

**An Internship Report
ON
Financial Performance Analysis
Of
Bondor Steel Limited**



SUPERVISED BY:

Mahbub Parvez

Associate Professor

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
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MBA Major in Finance

Department of Business Administration

Submission Date: 20-12-2018

Daffodil International University, Bangladesh

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Date-

To

Mahbub Parvez

Associate Professor

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University, Bangladesh

Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Bondor steel limited”.

Dear Sir;

This is great pleasure to submit you my internship report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Bondor Steel Limited. I worked hard to complete this report properly following the guidelines provided by you and concerned organization.

The internship program increased both of my practical and theoretical knowledge.

I will be obliged to answer any query that may arise during the evaluation of this report.

So, I there for pray and hope that you would be kind enough to accept my report and oblige thereby.

Sincerely Yours,

Sanjit Chandra Roy

ID No. 161-14-2045

MBA Major in Finance

Department of Business Administration

Daffodil International University, Bangladesh

CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the internship report titled “**Financial Performance Analysis Of Bondor Steel Limited**” for partial fulfillment of the degree of Masters of Business Administration (MBA) major in Finance from the Daffodil International University Bangladesh carried out by **Sanjit Chandra Roy, ID NO# 161-14-2045** under my supervision. Under my guidance and supervision this paper is being carried out successfully. No part of this paper has been submitted for any degree diploma, title, or recognition before.

I wish his every success in life.

Sincerely Yours,

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is cursive and appears to read "Mahbub Parvez".

Mahbub Parvez

Associate Professor

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University, Bangladesh

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report is based on my internship program and financial statements of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 of Bondor steel Limited. When I start to preparing this report I obtained first-hand knowledge about the Steel industry and was confronted for the first time with the comparative commercial world. On the other side I learnt how to work under pressure and cooperate in a team. Bondor steel Industry (BSI) which was started small in 2002 in Narayangong has made its way around the country ranging from Billet to unique steel bars special in Bangladesh. Because of the lack of cash capital ended up in an asset which worth around Tk. 800 crore. This slowly led to bigger popularity and connections to wealthier customers. High-priced products however along with the increased number of companies offering branded steel bars is eventually becoming a threat to BSI share in the market. Bondor steel Industry (BSI) manages to attract its customer through promised quality, reasonable discounts for cash purchases and long term relationship of value and bonding. BSI is sustained through recession phase because of its modern technology, different types of product and service towards consumer by creating a bond which is to be forever. Shortage of advertising activities is the weakness of this company. But nowadays they are planning different. The past 3 month was something unforgettable to me due to the relationship with some people with extremely beautiful heart and their good mind in this entire period can't be paid in return. The working pressure was a lot, but that gives me is the valuable learning that will be helpful for me in future.

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Chapter One
Introduction

Origin of the Report

The graduation requirement of Daffodil International University is Internship Program, which is also a partial requirement of the Internship program of MBA curriculum. The main focus of internship program is to get the student exposed to the hardest job world. Being an intern, the first challenge is to compact the theoretical concepts into real life experience. There are many purposes for internship program, these are;

- To find out the details knowledge on job responsibility.
- To gather experiences about the present competitive business condition.
- Understand the difference between real world and book learning.
- To fulfill MBA Program requirements.

Under the guidance of Mahbub Parvez my academic supervisor, to complete the internship program I was placed at bondor steel limited. Report title select by the supervisor to satisfy the organizational requirements and fulfillment of the internship program. To fulfill all requirements of the internship program, I had to submit this report, which indicates an overview of the organization and financial analysis of Bondor steel limited.

Background

Bondor steel limited is a leading steel company in Bangladesh. The report based on Financial analysis of bondor steel limited. The report divided into four chapter such as chapter_1: Introduction, chapter_2: Organizational part, chapter_3: Learning part and chapter_4: Finding, Recommendation & Finding. Chapter_1 describe orgin of the report, background, objectives, methodology and limitation. Chapter_2 describe management aspects such as history, vision, mission, goal and philosophy. Chapter_2 also describe organogram, products & services, financial highlights and SWOT analysis. Chapter_3 describe financial performance analysis such as ratio analysis, vertical and horizontal analysis. Chapter_4 includes findings, recommendation and conclusion.

Report objectives

The main focus of the report is to identify the position of bondor steel by analyzing financial data. Anyway, the objective behind this study is something different. The objectives of the report are given below ;

- ❖ Represent the overview of Bondor steel limited.
- ❖ To analyze the financial performance of Bondor steel Limited of different years.

There are some specific objectives. These are,

- ❖ To identify the position by ratio analysis.
- ❖ Common size Statement.
- ❖ Vertical and Horizontal Analysis

Methodology

There are different types of Research methodology;

1. Exploratory Research: When a problem that has not been studied clearly there we doing exploratory, Improve operational definitions and develop the financial design. Exploratory research helps to determine the good research design, data gathering method and selection of research subjects.
2. Descriptive Research: Descriptive research is a research that is used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied.
3. Conclusive Research: Conclusion research is called decision making research. This research provides information that is helpful in giving conclusion on decision making. The nature of conclusion research is quantitative it includes the form of numbers that are quantified and summarized.

Above all of the methodology here I used the Exploratory and conclusive methodology

Source of Data:

There are two types of source of data such as primary source and secondary source. Here I used secondary source of data. The sources that are used to gather and collect data is given below-

(a) Primary sources:

- Practical work experiences in Bondor Steel Limited
- One to one interview with the Manager, officer, employees and others.
- Observation of Bondor Steel Limited Accounted department and Finance Department day to day activities.

(b) Secondary sources:

- Annual Report (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) of Bondor steel Limited.
- Another secondary source is internet.

- Other major source is Website and newsletters.

Method of Data collection:

The methods that are used to collect primary source data;

- ⇒ Interview
- ⇒ Questionnaires
- ⇒ Survey
- ⇒ Experiments
- ⇒ Case study
- ⇒ Observation

Limitation:

I was very lucky to work in Bondor steel limited as an intern. There are also some limitations that I found when I worked in bondor steel limited. These are-

- Collecting information and interpreting it, on the basis of my understanding that I gathered while working on bondor steel limited.
- This is the financial analysis of past three years.
- Because of their organization privacy concern I had limited access on companies all operations, so this study does not describe all the features of steel business.

Chapter Two
Organizational Part

Management Aspect:

History:

Nowadays the fastest grow industry in Bangladesh is steel industry. It has a great contribution on our national economy. It was said that by experts, the rapid growth of steel industry in Bangladesh is mainly induced by the rapid expansion of the country's shipbuilding and real estate sector, as well as the huge investments in different infrastructure projects throughout the country. As a developing country, Bangladesh is in a huge of urbanization process which has more constructions, more correction and more communications. To ensure the development of the country the communication system need to restructure, the housing and office-system and all which is to be developed. For this development it is impossible without steel construction. The huge demand of steel and to fulfill these demand a lot of steel mills are established. The process of rapid urbanization is begun from the very British period. In 1952 the steel production took place firstly by the arrival of BSRM in Bangladesh.

In 1952 the first steel mill established by the H Akbar ails Group of Industries as the "Bangladesh Steel Re-rolling Mills (BSRM), Nasirabad, Chittagong, the plant formed re-enforcing bars and structural sections. Later the mill industry gradually extended, acquiring new technological know-how by setting up a cross-nation European mill in 1987 which incorporated a wire-rod mill. The BSRM group develop a captive billet manufacturing plants in 1996 so as to make sure a stable distribution of quality billets of its plants. The company set up pilot cold rolling mill to make ribbed high strength wires in 2006. From this time, many other steel companies established in the country, these are Bandar Steel Industries Ltd. (BSI) such as Rahim Steel Mills Ltd, Kabir Steel Re-rolling Mills Ltd, Seema Steel Re-rolling Mills Ltd, Bashundhara Steels, Abul Khayer Steel etc. The honorable chairman of BSI Md. Sirajul Islam met his friend's in 1990 who was an Small business man of Sodorghat in Dhaka division of Bangladesh. He planned to start an construction business, because on that time defense projects related to construction were going on. The lack of cash capital it wasn't initiated. Again during the opening of LC; the cancellation of the loan which is to be approved by ADB was a barrier to enter. In 1992, the initiative of opening an LC was successful and the production of Billet was initiated where 60% of capital funded by bank.

The factories were shifted in the town Modonpur Narayangong in 1995. All the machineries and the needed raw materials were imported from India. But now all machineries are imported from USA and UK. They have a strong relationship with bank. Prime bank was the bank which financed the company most. At present the company has corporate relationship with different bank such as Al-Arafah Islami Bank, BRAC Bank, Eastern Bank, One Bank, Mutual Trust, Jamuna Bank, Bank Asia and many more. The raw materials supplied by known suppliers of the Ports. The price of Scraps are based on the price fluctuated by the rate BSRM announces. There are also grades of the scraps based on quality which are priced based on the grades. Developers and dealers are the main clients of the company. Being a client; a company has to show a bank guarantee or Letter of Credit (LC) or cash advance deposited in a trustworthy bank or an advance security cheque of minimum 1 crore has to be deposited in the name of BSI. When the security is provided, the company fulfills their demanded amount of products and the payment can be on long-term receivable basis. Steel business is on its peek from month October to February. The JIT system controls the collection of raw materials and to deliver the finished goods. Every person related to the industry work in a systematic way in supply chain process. The industry has own transport system whis they used to deliver their product faster. Later on Bandar Steel further expanded their business of transport, and Angle Channel industry.

Vision of the company:

The main vision of the company is to transform into a top industrial group by leading the industry through nonstop production and involuntary innovations.

Mission of the company:

To fulfill the customer needs ensure the best delivery of quality products. The mission of Bondor steel limited is to offer service to their customer with the help of a skillful and committed workforce whose resourceful talents, modern actions and aggressive edge make the steel place unique in providing fastest service to all institutions. Ensure complete Customer Satisfaction. (BSI)

Values:

Their aim is to be respectful of local customs and circumstances, while ensuring that they maintain the high standards of integrity and business policy across the country. They most constantly strive to acquire the highest possible standards in their production work and in the quality of the products and services they provide. The number one priority is Safety, would be the center point of their strategy. Their strategy includes responsibility and responsive to the countries, societies and environments in which they work. They must run their business fairly, with sincerity, honesty and transparency.

Philosophy:

The philosophy ensures how a mission or purpose is to be gained. The term philosophy indicates the beliefs, concepts and principles of an industry. Based on a customer focused approach bondor steel limited holding group provides products, technologies and services of great value in order to bring to life the dreams and vision of customers with the use of steel. The company works together with customers to create new markets as a means of contributing to the development of a more affluent society.

Policy:

It is mandatory duty for all of the organization to follow the rules of relevant legislation in the country.

Bandar Steel industries Ltd (BSI) is committed to follow the rules, proper use of natural resources and energy, and to reduce the environmental effect of its operations and products through the acceptance of good practices. BSI always complies with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Policy doctrine:

1. **Organization systems:** Every organization has an policy to protect the environment and all organization employee need to follow these rules. BSI implements the effectual ecological and power administration system that helps to increase environmental awareness in the organization and encourage the employee to follow these rules
2. **Permanent enhancement:** Environmental impact of processes and products will be assessed and continuous improvement objectives and targets will be established to prevent and reduce emissions and minimize waste and control noise.
3. **Atmosphere Change:** The main target of BSI to reduce the greenhouse gas because the green house gas is very dangerous for environment. To implement modern technologies and use of modern product helps to reduce emissions from the rest of the society.
4. **Liabile use of funds:** Proper use of fund will be made of power, raw materials and water during approval and distribution of proper observe.
5. **Monitoring and reporting:** The environmental and energy performance will be monitored and audited. The advanced strategy objectives and enhancement targets will be reported in public.

6. **Accountable Procurement:** BSI encourages suppliers to supply environment supported goods and not to use the environment damage goods.
7. **Local community:** BSI engaged the people of locality so that they can understand the environment issues and act as a proper manner. If the people understand the environmental issue they can helps a lot in future.
8. **Biodiversity:** Habitats in and around BSI sites will be respected and where opportunities arise to do so in a way that is conducive to business operations. BSI Provide environmental training to their employees and actively promote awareness of environmental and biodiversity issues.

BSI Quality policy:

All the needed information is available in BSI website and the bars are tested by BUET and BSTI. BSI has own quality assurance team and they regularly perform all types of quality test during production final dispatch stage and they ensure that all quality standard are maintained properly. BSI has modern and fully equipped testing laboratory which follow American and British standards. BSI use different types of testing equipments, these are;

- Tensile engine.
- 100 Tone worldwide Testing engine.
- Rigidity Tester.
- Magana Flux Flaw Detector.
- Shoreline solidity Tester.
- Oxygen Analyzer.
- Ultrasonic fault Detector Metallurgical Microscope with Camera part
- Sharp finish engine.
- Spectrometer
- Billets bring to an end for rapid Macro examination.
- Vastly complicated discharge Spectrometer Spectrum Lab.
- A tensile engine has been installed at our sales position for greatest contentment of consumers.
- Anxiety test statement of each manufactured goods is provided to consumers beside among the manufactured goods if demanded.

Difficult stage in steel construction is melting scrap to billets. In this stage perfect chemical composition are maintained by control over quality department.

\

Uses and Application of BSI steel bars:

To developed of suburban multistoried development & marketable Centers. Important Structure overpass, drain, head waiter, Canals, Coastal, Jetty & RCC work. For Industrialization Use engineering weighty base, RCC-dowel, RCC channel, urbanized Section, Seismic region, etc.

Community Welfare & Environment:

Bondor steel limited(BSI)

Bondor steel limited (BSI) charge the atmosphere of the communities in which they control and identify its value. In which area they work look after the area environment and protect the welfare of their employees. BSI believe that it is very important to their long term success.

Environment Pollution avoidance:

BSI is first industry in Bangladesh implement first ever smoke treatment plant in the steel industry.

BSI conduct plant is considered to filter grime particles from be on fire through water spray in an air tight material built hurricane before it is emitted into the air through a long vent.

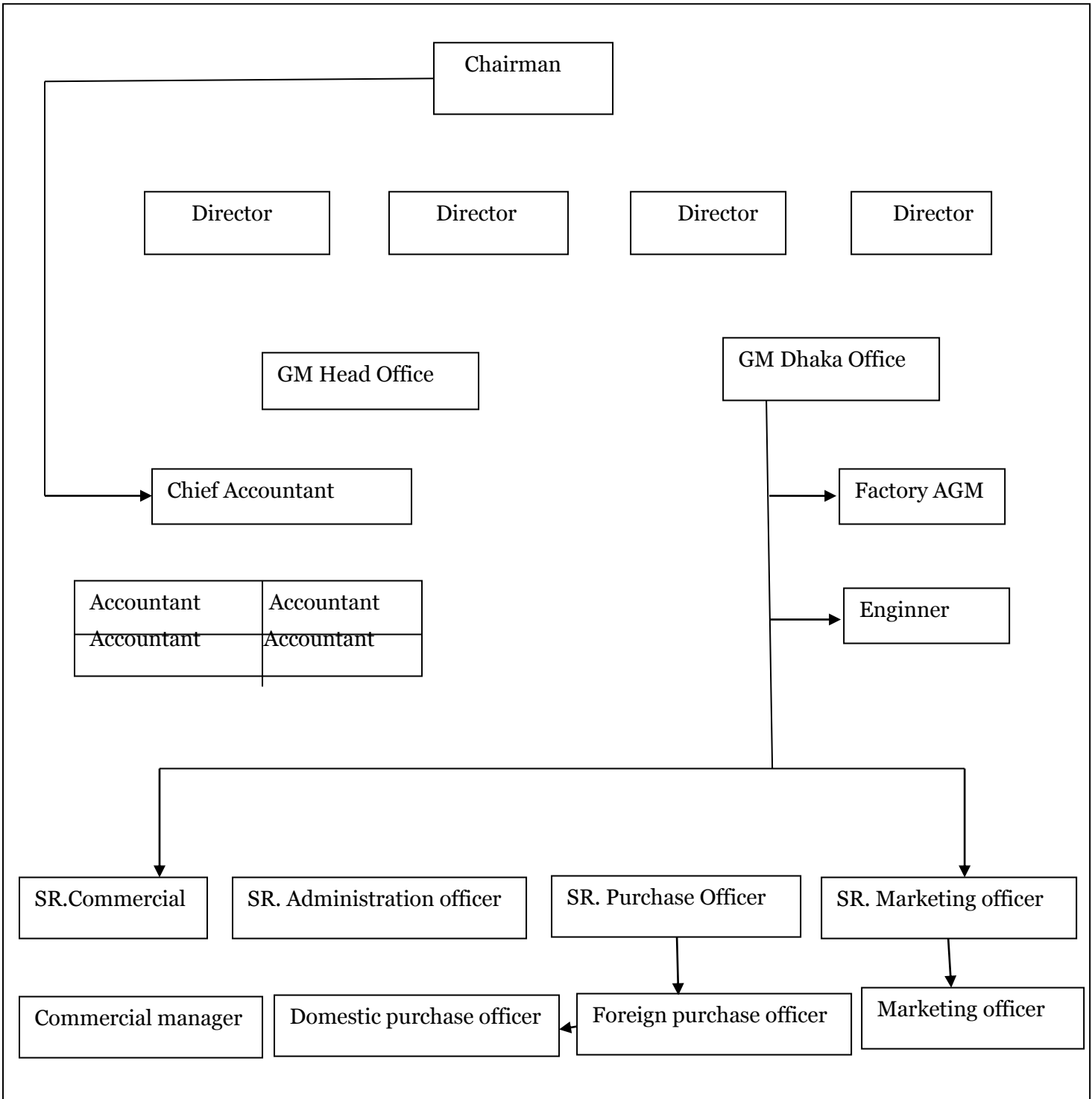
Misuse Minimization:

BSI use waste minimization system and they sent their misuse of scrap metal to billet built up units to be re-cycled into steel again.

Physical condition and Safety policy:

BSI always take care physical condition and safety policy in every production level of bondor steel limited. BSI has strong performance monitoring system and their aim to reduce accident level year on year. BSI BAR 500 alert about safety issue can harm on quality, quantity, productivity in decision making process. BSI is popular because of their safe workplace. Bondor steel limited belives that “safe business is good business”. The most important thing of safety policy is sharing everyone experience among the organization. BSI maintains an “e-room”. All information of accident and details of related data are logged. All management of BSI knows that and they built a specific aims of safety issues.

Organogram



Products and Services

Nowadays BSI has many product related to steel manufacturing such as rods categories but their main product is steel. They start their business with steel manufacturing. BSI steel is popular because their steel is different from others steel. Some specialty of BSI steel is given here: improved bend capacity of BSI BAR 500 along with superior clasp & power has made it the selection of value aware consumers. Compared to predictable frozen cruel bars, BSI considers itself to better-quality fabrication and is the pleasure of development workforce in and around Narayangong. Outfitted with a fully-automatic re-rolling mill, BSI manufacture high-quality steel bars (TMT) across a variety of diameters, from 8mm to 32 mm. BSI earned reputation that they follow international standards for their production.

The steel bars which are at present created are categorized as;
At present market among all of the rods BSI Bar 500 is best than other rods. Another characteristic is the term signature of the bars.

Image is given below for your understanding the type. These rods have enhanced bend ability along with superior grip & strength has made it the choice of quality conscious customers. Unique Features of BSI Bar 500 Over 500 Map. (72,500 psi) yield strength.

1. Advantage of discount fabric charge by around 15%, compared to conservative 60 Grade re bars
2. Superlative bend capacity confirms crack free uses, production bending 100% secure
3. Secure rolling acceptance of all bar sizes gives per ton more meters of steel and a saving of around 0.50%
4. BSI de scaled bars is better concrete and less wastage in work place.
5. BSI bar 500 is most earthquakes tolerable
6. The BSI industrial unit and depots are installed with computerized weigh bridges that confirm exact weight. There are different millimeters and categories of steel bars of the grade 500+ produced in BSI.

DIA (MM) C%(MAX) 10 12 16 20 25

0.367 0.574 0.844 1.501 2.396 3.735

0.395 0.617 0.888 1.580 2.470 3.950

0.400 0.625 0.900 1.600 2.500 3.965 Other grades of steel Bars are

also available like: BSI Grade 400 and BSI Grade 300. (BSI)

Capital & Liabilities	Note	Taka	Property & Asset	Note	Taka
			Fixed Assets (As per Schedule)	4	324,200,126.00

Financial Highlights:

<u>Authories assets</u>	10000000.00			
1,00,000 Ordinary Shares @ of Tk. 100 each <u>Issued Subscribed and given</u> <u>assets</u>			Security & Deposit	5 10,074,436.00
50,000 Ordinary Shares of 100 each		5,000,000.00	Closing Stock	6 475,885,855.00
Bank Loan	1	902,106,802.00	Goods in Transit	72,258,666.00
Provision fpr income tax		17,418,916.00	Advanve Income Tax Deducted At Source	2,807,234.00
Profit & Loss Appropriation A/C		41,505,097.00	Bill Receivable	7 27,828,471.00
Current Liabilities for Exp.	2	26,562,415.00	Trade Debtors	8 31,310,872.00
Sundry Creditors	3	272,140.00	Advance Against Purchase	27,797,000.00
			Vat Current A/C:	868,954.00
			Advance & Prepayments	10,590,000.00
			Cash & Bank Balance	9,243,756.00
		<u>992,865,370.00</u>		<u>992,865,370.00</u>

BSI(BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TJ JUNE, 2015)

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD

Profit & Loss misuse A/C for the year ended 30th June, 2015

Profit & Loss misuse A/C for the year ended 30 th June, 2014			
Particulars	Taka	Particulars	Taka
To Provision for Income Tax		By Balance b/d	

	8,921,474.00		29,969,121.00
		Reserve & Surplus	6,666,852.00
To Balance C/D	51,505,097.00	Net Profit	23,790,598.00
Total	60,426,571.00	Total	60,426,571.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTS

Profit & Loss A/C for the year ended 30th June, 2015

Particulars	Taka	Particulars	Taka
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Salary & Allowance	10,610,600.00	By Gross Profit	160,014,016.00
Travelling & Conveyance	304,890.00		
Office Rent	116,000.00		
Remuneration	2,344,000.00		
Entertainment	174,890.00		
Postage & Mail	34,655.00		
Telephone & Mobile	110,110.00		
Miscellaneous Expenses	25,800.00		
Fees & Renewal	50,800.00		
Bank Interest & Commission	122,227,769.00		
Office Stationary	125,898.00		
Advertisement	70,940.00		
Audit Fee	10,000.00		
Legal Fee	10,000.00		
Depreciation	7,066.00		
Net Profit	23,790,598.00		
Total	160,014,016.00	Total	160,014,016.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTS
Manufacturing & Trading Accounting for the year ended 30th June, 2015

Particulars	Taka	Particulars	Taka
To Opening Stock	464,937,276.00	By Sales	1,777,944,620.00

Goods In Transit	70,520,350.00	Closing Stock	475,885,855.00
Purchase	1,444,392,642.00	Goods In Transit	72,258,666.00
Wages & Salary	14,288,940.00		
Factory Expenses	3,248,550.00		
Electricity	39,313,806.00		
Gas	74,789,989.00		
Depreciation	54,583,572.00		
Gross Profit	160,014,016.00		
Total	2,326,089,141.00	Total	2,326,089,141.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD
Schedule of Bank Loan as at 30th June, 2015

Schedule-01

BANK LOAN

CC (Hypo)

316,829,110.00

Lease Finance	216,580,811.00
Time Loan	306,034,706.00
Loan General	61,173,796.00
Hire Purchase	1,488,379.00
TK.	902,106,802.00

Schedule of Current Liabilities For Expenses as at 30th June, 2015

Schedule-02

Wages & Salary	13,834,077.00
Gas	2,677,838.00
Electric	30,500.00
VAT	10,000.00
Audit Fee	10,000.00
Legal Fee	Tk. 16,562,415.00

Schedule of Sundry Creditors as at 30th June, 2015

Schedule-03

M/s J K Enterprise, Dhaka	58,200.00
M/s Mitali Enterprise, Mymensing	50,500.00
M/s SonaMiah& Sons, Midfort, Dhaka	20,440.00
M/s MitaliTradeers, Midfort, Dhaka	20,220.00
M/s Saju Enterprise Ltd.	3,600.00
M/s Ma-Moni Enterprise, Chittagong	6,200.00
M/s Likhon Steel Postogola, Dhaka	2,220.00
M/s Dalia Iron Steel House, Dhaka	2,100.00
M/s Abir Steel, Naya Bazar, Dhaka	5,200.00
M/s Jahangir Enterprise, Naya Bazar, Dhaka	2,200.00
M/s Khan, Motijheel, Dhaka	54,360.00
Tk.	272,140.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD

Schedule-04

Schedule of Fixed Asset as at 30th June, 2015

Particulars	Balance as 01.07.13	Assition	Total as 30.06.2014	Rate	Depreciation this year	W.D.V. as on 30.06.2014
Land & Land Development	57,104,350.00	609,800.00	57,714,150.00			57,714,150.00
Vehicle	22,903,331.00		22,903,331.00	2%	467,415.00	22,435,916.00
Factory Building	6,532,082.00	608,990.00	7,141,072.00	15%	753,991.00	6,287,081.00
Factory Shed	3,930,814.00	763,440.00	4,694,254.00	15%	527,337.00	4,266,917.00
Plant & Machinery	211,305,736.00	74,169,495.00	285,475,231.00	20%	52,826,434.00	232,648,797.00
Electrical Installation	513,674.00		613,674.00	15%	8,395.00	605,279.00
Furniture & Fixture	234,252.00	114,800.00	249,052.00	5%	7,066.00	241,986.00
	302,524,239.00	76,266,525.00	378,790,764.00		54,590,638.00	324,200,126.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRES LTD.
Schedule of Security Deposits as at 30th June, 2015

Schedule-05

Electricity	4,000,000.00
Others	2,524,436.00
Gas	3,550,000.00
	<hr/>
Tk.	10,074,436.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Schedule of Closing Stock as at 30Th June, 2015

Schedule-06

Raw Materials	366,696,589.00
Work-in Progress	85,265,853.00
Finished Goods	23,923,413.00
	<hr/>
Tk.	475,885,855.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.
Report of economic situation

30th June, 2016

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Sch.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>		
Property, Plant and equipments	1	378,484,554.00
<u>Current Assets</u>		
Advance and prepayments		802,653,720.00
AIT		10,521,079.00
Inventory	2	3,906,591.00
Bills Receivable	3	605,098,454.00
Security Deposit	4	27,947,504.00
Vat Current A/C		16,109,103.00
Advance Against Purchase		4,853,319.00
Trade Debtors	5	44,696,880.00
Cash and cash equivalents		82,960,808.00
		6,559,982.00
Total Assets		TK. 1,181,138,274.00
<u>LIABILITIES & EQUITY</u>		
<u>Shareholder's Equity</u>		
Share Capital		5,000,000.00
<u>Changes in Equity</u>	6	62,709,928.00
<u>Current Liabilities</u>		
Sundry creditors		788,200.00
Expenses	8	23,286,648.00
Provision for Income Tax	9	27,591,116.00
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,181,138,274.00

**BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2016**

Taka

Turnover	2,101,481,200.00
Less: charge of goods sell (Annexure-01)	1,922,098,765.00
Gross Profit	179,382,435.00
<u>Less: Operating cost</u>	
General & managerial costs (Annexure-2)	162,298,336.00
Net Profit Before Tax	17,084,099.00
stipulation for Income Tax	5,979,434.00
Net Profit After Tax	11,104,665.00
	Schedule-06
<u>Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	
Balance as on 1st July, 2013	51,505,097.00
Intangible Addition	100,166.00
	Tk 51605263
Add: Net Profit this Year	11,104,665.00
Balance(Transferred from Balance Sheet)	62,709,928.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.

Schedule01

Schedule of Fixed Assets as at 30th June, 2016

Particulars	Balance as on 01.07.13	Addition	Sum 30.06.2014	Rate	Depreciation this Year	W.D.V. as on 30.06.2014
Land & Land Development	47,714,150.00	12,298,000.00	70,012,150.00			70,012,150.00
Vehicle	32,435,916.00		22,435,916.00	2%	448,718.00	21,987,198.00
Factory Building	5,287,081.00	1,608,990.00	7,896,071.00	15%	1,184,411.00	5,711,660.00
Factory Shed	5,266,918.00	763,440.00	5,030,358.00	15%	754,554.00	5,275,804.00
Plant & Machinery	232,648,797.00	97,472,523.00	330,121,320.00	20%	55,477,012.00	274,644,308.00
Electrical Installation	505,279.00		605,279.00	15%	80,792.00	414,487.00
Furniture & Fixture	341,986.00	114,800.00	356,786.00	5%	27,839.00	438,947.00
	<u>324,200,126.00</u>	<u>112,257,753.00</u>	<u>436,457,879.00</u>		<u>57,973,326.00</u>	<u>378,484,554.00</u>

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.

Schedule of Inventory as at 30th June, 2016

	<u>Schedule-02</u>
Raw Materials	480,183,834.00
Work on Process	101,498,660.00
Finishes Goods	23,415,960.00
Tk.	<u><u>605,098,454.00</u></u>

Schedule of Scurity Deposit as at 30th June, 2016

	<u>Schedule-04</u>
Electricity	10,034,667.00
Others	2,524,436.00
	3,550,000.00
Tk.	<u><u>16,109,103.00</u></u>

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.
Statement of Financial Position

As at 30th June, 2017

		30th June, 2016	30th June, 2015
<u>Assets</u>	<u>Sch.</u>	Amount in Taka	Amount in Taka
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Property, Plant and equipments	1	478,902,988.00	378,484,554.00
<u>Current Assets</u>			
		1,026,067,862.00	802,653,554.00
Security Deposit	2	29,144,969.00	16,109,103.00
Advance & Prepayments		12,055,620.00	10,521,079.00
AIT		18,516,762.00	3,906,591.00
Inventory	3	237,350,590.00	605,098,454.00
Bills Receivable	4	280,169,000.00	27,947,504.00
Vat Current A/C		5,971,250.00	4,853,319.00
Advantage against Purchase			34,696,880.00
Trade Receivable	5	432,164,708.00	92,960,808.00
Cash & Cash equivalents		10,694,963.00	6,559,982.00
Total Assets	Tk.	<u>1,504,970,850.00</u>	<u>1,181,138,274.00</u>
<u>Shareholder's Equity & Liabilities</u>			
<u>Authorized Capital</u>		<u>10,000,000.00</u>	<u>10,000,000.00</u>
1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 100/- each			
<u>Shareholder's Equity</u>			
Share Capital		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
50,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 100/- each			
Change in Equity	6	95,288,546.00	62,709,928.00
<u>Current Liabilities:</u>		<u>1,404,682,304.00</u>	<u>1,113,428,346.00</u>
Trade Payable	7	250,450.00	788,200.00
Expenses	8	35,720,795.00	33,286,648.00
Bank Loan		1,343,484,201.00	1,061,762,382.00
Provision for Income Tax		25,226,858.00	17,591,116.00
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>1,504,970,850.00</u>	<u>1,181,138,274.00</u>

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2017**

	30th June, 2016	30th June, 2015
Turnover	2,948,870,800.00	2,101,481,200.00
Loss: Cost of goods sold (Annexure-01)	<u>2,704,114,524.00</u>	<u>1,922,098,765.00</u>
Gross Profit	244,756,276.00	179,382,435.00
<u>Loss: Operating Expenses</u>		
General & Administrative expenses (Annexure-2)	<u>194,635,325.00</u>	<u>162,298,336.00</u>
Net Profit Before Tax	50,120,951.00	17,084,099.00
Provision for Income Tax	<u>17,542,333.00</u>	<u>5,979,434.00</u>
Net Profit After Tax	<u><u>32,578,618.00</u></u>	<u><u>11,104,665.00</u></u>

Statement of Change in Equity

	<u>Schedule-06</u>
Balance as on 1st July, 2014	62,709,928.00
Add: Net Profit this year	<u>32,578,618.00</u>
Balance (Transferred to Balance Sheet)	<u><u>95,288,546.00</u></u>

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.

Schedule of Fixed Assets as at 30th June, 2017

Particulars	Balance as on 01.07.15	Addition	Total as on 30.06.2016	Rate	Depreciation this Year	W.D.V. as on 30.06.2016
Land & Land Development	70,012,150.00	58,045,100.00	128,057,250.00			128,057,250.00
Vehicle	21,987,198.00		21,987,198.00	2%	439,744.00	21,547,454.00
Factory Building	5,711,660.00	2,025,415.00	8,737,075.00	15%	1,310,561.00	7,426,514.00
Factory Shed	5,275,804.00	1,520,460.00	5,796,264.00	15%	869,440.00	4,926,824.00
Plant & Machinery	274,644,308.00	68,896,695.00	343,541,003.00	10%	27,464,431.00	316,076,572.00
Electrical Installation	514,487.00		514,487.00	15%	67,173.00	537,314.00
Furniture & Fixture	338,947.00	114,800.00	453,747.00	5%	32,687.00	331,060.00
	378,484,554.00	130,602,470.00	509,087,024.00		30,184,036.00	478,902,988.00

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.
Schedule of Security Deposits as at 30th June, 2017

	<u>Schedule-02</u>
Electricity	22,652,000.00
Others	1,942,969.00
Gas	<u>4,550,000.00</u>
	Tk. <u><u>29,144,969.00</u></u>

Schedule of Inventory as at 30th June, 2017

	<u>Schedule-03</u>
Raw Materials	5,783,910.00
Work in Process	215,017,500.00
Finished Goods	<u>16,549,180.00</u>
	Tk. <u><u>237,350,590.00</u></u>

BANDAR STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 2017

Capital & Liabilities	Note	Taka	Property & Asset	Note	Taka
<u>Authorise Capital</u>		10,000,000.00	Fixed Assets		
1,00,000 Ordinary Shares @ of Tk. 100 each			(As per Schedule)	4	324,200,126.00
<u>Issued Subscribed and Paid asset</u>			Security & Deposits	5	10,074,436.00
50,000 commonr shares of 100 each		5,000,000.00	Closing Stock		475,885,855.00
			Goods In Transit	6	72,258,666.00
Bank Loan	1	902,106,802.00	Advance Income Tax Deducted		2,807,234.00
			At Source		
Provision for Income Tax		17,418,916.00	Bill Receivable	7	37,828,471.00
Profit & Loss Appropriation A/C		41,505,097.00	Trade Debtors	8	31,310,872.00
Current Liabilities for EXP.		26,562,415.00	Advance Against Purchases		17,797,000.00
Sundry Creditors		272,140.00	Vat Current A/C		858,954.00
			Advance & Prepayments		10,590,000.00
			Cash & Bank Balance		9,243,756.00
		992,865,370.00			992,865,370.00

BSI SWOT Analysis:

SWOT means strength, weakness, opportunities and threats. SWOT analysis identifies the problem but it not gives the solution. SWOT analysis has some benefit as well as some limitation organization should be aware about it before conduct one. But SWOT analysis is very useful for organization and it saves the time. During my internship program I personally observed this. I complete SWOT analysis base on my observation and survey on its performance.

S=Strengths: The slogan of BSI is “Bond Forever”. They have a beautiful relation with their consumers, clients, suppliers and dealers. Their provided product and service are unique that others. They are very careful about the protection of community and environment.

W=Weakness: The biggest weakness of BSI is lack of marketing. They need to be more concerned about this. When they start business there was a few steel companies but nowadays there are a lots of company and the market is very competitive.

O=Opportunities: BSI should come up in market with new ideas such as they are in construction business and also they can expand their business to joint machine manufacturing. BSI should increase their product line.

T=Threats: Nowadays businesses are open for everyone and as a profitable sector many company came up this business with huge investment like KSRM, AKS. So now the markets are very competitive and it is one of the biggest threats for

Chapter Three

Learning Part

Financial Performance Analysis

For the years 2015-2017

Ratio analysis:

Ratio analysis is a dominant instrument of financial analysis. The connection among two secretarial facts, articulated scientifically is recognized as fiscal ratio. Ratio can be used as a catalog or index for evaluating the financial position and presentation on a solid. Ratio Analysis highlights the liquidity, solvency, productivity, assets gearing etc.

Supposition of Ratio analysis:

The most familiar form in which fiscal proclamation information are summarized is the ratio figure. Motivations for tentative figures in ratio form consist of:

- ❖ To organize for the outcome of dimension differences crossways the bank in the end.
- ❖ Making the information better convince the assumption fundamental geometric apparatus.
- ❖ Investing an assumption in which a ratio is the changeable of attention.
- ❖ Developing an experiential observed reliability among a financial ratio and the judgment of unpredictable of attention.

Principle and make use of Ratio Analysis:

In present world ratio analysis is very important. Risk and return compared by ratio analysis that is one of the benefits of ratio analysis. Ratios can also make available an outline of an organization, its financial personality and aggressive strategies, and its exceptional in commission, fiscal, and savings characteristics. In calculation ratios are very helpful for both the insiders and outsiders of the stiff.

Ratio Analysis of Bondor steel limited 2015 to 2017

Liquidity Ratios:

Liquidity determines the company ability to pay off its short term debts. If the liquidity ratio is higher that means that company have enough capability to paid up it short terms debt.

(A) Current Ratio:

Current ratio means the difference between current asset and current liability. Current ratio is very popular test around the world because its show the company ability to repay its debts over next 12 month period.

Formula:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Year	Current Asset	Current Liability	Current Ratio
2015	16,552,520,058	17,763,310,917	0.93
2016	14,931,429,134	16,178,604,488	0.92
2017	15,316,947,598	15,829,546,471	0.97

Interpretation:

The standard current ratio is 2:1 but the BSI current ratio is slightly lower than standard ratio. In 2017 it was highest 0.97 but it was 0.93 in 2015. On the other side it was 0.92 that was lowest among these three years.

(B) Quick Ratio:

Quick ratio is another name is Acid test. Quick test indicates the difference between Quick asset and current liabilities of a business

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Quick Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Year	Quick Asset	Current Liability	Quick Ratio
2015	10099590791	17,763,310,917	0.57
2016	7069225271	16,178,604,488	0.44
2017	9631974052	15,829,546,471	0.61

Interpretation:

The standard of quick ratio is 1:1 it is internationally accepted ratio and the BSI quick ratio is less than standard ratio. Among 3 years quick ratio is higher in 2017 that was 0.61. In 2015 it was 0.57 and the lowest quick ratio in 2016 that was 0.44.

(C) Gross profit Ratio:

$$\text{Formula: Gross profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Sales}} * 100$$

Year	Gross profit	Net sales	Gross profit ratio
2015	191457497	31234710327	6.13%
2016	1888439411	38253464657	4.94%
2017	3250148580	36229050933	8.97%

Interpretation:

Among the 3 years gross profit ratio was highest in 2017 and lowest in 2016. In 2015 it was 6.13%, 2016 it was 4.94% and 2017 it was 8.97% that was highest among these three years.

(D) Net profit Ratio:

$$\text{Formula: Net profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Sales}} * 100$$

Year	Net profit	sales	Net profit ratio
2015	839205050	31234710327	2.69%
2016	865331036	38253464657	2.26%
2017	1196113781	36229050933	3.30%

Interpretation:

When non-operating expenses is deducting from operating profit and adding non-operating income it is called net profit ratio. When the net profit ratio is higher it means the company is in higher position and it gives concern to others. In 2015 net profit ratio was 2.69%, 2016 it was 2.26% and 2017 net profit ratio was 3.30%. In 2017 net profit ratio was highest among these 3 years.

(E) Mark up:

$$\text{Formula: Mark up} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{cost of goods sold}} * 100$$

Year	Gross profit	Cost of goods sold	Mark up
2015	1914574971	29320135356	6.52%
2016	1888439411	36365025246	5.19%
2017	3250148580	32978902353	9.85%

Interpretation:

The highest mark up was 2017 with the ratio 9.85% and the lowest ratio was 5.19% in 2016. In 2015 it was 6.52%. The figure shows that the increasing and decreasing trend.

(F) Return on capital employed:

$$\text{Formula: Return on capital employed} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Capital employed}} * 100$$

Year	Net profit	Capital Employed	Return on capital employed
2015	839205050	3846786000	21.82%
2016	865331036	6276104000	13.79%
2017	1196113781	7549537000	15.84%

Interpretation:

The return on capital performance shows the company presents condition. In 2015 return on capital employed was 21.82% that was highest next year it was dropped to 13.79% (lowest ratio) but in 2017 it was little bit increased that was 15.84%. Among these 3 years we saw the up and down trend.

(G) Return on capital invested:

$$\text{Formula: Return on capital invested} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Owners Capital}} * 100$$

Year	Net profit	Owners Capital	Return on capital invested
2015	839205050	2974081000	28.22%
2016	865331036	5540654000	15.62%
2017	1196113781	6417895000	18.64%

Interpretation: Return on capital ratio is very important ratio for organization because invested company always follows this ratio. The return on capital invested ratio indicates the company current financial position. Company got the highest ratio in 2015 that was 28.22% and in 2016 company got the lowest ratio that was 15.62%.

(H) Stock Turnover:

$$\text{Formula: Stock Turnover} = \frac{\text{cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average stock}}$$

Year	Cost of Goods sold	Average stock	Stock Turnover
2015	29320135356	2554478121	11 Times
2016	36365025246	4257367195	8.54 Times
2017	32978902353	5979274403	5.52 Times

Interpretation:

The highest turnover ratio was in 2015(11 times) and the lowest turnover ratio was in 2017(5.52 times). In 2016(8.54 times) it was little bit less from 2015. The figure shows that the downward trend.

Common Size Analysis

- 1. Vertical Analysis**
- 2. Horizontal Analysis**
- 3. Forecasting**

Horizontal analysis of balance sheet:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Asset					
Treasury banks Cash and balance	100.00	120	140	150	160
Other banks Balance	100.00	300	400	500	600
Funds	100.00	160	160	250	210
Advance	100.00	130	170	190	210
Other property	100.00	120	175	185	275
In commission fixed resources	100.00	150	240	275	320
Total Assets	100.00	163.33	214.16	258.33	295.83
Liabilities & Equity					
Bills allocated	100.00	165	135	180	150
Borrowing from economic org	100.00	50	68	165	105
Deposits	100.00	170	180	205	230
Subordinated loans	100.00	170	170	170	130
Extra liabilities	100.00	190	260	350	415
Postponed tariff liabilities	100.00	170	690	495	80
Total Liabilities	100.00	152.5	250.5	260.83	185
Represent By					
Divide assets	100.00	115	205	270	320
Treasury	100.00	230	270	240	310
Out of place income	100.00	160	325	560	405
leftover on revaluation of property	100.00	80	185	270	270
Total Equality	100.00	145	230	300	320
Total Liabilities and equity	100.00	146	243	328	325

Horizontal Analysis on Income statement:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mark-up/return/interest earned	100.00	220	375	455	550
Non Mark-up/Interest Income					
charge, payment and brokerage profits	100.00	170	265	360	370
Dividend revenue	100.00	100	70	120	570
profits from commerce in foreign exchange	100.00	130	175	215	415
Unrealized(defeat)/grow on revaluation of venture	-	-	105	55	655
additional revenue	100.00	130	145	185	220
Total Non mark-up/Interest profits	100.00	150	210	400	340
Total Profit	100.00	128.57	192.14	255.71	445.71
Expenses					
Mark-up/arrival/concern earned expensed	100.00	290	620	685	830
Provision against non-performing loans	100.00	105	185	635	550
Provision for the diminution in the value of investments	100.00	1065	-	-	68300
awful debts on paper off straight	100.00	150	435	1665	8060
Non Mark-up/Interest Expenses					
managerial fixed cost	100.00	160	220	305	390
additional provisions	-	105	-	0.70	280
Other charges	100.00	1240	2540	560	7220
Total non mark-up/Interest expenses	100.00	445	571.42	550.1	12114
Unexpected/abnormal objects					
PBT	100.00	150	150	275	105
Taxation					
-present	100.00	100	80	295	290
-previous years	100.00	10.00	485	0.05	1065
-delayed	100.00	7300	11680	8770	27700
Total Expenses	100.00	1890	3091.75	2335.01	7291
PAT	100.00	155.87	161.42	286.65	119.17

Interpretation:

- ⇒ Hard cash and equilibrium with treasury banks is growing from 2013 to 2017 because of increase in money deposits and extra balance sheet. Because of raise in deposits following occurrence happened.
 1. Other bank balance is increasing
 2. Savings are rising with explosive tendency
 3. Benefit are growing with growing leaning
- ⇒ Fixed assets are also rising since 2013 to 2017
- ⇒ Generally total resources of bondor steel limited are rising
- ⇒ Beside the mark up interest raising from 2013 to 2017
- ⇒ Additional non mark-up/ interest profits also raise that includes the charge, payment revenue, dividend takings, grow on transaction of securities and additional profits.
- ⇒ Beside the expenses i.e. concern expenses, provisions beside nonperforming loans, bad debts which were printed off unswervingly and managerial operating cost are rising. however the raise in income is more than raise in expenses
- ⇒ Revenue before taxes and after taxes increasing since 2013 to 2017 but decrease in 2014.

Vertical Analysis of Balance Sheet:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Asset					
Ready money and equilibrium with treasury banks	15.73	7.95	10.11	10.95	8.35
Balances with extra banks	2.09	5.94	5.60	3.59	7.20
Reserves	19.90	20.13	19.52	25.91	20.78
Advances	55.44	50.87	54.40	53.05	56.20
extra property	4.00	1.50	3.05	2.80	2.53
working permanent property	2.84	2.72	2.81	2.65	4
Total Assets	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Liabilities & Equity					
Bills allocated	2.44	2.55	2.12	2.25	0.95
Borrowing from economic institutions	7.22	2.30	2.04	5.47	4.96
Deposits	80.80	88.55	85.90	82.06	85.17
Subordinated loans	3.21	1.25	2.15	0.98	0.75
extra liability	2.75	2.15	2.67	3.92	3.23
postponed tax liability	0.19	0.18	0.68	0.40	0.06
Total Liabilities	96.60	96.99	95.56	95.07	95.12
Represented By					
distribute assets	1.60	1.20	1.80	1.95	2.30
capital	0.66	0.96	1.00	0.75	0.90
out of place earnings	0.55	0.55	1.03	1.49	0.98
remaining on revaluation of property	0.59	0.30	0.60	0.74	0.70
Total Equality	3.40	3.01	4.45	4.94	4.89
Total Liabilities and equity	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Vertical Analysis of Income statement:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net sale	77.71	83.51	85.79	80.02	82.55
Non Mark-up/significance Income					
payment, charge and brokerage profits	10.47	9.00	8.39	8.63	10.00
bonus revenue	0.75	0.35	0.16	0.18	0.80
takings from trade in overseas exchange	3.05	3.00	2.59	1.49	2.55
Unrealized(defeat)/expand on revaluation of venture	-	-	0.10	0.07	0.50
additional revenue	9.01	5.15	2.46	1.32	2.44
Entire Non mark-up/Interest takings	20.30	14.49	13.20	20.90	15.45
Total Income	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expenses					
Mark-up/arrival/awareness earned expensed	35.09	50.72	60.40	50.23	55.02
stipulation beside non-performing loans	4.17	1.79	4.85	9.45	6.61
stipulation for the reduction in the worth of savings	0.04	-0.15	-	-	4.00
awful debts printed off openly	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.16
Non Mark-up/Interest Expenses					
managerial operating cost	37.43	29.74	24.00	26.00	28.85
additional requirements	-	0.08	-	0.03	0.07
additional charges	0.09	0.16	0.24	0.02	0.35
Total non mark-up/Interest expenses	37.52	29.98	24.24	26.05	29.27
unusual/abnormal substance					
PBT	20.16	16.69	10.50	14.20	4.90
taxes					
-present	11.21	5.08	1.96	5.48	4.80
-previous years	0.30	0.01	0.40	0.01	0.62
-postponed	0.04	1.86	1.76	1.00	2.81
Total Expenses	84.71	88.26	92.78	90.16	96.41
PAT	15.29	11.74	7.22	9.84	3.59

Vertical Analysis Balance Sheet:

The balance sheet shows that the balance of bondor steel limited with other bank is increasing from 2013 to 2017 that is a very fine symbol for the country. However besides the landing to financial institutions is decreasing from 2014-2016 and it is not good for the organization. The percentage change in investments and advances is a little bit but is satisfactory.

The borrowing from financial institutions is decreasing from 8.22% to 3.92% due to which the interest expense is decreasing and income is increasing which is very good for the company. The deferred tax liabilities increased up to 2015 to 0.70% but decreased to 0.06% in 2017 which is very good for the company.

Vertical Analysis of Income Statement:

The income statement represents that net sale is the major source of income for the company and it is increasing 78.71% in 2013 to 85.55% in 2017 which is very good sign for the company.

Forecasting

Forecasting analysis indicate the age group of a figure, set of statistics, or situation that corresponds to a potential incidence. It is significant to tiny array and extended array setting up. A predicts is based on precedent data as different to a predication, which is more biased.

Forecasting is base on some assumption;

1. The past will repeat itself.
2. Recent forecast will more appropriate than later prediction. Such as tomorrow is more appropriate than next month. On the other hand nest month is more appropriate than next year.
3. Forecasting in the cumulative is further correct than forecasting personality substance.

The simple forecast is native predict. A native predict only uses the real stipulate for the history era as the forecasted insist for the after that era. This of courses makes the statement that the precedent will do again.

Period	Actual demand (000's)	Forecast (000's)
January	48	
February	55	48
March	75	65
April	55	77
May	45	63
June	55	60
July	65	60
August	45	55
September	60	55
October	85	90
November	68	65
December		72

Chapter Four
Finding,
Recommendation & Conclusion

REPORT FINDING

Findings concerning a variety of aspects of financial performance examination are presented below:

- In 2015 current ratio 0.93% then 2016 it decrease at 0.92% But in 2017 it increase at 0.97%
- In 2015 quick ratio was 0.57% then 2016 it decrease at 0.44% but it again in 2017 it increase at 0.61%
- The Gross profit ratio of BSL was 6.13% in 2015 and decreased to 4.94% in 2016 and then increase significantly in 2017 to 8.97%.
- Net profit ratio of BSL was 2.69% in 2015 and decreased to 2.26% in 2016 and then increase to 3.30% in 2017.
- The mark up was 6.52 % in 2015 and dropped to 5.19% in 2016. It increased again to 9.85% in 2017.
- Return on capital employed was 21.82% in 2015. Then it incessantly decreased significantly to 13.79% in 2016 and then increased 15.84% in 2017.
- Return on capital invested was 28.22% in 2015. It slightly decrease in 2016 to 15.62%. The ratio increased to 18.64% in 2017.
- The stock turnover was 11 times in 2015. It decrease and became 8.54 times in 2016 and then 5.52 times in 2017

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bondor steel limited has enough customer but because of their lack of production supply and demand circle always not maintained properly. BSI should solve this problem because if they lost the customer it will be harder for them to survive in the market so they need some expert supervisor.
2. Work should be divided by allocated person, one person need to done their allocated work. An expert is needed to deal with receivables.
3. Present market is very competitive and to survive this market advertising is very helpful. BSI has lack of advertising authority should concern about this.
4. One of most important thing is delivery should be on time. BSI has personal carrying system but they have been short of co-ordination. Because of short of co-ordination release got delayed sometimes. BSI should give the department some experienced person so that they can handle to problem properly.
5. BSI is forecast to enlarge industry in construct and Manufacture of machineries; I suppose its first-class idea. There must be several more policies concerning the managerial organize. Such as every individual should work according to their interest. The manages should be like there is no disaster.
6. We know that without independence no one can give the best effort in their workplace. So BSI should give the sovereignty to their employees in their workplace. BSI should handle their customer more carefully because the customer consider all in all in marketplace. BSI should be more attention in their marketing activities.
7. Customer always wants Excellency so keep the customer to their own and survive in the marketplace they have to be genuine, coordinative and client oriented. BSI wishes to think them for the client sake which will bring job pleasure and make brand image in marketplace place.

CONCLUSION

It was a huge pleasure for me to work with Bandar Steel Industries (BSI) Limited. When I worked in BSI I got a good chance to survey the function very intimately that gives me the practical knowledge about the present world. I was lucky that my colleges were very helpful; from top management to working level everyone was friendly with me. To work in BSI had provides me with acquaintance and associations which will not be achievable in huge MNC. BSI gives the full attention to their customer so as an employee I got opportunity to be noticed and appreciated. Working in this company I obtained knowledge, skills met novel public. Several of my learning goals have been gained. When I worked in this company I got professional put into practice. I learned how to work in a corporate workplace. For development of a project financing is an important factor. Related to my study I have gained knowledge about finance and accounting and learned how to implement this in workplace. There have scope to improve. It was a big platform for me to meet new people and learnt how to handle these people. Ecological learning is not one sided, but it's a system of distribution familiarity, thoughts and opinion. To making this report I find out my strength and weakness and I got chance to develop my weakness. Internship program helped me to find out my skill and knowledge. It would be superior that the awareness stage of the tongue is enough to supply fully to projects. I would also present and express myself more confidently. At last this work-experience has specified me new insights and inspiration to chase a occupation in a aggressive commercial planet.

Chapter-5 Appendices

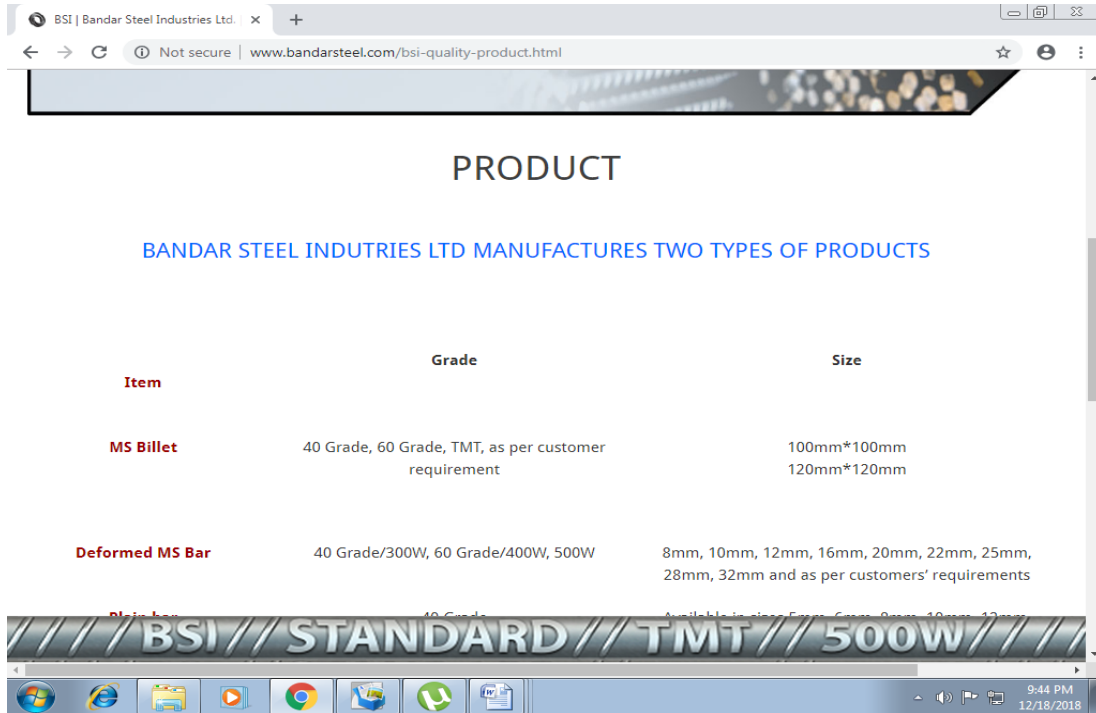


Figure-1: BSI Product

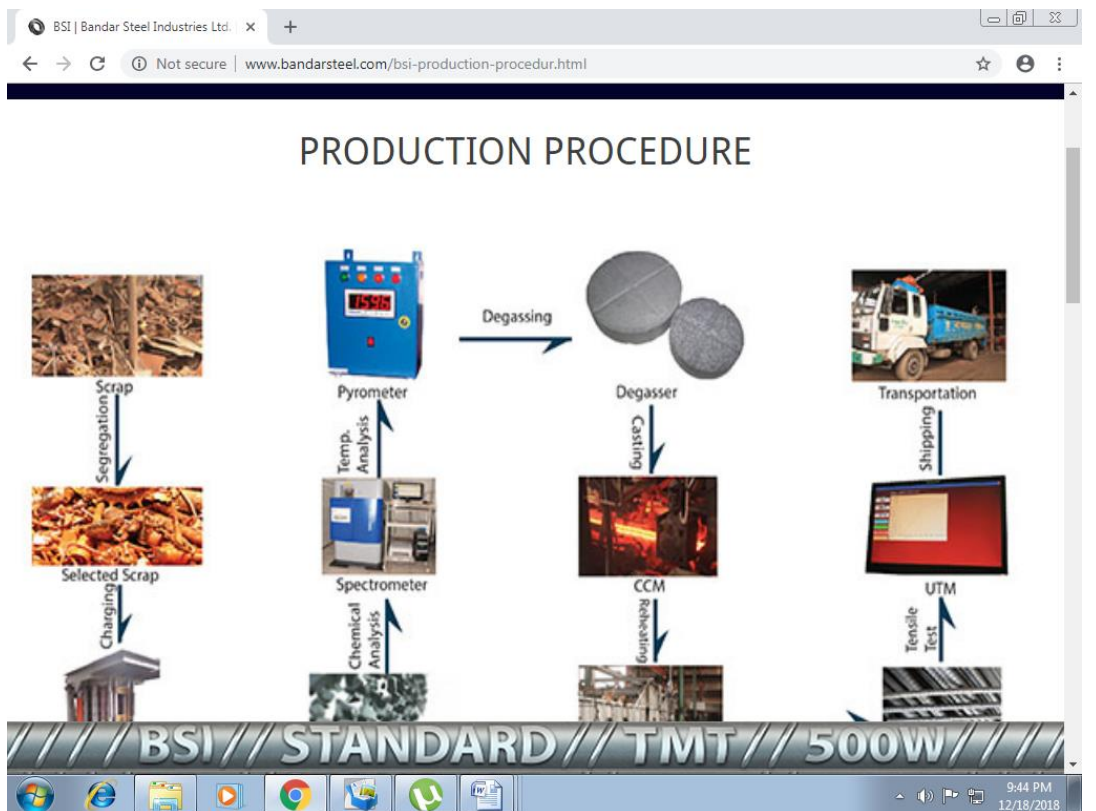


Figure-2: Production Procedure



Figure-3: Quality control Department



Figure-4: Test Report



Figure-5: BSI Advertisement

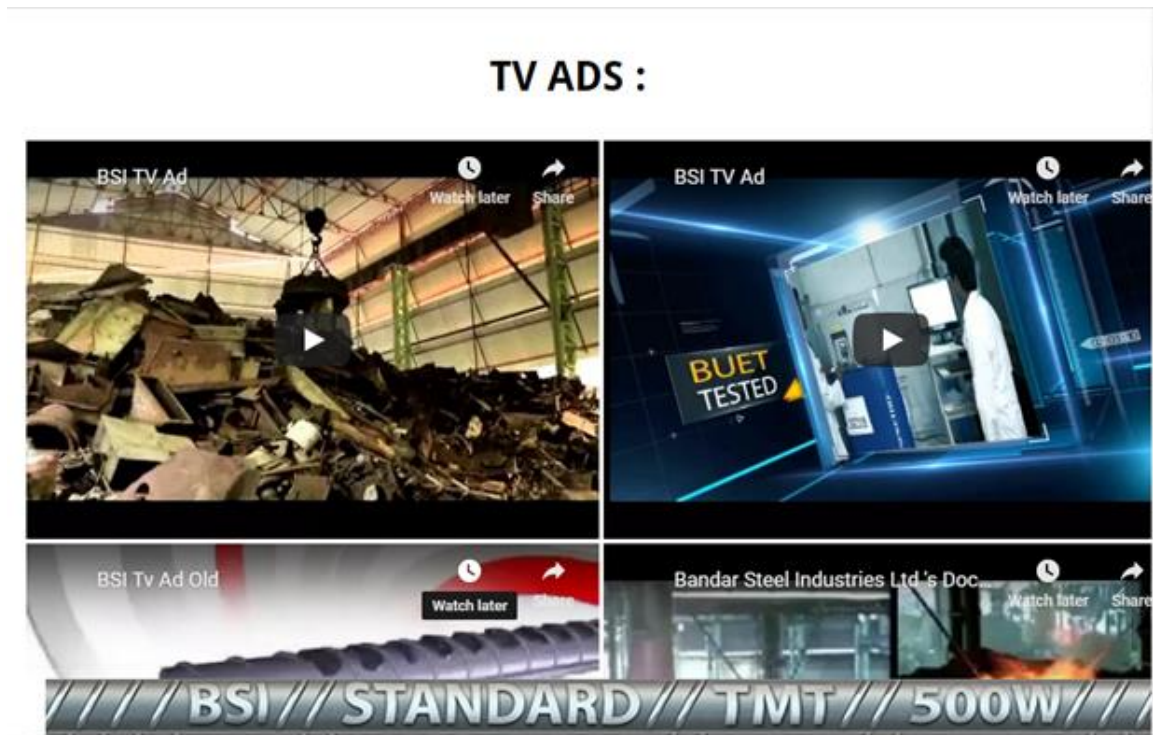


Figure-6: BSI Advertisement

Chapter-6

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