

# **Daffodil International University**

## **Internship Report on**

*Financial Performance Analysis of bKash Ltd.*

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## DISCLAIMER

I am, Md. Rasheduzzam (ID: 172-14-2387), thus announce that this report titled "**Financial Performance Analysis Of bKash Ltd.**" is prepared by me after completing the three months work in bKash Ltd at Mohakhali Branch.

What's more, the report arranged is for only my scholastic prerequisite not for some other reasons.

.....  
Rasheduzzam  
13.02.19

.....  
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## Certificate of Approval



I am pleased to certify that the internship report titled as "Financial Performance Analysis of bKash Ltd." prepared by Md. Rasheduzzaman bearing ID: 172-14-2387 of the Department of Business Administration is endorsed for presentation. Under my supervision, he worked with bKash Ltd.

I wish him success in his life.

Nusrat Nargis 13/02/19

.....

Nusrat Nargis

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

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## Acknowledgement

Above all else I am thankful to Allah for gift me in finishing the report, "No respectable accomplishment can be accomplished by a person without help of others". I am obligated to various individuals for their caring proposal, accommodation, course, co-activity, and their coordinated effort.

It was an incredible delight for getting ready Internship write about **Financial Statement Analysis of bKash Ltd.** I might want to thank and pass on my appreciation to good boss, Nusrat Nargis, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Business & entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University, for letting me to set up this report and I might likewise want to express my true thankfulness to him for his wholehearted help and direction.

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I am likewise owed to every individual who I troubled inside and outside of bKash Mohakhali Branch, in doing this report.

## Executive Summary

This report is set up as a section satisfaction for the MBA program of the Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship under Daffodil International University. The report is set up to think about the Financial Performance Analysis Of bKash Ltd. at Mohakhali Branch. I have a chance of spending a time of three months with a trustworthy bank where I watched and took in the keeping money task.

Portable banking part of our nation is assuming a critical job in our monetary circumstance. There are an extensive number of Mobile Banking working in our nation effectively. Presently multi day Mobile keeping money business has been confronting more challenge locally and all around. As a second era Financial Institution, set up a milestone in a Mobile saving money network in Bangladesh. The Financial Institution exhausts its exercises by offering differentiated quality item and administration to their client.

In my temporary position period, I have worked in the few branch of the bKash Ltd. I have isolated the entire report into four noteworthy parts.

In the initial segment, I incorporated the root of the report, goal of the investigation, Methodology of the study, Scope of Study, Limitations of the Study.

Second part is the hierarchical part. In association part, I endeavor to demonstrate a review of bKash Ltd. and there verifiable foundation, Customer focus Information, Vision, Mission, Management Team, Organizational Structure of bKash Ltd and SWOT Analysis

Third Part all bKash activities and described

Fourth Part is adapting some portion of my report. Where I attempt to Financial Performance Analysis Of bKash Ltd. Which incorporate Common size Statement, Horizontal investigation, vertical examination, Ratio analysis.

Last part I distinguish a few issues of bKash and give a few proposals to enhance their administrations.

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***Chapter: 01***

***Introduction of bKash Limited***

## 1.1: Introduction

bKash (Bengali: বিকাশ) is a portable budgetary administration in Bangladesh working under the specialist of Bangladesh Bank as an auxiliary of BRAC Bank Incomplete. This portable cash framework began as a joint endeavor between BRAC Bank Limited, Bangladesh and Money in Motion LLC, United States of America. bKash clients can store cash into their versatile records and after that get to a scope of administrations, specifically exchanging and getting cash locally, making installments and purchasing broadcast appointment top-up. In April 2013, International Finance Corporation (IFC), an individual from the World Bank Group, turned into a value accomplice and in March 2014, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation turned into a financial specialist in the organization. Fortune magazine positioned bKash among the main 50 organizations in the rundown of "Progress the World" in 2017. As indicated by them, 22% of Bangladeshi grown-ups use bKash with around 4.5 million day by day exchanges.

## 1.2: Origin of the Report

To obtain Masters of Business of Administration MBA Degree, every student has to go through an internship program. The main reason of this program is to get experience about corporate life and related it with the knowledge get from academic curriculum. The program creates opportunity for every student to work in different organizations where they work in different working environments and gather practical knowledge.

## 1.3: Objective:

The ultimate objective of bKash is to ensure access to a broader range of financial services for the people of Bangladesh. To serve the low-income masses of the country to achieve broader financial inclusion by providing services that are convenient, affordable and reliable.

- To analyze the activities of bKash Limited.
- To evaluate the financial performance of bKash from 2012-2016.
- To find out the problems of bKash Limited.

- To provide some recommendation about of the bKash Limited.

## 1.4: Methodology

By giving money related administrations that are helpful, reasonable and dependable, bKash plans to broaden the net of monetary incorporation. bKash needs to give an answer for Mobile Financial Services, based on an exceedingly versatile Mobile Money stage, enabling the general population of Bangladesh to securely send and get cash through cell phones.

## 1.5: Sources of data:

Primary data: through the use of primary data is very limited in this report some information has been collected form the opinions of officials of bKash Limited.

Secondary data:

The annual Report of bKash Limited

- Website of bKash Limited
- Face to face conversation of customer.
- Some information of collected case study.
- Secondary data are collected for bKash annual financial statement of (2012-2016) Five years.

## 1.6: Limitations of the Study:

To give current data and to make the report read commendable, bolsters from different sources is basic. Disregarding having my wholehearted exertion, I couldn't gather some data required at the season of the examination. So this investigation isn't free from the accompanying confinements:

- Unavailability to required distributed reports.
- Lack of my experience and proficiency to set up the standard report.
- Lack of cognizance and time client was a noteworthy issue in the accumulation of information.

- Large scale look into was unrealistic due to compels and confinement presented by the financial institution
- The financiers are exceptionally occupied with their occupations, so they were not constantly ready to give enough time to illuminate the interneer understudies without fail, regardless of whether they had the aim to do as such.
- Learning all the managing an account capacities inside only three months was extremely troublesome.
- Another constraint of this report is banks strategy of not uncovering a few information and data for evident reason, which could be particularly useful.

With the majority of this constraint I attempted my dimension best to make this report as most ideal as. In this way, peruses are asked for to think about these impediments while perusing and legitimizing any piece of my examination.



***Chapter:02***

***Overview of bKash Limited***

## **2.1: History**

bKash was propelled on 21 July 2011 in Bangladesh, with fundamental administrations: money, in real money out, send cash, broadcast appointment top-up and charges installment remembering that over 70% of the number of inhabitants in Bangladesh lives in rustic regions where access to formal keeping money administrations is troublesome.

## **2.2: Mission and vision:**

By giving monetary administrations that are advantageous, reasonable and solid, bKash intends to augment the net of money related consideration. bKash needs to give an answer for Mobile Financial Services, based on a very adaptable Mobile Money stage, enabling the general population of Bangladesh to securely send and get cash by means of cell phones.

## **2.3: bKash Overview:**

bKash Limited, a backup of BRAC Bank, began as a joint endeavor between BRAC Bank Limited, Bangladesh and Money in Motion LLC, USA. In April 2013, International Finance Corporation (IFC), an individual from the World Bank Group, turned into a value accomplice and in April 2014, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation turned into the speculator of the organization. A definitive goal of bKash is to guarantee access to a more extensive scope of monetary administrations for the general population of Bangladesh. It has an exceptional concentration to serve the low salary masses of the nation to accomplish more extensive money related consideration by giving administrations that are advantageous, moderate and dependable. Over 70% of the number of inhabitants in Bangladesh lives in country regions where access to formal monetary administrations is troublesome. However, these are the general population who are in most need of such administrations, either to get assets from friends and family in removed areas, or to get to monetary apparatuses to enhance their financial condition. Under 15% of Bangladeshis are associated with the formal saving money framework while over 68% have cell phones. These telephones are not simply gadgets for talking, but rather can be utilized for progressively helpful and advanced handling assignments. bKash was considered basically to use these cell phones and the inescapable telecom systems to expand monetary administrations in a protected way to the under-served remote populace of Bangladesh. Late progression in telecom industry is the dispatch of flexible keeping cash or m-dealing with a record which has enabled the usage of setting aside extra cash benefits in's at the tip of someone's finger. Flexible Financial Service (MFS) is a procedure that solidified all the keeping cash organizations at one single point

with the use of remote systems. This begins the ability to impact stores, to pull back, to send or get resources from a compact record. Consistently these organizations are engaged by the usage of bank administrators that empower compact record holders to execute at independent master territories outside of bank offices. MFS offers the opportunity to collect another channel past the bank office and ATM framework to enable millions to have less requesting access to the formal dealing with a record system. Bangladesh Bank hopes to collect a monetarily sensible, engaged and safe MFS grandstand. Given the need to continue advancing budgetary joining Bangladesh Bank believes that totally made MFS undertakings can decrease obstacles of physical access and cost and after some time enable much higher degree of the people to use basic formal zone store and portion organizations. Access into the formal system may over the long haul lead to thing advancements in assurance, credit, advantages and government portions that accomplish a colossal number of Bangladeshis. Section to the formal cash related portion can incite increasingly noticeable fiscal intermediation and add to advancement. As requirements be, Bangladesh Bank has developed a standard for MFS grandstand advancement. As needs be, BRAC Bank/bKash, Dutch Bangla Bank Rocket and some extraordinary banks are working all through the country.



***Chapter:03***

***The activities of bkash LTD***



### 3.1: Bank transfer:

- Go to manage beneficiary
- Add bKash account as beneficiary by following the steps as per instruction
- Now you can transfer fund to the added beneficiary

### Transferring fund:

- Go to Fund Transfer from your internet banking mobile app or web
- Select source of fund (account number) if applicable
- Select bKash account transfer
- Select bKash account from beneficiary list
- Enter amount and reference
- Complete the transaction following your bank's transaction process

### Service Fee:

- No fee applicable for customers

### 3.2: Cash in:

To store cash into your bKash Account:

- Go to any bKash Agent
- Tell the Agent the sum you need to Cash In
- Record your bKash Account Number and the Cash In sum in the Agent Register
- Pay the measure of cash you need to Cash In
- In return, the Agent will send equalization to your bKash Account. Money In done

### Agent :

In the event that you have adequate parity in your bKash Account, you can pull back money whenever from any bKash Agent. To Cash Out from your bKash Account:

- Go to any bKash Agent

- Tell the Agent the sum you need to Cash Out
- Record your bKash Account Number and the sum in the Agent Register
- Dial \*247# on your versatile for the bKash Mobile Menu
- Pick "Money Out"
- Pick "From Agent"
- Enter Agent's bKash Account Number (ask the Agent)
- Enter the sum
- Enter your bKash Mobile Menu PIN

### 3.3: ATM

Initially a security code is required to pull back money from BRAC Bank ATM where Cash Out from bKash Account is empowered. For security code pursue the means underneath

- Dial \*247# to get to bKash Mobile Menu
- Choose "Money Out"
- Choose "From ATM"
- Enter your bKash Mobile Menu PIN to ask for ATM Cash Out

### 3.4: Send cash

Send Money enables you to exchange cash from your bKash Account to another bKash Account. To send cash:

- Go to your bKash Mobile Menu by dialing \*247#
- Pick "Send Money"
- Enter the bKash Account Number you need to send cash to
- Enter the sum you need to send
- Enter a reference about the exchange. (Try not to utilize more than single word, evade space or unique characters)
- Presently enter your bKash Mobile Menu PIN to affirm the exchange

Done! You and the Receiver both will get an affirmation message from bKash.

### 3.5: Payment

You can make installments from your bKash Account to any "Vendor" who acknowledges "bKash Payment". Presently you can bKash your Payment at in excess of 47,000 outlets across the country. To bKash your Payment pursue the means beneath.

- Go to your bKash Mobile Menu by dialing \*247#
- Pick "Installment"
- Enter the Merchant bKash Account Number you need to pay to
- Enter the sum you need to pay
- Enter a reference\* against your installment (you can specify the reason for the exchange in single word. for example, Bill)
- Enter the Counter Number\* (the sales rep at the counter will reveal to you the number)
- Presently enter your bKash Mobile Menu PIN to affirm

### 3.6: Mobile energize:

Portable Recharge enables you to revive Mobile Airtime from your bKash Account. You would mobile be able to revive for your own cell phone or for another person's cell phone.

- Go to your bKash Mobile Menu by dialing \*247#
- Pick "Versatile Recharge"
- Pick your administrator
- Pick your association type
- Enter the 11-digit versatile number you need to revive for
- Enter the measure of broadcast appointment you need to purchase
- Enter your bKash Mobile Menu PIN to affirm

### 3.6: Remittance:

Bangladeshis living abroad can send universal settlement in the least demanding and most advantageous path to their close to one's bKash Account in Bangladesh through approved and enrolled Foreign Bank, Money Transfer Organization (MTO) and Money Exchange Houses.

To send International Remittance from to another country to a bKash Account in Bangladesh

- Visit approved and accomplice Bank office/Money Exchange/MTO operator
- Inform recipient bKash Account number and Full name (as referenced amid bKash Account Opening)
- Handover required money and demand Bank/Money Exchange/MTO Agent to start and finish the procedure

While sending settlement from to another country the Bank/Exchange House/MTO Agent guarantees the accompanying:

- Beneficiary has an enlisted and substantial bKash Account
- Beneficiary's bKash Account number and Full name has been conveyed precisely
- Transaction sum (in Bangladeshi Taka) isn't surpassing the limit\*

Enrolled Money Exchange/Bank offices and particular nations from where you can send Remittance to Bangladesh:

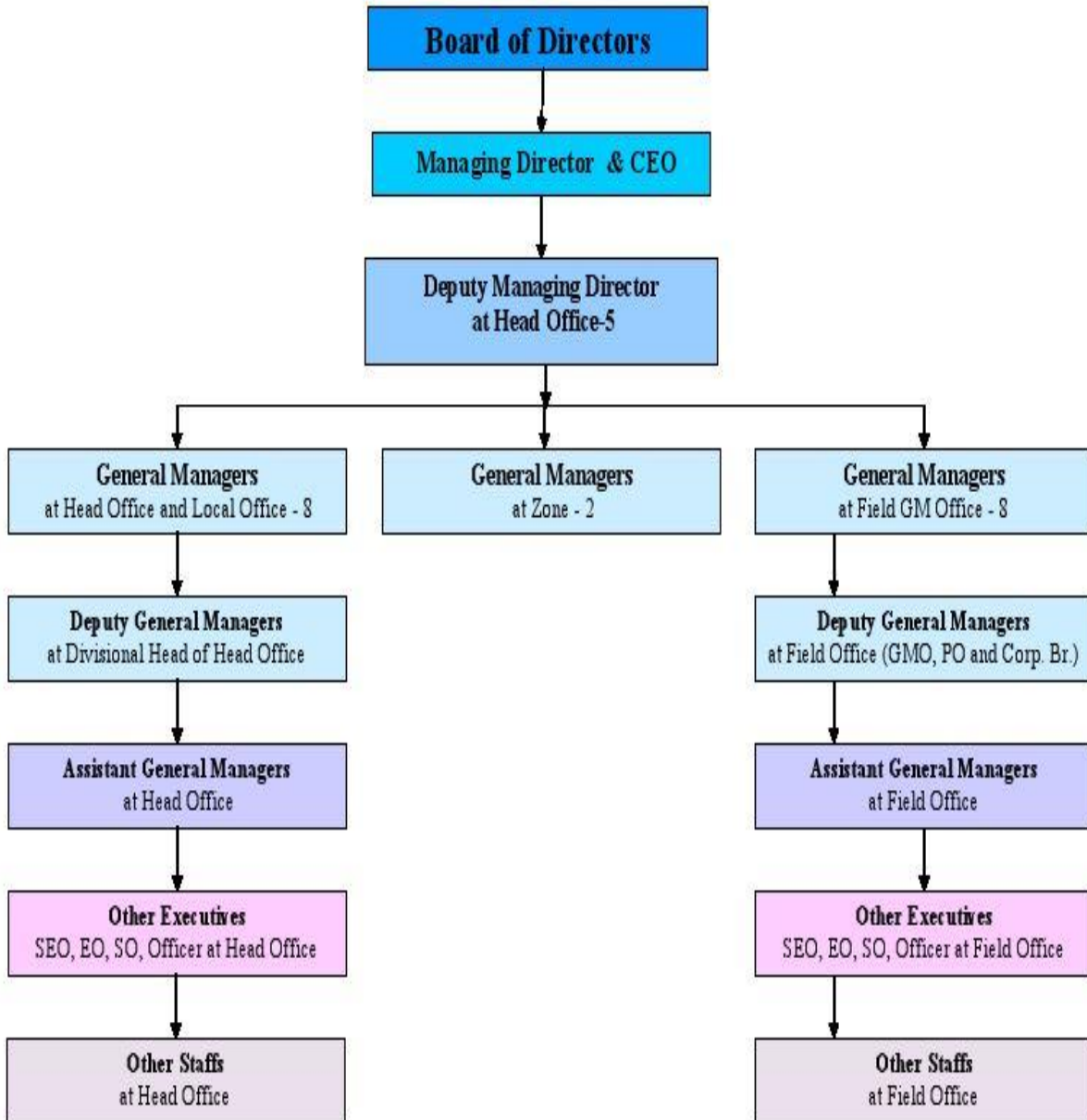
### 3.7: Worldwide:

- Western Union
- Trans Fast

### 3.8: bKash APPS



### 3.9: Organizational Structure of Bkash



### 3.10: SWOT Analysis:

Here is the SWOT Analysis bKash limited company:

#### ➤ Strength

**Strong Board of Director:** The Board of Director of that company is more strong then the other MFS (Mobile Financial services) company. They are successful business person in the Bangladesh also in the abroad.

**Positioning:** The bKash company ltd. has attained reputed company in all over the world. In the last few Months ago the company earned 23rd position out of 50 worlds' largest company all over the world.

**Online facilities:** The Company has arranged new facilities for their customer so that thief can open a bKash account in their home. They don't need to go agent point. Also customer can talk to them with chatting by online. Recently bKash has launched their own app. It makes the transactions easier than before and also helps to save money.

**Huge number of customer center:** In the Bangladesh bKash has earned 1st position in the MFS Company. They have 17 customer center and also 117 bKash plus services available. All the center is well decorated and attention the potential customer

**Office environment:** The global corporate culture of the company is very much interactive compare to with other local and international organization. This interactive environment encourages the employees to work attentively

**Daily Transaction:** In the company the financial stability is very strong. The company has daily transaction near about 300-400 crore

**International remittance:** The company has started international remittance customer can get their money from 117 countries all over the world also process is very easy because their 70 % customer are rural.

- Huge Number of customer center.
- Positive image of Mother Company.

- Large number of distribution house all over the Bangladesh.
- Innovative and customer focus business policy.
- Vast opportunities of financial support enable to extend its operations.
- Office environment.
- 24/7 Customer service available.
- Customer can get International Remittance Though their bKash Wallet no within in a second.

➤ **Weakness**

Lower Transaction limit: The customer transaction limit is very low so that the customer cannot receiving the enough money from their sender.



### ➤ Opportunities

Training for Agent & Distributor: The customer opens their account by agent then the distributor collects the account from agent. so that bKash have to arranged the training for them, if they are knowledgeable bKash get maximum valid customer

Arrange Internship Facilities: They can arrangement internship programs so that students can get opportunities and work in bKash.

Awareness: bKash have to create awareness for their customer by advertisement and others social media activities.

- New product Development
- Local area customer facilities are improvement
- Increases the transaction limit
- To create Customer awareness by advertise

### ➤ Threat

Negative conflict can be devastating: Conflict is a part of life. It is a reality conflict has a positive side as well as negative side. Negative side conflict is bad. Bad conflict is harmful for organization and must be avoided. The negative consequence from conflict can be devastating.

Avoiding the default culture: Organization culture is important. It is including the way a firm produces its products, pay its bills, treats its employees and performs any other organization operation. Default culture is harmful for company. Because Default culture is very much familiar in the Bangladesh.

Satisfaction: Satisfaction is a person's feeling of pleasure or disappointment resulting from comparing a Products perceived performance or outcome interrelation to his or her expectations

- New competitor in the market
- High competition of price
- New companies are coming with new strategies
- Negative conflict can be devastating

Avoiding the default culture

***Chapter: 04***

***Financial performance of bKash LTD***

***(2012-2016)***

## 4.1 Financial Statement Analysis :

Fiscal summary investigation is the way toward breaking down an organization's budget summaries for basic leadership purposes and to comprehend the general strength of an association. Budget summaries record money related information, which must be assessed through fiscal summary investigation to wind up progressively helpful to financial specialists, investors, directors, and other invested individuals.

## 4.2: Ratio Analysis:

Proportion examination is the way toward looking at and contrasting money related data by ascertaining important fiscal summary figure rates as opposed to contrasting details from each budget report. Administrators and financial specialists utilize various distinctive instruments and correlations with tell whether an organization is doing great and whether it merits putting resources into. The most widely recognized ways individual's examination an organization's execution are flat investigation, vertical investigation, and proportion investigation. Level and vertical breaks down analyze an organization's execution after some time and to a base or set of standard execution numbers.

- a) Liquidity Ratios
- b) Leverage Ratios
- c) Profitability Ratios
- d) Activity Ratios
- e) Market Ratios
- f) Statements of Cash Flow

### ➤ Weighted Average

**Liquidity Ratios:** Liquidity proportions measure an association's capacity to meet its present commitments. These include:

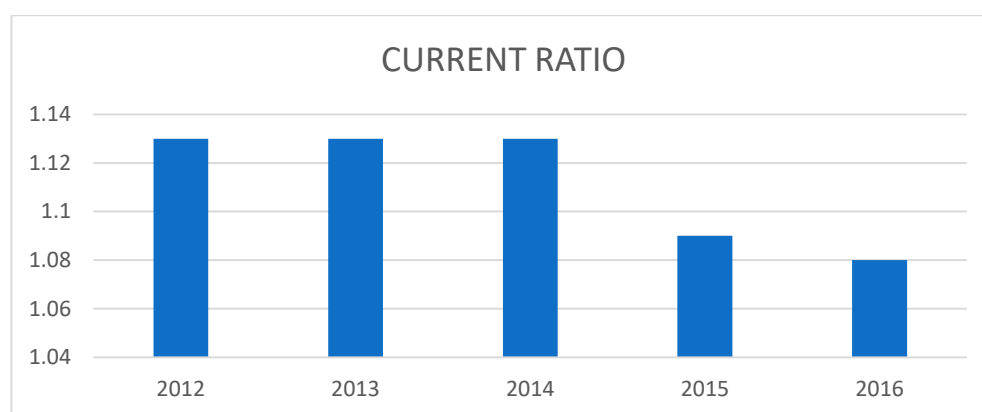
**Current Ratio = Current Assets/Current Liabilities**

This proportion demonstrates the degree to which current liabilities are secured by those advantages expected to be changed over to trade out the not so distant future. Current resources typically incorporate money, Balance with BB and Its specialist bank, attractive securities,

accounts receivables, and inventories. Current liabilities comprise of records payable, transient notes payable, current developments of long haul obligation, accumulated assessments, and other collected costs. Current resources are essential to organizations since they are the advantages that are utilized to finance everyday tasks and pay continuous costs.

(Amount in Tk)

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>current assets</b>	11,899,576,401	12,659,123,830	13,759,917,207	21,028,918,286	26,654,579,186
<b>Current liabilities</b>	10,524,409,803	11,196,180,642	12,169,761,567	19,271,937,600	24,677,579,496
<b>Current ratio</b>	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.08



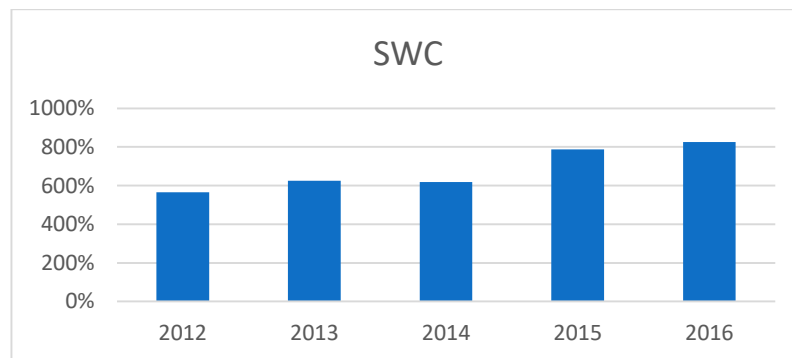
**Interpretation:** The current ratio for the year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016 is 1.13, 1.13, 1.13, 1.09, and 1.08 respectively. Compared to standard ratio 2:1, ratio is lower in year 2015&2016 which shows low short-term liquidity efficiency at the same time holding less than sufficient current assets mean inefficient use of resources.

### Sales to Working Capital = Sales / Working Capital

Sales to working capital give an indication of the turnover in working capital per year. A low working capital indicates an unprofitable use of working capital.

(Amount in Tk)

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Sales</b>	7,771,838,039	9,143,338,869	9,831,547,171	13,848,451,389	16,323,362,660
<b>Working capital</b>	1,375,166,597	1,462,943,189	1,590,155,640	1,756,980,686	1,976,999,690
<b>Sales to working capital</b>	565%	625%	618%	788%	826%



**Interpretation:** the sales to working capital in this year 2012 is 565% and 2013 is again increase to previous year to 625% again increase 2014 year 618% and again in 2015 is 788% and last year is again increases to 826% overall this company is day by day increasing his profit.

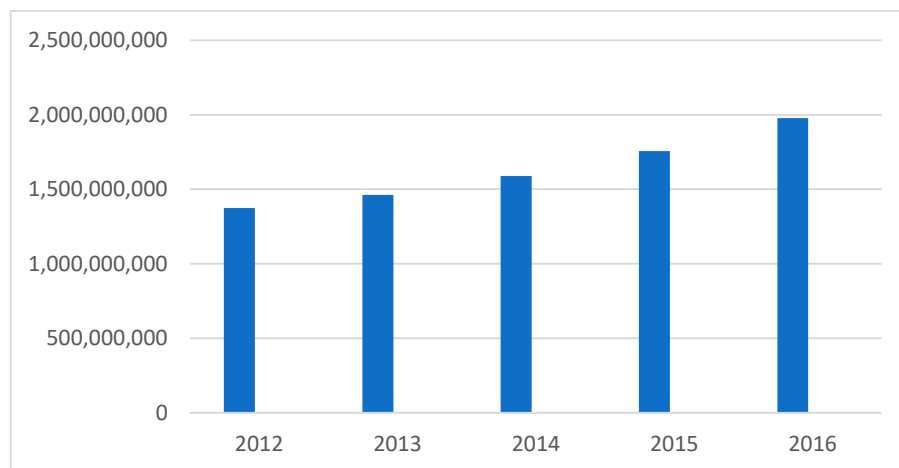
➤ **Working Capital:**

**Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities**

A proportion of both an organization's effectiveness and its momentary monetary wellbeing. Positive working capital implies that the organization can satisfy its momentary liabilities. Negative working capital implies that an organization right now can't meet its momentary liabilities with its present resources (money, debt claims and stock). Otherwise called "net working capital", or the "working capital proportion".

**(Amount in Tk)**

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Current assets</b>	11,899,576,401	12,659,123,830	13,759,917,207	21,028,918,286	26,654,579,186
<b>Current Liability</b>	10,524,409,803	11,196,180,642	12,169,761,567	19,271,937,600	24,677,579,496
<b>working capital</b>	1,375,166,597	1,462,943,189	1,590,155,640	1,756,980,686	1,976,999,690



**Interpretation:** bKash Sales to Working Capital is very lower in year 2012 and higher in year 2016. But last year bKash increased its Sales to Working Capital that's mean bKash is going profitable use of working capital.

### 3.1.2 Leverage Ratios

By utilizing a mix of advantages, obligation, value, and intrigue installments, use proportions are utilized to comprehend an organization's capacity to meet it long haul monetary commitments.

Use proportions measure the level of insurance of providers of long haul reserves. The dimension of use relies upon a great deal of variables, for example, accessibility of security, quality of working income and duty medications. In this manner, speculators ought to be cautious about looking at monetary use between organizations from various enterprises. For instance, organizations in the saving money industry normally works with a high use as guarantee their advantages are effortlessly collateralized. These include:

#### ➤ Time Interest Earned:

#### TIE Ratio = EBIT/Interest Charges

The intrigue inclusion proportion reveals to us how effortlessly an organization can pay intrigue costs related to the obligation they presently have. The proportion is intended to comprehend the measure of enthusiasm due as an element of organization's profit before intrigue and duties (EBIT). This proportion estimates the degree to which working pay can decrease before the firm can't meet its yearly intrigue cost.

(Amount in Tk)

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>EBIT</b>	315,408,578	371,068,916	398,998,834	652,147,463	830,319,337
<b>Interest Charge</b>	(15,019,456)	(17,669,948)	(18,999,944)	(31,054,641)	(39,539,016)

## TIE Ratio

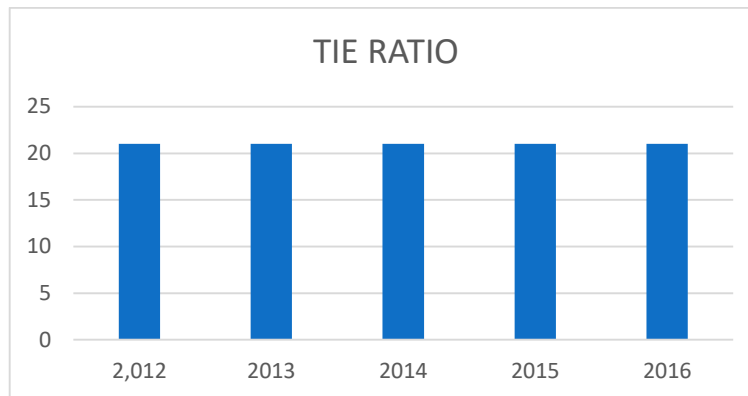
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**Interpretation:** TIE ratio was very low but gradually increased last year. We can see from this ratio analysis that, our bank has covered their interest expenses, 21, 21,21,21,21, respectively year 2012 to 2016. It means they have performed pretty much same in 2012 to 2016.

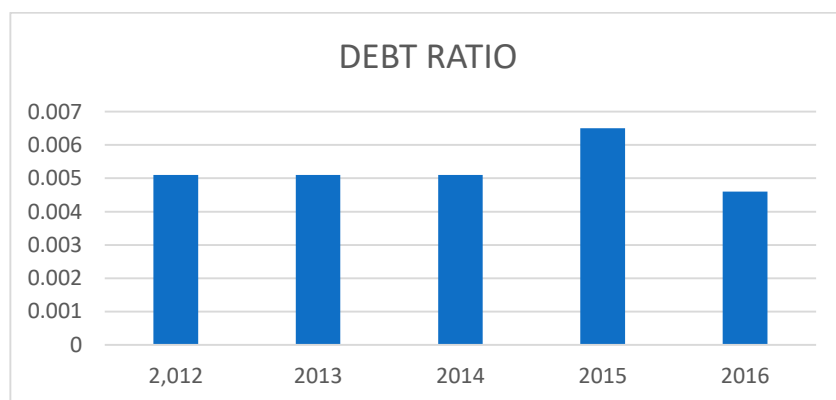
### **Debt Ratio = Total Debt / Total Assets**

The proportion of all out obligation to add up to resources, for the most part called the obligation proportion, measures the level of assets given by the loan bosses. The extent of a company's complete resources that are being financed with acquired assets. The obligation proportion is determined by partitioning absolute long haul and momentary liabilities by all out resources. The higher the proportion, the more use the organization is utilizing and the more hazard it is expecting. Resources and liabilities are found on an organization's monetary record.



Amountintk

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Debt</b>	63,348,753	67,392,291	73,252,490	144,145,002	128,421,968
<b>Total Assets</b>	12,539,449,633	13,339,840,035	14,499,826,125	22,008,047,141	27,885,783,719
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	0.0065	0.0046



**Interpretation:** The ratio was 2012 is .0051 & 2013, 2014 is same to same ratio and 2015 is increases is .0065 and last year 2016 is decreases is .0046. high in year 2015 but sharply decreased in year 2016 to present. bkaash debt ratio were decreasing trend that indicates positive sign.

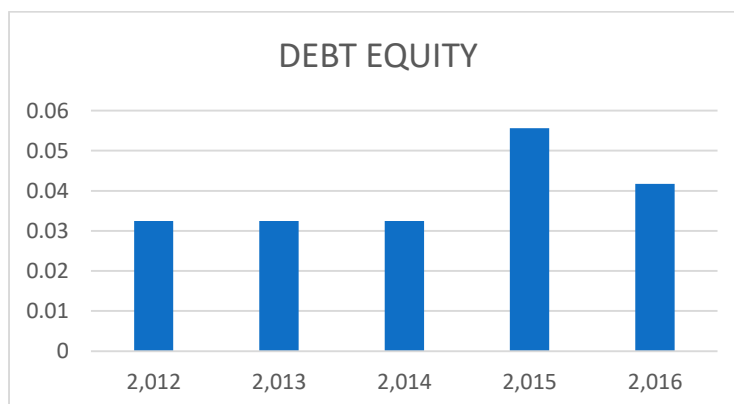
**Debt to Equity Ratio:**

## Debt to Equity Ratio = Total obligation/Total Equity

The obligation to value proportion is the most mainstream use proportion and it gives detail around the measure of use (liabilities expected) that an organization has in connection to the monies given by investors. As should be obvious through the equation beneath, the lower the number, the less use that an organization is utilizing. The obligation to value proportion gives the extent of an organization (or person's) resources that are financed by obligation versus value. It is a typical proportion of the long haul practicality of an organization's the same old thing and, alongside current proportion, a proportion of its liquidity, or its capacity to cover its costs. Subsequently, obligation to value figuring's frequently just incorporates long haul obligation as opposed to an organization's all out liabilities. A high obligation to value proportion suggests that the organization has been forcefully financing its exercises through obligation and hence should pay enthusiasm on this financing

(Amount in Tk)

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Debt</b>	63,348,753	67,392,291	73,252,490	144,145,002	128,421,968
<b>Total Equity</b>	1,951,691,076	2,076,267,103	2,256,812,068	2,591,964,539	3,079,782,255
<b>D/E</b>	0.032458	0.032458	0.032458	0.055612	0.041698



**Interpretation:** We can see from the above calculations that the mobile bank highly used equity capital in year 2015 against total debt. But in year 2015 & 2016 gradually decreased its D/E ratio by using more equity capital. In year 2012 & 2016 the ratio increases than previous year

### Profitability Ratio:

Profitability is the net consequence of various approaches and choices. This area of the talks about the diverse proportions of corporate gainfulness and monetary execution. These proportions, much like the operational execution proportions, give clients a decent comprehension of how well the organization used its assets in creating benefit and investor esteem. The long haul gainfulness of an organization is fundamental for both the survivability of the organization just as the advantage gotten by investors. It is these proportions that can give understanding into the immensely vital "benefit". Benefit proportions demonstrate the consolidated impacts of liquidity, resource the executives and obligation on working outcomes. These proportions look at the benefit made by the firm and contrast these figures and the measure of the firm, the advantages utilized by the firm or its dimension of offers. There are four essential productivity proportions that I am will break down:

#### ➤ Net Profit Margin:

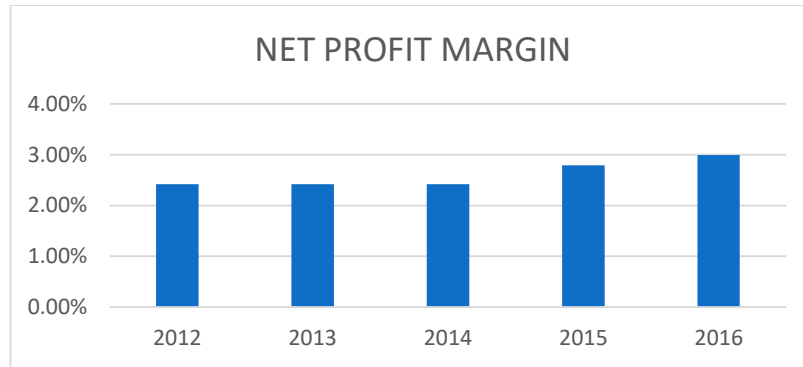
**Net Profit margin = Net Profit / Sales x 100**

Net Profit Margin gives us the net profit that the business is earning per dollar of sales.

This margin indicates the profit after all the costs have been incurred it shows that what % of turnover is represented by the net profit. An increase in the ratios indicates that a firm is producing higher net profit of sales than before.

(Amount in Tk)

year	2014				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Net Profit</b>	187,792,541	220,932,401	237,561,722	<b>386,541,471</b>	487,817,716
<b>Sales</b>	7,771,838,039	9,143,338,869	9,831,547,171	13,848,451,389	16,323,362,660
<b>Net Profit Margin</b>	2.42%	2.42%	2.42%	2.79%	2.99%



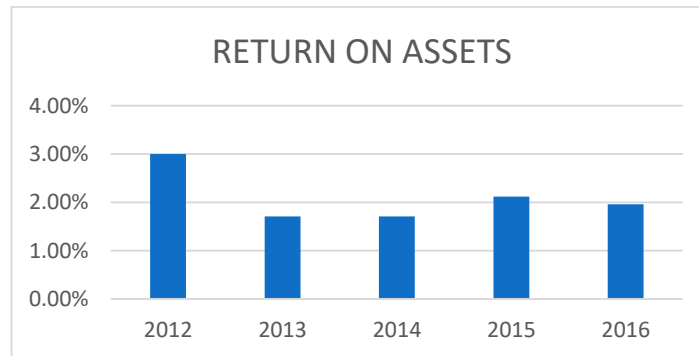
**Interpretation:** this company profit margin ratio 2012 is 2.42% and 2013,2014 same to same ratio and 2015 is increases to 2.79% and again increase 2016 is 2.99%. Since the mobile bank is in losses position in year 2012, 2013,2014so profit margin also negative. Every year Net Profit Margin of the bKash is fluctuating. In year 2015 to 2016 profit margin is year to year increasing and profitable company in Bangladesh.

➤ **Return on Assets:**

ROA, A proportion of an organization's productivity, equivalent to a financial year's profit isolated by its absolute resources, communicated as a rate. This is an essential proportion for organizations choosing whether or not to start another task. The premise of this proportion is that if an organization will begin a task they hope to win an arrival on it, ROA is the arrival they would get. Basically, in the event that ROA is over the rate that the organization obtains at, the task ought to be acknowledged, on the off chance that not, it is rejected.

(Amount in Tk)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Profit After Tax</b>	187,792,541	220,932,401	237,561,722	386,541,471	487,817,716
<b>Average Total assets</b>	6269724816	12939644834	13919833080	18253936633	24946915430
<b>ROA</b>	3.00%	1.71%	1.71%	2.12%	1.96%



**Interpretation:** bKash earned ROA 2012 is 3.00% and decrease 2013,2014 are to previous year is same 1.71%.2015 bkash ROA is increasing2.12% and 2016 is again decrease 1.96%. on their total assets in year 2012-2016 respectively. Return on Assets of bKash is fluctuating every year. But bad situation in Bkash last year is decrees is ROA.

#### **Return on Equity (ROE):**

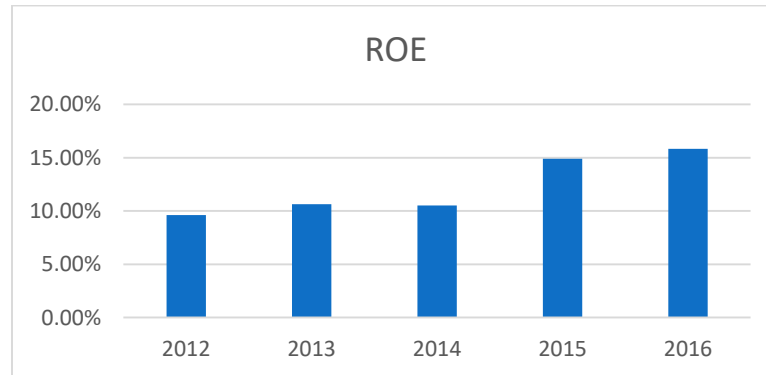
**Profit for Total Equity = Profit after tax assessment x 100**

#### **Complete Equity**

Profit for Equity estimates the measure of Net Income earned by using every dollar/Taka (Currency) of Total regular value. This proportion clarify between net benefit and value investor's assets. It is the most essential of the "Reality" proportion. By this, we can discover how much the investors will get for their offers. This proportion shows how productive an organization is by contrasting its total compensation with its normal investors' value. The arrival on value proportion (ROE) measures how much the investors earned for their interest in the organization. The higher the proportion rate, the more effective administration is in using its value base and the better return is to financial specialists.

(Amount in Tk)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	187,792,541	220,932,401	237,561,722	386,541,471	487,817,716
<b>Total Equity</b>	1,951,691,076	2,076,267,103	2,256,812,068	2,591,964,539	3,079,782,255
<b>ROE</b>	9.62%	10.64%	10.53%	14.91%	15.84%



**Interpretation:** This company ROE in 2012 is 9.62% and in 2013 it increased to 10.64%. In 2014 it decreased to 10.53% and in 2015 it increased again to 14.91%. In 2016 it reached its highest point at 15.84%. In years 2015 & 2016, the return on equity is higher than in other years. The year 2012 shows a lower return on equity, which is not a satisfactory result. Year 2016 is the best ROE for bKash.

### ➤ Activity Ratios

Action proportions are here and there are called effectiveness proportions. Action proportions are worried about how productivity the benefits of the firm are overseen. These proportions express connection between dimension of offers and the interest in different resources inventories, receivables, settled resources and so forth.

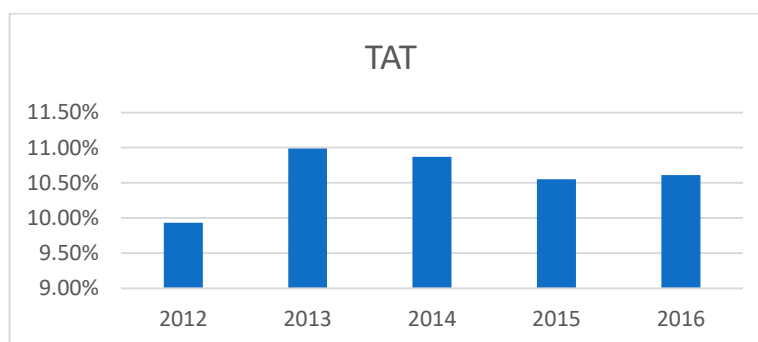
### ➤ Total Asset Turnover:

**All out Asset Turnover = Operating benefit/Total Assets\*100**

The measure of offers produced for each dollar of benefits. It is determined by partitioning deals in dollars/taka by resources in dollars. Resource turnover estimates a company's proficiency at utilizing its benefits in producing deals or income - the higher the number the better. It additionally shows valuing system: organizations with low net revenues will in general have high resource turnover, while those with high overall revenues have low resource turnover.

(Amount in Tk)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Operating Profit</b>	1,245,718,184	1,465,550,804	1,575,861,080	2,322,831,676	2,959,149,429
<b>Total Assets</b>	12,539,449,633	13,339,840,035	14,499,826,125	22,008,047,141	27,885,783,719
<b>Total Assets Turnover</b>	9.93%	10.99%	10.87%	10.55%	10.61%



**Interpretation:** This company total assets turnover ratio is 2012 is 9.93% and 2013 is 10.99 and 2014 is decreases 10.87% and 2015 is again decreases 10.55% and 2016 is increasing 10.61%. In year 2014 is good position in bKash company and 2012 is loses this company very low.

#### ➤ Market Ratios

Market Value Ratios relate a noticeable market esteem, the stock cost, to book esteems acquired from the association's budget summaries.

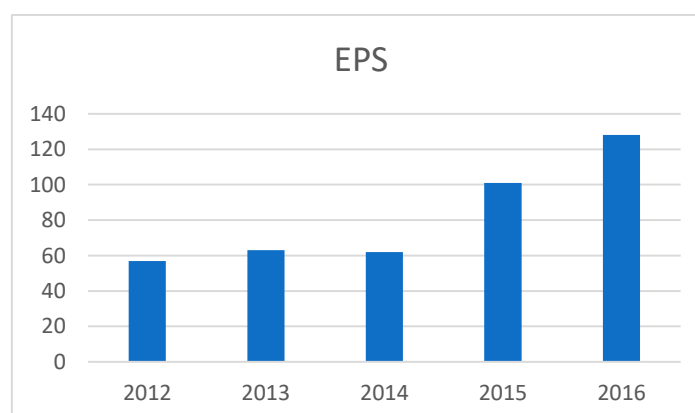
#### ➤ Earnings Per Share- EPS:

**Gaining Per Share = Profit after Taxation/Number of Shares**

The part of an organization's benefit assigned to each remarkable offer of regular stock. Income per share fill in as a marker of an organization's productivity. Income per share are commonly viewed as the absolute most essential variable in deciding an offer's cost. It is likewise a noteworthy part used to compute the cost to-income valuation proportion.

(Amount in Tk)

year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Profit After Tax</b>	187,792,541	220,932,401	237,561,722	386,541,471	487,817,716
<b>Number of share</b>	3,303,095	3,513,931	3,819,490	3,819,490	3,819,490
<b>EPS</b>	57	63	62	101	128



**Interpretation :** Shareholder's can earned tk 2012 is TK.57 .2013 is earn per share TK.63 2014 is decrease Tk.62 and 2015 is increases Tk.101 and last year 2016 is again increases Tk.128 per share. Year 2016 is represented higher EPS and 2012 represent lower.



## Trend Analysis

A company's present proportion is contrasted and its past and anticipated that future proportions should decide if the organization's budgetary condition is enhancing or falling apart after some time. Pattern investigation thinks about the money related history of a firm for correlation. By taking a gander at the pattern of a specific proportion, one sees whether the proportion is falling, rising, or remaining generally consistent. This distinguishes issues or watch great administration

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Sales to Working Capital</b>	565%	625%	618%	728%	826%
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	0.0065	0.0046
<b>D/E Ratio</b>	0.032458	0.032458	0.032458	0.055612	0.041698
<b>Net Profit Margin</b>	2.42%	2.42%	2.42%	2.79%	2.99%
<b>ROA</b>	3.00%	1.71%	1.71%	2.12%	1.96%
<b>ROE</b>	9.62%	10.64%	10.53%	14.91%	15.84%
<b>Total Asset Turnover</b>	9.93%	10.99%	10.87%	10.55%	10.61%
<b>EPS</b>	57	63	62	101	128

### Interpretation:

**Sales to working capital:** Every year SWC is increasing. In year 12 it was 565% and year 16 increased to 826%. It indicated that the company properly used their WC.

**Debt ratio:** last year debt ratio decreased. Bkash increased their assets against their total debt.

**D/E ratio:** first 3 year 12, 13, 14 is same and year 15 increased their D/E ratio. And last year again deduce their d/e ratio.

**Net profit margin:** year 2012-14 NPV is remaining same %. NPM is increasing from year 14 to till/present.

**ROA:** Every year ROA fluctuated.

**ROE:** ROE is increasing from year 2012 to present

**EPS:** The EPS is increasing every year. This is very good for the shareholde

***Chapter: 5***

***FINDING & RECOMANDATION***

## Findings:

The major findings of the study are given below:

- Current ratio is lower from 2015-2016.
- Working capital in 2016 was higher than 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.
- Debt ratio 2015 is (0.0065) high and 2016 is (0.0046) is very low.
- Debt equity is high 2015 (0.55612) and lowest 2012, 2013, 2014, (0.032458)
- Net profit margin in higher then 2016 92.99%) and lower is 2012, 2013 and 2014(2.42%)
- Return on assets was lower is 2016 and most high return on assets is 2013.
- Total assets turnover 2013 (10.87%) was higher than 2014 2015 2016 and very low is 2012 (9.93%).
- Earnings per share high is 2016 (tk.128) and low in 2012. Per share tk.57.

## Recommendation:

After completing three months' internship program in bkash Ltd., it can be said that as a new mobile bank overall performance of all department of bkash satisfactory. From the comparative analysis and findings of the study, the following generalized recommendations can be made for improvement:

- bKash current ratio is low 2015 and 2016 so need to increases current ratio.
- Working capital of the company need to increase.
- Time interest equity is good position for bKash Ltd.
- Debt ratio is good position. The ratio was low in 2016 which means good.
- Return on assets smoothly decreases so this company need to get a step increases in return on assets.
- Return on equity of 2014 is very low that's why it need to increase ROE.
- Total assets turnover 2014, 2015, 2016 smoothly decreases and loses bKash so need to increases TAT.

## Conclusion:

The bKash Ltd. Is 1<sup>st</sup> mobile banking in Bangladesh. In all economic condition of our country bKash has been working with huge confidence and competing extremely with others mobile banking institution,. bKash always tried its level best to perform financially well. In spite of trying to do well in some aspects bKash faced some financial problems from time to time. Some of the problems were-excessive bad service, shortage of transaction, scarcity of cash in hands due to vault limit etc. These problems arouse time to time due to economic slowdown, interest rate fluctuation, emerging capital market, inflation in the money market and so on. Fighting with all these problems and competing with other financial institutions every moment the mobile banking is trying to do better to best. If this thing continues, we hope that bKash will develop even more.

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- Financial management by prof. Shajahan Mina.
- [www.bkash.com](http://www.bkash.com)
- Data provide by branch.
- Class Note.

End