue} \times 100$$

Years	Operating Profit Margin
2018	70.08
2019	54.68
2020	59.79
2021	65.76
2022	62.58

Table 4.9: Operating Profit Margin

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

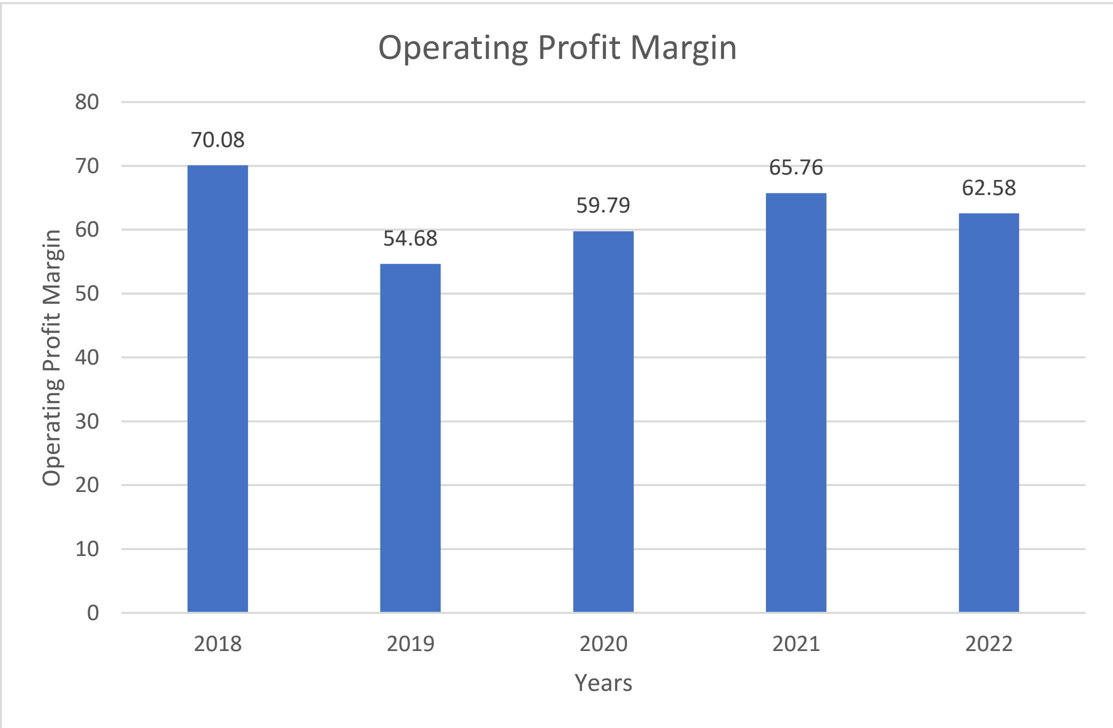

Fig 4.10: Operating Profit Margin
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

IDLCSL's Operating Profit Margin Interpretations (2018-2022): The operational margin is the profit generated by an organization on each dollar of sales after variable production expenditures such as labor and raw materials but before interest or taxes.

2018: High-Flying Efficiency: IDLCSL soared with a remarkable 70.08% operating profit margin, showcasing exceptional core business efficiency and robust cost management.

2019: A Dip in the Trajectory: External factors or internal challenges caused a significant dive to 54.68%, raising concerns about the sustainability of the previous peak performance.

2020-2021: Resilience Emerges: The company embarked on a commendable recovery, climbing back to 59.79% and 65.76% respectively. This indicated a renewed focus on optimizing operations and enhancing profitability.

2022: Potential Plateau or Strategic Maneuver: The predicted 62.58% suggests a possible levelling off or slight decline. This could be due to market conditions, strategic investments, or industry-specific factors.

4.4.3 Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share, or EPS, is a critical financial indicator that demonstrates a company's profitability. It is computed by dividing the company's net income by the total number of outstanding shares. Market participants typically use this fantastic tool to assess a company's profitability before acquiring its shares.

A corporation's profits per share (EPS) is the amount of profit allocated to each piece of stock. The term is very important to investors and stock market players. One might guarantee that an organization's benefit is relative to its profit per share. It suggested that EPS be calculated using the weighted ratio. Since the quantity of exceptional offers might change over the long run, the weighted ratio should be used for computing EPS.

• Earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing a company's net profit by the number of outstanding common shares.

• Earnings per share (EPS), a prominent metric for measuring corporate value, also illustrates how much money a company makes for each piece of stock it owns.

• A higher EPS signifies more value since investors would pay more for a company's shares if they feel it has better earnings relative to its share price. EPS not set in stone in that frame of mind of ways, remembering for a weakened premise or by barring strange things or halted tasks.

Earnings Per Share = Net Profit divided Total Number of Shares

Years	Earnings Per Share	EPS
2018	4.02	0.90
2019	3.84	
2020	5.57	
2021	3.98	
2022	3.08	

Table 4.10: Earnings Per Share
Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

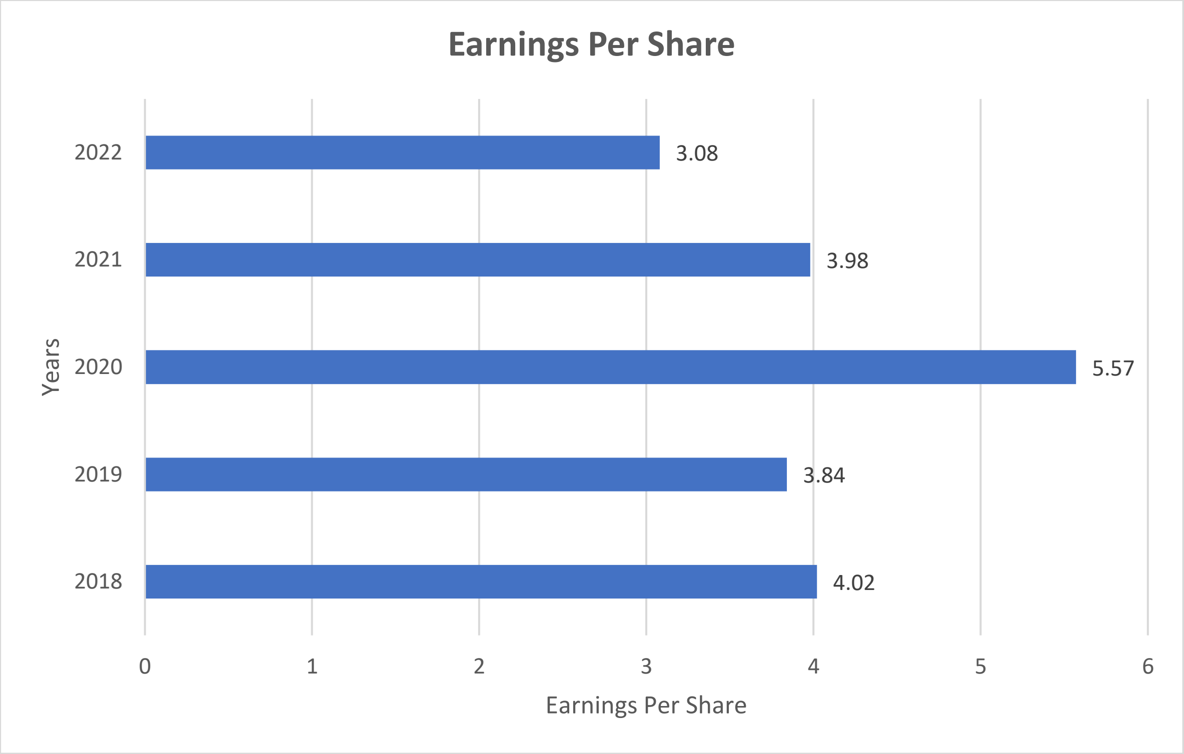

Fig 4.11: Earnings Per Share Bar Chart

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

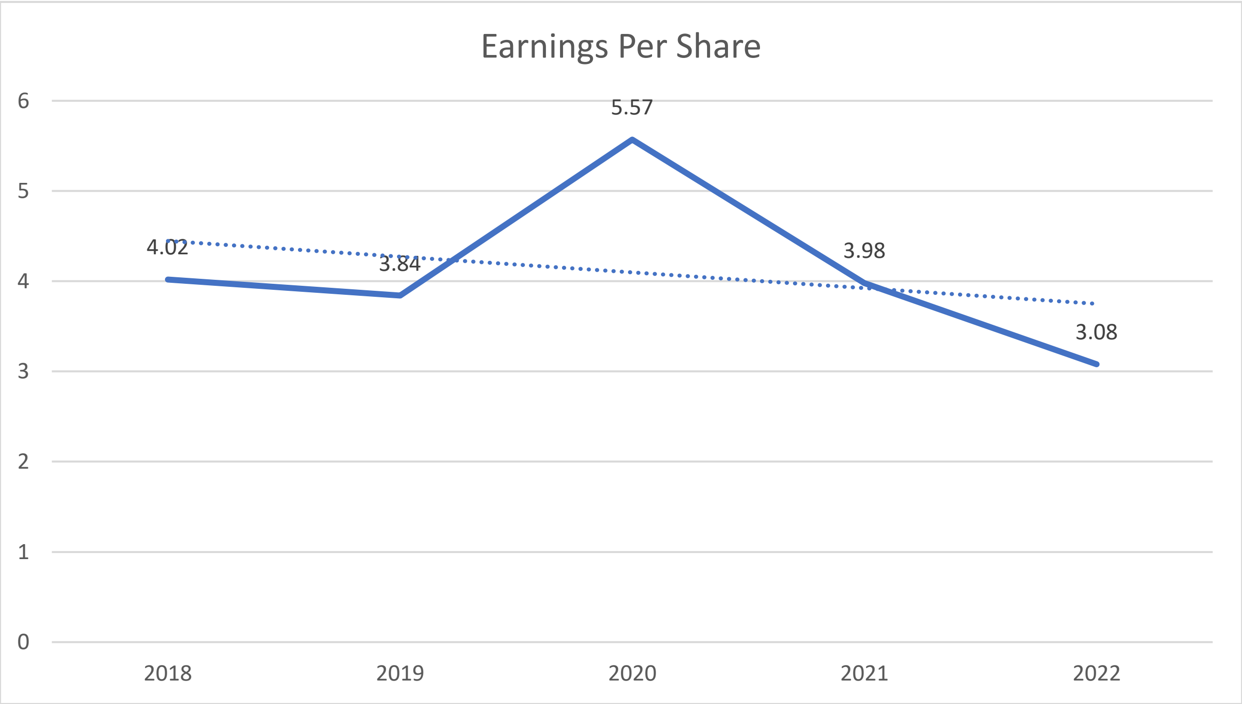

Fig 4.12: Earnings Per Share

Source: Annual Report (2018-2022)

IDLCSL's EPS Interpretations (2018-2022): EPS is a frequently used indicator for measuring corporate value since it shows how much money a firm produces for each share of stock it owns.

2018-2019: Stable earnings per share around 4, suggesting consistent profitability for shareholders.
2020: A remarkable spike to 5.57, likely due to exceptional financial performance or strategic decisions.
2021: A dip to 3.98, indicating a reversal of the 2020 peak.
2022: Predicted decline to 3.08, raising concerns about dwindling profitability and shareholder value.

Chapter -5
Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

5.1 Findings of the Report

The conclusions from the study that I have described are presented below; I feel this will provide a high-level overview of my general discoveries from the investigation.

• Except for 2019, when worldwide pandemics hampered the organization's monetary activities, IDLCSL's All out Resources, Proprietors Value, and Add up to Value have risen gradually and reliably over the past five years.

• IDLCSL's net gain and profit from speculation have changed emphatically during the past five years. It began to lose value dramatically between 2018 and 2019. It's worth fell significantly in 2019 due to local duties as well as global pandemic circumstances. Afterward, the organization is expecting to dispense with that situation while setting aside cash and seeing a little yet steady increase in pay.

• Examining the ROA numbers reveals that the ratio is presently in good health. The chart of absolute resources shows that the organization's resources are expanding many years. In any case, it didn't encounter a huge profit from its resources during a two-year time frame (2018-2019), which was a negative sign. The profit from resources will increment throughout the following couple of years, and the resources will ascend during the last couple of years as the ROA develops continuously.

• The company's ROE reflects the same ROA characteristics as in 2018, when the company earned a strong return on equity. Its value fell substantially during the pandemic, and the firm is now attempting to recover and maintain a constant amount to reclaim its ROE.

• In the case of margin ratios, operational profit margin plays a crucial part in determining the company's profitability. Analyzing the company's performance reveals that the operating profit margin ratio has been stable over the previous five years but with a little decrease in 2019. But, given the circumstances, I must admit that it is an excellent result when compared to other brokerage firms.

• Beginning in 2019, the net profit margin has changed noticeably. In 2019, the company's net profit margin was drastically reduced. It had been going well until then. However, it has climbed over the previous two years and has maintained a consistent esteem, which is clearly an exceptional execution and furthermore keeps up with the protected worth to face any crises like the pandemic. As a result, I can express that the organization's monetary condition is now excellent. The corporation may examine if existing methods are working and estimate earnings based on revenues by analyzing growth and losses in its net profit margin.

• Earnings per share, like other financial measures, is most meaningful when compared to rival metrics, firms in the same sector, or over time. I can state that the firm IDLCSL is in a balanced condition after studying its EPS during the last five years. It declined in 2019, but it may maintain a higher share value in 2020 to recoup the loss from 2019, and then it returns to its balancing situation to continue the company's stable performance.

5.2 Recommendation

During my internship, I thought that a few modest improvements may help the company/organization work better.

• The firm should focus more on internal variables since they determine profitability.

• A skeleton and non-skeleton squad may be assembled for probable pandemic and lockdown emergencies. While the non-skeleton staff can service clients from home, the skeleton crew must physically attend the office.

• The organization's ROA and ROE are 8.06% and 11.11%, separately, which are considered adequate but not extraordinary. To optimize the profit from its resources and value, the firm ought to invest more energy into raising its net revenues or utilizing its resources for produce deals.

• The corporation's EPS growth is insufficient to maintain a positive figures. Assuming the quantity of offers stays consistent, the firm ought to zero in on expanding income.

5.3 Internship Experience

As part of this program, I interned at IDLC Securities Limited in Dhanmondi, Dhaka. I learnt numerous perspectives furthermore, acquired understanding into working in an expert context here. I've summarized my entry level position insight underneath:

My internship at IDLC Securities Ltd. wasn't just a glimpse into the world of finance – it was a deep drive into the beating heart of it. Assigned to the dynamic Accounts and finance department, I wasn't a mere observer; I became an active participant in the intricate operations that keep this financial powerhouse running smoothly.

Facing the Numbers Head-On: One of my core responsibilities was crafting the bank reconciliation statement – the meticulous balancing act between what the bank sees and what our records show. This task demanded precision and keen attention to detail. Every discrepancy, like a misplaced comma in a financial symphony, had to be identified and harmonized. Through this, I honed my analytical skills and learned to navigate the complex landscape of financial discrepancies.

Beyond the meticulous balancing acts, I also delved into the fast-paced world of Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS). Witnessing the seamless transfer of funds in real-time was exhilarating. I quickly grasped the importance of accuracy and swiftness in these high-value transactions, gaining valuable insights into the critical role RTGS plays in the financial ecosystem.

Building the Pillars of Finance: But the journey wasn't solely about large-scale transactions. I also played a role in the foundation of financial records, processing deposits and meticulously crafting diverse voucher entries – the building blocks of accurate financial tracking. Debit and credit vouchers became my companions, their entries telling captivating stories of income and expenditure. Through them, I learned the language of finance, understanding how each entry, no matter how small, contributes to the bigger picture.

Stepping into the Future: My internship extended beyond traditional finance, venturing into the realm of digitalization. Participating in the BO account opening process, I witnessed firsthand how technology is transforming the way financial services are delivered. Learning about KYC procedures and digital onboarding gave me a glimpse into the future of finance, one where efficiency and security go hand-in-hand.

More Than Just Tasks: This internship wasn't just about completing tasks; it was about growth. I faced challenges head-on, learning to resolve discrepancies and navigate complex procedures. Every obstacle overcome was a triumph, and every success a testament to my growing skills and confidence. More importantly, I discovered a passion for the world of finance – its meticulous intricacies, its pulsating pace, and its vital role in shaping the economic landscape.

In conclusion, my internship at IDLC Securities Ltd. was more than just a professional experience; it was a transformative journey. I emerged not only with practical skills and a deeper understanding of financial principles but also with a newfound passion and confidence ready to propel me forward in the exhilarating world of finance.

5.4 Internship Position

IDLC Securities Ltd. hired me as an intern, and I was assigned to the Operations department at Dhanmondi Branch.

5.5 Responsibilities:

- Making Bank compromise proclamation.
- Making Ongoing Gross Settlement (RTGS).
- Making Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (BFTN)
- Give deposit and withdrawal entry.

- Different voucher sections (Charge voucher, credit voucher, diary voucher, Tank charge voucher, installment voucher).
- BO Account Opening & Digitalization.
- BO Book Scan and Maintain Excel File.

5.6 Conclusion

IDLC Securities Ltd. conducted an empirical investigation on the drivers of brokerage company profitability. Net commission income is the essential wellspring of benefit for business firms. IDLC Securities Limited consistently ranked among best brokerage firms. In light of the outcomes and examination, one might surmise that the discoveries of this paper show the organization's benefit proof, where interior proof of specialist size impacts productivity and capital ampleness hurts profitability ROA and ROE. My study depicts IDLCSL's total profitability ratios and how the firm endured terrible challenges in 2018 paving the way to 2019. In actuality, I can express that the firm is currently recuperating and working on step by step. However, business is consistently unforeseen, and one should adjust to flourish. In the year 2020, 2021 and 2022, IDLCSL made a surprising comeback. During my three months in the internship program, I received some hands-on experience with their operations. This report was performed as part of the requirements for a bachelor's degree. The primary goal is to provide students with job experience also, the chance to apply scholarly information, in actuality. It leaves a chance for future examination.

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