An Internship Report on

Performance Evaluation of Bank Asia Securities Ltd.

Supervised by

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Date of Submission: April 20, 2024

Letter of Transmittal

April 20, 2024

Ms. Sabrina Akhter
Assistant Professor
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Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
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Subject: Report on Performance Evaluation of Internship Submission of Bank Asia Securities Ltd.

Dear Ma’am,
I am submitting this report, which you have given me permission to prepare as an internship report, with much pleasure and interest. " Performance Evaluation of Bank Asia Securities Ltd." is the main topic of this study. In this instance, I talked about Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s performance and provided a graphical representation of a few significant topics that my program has covered. I now own the chance to utilize the business mechanisms I discovered in my academic studies thanks to this internship program. I hope that the knowledge I've learned from this study will in the future be very helpful to me.
I could not have finished this assignment satisfactorily without your guidance.
I genuinely hope you find pleasure in perusing this report, mam. Do not hesitate to get in touch with me if you require any further details or clarification. In order to help me meet the requirements of the BBA program, you provide me with your judicial recommendations and grant me the paper.
Sincerely yours

____

Kazi Shofiar Rahman

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Letter of Authorization

April 20, 2024

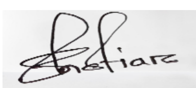
Ms. Sabrina Akhter
Assistant Professor
Department Of Business Administration
Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

Subject: An affirmation regarding the veracity of the internship report.

Dear Ma’am,

I can state with certainty that the report I wrote is unique and wasn't completed by another student. Additionally, I would like to really certify that this paper has never been utilized for any other academic purpose and will not be disclosed to every other writer or person in the future.

Sincerely yours,



Kazi Shofiar Rahman

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Letter of Approval

This to certify that Kazi Shofiar Rahman, ID# 201-11-6473, Program BBA, Batch 55 th, Major in Finance is a regular student of Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business Administration, Daffodil International University. He has successfully completed his internship program at **Bank Asia Securities, Dhanmondi Branch, Dhaka and has prepared this internship report under my direct supervision. His assigned internship topic was “Performance Evaluation of Bank Asia Securities”. I think that the report is worthy of fulfilling the partial requirements of BBA program.**

I wish his happiness and every success in life.

Ms. Sabrina Akhter
Assistant Professor
Department Of Business Administration
Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

Acknowledgment

Initially and foremost, I would want to express my gratitude to Allah Ta'ala for granting me the ability to complete this paper on **"Performance Evaluation of Bank Asia Securities Ltd."** It takes the assistance of several people to finish a project successfully. For the purpose of preparing this report, I also sought assistance. I'm making an attempt now to convey my heartfelt appreciation to those gracious people. My esteemed mentor, Ms. Sabrina Akhter, an assistant professor in the business department Administration, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University, has always guided, advised, encouraged, and helped me in every way possible with the preparation of this report. For that, I would like to show my appreciation and respect.

Lastly, I would want to convey my appreciation to **Md. Aminul Islam**, Manager in Charge of Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s Dhanmondi Branch, for his ongoing supervision and oversight of the preparations. Finally, but just as importantly, I want to thank every single person that works at Bank Asia Securities Ltd. They improved the atmosphere and made it easier for me to understand my responsibilities. I might not be able to understand my responsibilities correctly without their help. I also want to express my gratitude to everyone that helped me with this report.

Executive Summary

Based on a nine-month practical experience at Bank Asia Securities Ltd., this report has been developed. I was able to locate the actual Share Market Sector scenario with the aid of this internship program. Established in 2009, Bank Asia Securities Ltd. has emerged as the nation's largest commercial banking company. I have included my observations and skills from the organization in this report. Despite the organization's numerous departments and divisions, its primary goal is to offer its domestic and international clientele dependable, well-managed services. The performance of Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s evaluation serves as the foundation for this report. This report's objective is to assist you in comprehending how the company's overall work procedure is decided. Many recommendations were made after learning about Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s situation with regard to their Services & Maintain Process. The study also includes conclusions and recommendations that support my viewpoint and, if followed, I think would be beneficial to the company.

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Chapter-01

Introduction

1.1Introduction

In Bangladesh, one of the top full-service brokerage firms is Bank Asia Securities Limited (BASL). The business expanded rapidly in a short period of time. Founded in 2009, the company operates as a subsidiary of Bank Asia Limited that is mainly owned, one of Bangladesh's top commercial banks. With a committed staff of knowledgeable experts, BASL provides full-fledged standard brokerage services to retail, institutional, NRB, and international clients. Presently, the business offers brokerage services in accordance with its membership in the Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE).

The goal of Bank Asia Securities Limited (BASL) is to serve both domestic and international clients with the highest caliber of professional services. To satisfy all of the needs of its esteemed and reputable clients, BASL provides stock broking, depository services, internet trading, margin lending, panel brokerage, trading through NITA for overseas investors, and value-added services that are especially designed to meet NRB requirements.

1.2 Background of Study

For students enrolled in Daffodil International University's BBA program who are graduating from the It is required of the faculty of business and entrepreneurship to take part in the internship programmed. A report on an internship must be prepared for an organization that supports the implication of both practical and speculative facts. Afterwards, the data and ongoing participation in the selected organization helped me to take a chance on my topic, which is Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s financial analysis and performance evaluation.

1.3 Scope of Study

Good summaries of Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s financial results are provided in this report. I was working on a few issues on the Bank Asia Securities Ltd. annual reports as well as the financial statements. It includes my thoughts on the duration of the internship and my involvement at work. This page compiles a number of financial condition and firm proportion survey components.

1.4 Objective of the Study

An review of Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s financial performance from 2018 to 2022 will be the report's primary goal. The following is a summary of the report's objectives:

- Calculate the elements influencing Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s performance. Determine the areas of interest by calculating the index.
- Recognize the effects on financial ratio analysis and interpretation.
- Evaluate the company's management effectiveness and Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s potential for future earnings.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

I used primary and secondary data to create this research. I gathered the core data through personal observation and a one-on-one interaction with the administration. To compile this report, I gathered information from them and consulted the Bank Asia Securities ltd. annual report available on their website.

1.5.1 Primary Information Gathering:

- In-person conversations with employees;
- Real-world employment experience
- In-person interactions with clients;
- Examine office records while employed by the company.

1.5.2 Secondary Data Collection:

- Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s Annual Report;
- Bank Asia Securities Ltd.'s Official Website;
- Articles, periodicals, newspapers, and other publications

1.5.3 Data Analysis:

The data has been evaluated using Microsoft Excel.

1.6 Limitation of Study

The goal of the assignment is to do a thorough analysis of the loan and advance processes that have been utilized by various institutions and have run into issues when I was conducting my research. One way to characterize these obstacles is as research limitations. The following are these limitations:

- There is a time limit for the internship.
- The collected data was insufficient for the examination.
- The sample size was too tiny considering the size of the population.
- It was not possible for the study's survey to accurately capture the respondents' moods and illogical answers to the questions.
- The company was unable to show products or information that was classified.

Since the internship is the first hands-on learning opportunity, one might not understand every aspect of the company.

Chapter-02

Company Overview

2.1 Profile of Bank Asia Securities Limited (BASL)

Professionals with strong academic credentials from various sectors of the capital market comprise the BASL team. Every member is dedicated to advancing BASL by using their individual experiences. Because we take our fiduciary responsibilities seriously, we have created and implemented a number of policies that, in our opinion, will raise the bar for investment banking and management in Bangladesh. Our research team uses thorough investigation and analytical techniques to find profitable prospects that are risk-tolerant. We believe in constant improvement. Our staff monitors individual firms, industry trends, and the economy to find profitable investment opportunities for our customers ahead of other market participants.

2.2 Corporate Profile

Operation Start on	August 05, 2009
Capital	*USD 24.39 mn*
No. of Outlets	*9 (Banani, Dhanmondi, Khulna, Mirpur, Uttara, Bijoy Nagar, Nikuinja, Chattogram, Bogura)*
Daily Average Turnover	*USD 8.05 mn*
Client Base	*Around 20000*
No. of Trading Terminal	*39*

2.3 Mission and Vision

2.3.1 CUSTOMER

Bank Asia Securities prioritizes customer needs above all else, working tirelessly to guarantee optimal satisfaction and long-term investment growth.

2.3.2 TEAM MEMBER

Team members with extensive experience and expertise guarantee the financial expansion of customers and enterprises by offering superior and committed services.

2.3.3 COMPLIANCE

Our seasoned compliance team makes sure that our valued customers get the best amenities while abiding by rules and regulations.

2.4 Principle Activities

- Stock Dealer;
- Stock Broker;
- Activities of Depository Participants

2.5 History and Milestones

Start of Business	: 05 August 2009
Stock Broker Registration	: 07 June 2009
Stock Dealer Registration	
	: 07 June 2009
Depository Participant Registration	
Incorporation of BASL	: 31 May 2009
TREC Holder Number	: 17 April 2011
Authorized Capital	: 237
Paid Up Capital	: BDT. 200 (Core)
Branch	: BDT. 200 (Core)
Extension Office	: 05 Nos
Office Corporate	: 01 Nos
Auditors	: 01
Start of Business Auditors	: ACNABIN Chartered Accountants & Co.

2.6 Shareholding Structure

SL No.	Name of Sponsor	No. of Shares	% of paid-up capital
1	Bank Asia Limited	19,999,900	99.9995%
2	Mr. Anisur Rahman Sinha	100	0.0005%
	Total Shares	**20,000,000**	**100.00%**

2.7 Board of Directors:

1. Mrs. Roman Rouf Chowdhury (Chairperson)
2. Mr. Nafees Khundker (Director)
3. Mr. Md . Abul Quasem (Director)
4. Mr. Kazi Sanaul Hoq (Director)
5. Mr. Md. Sazzad Hossain (Director)
6. Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Anisuzzaman (Director)
7. Mohammad Ibrahim Khalil FCA (Director)

2.8 Key Executives:

Mr. Sumon Das
(Chief Executive Officer)

Md. AnisulAlom Sarkar
(Head of Operation)

2.9 Bank Asia Securities Limited (BASL) Services

2.9.1 Panel Broking:

By use of reputable Merchant Banks, BASL provides exclusive panel broking services.

- Jamuna Bank Capital Management Ltd.
- IDLC Investment Ltd.
- IL Capital Limited

2.9.2 Margin Loan:

Margin load BASL granting the potential investor a margin borrowing facility in accordance with the Margin Rules of 1999.

2.9.3 Depository Services:

- BO Account Opening.
- Dematerialization of Securities.
- Re-materialization of Securities.
- Transfer and transmission of Securities.
- Pledge, un-pledge through CDS and other related operation.

2.9.4 Brokerage Services:

extending a margin lending facility in compliance with the 1999 Margin Regulations to the prospective investor.

Brokerage service for institution for clients:

- Companies that manage foreign investments.
- Banks for Merchants
- Businesses that Manage Assets
- Banks, Insurance Companies, and Financial Institutions.
- Regional Businesses
- Pension Funds
- Trust Funds

- ***Brokerage services for retail customers (individuals):***

• Individual clients in the area.

• Individual Foreign Clients.

• Clients who are Bangladeshi non-residents.

2.9.5 Attractive Commission Rate:

'Absolute Cash Account' offers a competitive brokerage commission rate of 0.30% solely for cash transactions involving additional investors, with no additional fees or charges..

2.9.6 Wide Branch Network

BASL has wide branch networks comprising of Eleven branches locating in Dhaka and Khulna. As BASL believes growth in value and strength, it is planning for expanding its presence throughout the country

2.9.7 Smartphone Trading

- ✓ DSE Mobile App

Chapter-03

Financial Performance analysis of Bank Asia Securities Limited

3.1 Theory of Ratio

Proportional analysis is the most profitable way to examine a business or corporation. This will enable a company to make the wise decision to launch a speculative venture. Many financial educators rely on it in a sense to formulate their speculations in the profitable market. People will currently select their short-term and long-term subsidizing for a day using these ways. The outcomes can be very similar to real-world applications of ratio. As it were, the proportion will indicate the comparative influence based on the assumption of calm estimation. There are various types of tariffs these days. In order to elicit a justifiable inquiry into their sacred peace, people create unique programs. In essence, there are five forms into which rates are categorized in this market. Below are they listed:

The following ratio analyses are available:

- Liquidity,
- Profitability,
- Operating efficiency,
- Leverage,
- Market risk,
- Common size,
- Trend analysis,

3.1. 1 Analysis of Liquidity Ratio:

Liquidity risk analysis, which measures an association's capacity to meet short-term obligations with its existing resources, aids experts in determining if the association can stay open for at least one work cycle.

- The cash ratio,
- The quick ratio,
- The current ratio.

3.1.2 Profitability Ratio Analysis:

The productivity index explains an association's capacity to produce a comparable balance in a given amount of time with respect to income, balance sheet assets, operating expenses, and investor value. It assesses and examines how well an organization makes use of its resources to produce revenue and attract capital. After deducting all related expenses, the profit is included in the remaining income.

The following are examples of profitability ratios:

- Net profit margin,
- Gross profit margin,
- Operating profit margin,
- Earnings per share,
- Return on equity,
- Return on asset.

3.1.3 Operating Efficiency Ratio Analysis:

When comparing an organization's total expenses (OPEX) to its net deals, the operational index indicates how well its management is doing its job. The employment relationship demonstrates how effective management can be in minimizing costs while producing revenue or business. The following are some examples of operational ratio types:

Fixed asset turnover,

Current asset turnover,

Equity turnover, and

Total asset turnover.

3.1.4LeverageRatioAnalysis:

One of the few financial estimations that evaluates an organization's capacity to meet its financial obligations or analyses the amount of cash made available as an obligation (advances) is the leverage ratio. Because organizations rely on both value and responsibility to support their operations, the ratio ranking has a big impact. Understanding the extent of an organization's obligation can assist determine whether or not it can pay off its enormous debts. Leverage ratio types include:

- ❖ Debt Ratio

3.1.5 Market Risk Analysis:

Also referred to as systemic risk, market risk is the result of a decline in the estimate of speculation as a result of modifications to market conditions. When the financial markets are enlarged to incorporate resources unrelated to the market, these variables will have an impact on the overall picture and should decline.

The components of market risk are numerous.

1) Currency Risk: Currency risk is the chance that rates of exchange will fluctuate or even go up.
2)Equity Risk: The chance that stock values will increase or decrease.
3) The risk of inflation: the possibility that prices for all products and services would rise to the point that money loses value.
4) Commodity Risk: The potential for sharp fluctuations in the price of commodities like metals.
5) Interest rate risk: The danger brought on by changes in interest rates.

3.1.6 Common Size Analysis:

Financial directors' analyses fiscal summaries using common size analysis, also known as vertical analysis. By recalculating all of the data in respect to the base amount for that time period, it assesses financial reports. An association can use this investigation to learn more about how it will affect its balance sheet and pay proclamation, among other things. It is advised to use common-size analysis for two reasons:
evaluates data within an organization over time and compares a company to its competitors.
The following formula is applied in the common-size analysis:
Common Size Amount = (Analysis Amount / Base Amount) x 100%

3.1.7 Trend Analysis:

Also referred to as horizontal analysis, trend analysis is a factual approach that looks at historical trends to predict how a particular variable will change in the future. As such, it's a method that uses historical data to try and predict future behaviors.

Three common time periods are the subject of trend analysis:

1. Short-term,
2. Intermediate-term,
3. Long-term.

3.2 Purpose of Ratio Analysis:

Financial Statement Analysis: All internal and external stakeholders in the firm require the ability to interpret financial statements and data.

Assists in Understanding the Business's Profitability:

A business's profitability can be ascertained using profitability ratios. The ability of the company to produce a profit can be understood with the aid of return on equity and return on assets. Analyzing the Operational Efficiency of Companies: Certain reports allow for the analysis of a company's level of efficiency. reports on the rate of inventory turnover, asset turnover, and receivables turnover. The liquidity of a corporation is a determining factor in its ability to meet its immediate financial obligations. Assists in Identifying the Firm's Business Risks: One of the primary benefits of using report analysis is that it aids in understanding the business risk. The evaluation of operational and financial levers aids in the company's comprehension of the commercial risk. Assists in Determining the Company's Financial Risks: Determining the company's financial risks is another aspect of the relationship analysis. access outside funding and whether they have the means to use their own funds to repay the bond. For Business Planning and Future Forecasting: Managers and analysts can identify trends and utilize them to make future projections. They can also be used to help external stakeholders, like investors, make crucial decisions. To evaluate Business Performance: The main application of relationship analysis is to evaluate each company's advantages and disadvantages. The reports will assist in determining if the company has advanced by allowing for a comparison with its prior report.

3.3 Ratio Analysis of Bank Asia Securities:

3.3.1 Liquidity Ratio Analysis:

(I)Cash Ratio The liquidity ratio, which gives an assessment of the organization's liquidity, is calculated by dividing its total liquid assets by its current obligations. The evaluation establishes the maximum amount of cash or cash equivalents that an entity can utilize to settle its short-term debt, such as easily traded assets.

Cash Ratio=Cash or cash equivalent/Current liabilities

Particular	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cash Ratio	0.073	0.078	0.067	0.099	0.13

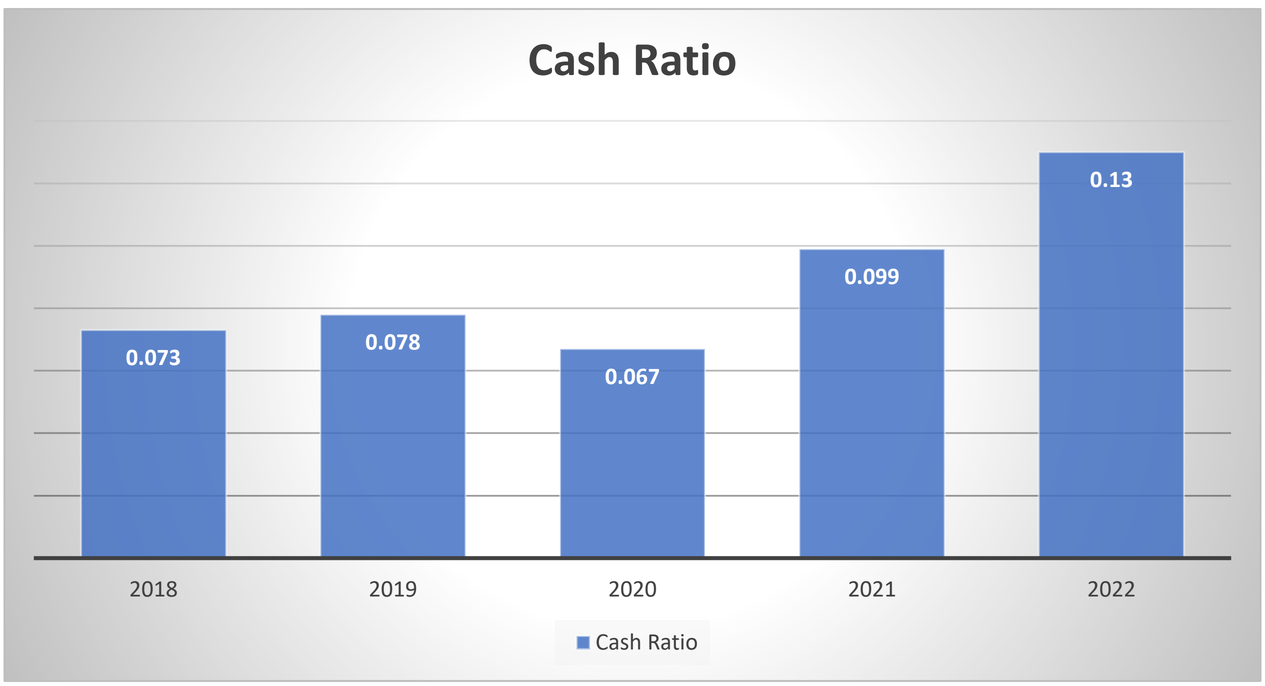

Figure: Cash Ratio (2018 - 2022)

The corporation benefits from a low cash ratio since it uses cash to settle its current liabilities.

(2) Current Ratio: This liquidity ratio gauges an entity's capacity to settle its immediate or past-due debts in less than a year. It provides reviewers and speculators with information on how an organization might increase its current accounting report resources in order to pay off its numerous debts and current commitments.

Current Ratio= Current assets/Current liabilities

Particular	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Ratio	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.48	1.42

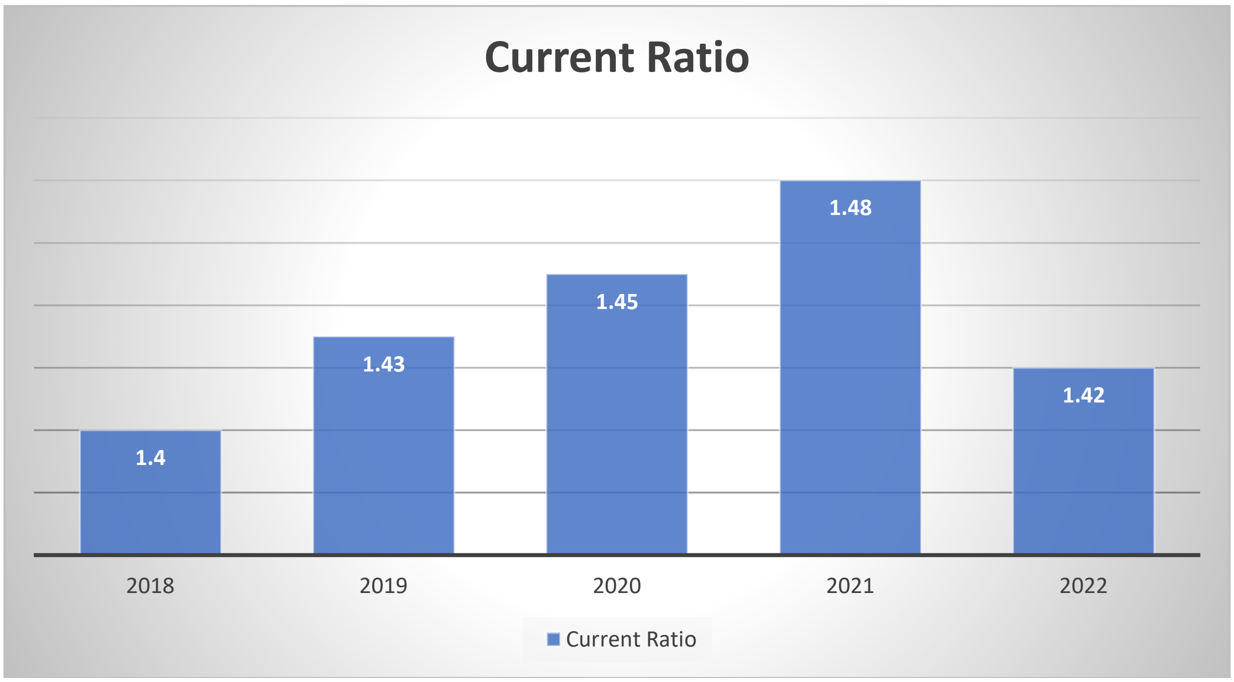

Figure: Current Ratio (2018-2022)

A company's liquidity rate is higher when its current ratio is lower. The current situation is unfavorable due to an increase in (2018–2022).

(3) Quick Ratio: A measure of an organization's short-term liquidity position and ability to satisfy short-term obligations with its more flexible resources is the quick ratio, sometimes referred to as the litmus test index. It demonstrates how the company might use its available cash to settle its outstanding debts right away.

Quick Ratio= (Current Assets-Inventory)/Current liabilities

Particular	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Quick Ratio	**0.60**	**0.62**	**0.67**	**0.65**	**0.68**

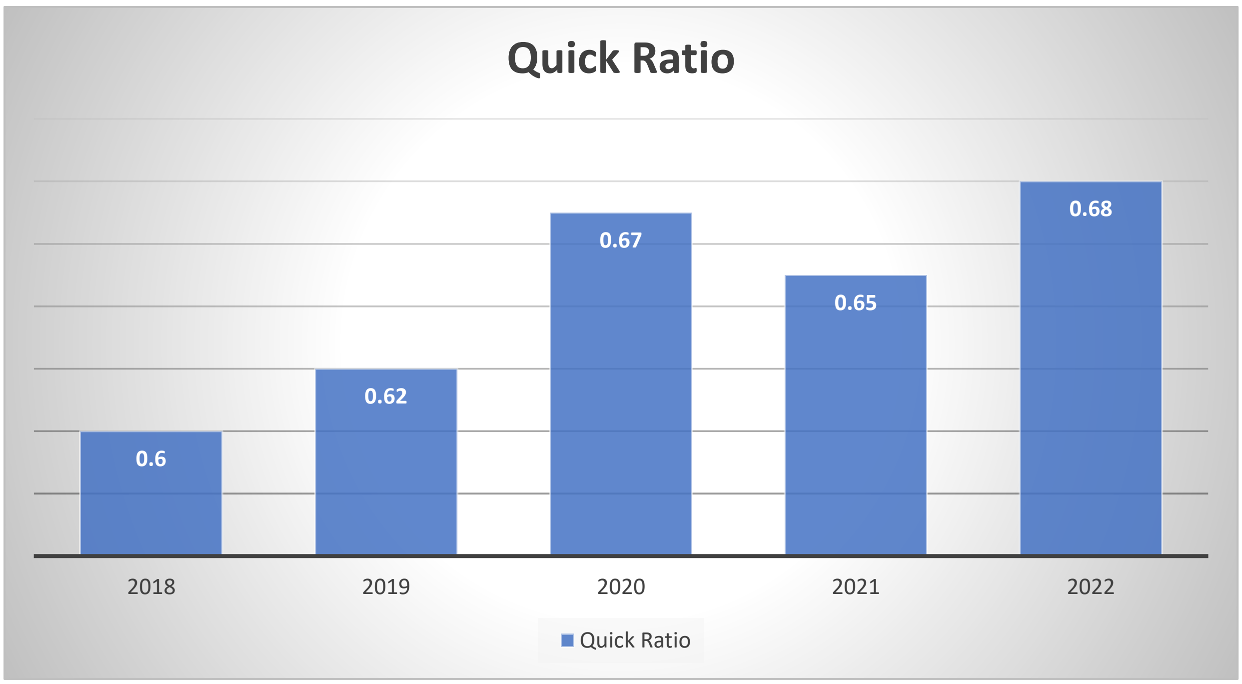

Figure: Quick Ratio (2018 - 2022)

The quick ratio of Bank Asia Securities is not good because it increased between 2021 and 2022, but it was very decent between 2018 and 2020.

3.4 Profitability Ratio Analysis:

3.4.1 Return on Equity (ROE):

The ROE ratio tells investors about an organization's profitability by comparing its cash flow to the benefits that investors have contributed to it. An organization's leadership is better capable of generating income and development from its precious funding when its ROE is higher.

ROE= Net Income after Taxes / Total Equity Capital

Particular	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Return on Equity (ROE)	**10%**	**8%**	**6%**	**8%**	**7%**

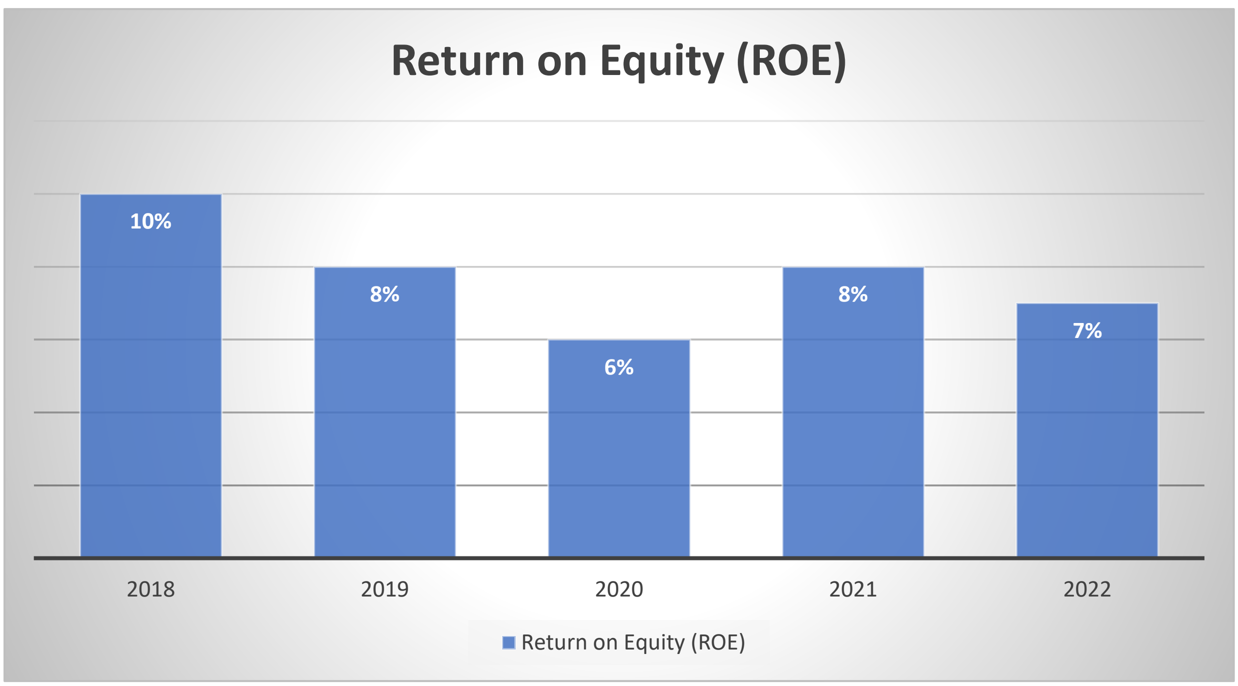

Figure: Return on Equity Ratio (2018 - 2022)

ROE increased to 6% in 2019 from 6% in 2018. However, after that, it dramatically dropped in 2018, even if the rate of return on equity rose in 2021. 2022 saw a 1% decrease, indicating that the company is not making use of its funds to turn a profit. That does not bode well for the Organization.

3.4.2 Return on Assets (ROA):

A measure of an organization's productivity in relation to its total resources is called return on assets (ROA). A supervisor, speculator, or analyst can use ROA to gauge how well an organization's management uses its resources to generate profits. Return, using financial assets is the most economical and skillful administration.

ROA= Net Income after Taxes / Total Assets

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Return on Asset (ROA)	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%

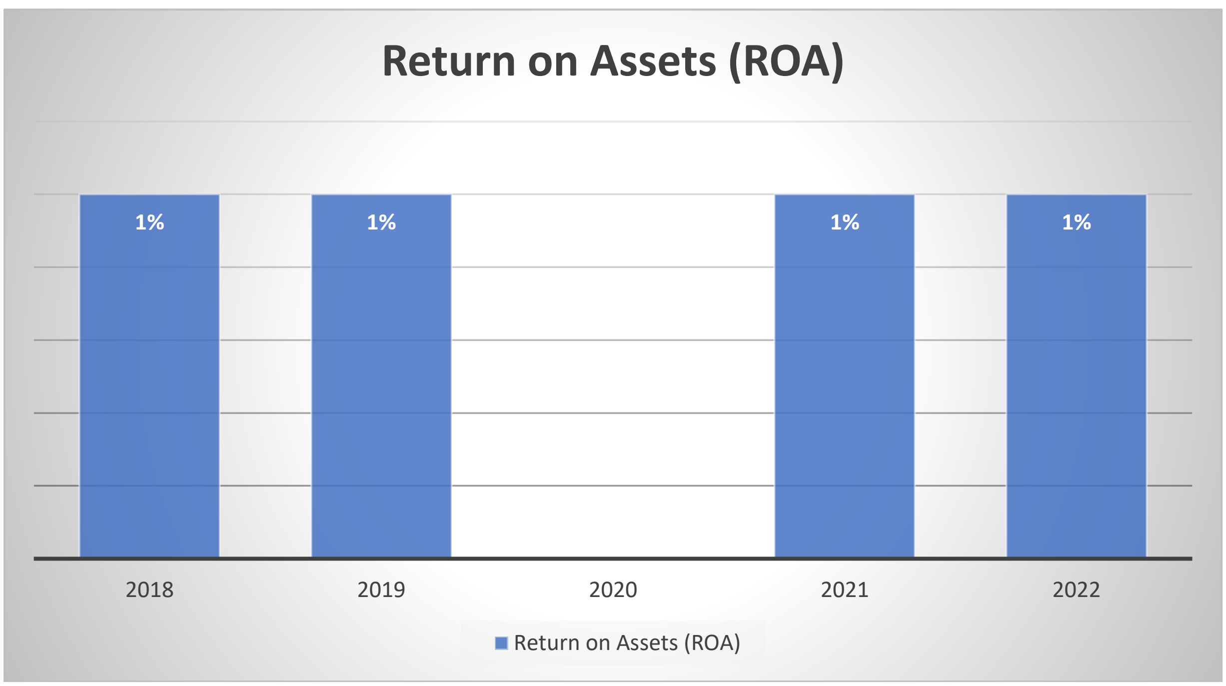

Figure: Return on Asset Ratio (2018- 2022)

It suggests that the company is not making the best use of its resources to turn a profit.

3.4.3 Operating Profit Margin:

This is the amount of money an organization makes from auctions after covering variable creative costs like personnel and supplies, but before they receive any money from sales or other fees. It is calculated by taking the working wage of an organization and dividing it by its net offers.

Net Operating Margin = Operating profit/ Sale

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Profit Margin	**47%**	**52%**	**49%**	**44%**	**40%**

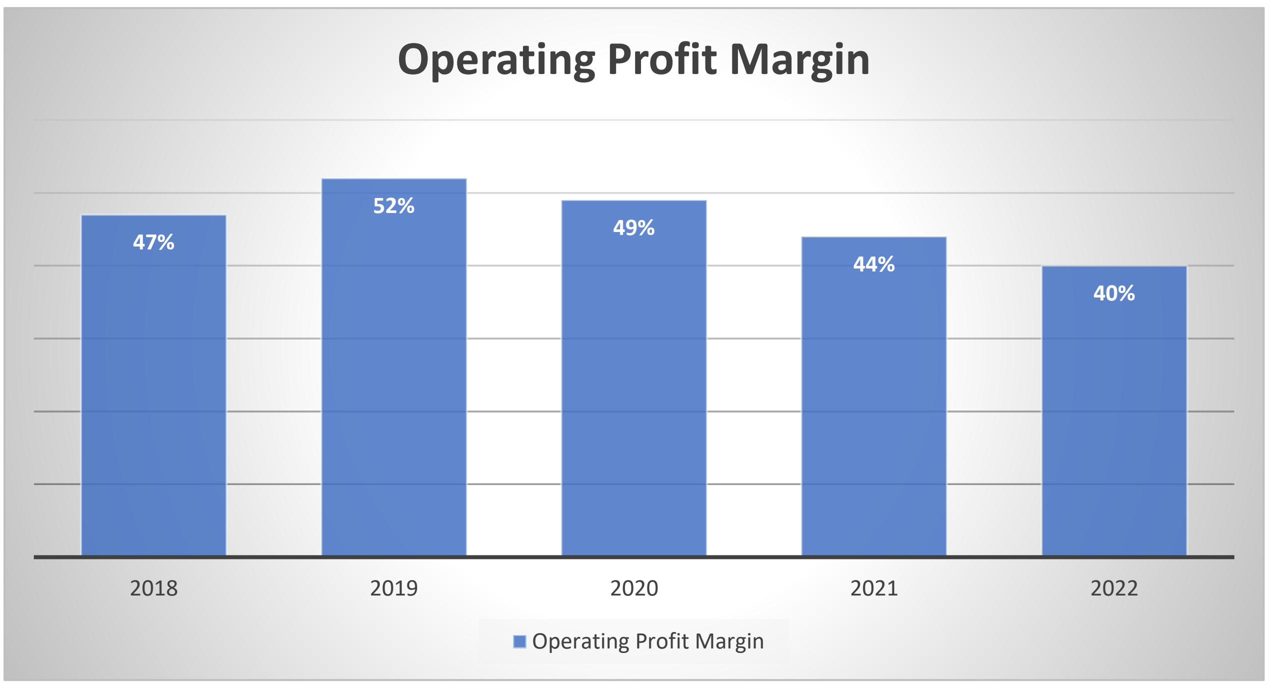

Figure: Operating Profit Margin (2018 – 2022)

Although it peaked in 2019, the operating profit margin ratio varied from year to year.

3.4.4 Earnings per Share (EPS):

The EPS calculates a company's earnings in relation to each of its no. exceptional products in terms of expansion structure. An organization will make more money than the total number of outstanding shares if its EPS is higher than it was in prior years or compared to another organization. Higher values of this ratio are permissible within these bounds.

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Earnings Per Share	5.71	3.71	0.86	0.89	0.08

EPS= Net Income after Taxes / Common Equity Shares Outstanding

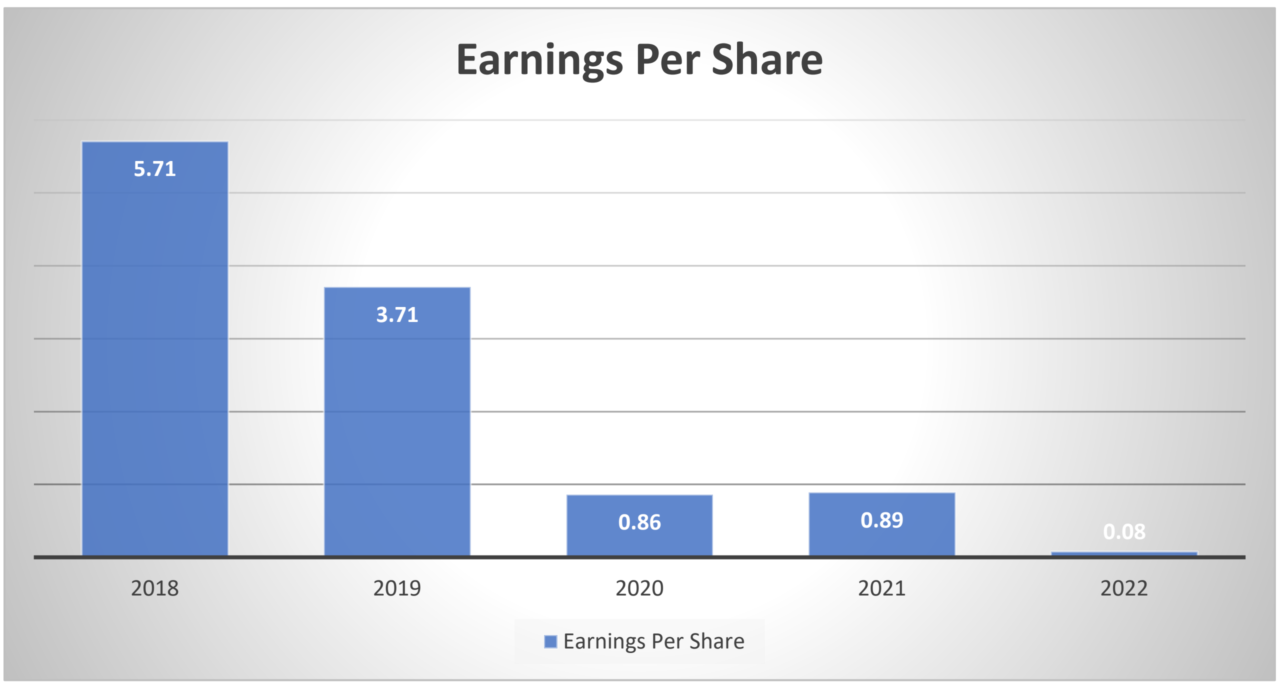

Figure: Earnings per Share (2018 - 2022)

The earnings per share (EPS) indicates how much a business may produce for each share it owns. It is evident that Bank Asia Securities has not been able to maintain the greatest earnings per share (EPS) rate, indicating that the company has not been profitable on any of its equities.

3.4.5 Net Profit Margin (NPM):

The term "General Income" or "Net Income Margin Ratio" are other names for the Net Income Margin. It is a financial element that is utilized to determine how much profit a firm makes relative to its whole revenue. calculates the net profit a company makes for every dollar spent on sales.

NPM = Net Income after Taxes / Total Operating Revenues

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Profit Margin	19%	16%	9%	10%	10%

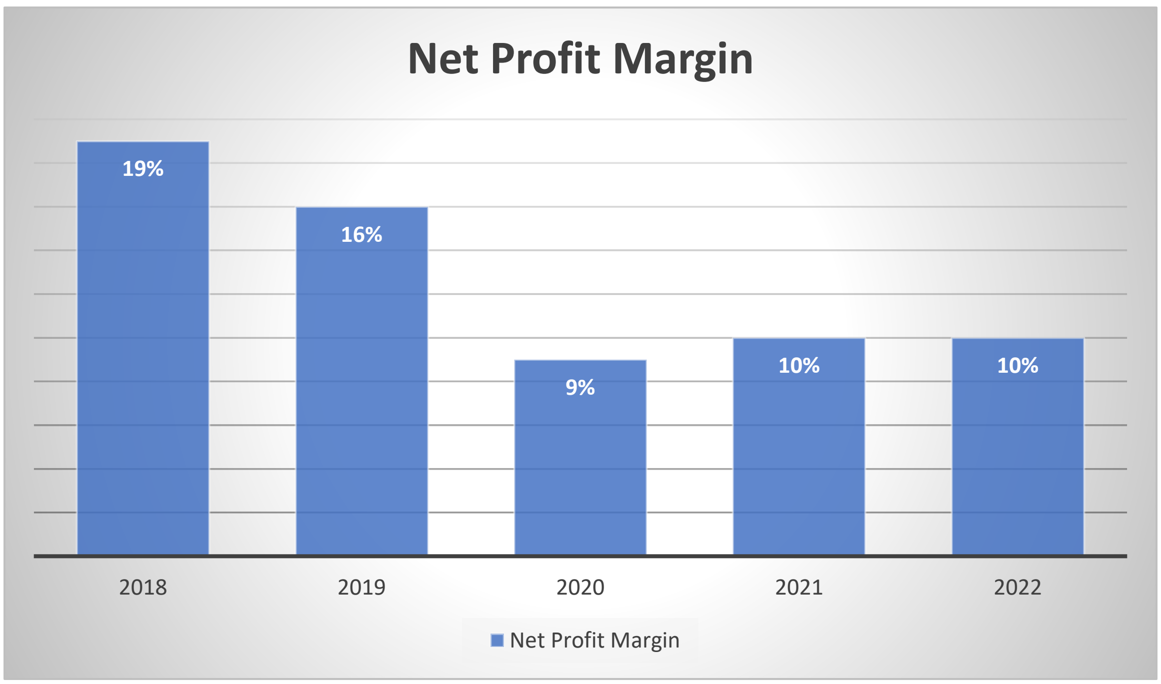

Figure: Net Profit Margin Ratio (2018 - 2022)

10% NPM is typically considered the industry standard for a company, though this might vary. NPM is 10% in 2018 and 2019. which is an acceptable outcome. It shows that despite its sales, the company was able to turn a profit.

3.4.6 Net Operating Margin:

Net operating margin is the difference between an organization's total labor costs and absolute operating profit divided by the total amount of its resources. If an organization's net operating margin is higher than it has historically been or when compared to another organization, this will give it a significant competitive advantage over its vast resources.

$$\textbf{Net Operating Margin} = \frac{\text{(Total Operating Revenues – Total Operating Expenses)}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Operating Margin	**4.00%**	**2.95%**	**2.70%**	**2.65%**	**2.19%**

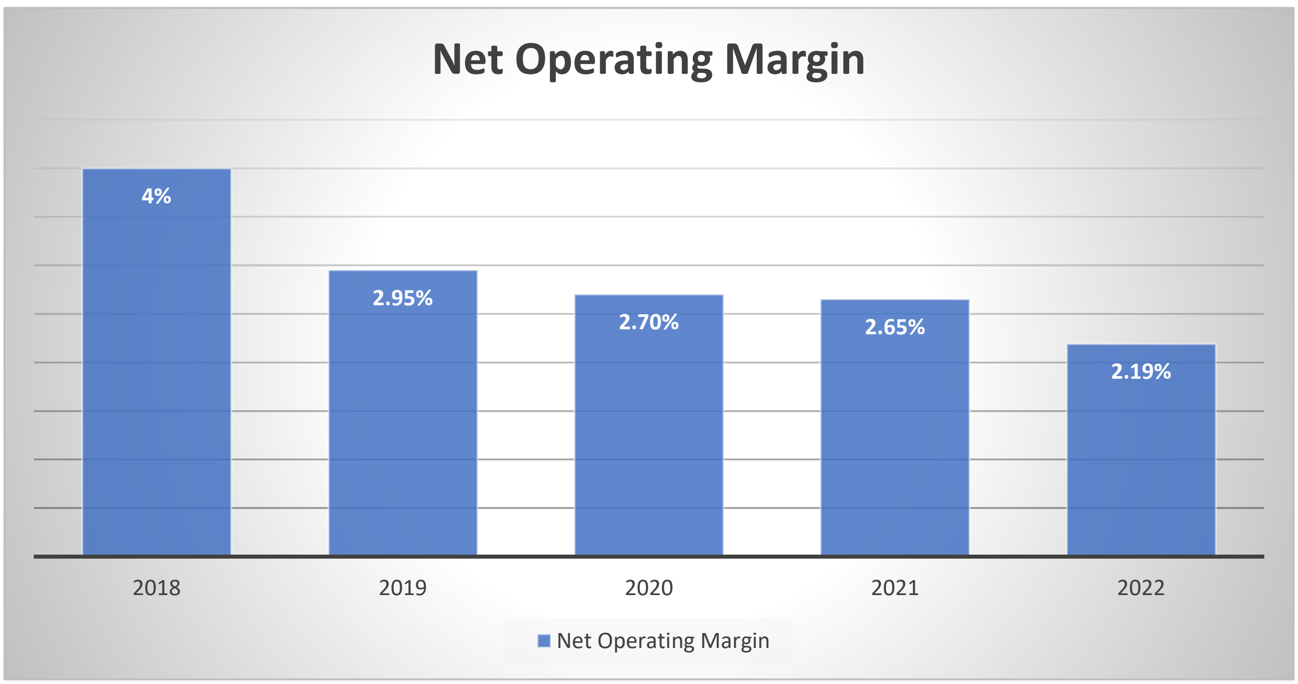

Figure: Net Operating Margin (2018 – 2022)

The net operating margin index of Bank Asia Securities varied from year to year. It peaked in 2018, indicating that the company was able to sustain revenue growth in spite of rising costs. However, following 2018, the company was unable to generate more revenue than expenses, resulting in a loss from 2018 to 2022 when compared to the prior year.

3.4.7Asset Utilization (AU):

Resource utilization rates quantify the effectiveness with which an organization generates income from its resources in order to attain a sufficient level of profitability.

AU = Total Operating Revenues / Total Assets

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Asset Utilization	3.95%	4.12%	4.00%	3.65%	3.20%

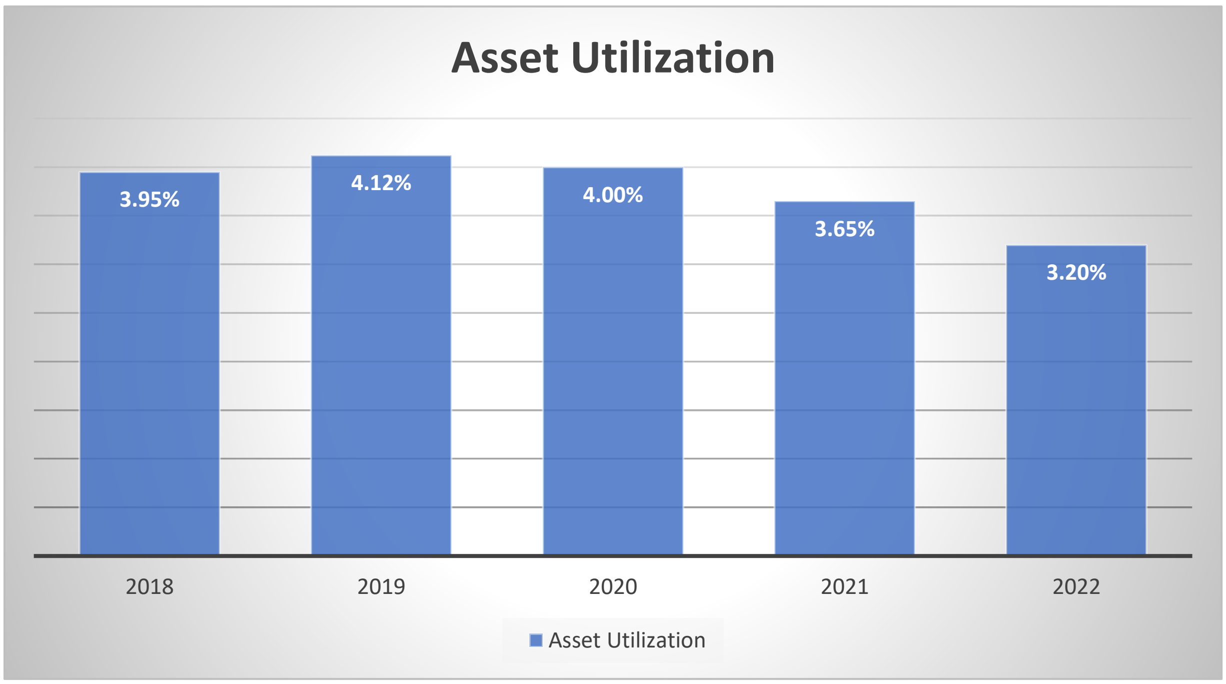

Figure: Asset Utilization Ratio (2018 - 2022)

The graph demonstrates that Bank Asia Securities made satisfactory sales proceeds from the appropriate use of its assets after reducing 2018–2022. This is not a good sign for the company, as it indicates that the company has not used its assets properly to generate sufficient profit. In 2018, the company used its assets efficiently, with an AU greater than 4.45%.

3.4.8 Equity Multiplier:

The percentage of a company's assets that can be funded by an investor's worth is shown by the equity multiplier. It's a ratio of economic leverage. The multiplier indicates that the organisation may not be able to recover debt from lenders, or management may be avoiding the need to purchase assets.

Equity Multiplier = Total Assets / Total Equity Capital Accounts

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Equity Multiplier	9.10	8.30	11.28	12.57	13.16

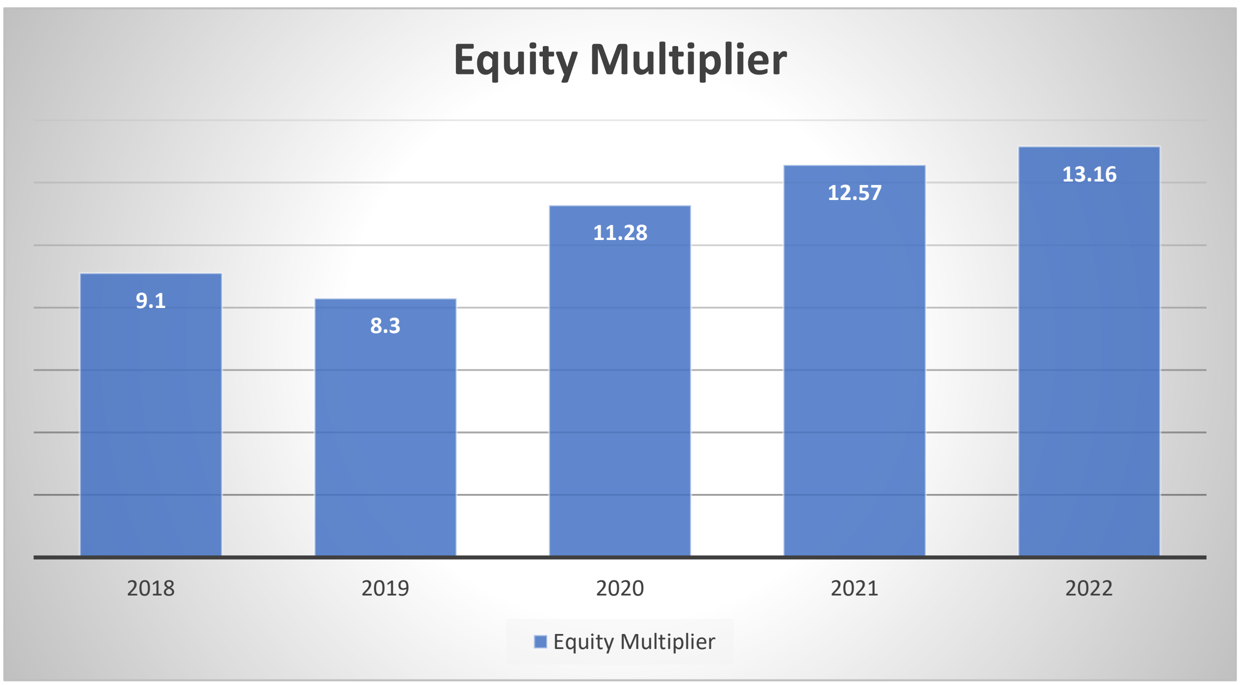

Figure: Equity Multiplier Ratio (2018 - 2022)

Because Bank Asia Securities financed its assets with equity rather than debt, it had less risk in 2018 and was therefore in a strong position.

3.3.3 Leverage Ratio Analysis

(1) Debt Ratio:

One financial metric used to assess a company's level of influence is its debt ratio. The obligation component is the percentage of the total obligation to add funds that is stated in decimals or installments. An organization's resources that are dedicated to providing finance.

Debt Ratio = Total liabilities / Total Assets

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Debt Ratio	89.26%	90.71%	90.34%	91.92%	92.43%

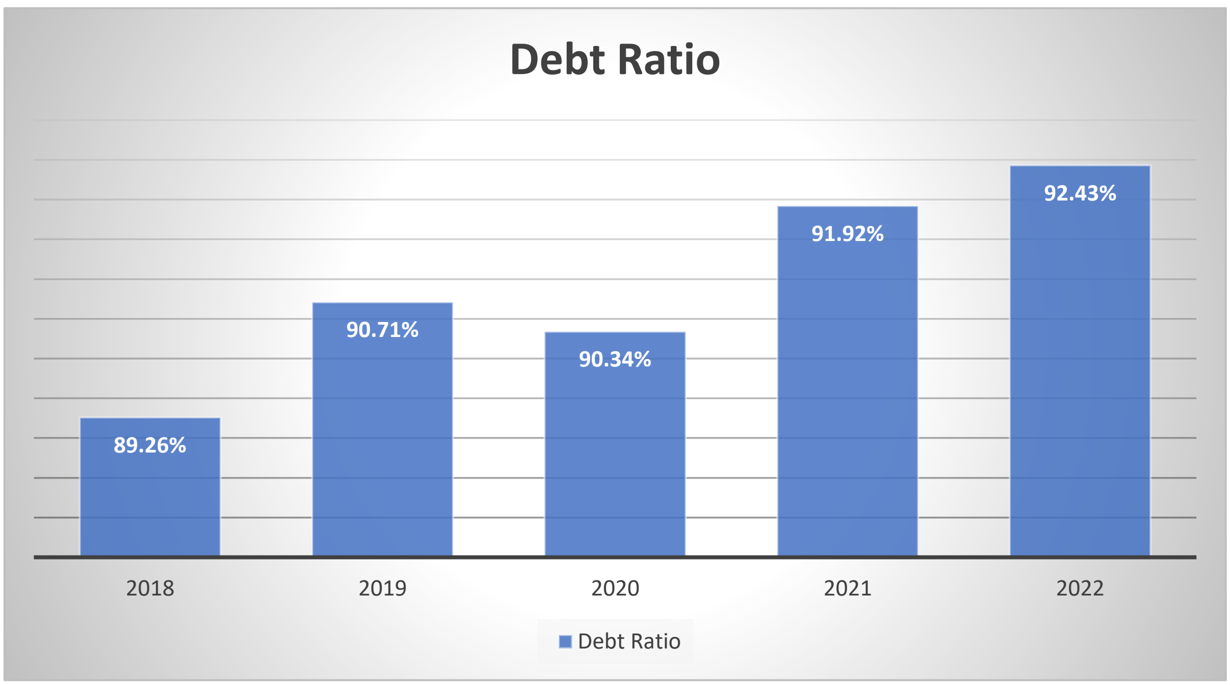

Figure: Debt Ratio (2018 - 2022)

A rising debt-to-income ratio is detrimental. This graph shows that the debt ratio is rising annually, which is bad news for the company.

Chapter-04

Findings, Recommendations & Conclusion

4.1Findings of the Report

- The experience gained from working with Bank Asia Securities Ltd. was novel. Upon gathering and examining the data from Ether Architects, I found that several elements of the business and finances need a great deal of attention. Here are a few findings from the analysis: Given the company's liquidity, Bank Asia Securities' liquidity ratio has been dropping since 2018 and once more in 2022. This is concerning and requires attention. Bank Asia Securities' return on equity decreased between 2018 and 2022.

- Bank Asia Securities achieved the best return on assets (ROA) in 2018 because it made profitable use of its assets. The percentage is progressively the same in 2018, zero in 2019, and one percent in 2021 and 2022.

- The operating profit margin of the corporation is trending downward; in 2019, it was at its greatest rate of 52%, while in 2021, it decreased by 12%.

- Bank Asia Securities' net profit margin declined over time, peaking at 9% in 2018. Following that time frame, it rose by 1% in 2020.

- Bank Asia Securities made good sales proceeds from the appropriate use of its assets in 2020, utilizing its assets with an AU of more than 4.12%.

- The debt ratios of the business are trending higher. With an increase of 0.51%, it reached its highest rate of 92.43% in 2022 as opposed to 2021. it is detrimental to the business.

4.2 Recommendations:

A variety of metrics can be used to evaluate Bank Asia Securities' performance. In this section, I will offer some recommendations for enhancing financial performance that are based on my academic background.

1.In order to give consumers better support and enable them to enjoy the new assistance in switching from another company's premium to **BANK ASIA SECURITIES**, new services and administrations should be introduced.

2. The low overall net income of **BANK ASIA SECURITIES** in 2020 does not support the company's ability to provide speculators with any profit.

3**. BANK ASIA SECURITIES** needs to concentrate on raising the current to quick ratio. The corporation won't be able to fulfil its ongoing responsibilities if it has a liquidity issue.

4. In order to draw in customers and pique their interest in retaining their money or other business-related products, **BANK ASIA SECURITIES** should offer more distinctive products.

5. In order to meet the rise in liabilities and achieve its goal**, BANK ASIA SECURITIES** It must increase its net operating profit margin by using equity and cutting costs. VALUES The liquidity ratio has decreased, indicating the company's liquidity problems. In this instance, the necessary actions are taken to manage the company's liquidity.
We've seen a low ratio over the previous few years since increasing the usage of assets indicates the organization is operating more efficiently with every dollar of assets. The business currently needs to enhance its investment procedure.

4.3 Conclusion

It seems sense to list the most lucrative SOEs based on the depth of market creation. If state-owned businesses are permitted to function on markets, the supply of securities may rise. Transparency and confidence in the government's financial system are guaranteed by state corporations. More and more strong scripts are needed in the market. If we could remove the margin for manipulation and enhance the market governance framework to draw in strong issuers, the process would be simpler. Regulators may impose capital structure rules in some limited instances, such as commercial banks or leasing firms. Because of this, unless you consent when a company is licensed or registered, it might be challenging to force it to be on the list. The ethos of family conglomerates and the disclosure requirement impede the growth of corporate governance in local industry. Regulators must actively participate in the removal of administrative roadblocks and the promotion of legislation that incentivizes large conglomerates of businesses to go public. It is concerning that the supply of inventory is not keeping up with the demand for inventory.

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