



Financial Performance Analysis of Titas Gas Limited.

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

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Date of Submission: 15/01/2021

Letter of Transmittal

Date: 15/01/2021

To,

Md. Arif Hassan

Assistant Professor

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “**Financial Performance Analysis of Titas Gas Limited**”.

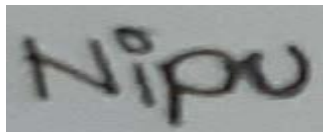
Dear Sir,

With due respect, I am submitting my internship report on the topic entitled “**Financial Performance Analysis of Titas Gas Limited**” which was assigned to me as a partial requirement to complete my BBA Program.

Through this study, I have tried to accommodate information and relevant issues as much possible and also tried to follow your instruction as you suggested.

Therefore, I hope that you will appreciate my effort and I shall be grateful if my report is accepted for the appropriate purpose.

Sincerely Yours,



Bibi Kulsum Nipu

ID: 171-11-5441

BBA Program

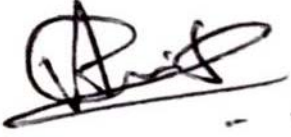
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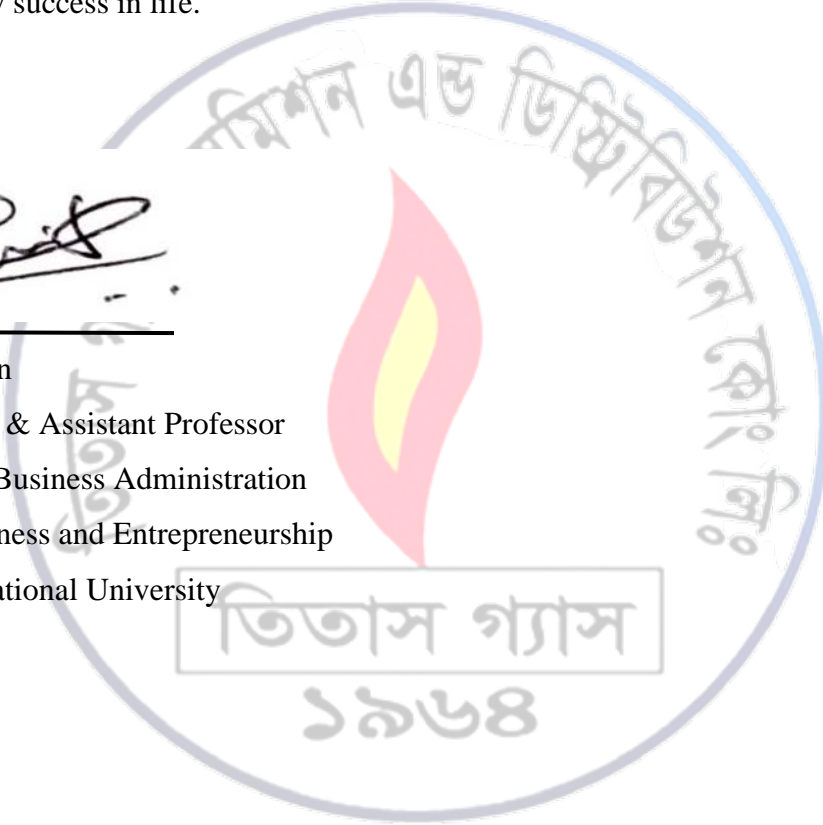
Letter of Acceptance

This is to certify that **Bibi Kulsum Nipu, ID: 171-11-5441** is a student of Daffodil International University. She has prepared his internship report entitled “**Financial Performance Analysis of Titas Gas Limited**” under my supervision. The data and findings presented in this internship report seem to be authentic. Thus, it is accepted for the presentation in the internship defense.

I wish her every success in life.



Md. Arif Hassan
Associate Head & Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

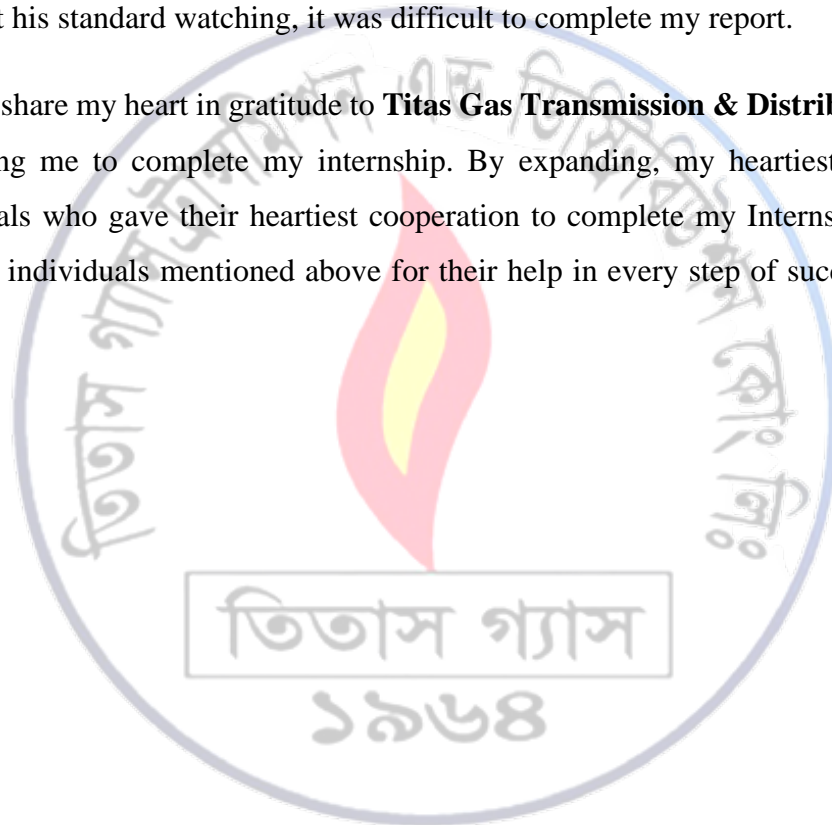


Acknowledgement

I am **Bibi Kulsum Nipu**, and might want to offer my heartiest thanks to the individuals who helped me all the route through to finish my Internship report “**Financial Performance Analysis of Titas Gas Limited**” At the absolute starting point, I need to thank god, whose inviable direction helped me to finish this assistant report.

I especially acknowledge my academic supervisor **Mr. Md.Arif Hassan** Assistant Professor of Daffodil International university, for giving me all the fundamental partners for the finish of this report. Without his standard watching, it was difficult to complete my report.

I would like to share my heart in gratitude to **Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Company Ltd.** for helping me to complete my internship. By expanding, my heartiest thanks to those business officials who gave their heartiest cooperation to complete my Internship Report. I am thankful to the individuals mentioned above for their help in every step of successfully drafting my research.



Executive summary

A brief overview of the financial results of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited from the years 2017 to 2019 is presented in the paper. A vertical balance sheet and income statement was generated from Titas gas's balance sheets and income statements. Both figures are grouped by total assets in the vertical balance sheet and presented as a percentage. Both figures are separated by revenue in the vertical income statements and expressed as a percentage, including averages and standard deviations. A particular technique is used to generate the horizontal balance sheets and financial statements.

This report has organized in five chapters. In this report introduction part has been discussed in chapter one. Introduction of the study, background, origin, objective, methodology and limitations of the study are discussed in chapter one.

In the second chapter over view of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited has been discussed. This chapter contains company's background, mission, vision, values, products services and business. Third chapter includes theoretical knowledge, financial tools, measurement techniques and the application of financial performance.

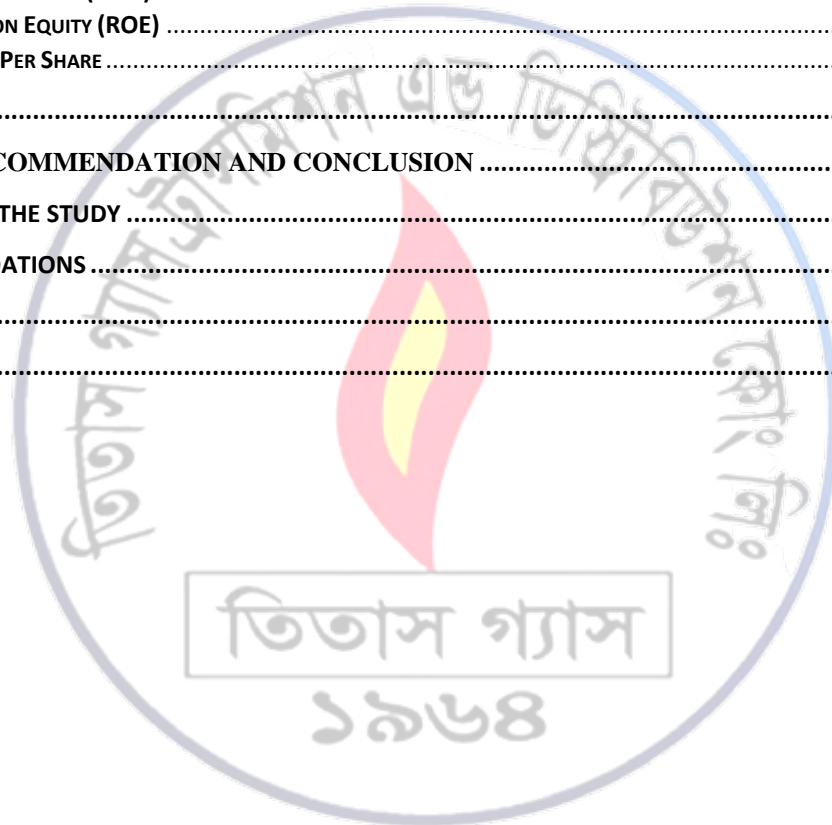
Fourth chapter is very significant part of the report, which comprises financial performance analysis. It includes the performance of trend analysis (revenue, operating profit, profit after tax, total assets, and liabilities), common size income statement and ratio analysis (Liquidity, Activity, Debt, Profitability). From the analysis the result is quite satisfactory. And made some findings based on analysis.

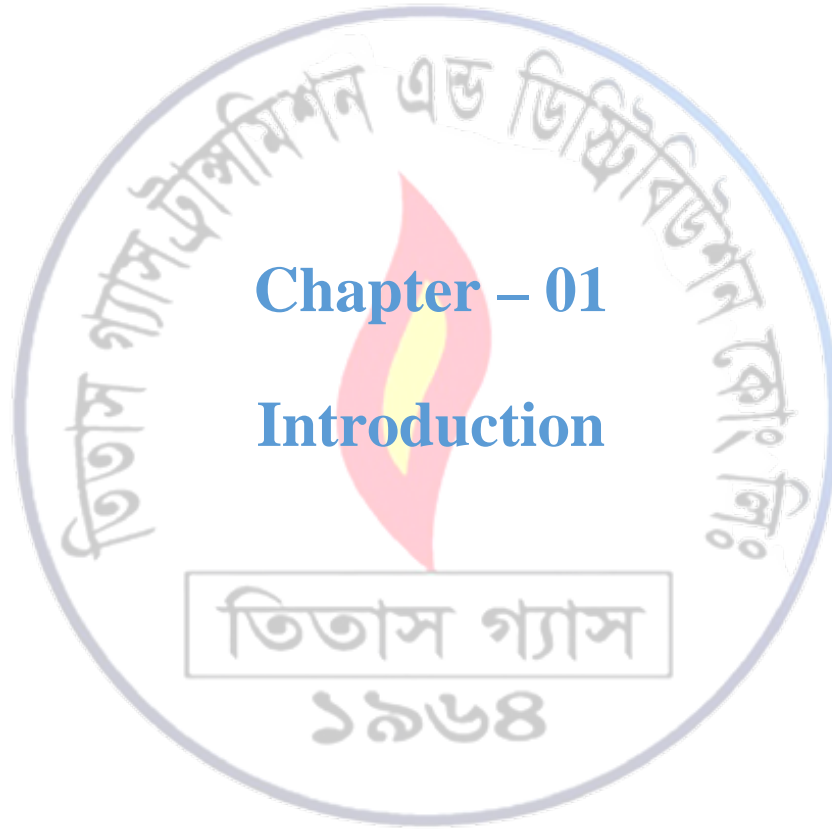
Finally, in the last or five chapters some suggestions provide for improvement in financial performance. And over all conclusions is given in this chapter.

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Chapter – 01

Introduction

1. Introduction

The study identified the overall financial and business position of Titas Gas Transmission Co. Ltd, ltd. The business was contrasted with the companies enrolled in DSE in the same industry segment called 'Power and Energy Sector' in the preparation of this report.

The research sought to explain the present financial condition of the company and correlated it with prior results. In addition, to consider the volatility of the business with the market and the necessary rate of return that a shareholder should expect as an ideal rate of return, monthly market return has been acknowledged.

In addition, the study sought to explain the state of the market and attempted to locate Titas Gas Transmission Co Ltd. Loop holes in various success metrics when providing recommendations for the condition to be changed.

1.1. Background of the study

The internship program is a mandatory requirement for any students who want to be a B.B.A graduate. In the internship program, I was aligned with the name of the host organization, Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited. My practical understanding of day-to-day banking activities, academic experience, and my internal assistance and my official supervisor under close observation were the basis of this study.

1.2. Scope of the study

The report provides a great deal of insight Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited 's financial results. I reviewed the financial statements of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited and several items from this study while I was working on the annual reports of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited. It consists of my observations and work experiences during the internship period. This report incorporates the financial situation and various aspects of the company's ratio analysis.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The main objective of the report will be to present the financial performance analysis of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited with fulfilling the requirement of BBA program. However, the objective behind this study is something broader. Objectives of the report are summarized in the following manner-

1. To present an overview of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited.

2. To analyze the financial performances of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited of different years.
3. To provide recommendations based on the findings of the study.

1.4. Methodology of the study

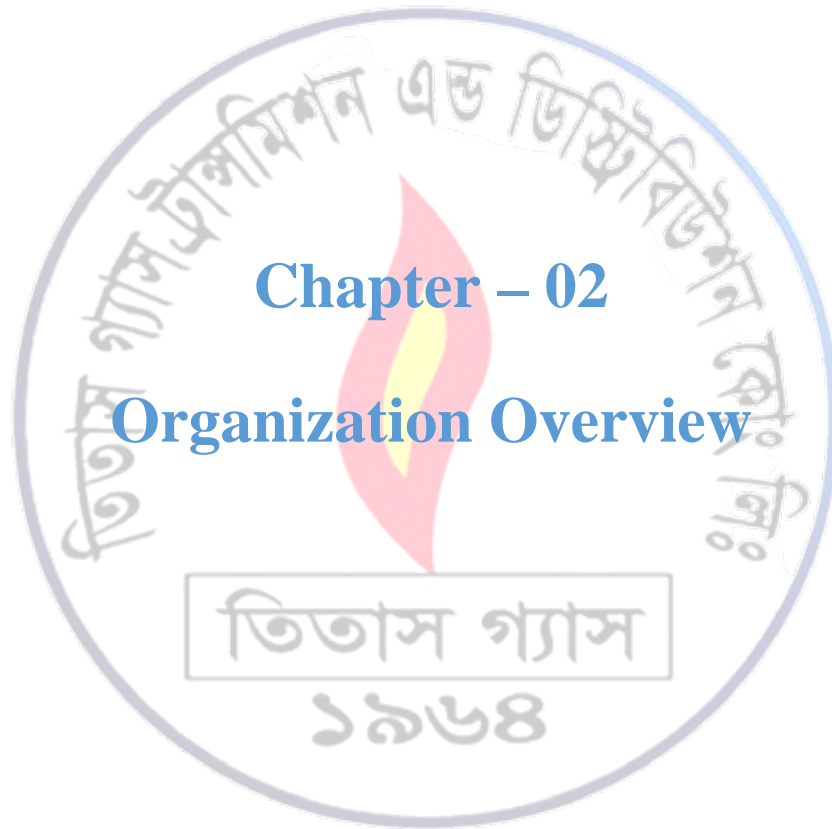
In the research process, I have learned many approaches from my study life. So, in this research, I had the ability to unite my practical educational abilities. From multiple sources, I collected data from this report. The Titas Gas Transmission and Delivery Group Limited website, newsletters, etc., are like the internet. So all is secondary data, no primary data is obtained.

Secondary sources:

- Annual Report of Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited
- Reported disclosed by Lanka Bangla Finance.
- Collected many data from Internet.
- Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Limited official website and Newsletters are major sources for collected data.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

- The aim of the work is to perform a thorough analysis of loans & advancement procedures that have been used by many facilities and faced some difficulties during my research. Such obstacles can be described as a limitation of the study. The following are those limits:
 - Restriction of time during the internship process.
 - For the study, the gathered information was not adequate.
 - The sample range was too short, given the population rate.
 - The survey conducted for the study did not reflect the fact that the respondents' state of mind and the answer to the question could not be logical.
 - The organization did not access classified data or objects.
 - Anything about the bank cannot be known as the internship is the first practical experience.



Chapter – 02

Organization Overview

2.1 Background History

Gas Titas T & D Co. Ltd. (TGTDCCL) was founded in November 1964 as a joint stock company (under the Company Act 1913) of the Central Government of Pakistan, on the one hand, and Pakistan Shell Oil Company, on the other, with a view to transmitting and exporting natural gas from the discovered gas field named "Titas" located on the bank of the Titas River to the then provincial capital of Pakistan, Dhaka City, witnessing the discovery of natural gas from the discovered gas field called "Titas" located on the bank of the Titas River. The approved capital was only Taka 17.8 million, split into 17800 Taka 10.00 shares each. The then Central Government of Pakistan subscribed ninety percent of the shares and the remaining ten percent to the Shell Oil Company.

2.2 Vision

- Efficient and safe distribution of natural gas.

2.3 Company Goal

- Provide improved service to esteemed customers.
- Ensuring efficient use of natural gas.
- Ensuring good governance in gas marketing.

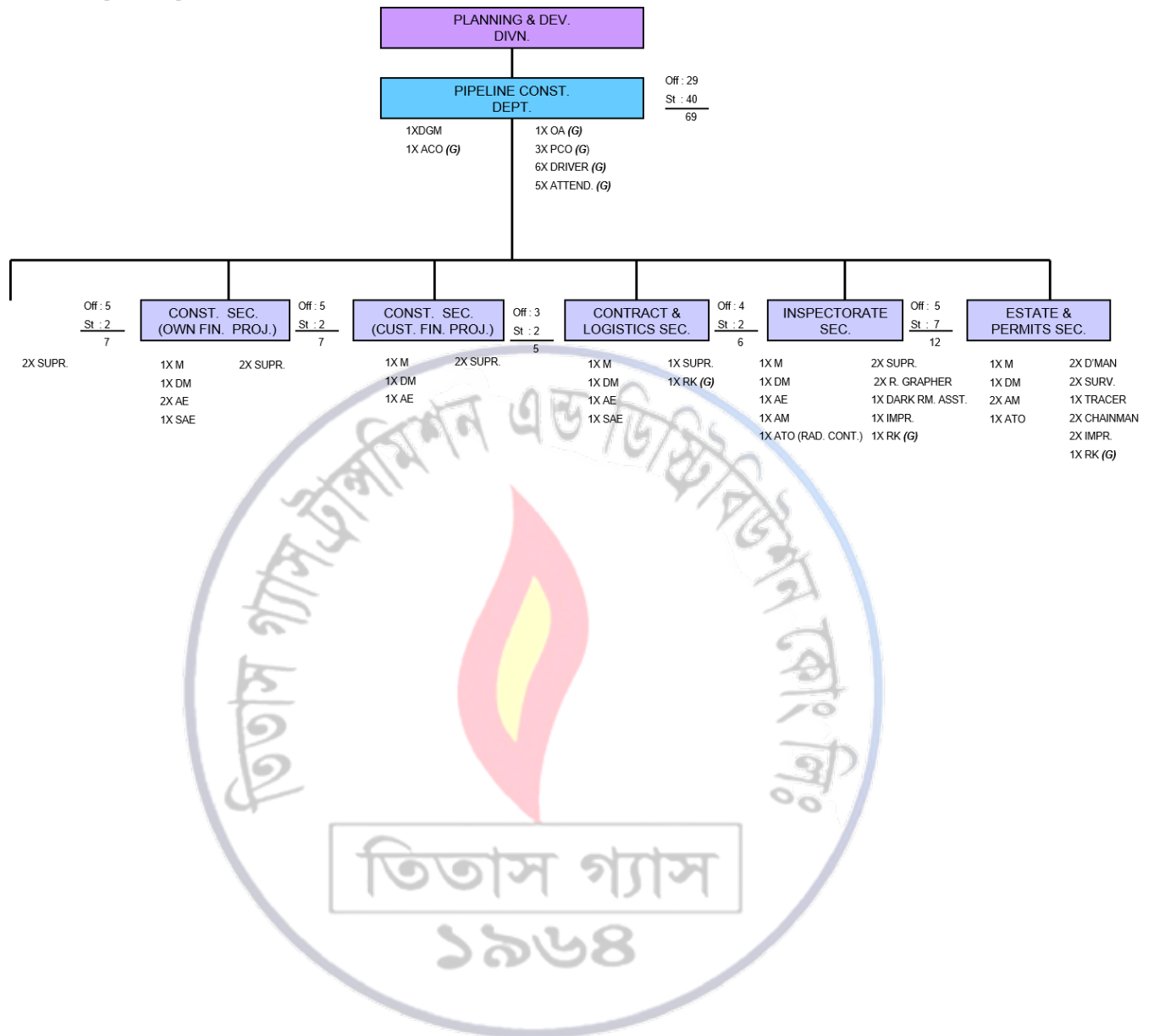
2.4 Company Functions

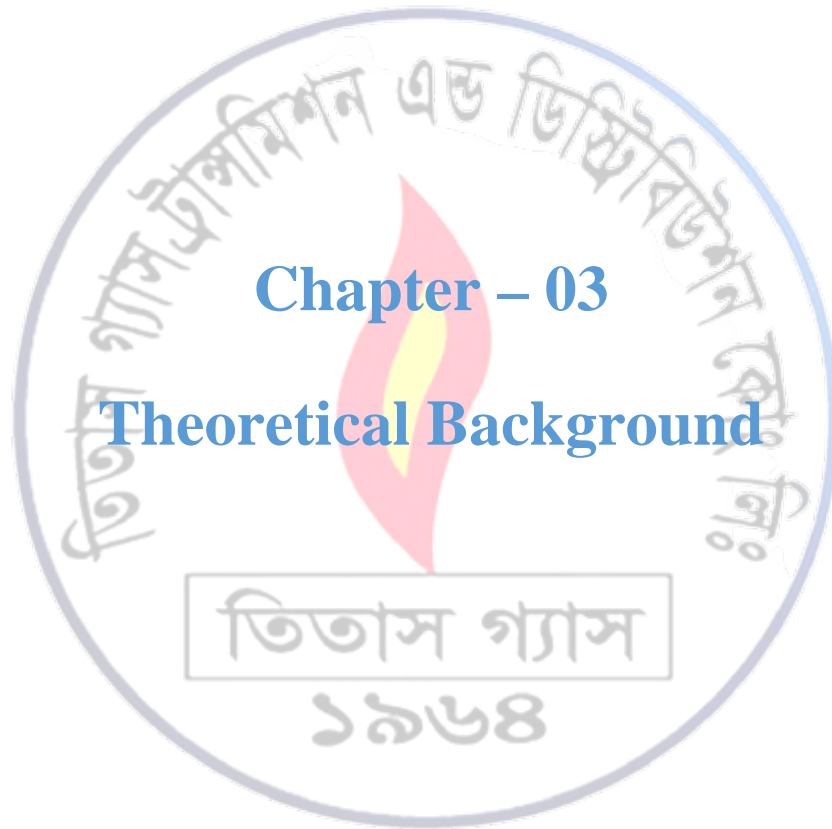
- Marketing of domestic fuel natural gas among different categories of beneficiary customers through pipelines in Titas affiliated areas.
- Gas marketing through construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of gas pipelines and associated transmission / distribution installations.
- Gas sales and revenue collection.
- Increase human resource efficiency.

2.5 Strategic objectives

- Ensuring fuel safety.
- Increasing the economical use and supply of natural gas in the Titas-affiliated areas.
- Increase human resource efficiency.

2.6 Organogram





3.1 Theory of Ratio

Ratio analysis is the most effective approach to evaluating a company or sector. Via this, an organization will take the right decision to make an investment. Many financial institutions rely on it primarily to invest in a lucrative market. People will now settle on their short-term & long-term support for a day by these strategies. With Ratio, the effects can be so close to realistic. Only the ratio will express the comparative impact on the basis of logical estimation. There are all kinds of figures today. People construct various applications to get proper analysis of their valued equilibrium. Basically, fractions are divided into five forms in the banking industry. Below, these are given: —

- I. Liquidity Ratio
- II. Asset Activity Ratio
- III. Efficiency Ratio
- IV. Profitability Ratio
- V. Credit Risk Ratio

3.1.1 Liquidity Ratio:

The liquidity ratio is the ratio by which a firm can assess the company's ability to meet the sum of creditor liability. Most of the business used to draw a large amount of credit from reputable lenders to maximize its profitable activities. A organization wants the cost of capital against the loan to be measured. That it is more profitable for a leveraged company than for an unlevered business. In this case, a corporation must maintain a liquidity standard in order to be aware of its commitments to creditors. There are some liquidity ratios given below, which are.

- i. Cash Ratio.
- ii. Cash to Assets Ratio.
- iii. Cash to Deposit Ratio.
- iv. Loan to Total deposit ratio.
- v. Loan to total assets ratio.

3.1.2 Asset Activity Ratio

It modifies the various types of account in the financial statement in terms of cash & time. The best time to make a transaction in cash or credit can be determined by a company by this ratio. From the financial industry's perspective, this encompasses two ratios. Mentioned below are these:

- I. Fixed Assets Turnover.
- II. Total Asset Turnover.

3.1.3 Efficiency Ratio:

This shows the rate of return on investment, relative to the real cost. In the other side, it estimates the money produced by using a 100 per cent product. The greater the ratio reveals the better service of the company. It sometimes guarantees that more common stocks are being acquired by trusted creditors. In a field, such ratios are responsible for producing efficiency, such as: —

- I. Interest Income to Expense ratio.
- II. Operating Expense to asset ratio.
- III. Operating Income to Asset Ratio.
- IV. Operating Expense to Revenue Ratio.

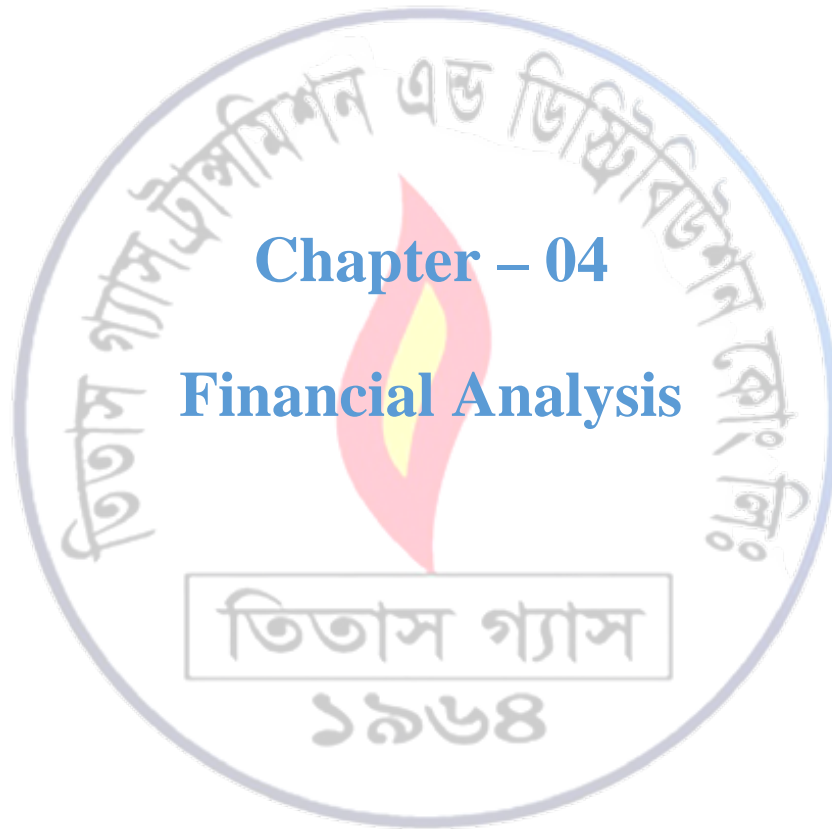
3.1.4 Profitability Ratio:

The ratio measures the company's ability to deduct all losses in the form of residual profits. Each organization wants to make the greatest profit in terms of its total operating activities. It would show to a company about to take a decision the opportunity for an investment. For a firm, new investors may choose to have an investment by the ratio. There are certain ratios that are regarded as profitability ratios. Below are those that were issued:

- I. Return on assets.
- II. Return on equity.
- III. Interest Spread.
- IV. Net Interest Margin.
- V. Operating Profit Margin.

3.1.5 Credit Risk Ratio

The percentage applies to the probability of redemption of the money loaned. It is more likely to default if the respected loan total does not yield interest. At the end of the day, it would be known as a non-performing loan. The equation has been used in two respects:



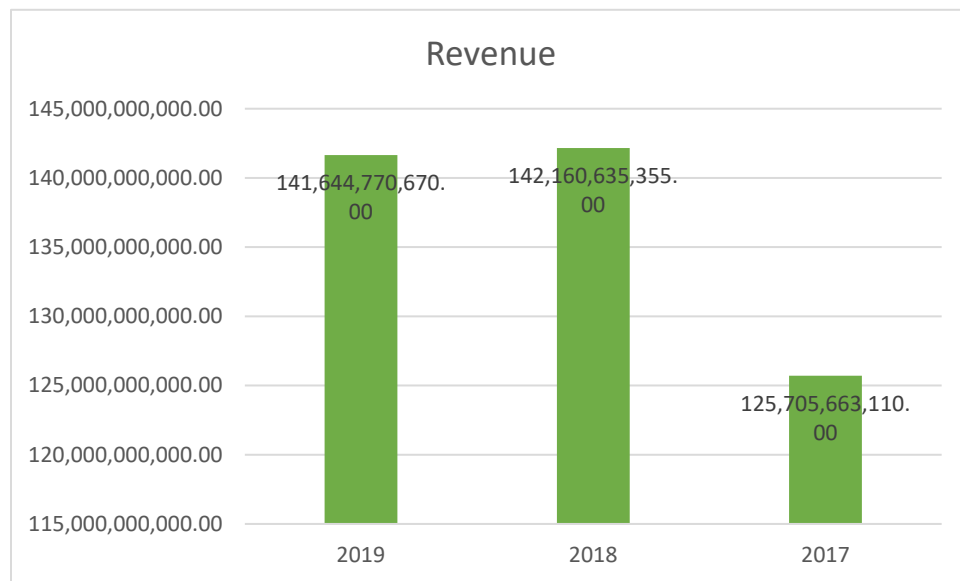
Chapter – 04

Financial Analysis

4.1 Horizontal Analysis (Trend Analysis) of TGTDCCL

4.1.1 Revenue

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Revenue	141,644,770,670.00	142,160,635,355.00	125,705,663,110.00
Increase or Decrease	-515,864,685.00	16,454,972,245.00	

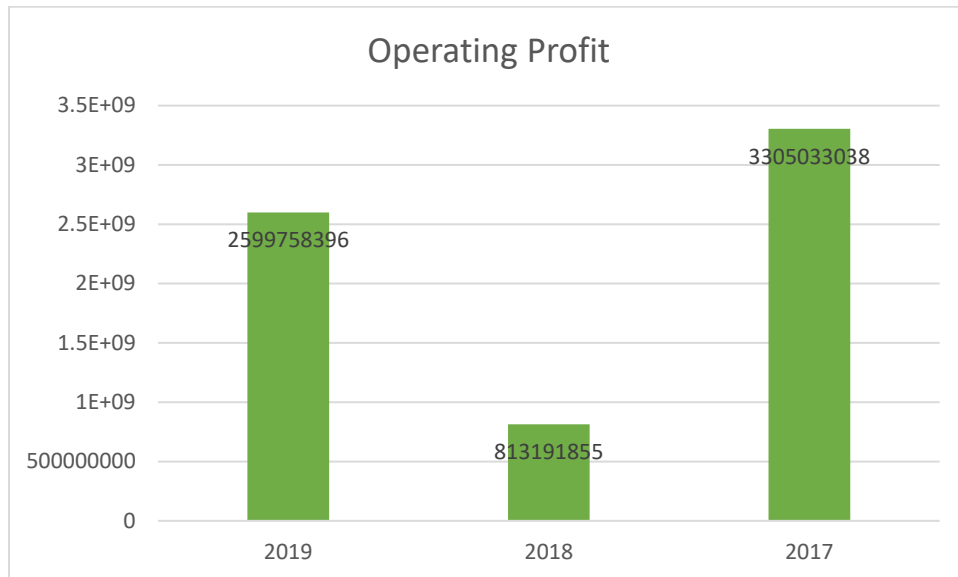


Interpretation:

The total revenue growth of Titas Gas was decreased during the three years (2017-2019) of the study. There have been substantial changes in revenue each year from the above table. As here, 2017 is the base year, so the changes in revenue have been decreased from 2018 to 2019.

4.1.2 Operating Profit

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Operating Profit	2599758396	813191855	3305033038
Increase or Decrease	1,786,566,541.00	-2,491,841,183.00	

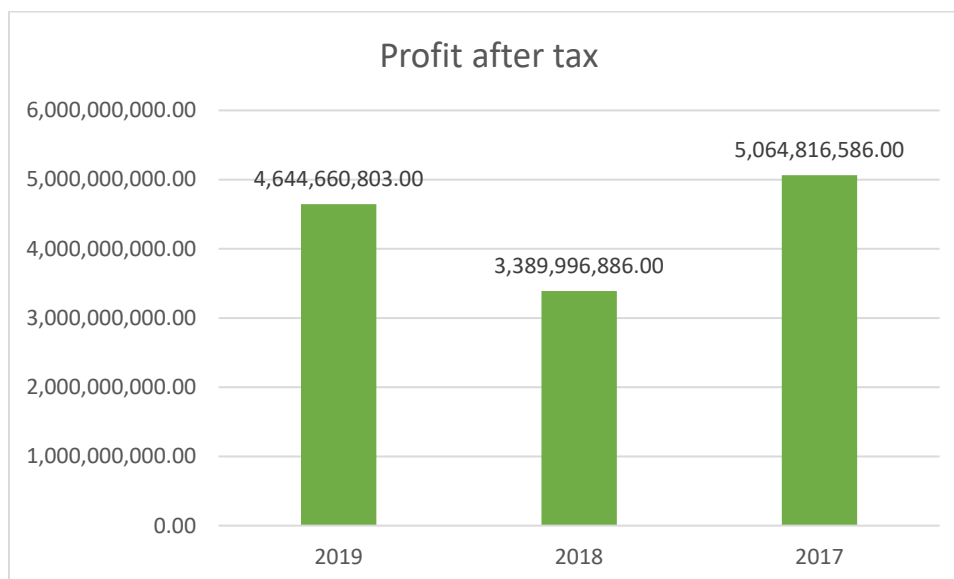


Interpretation:

The total Operating Profit of Titas were decreased during the three years (2017-2019) of the study. Throughout the table above, significant changes in operating profit have occurred last year. As here, 2017 is the base year, so the changes in operating profit from BDT 3305033038 to BDT 813191855 were decreased from 2017 to 2018, respectively. And the amount decreased was 2,491,841,183.00 BDT. But in 2019 the profit was increased from 2018 and the increased amount is 1,786,566,541.00 BDT

4.1.3 Profit After tax

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Profit after tax	4,644,660,803.00	3,389,996,886.00	5,064,816,586.00
Increase or Decrease	1,254,663,917.00	-1,674,819,700.00	

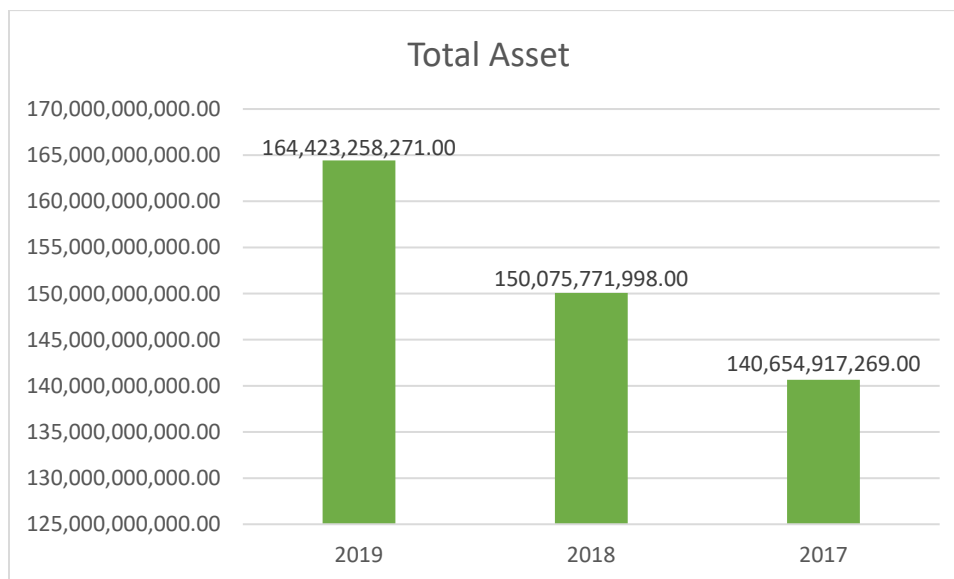


Interpretation:

The total Profit After tax of Titas were decreased during the three years (2017-2019) of the study. Throughout the table above, significant changes in Profit After tax have occurred last year. As here, 2017 is the base year, so the changes in operating profit from BDT 5,064,816,586.00 to BDT 3,389,996,886.00 were decreased from 2017 to 2018, respectively. And the amount decreased was 1,674,819,700.00 BDT. But in 2019 the amount was increased from 2018 and the increased amount is 1,254,663,917.00 BDT

4.1.4 Total Assets

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Total Asset	164,423,258,271.00	150,075,771,998.00	140,654,917,269.00
Increase or Decrease	14,347,486,273.00	9,420,854,729.00	



Interpretation:

The total Assets of Titas were increased during the three years (2017-2019) of the study. There have been significant changes in total assets over the duration of each year. Like here, 2017 is the base year, so from 2017 to 2019 the changes in total assets have been increased. The changes in Total Asset from BDT 140,654,917,269.00 to BDT 164,423,258,271.00 were increased from 2017 to 2019, respectively. And the amount increased was 14,347,486,273.00 BDT, it has been clear that there is an increasing trend in the changes of total assets.

4.1.5 Total Liabilities

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Total liabilities	95,099,743,477.00	83,515,995,735.00	75,675,268,311.00
Increase or Decrease	11,583,747,742.00	7,840,727,424.00	

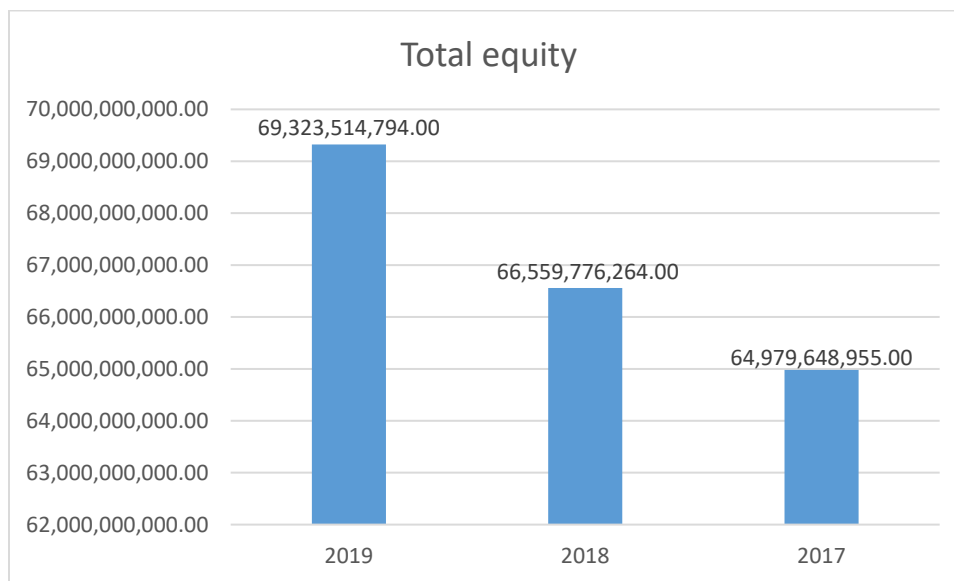


Interpretation:

The Total Liability of Titas were increased during the three years (2017-2019) of the study. There have been significant changes in Total Liability over the duration of each year. Like here, 2017 is the base year, so from 2017 to 2019 the changes in Total Liability have been increased. The changes in Total Liability from BDT 75,675,268,311.00 to BDT 95,099,743,477.00 were increased from 2017 to 2019, respectively. And the amount increased was 11,583,747,742.00 BDT, So, in each year company's total liabilities is increasing which makes their lending capability is adequate.

4.1.6 Total Equity

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Total equity	69,323,514,794.00	66,559,776,264.00	64,979,648,955.00
Increase or Decrease	2,763,738,530.00	1,580,127,309.00	



Interpretation:

The Total Equity of Titas were increased during the three years (2017-2019) of the study. There have been significant changes in Total Equity over the duration of each year. Like here, 2017 is the base year, so from 2017 to 2019 the changes in Total Equity have been increased. The changes in Total Equity from BDT 64,979,648,955.00 to BDT 69,323,514,794.00 were increased from 2017 to 2019, respectively. And the amount increased was 2,763,738,530.00 BDT, it is very clear that there is an increasing upward trend. Therefore, the total equity of shareholders of each company grows each year, which makes their value of share holders' is adequate.

4.2 Common Size Analysis of TGTDCCL

Particulars	2019	2018	2017
Net revenue	100%	100%	100%
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	95%	96%	94%
Gross profit	5%	4%	6%
Net Operating Gain/(Loss)	0%	0%	0%
Add: Other income	0%	0%	0%
Less: Administrative and selling expenses	3%	3%	3%
Less: Transmission & distribution expenses	0%	0%	0%
Income from operation	2%	1%	3%
Investment Income	2%	2%	2%
Gain(realized) on Transfer of B. Baria & Ashugang	0%	0%	0%
Finance Income	1%	1%	1%
Less: Financial charge	0%	0%	0%
Less: Contribution to Workers' Profit Participation Funds (WPPF)	0%	0%	0%
Profit before tax	4%	3%	5%
Less: Provision for Income Tax	1%	-1%	-1%
Current tax	1%	-1%	-1%
Deferred tax	0%	0%	0%
Net profit after tax	3%	2%	4%

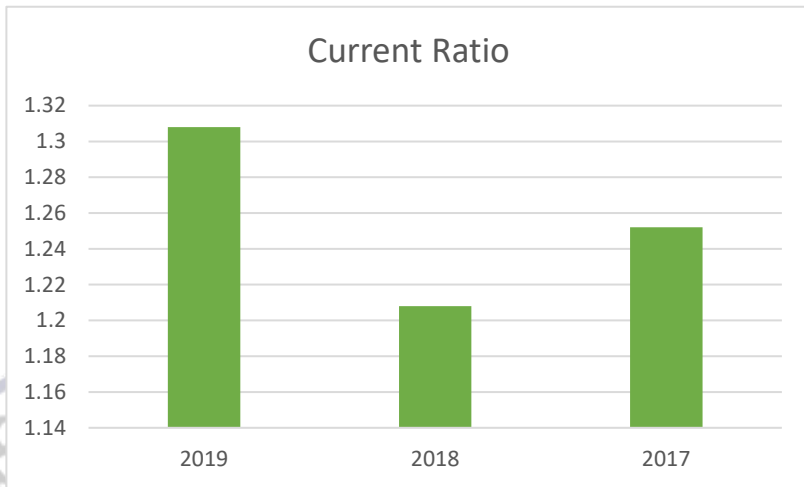
Interpretation:

The table shows that the common size income statement of Titas, here cost of goods sold has varied from 94% to 95% percent (2017 to 2019) and from 6% to 5% (2017-2019) of gross profit during the research period. Operating profit has recorded variation from 3.00% to 2.00% in 2017-2019. There have some reasons to decrease of operating profit those are decreasing of revenue, other income and increasing of cost of sales than the previous year.

4.3 Financial Ratio Analysis of TGTDCCL

4.3.1 Current Ratio

Year	Current Ratio
2019	1.308
2018	1.208
2017	1.252



Interpretation:

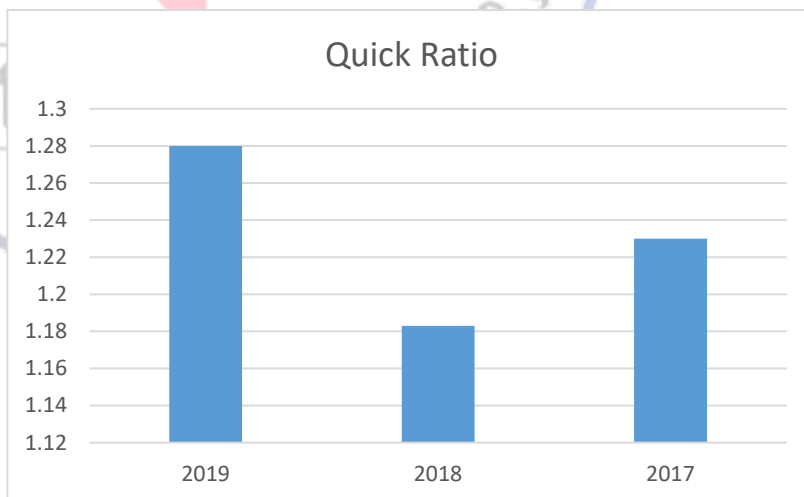
Current Ratio say that how much current asset a company have to repay its current

liabilities. As the current ratio grows, firms do not increase profits nor increase liquidity.

Comparing with three years (2017-2019), In 2019 current assets were only 1.31 times of their current liabilities. Which are good from previous year 2018 & 2017.

4.3.2 Quick Ratio

Year	Quick Ratio
2019	1.28
2018	1.183
2017	1.23



Interpretation:

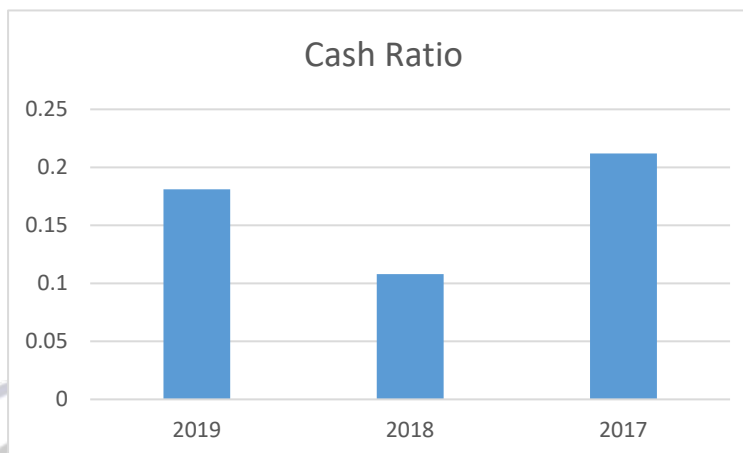
Quick Ratio refers that how much quick asset a company have to repay its current

liabilities. As the quick ratio grows, firms do not increase profits nor increase liquidity.

Comparing with three years (2017-2019), In 2019 quick assets were only 1.28 times of their current liabilities. Which are good from previous year 2018 & 2017.

4.3.3 Cash Ratio

Year	Cash Ratio
2019	0.181
2018	0.108
2017	0.212



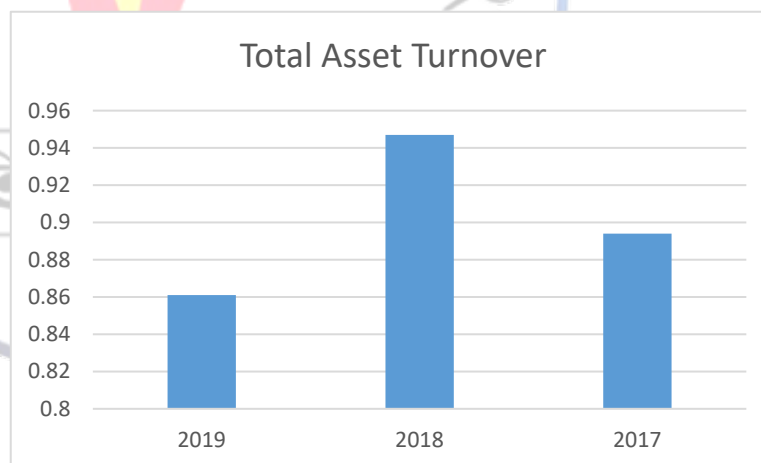
Interpretation:

Cash Ratio refers that how much Cash a company have to repay its current liabilities. As the quick ratio grows, firms do not increase profits nor increase liquidity.

Comparing with three years (2017-2019), In 2019 quick assets were only 1.28 times of their current liabilities. Which are good from previous year 2018 & 2017.

4.3.4 Total Asset Turnover

Year	Total Asset Turnover
2019	0.861
2018	0.947
2017	0.894

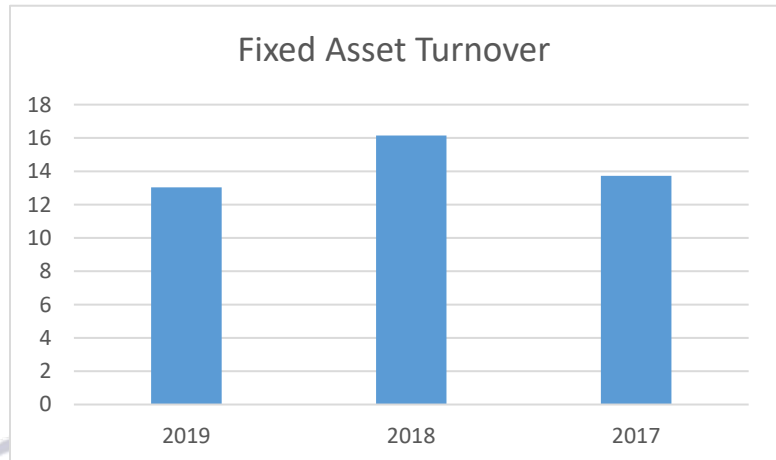


Interpretation:

It refers that how effectively a company can utilize its asset to generate sells. Higher one is better so 2018 is better because it is higher than others 2019 & 2017

4.3.5 Fixed Asset Turnover

Year	Fixed Asset Turnover
2019	13.035
2018	16.147
2017	13.722

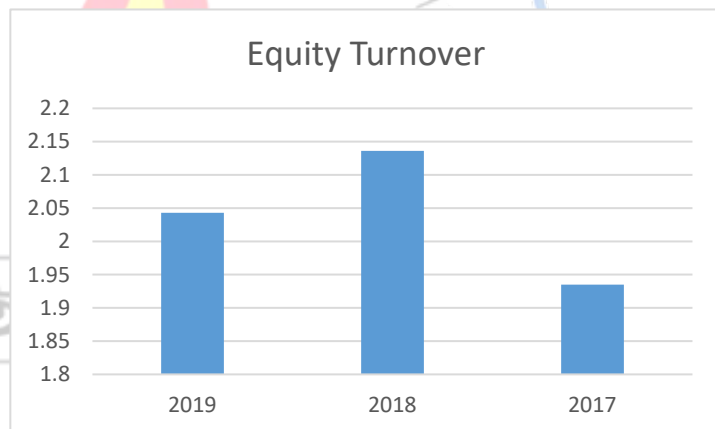


Interpretation:

Fixed asset turnover ratio refers that how effectively a company can utilize its fixed asset to generate sells. Higher one is better so 2018 is better because it is higher than others 2019 & 2017

4.3.6 Equity Turnover

Year	Equity Turnover
2019	2.043
2018	2.136
2017	1.935

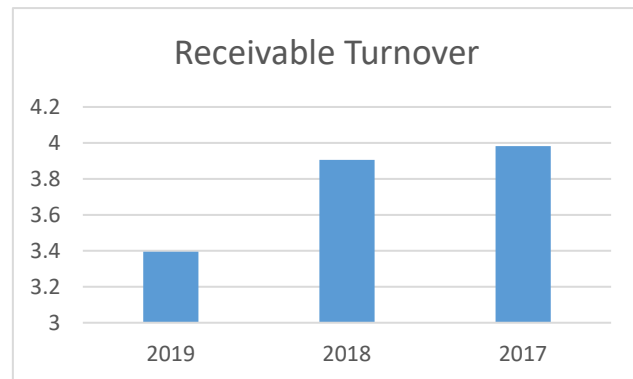


Interpretation:

Equity turnover ratio refers that how effectively a company can utilize its owner equity to generate sells. Higher one is better so 2018 is better because it is higher than others 2019 & 2017

4.3.7 Receivable Turnover

Year	Receivable Turnover
2019	3.395
2018	3.906
2017	3.982

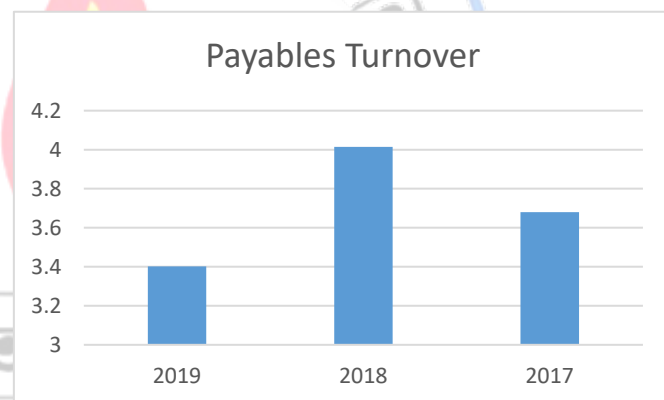


Interpretation:

Receivable turnover ratio refers that how many times a company collects money from its account receivable. Here 2018 is better because it is higher than others.

4.3.8 Payables Turnover

Year	Payables Turnover
2019	3.402
2018	4.014
2017	3.68

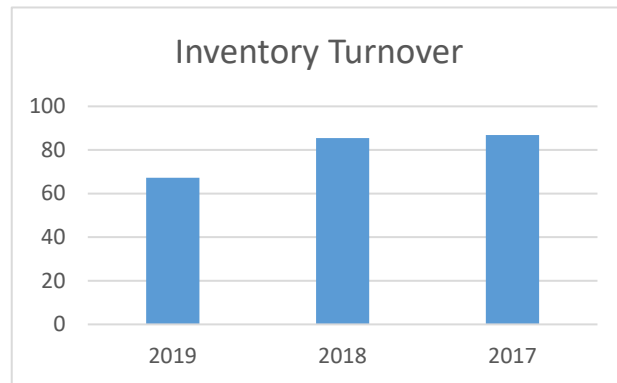


Interpretation:

Account Payables turnover ratio refers that how many times a company make payment to its account payable. Lower one is better so 2019 is best because it is lower than from others.

4.3.9 Inventory Turnover

Year	Inventory Turnover
2019	67.264
2018	85.428
2017	86.837

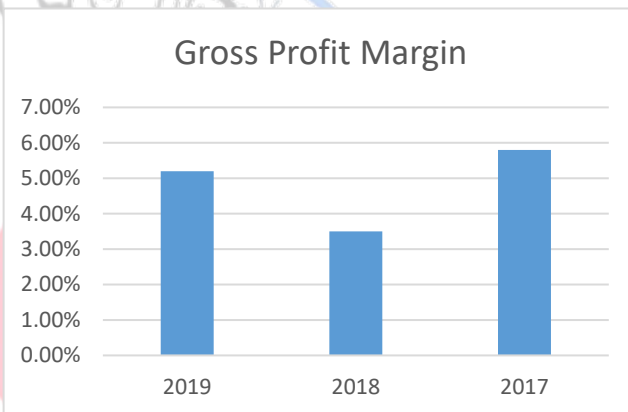


Interpretation:

Inventory turnover ratio refers that how many times the company purchase inventory. Higher one is better because if a company buy inventory frequently that means the demand for this company product is high so 2017 was the best.

4.3.10 Gross Profit Margin

Year	Gross Profit Margin
2019	5.20%
2018	3.50%
2017	5.80%

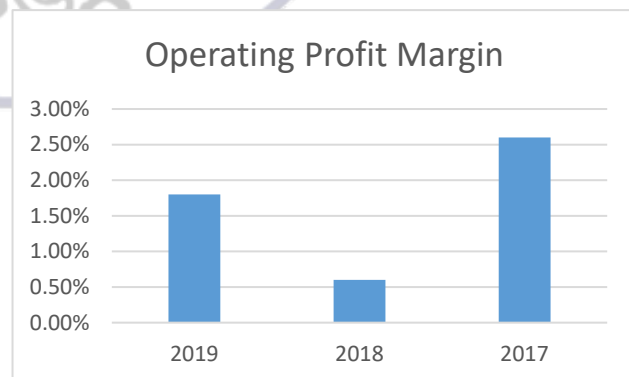


Interpretation:

Gross Profit Margin refers that how much profit a company makes after paying its cogs. Higher one is better so 2017 & 2019 are good because those are higher than 2018.

4.3.11 Operating Profit Margin

Year	Operating Profit Margin
2019	1.80%
2018	0.60%
2017	2.60%

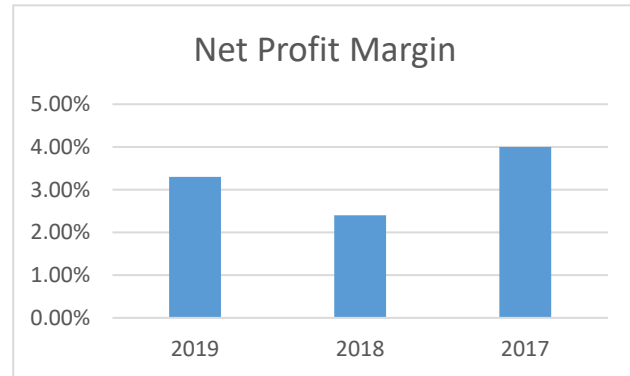


Interpretation:

Operating Profit Margin refers that how much profit a company make after paying for variable costs of production such as wages costs of production such as wages raw materials etc. Higher one is better so 2017 & 2019 are good because those are higher than 2018.

4.3.12 Net Profit Margin

Year	Net Profit Margin
2019	3.30%
2018	2.40%
2017	4.00%



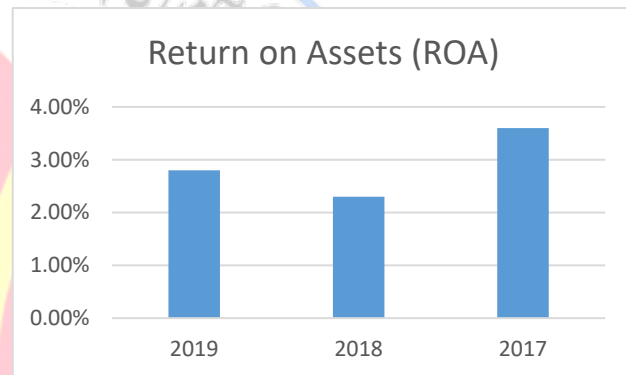
Interpretation:

Net Profit Margin measure how much net income a company makes from its total sales

High rate is better.so 2017 & 2019 is better than other years.

4.3.13 Return on Asset (ROA)

Year	Return on Assets (ROA)
2019	2.80%
2018	2.30%
2017	3.60%



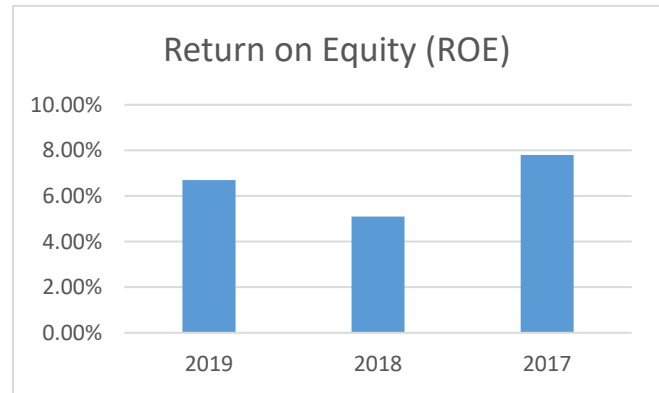
Interpretation:

Return on asset (ROA) refers how effectively the management are using its assets to generate revenue. The higher return on assets is better, a high return on assets means that the business is able to utilize its resources well in generating income.

Comparing with three years (2017-2019), 2017 was better because in 2017 the ROA was 3.60% which is higher than the other years.

4.3.14 Return on Equity (ROE)

Year	Return on Equity (ROE)
2019	6.70%
2018	5.10%
2017	7.80%



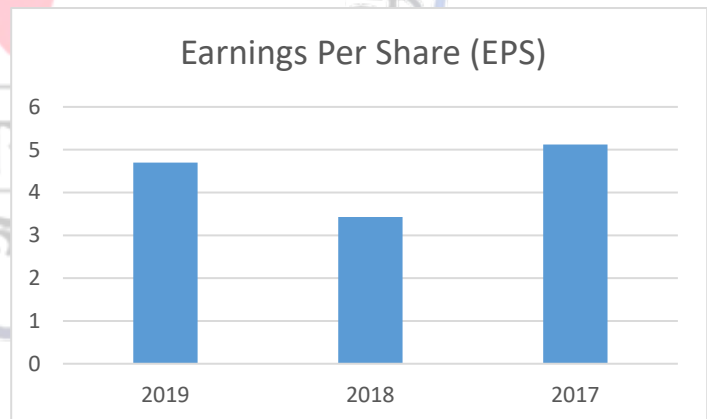
Interpretation:

It is a profitability ratio that refers the ability of a firm to generate profits from its shareholder's investments in the company. A high rate shows that the company is able to successfully utilize the resources provided by its equity.

Comparing with three years (2017-2019), 2017 was better because in 2017 the ROE was 7.80% which is higher than the other years.

4.3.15 Earning Per Share

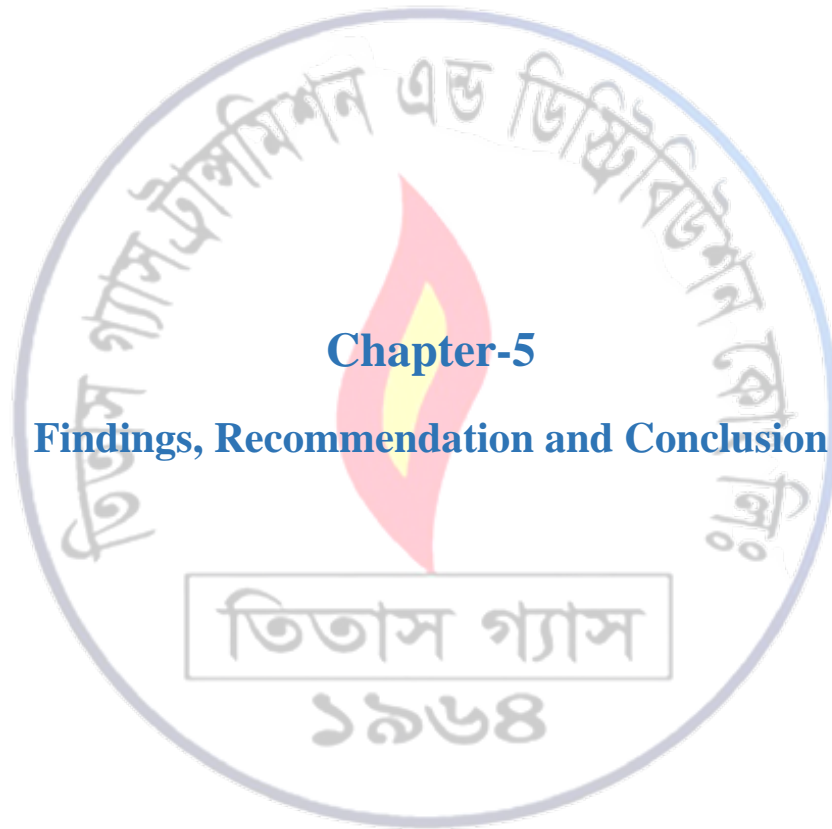
Year	Earnings Per Share (EPS)
2019	4.7
2018	3.43
2017	5.12



Interpretation:

EPS refers how much of net income have been earned by each share of common stock.

Comparing with three years (2017-2019), 2017 was better because in 20175 the EPS was 5.12. It means every share of the common stock earns 5.12 taka of net income, which is higher than the other years.



Chapter-5

Findings, Recommendation and Conclusion

5.1 Findings of the Study

1. Horizontal Analysis:

- i. **Revenue:** The revenue of Titas Gas is showing an increasing trend. In each year company's total revenue is increasing which leads to sale are adequate.
 - ii. **Operating Profit:** Total growths of operating profit of Titas Gas were decreased in 2019 than the year of 2017 but it also increased compared to 2018. That's a good sign of this company.
 - iii. **Profit After Tax:** The average Profit After Tax of Titas gas was decreasing in 2019 than in 2017.
 - iv. **Total Asset:** The overall growth of Titas Gas' total assets has improved and the condition of the company's total assets is very strong.
 - v. **Total Liability:** The overall liabilities of this company are growing, which makes their lending capacity adequate.
 - vi. **Total Equity:** Great changes in shareholder equity have happened last year, with a growing pattern. The overall equity of the company's shareholders is rising, making its worth sufficient for shareholders.
2. **Common-size Analysis:** Many of the ratios of income statement items are growing year by year in this analysis. Gross profit and operating profit were better than in previous years. Similarly, there was also an increase in profit before tax and in net profit.
3. **Liquidity Ratio:** Current ratio of Titas in 2019 has increased from previous year but the performance is not satisfactory because Titas is operating below industry Average due to more relative change in current asset than current liabilities.
Quick ratio is also operating below industry average. So, Performance is not favorable. But it increased from 2019 due to more relative change in current asset excluding inventory that current liabilities.
4. **Asset turnover Ratio:** In 2019, the company has sold out and restored its inventory 67.26 times which is lower than the previous year. Performance inclined compared to 2018 & 2017 and it's far above industry average which shows a superior position in the industry. Performance of Total asset turnover in 2019 declined compared to 2018 and the performance was unfavorable as it was below industry average. However, the decline in

the performance was caused by the higher relative change in total asset than the relative change in sales.

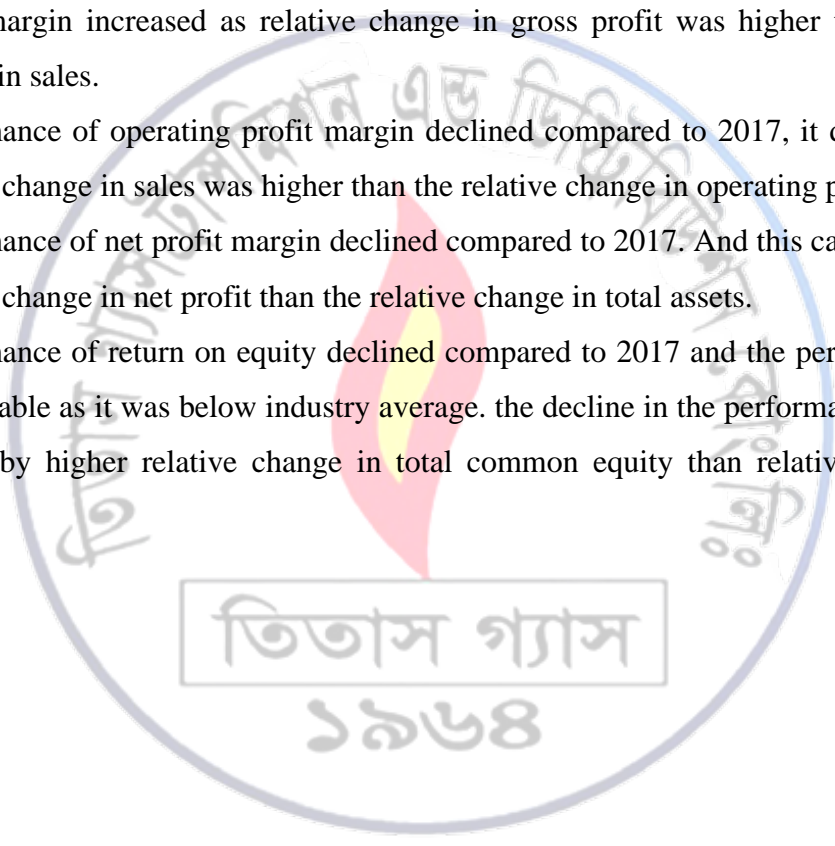
Performance of Fixed asset turnover in 2019 declined compared to 2018 and the performance is also unfavorable as it was below industry average. However, the decline in the performance was caused by the higher relative change in sales than the relative change in fixed assets.

5. **Profitability Ratio:** Performance inclined compared to 2018 and it's certainly below industry average which shows an unfavorable position in the industry. However, gross profit margin increased as relative change in gross profit was higher than the relative change in sales.

Performance of operating profit margin declined compared to 2017, it declined because relative change in sales was higher than the relative change in operating profit.

Performance of net profit margin declined compared to 2017. And this caused by a higher relative change in net profit than the relative change in total assets.

Performance of return on equity declined compared to 2017 and the performance is also unfavorable as it was below industry average. the decline in the performance in 2019 was caused by higher relative change in total common equity than relative change in net income.



5.2 Recommendations

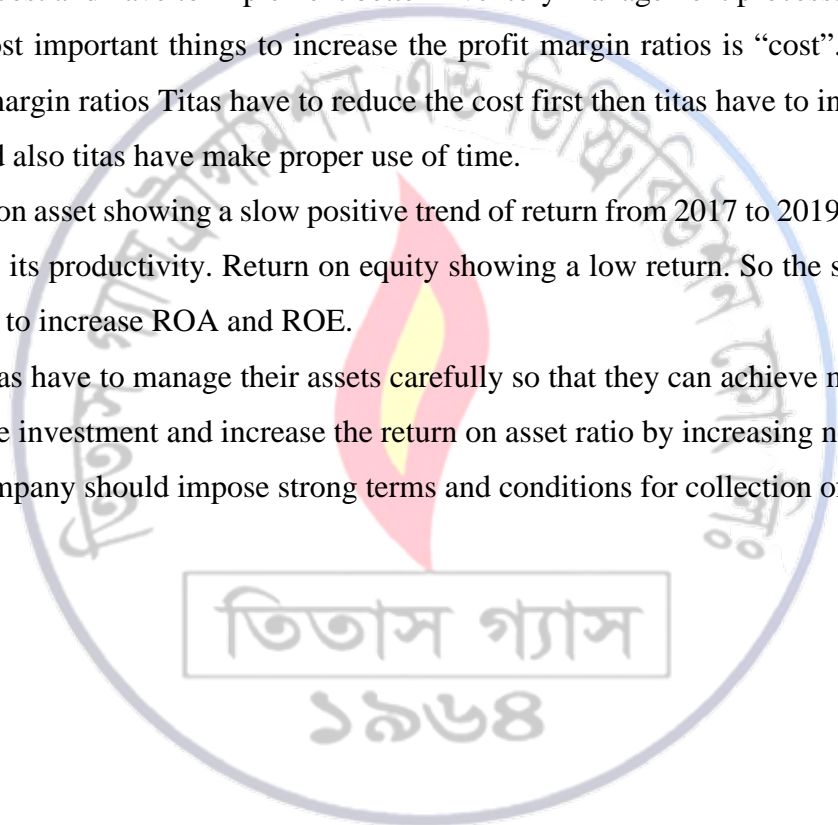
1. To increase the current ratio Titas can Pay off Current Liabilities or Sell-off Unproductive Assets or it can be making combination of both.

Titas should increase its cash ratio to solve liquidity crisis. They also can improve its quick ratio by discarding unproductive assets, improving the collection period, paying off current liabilities.

2. To increase the asset turnover ratio Titas have to increase efficiency, and also have to reduce cost and have to implement better inventory management process.
3. The most important things to increase the profit margin ratios is “cost”. To increase the profit margin ratios Titas have to reduce the cost first then Titas have to increase its unit of sale and also Titas have to make proper use of time.

Return on asset showing a slow positive trend of return from 2017 to 2019. So Titas should pace up its productivity. Return on equity showing a low return. So they should be careful about it to increase ROA and ROE.

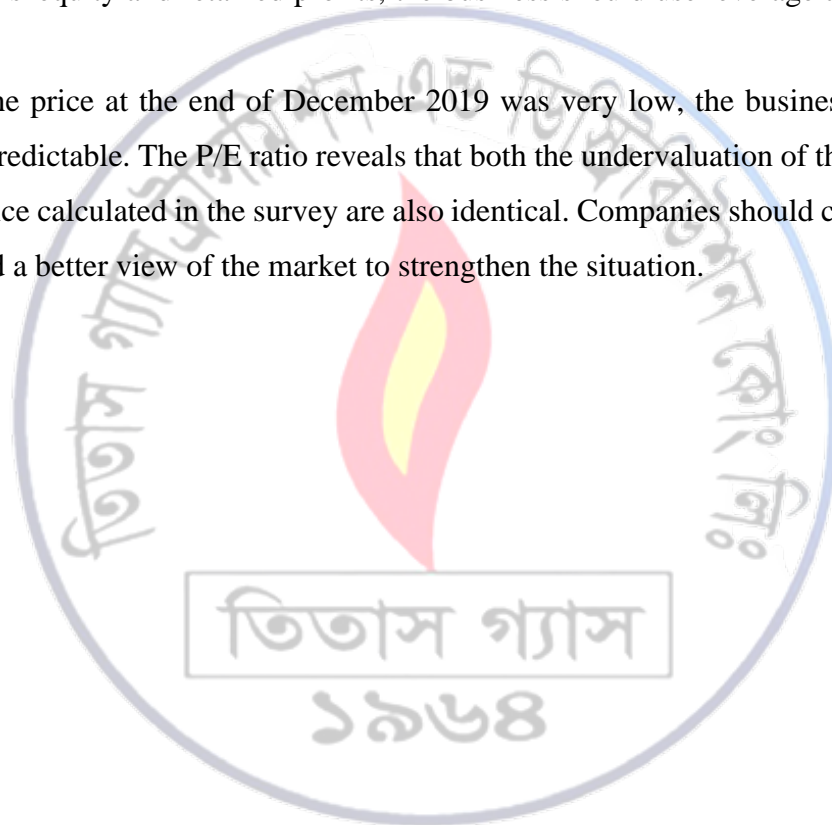
4. Titas Gas have to manage their assets carefully so that they can achieve maximum benefit from the investment and increase the return on asset ratio by increasing net income.
5. The company should impose strong terms and conditions for collection of cash.



5.3 Conclusion

The company's financial condition and results were not very good. In order to use the full potential of the company, the company should aim to enhance efficiency in some areas, especially in the asset management sector. In addition, rather than focusing only on high-cost sources such as common holders' equity and retained profits, the business should use leverage appropriately as a fund source.

However, as the price at the end of December 2019 was very low, the business position of the sector was unpredictable. The P/E ratio reveals that both the undervaluation of the share price and the intrinsic price calculated in the survey are also identical. Companies should come up with new approaches and a better view of the market to strengthen the situation.



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