

Internship Report
on
An Appraisal of Portfolio Performance and Investment Strategies: A Case Study on the
Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB).

Submitted by:

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Student ID: BBA2201025033
Program: Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)
Major: Finance
Department of Business Administration
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Submitted to:

Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business
Sonargaon University (SU)

Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the degree of
Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)



SONARGAON UNIVERSITY (SU)
147/1 Green Road, Panthapath , Tejgaon, Dhaka

Date of Submission: January 03,2026

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Md. Ashraf Ali
Assistant professor
Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University (SU)

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Date of Submission: January 03,2026

Letter of Transmittal

03 January, 2026

Md. Ashraf Ali

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

Sonargaon University (SU)

Subject: Submission of the Internship Report titled “**An Appraisal of Portfolio Performance and Investment Strategies: A Case Study on the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB).**”

Dear Sir,

It gives me immense pleasure to submit my report on **An Appraisal of Portfolio Performance and Investment Strategies: A Case Study on the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB)**, which was assigned to me as a fulfillment of the course “Bachelor of Business Administration”.

While making this report I came across many hurdles and pleasant experience. But valuable experiences I have gained during the period will undoubtedly benefit me in the years ahead. This report attempts to describe my observations, learning's and experienced gained in the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh. Despite the several constraints, I gave my all efforts to make this report a meaning one.

I have tried sincerely to comprehend and translate my knowledge in writing this report. My effort will be rewarded only if it adds value to the research literature. I enjoyed this project work and gladly attend any of you call to clarify on my point, if necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Shagor Howladar

BBA2201025033

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)

Major: Finance

Department of Business Administration

Latter of Acceptance

This is to certify that **Shagor Howladar**, ID No: BBA2201025033, Department of Business Administration, has completed her internship report titled on “**An Appraisal of Portfolio Performance and Investment Strategies: A Case Study on the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB).**” under my supervision as a part of partial requirement for obtaining Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree in Finance Major. This report can be accepted for evaluation

Md. Ashraf Ali
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University (SU)

Student's Declaration

I, **Shagor Howladar**, a student of BBA, Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU), do hereby declare the completion of the report entitled “**An Appraisal of Portfolio Performance and Investment Strategies: A Case Study on the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB).**” presented to Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU), is the outcome of the report performed by me under the supervision, **Md. Ashraf Ali**, Assistant Professor , Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU).

I also declare that no part of this report has been or being submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, diploma or recognition.

.....

Shagor Howladar
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Acknowledgement

I express my sincere heartiest gratitude to all the Department of ICB Head Office, who helped directly and indirectly in different capacities to conduct and complete the study. I may be mentioned here that without their cooperation it would perhaps, have not been possible for me to complete the study.

In preparing an internship report, one needs a number of assistance and guidance from reliable sources. This report also stands on basis of such efforts. I am in pleasures to express my gratitude to the internship and placement committee for arranging such a program from which I have carried a lot of practical experience. At the very outset, I would like to express my deep respect to my honorable teacher, who is my supervisor, **Md. Ashraf Ali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, , Sonargaon University (SU), for giving me her valuable time and all the necessary guidance. Her continuous supervision has inspired me to make a more feasible report based on in depth analysis.

In preparing the report, I received active-co operations from the AGM, Senior Principal Officers, Senior Officers and Staffs of ICB. I sincerely express my heart- felt gratitude from their co-operation, which helped me to conduct and complete this report.

I am grateful to the Librarian of ICB who helped me by supplying many kinds of articles, journals, annual report and other things at different time.

This report suffers from many shortcomings; sever the less I have exerted my best effort in preparation of this report. I seek excuse for the errors that might have occurred inspire of the best of my efforts.

Executive Summary

The Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) is a state-owned financial institution established in 1976 with the primary objective of promoting capital market development and encouraging investment in Bangladesh. Operating under the Ministry of Finance, ICB plays a vital role in mobilizing savings, channeling funds into productive investments, and supporting sustainable economic growth. Since its inception, ICB has been instrumental in strengthening the country's capital market by acting as an institutional investor, portfolio manager, and market stabilizer.

ICB performs a wide range of financial and investment-related functions, including underwriting securities, managing portfolios, providing margin loans, and operating mutual funds. Through its subsidiaries—such as ICB Capital Management Limited, ICB Asset Management Company Limited, and ICB Securities Trading Company Limited—ICB has expanded its activities and enhanced efficiency in investment management and brokerage services. These subsidiaries contribute significantly to improving investor confidence and market liquidity.

One of the key mandates of ICB is to protect the interests of small and individual investors by offering professional investment management services and ensuring market stability during periods of volatility. The corporation also supports industrialization by financing industrial enterprises and participating in public offerings of shares and debentures.

Overall, ICB serves as a cornerstone of Bangladesh's financial system. By fostering a stable, transparent, and efficient capital market, the corporation contributes to economic development, employment generation, and long-term financial sustainability. Its continued efforts remain essential for deepening the capital market and promoting inclusive growth in Bangladesh.

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List of Acronyms

ICB – Investment Corporation of Bangladesh

BSEC – Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission

DSE – Dhaka Stock Exchange

CSE – Chittagong Stock Exchange

IPO – Initial Public Offering

NAV – Net Asset Value

EPS – Earnings Per Share

P/E Ratio – Price Earnings Ratio

CDS – Central Depository System

CDBL – Central Depository Bangladesh Limited

BO Account – Beneficiary Owner Account

AMC – Asset Management Company

ICB AMCL – ICB Asset Management Company Limited

ICB CML – ICB Capital Management Limited

ICB STL – ICB Securities Trading Company Limited

MIS – Management Information System

NAVPS – Net Asset Value Per Share

BOD – Board of Directors

FY – Financial Year

ROI – Return on Investment

Chapter- One

Introduction

1.1 INTRUCTION

Portfolio management is one of the most fundamental activities of merchant banking segment of ICB. ICB has been managing its portfolios keeping in view the interest of the capital market and the shareholders. Since beginning, ICB has been playing pioneering and market making role as the principal institution in the field. Portfolio management is being carried out with the guidance of the Board of Director and the expert committee for this purpose.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE REPORT

As a student of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) everyone has to conduct a practical orientation in any organization for fulfilling the requirements of Internship Program. The main purpose of the program is to expose the students to the real world situation .This report is done as a partial requirement of the internship program for the BBA students. This report is prepared for the internship program consisting of a major in depth study of the total merchant banking business of Investment Corporation Bangladesh. Practical knowledge is fundamental for the application of theoretical intelligence. The Report is the evidence of effort and harmony between practical and theoretical knowledge.

1.3 ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

The internship program is an integral part of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) program OF Sonargaon University (SU). As a student of B.B.A program in Jagannath University everyone has to submit a report after completion of internship program. It is a three months program. I was assigned to Investment Corporation of Bangladesh to complete the program.

Internship means receiving practical training through attending particular work physically. Practically training means a way through which a person or a trainee can gather experience about the related subjects and be able to apply his theoretical experience in the field of real life action. Practical training is necessary to achieve complete knowledge about something.

As a student of B.B.A, major in finance, internship is an academic requirement. For doing internship every student is required to work in a selected institution to enhance ones practical knowledge and experiences.

For my internship I was sent to the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) under the supervision of **Md. Ashraf Ali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU). My supervisor asked me to prepare a report on one specific department of ICB. That's why I have chosen the topic "Portfolio Performance Evaluation of ICB."

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The Objectives of the report are:

- ❖ To fulfill the requirement of B.B.A program as necessitated by Finance Major Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU).
- ❖ To analyze the performance of ICB, it's Image and its role in the capital market of Bangladesh.

- ❖ To relate our theoretical learning with the practical situation.
- ❖ To review the practical aspect of the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh.
- ❖ To get aware about the working environment in advance that will help in adjusting a student with the future working life.
- ❖ To gather knowledge that how ICB floats and manage the Unit Fund.
- ❖ To focus on the overall performance of the ICB Unit Fund.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report covers ICBs portfolio management, portfolio analysis, portfolio performance, portfolio return of ICB. It also covers the effect of portfolio in share market.

1.6 METHODOLOGY

1.6.1. Briefing Session: In case of corporate organization, this method is very useful. During internship period we visited different departments of ICB and took part briefing session. The head of departments gave briefs the Trainees which were very much useful for us and we gathered some valuable information from their briefing.

1.6.2. By observation: This process is very useful for gathering primary data. This process is very costly, time consuming. Through this process limited but accurate data can be collected.

1.6.3. Sources and Methods of collecting Secondary data:

The Secondary data had been collected with several relevant articles of the ICB. These are given bellow:

- ❖ Annual Report of ICB
- ❖ Annual Report of ICB unit fund
- ❖ Journal and books
- ❖ ICB ordinance
- ❖ Daily newspapers
- ❖ The reports prepared by the previous students who completed their internship in ICB.
- ❖ So many which is enlisted in endnotes

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

The main limitations of the report were to conduct a small scale survey on its functions. Time period was the other limitation for collecting information, which was only three month long. The other limitations are:

- ❖ Insufficient supply of relevant books and journals.
- ❖ The departments are too much busy branch as for this to operate the survey on the basis of questionnaire
- ❖ Field practice varies with the standard practice that also created problem.
- ❖ Time provided for conducting the study is another important constraint.
- ❖ The employees in ICB are so much busy in their responsible fields; they could hardly provide little time to discuss with them.

Chapter- Two

Company Overview

2.1 BACKGROUND

In the backdrop of rapid functional change in economic policy, the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) was established on 1 October 1976 under "The Investment Corporation of Bangladesh Ordinance, 1976" (No. XL of 1976). The establishment of ICB was a major step in a series of measures undertaken by the government to accelerate the pace of industrialization and to develop a well-organised and vibrant capital market, particularly the securities market in Bangladesh. ICB provides institutional support to meet the equity gap of the companies. In view of the national policy of accelerating the rate of savings and investment to foster self-reliant economy, ICB assumes an indispensable and pivotal role. Through the enactment of the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (Amendment) Act, 2000 (No. 24 of 2000), reforms in operational strategies and business policies have been implemented by establishing and operating subsidiary companies under ICB. At present the Corporation is being operated under the "Investment Corporation of Bangladesh Act, 2014.

2.2 VISION

We will continue to be the leading, responsible and environment friendly financial institution operating in such a way that our fellow competitors and the stakeholders acknowledge, admire and emulate us as a successful and model organization in this sector.

2.3 MISSION

Our mission is to transform our Corporation into a responsible institution, a financial architect, an innovative solution provider and performance leader.

Being a responsible institution created by law, we will act in accordance with the mandates of our Act for fostering rapid growth of Bangladesh economy.

Being a financial architect, we will strive to establish a benchmark of values, attitudes, behavior and commitments with earnest endeavors in generating optimum profits and growth for our shareholders by efficient use of resources.

Being an innovative solution provider, we put emphasis on formulating total solutions to foster mobilization of domestic and NRB savings into potential investments.

Being a performance leader, we must lead by example. We operate in the interest of our customers, so that they can depend and have the trust on us. As employees of a leading institution, we are committed to do everything in our power for lasting success as we move forward.

2.4. OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To encourage and broaden the base of investments
- ❖ To develop the capital market
- ❖ To mobilize savings and
- ❖ To provide for matters ancillary thereto

2.5 BUSINESS POLICY

- ❖ To act on commercial consideration with due regard to the interest of industry, commerce, depositors, investors and to the public in general
- ❖ To provide financial assistance to projects considering their technical, economic and commercial viability
- ❖ To arrange equity support and loans for projects singly or through consortium of financial institutions including banks
- ❖ To encourage and develop entrepreneurship in the country
- ❖ To diversify investments
- ❖ To inspire small and medium savers for investment in securities
- ❖ To create employment opportunities
- ❖ To encourage and broaden the base of investment in agro and information & communication technology (ICT) sectors.

2.6 FUNCTION

- ❖ Direct purchase and sale of shares and debentures including placement and equity participation
- ❖ Providing lease finance singly and through syndication
- ❖ Managing existing investment accounts
- ❖ Managing existing mutual funds and unit fund
- ❖ Managing proprietary investment portfolios and take part in buying & selling of securities
- ❖ Providing advance against ICB unit, Bangladesh Fund, Mutual fund certificates and ICB AMCL Unit Fund certificates
- ❖ Providing bank guarantee
- ❖ Acting as trustee and custodian
- ❖ Participating in financing of joint-venture companies
- ❖ Providing investment counseling to investors
- ❖ Participating in government divestment program
- ❖ Introducing new business suited to market demand
- ❖ Dealing in other matters related to capital market
- ❖ Venture Capital Financing
- ❖ Take part in merger, acquisition & asset reconstruction activities
- ❖ Managing Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund (EEF) & other special schemes assigned by the Government of Bangladesh

- ❖ Supervising the activities of the subsidiary companies as holding company
- ❖ Take part in offloading shares of state owned enterprises

Table 2.1: Shareholding position as on 30 June 2015

SI. No.	Shareholders	No. of shareholder	No. of share	Percentage of shareholding
1.	Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh	1	170859380	27.00
2.	Development financial institution	1	162196110	25.63
3.	State owned commercial banks	4	143819220	22.73
4.	State owned Insurance corporations	2	78187860	12.36
5.	Denationalised private commercial banks	2	57586290	9.10
6.	Private commercial banks	6	462303	0.07
7.	Mutual Funds	11	6226843	0.98
8.	Other institutions	243	2700686	0.43
9.	General public	4359	10773808	1.70
	Total	4629	632812500	100.00

2.7 PRODUCTS & SERVICES of ICB and ITS SUBSIDIARIES

2.7.1 Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (Holding Company)

2.7.1.1 Activities in Capital Market Segment:

- ❖ Advance against equity, Private equity, Placement of Shares;
- ❖ Advance against Unit, Mutual Fund & Bangladesh Fund certificates;
- ❖ Managing Margin Loan Accounts, Unit and Mutual Funds;
- ❖ Agent for Divestment of Govt. Shares;
- ❖ Mergers & Acquisition function;
- ❖ Trustee & Custodian activities;
- ❖ Portfolio Management;
- ❖ Investing in Preference Shares;
- ❖ Investing in Secondary Market;
- ❖ Stock Market Operations;
- ❖ Debenture Financing; and.

2.7.1.2 Activities in Money Market Segment:

- ❖ Dealing in Money market Instruments: Subordinated Bond, Zero Coupon Bond, Term Deposit Receipt;
- ❖ Fixed Deposit Receipts;

- ❖ Issuing Bank Guarantee;
- ❖ Corporate Financial Advice.

2.7.1.3 Acting on behalf of Government:

- ❖ Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund/Venture Capital Financing;
- ❖ Agent for Divestment of Govt. Shares.

2.7.1.4 Description of Products & Services of ICB:

❖ Advance against Equity, Private Equity, Placement of Shares:

As part of business diversification and encouraging rapid industrialization of the country, the scheme for advance against equity, private equity participation & placement of shares etc. have been introduced since inception of the Corporation. ICB invests in different companies through equity participation either singly or under consortium arrangements of different banks and financial institutions.

❖ Advance against ICB Unit Fund, Bangladesh Fund Certificates etc.:

Advance against ICB Unit certificate scheme was introduced in 1998 for the ICB Unit holders to meet their emergency fund requirements. Presently ICB provides advance against the certificates of ICB Unit Fund, Bangladesh Fund, ICB AMCL Pension holders Unit Fund and ICB AMCL Unit Fund. One can borrow maximum 80.0 percent of initial surrender value by depositing his/her unit certificates under lien arrangement from any of the ICB offices and authorized banks.

❖ Managing Margin Loan Accounts, Unit and Mutual Funds;

Investment account holders can avail margin loan facilities to purchase securities from both primary and secondary markets as per SEC margin rules. Margin loan is provided for purchasing securities with sound fundamentals and good prospects so as to reduce risk of investment to protect the interest of the investors.

❖ ICB Unit Fund

It is an open-end mutual fund scheme launched in April 1981, through which the small and medium savers get opportunity to invest their savings in a balanced and relatively low risk portfolio. ICB has so far declared attractive dividends on units every year ranging from the lowest Tk. 11.5 to the highest Tk. 42.50 per unit. Investments in units enjoy tax benefits, amount being applicable as per law.

❖ ICB Mutual Funds

ICB has so far floated eight closed-end mutual funds. The First ICB Mutual Fund was floated on 25 April 1980, while the Eighth ICB Mutual Fund was floated on 23 July 1996. The aggregate size of these funds is Tk. 17.75 crore. As on 30 June 2015, 18517 certificate holders owned these funds. ICB Mutual Funds have declared lucrative dividend ranging from 120% to 1000% for the year ended 30 June 2015. Investors show overwhelming interest in all the ICB Mutual Funds. New mutual funds are now being floated through "ICB Asset Management Company Ltd."- a subsidiary of ICB after corporate restructuring.

❖ **Mergers & Acquisition;**

Companies willing to expand their business through mergers or acquisitions or to divest projects that no longer fit into present scale of operation contact the Corporation. ICB provides professional advisory services in respect of shaping up the cost and financial structures to ensure best possible operational results.

❖ **Trustee & Custodian Activities;**

ICB is acting as trustee to the debenture issues and securitized bonds. Up to 30 June 2015 ICB has acted as trustee to the debenture issues of 17 companies involving Tk. 184.15 crore and issues of 19 bonds of 16 companies involving Tk. 2369.36 crore. ICB has also undertaken the responsibilities of trustee to 26 closed-end mutual funds involving Tk. 2525.75 crore and 6 open-end mutual funds involving Tk. 180.00 crore upto 30 June 2015.

❖ **Portfolio Management:**

Being the largest institutional investor, ICB contributes significantly to the development of the country's capital market through active portfolio management which is one of the important functions of ICB. There are altogether eleven portfolios which are being managed by ICB- eight of them are mutual funds, two are ICBs own portfolio and the rest one is unit fund portfolio.

❖ **Investment in Preference Shares;**

Diversified instruments are the strength of ICB's investment strategy. Investment in preference shares signifies this attitude.

❖ **Investment in Secondary Market;**

To strength the role of ICB for stabilizing the capital market, the increased investment has been made in the secondary market in line with the market demand.

❖ **Stock Market Operations;**

ICB is playing unparalleled role with both the primary and secondary market which ultimately makes the capital market vibrant. Merchant banking operations such as issue management, fund management, brokerage services, etc. are being provided uniquely.

❖ **Debenture Financing**

ICB made finance in the mode of debenture in the potential industries.

❖ **Lease Financing**

ICB provides lease finance mainly for procurement of capital machinery, equipment and transport to the prospective companies. The period of lease, rentals, charges and other terms and conditions are determined on the basis of assets and assistance provided as per requirement of the lessee.

2.7.2 Subordinated Bond, Zero Coupon Bond, Term, Deposit Receipt (TDR);

ICB also participates in money market activities by investing in subordinated bond, zero coupon bond and by accepting TDR with a comparatively attractive rate. These services have enriched the diversified arena in our portfolio. ICB receives deposit in the form of TDR from institutions individuals by offering attractive and negotiable interest rates and invest these funds in profitable securities.

❖ Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR);

Providing a tailored solution is the essence of our services. ICB recognizes that a customized solution like FDR is vital for the success of the business. Whether it is a Project Finance or Term Loan, ICB offers the right solution from where applicants find top-class skills and in-depth knowledge of market trends from our specialists - altogether a gratifying experience.

❖ Issuing Bank Guarantee;

ICB has introduced the Bank Guarantee scheme in 2002-03. ICB provides (i) Bid bond guarantee for enabling the business people to participate in any tender or bidding; (ii) Performance bond guarantee for helping the business community to continue their business smoothly by fulfilling their obligations promised by them to their clients; (iii) Customs guarantee for solving different disagreements between the customs authority and the business classes at the initial stage. The limit of guarantee is issued against at least 20.00 per cent cash and 80.00 per cent easily en-cashable securities or against 100.00 per cent cash margin.

❖ Corporate Financial Advice;

ICB and its subsidiary company ICB Capital management Limited provide professional & financial advices on corporate restructuring & reengineering to companies of Govt. enterprise those who are intently to offload shares in the Capital market.

❖ Agent for Divestment of Govt. Shares;

ICB is actively associated with divestment process of Government shares through the Stock Market, ICB has been entrusted with the responsibility to offloading Government owned shares of different listed Companies by selling through stock market.

❖ Managing Equity and Entrepreneurship

2.7.3 Fund/Venture Capital Financing

With a view to encouraging the investment in promising Agro-based and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) based projects, Government of Bangladesh had set up an Equity Development Fund (EDF) in the budget 2000- 01. The objective of the fund is to develop Equity and Entrepreneurship, especially in the rural areas of the country. ICB along with Bangladesh Bank have taken a series of measures to manage the fund effectively. Fund is allocated for two sectors named EEF (Agro) and EEF (IT).

2.8 SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES OF ICB

a) ICB Capital Management Ltd.	b) ICB Asset Management Co. Ltd.	c) ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd.
Issue Management;	Open ended Mutual Fund	Brokerage Services;
Underwriting;	Management;	Full Service as a Depository
Portfolio Management;	Close ended Mutual Fund	Participant (DP) with CDBL;
Investors Scheme;	Management;	Loan Account Management;
Project Appraisal;	Portfolio Management;	Own Portfolio Management;
Trustee & Custodian;		
Lien Facility;		
Bankers to the Issue;		

2.8.1 ICB Capital Management Ltd (ICML).

❖ Issue Management

ICML offers specialized services related to issue management to State Owned Enterprises, Local Statutory bodies and corporate sector. It has been rendering Issue Management, Consultancy and Corporate Advisory Services as a Capital Market Intermediary. Since inception, ICML has assisted seventeen (17) fundamentally strong based companies to float their securities in the capital market & established itself as a trusted brand in managing issue.

❖ Underwriting

ICML renders underwriting support singly or through consortium to viable and prospective companies seeking long term fund from the capital market. It helps companies to float equity and debt instruments in the secondary market by giving commitment to take up unsubscribed portion of the issues.

❖ Portfolio Management

ICML has been playing dynamic role in managing own portfolio by investing in securities both in primary and secondary markets. Being a subsidiary of ICB and a leading merchant banking institution, ICML contributes significantly to the development of the capital market through active portfolio management.

❖ Managing Investors' Accounts (Investors' Scheme)

One of the foremost activities of ICML is the Investors Scheme which includes both discretionary and non-discretionary services. This Scheme is an opportunity for the general

investors as it shaped the secondary capital market by significant demand of securities. Topnotch Customer service is an integral part and driven value of ICML.

❖ **Trustee and Custodian**

ICML has engaged itself as Trustee and Custodian of the largest ever mutual fund i.e. 'Bangladesh Fund' of Tk. 5000.00 crore. It is an open-end mutual fund which acted as savior of crash of country's capital market in 2010-2011.

❖ **Lien Bank and Consultancy Services of Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund (EEF)**

Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund (EEF) was created by the Government of Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh in FY 2000-2001 with a view to encouraging small & medium entrepreneurs to invest in the risky but promising sectors viz. software industry and food processing & agro based industry. Among other activities, ICML appraises its projects and provides consultancy services.

2.8.2 ICB Asset Management Co. Ltd (IAMCL).

Unit Fund Management

The ICB Asset Management Company Limited (ICB AMCL) is managing the following 5 (Five) Unit Funds (open-end mutual Funds) as on June 30, 2015:

- ✓ ICB AMCL Unit Fund,
- ✓ ICB AMCL Pension Holder's Unit Fund,
- ✓ Bangladesh Fund,
- ✓ ICB AMCL Converted First Unit Fund,
- ✓ ICB AMCL Islamic Unit Fund (Converted Fund).

Mutual Fund Management

ICB Asset Management Company Ltd. is managing the following 10 (Ten) closed-end mutual funds as on June 30, 2015:

- ❖ ICB AMCL First NRB Mutual Fund,
- ❖ ICB AMCL Second NRB Mutual Fund,
- ❖ Prime Finance First Mutual Fund,
- ❖ ICB AMCL Second Mutual Fund,
- ❖ ICB Employees Provident Mutual Fund One: Scheme One
- ❖ Prime Bank 1st ICB AMCL Mutual Fund,
- ❖ Phoenix Finance 1st Mutual Fund,
- ❖ ICB AMCL Third NRB Mutual Fund,
- ❖ IFIL Islamic Mutual Fund-1,
- ❖ ICB AMCL Sonali Bank Limited 1st Mutual Fund.

2.8.3 ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd (ISTCL).

Brokerage Services

- ❖ Trade Execution for both Individual and Institutional Clients in Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd., Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. and "Over-the-Counter market"
- ❖ Custodial Services provided for Clients for Safe Custody of Securities
- ❖ Act as Selling Agent for the companies listed directly under "Direct Listing Regulations 2006" of Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited.
- ❖ Offload Shares of the Government in state Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Depository Participant (DP) Services

- ❖ BO (Beneficiary Owners) Account opening and maintenance
- ❖ Client Custodian Services
- ❖ BO ISIN balance enquiry
- ❖ Dematerialization and Re-materialization
- ❖ Pledging, Un-pledging and Confiscation
- ❖ Corporate events announcement enquiry
- ❖ Settlement, Transfers and Transmission of Securities
- ❖ Other Services as a Full Depository Participant (DP)

Chapter Three
**Internship Duties and
Responsibilities**

3.1 Assigned Duties and Responsibilities at ICB

During the internship tenure at ICB, the intern was assigned a wide range of duties covering investment, portfolio management, documentation, and administrative support. The major responsibilities are outlined below:

- ❖ Assisted senior officers in day-to-day official and investment-related activities.
- ❖ Maintained and organized official files, records, registers, and supporting documents.
- ❖ Performed data entry and updating of investment, portfolio, and client-related information.
- ❖ Assisted in the preparation of investment reports, departmental summaries, and working papers.
- ❖ Observed portfolio management practices including share monitoring, valuation, and performance analysis.
- ❖ Collected and analyzed capital market information from DSE, CSE, and other secondary sources.
- ❖ Assisted in maintaining client, investor, and beneficiary files in accordance with ICB policies.
- ❖ Supported the preparation and maintenance of Excel sheets and internal databases.
- ❖ Assisted officers in analyzing investment instruments such as shares, mutual funds, and bonds.
- ❖ Helped in checking and verifying documents related to underwriting, loans, and investment proposals.
- ❖ Coordinated with other departments to ensure smooth communication and workflow.
- ❖ Observed compliance procedures related to Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) regulations.
- ❖ Maintained confidentiality of sensitive financial and investment information.
- ❖ Followed office rules, regulations, punctuality, and professional code of conduct.
- ❖ Participated in meetings, briefings, and training sessions as assigned by supervisors.
- ❖ Assisted in general administrative and clerical tasks when required.

3.2 Learning Outcomes from Duties and Responsibilities

By performing the assigned duties and responsibilities at ICB, the intern gained practical knowledge of capital market operations, investment decision-making processes, and institutional work culture. The internship enhanced skills in documentation, data analysis, communication, teamwork, and professional ethics

Chapter Four

Data Analysis

4.1 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4.1.1 Domestic Economy

Bangladesh economy has been able to triumph over a sustainable growth sequence despite domestic adverse circumstances and asymmetric progress in retrieving the giant economy of developed nation. Growth rate of GDP of fiscal year 2014-15 is anticipated at 6.51 percent which was 6.06 percent in last fiscal year. Per capita national income has increased by USD 130 from previous fiscal year and stood at USD 1,314. In fiscal year 2014-15, per capita GDP has increased to USD 1,235. Bangladesh has materialized its dreams to become a low-middle income country through continuous GDP growth rate at above 6.0% for number of years and a smooth macroeconomic arrangement. If Bangladesh is to achieve middle income country status by 2021, not only it will have to address the development of economic factors but also social, cultural and political aspects. For Medium-Term Macroeconomic Framework, 7.0 percent growth has been projected in the fiscal year 2015-16.

4.1.2 Macroeconomic Scenario

4.1.2 .1 Economic Growth

The steady growth rate was possible due to satisfactory growth in industrial and service sector. Among the extensive sectors of GDP, the growth of Agriculture, Industry and Service sector is 3.04 percent, 9.60 percent and 5.83 percent respectively which was 4.37 percent, 8.16 percent & 5.62 percent in the previous fiscal year. The growth rate of livestock during 2014-15 was significant compared to that of 2013-14. But, the decreased growth in food grain and vegetable sub-sectors under the agriculture sector caused decreased growth rate of the total Agriculture sector. On the other hand, the growth rate of all the sub-sectors under Industry sector increased. Among these, it is estimated that the growth rate of manufacturing sector will 10.32 percent which was 8.77 percent in the previous fiscal year. The contribution of Agriculture, Industry and Service sector in the GDP was 16.50 percent, 29.55 percent & 53.95 percent respectively in the previous fiscal year. According to the provisional statement the contribution of the above sectors stood at 15.96 percent, 30.42 percent & 53.62 percent respectively. Besides, considering immense contribution of Agriculture sector to GDP, the Government implemented numerous programs to achieve sustainable growth in this sector.

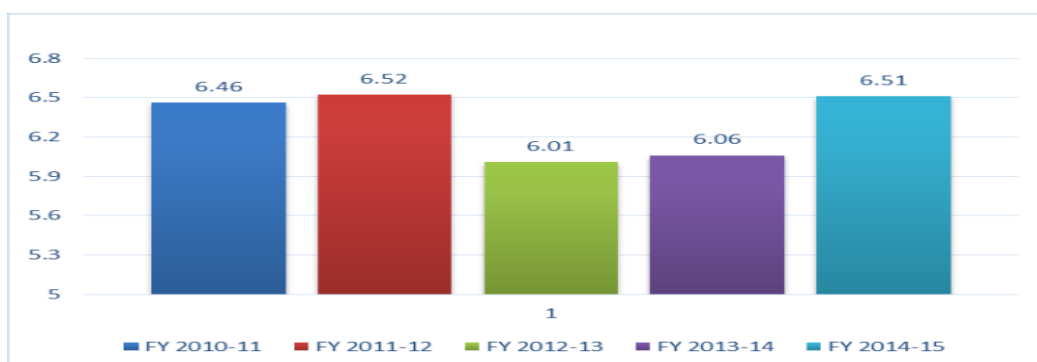


Figure 4.1: GDP Growth during FY 2010-11 to FY 2014-15

4.1.2.2 Savings and Investment

In the fiscal year 2014-15, though the domestic savings increased a little bit, the national savings reduced compared to the rate of GDP growth. Due to some constraint in the domestic environment in the country in FY 2014-15, the volume of private investments remains unchanged. According to the provisional statement domestic savings and national savings has been estimated to be 22.30 percent & 29.01 percent respectively which was 22.09 percent & 29.23 percent respectively in the previous fiscal year. However, the total investment has increased due to increase in the government investment. The total investment of the previous fiscal year was 28.58 percent of GDP which stood at 28.97 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2014-15. Private investment has increased from 22.03 percent to 22.07 percent of GDP and public investment increased to 6.90 percent of GDP from 6.55 percent. For capital market and portfolio investment steady rate of savings and investment is essential. So savings and investment rate has to be increased.

4.1.2 3 Inflation

The annual average inflation rate increased to 7.35 percent in the fiscal year 2013-14 compared to the previous fiscal year (6.78 percent). During that fiscal year, though the food inflation rate increased, non-food inflation rate was in a decreasing trend. According to point-to-point basis, the total inflation rate was 6.97 percent in June, 2014 which stood at 6.25 percent in June, 2015 decreasing by 0.72 percentage point. During 2014-15, though the food inflation was in decreasing trend the non-food inflation is increased. The average inflation rate of current fiscal year (2014-15) stood at 6.40 percent up to June, 2015. The reduction in oil price together with other commodities in the International Market and in line with that the satisfactory domestic production caused the reduced inflation rate. Besides, it is expected that, in the coming months the non-food inflation rate will decreased due to normal domestic condition and cautious monetary policy. High rates of inflation often are associated with “overheated” economies, that is, economies where the demand for goods and services is outstripping productive capacity, which leads to upward pressure on prices. And this effect on savings and investment.

4.1.3 Fiscal Situation

4.1.3.1 Revenue Collection

The target of revenue collection (revised) was fixed at Tk. 1,63,371 crore during fiscal year 2014- 15 which was 10.8 percent of total GDP. Of this, NBR Tax Revenue was Tk. 1,35,028 crore (8.9 percent of GDP), Non-NBR Tax Revenue was Tk. 5,649 crore (0.4 percent of GDP) and Non-Tax Revenue was Tk. 22,694 crore (1.5 percent of GDP). According to the data of Bangladesh Bank, the total revenue collection was Tk. 1,41,545.34 crore which was 86.64 percent of the total estimated revenue collection for the period of July 2014 to June 2015. Out of this, NBR Tax Revenue was Tk. 1,36,723.98 crore and Non-NBR Tax Revenue was Tk. 4,821.36 crore which was 13.16 percent higher & 4.52 percent more respectively compared to that of previous year. Noteworthy that, the collection of Non-Tax Revenue stood at Tk. 17,177 crore up to June, 2015.

4.1.3.2 Government Expenditure

In 2014-15 the total Govt. expenditure was estimated at Tk. 2,39,660.70 crore which was 15.80 percent of GDP. Of this, the Annual Development Programme expenditure and Non-Development Budget expenditure were Tk. 75,000 crore (5.0 percent of GDP) and Tk. 1,49,391.70 crore (9.87 percent of GDP) respectively. According to the provisional estimate the total expenditure stood at Tk. 1,49,905.80 crore up to May, 2015 of which Non-Development expenditure was Tk. 1,03,119.90 crore and Annual Development expenditure was Tk. 35,715.10 crore.

4.1.3.3 Budget Deficit and Financing

In the revised budget of the fiscal year 2014-15 the total budget deficit was estimated at Tk. 76,297 crore (5.0 percent of GDP). To meet this budget deficit an amount of Tk. 21,583 crore (1.4 percent of GDP) would be collected from external sources and Tk. 54,714 crore would be collected from domestic resources (3.6 percent of GDP). It was planned that, the budget deficit of Tk. 31,714 crore would be met from the banking sector and an amount of Tk. 23,000 crore would be arranged from non-banking sector.

4.1.3.4 Money Supply and Credit

Though the growth of the reserve money increased a little bit, the growth of the Narrow Money (M1) and the Broad Money (M2) decreased during 2014-15. The growth of the Narrow Money has stood at 6.76 percent in 2014- 15, whereas this growth was 13.53 percent in the previous year. During the same period the growth of Broad Money and the reserve money stood at 12.42 percent & 14.33 percent respectively which was 16.09 percent & 15.46 percent in the last fiscal year. Though the growth of the currency notes and coins with the public (excluding bank) increased but the growth of Narrow Money decreased due to decreased growth of demand deposit. At the end of June 2014-15 the total domestic credit and the growth of loan in the private sector stood at 9.97 percent & 13.19 percent which was 11.57 percent & 12.27 percent respectively in the last year. But at the same time the net credit decreased by 6.19 percent in the public sector which increased by 6.72 percent in the previous fiscal year.

4.1.3.5 Interest Rate

Bangladesh Bank was keen to rationalize the interest rate by creating competitive environment for commercial banks and towards that end it continued to issue necessary instructions from time to time. Recently, the interest rates of loan and deposit are continuously in decreasing trend. At the end of June 2014 the weighted average rate of interest on loan and the weighted average rate of interest on deposit was 13.10 percent and 7.79 percent which is at the end of June 2015 come down to 11.67 percent & 6.80 percent. By continuous decrease of the weighted average rate of interest on deposit and loan, the spread of interest rate slightly decreased to 4.87 percentage points at the end of June, 2015 from 5.31 percentage points at the end of June, 2014.

4.1.3.6 Capital Market

It is observed that, the capital market experienced relatively stable condition in the recent years. The number of listed securities in Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) continuously increased

compared to that of previous year. At the end of June, 2015 the number of listed securities in DSE stood at 555 number where it was 536 number in June, 2014. At the end of June, 2015 the number of listed securities in Chittagong Stock Exchange stood at 272 numbers where it was 227 in June, 2014. It is noteworthy to mention that, in DSE at the end of 30 June, 2014 the total market capitalization of all the securities was Tk. 2,94,320 crore which increased by 10.33 percent & reached to Tk. 3,24,730.63 crore at the end of 30 June, 2015. In CSE the market capitalization was Tk. 2,29,772.82 crore at the end of 30 June, 2014 which rose to Tk. 2,59,377.68 crore registering an increase by 12.88 percent at the end of 30 June, 2015.

4.1.4 External Sector

4.1.4.1 Export

Though the major export market of Bangladesh especially in the Euro area and the United States experienced relatively slower economic recovery, yet the growth rate of export income was 11.22 percent & 11.69 percent in 2012-13 & 2013-14 respectively. In 2014-15 the total export income stood at USD 31,198.45 million which is 3.35 percent higher than the previous year. During this period, the growth rate of two major products i.e. readymade garments and knitwear were 3.47 percent & 3.64 percent respectively. Among the other products chemicals (20.11%) and engineering products (21.93%) were mentionable. On the other hand, frozen food (10.99%), leather (21.36%) and raw jute (11.73%) show declining trend in case of export receipt. In 2014-15 (July-January) among the export products the highest 18.0 percent products are exported to the United States.

4.1.4.2 Import

In the fiscal year 2014-15 (July'14- June'15) the total import payment stood at USD 45,190.20 million which was 11.26 percent higher than the same period of time of the previous year. Our principal imports were capital machineries, intermediary products and consumable products. The increase in import of capital machineries indicates the improvement of investment condition also. The growth of import in capital products was 10.47 percent of which the import growth of capital machineries was 30.38 percent.

4.1.4.3 Overseas Employment and Remittances

During the Fiscal year 2014-15 about 4,61,946 number of Bangladeshi workers left for foreign employment which was 12.96 percent higher than that of the previous year. During 2014-15 the flow of remittance stood at USD 15.31 billion which was 7.60 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. To increase overseas employment i.e. export of manpower the Government has taken various mentionable steps. Among these, significant are continuing the diplomatic efforts to find out new labour market, strengthening the activities of "Probashi Kollan Bank" for providing necessary financial help, activating the National Skill Development Council to develop the skilled manpower according to the demand of international labour market.

4.1.4.4 Balance of Payments

In the fiscal year 2014-15 the trade deficit stood at USD 9.92 billion which was at the same time of the previous year was USD 6.79 billion. During this period, the deficit in service & revenue stood at USD 4.63 billion & USD 2.99 billion respectively. The deficit in the current account stood at USD 1.65 billion whereas it was surplus by USD 1.41 billion at the same time

of the previous year. Besides, due to increase in investment in portfolio and other sectors investment in capital and financial sector increased by USD 5.15 billion. As a result, the total balance of transaction recorded a surplus of USD 4.37 billion.

4.1.4.5 Foreign Currency Reserve

Though the current account shows deficit due to the lower growth of export trade together with the increasing in import payment, yet the foreign currency reserve of the country continuously increased as the total balance shows the surplus in 2014-15. The foreign currency reserve was USD 21,558 million at 30 June, 2014 as against that of USD 15,315 million at 30 June, 2013. However, in the current fiscal year 2014-15 the total foreign currency reserve stood at USD 25,020.45 million at 30 June, 2015 and with this amount the country could meet up the import payment for 7 months.

4.1.4.6 Exchange Rate

Although the value of Taka against USD remains stable for last few years, the average exchange rate between Taka and USD have decreased at a rate of 2.76 percent in 2013-14. Notable that, at the end of July, 2014-15 the weighted average value of Taka was Tk. 77.76 against per USD where it stood at Tk. 77.80 against per USD at the end of June, 2015. In the current 2014-15 fiscal year the exchange rate between Taka & USD has depreciated by 0.22 percent compared to the previous 2013-14 fiscal year.

4.2 DOMESTIC CAPITAL MARKET ANALYSIS

An efficient capital market development is a sine qua non for a stable and dynamic economic development of a country. Effective utilization of internal economic assets, sustainable growth and rapid industrialization largely depend on the capital market development. In order to achieve 'Vision-2021' a well-organized and functioning capital market would be required to become a middle income country as well as improve the investment climate in the country. The development of the capital market is crucial for capital accumulation, efficient allocation of resources and promotion of economic growth. The adoption of international quality trading and settlement mechanisms and reduction of transaction costs in the stock exchanges have made the investors, both in domestic and foreign, more optimistic which in turn evidenced a considerable growth in market volume and liquidity. The market feature of our capital market are a developed regulatory framework, a modern market infrastructure, removal of barriers to the international equity investment, better allocation and mobilization of domestic resources and increased market transparency. These reforms set the stage for significant market expansion, with a trend development in size and liquidity.

The contribution of market capitalization to GDP has almost same in 2014-15 as compared to the previous year. The market capitalization to GDP ratio (based on DSE statistics) stood at 20.16 per cent as on 30 June 2015 against 20.20 per cent as on 30 June 2014.

Table- 4.1: Market capitalization to GDP ratios of the country

As on 30 June	Market Capitalization	GDP (at current market price)	Market Cap./GDP (Percentage)

2015	324731.00	1513600.00	24.04
2014	294320.00	1343670.00	24.77
2013	253025.00	1198923.00	27.66
2012	249161.00	1055204.00	31.64
2011	285389.00	796704.00	41.10
2010	270074.00	694324.00	43.92
2009	124132.00	614943.00	20.19
2008	93103.00	545822.00	17.18
2007	47589.00	472477.00	10.18
2006	21542.00	415728.00	5.19

Table 4.2: Different regional markets

(Tk in crore)

Exchanges	M.Cap USD bn	GDP USD bn	M.Cap to GDP Ratio %
<i>BSE (India)</i>	1613.29	2308.02	69.90
<i>Bursa Malaysia</i>	451.21	327.89	137.61
<i>Colombo SE</i>	22.88	80.59	28.39
<i>Hong Kong Exchanges</i>	3966.07	310.07	1279.07
<i>Indonesia SE</i>	397.05	895.68	44.33
<i>Karachi Stock Exchange</i>	71.20	250.14	28.46
<i>Philippine SE</i>	271.64	308.03	88.19
<i>Singapore Exchange</i>	774.12	296.06	261.47
<i>Taiwan SE Corp.</i>	919.12	527.77	174.15
<i>Thailand SE</i>	424.86	386.29	109.98
Tokyo SE	5004.76	4210.36	118.87

A comparative position of the listed securities, paid-up capital and market capitalisation of DSE and CSE as on 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 is given in table

Table-4.3: Comparative position of listed securities, paid-up capital and market capitalisation of DSE and CSE

Particulars	Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. (DSE)			Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. (CSE)		
	as on 30 June 2015	as on 30 June 2014	Change (%)	as on 30 June 2015	as on 30 June 2014	Change (%)
<i>No. of listed securities</i>	555	536	3.54	295	276	6.88
<i>No. of listed companies</i>	283	263	7.60	252	232	8.62
<i>No. of mutual funds</i>	41	41	0.00	41	41	0.00
<i>No. of debentures</i>	8	8	0.00	0	0	0.00
<i>No. of corporate bonds</i>	2	3	(33.33)	2	3	33.33)
<i>No. of treasury bonds</i>	221	221	0.00	0	0	0.00
<i>Total issued capital-excluding treasury bonds</i>	54859.20	54938.10	(0.14)	0	0	0.00
<i>Total market capitalization-excluding treasury bonds</i>	54859.20	54938.10	(0.14)	0	0	0.00
<i>Total paid-up capital</i>	54336.1	48255.50	12.60			
<i>Total market capitalization</i>	324731.00	238626.40	36.00	259377.7	186831.7	38.00
<i>M.Cap over paid-up capital (times)</i>	5.98	4.95	20.80			

4.2.1 Primary Market

In 2014-15, 16 companies floated securities of Tk. 1246.97 crore under IPO method which are shown here-

Table-4.4: Details of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) during 2014-15

SL. No.	Name of the Issues	Issued Capital	Public Offer (Including Premium)	Sponsors	Pre-IPO	Public Subscription	Subscription By Times
1	<i>Ratanpur Steel Re-Rolling</i>	546.00	1000.00	46.00	0	5885.42	10.77
2	<i>Saif Powertec Limited</i>	558.94	360.00	360.00	0	3507.74	9.74
3	<i>Western Marine Shipyard</i>	1095.52	1575.00	443.06	0	4234.11	2.69
4	<i>Khan Brothers PP Woven</i>	635.00	200.00	370.00	0	8725.06	43.63
5	<i>Hamid Fabrics Limited</i>	788.38	1050.00	404.89	0	9278.77	8.84

6	<i>National Feed Mill Limited</i>	580.00	180.00	400.00	0	8444.63	46.91
7	<i>C & A Textiles Limited</i>	1750.00	450.00	1300.00	0	9101.57	20.23
8	<i>IFAD Autos Limited</i>	1150.00	637.50	737.50	0	10233.95	16.05
9	<i>Shasha Denims Limited</i>	980.76	1750.00	480.76	0	-	0.00
10	<i>Zaheen Spinning Limited</i>	648.00	120.00	528.00	0	-	0.00
11	<i>Asian Tiger Sandhani Life Growth Fund</i>	605.91	600.00	200.00	200.00	207.47	0.35
12	<i>United Power Generation</i>	3299.50	2376.00	2969.50	-	8370.24	3.52
13	<i>Bangladesh Steel Re-Rolling</i>	1733.51	612.50	1558.51	-	12323.90	20.12
14	<i>Tosrifa Industries</i>	590.36	638.72	344.70	-	6703.69	10.50
15	<i>Olympic Accessories</i>	1169.10	200.00	969.10	-	10133.22	50.67
16	<i>Aman Feed Limited</i>	800.00	720.00	600.00	-	10112.00	12.64
	Total	17231.01	12469.72	11712.02	200.00	107261.77	

Subscription/investment of Tk. 10726.17 crore was received against floatation of securities of Tk. 1246.97 crore resulting in over subscription by 8.60 times during the year. Of the total 16 IPO's, 7 IPO's were in the textile sector, 2 from food and allied sector and rest were from engineering, pharmaceutical, power, financial, paper, real estate & service sector. In 2013-14, 16 companies floated securities of Tk. 934.47 crore against which subscription of Tk. 9175.24 crore was received.



Particulars	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
No. of company	16	16	14	16	17
Subscription by times	8.60	9.82	3.37	3.10	10.72

Figure 4.2: Public offer & public subscription

4.2.2 Secondary Market

The total turnover on DSE in 2014-15 stood at Tk. 112351.84 crore compared to that of Tk. 112539.77 crore in 2013-14 showing a decrease by 0.17 per cent. In CSE, during 2014-15 total turnover was Tk. 9640.15 crore compared to that of Tk. 10217.05 crore in 2013-14 showing a decrease by 5.65 percent.

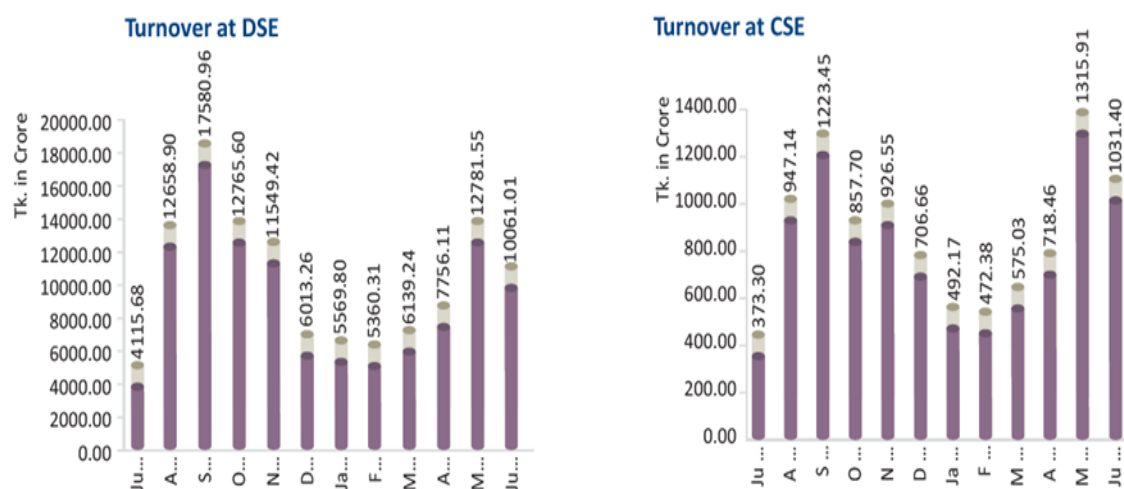


Figure 4.3: Turnover at DSC & CSC

The rate of dividend declared in 2014-15 has plummeted slightly than that of last year but in the telecommunication, food and tannery sectors, this rate has increased. Besides, investment scenario remains favorable in the power sector because of lower P/E ratio.

Table 4.5: Dividend & P/E Ratio

Sectors	2015 (June)		2014		2013	
	Dividend	P/E	Dividend	P/E	Dividend	P/E
Bank	8.42	6.67	9.61	8.19	14.42	10.01
Financial Institutions	14.21	15.40	11.8	16.76	14.28	19.5
Mutual Funds	3.53	6.34	2.14	9.20	57.51	8.99
Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	25.50	27.35	18.2	28.07	41.75	22.48
Engineering	14.15	24.95	11.48	22.12	20.96	23.71
Cement	27.02	35.09	21.32	27.47	26.43	19.42
Fuel & Power	27.08	13.63	24.19	12.52	53.67	11.9
Services & Real Estate	9.60	39.14	12.65	24.82	20	22.77
Food & Allied	61.90	30.51	70.95	29.90	42.12	27.95
IT	2.36	22.18	1.24	18.35	8.33	23.18
Textile	5.00	11.90	4.28	13.28	14.55	17.97
Travel & Leisure	6.28	14.46	7.01	16.28	19	17.02
Ceramic	14.17	300.47	8.75	22.74	13	28.36
Telecommunication	145.01	23.06	128.01	27.84	87.5	16.13
Tannery	84.41	23.42	88.38	16.69	74	15.97
Paper & Printing	5.00	24.09	5	53.09	5	71.91
Insurance	9.30	10.41	9.03	14.88	63.16	18.53
Miscellaneous	6.79	33.68	8.52	40.90	34.56	17.17
Jute	5.82	138.33	4.44	46.92	3.33	47.44

4.2.3 Foreign Trade Turnover at DSE

The growth rate of foreign investment was significant during this year. This higher investment scenario remains pervasive all the year round; especially in June 2015 the rate was the highest.

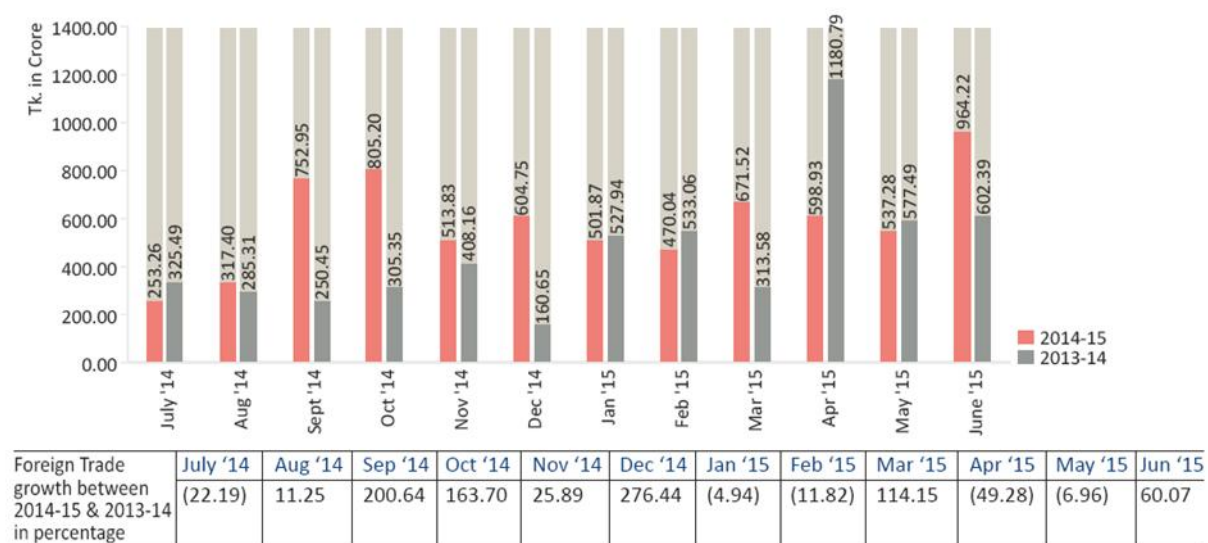


Figure-4.4: Turnover of Foreign Trade

4.2.4 Over-The-Counter (OTC)

Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. provides Over-The- Counter (OTC) facilities for transaction of unlisted and delisted securities from the stock exchanges which are followed by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Over-the-Counter) Rules, 2001. The OTC Market provides an alternative to stock exchange for the securities that either choose not to be listed on Dhaka Stock Exchange or not to meet the relevant listing requirements.

Table-4.6: Dissection of OTC market

Chronology	Status	No. of Companies
01.10.2009	Starting the Journey of OTC	51
13.06.2010	Excluded of UCB Ltd.	(1)
05.10.2010	Included in OTC facility for having paper share	29
23.01.2011	Demated their share and transferred to the main market	(10)
20.06.2011	Excluded of GMG Industrial Cor. Ltd.	(1)
07.05.2014	Padma Cement delisted from OTC as per their application	(1)
14.05.2014	Wata Chemicals Limited transferred to the main market	(1)
Total No. of Companies in OTC		66
Total Number of Shares in OTC		389.03mn
Total Issued Capital (Tk.)		6249.89mn
Total Market Cap of Shares (Tk.)		4881.79mn
Total Number of Shares Traded so far		17165838nos.
Total Number of Shares are on sale		
Total Number of Demated Instruments		14 Cos
Total Number of Paper Instruments		52 Cos
Trade not executed out of 66 issues		44 Cos

In consideration of investors' interest all stakeholders should have consensus about the following matter to make the OTC market more dynamic:

- ❖ to make scope for taking back the OTC listed companies to the main market by relaxing CDBL fee, charge, listing fee and legal obligations;
- ❖ to enlist new prospective, dynamic companies in the OTC market;
- ❖ to make an arrangement of share transfer for EEF financed companies through listing them in the OTC market;
- ❖ to perform the trading of OTC market as like as the main market;
- ❖ to emphasize the role of stock exchanges for intensive monitoring of the present situation of companies listed in the OTC market;
- ❖ to determine the refinancing rules for restarting the production activities of the companies listed in the OTC market which have satisfactory net asset;
- ❖ to take necessary steps to demat all shares listed in the OTC market.

4.2.5 Share Price Index

The Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited introduced DSE Broad Index ("DSEX") and DS 30 Index ("DS30") as per 'DSE Bangladesh Index Methodology' designed and developed by S&P Dow Jones Indices with effect from January 28, 2013." DSEX" is the Broad Index of the Exchange (Benchmark Index) which reflects around 97% of the total equity market capitalization. None of the DSE Indices include mutual funds, debentures and bonds.

DS30 constructed with 30 leading companies which can be said as investable Index of the Exchange. "DS30" reflects around 51% of the total equity market capitalization. The criteria taken into consideration in construction of these Indices are:

DS30- Eligible stocks must have a float-adjusted market capitalization above 500 million BDT as of the rebalancing reference date.

DSEX - Eligible stocks must have a float-adjusted market capitalization above 100 million BDT. Additionally, if a current index constituent falls below the 100 million BDT threshold, but is no less than 70 million BDT, then the stock remains in the index provided it also meets the other inclusion criteria.

Float-Adjustment: A stock's weight in an index is determined by its float-adjusted market capitalization.

The comparative position of Price Indices of DSE and CSE is given in the following table:

Table-4.7: Comparative position of price indices of DSE and CSE

Indices	Base Price index	Price index as on 30 June 2015	Price index as on 30 June 2014	Increase/decrease as on 30 June 2015 (percentage)	
				From base index	From price index as on 30 June 2014
Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. (DSE):					
1. DSE Broad Index (DSEX)	2931.91	4583.11	4480.52	1651.2	102.59
2. DS-30	1000.00	1769.37	1644.75	769.37	124.62
3. DSES	1000.00	1122.03	1019.34	122.03	102.69
Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. (CSE):					
1. CSE All Share Price Index (CASPI)	1000.00	14097.17	13766.23	13097.17	330.94
2. CSE Selective Category Index (CSCX)	1000.00	8584.12	8507.00	7584.12	77.12
3. CSE-30	1000.00	11453.64	11409.70	10453.64	43.94

Notable variations were revealed between the highest and lowest levels of indices under different methods of the bourses during the year. The following table shows a position of highest and lowest levels of indices during 2014-15:

Table-4.8: Statement of highest and lowest levels of indices of DSE and CSE during 2014-15

Indices	Highest level		Lowest level	
	Date	points	Date	points
Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. (DSE):				
1. DSE Broad Index (DSEX)	12.10.14	5334.04	04.05.15	3959.74
2. DS-30	15.10.14	2002.09	04.05.15	1505.70
3. DSES	15.10.14	1248.78	04.05.15	973.45
Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. (CSE):				
1. CSE All Share Price Index (CASPI)	12.10.14	16440.40	04.05.15	12209.51
2. CSE Selective Category Index (CSCX)	12.10.14	9995.32	04.05.15	7433.82
3. CSE-30	15.10.14	13502.05	04.05.15	9989.56

4.2.6 Market Capitalization

The total market capitalization of DSE reached at Tk. 270,187.51 crore as on 30 June 2015 from Tk. 238,626.41 crore as on 30 June 2014, registering an increase of 13.23 per cent. In CSE the total market capitalization rose to Tk. 259,377.70 crore as on 30 June 2015 from Tk. 186831.70 crore as on 30 June 2014, showing an increase of 38.83 percent. Sector wise change of market capitalization between the last two year is given here:

Table-4.9: Sector wise market capitalization as on 30 June of the respected year

Sector	Market Capitalization June 2015 Tk. In mn	Market Capitalization June 2014 Tk. In mn	Change of Mar. Cap (%)
Financial Sector			
Banks	366072.79	392,810.60	(6.81)
Financial Institutions	151191.88	153,181.48	(1.30)
Insurance	75283.25	99,723.55	(24.51)
Mutual Funds	28848.12	34,311.30	(15.92)
Total	621,396.04	680,026.93	(8.62)
Manufacturing			
Food & Allied Product	236738.12	184,184.85	28.53
Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	386460.96	306,767.74	25.98
Textile	91811.27	82,458.46	11.34
Engineering	135664.33	98,607.13	37.58
Ceramic	28325.28	18,883.31	50.00
Tannery	23276.15	19,811.41	17.49
Paper & Printing	2566.18	509.20	403.96
Jute	711.34	668.70	6.38
Cement	194137.54	156,723.77	23.87
Total	1,099,691.17	868,614.58	26.60
Service & Miscellaneous			
Fuel & Power	386160.54	293,655.20	31.50
Services & Real-estate	20952.72	10,022.57	109.06
IT- Sector	5478.42	4,372.13	25.30
Telecommunication	465057.54	433,648.96	7.24
Travel and Leisure	25303.43	31,686.01	(20.14)
Miscellaneous	71943.79	58,059.38	23.91
Total	974,895.9	831,444.26	17.25
Bonds			
Corporate Bond	5892.00	6,178.39	(4.64)
Total	5892	6,178.39	(4.64)
Grand Total	2,701,875.11	2,386,264.16	13.23

4.2.7 Capital Addition

During the year 2014-15, total Tk. 5835.37 crore has been added to the market capital in the form of Bonus, Right and IPO shares. The summary is shown below:

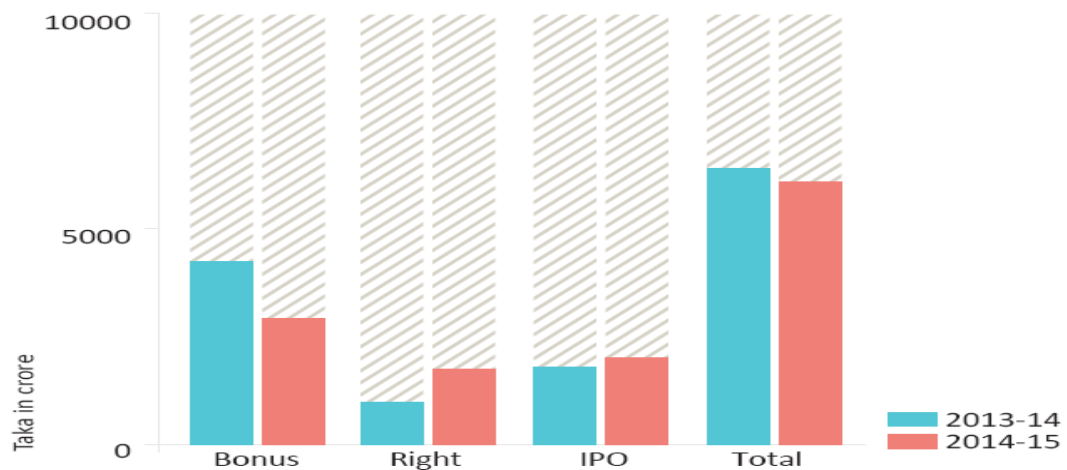


Figure-4.5: Capital Addition during 2014- 2015

4.2.8 Annual General Meetings

Annual general meetings of 262 listed companies were held during the year among 326 listed companies and mutual funds. Whereas in 2013-14 annual general meeting of 256 listed companies were held among 304 listed companies and mutual funds.

4.2.9 Dividend performance, P/E ratio and market yield

The trend of declaring dividends has increased in 2014-15 compared to previous year. Out of 326 companies and mutual funds listed with the DSE, 262 declared dividends varying from 5.00 per cent to 1000.00 per cent, of which 107 companies declared cash dividends, 68 companies declared stock dividends, 61 companies declared both cash and stock dividends and 26 companies failed to declare any dividend. First ICB Mutual Fund secured the top position by declaring the highest cash dividend of 1000.00 percent.

On the other hand, in 2013-14 among 304 listed companies and mutual funds of DSE, 256 declared dividends ranging from 5.00 per cent to 800.00 percent out of which 86 companies declared cash dividends, 79 companies declared stock dividends and rest 62 companies declared both cash and stock dividends.

According to the DSE statistics, the market P/E ratio, market yield, T/V ratio increased in 30 June 2015 compared to that of last year as shown in the following table:

Table-4.10: Statement of P/E ratio, Market Yield of DSE as on 30 June of the respective year

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	Change in %
P/E ratio	15.90	16.37	(2.87)
Market Yield	4.94	3.83	28.98
Turnover velocity (T/V) ratio	57.72	41.34	39.62

To ensure transparent securities market as well as to maintain its sustainability and to protect the investors' interest, the Government, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), the Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. (DSE), the Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. (CSE) and other concerned authorities/agencies have taken a number of measures during the year. Following are some of the important measures:

4.2.10 Government has declared following boons in the budget of 2015-16 for encouraging investment:

- ❖ Investors are entitled to tax-free dividend income on the ceiling of TK 25,000. Previously it was up to TK 20,000;
- ❖ In the budget, corporate tax rate for listed companies has been slashed by 2.5 percent. So the existing tax rate will be 25 percent which was previously 27.5 percent. In the same vein, corporate tax rate for banks, insurances and financial institutions have been reduced to 40 percent from 42.50 percent;
- ❖ Tax rate for listed tobacco manufacturing companies has been increased to 5 percent. Currently tax rate for tobacco manufacturing companies stands at 40 percent;
- ❖ If any company under this category places 20 percent shares in IPO of its paid-up capital in IPO, that company will receive 10 percent tax rebate on that year;
- ❖ Brokerage houses are free from levying the TDS (Tax Deduction at Sources). For this reason the article of 53 (O) of Tax Ordinance has been repealed. Previously there was a provision under which companies and firms were obligated to levy 10% TDS (Tax Deduction at Sources) over the Capital Gain to the Merchant Bank and Brokerage Houses. The provision has been repealed for taxpayer;
- ❖ If any listed company pays the dividend to the shareholders below 15%, it will levy the tax in 5% rate but Bank and Insurance Companies are excluded from it;
- ❖ If any listed company pays 15% Stock Dividend or Cash Dividend of the share over the Paid-Up capital, it will not levy extra Tax. But this dividend has to be paid within the 6 months of the respective financial year. Otherwise it will levy extra 5% tax over undistributed income;

Rectifications of company laws, insurance act, income tax ordinance 1984, clearing company act, etc. are under process. These amendments of laws will make our financial sector more transparent.

Chapter- Five
Technical Analysis of
Portfolio

5.1 PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Table 5.1: Sector wise investment analysis of the portfolio

Sl. No.	Name of the fund	Portfolio value as On 30 June 2015		Dividend & Interest on Debenture	Capital gain during the FY 2014-15	Return on Investment (%)
		Cost Price	Market Price			
1	ICB	6052.28	6630.33	286.61	472.81	12.55
2	ICB Unit Fund	1863.46	4017.78	109.68	299.75	21.97
3	1st ICB Mutual Fund	25.35	119.34	1.81	13.61	60.83
4	2nd ICB Mutual Fund	12.48	21.04	0.67	2.46	25.08
5	3rd ICB Mutual Fund	15.30	43.13	0.94	3.30	27.71
6	4th ICB Mutual Fund	16.70	35.84	1.23	2.94	24.97
7	5th ICB Mutual Fund	21.77	47.02	1.44	4.71	28.25
8	6th ICB Mutual Fund	26.29	38.59	1.10	6.43	28.64
9	7th ICB Mutual Fund	29.62	46.86	1.39	5.38	22.86
10	8th ICB Mutual Fund	34.39	48.39	1.46	7.70	26.64
				Total	819.09	

Interpretation: In the fiscal year of 2014-15 the total turnover of the portfolio of ICB in the secondary market was Tk. 3891.10 crore which was 9.21% more than the last year comparing with Tk. 3562.97 crore. As a result, in ICB's own portfolio, Unit fund and Eight Mutual funds Tk. 472.81 crore, Tk. 299.75 crore, Tk. 46.53 crore have been earned respectively and the total capital gain of the capital has been determined as Tk. 819.09 crore which is 0.84% more than the last years achievement comparing with Tk. 812.20 crore.

5.1.1 Return on investment

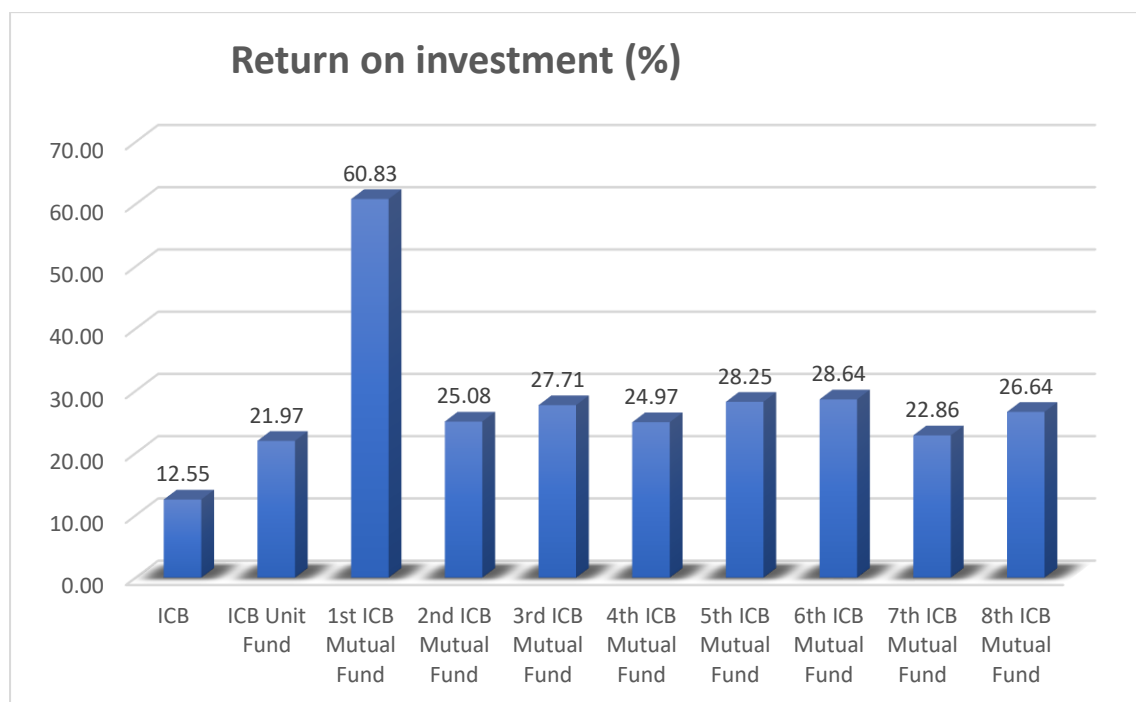


Figure 5.1: Return on investment (%)

Interpretation: We can see the return on investment of 10 portfolios of ICB is enough satisfactory. Average return on investment is more than 21%. The highest return on investment is in 1st Mutual Fund which is 60.83%. But the lowest ROI is 12.55%.

5.2 ICB PORTFOLIO

Table 5.2: Comparative Summarized position of Portfolio

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cost Price	1503.64	1867.38	3320.14	4485.54	6052.28
Market Price	2729.01	2374.56	3583.53	5014.21	6630.33
Surplus/(Erosion)	1225.37	507.18	263.39	528.67	578.05
Investment Made	947.92	771.68	1858.77	2018.33	2250.03
Surplus in %age of Cost price	81.49	27.16	7.93	11.79	9.55

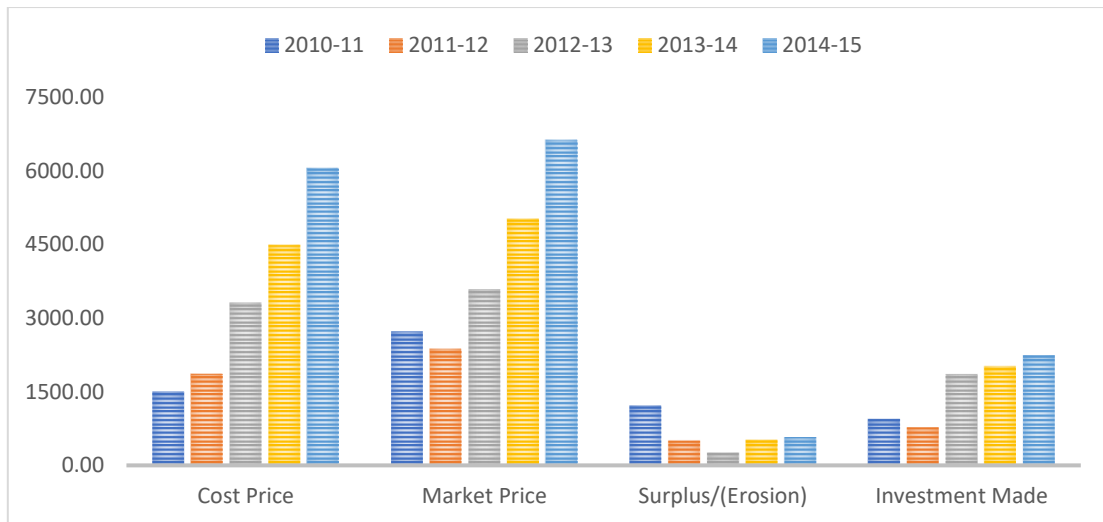


Figure 5.2: Comparative Summarized position of Portfolio

Interpretation: The market value of marketable securities of ICB's investment portfolio stood at Tk. 6630.33 crore against the investment value of Tk. 6052.28 crore as on 30 June 2015 showing an appreciation of Tk. 578.05 crore.

5.2.1 P/E Ratio (Market Price/Earnings)

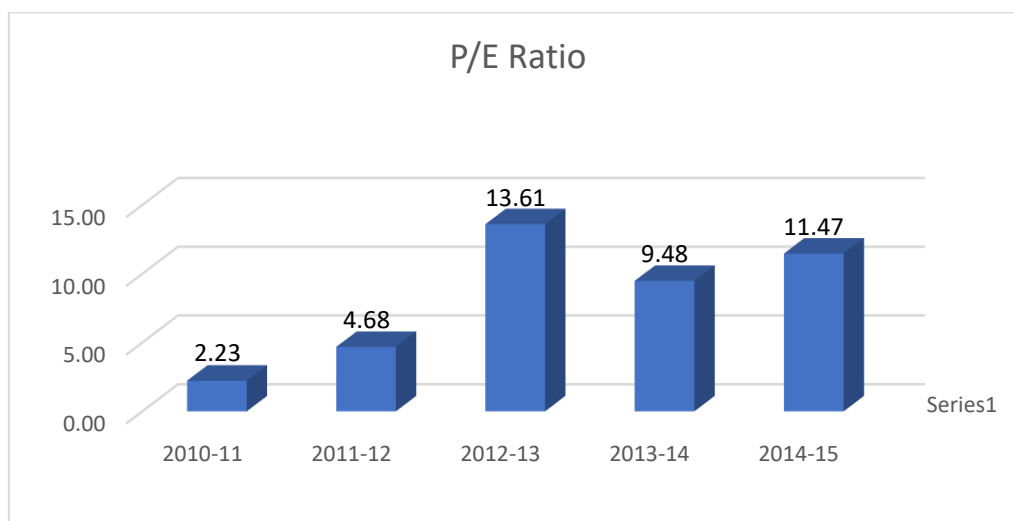


Figure 5.3: P/E Ratio

Interpretation: P/E Ratio means Market Price/Earnings. Here the highest P/E Ratio is 13.61 in 2011-12 but the lowest P/E Ratio is 2.23 in 2010-11. It is good that P/E Ratio in 2014-15 is higher than that of 2013-14

5.2.2 ROI (Return on Investment)

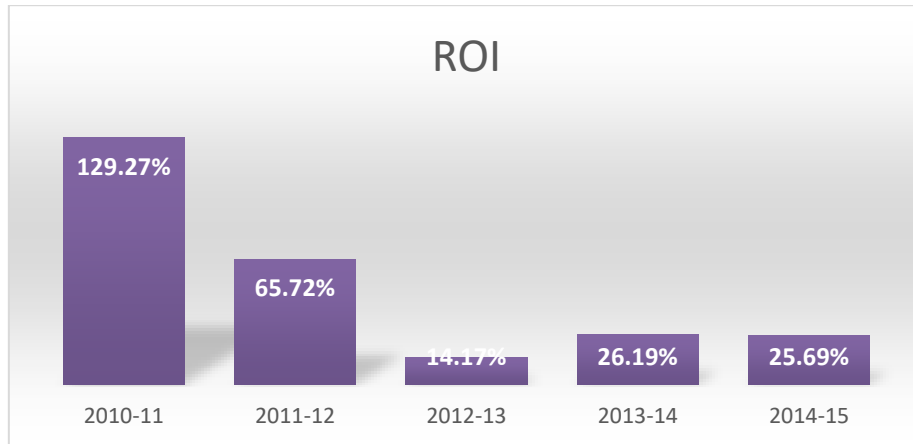


Figure 5.4: ROI (Return on Investment)

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. Actually ROI of ICB own portfolio is not enough satisfactory. The ROI in 2010-11 was 129.27% but in 2014-15 the ROI is only 25.69%. So ICB has to increase ROI.

5.3 ICB UNIT FUND

5.3.1 Dividend Per Unit

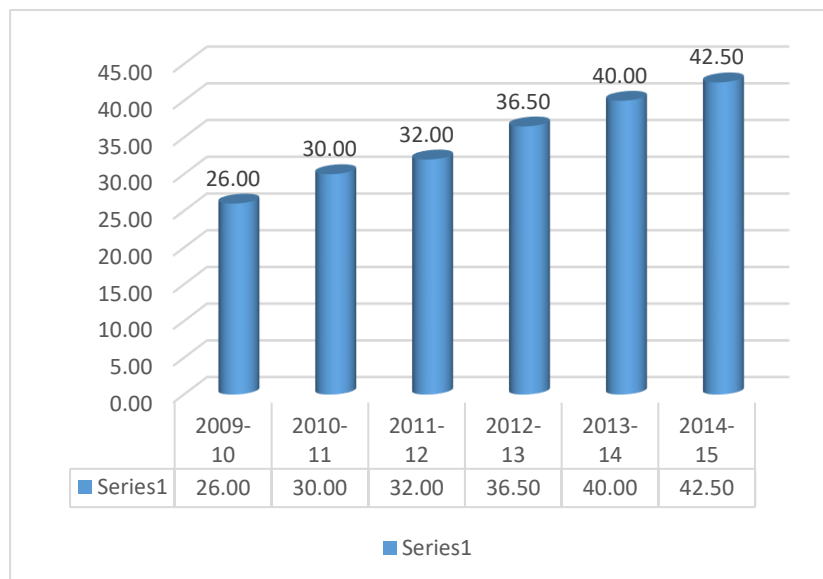


Figure 5.5: Dividend Per Unit

Interpretation: Dividend per unit of ICB unit fund portfolio is enough satisfactory. Because dividend per unit of ICB unit fund portfolio is increasing day by day. In 2009-10 dividend per unit was 26.00 but in 2014-15 dividend per unit was 42.50. So ICB has to continue this rate of dividend per unit

5.3.2 Yield on Opening Price (Percentage)

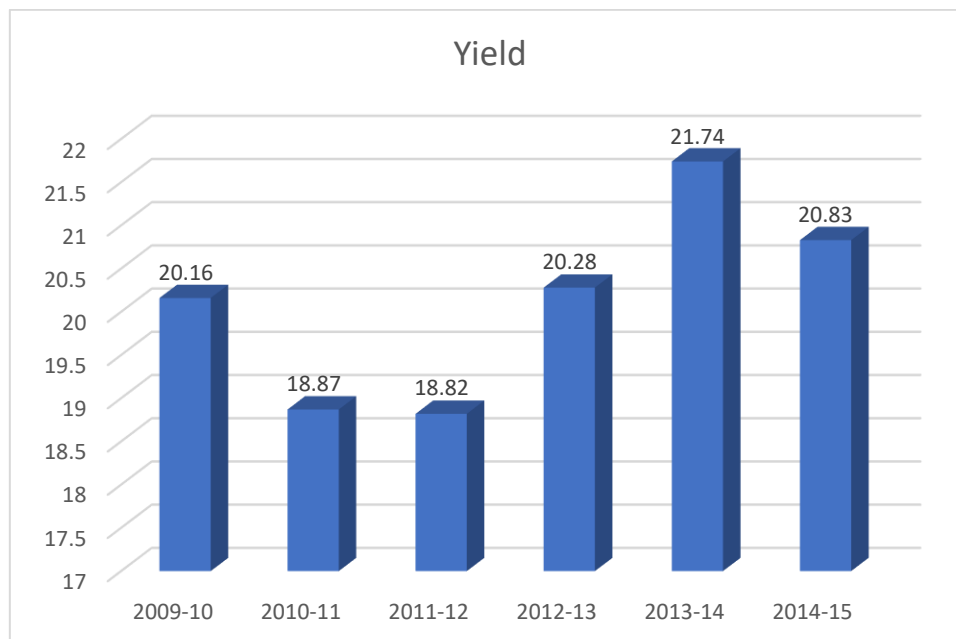


Figure 5.6: Yield on Opening Price (Percentage)

Interpretation: Yield on opening price of ICB Unit fund portfolio is enough satisfactory although the rate of Yield of ICB Unit fund is not steady. But last two years the yield of ICB Unit fund was high. So ICB has to continue this rate of Yield.

5.4 1st MUTUAL FUND

Table 5,3: Summarized of ICB 1st Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain FY	Return on Investment (%)
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	25.35	119.34	8.00	13.61	60.83
2014	17.44	118.28	6.05	6.85	54.99
2013	16.10	73.77	5.95	4.60	36.34
2012	13.06	83.49			
2011	9.25	87.92			

5.4.1 Capital Gain FY

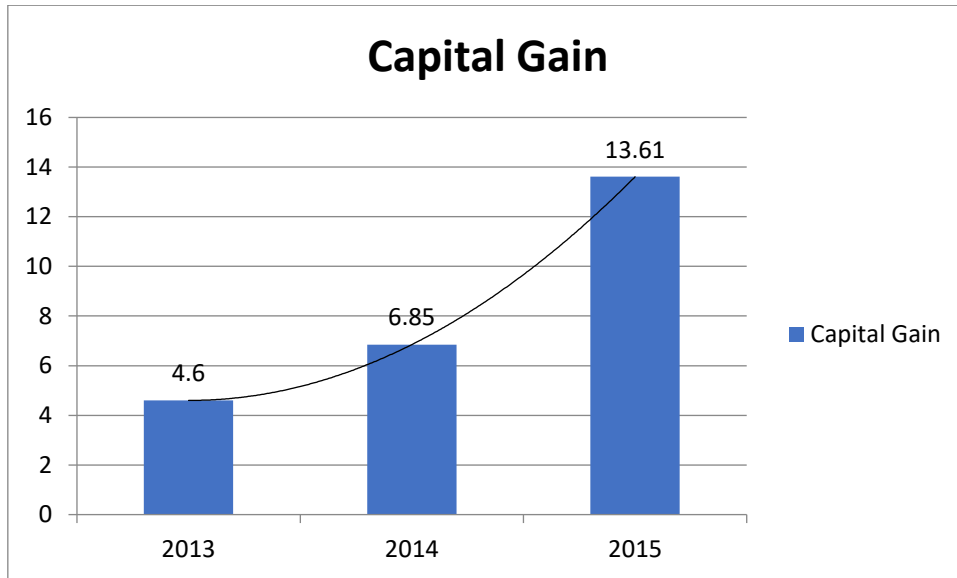


Figure 5.7: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 1st Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by bay. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 1st Mutual Fund.

5.4.2 Return on Investment (%)

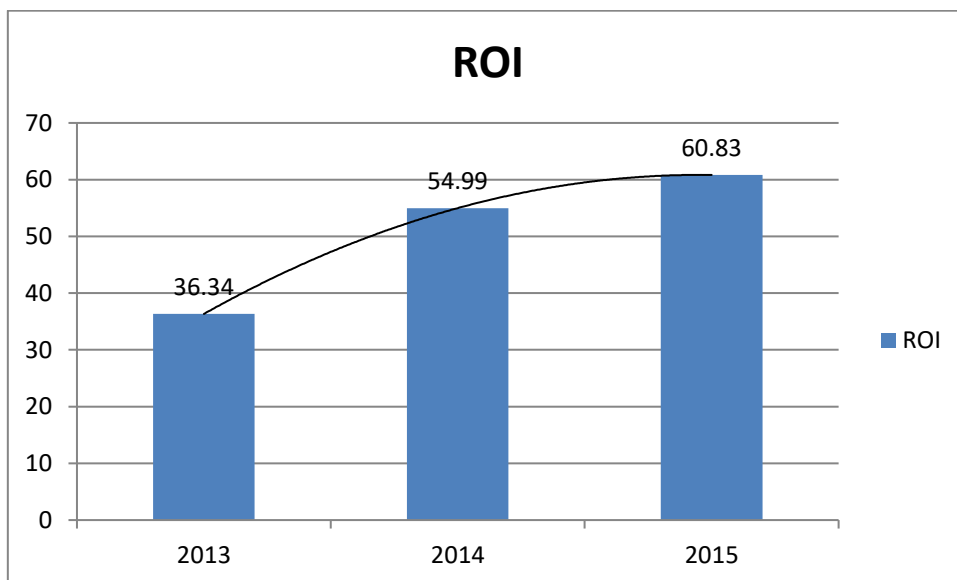


Figure5.8: ROI of 1st Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means Return on Investment. ROI of ICB 1st mutual fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by day. So ICB has to continue its ROI of 1st Mutual Fund.

5.4.3 Portfolio value

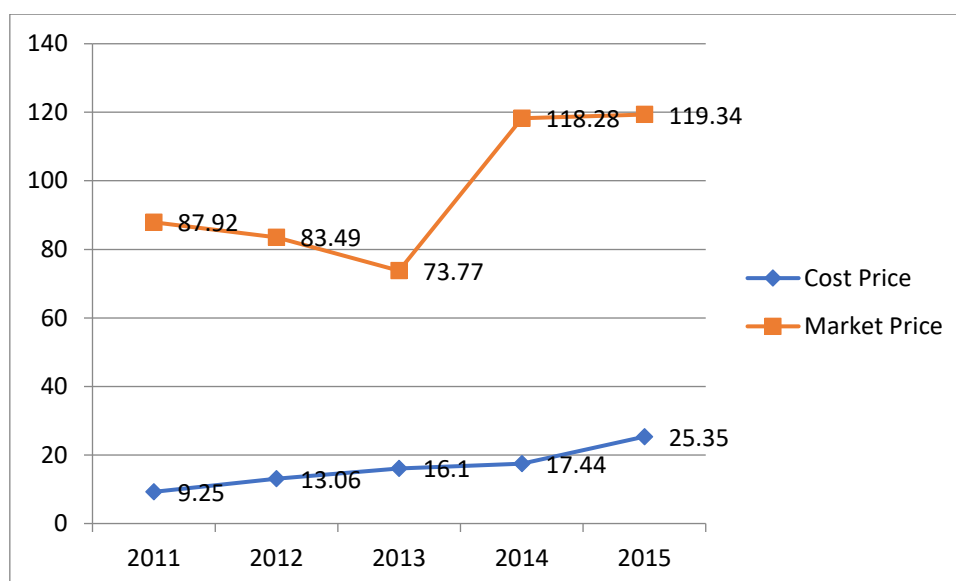


Figure 5.9: Portfolio value of 1st Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 1st mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 1st mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.5 2nd MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.4: Summarized of ICB 2nd Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain FY	Return on Investment (%)
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	12.48	21.04	1.99	2.46	25.08
2014	11.55	21.25	2.64	2.03	47.17
2013	9.75	17.33	4.09	1.87	24.08
2012	4.37	12.21			
2011	6.79	18.99			

5.5.1 Capital Gain FY

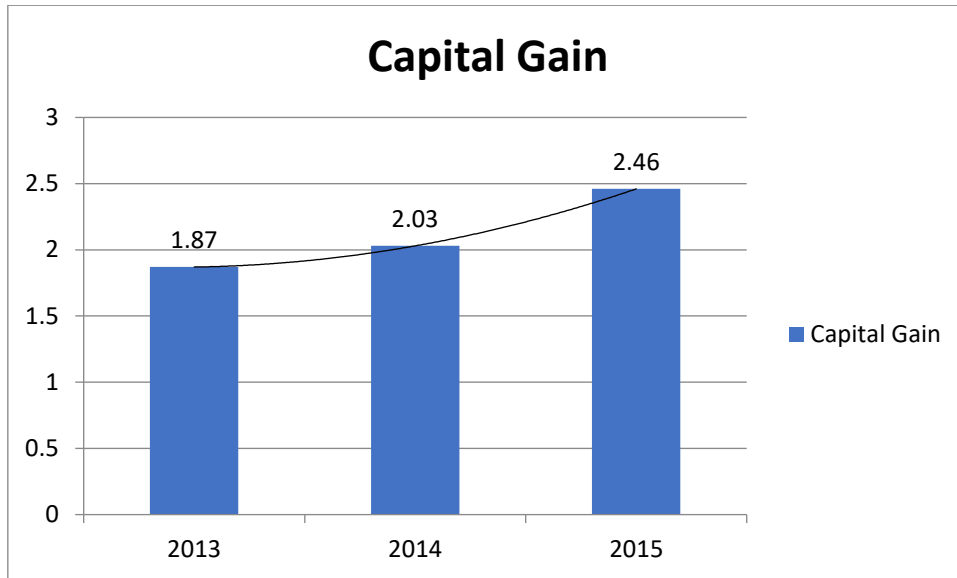


Figure 5.10: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 2nd Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by bay. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 2nd Mutual Fund

5.5.2 Return on Investment (%)

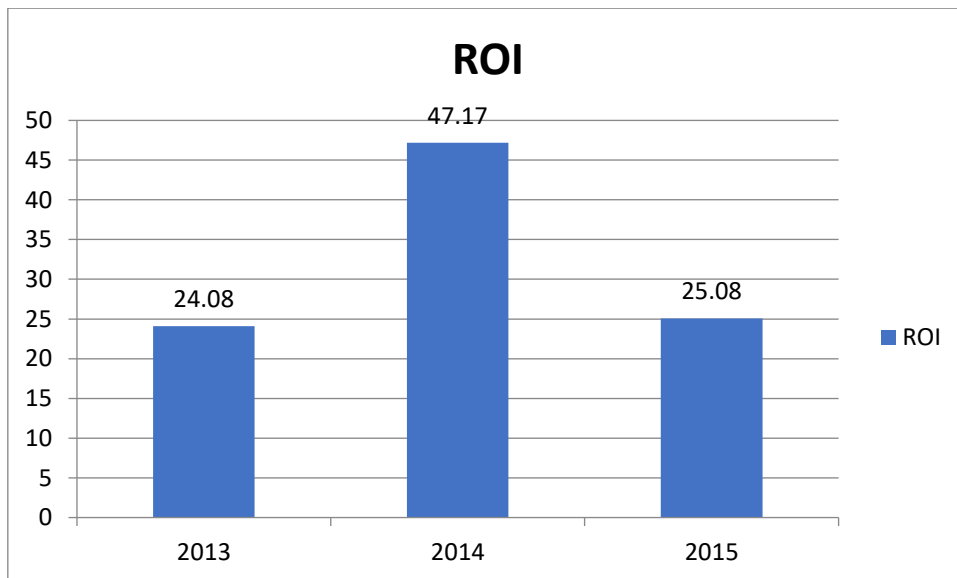


Figure 5.11: ROI of 2nd Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 2nd Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 2nd Mutual Fund.

5.5.3 Portfolio value

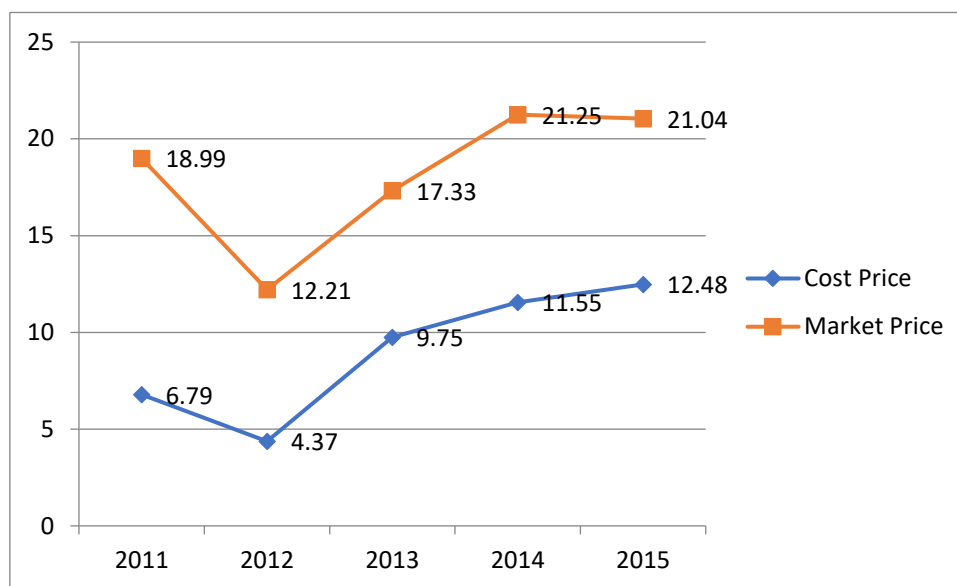


Figure 5.12: Portfolio value of 2nd Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 2nd mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 2nd mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.6 3rd MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.5: Summarized of ICB 3rd Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain	Return on
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	15.30	43.13	2.39	3.30	27.71
2014	13.46	38.53	3.15	2.40	41.71
2013	11.18	27.50	4.12	2.10	23.32
2012	8.84	21.99			
2011	7.49	26.75			

5.6.1 Capital Gain FY

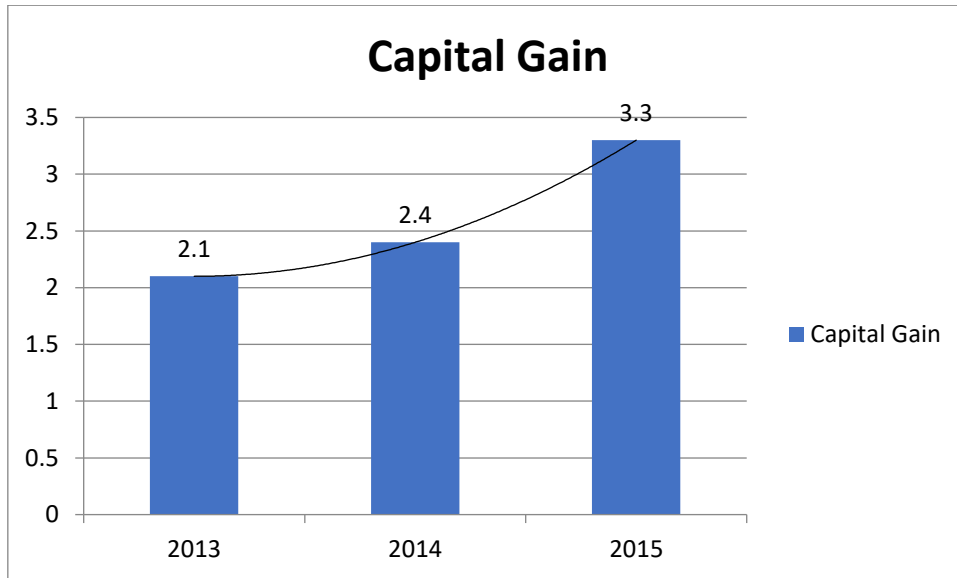


Figure 5.13: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 3rd Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by bay. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 3rd Mutual Fund.

5.6.2 Return on Investment (%)

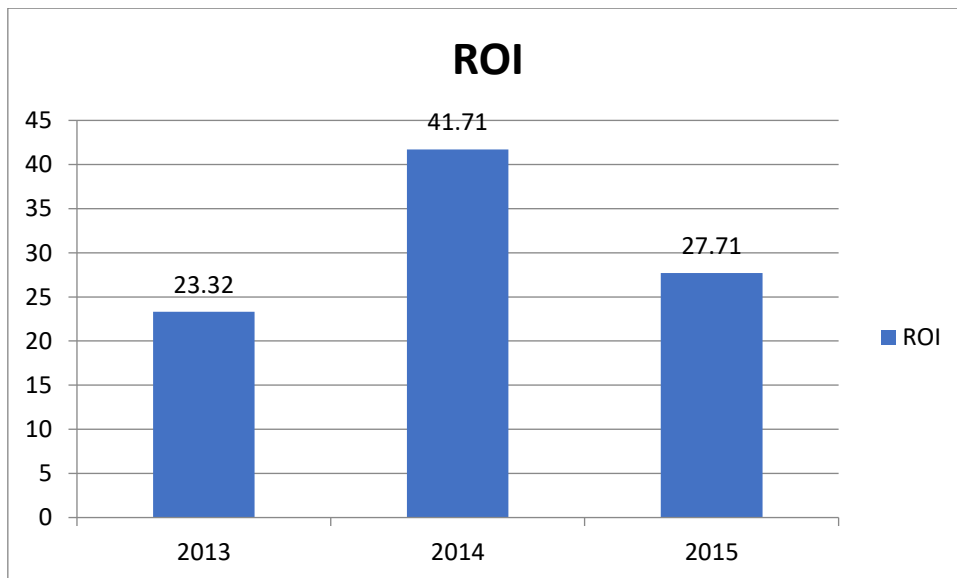


Figure 5.14: ROI of 3rd Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 3rd Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 3rd Mutual Fund.

5.6.3 Portfolio value

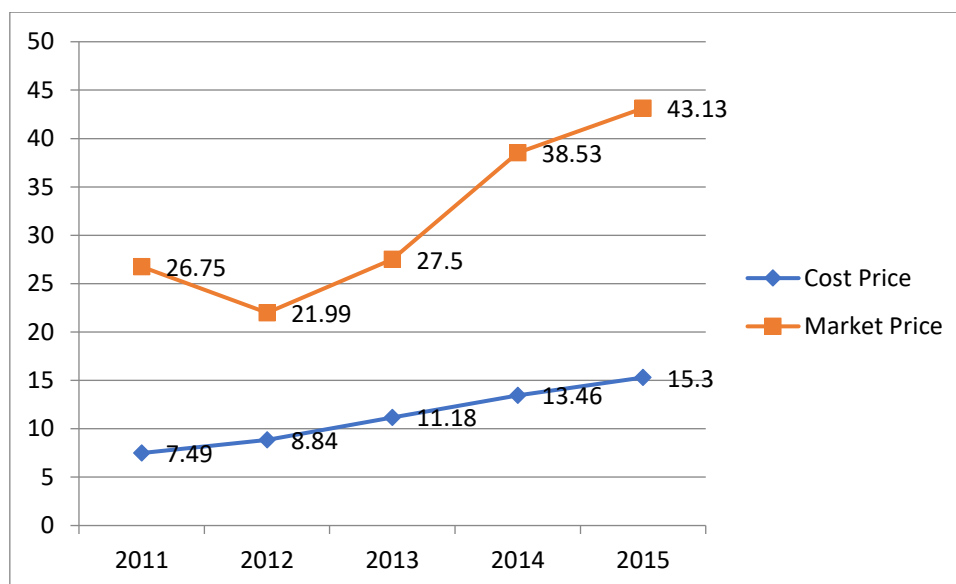


Figure 5.15: Portfolio value of 3rd Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 3rd mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 3rd mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.7 4th MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.6: Summarized of ICB 4th Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain	Return on
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	16.70	35.84	2.16	2.94	24.97
2014	14.86	36.15	3.78	2.33	42.36
2013	11.91	27.11	4.29	2.08	22.90
2012	9.63	21.19			
2011	8.35	28.08			

5.7.1 Capital Gain FY

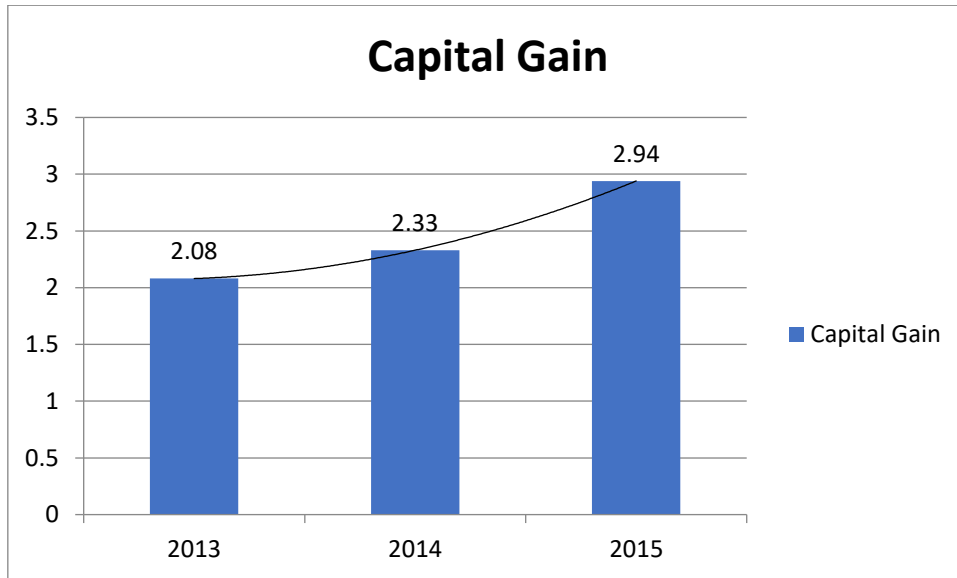


Figure 5.16: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 4th Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by day. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 4th Mutual Fund.

5.7.2 Return on Investment (%)

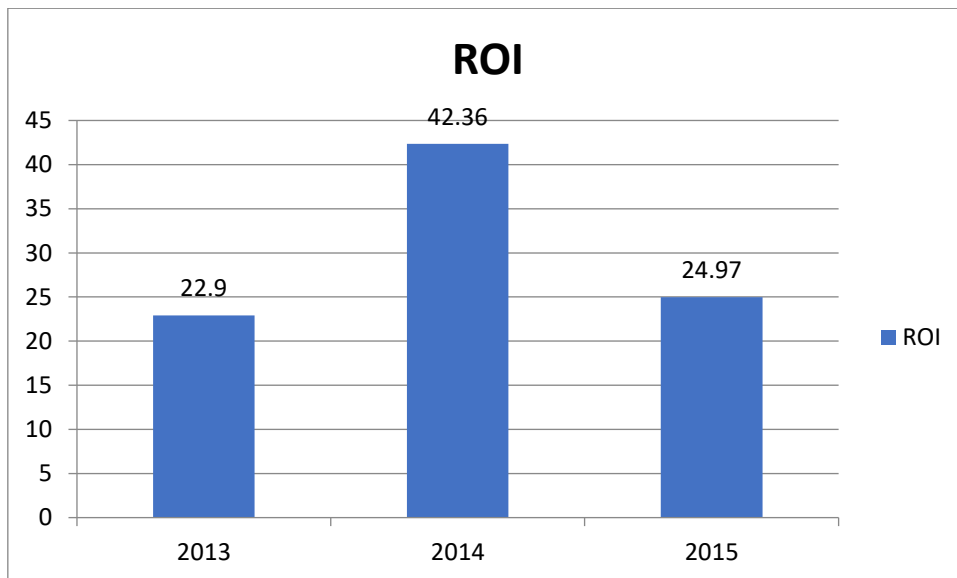


Figure 5.17: ROI of 4th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 4th Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 4th Mutual Fund.

5.7.3 Portfolio value

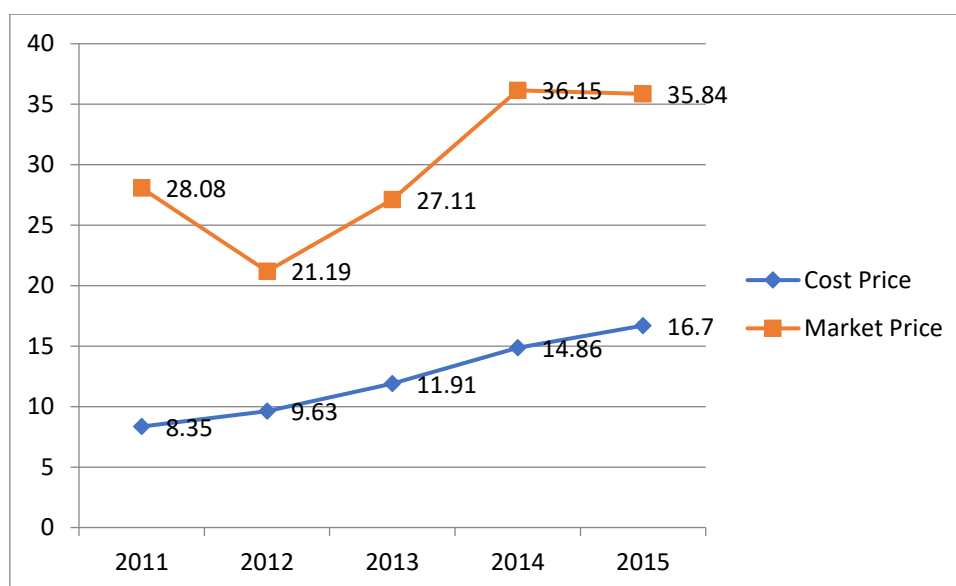


Figure 5.18: Portfolio value of 4th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 4th mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 4th mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.8 5th MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.7: Summarized of ICB 5th Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain	Return on
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	21.77	47.02	3.24	4.71	28.25
2014	19.26	47.69	4.85	3.03	46.15
2013	15.34	35.02	4.50	2,30	20.33
2012	12.76	30.44			
2011	10.91	37.49			

5.8.1 Capital Gain FY

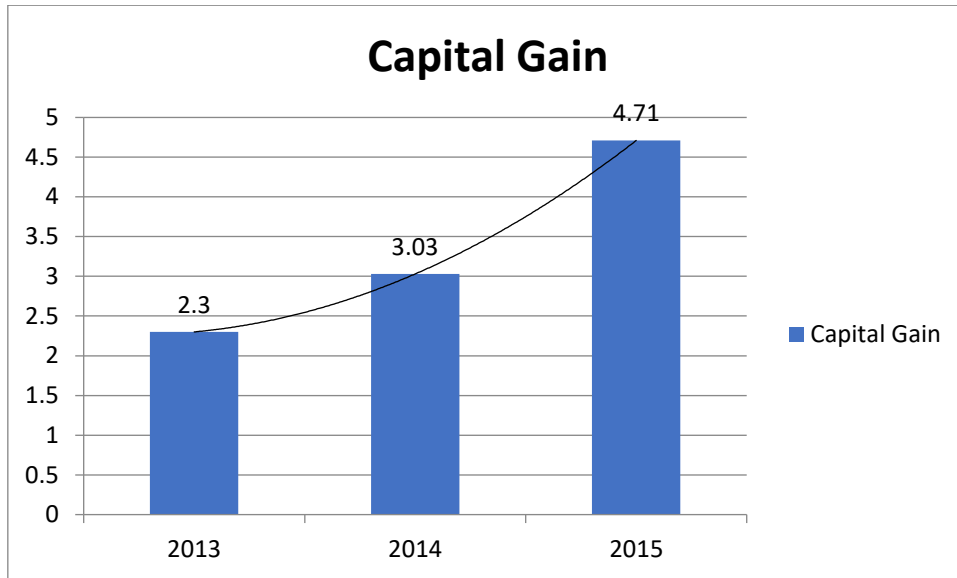


Figure 5.19: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 5th Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by day. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 5th Mutual Fund.

5.8.2 Return on Investment (%)

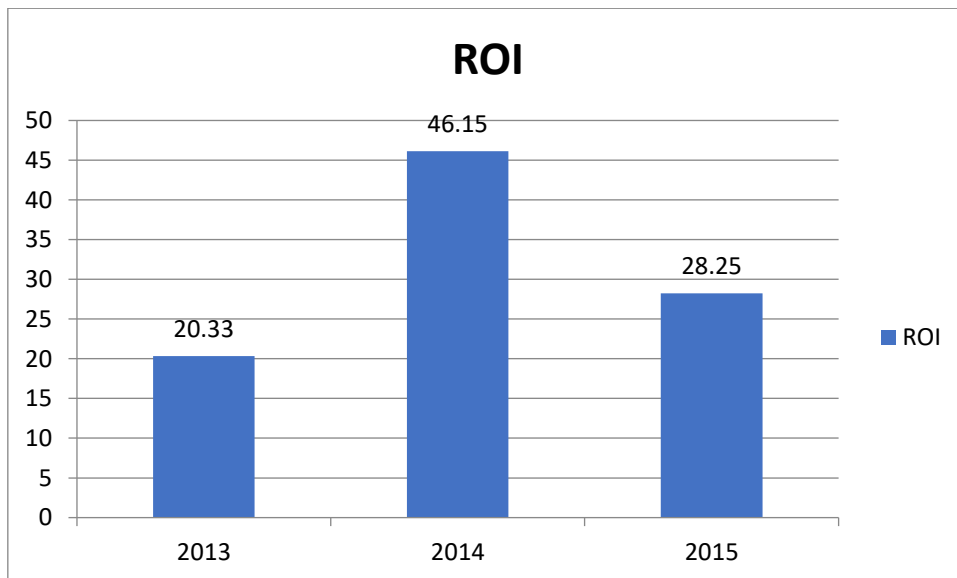


Figure 5.20: ROI of 5th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 5th Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 5th Mutual Fund.

5.8.3 Portfolio value

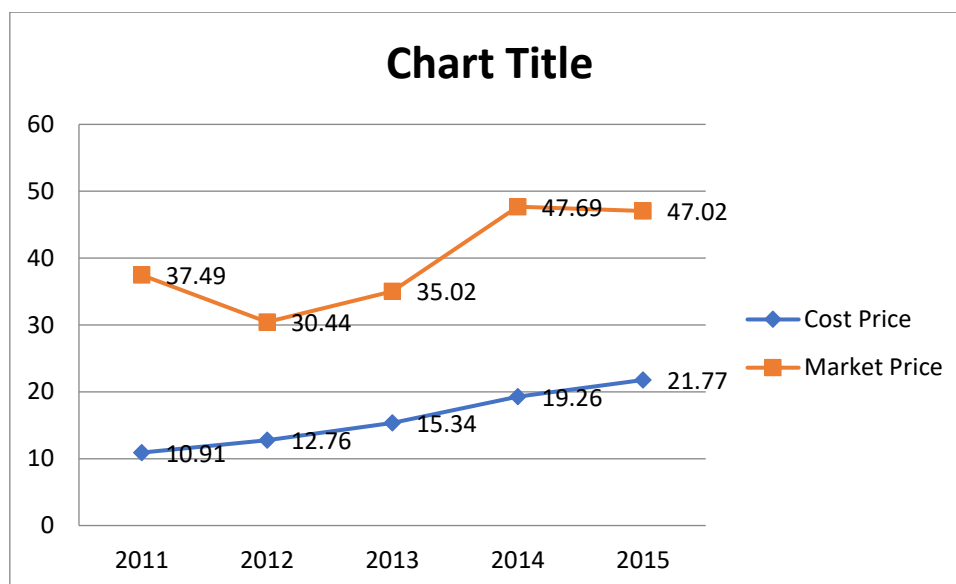


Figure 5.21: Portfolio value of 5th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 5th mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 5th mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.9 6th MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.8: Summarized of ICB 6th Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain FY	Return on Investment (%)
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	26.29	38.59	5.70	6.43	28.64
2014	23.10	41.09	5.24	5.19	39.42
2013	20.52	35.24	5.91	4.86	27.28
2012	17.99	34.04			
2011	14.86	43.05			

5.9.1 Capital Gain FY

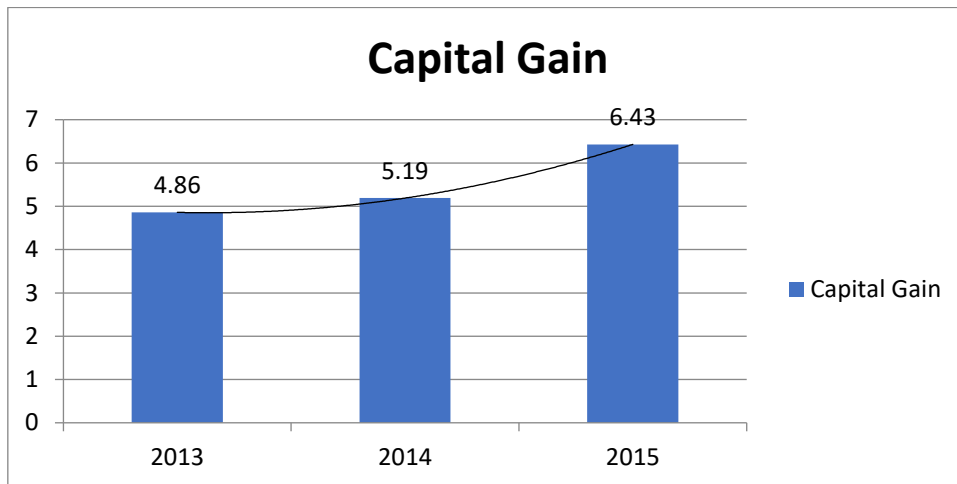


Figure 5.22: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 6th Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by day. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 6th Mutual Fund.

5.9.2 Return on Investment (%)

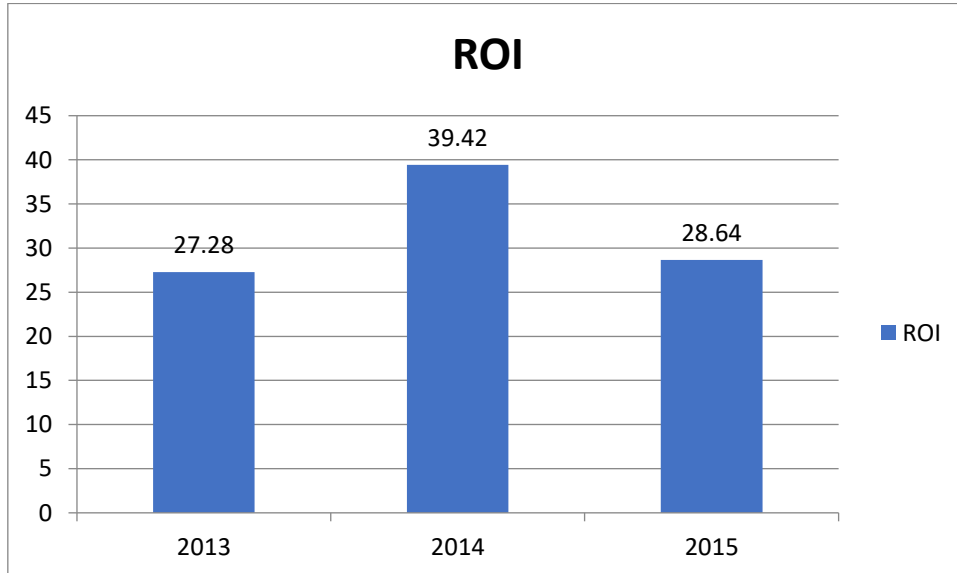


Figure 5.23: ROI of 6th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 6th Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 6th Mutual Fund.

5.9.3 Portfolio value

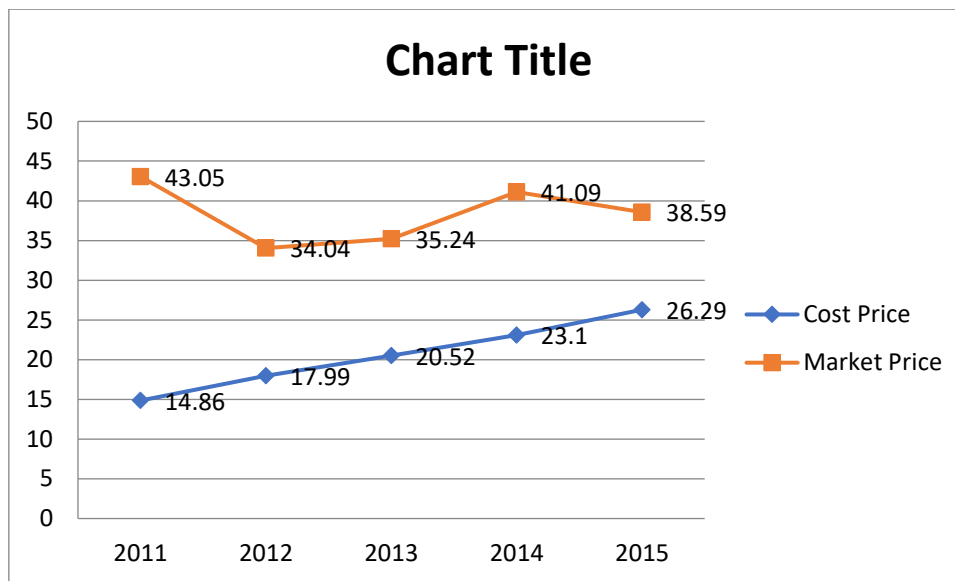


Figure 5.24: Portfolio value of 6th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 6th mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 6th mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.10 7th MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.9: Summarized of ICB 7th Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain FY	Return on Investment (%)
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	29.62	46.86	4.52	5.38	22.86
2014	26.09	47.68	6.58	3.68	39.73
2013	21.07	38.69	5.25	2.77	16.79
2012	18.29	38.83			
2011	15.55	44.44			

5.10.1 Capital Gain FY

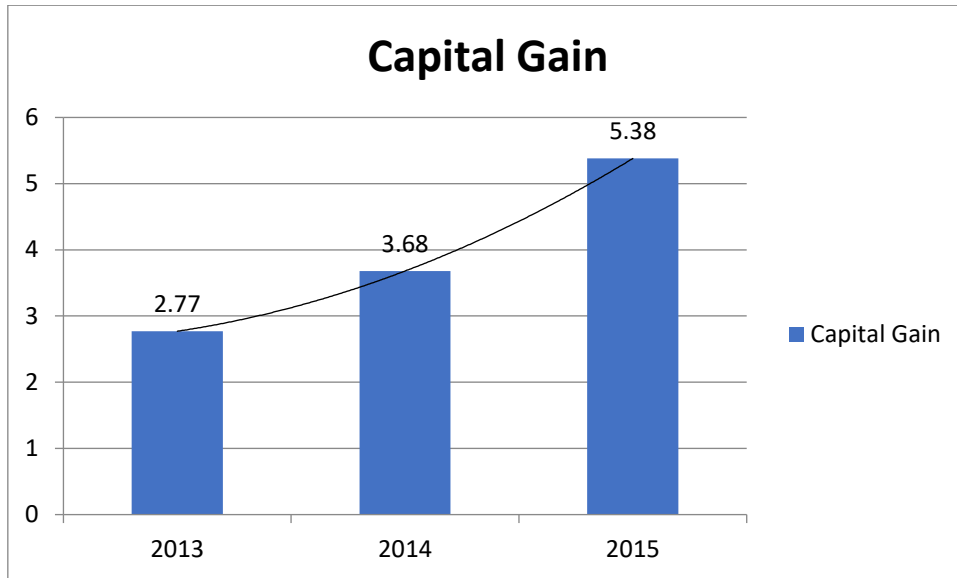


Figure 5.25: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 7th Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by bay. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 7th Mutual Fund.

5.10.2 Return on Investment (%)

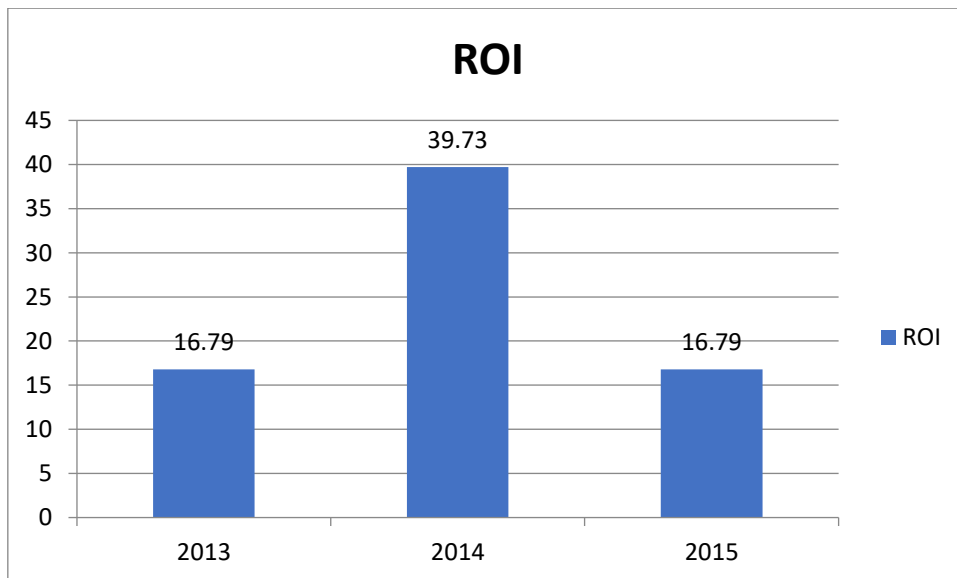


Figure 5.26: ROI of 7th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 7th Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 7th Mutual Fund.

5.10.3 Portfolio value

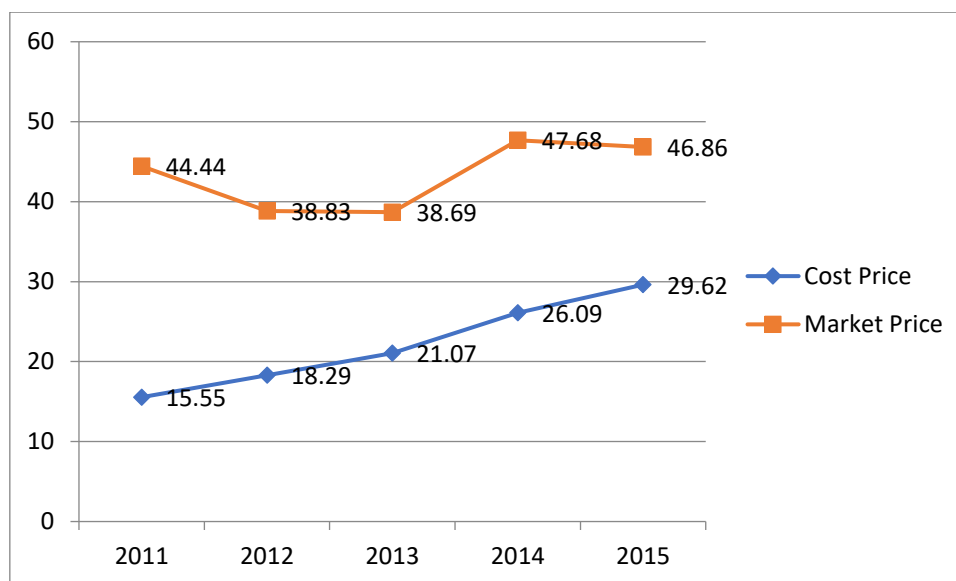


Figure 5.27: Portfolio value of 7th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 7th mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 7th mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

5.11 8th MUTUAL FUND

Table 5.10: Summarized of ICB 8th Mutual Fund

(Tk. In Crore)

Year	Portfolio value as		Investment	Capital gain FY	Return on Investment (%)
	On 30 June				
	Cost Price	Market Price			
2015	34.39	48.39	8.07	7.70	26.64
2014	30.04	50.88	7.32	5.76	37.75
2013	25.07	42.11	6.36	4.95	23.14
2012	16.75	39.48			
2011	18.98	51.82			

5.11.1 Capital Gain FY

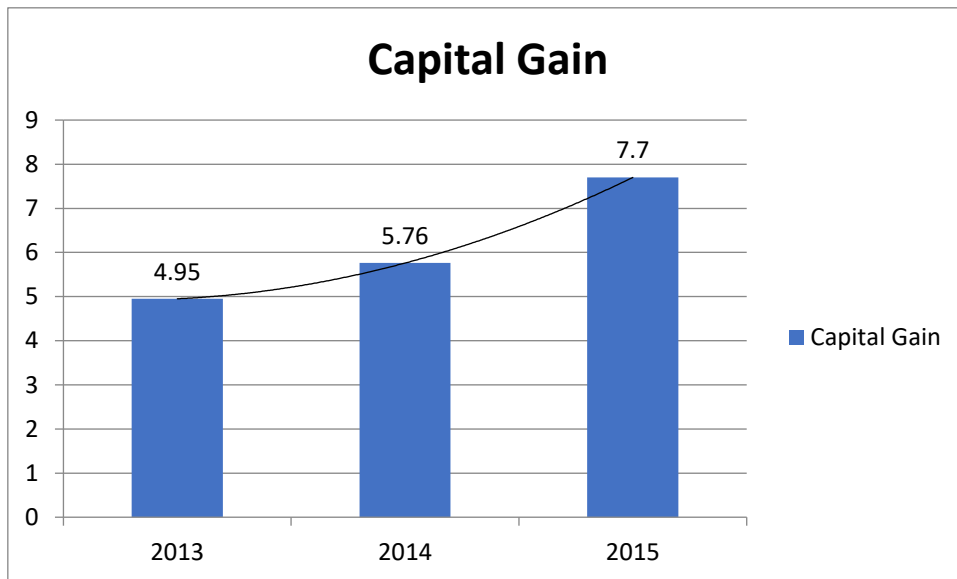


Figure 5.28: Capital Gain FY

Interpretation: Capital gain of ICB 8th Mutual Fund is enough satisfactory. It is increasing day by bay. So ICB has to continue its Capital gain of 8th Mutual Fund.

5.11.2 Return on Investment (%)

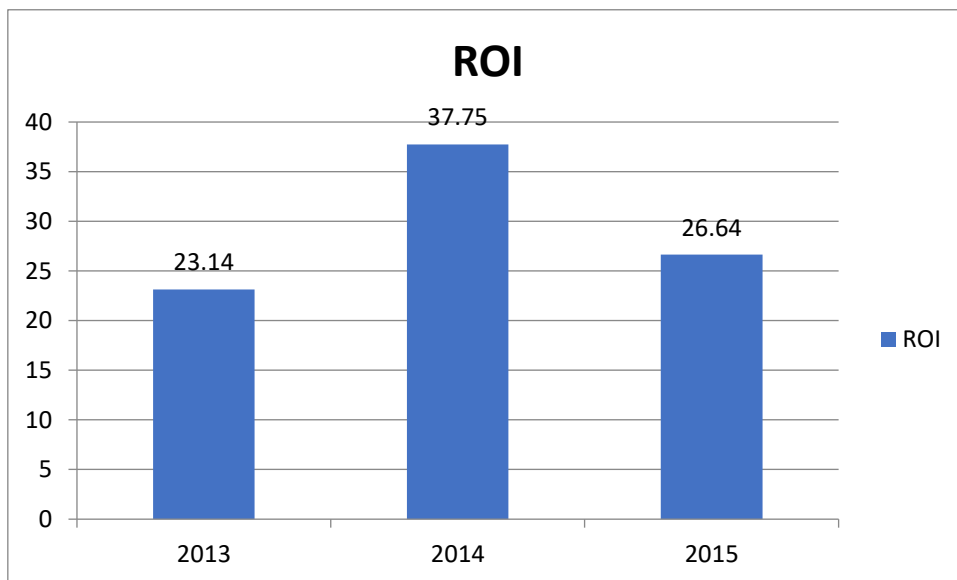


Figure 5.29: ROI of 8th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: ROI means return on investment. ROI of ICB 6th Mutual Fund was so high in 2014. But in 2015 it has decreased. So ICB has to increase its ROI of 8th Mutual Fund.

5.11.3 Portfolio value

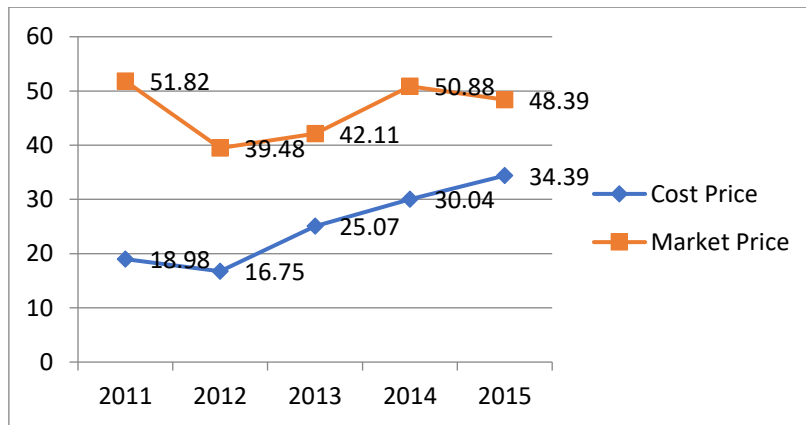


Figure 5.30: Portfolio value of 7th Mutual Fund

Interpretation: Last 5 years market price of ICB 7th mutual fund portfolio is so high than cost price. So it can be said that portfolio value of 7th mutual fund is satisfactory. ICB has to continue its portfolio value.

Chapter-Six

Findings & Conclusion

6.1 FINDINGS

In this report I have gotten the following findings:

- ❖ Portfolio investment depends on domestic economy.
- ❖ Our domestic share market condition is not stable.
- ❖ Monetary & fiscal policy effects portfolio investment.
- ❖ There is no rate of risk of share and stock and for this it is tough to evaluation portfolio performance of ICB.

It is tough to predict market value

6.2 RECOMMENDATION

Recommendations of Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB)

To enhance its effectiveness and ensure sustainable growth in the evolving financial market, the following recommendations are proposed for the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB):

Modernization of Investment Operations:-ICB should adopt advanced financial technologies and analytical tools to improve investment decision-making, portfolio monitoring, and risk assessment. Automation can increase efficiency and reduce operational delays.

Strengthening Risk Management Practices:- A more comprehensive risk management framework should be implemented, including stress testing, diversification strategies, and regular performance evaluation to minimize market and credit risks.

Expansion of Investor Education Program:- ICB should increase awareness programs, seminars, and training initiatives to educate small and retail investors about capital market operations, long-term investment benefits, and risk mitigation.

Product and Service Diversification :- Introducing new investment products such as exchange-traded funds (ETFs), Shariah-compliant funds, and sector-specific mutual funds can attract a broader range of investors.

Improved Corporate Governance and Transparency:-Strengthening internal controls, disclosure standards, and accountability mechanisms will enhance investor confidence and align ICB with international best practices.

Capacity Building and Human Resource Development:-Regular training programs and professional development initiatives should be arranged to impve employees' technical skills and market knowledge.

Enhanced Coordination with Regulatory Bodies:-Close coordination with BSEC, stock exchanges, and other financial institutions can help ensure regulatory compliance and support a stable capital market environment.

Focus on Long-Term and Sustainable Investments:-ICB should prioritize investments in fundamentally strong and socially responsible sectors to promote sustainable economic development.

Digitalization of Investor Services:-Online platforms for account management, reporting, and customer support can improve service quality and investor satisfaction.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:-Regular review of investment outcomes and departmental performance will help identify weaknesses and improve strategic planning.

6.3 CONCLUSION

The Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) plays a vital role in the development and stabilization of the country's capital market. Since its establishment, ICB has significantly contributed to mobilizing savings and channeling them into productive investments, thereby supporting industrial growth and economic development in Bangladesh. Through its diversified investment activities, portfolio management services, and mutual fund operations, ICB has helped broaden investor participation, especially among small and medium investors.

ICB's involvement in underwriting, direct investment, and market intervention has strengthened market confidence and reduced volatility during critical periods. The corporation also promotes a culture of long-term investment by emphasizing prudent risk management, professional portfolio management, and compliance with regulatory frameworks. Its subsidiary companies further enhance efficiency and specialization in asset management, securities trading, and custodial services.

Despite facing challenges such as market fluctuations, regulatory changes, and increasing competition from private financial institutions, ICB continues to adapt by modernizing its operations and adopting more strategic investment approaches. Overall, the Investment Corporation of Bangladesh remains a key institutional pillar of the capital market, contributing to financial inclusion, market stability, and sustainable economic growth of the country.

If you want, I can also shorten this, write it in Bangla, or customize it for an internship report.

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