



Daffodil
International
University

Internship Report on
**“Financial Performance Analysis of Amann Bangladesh Limited-
A Ratio Based Approach”**

Submitted To:

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Date of Submission: December 14, 2025

Letter of Submission

Date: December 14, 2025

To

Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Amann Bangladesh Limited- A Ratio-Based Approach”

Dear Sir,

I am happy and honored to submit my internship report titled "**Financial Performance Analysis of Amann Bangladesh Limited- A Ratio Based Approach.**" I had to prepare this report as a mandatory requirement to get my Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree at Daffodil International University, with a major in Finance.

This report is prepared based on what I have learned and done in my three-month internship in Amann Bangladesh Limited, one of the leading multinational sewing-thread organizations. Being a part of their Finance department, I was able to take part in their daily tasks like banking, checking bills, ensuring the LC documents are exactly done or not.

Your continuous advice, feedback, and assistance have been an integral part of the completion of this report. I appreciate your assistance and will be forever grateful. I hope this report meet up the academic and professional standards set by the Department of Business Administration.

Again, thank you for your supervision and guidance.

Yours truly,



Abu Sayed

ID: 221-11-1567

Department of Business Administration

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Letter of Approval

This is hereby certified that the internship report titled “Financial Performance Analysis of Amann Bangladesh Limited: A Ratio Based Approach” has been duly prepared and presented by Abu Sayed, ID: 221-11-1567, majoring in Finance, to conclude the pursuing of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree at Daffodil International University.

This report has been prepared under my guidance and supervision. I have thoroughly reviewed this report and approving it as an original representation of the student’s internship work.

I recommend for submitting and accepting this report.



Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Declaration

I, Abu Sayed, Student ID: 221-11-1567, a student pursuing Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree, majoring in Finance at Daffodil International University, hereby declare that this internship report entitled “Financial Performance Analysis of Amann Bangladesh Limited- A Ratio Based Approach” is an original work of mine and it has been carried out under the supervision of Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University.

The analysis, findings and conclusions mentioned in this report are the results of my practical experiences during the period of conducting internship at Amann Bangladesh Ltd.; as well as by collecting information from various secondary sources which have been clearly noted.

I also confirm that this report has not been submitted previously for any specific purposes towards any individual, institution or authority.



Abu Sayed

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Acknowledgement

Above all, I am thankful to Almighty Allah who gave me patience and strength for accomplishing this internship and writing of this report.

I would like to express my appreciation towards Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal, Academic Dean and Professor of Department of Business Administration from Daffodil International University for his endless support, invaluable insights in preparing the report.

I am also grateful to Amann Bangladesh Ltd. for giving me the opportunity to complete my internship in Finance department. I am grateful to all the officials, colleagues and staff for their kind co-operations, help and knowledge imparted towards acquiring practical knowledge in banking operations, bill & PR checking related work, import-export documentation related work, L.C. related job, data entry & tax procedure.

Last but not least, I want to thank my family and friends whose Never-ending support, Respect, inspire me like never before.

Executive Summary

This following internship report titled “Financial Performance Analysis of Amann Bangladesh Limited-A Ratio Based Approach, is based on my three-month internship experience at Amann Bangladesh Limited. Being a student of BBA program majoring in Finance, this internship provided me with the opportunity of witnessing corporate financial activities within a multinational corporation.

Throughout the internship, I served in the Finance department, performing a wide range of tasks, such as preparing cheques for suppliers, carrying out banking operations and facilitating fund transfers; worked on import or export bills and went over petty cash bills; documented Letters of Credit (LC) payments and understood AIT issues for tax purposes; generated Excel reports to keep track of import bill data along with LC details. These were the things which helped me learn financial procedures in a practical way i.e working capital management, foreign trade documentation, vendor payments, basic tax compliance.

The report is primarily concerned with a ratio-based financial performance analysis of Amann Bangladesh Ltd. The study analyses the liquidity, profitability, solvency and efficiency ratios of the firm to assess its financial soundness and operational performance. The purpose of the analysis is to understand the company’s financial strengths, weaknesses and the potential for future growth. Furthermore, it also shares my day-to-day tasks, key takeaways, and the application of the internship to my study field.

In brief, this internship was a very valuable experience for me that it managed to serve as an intermediary between theory learnt and real-life financial applications. It sharpened my problem-solving skills, helped me in interpreting corporate finance practices and provided me a hands-on experience of how theoretical concepts like tax, letter of credit processes, financial documentation is implemented in an organization. The experience has been instrumental to my growth, both personally and professionally - and to working in corporate financial sector.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Students enrolled in the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) program at Daffodil International University must complete the internship mandated by the BBA program, which focuses on integrating classroom learnings with some form of practical business experience. Especially for finance major students, it is a way of having real-life experience of analytical and management skills, as well as a practical understanding of how financial knowledge is applied at actual workplaces. I was fortunate enough to have fulfilled this academic obligation through the completion of my three-month internship at Amann Bangladesh Limited. As a finance major student, I worked in the Finance Department and had an inside look at the company's financial activities such as budgeting, cost analysis, taxation, and financial reporting as well as cooperation with other departments. This showed me the real part of the financial activities of a multinational manufacturing concern in Bangladesh. The reason for selecting Amann Bangladesh Limited as my internship organization is due to its strong global presence, history of operational excellence and robust financial management system. It was an ideal place to learn how corporate finance functioned in a manufacturing and export industry. It is also a valid internship for my BBA majoring in finance since it enabled me to learn and understand vital finance roles like working capital management, cost control and financial performance. This report summarizes my internship journey at Amann Bangladesh Limited, focusing primarily on the financial performance analysis of the company. It contains organizational overview, my internship role and responsibilities, learnings along with specific tasks that I have performed, and financial activities.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Primary Objective

The primary objective of this report is analysing and evaluating the financial performance of Amann Bangladesh Ltd. through applying various financial ratios to assess the overall financial condition of this company over a specific period.

Specific Objectives

- To relate the theoretical knowledge of finance in practical.
- To demonstrate the overall internship experience at Amann Bangladesh Limited.
- To understand the liquidity, solvency, efficiency and profitability of Amann Bangladesh through financial ratio analysis.
- To make some recommendations according to the analysis and findings.

1.3 Methodology of the Study

This report is a combination of both quantitative and qualitative approach of research methodology. It contains both primary and secondary data. Methods for data collection includes the following:

Primary data

- Personal experience of 3 months internship.

Secondary data

- Official website and annual reports of Amann Bangladesh Limited.
- Other relevant articles, journals published on online.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

Despite utmost efforts, this report has some limitations and these are the following:

Short internship period: Three month is such a short time to have a thorough understanding of every aspect and the overall financial system of an organization.

Limited access to data: For any private limited company their financial information is the most essential and confidential and for such reason I had very limited access to data that has an effect on proper financial analysis.

Limited to ratio analysis: This report only covers most common ratios for ratio-based performance analysis and does not include other assessment tools like trend analysis, comparative analysis that could have provide a better financial evaluation.

Lack of comparison: Financial performance evaluation is conducted only for Amann Bangladesh Ltd. without comparison with other companies.

Chapter 2: Organization Overview

2.1 Overview of Amann Bangladesh Limited

Amann Bangladesh Limited is a proud member of Amann Group Germany, starting its' operation in Bangladesh in 2014. Since 1854, Amann Group has been one of the leading manufacturers of sewing and embroidery threads in the international market, combining innovation and tradition to produce premium threads and smart yarns. Amann Group is an international supplier of threads that provide values to the customer that includes the textile sector, fashion industry, footwear and leather sector, and automotive industry. Amann Bangladesh is a private limited company which is one of the subsidiaries of Amann Group and belongs to the region of South Asia that mainly focuses on providing sewing threads in the textile sector of both international and local market.

The corporate office of Amann Bangladesh Ltd. is located at Uttara, Dhaka, where I have worked as an intern in the Finance Department, assisting day-to-day financial activities and gaining practical knowledge about how the corporate activities are done. I also had the opportunity to work at the production plant office, which is located at Sreepur, Gazipur- under the supervision of the plant accounts manager.

2.2 Mission, Vision and Values

Mission

The mission of Amann is to innovate and produce high-quality sewing and embroidery threads that offer intelligent and smart solutions for a wide range of industrial uses. Amann aims to offer such thread solutions to their customers, including industries such as textile, footwear, automotive, that provide the highest standards of quality, reliability and sustainability.

Vision

Amann's vision is to remain the world's top company in the sewing and embroidery threads industry by always coming up with new ideas that mix old and new ways of doing things. They want to stay important by making smart products and using eco-friendly production methods that will keep the company going for a long time. They want to set the standard for the textile and manufacturing industries.

Values

Amann's values can be summarized as follows;

- **Innovation:** Producing smart and intelligent threads through research
- **Quality and Reliability:** Ensuring products with standard quality and performance
- **Customer Collaboration:** Prioritizing customers to offer value driven solutions.
- **Sustainability:** Practicing safe and environmental production practices
- **People-Centric-Approach:** Seeing employees as the most important factor for success and innovation

2.3 History and Current Operations

History

Amann Group was founded in 1854 in Germany and since then it has evolved as one of the world's leading manufacturers of high-quality sewing and embroidery threads. Over more than 160 years, the company has built its reputation by combining innovation and tradition and by this time, around 2,700 people employed by Amann around the world with an annual turnover of approximately €230 million. Amann is a reputable name in the international textile industry because of its longstanding dedication to quality, innovation, and customer collaboration.

Current Operations

Nature of Business:

- Manufacturer and supplier of industrial sewing and embroidery threads.

Product Range:

- Classic sewing and embroidery threads.
- Special and smart yarns with properties such as water repellency, elasticity, UV resistance, flame retardancy, and conductivity.

Industries Served:

- Textile and fashion
- Footwear
- Automotive
- Workwear
- Technical textiles

Global Presence:

- Production Sites: United Kingdom, Romania, Czech Republic, China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and India.
- Subsidiaries: In 19 countries, including -Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, France, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom, USA, Vietnam.

R&D and Innovation:

- The Amann innovation lab serves as a textile think tank dedicated to creating customised and future oriented thread solutions in collaboration with clients.

Sustainability Commitment:

- Dedicated to sustainable and environmentally safe production process across the world.

Chapter 3: Internship Role, Responsibilities and Learnings

3.1 Role and Responsibilities

Role

Intern - Finance Department.

Responsibilities

Throughout my internship period my main responsibility was to assist day to day activities that include the following tasks:

- Banking activities
 - **Preparing cheque for vendors:** Ensuring time to time payments are made to the suppliers.
 - **Cheque and cash deposit:** Maintaining liquidity of the firm by receiving cheque and cash from customers and safely depositing them.
 - **Cash withdraw:** Withdrawing cash from bank for emergency day to day purposes and making payments for miscellaneous cost.
 - **Application for fund transfer:** Submitting the necessary documents for Inhouse Fund Transfer, Telegraphic Fund Transfer in the bank.
- Bill and PR checking
 - Import bill: Checking the amount and necessary documents attached to a bill.
 - Export bill: Checking the amount and necessary documents attached to a bill.
 - Petty cash bill: Checking the amount and necessary documents attached to a bill.
- Data entry for import bills and LC in Microsoft Excel.
- Identifying journal entries of AIT for taxation.
- Documentation of LC.

3.2 Rationale of the Role and Responsibilities

Being an intern of Finance Department at Amann Bangladesh, my main task was to support day to day financial activities and banking operations. The tasks which I performed and executed were directly related with the specific department's core activities, as it fully concerned financial transactions and record maintenance as well as proper fund flow.

To conclude, my job as an intern did have a place in the operational structure of the Finance Department in the company. High accuracy, efficiency, and concern for compliance was among the highest priorities in the department's operational goal, and that was reflected in my daily tasks. They aimed to provide the finance team with correct and smoothly processed financial documentation, transactions, and actions that would allow the company to maintain the accuracy and compliance as the highest priority.

3.3 Key Learnings

The main goal of internship is to gain firsthand experiences and learnings that may support student in their future corporate career. The following are my key learnings from my internship journey at Amann Bangladesh:

- Practical understandings of corporate financial operations
- Knowledge of corporate banking procedures
- International trade documentation
- Data management skill
- Attention to detail and accuracy
- Understanding of Advance Income Tax (AIT)
- Application of academic knowledge

3.4 Connection with Academia

The internship at Amann Bangladesh Limited allowed me to connect the theoretical knowledge gained from my BBA in Finance with real-world financial practices. Specifically, the skills and knowledge in financial reporting, cash flow management, taxation, and working capital management enjoyed daily application in my internship activities. The practical exposure helped me to understand how financial operations are coordinated in a multinational corporation and strengthened me with necessary skills for analyzing and interpreting financial data in a professional environment.

Chapter 4: Financial Ratios, Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Liquidity Ratios:

Known as short-term solvency, measuring the ability of the firm to meet up its short-term liabilities. Liquidity ratios consider all those liquid assets that can be converted into cash very quickly and easily.

Importance: To understand the liquidity position of the company and make financial decisions. It includes the following ratios;

Current Ratio: Current ratio calculates short-term solvency means meeting short-term liabilities using only current assets.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 1.5 – 2.0 for current ratio.

Justification: In the textile sector, companies need working capital to fund inventory, receivables and short-term supplier payments. A current ratio of 1.5 to 2.0 is a good indication of good liquidity position

Quick Ratio: Quick Ratio shows a better form of liquidity or solvency for the company as it deducts inventories from current assets.

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \text{Quick Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 0.9-1.5 for quick ratio.

Justification: It is common for textile companies to stock high level of inventories which are slowly realised into cash. So, if the quick ratio is near 1, company will be able to meet its short-term liabilities without having to depend too much on sales of inventories.

Cash Ratio: Cash ratio is the absolute form of liquidity as it only considers cash & cash equivalents to pay a firm's short-term liabilities.

Cash Ratio = *Cash & Equivalents / Current Liabilities*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 0.5-1.0 for cash ratio.

Justification: Keeping a reasonable level of cash to meet urgent obligations also blocks out inefficiency of holding too much cash. Textile companies tend to invest earnings into operations instead of holding large amounts of cash.

4.2 Leverage Ratios:

These ratios measure the long-term solvency and stability of the firm considering the capital structure of the firm. It mainly focuses on measuring the risk of the firm by considering the borrowed fund that the firm is using for its operations and financing assets.

Importance: To determine the debt financing and examine the solvency of the company that helps investors in financial decision making.

It includes the following ratios;

Debt to Equity Ratio: This ratio is a measure of the relative balance or proportion of debt capital and equity capital used to finance a company's assets.

Debt to Equity Ratio = *Total Debt / Equity Capital*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 0.7-1.0 for this ratio.

Justification: A healthy capital structure is particularly important in the highly capital-intensive textiles sector. This is a conservative financial risk benchmark, however allows companies to borrow for expansion and operating efficiency.

Debt to Total Asset Ratio: The Debt to Total Asset ratio measures the amount or proportion of assets financed by debt capital.

Debt to Total Asset Ratio = *Total Debt / Total Assets*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 40% - 50% for this ratio.

Justification: This is a good mix of financing, which keeps the balance sheet healthy but also uses debt for operational efficiency. Too much leverage might raise the risk of bankruptcy in such volatile market conditions.

4.3 Turnover Ratios:

These ratios measure how efficiently a company uses or utilises its assets to generate sales. It also known as activity ratio because it tracks the level of activity of the company related to its operations.

Importance: To evaluate the efficiency of the company and help financial managers to understand how well the company is utilising their assets to generate sales and make decision accordingly.

It includes the following ratios;

Total Asset Turnover Ratio: This ratio measures the efficiency of the firm to utilize their total assets and generate sales.

Total Asset Turnover Ratio = *Sales / Total Assets*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 0.60 - 1.0 for this ratio.

Justification: The textile industry is a capital-intensive operation requiring substantial investment in machinery and inventory so that the firm's asset turnover is moderate. This standard serves as an indicator of resource utilization to be considered efficient.

Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio: The Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio is an indicator that shows how efficiently the company uses its fixed assets (which includes property, plant and equipment) to produce sales.

Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio = *Sales / Fixed Assets*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 1.5-3.0 for this ratio.

Justification: In the textile industry, it is essential to utilize machinery and equipment properly if you want a successful production. Such range of benchmark shows an efficient use of fixed assets in face of high capital expenditure.

Current Asset Turnover Ratio: The Current Asset Turnover Ratio is a measure of the degree to which a company uses its current assets (short-term assets such as inventory and receivables) to generate sales.

Current Asset Turnover Ratio = *Sales / Current Assets*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 2.0-3.0 for this ratio.

Justification: This benchmark demonstrates effective control of stock and receivables so that current assets are used for actively producing sales.

4.4 Profitability Ratios:

The profitability ratios focus on operational efficiency of the firm to measure the profitability which is generated from sales.

Importance: To measure the profitability of the company relative to its sales and investment. It is important because the overall condition of a company depends on profitability.

It includes the following ratios;

Gross Profit Ratio: The Gross Profit Ratio is an indicator of the amount of money a business has remaining from selling goods or services after COGS.

Gross Profit Ratio = *Gross Profit / Sales*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 20% - 30% for this ratio.

Justification: Textile companies have to deal with ever-changing raw-material costs and competitive pricing. This benchmark is a successful measure of productive cost management combined with competitive pricing.

Operating Profit Ratio: It indicates the ability of the firm to earn profits from its core business operations.

Operating Profit Ratio = *Earnings before Interest and Tax / Sales*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 7% - 15% for this ratio.

Justification: This benchmark signifies efficiency in operations in view of the huge operating costs such as labour, energy and transportation experienced in the textile industry.

The Net Profit Ratio: This is the percentage of total sales attributable to net profit.

Net Profit Ratio = *Profit after Tax / Sales*

Industry Benchmark: Ideal benchmark is 4% - 8% for this ratio.

Justification: Having high competition factor, financial costs and tax burden, the textile firms generally run at low net profit margins. This benchmark reflects sustainable profitability.

4.5 Financial Analysis

4.5.1 Current Ratio

| Years | Current Assets | Current Liabilities | Ratio |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 2021 | 1510.3 | 1035.6 | 1.46 |
| 2022 | 1701.4 | 725 | 2.35 |
| 2023 | 1873.2 | 1010.0 | 1.85 |
| 2024 | 2682.9 | 1410.5 | 1.90 |

Table 1: Current Ratio

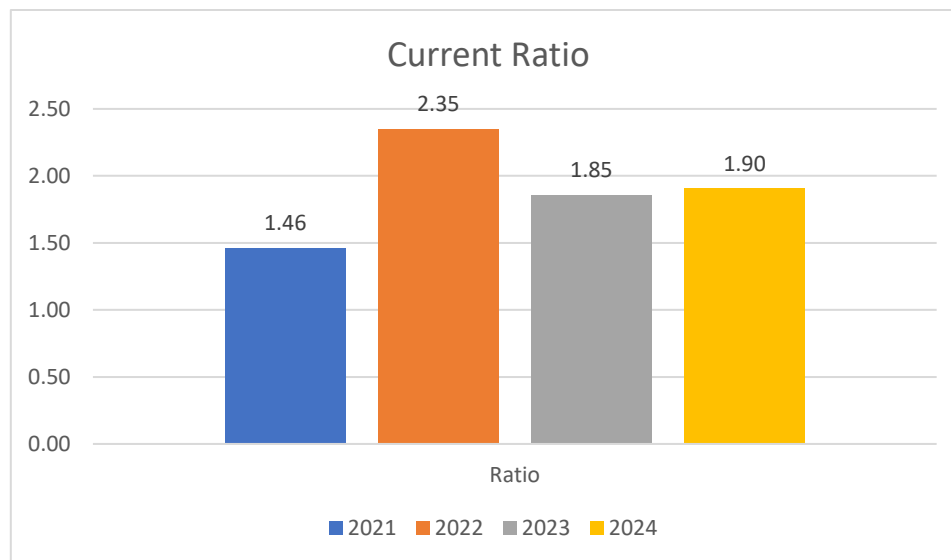


Figure-1

Interpretation

The chart shows, current ratio is > 1 for all the mentioned years, indicating company has enough current assets to meet its short-term obligations. Although the ratio fell down from 2.35 to 1.85 in the year 2023 but eventually it rose up to 1.9 in 2024.

4.5.2 Quick Ratio

| Years | Quick Assets | Current Liabilities | Ratio |
|-------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 2021 | 1159.9 | 1035.6 | 1.12 |
| 2022 | 1386.2 | 725 | 1.91 |
| 2023 | 1542.7 | 1010.0 | 1.53 |
| 2024 | 2207.3 | 1410.5 | 1.56 |

Table 2: Quick Ratio

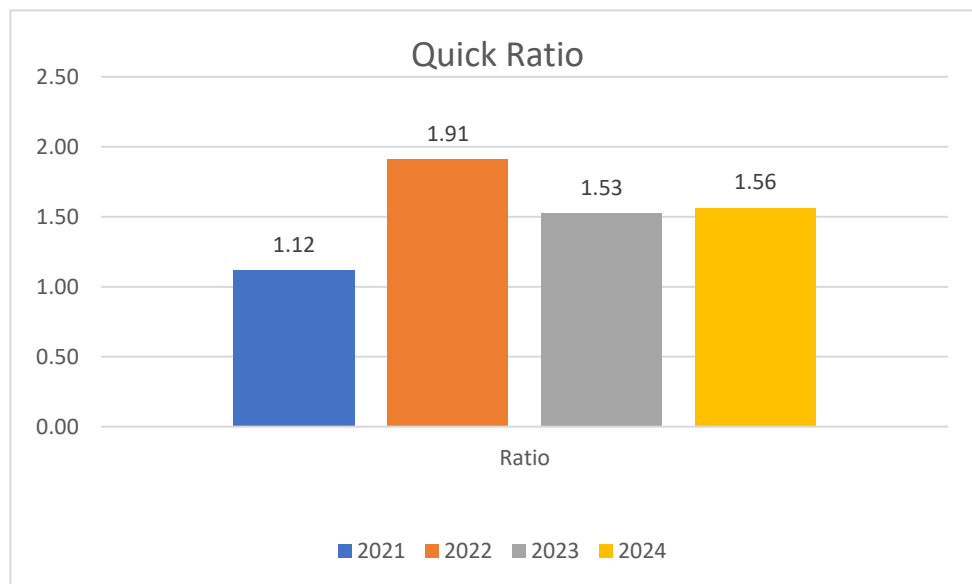


Figure-2

Interpretation

In 2021, the quick ratio was 1.12, indicating it had just enough quick assets to meet current liabilities with a minimum margin of safety. In 2022, the ratio significantly improved to 1.91 but the company faced a declining quick ratio of 1.53 for the next year and eventually rose up to 1.56 indicating company has sufficient quick assets to pay current liabilities.

4.5.3 Cash Ratio

| Years | Cash & Equivalents | Current Liabilities | Ratio |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 2021 | 70.2 | 1035.6 | 0.07 |
| 2022 | 310.5 | 725 | 0.43 |
| 2023 | 217.5 | 1010.0 | 0.22 |
| 2024 | 139.0 | 1410.5 | 0.10 |

Table 3: Cash Ratio

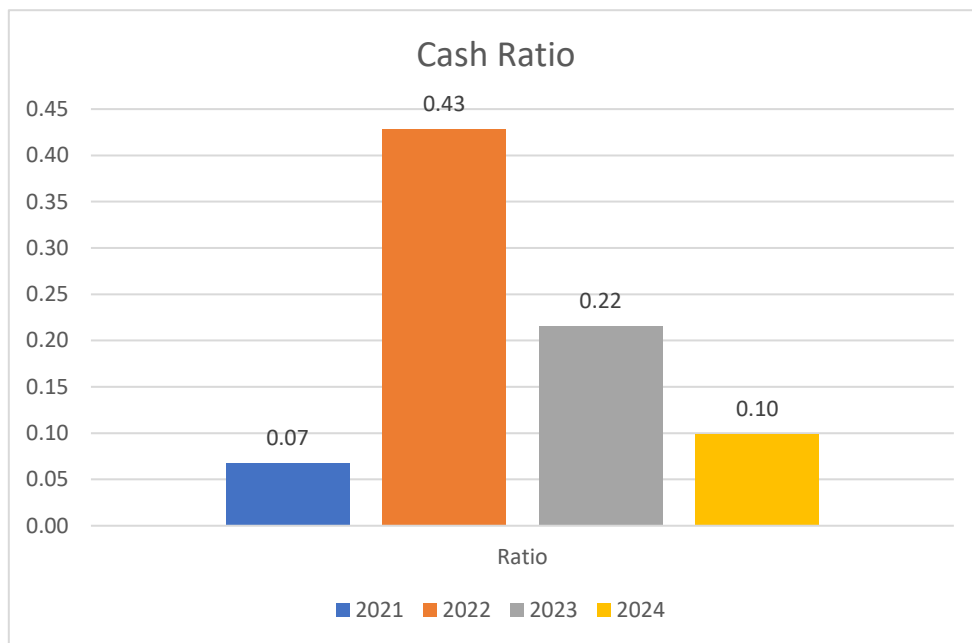


Figure-3

Interpretation:

In the chart it is evident that the cash ratio is < 1 for all four years, means the firm can't meet its current liabilities only with cash and all the ratios are very poor considering the benchmark. In 2022, the ratio is highest with a ratio of 0.43 which is also not enough.

4.5.4 Equity Ratio

| Years | Equity Capital | Net Assets | Ratio |
|-------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 2021 | 710.0 | 1084.5 | 65% |
| 2022 | 710.0 | 1673.7 | 42% |
| 2023 | 710.0 | 1679.9 | 42% |
| 2024 | 710.0 | 2062.0 | 34% |

Table 4: Equity Ratio

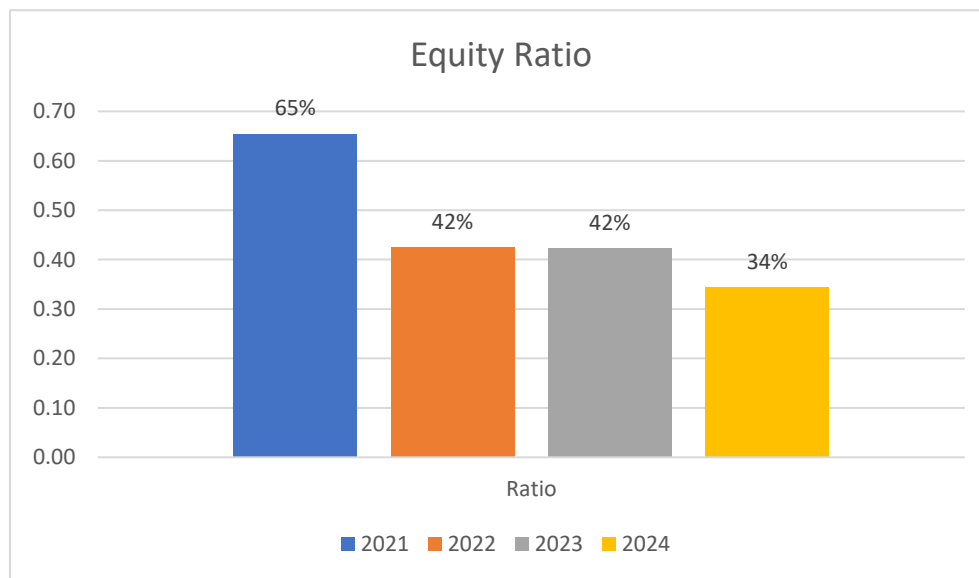


Figure-4

Interpretation:

In 2021, the ratio was 65% means the company used their equity capital to purchase 65% of their assets. For the year 2022 and 2023 the percentage was 42% and in 2024 it was 34% that indicates company focusing on purchasing assets more with their debt capital instead of equity capital.

4.5.5 Debt to Equity Ratio

| Years | Total Debt | Equity Capital | Ratio |
|-------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 2021 | 1555.9 | 710 | 2.2 |
| 2022 | 1230.0 | 710 | 1.7 |
| 2023 | 1455.3 | 710 | 2.0 |
| 2024 | 1792.9 | 710 | 2.5 |

Table 5: Debt to Equity Ratio

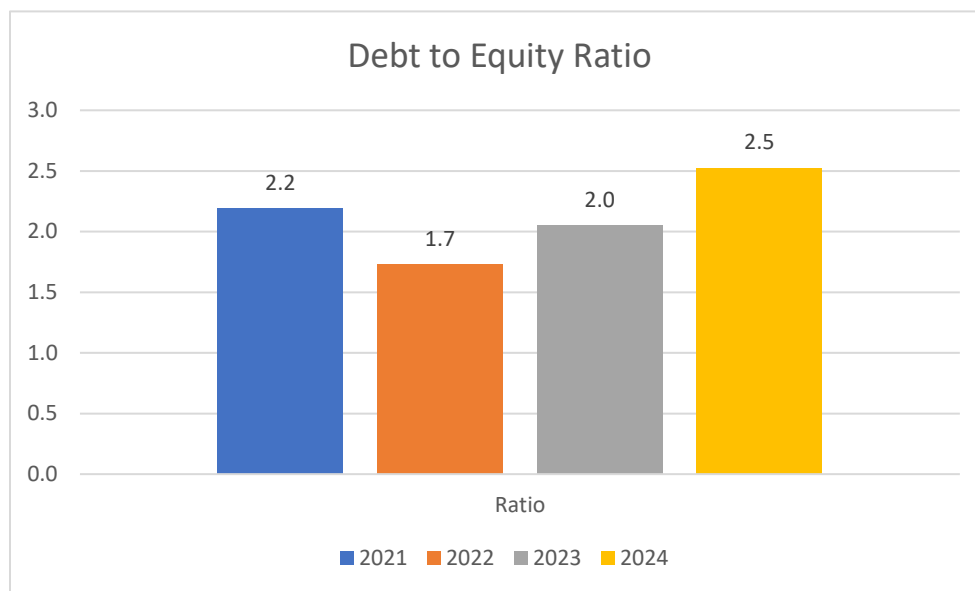


Figure-5

Interpretation:

In 2021, the ratio was 2.2 means the company have used more than twice of debt capital compare to equity capital to finance their assets. Though in 2022, the ratio declined to 1.7 but from the next year and onwards the ratio jumped to 2.0 and 2.5 respectively, indicating more reliance on debt that may arise financial risk.

4.5.6 Debt to Total Asset Ratio

| Years | Total Debt | Total Assets | Ratio |
|-------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 2021 | 1555.9 | 2640.3 | 59% |
| 2022 | 1230.0 | 2903.7 | 42% |
| 2023 | 1455.3 | 3135.3 | 46% |
| 2024 | 1792.9 | 3854.9 | 47% |

Table 6: Debt to Total Asset Ratio

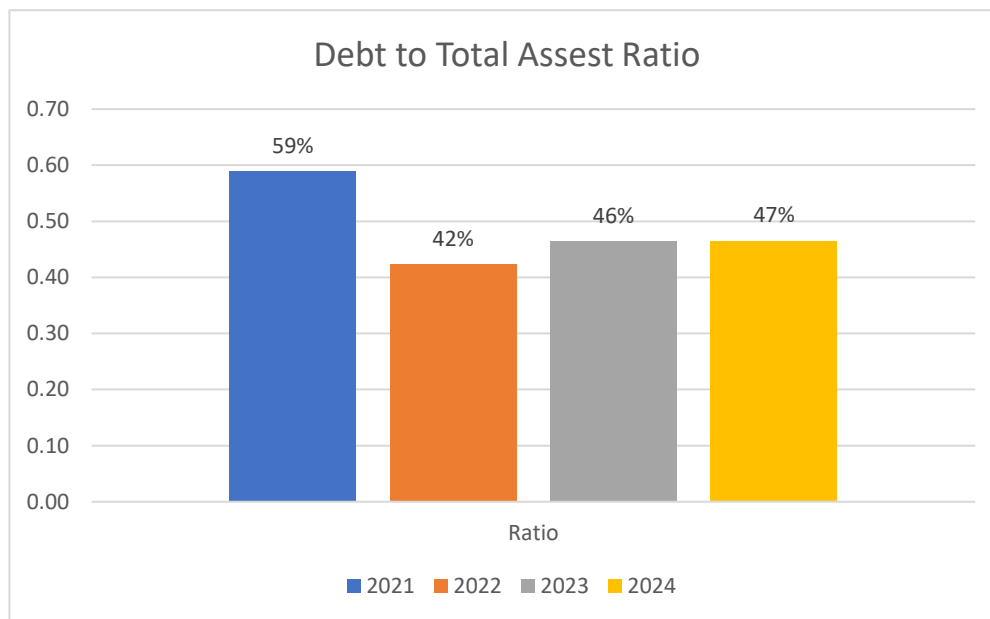


Figure-6

Interpretation:

In 2021, this ratio took the highest place with 59% indicating 59% of the company's assets were financed by debt capital. In the year 2022 the ratio declined significantly but in the next two years it again improved slightly with a range of 42%-47% which is still a good sign compare to 2021 indicating less use of debt capital.

4.5.7 Total Asset Turnover Ratio

| Years | Sales | Total Assets | Ratio |
|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 2021 | 2035.5 | 2640.3 | 0.77 |
| 2022 | 2470.3 | 2903.7 | 0.85 |
| 2023 | 2655.2 | 3135.3 | 0.85 |
| 2024 | 3290.3 | 3854.9 | 0.85 |

Table 7: Total Asset Turnover Ratio

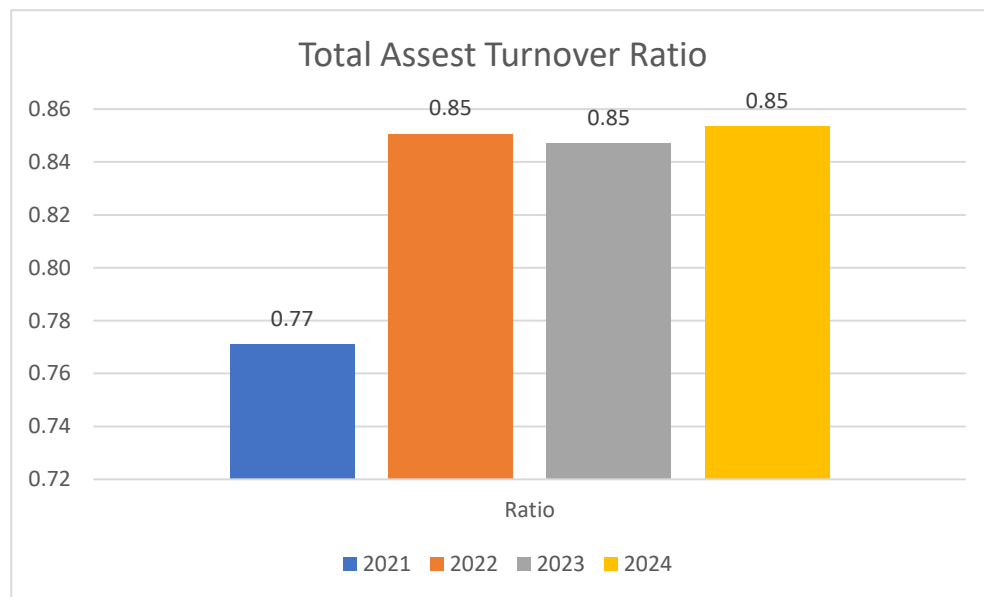


Figure-7

Interpretation:

The very first year of the chart shows the ratio is 0.77 means the company was able to generate sales of Tk. 0.77 using assets of Tk. 1. After that this ratio remained constant for next 3 years with Tk. 0.85 which is slight improvement comparing to 2021, indicating a better assets utilization.

4.5.8 Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

| Years | Sales | Fixed Assets | Ratio |
|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 2021 | 2035.5 | 1130.0 | 1.80 |
| 2022 | 2470.3 | 1202.4 | 2.05 |
| 2023 | 2655.2 | 1262.0 | 2.10 |
| 2024 | 3290.3 | 1172.0 | 2.81 |

Table 8: Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

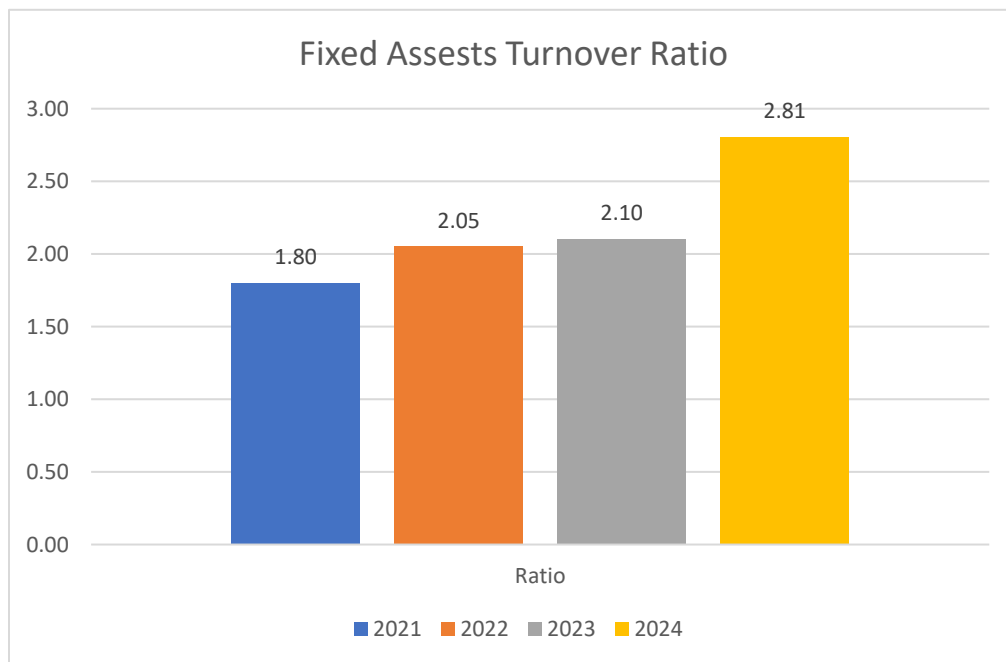


Figure-8

Interpretation:

In 2021, the ratio was 1.80, meaning that the company produced Tk.1.80 in sales for every Taka of fixed assets. This ratio accelerated to 2.05, 2.10, and 2.81 respectively for next 3 years indicating increased efficiency in using fixed assets.

4.5.9 Current Asset Turnover Ratio

| Years | Sales | Current Assets | Ratio |
|-------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| 2021 | 2035.5 | 1510.3 | 1.35 |
| 2022 | 2470.3 | 1701.4 | 1.45 |
| 2023 | 2655.2 | 1873.2 | 1.42 |
| 2024 | 3290.3 | 2682.9 | 1.23 |

Table 9: Current Asset Turnover Ratio

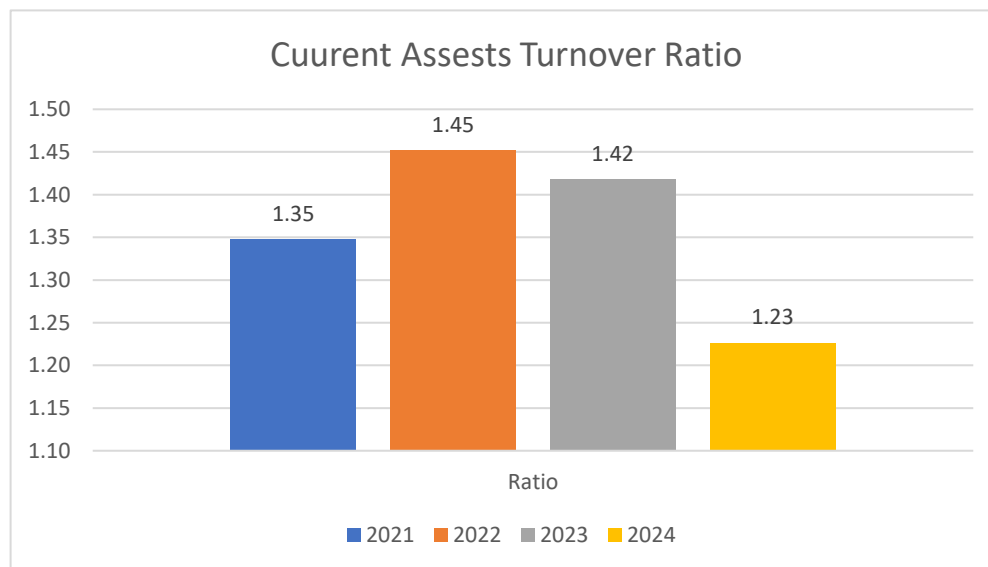


Figure-9

Interpretation:

In 2021, the ratio was 1.35, which meant that for every Taka of current assets, the company produced TK. 1.35 in sales. The current ratio then edged up to 1.45 in 2022 and further up to 1.42 in 2023, suggesting the company was doing a better job of using its current assets to make sales. Yet the ratio fell to 1.23 in 2024, meaning that some low efficiency was recorded for utilizing current assets.

4.5.10 Gross Profit Ratio

| Years | Gross Profit | Sales | Ratio |
|-------|--------------|---------|-------|
| 2021 | 660.4 | 2035.5 | 32.4% |
| 2022 | 844.9 | 2470.3 | 34.2% |
| 2023 | 810.1 | 2655.2 | 30.5% |
| 2024 | 1014.97 | 3290.27 | 30.8% |

Table 10: Gross Profit Ratio

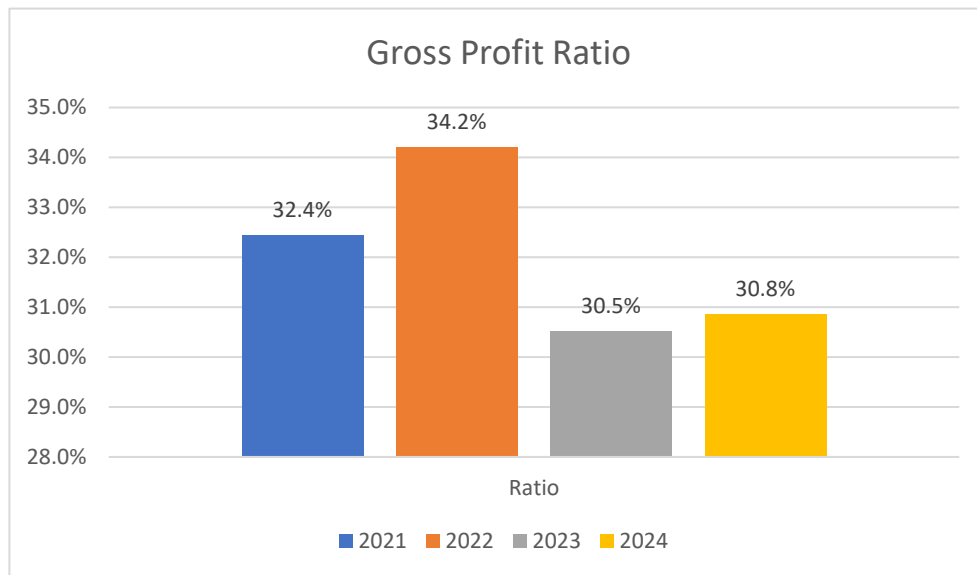


Figure-10

Interpretation:

In 2021, the ratio was 32.4%, means the company generated 32,4% gross profit from sales. The percentage had improved to 34.2% in 2022, suggesting better cost management or higher sales. However, this ratio decreased to 30.5% in 2023, and by 2024, the ratio had partially recovered to 30.8%, thus it is clear that profitability was affected because of higher cost or less amount of sales.

4.5.11 Net Profit Ratio

| Years | PAT | Sales | Ratio |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 2021 | 185.2 | 2035.5 | 9.1% |
| 2022 | 347.2 | 2470.3 | 14.1% |
| 2023 | 379.6 | 2655.2 | 14.3% |
| 2024 | 205.4 | 3290.27 | 6.2% |

Table 11: Net Profit Ratio

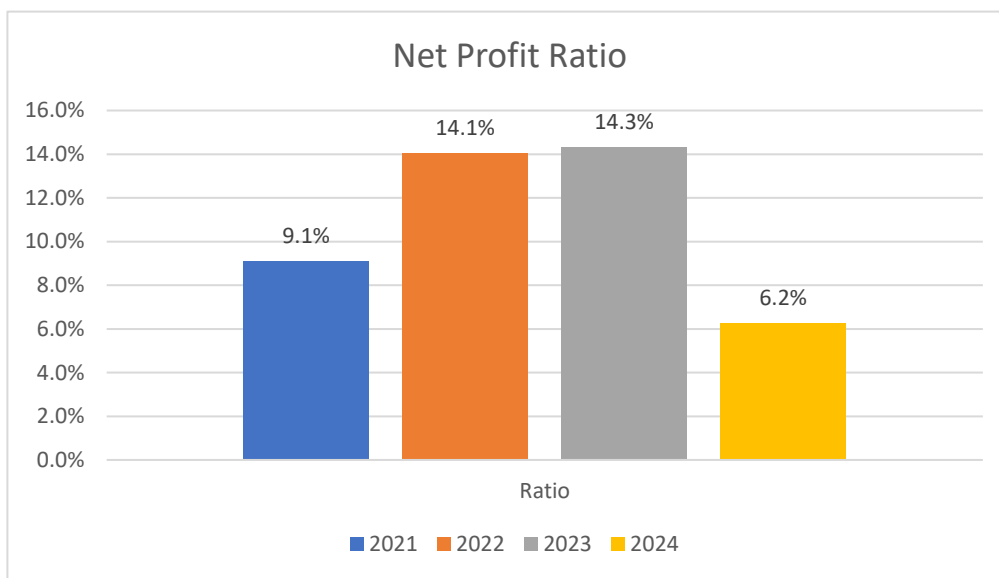


Figure-11

Interpretation:

The net profit margin in 2021 was 9.1%, which is how much of the company's revenue is left over after paying taxes. The ratio jumped to 14.1% and then to 14.3% respectively for the next 2 years which is a big improvement, which means sales are more efficient. However, the ratio fell sharply to 6.2% in 2024, indicating a drastic fall in net profits as well, which may have been due to higher operating expenses.

4.5.12 Operating Profit Ratio

| Years | EBIT | Sales | Ratio |
|-------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 2021 | 385.1 | 2035.5 | 18.9% |
| 2022 | 519.7 | 2470.3 | 21.0% |
| 2023 | 385 | 2655.2 | 14.5% |
| 2024 | 424.17 | 3290.27 | 12.9% |

Table 12: Operating Profit Ratio

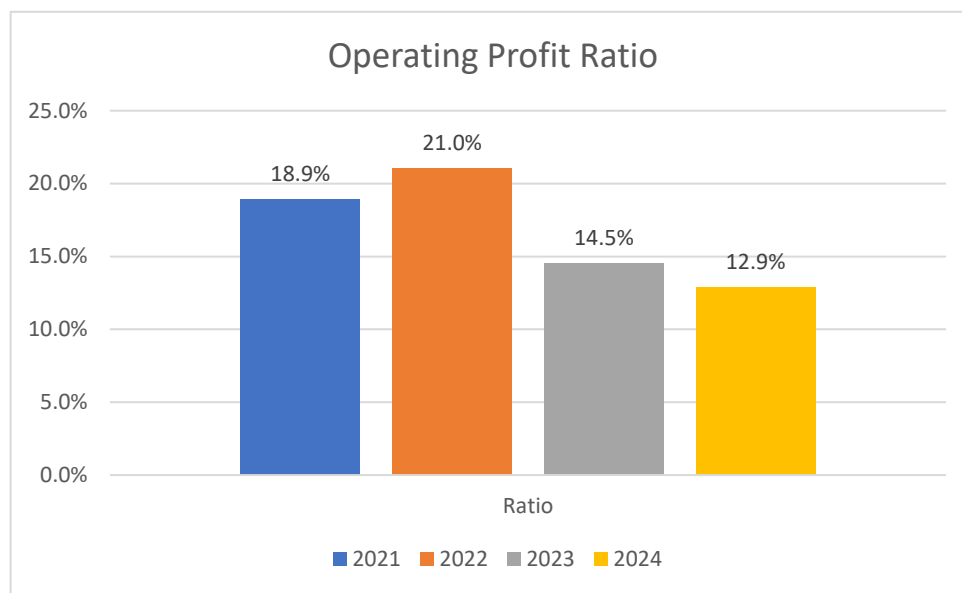


Figure-12

Interpretation:

In 2021, this percentage was 18.9% that shows healthy operational profits achieved. The ratio has improved to 21.0% in 2022, indicating a better efficiency in operations. Although, it fell to 14.5% in 2023 and continued falling to 12.9% in 2024 as a result of lower efficiency at converting each Taka of sales into actual profit from operations.

Chapter 5: Findings and Recommendations

5.1 Findings from Analysis

Current Ratio:

The current ratio ranged from 1.46 to 2.35 during 2021–2024 which is demonstrated in figure-1. Compared to the industry benchmark of 1.5–2.0, the company maintained an overall satisfactory liquidity position, though the higher ratio in 2022 indicates excess current assets.

Quick Ratio:

The quick ratio varied between 1.12 and 1.91 demonstrated in figure-2, remaining mostly above the benchmark of 0.9–1.5, indicating a strong ability to meet short-term obligations without relying on inventory.

Cash Ratio:

The cash ratio ranged from 0.07 to 0.43 demonstrated in figure-3, which is significantly below the benchmark of 0.5–1.0, suggesting low cash holdings and dependence on receivables for liquidity.

Verdict: Amann Bangladesh has a stable liquidity position.

Debt to Equity Ratio:

The debt-to-equity ratio ranged from 1.7 to 2.5 during 2021-2024 shown in figure-5, exceeding the industry benchmark of 0.7–1.0, reflecting heavy reliance on debt financing.

Debt to Total Asset Ratio:

This ratio ranged between 42% and 59% shown in figure-6, slightly above the benchmark of 40%–50% in some years, indicating moderate to high leverage.

Verdict: The solvency is not satisfactory for Amann Bangladesh.

Total Asset Turnover Ratio:

The ratio ranged from 0.77 to 0.85 during 2021-2024 demonstrated in figure-7, which falls within the benchmark of 0.60–1.0, indicating efficient utilization of total assets.

Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio:

The fixed asset turnover improved from 1.80 to 2.81 shown in figure-8, remaining within the benchmark of 1.5–3.0, reflecting effective use of fixed assets.

Current Asset Turnover Ratio:

The ratio ranged between 1.23 and 1.45 demonstrated in figure-9, which is below the benchmark of 2.0–3.0, indicating inefficiency in managing current assets.

Verdict: Amann Bangladesh has decent efficiency.

Gross Profit Ratio:

Gross profit margins remained between 30.5% and 34.2% during 2021-2024 which is shown in figure-10, exceeding the benchmark of 20%–30%, indicating strong cost control.

Operating Profit Ratio:

Operating profit ranged from 12.9% to 21.0% demonstrated in figure-12, mostly above the benchmark of 7%–15%, though a declining trend indicates rising operating costs.

Net Profit Ratio:

Net profit ratios ranged from 6.2% to 14.3% shown in figure-11, higher than the benchmark of 4%–8% in most years, though profitability weakened in the most recent year.

Verdict: The profitability is very good for this company.

5.2 Recommendations

Current Ratio:

The current ratio (1.46–2.35) fluctuated around the benchmark (1.5–2.0). The company should better manage working capital to avoid excess current assets.

Cash Ratio:

The cash ratio (0.07–0.43) remained below the benchmark (0.5–1.0). Improving receivable collection and maintaining minimum cash reserves is recommended.

Equity Ratio:

The equity ratio declined from 65% to 34%, indicating increased financial risk. Strengthening equity through retained earnings is recommended.

Debt to Equity Ratio:

The ratio (1.7–2.5) exceeded the benchmark (0.7–1.0). Reducing debt dependency would improve capital structure stability.

Debt to Total Asset Ratio:

Ranging from 42%–59%, the ratio was slightly above the benchmark (40%–50%). Controlled borrowing and efficient use of debt are advised.

Total Asset Turnover Ratio:

The ratio (0.77–0.85) met the benchmark (0.60–1.0). Maintaining efficient asset utilization should remain a priority.

Current Asset Turnover Ratio:

The ratio (1.23–1.45) remained below the benchmark (2.0–3.0). Better inventory and receivable management is required.

Operating Profit Ratio:

Operating margins (12.9%–21.0%) were above the benchmark (7%–15%) but showed a declining trend. Cost control should be strengthened.

Net Profit Ratio:

Net profit (6.2%–14.3%) exceeded the benchmark (4%–8%), though recent decline suggests the need for tighter financial cost management.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

Conclusion

The internship experience at Amann Bangladesh Ltd. was a valuable exposure to actual financial operation and has enriched my knowledge on how the key financial processes operate in a multinational company. With an experience of performing various activities like banking, bill and PR checking, LC documentation, taxation and data entry, I applied my theories into practical works by achieving accuracy, analytical power and professional discipline.

The ratio-based financial performance analysis helped me gain more insights on liquidity, profitability and leverage ratios to analyze the company's financial data and also assess its strengths and areas of improvement. It helped me get "hands on" with evaluating a company's financial results with actual company data.

On the whole, an internship played a tremendous role of linking theoretical to practical exploitation at work, enhancing my financial knowledge and I believe it would be beneficial in providing me the confidence & skills required for my future career journey in corporate finance.

Chapter 7: Implications

Applicability of Academic Learning

Through the internship I was able to implement my knowledge of fundamental finance theories, i.e., liquidity management, taxation concepts, financial statements and ratio analysis in actual organizational environments. While tasks such as bill verification, LC Documentation, Identification of AIT and banking operations helped associate the work with the theory.

Organizational Impact

Performing day to day financial activities since last four years provided useful assistance to the Finance Department by easing the workload and ensuring orderly documentations and transactions. Correct entry of data and completion of tasks on time had a good effect on the operation.

Skill Development

During the course of my internship, I sharpened my technical expertise in Excel, financial reporting, L C documentation & bill verification. I was able to enhance necessary people skills like communication, team work, time management and paying attention to detail.”

Lessons Learned

I learned the significance of precision, privacy and promptness in finance. The ratio-oriented financial analysis made me understand real company numbers, and also enhanced my understanding of decisions based on financial results.

Networking and Relationships

Positive interactions with supervisors and colleagues enhanced my learning experience. Their guidance helped me adapt to corporate culture and understand workplace expectations.

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