



**ANNUAL REPORT
1993-94**



**BANGLADESH TELEGRAPH
&
TELEPHONE BOARD**

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&
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Message from the Chairman

It gives me great pleasure to present this report on the activities of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB) undertaken during fiscal year 1993-94 (July '93 to June '94).

BTTB is a government organization, entrusted with the responsibility for development, maintenance and operation of Telecommunications, a role that increases in significance with the progress of communications technology and globalisation of telecommunication. Telecommunications has tremendous effect on the socio-economic activities of Bangladesh, a country predominantly consisting of rural areas. The present installed capacity of the telephones in the country is about 300,000 lines out of which 50,000 lines are digital.

BTTB has taken up a policy to increase the country's telephones to 800,000 lines by the end of the century. The Government's own resources have been mobilised for funding the installation of 1,50,000 digital telephone lines in the 5 major cities, the work of which is in progress. Installation of 30,000 digital telephones in the port city of Chittagong is fast progressing and the exchanges will be commissioned from early next year. Awarding of contract for installation of another 67,500 digital telephones in the southern part of the capital city Dhaka including Narayanganj is being finalised. To extend better and improved telecommunication services and to create healthy competitive environment, private participation in telecommunication sector has been allowed side by side with the government investment.

To improve the public telephone service, Card Phone system has been introduced successfully with gradual expansion of the services throughout the country. For extending better and reliable telecommunications facilities to rural areas, Operators Trunk Dialling (OTD) facility has already been provided in 75% of the Thanas and the rest will be provided within the next year.

One standard 'A' type Digital Satellite Earth Station and one International Trunk Exchange are under installation in Dhaka to cater for the increased demand of overseas traffic. The 4th Satellite Earth Station of the country will be installed at Sylhet, in the eastern part of the country, under joint venture. With the expansion of local telephones, the inter-city trunk traffic will be increased manifold. To meet this demand as well as TV transmission, the replacement of analog microwave links and installation of some new links and optical fibre systems are being taken up.

BTTB is committed to expand the telecom network of the country by introducing latest technology and also to continue contributing a sizable amount of revenue to Government exchequer from its earning.

I hope that this Annual Report will be helpful for better understanding of the activities of the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board. Due to some unavoidable circumstances the Annual Report could not be published in time, although we put our best efforts to minimise delay. However, there might be some shortcomings and oversight in the report. I would earnestly request the readers to view it leniently and advise us for its better presentation in the years to come.


(M H Choudhury)

Chairman

Bangladesh T & T Board, Dhaka.

**COMPOSITION OF BANGLADESH
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE BOARD**

A. CHAIRMAN

M.H. CHOUDHURY

B. FULL TIME MEMBERS:

1. MEMBER (PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT)
M. Anwarul Haq
2. MEMBER (FINANCE)
Md. Abdul Jalil
3. MEMBER (ADMINISTRATION)
Habibur Rahman.
4. MEMBER (MAINTENANCE & OPERATION)
Md. Matiar Rahman Khan

C. PART TIME MEMBERS:

1. Khondker Tajuddin Ahmed
Director General,
Prime Minister's Office.
2. Jalaluddin Ahamed
Joint Secretary,
Economic Relations Division,
Ministry of Finance.
3. Lt. Col. Md. Rezaul Islam
Directorate of Army Signals.

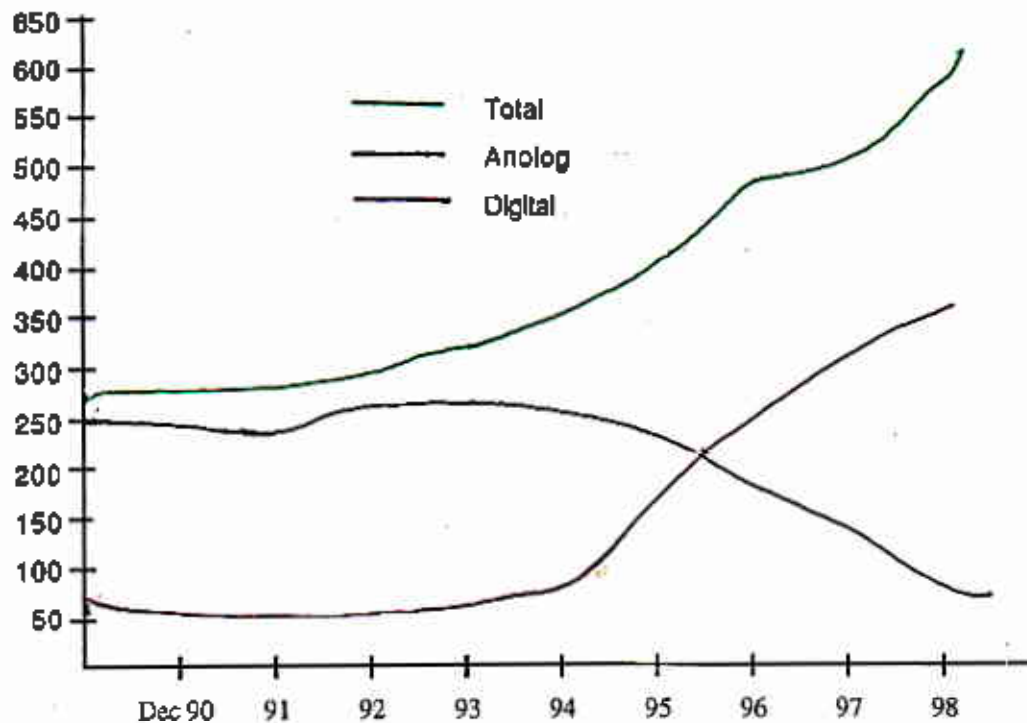
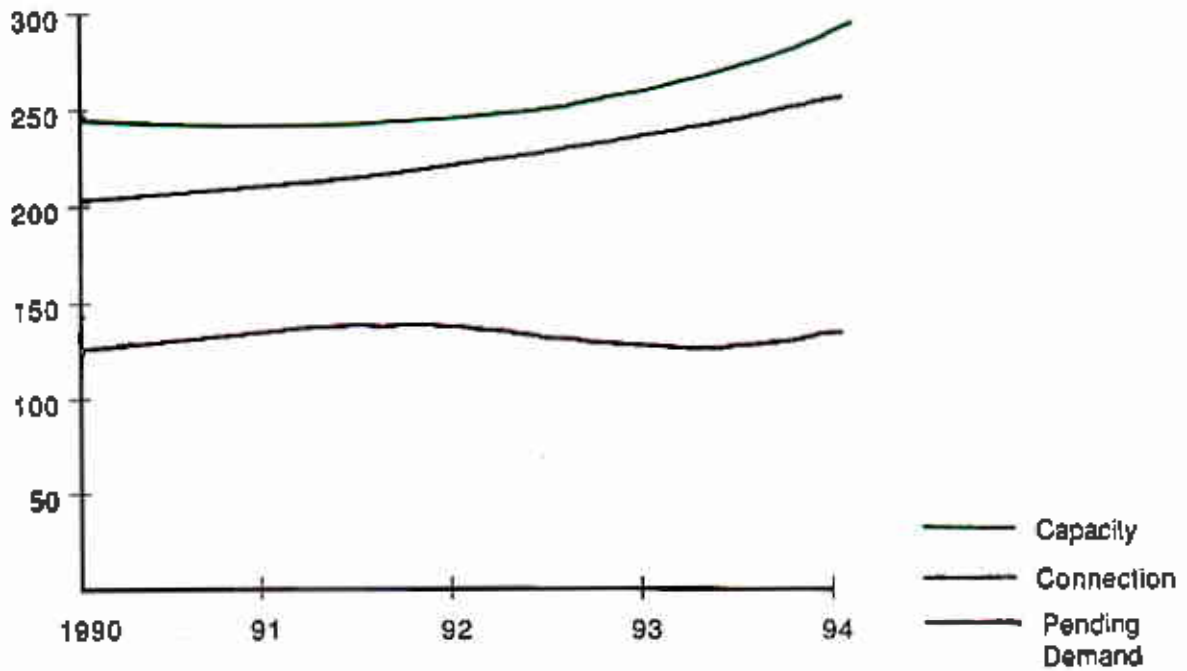
PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

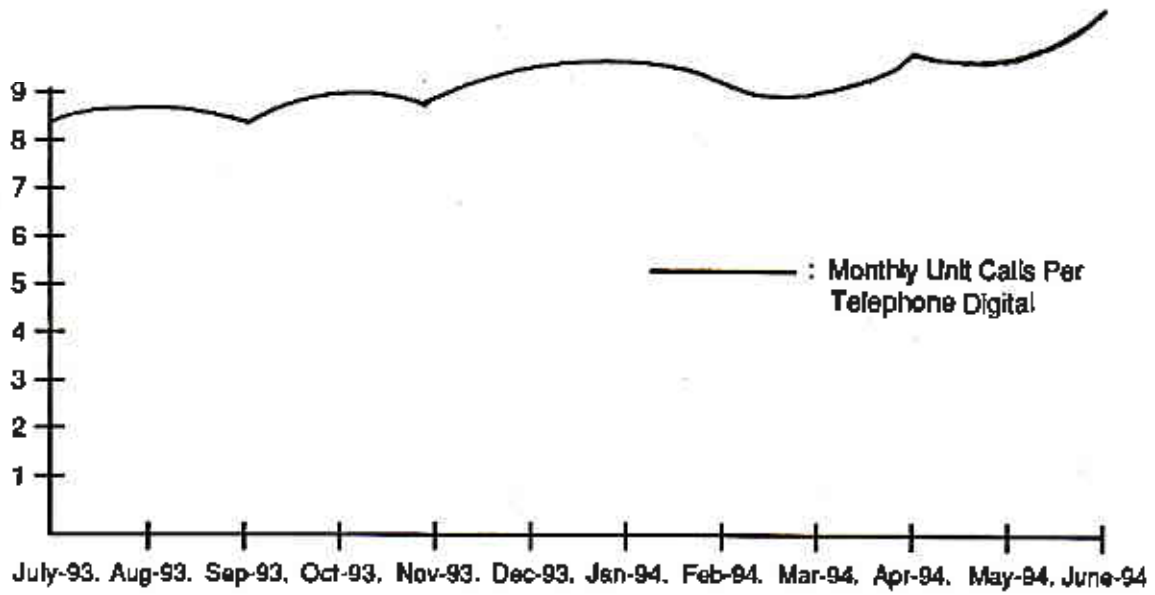
	1993-94	1992-93
TELEPHONE SERVICES		
No. Telephone Exchanges	617	612
Exchange capacity	2,95,982	2,68,387
Telephone connections	2,62,274	2,45,200
Public Call Office	1,058	1,058
Card Phones	600	153
TELEGRAPH AND TELEX SERVICES		
Inland Telegraph Offices		
Inland Telegrams (messages)	10,43,788	10,77,338
International Telegraph (Messages)	1,73,052	2,86,637
Telex Exchange capacity	8,818	8,818
Connections	2,369	2,337
GENTEX Services (Offices)	133	130
OVERSEAS CIRCUITS		
Telephone	566	416
Telex	183	183
Telegraph	11	11
Leased circuits	31	30
National Auto Trunk:		
NWD Circuits Capacity	<u>13,346</u>	<u>13,346</u>
NWD Circuits Working	9,810	8,999

Local Telephone

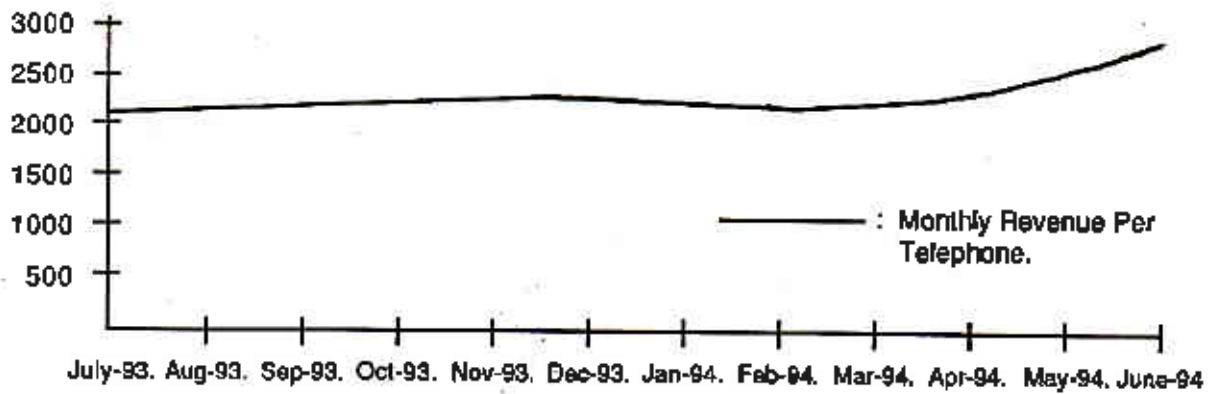
Growth of Telephone:

The growth of local telephones in Bangladesh in the last five years was only about 8000 lines (average) per year. The pending demand has been increasing at a faster rate than the telephone expansion. Reviewing this state of affairs, Bangladesh T&T Board has drawn up a programme to meet these backlog of pending demand in phases. In 1993-94, a total of 27,595 line units were added to the telephone network to bring the total capacity to 2,95,982 units. The number of telephone subscribers was increased by 17,074. Now there is an average of 2.2 main line telephones per 1000 population.





Digitisation programme covering growth of auto telephones.



Major route-wise equipped circuit profile

The total capacities of the exchanges, both automatic and manual, and working connections as on June 94 in different telecommunication regions are given below:

Region	Capacity	Connection
Dhaka	168,475	152,261
Chittagong	63,113	54,478
Khulna	36,551	31,847
Rajshahi	27,843	23,688
	<u>295,982</u>	<u>262,274</u>

Pending Demand :

The pending demand for new connections throughout the country in June 1994 was 137,383. The region wise breakup of pending demand is given below:

Region	Pending Demand
Dhaka	98,645
Chittagong	21,008
Khulna	11,009
Rajshahi	6,721
	<u>137,383</u>

Digitalisation Programme:

With the faster rate of technological development in the field of telecommunication, Bangladesh T&T Board is also taking steps to digitalise the local telephone system as well as the transmission system. In the local telephone system, the digitalisation programme started with the installation of digital switching system (NEAX-61 type) in 6 local exchanges in Dhaka city by 26,000 in January '91. These exchanges were expanded by 5000 lines in January 1993 and further by 18,500 lines in the year ending on June '94.

In the meantime policy has been taken to stop further installation of analog switching and extensive programme for installation/expansion of digital switching has been taken.

Public Telephones:

Till recently public telephone services were provided through coin boxes in the urban areas and land line/wireless public call offices (PCO's) in the rural areas. The services through these public telephones has been far from satisfactory. To improve the public telephone service, card phone services were introduced from the latter part of 1992 with programme to extensively provide this service and replacing the old coin boxes and PCO's. In the year ending of June '94, about 600 card phones have been installed in different parts of the country and a massive programme of installing card phones have been taken covering all thanas and growth centres of the country.

Telegraph:

In the year 1993-94 the total number of domestic telegram messages were 10,43,788 and that of international telegram was 1,73,052.

Year	No. of National Message	No. of International Message
1989-90	15,94,018	1,45,120
1990-91	12,80,996	1,41,526
1991-92	12,14,953	1,57,719
1992-93	10,77,338	2,86,637
1993-94	10,43,768	1,73,052

Yearwise Traffic.

Telex:

The first digital Telex exchange was established in May 1981. At the end of the year 1993-94 the total line capacity of the telex exchanges was 8768 and the number of subscribers were 2960. Presently all new demands are met without waiting. Introduction of FAX system has however rendered the growth of telex service to a minimum.

Gentex:

Gentex service was introduced in 1989. The number of BTTB offices providing GENTEX services are 133. Through this service the telegraph offices are interlinked.

National Trunk Service:

Bangladesh T&T Board installed in 1983 the National Automatic Long Distance Telephone Dialing System employing the time division toll switching system to link all the major cities throughout the country. So far 78 stations including all 64 district headquarters, 6 thanas under T&T and 8 thanas under private operators, have been brought under this system. The system primarily consists of 4 Digital Trunk automatic exchanges having 13,346 ccts.

Manual National Trunk Service:

Direct Trunk Circuits working with Dhaka are as under:—

Regions	Circuits.
Dhaka	36
Chittagong	39
Khulna	37
Rajshahi	28
Total	140

Primary Transmission Network :

A phased out policy for digitalisation of the primary transmission network is a major turning point towards qualitative upgradation of long distance circuits. In this direction, Dhaka-Khulna, Dhaka-Sylhet, Dhaka-Bogra and Dhaka-Mymensingh analog MW links have been replaced by digital MW system.

Secondary Transmission Network:

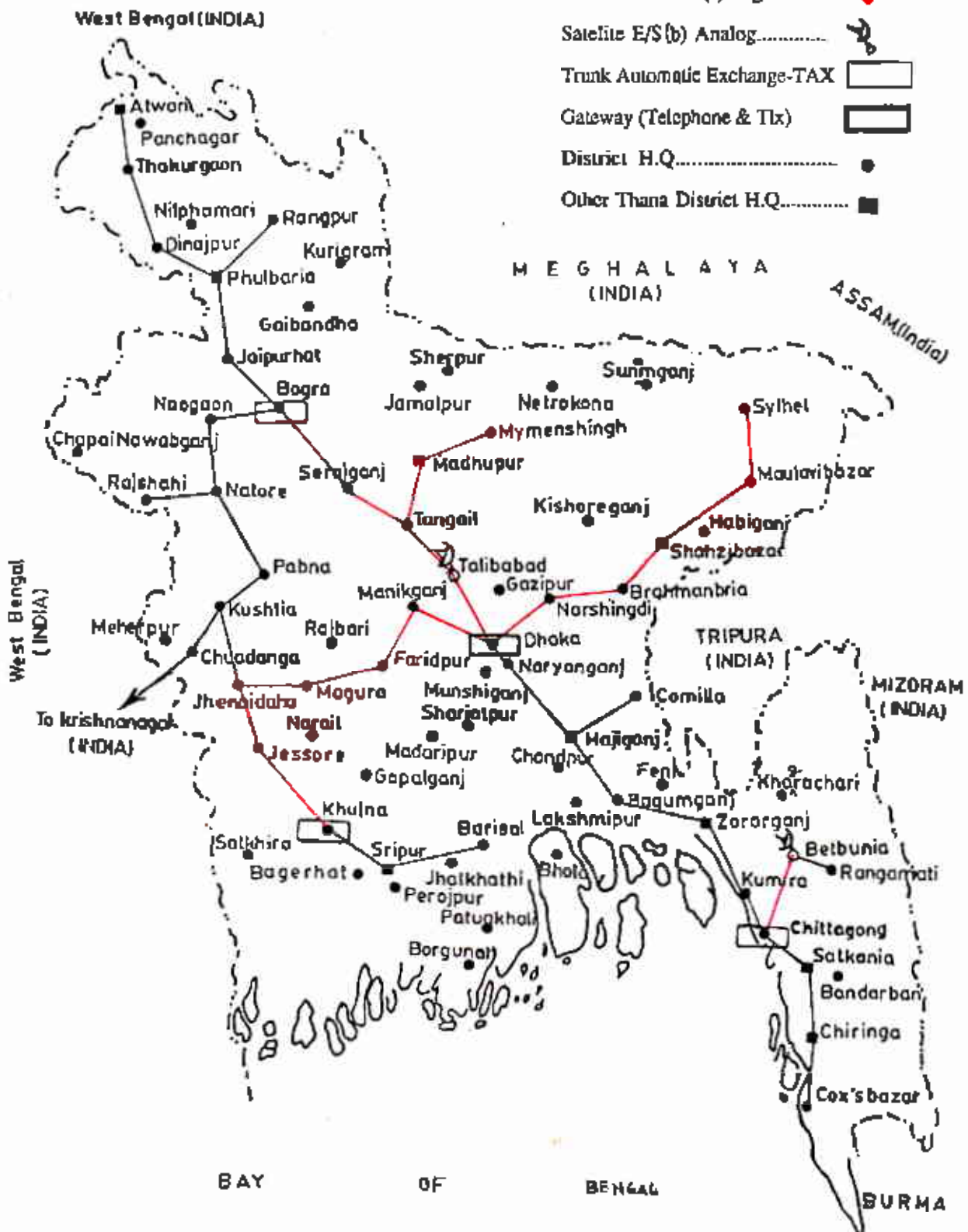
The Thana Headquarters (the smallest administrative units) are gradually being linked with digital radio network connected with respective district headquarters.

Out of 412 rural thana headquarters 367 numbers have already been linked with 2 MBs Digital links to corresponding district headquarters. With few exceptions, almost 100% of the links will be digitalised by 1994.

MICROWAVE NETWORK IN BANGLADESH (PRIMARY NETWORK)

Legend :

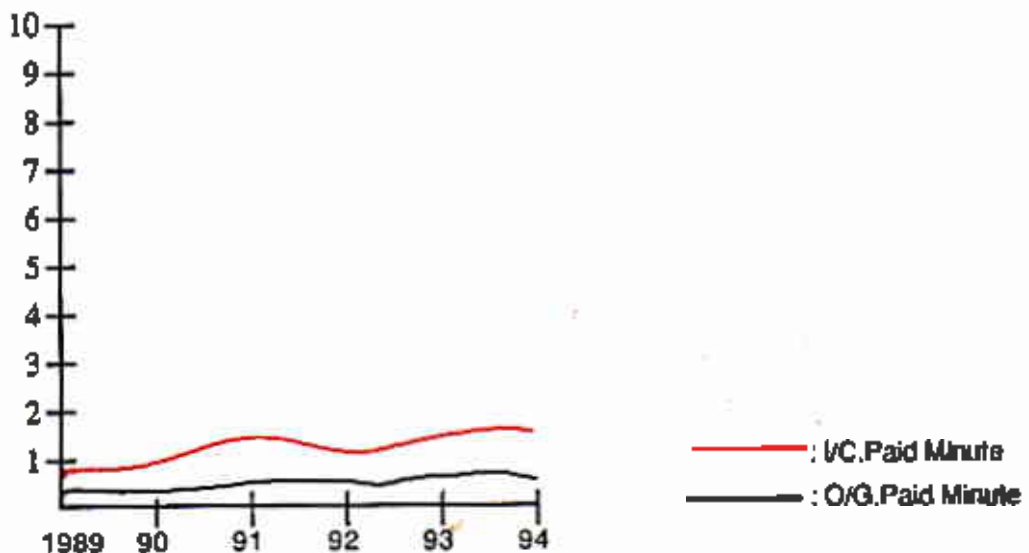
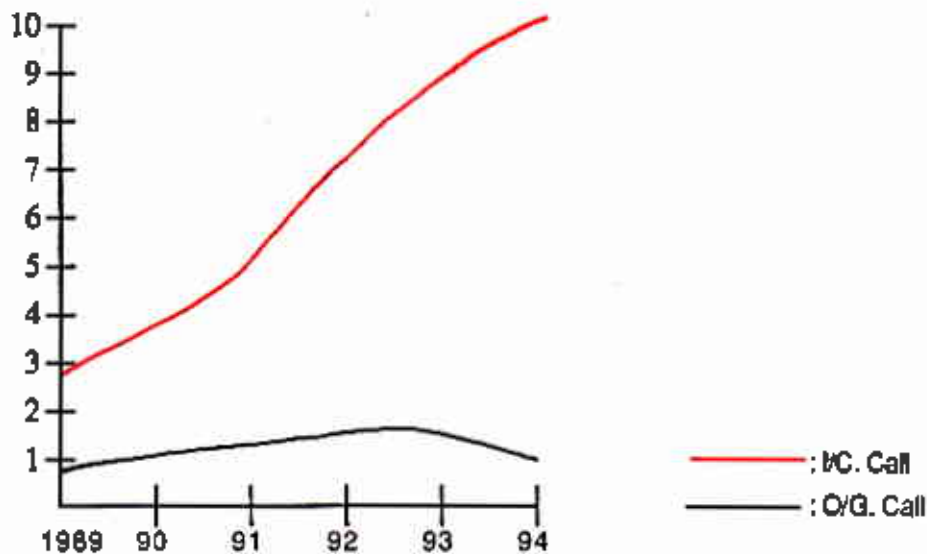
- Microwave Link(a) Digital..... ●
- Satellite E/S(b) Analog..... ↗
- Trunk Automatic Exchange-TAX []
- Gateway (Telephone & Tlx) []
- District H.Q..... ●
- Other Thana District H.Q..... ■



International Telecommunication Facilities:

BTTB is relentlessly trying its best to expand the horizon of international communication and to upgrade the quality of international telecom services. The first earth station was installed at Betbunia in 1974, which provides direct and reliable telecommunication connection over INTEL SAT satellite between Bangladesh with other countries of the world.

The second earth station was established at Talibabad, near Dhaka in January 1982. Through this earth station we can directly communicate with 11 countries including UK, USA and Middle East countries and travelling to other parts of the world. The Betbunia Earth Station provides 282 channels while the Talibabad Earth Station provides 254 channels. In the year 1991, IDR technology was introduced with UK, USA, Canada via Talibabad Earth Station.



To meet the growing demand for international communication, another Earth Station (standard 'A') is being installed in Mohakhali which is likely to be in operation by the end of 1994. The Station will operate on IDR Technology with Intelsat Satellite 66° E having initial capacity of 265 ccts, to be raised shortly to 1350 ccts. It will be further raised by using DCME technology.

The only international gateway exchange is situated in Moghbazar, Dhaka. This exchange was installed in 1983 and is equipped with 1240 ccts using digital switching system. Another international gateway exchange with 2600⁰ cts will be installed in the new earth station project and likely to be operational by the end of 1994.

International Telephone :

Most of the subscribers have to make international calls through operator. Only subscriber of digital exchanges and a few subscribers of analog exchanges can avail the facility of direct international dialing. The total number of international circuits at present is 566 and by the end of the next year, is expected to be raised to about 1800.

International Telex/Telegram.

At present the number of channels for international telegram services is 11 and number of channels for international telex service is 183 through which telegraph services are provided all over the world. The traffic volume for both of these services have been decreasing day by day due to the availability and various advantage of Fax services.

However, 31 private leased telegraph circuits are being used by the clients to communicate with different countries and demand for such leased circuits is rising.

Rural Telecommunication:

Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board, keeping pace with the Government policy of rural development, gives much emphasis to establish new exchanges and to increase the capacity of the old ones in the rural areas. Upto the end of the fiscal year 1993-94, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board installed 480 nos. of automatic, CB and magneto exchanges in different Thana Headquarters and rural growth centres. To extend the fast modern technology to rural population, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board has given licence to two local private companies (one recently) to install digital telephone exchanges in 390 thanas. By the year 1993-94, 10 such digital telephone exchanges have been installed by the private companies.

Rural Penetration-Bangladesh Scenario:

Access to national & international level from Thana level (lowest level of Administration unit) was either absent or insignificantly available. The main reason being the absence of auto telephone facilities at these rural centres covering 60% of the population.

Implementation of digital Radio Network connecting the rural thanas with their respective district headquarters has enabled BTTB to provide direct auto telephone at the thana level from their respective district auto exchanges. depending on availability of telephone numbers and channels, most of the thana headquarters having manual exchanges are provided with two auto telephone numbers, one dedicated to incoming and the other one to outgoing traffic. This has ushered in a phenomenal change in the rural telecommunication concept wherein all the thana headquarters can directly be accessed nationally and internationally.

Uptill now about 432 thanas and growth centres have so far been covered with this facility called "OTD" (Operators Trunk Dialling).

PRIVATIZATION OF TELECOM SERVICES:

Mobile Telephone System:

Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone system, as the name implies, can be even used from vehicle in motion. In 1989, a private company named Hutchison Bangladesh Telecom Limited was authorized to install, maintain and operate cellular telephone system in the country. The company has installed a 7500 line capacity exchange in Dhaka and this was partially put into service in 1991. This exchange provides facility for both domestic and international calls. By 1993-94 about 650 subscribers were connected to this system.

Paging System:

The subscribers can receive signals in a radius of 30 km. Total number of pager subscriber uptill now is 1700. The same company has also been given license for Radio Trunking and Riverine Telecommunication services which are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1994.

Thana Telecom Services:

As already mentioned, two private companies have been given licence to install, operate and maintain digital telephones in 390 thanas of the country. One company namely Bangladesh Rural Telecom Authority has been given 199 Thanas while the other integrated Services Ltd. has been given 191, Thanas of other areas.

MAJOR EXPANSION PROGRAMME:

Local Telephone:

To meet the surging demand of telephones as well as qualitative improvement of telecom service, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board has made a target to increase the country's telephones to 800,000 lines by the year 2000. As a step towards this, telephone exchange capacity has been increased by 27,595 lines in the last financial year, ending in June 1994 and a number of programmes have been undertaken. These are enumerated below:

- a) A project for providing digital telephones in the Chittagong multi-exchange area by 30,000 lines is under implementation. The installation work is going on and the exchanges will be put to service in phases from early next year.

- b) A contract for providing 1,50,000 digital telephones in five major cities of the country i.e. Dhaka (North), Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet has been made with a foreign supplier. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1996.
- c) The work for providing being telephone service in the southern part of Dhaka (including Narayanganj) by 67,500 lines is under process. The work is scheduled to be completed by 1996-97.
- d) A project for installation of 140,000 digital telephones with 100,000 new and 40,000 replacements in rest of the 58 district headquarters of the country, is under process. It is planned to be implemented by 1997-98.
- e) Digital telephones are being provided soon in 10 district headquarters of the country.

Besides the above, two private operators who have been given licence to provide digital telephones to 390 Thanas, are to complete at least 80,000 telephones by the end of this century. Cellular Mobile telephones are also been provided by the private operators and the target is to provide at least 20,000 cellular telephones by the year 2000. From T&T side, other new projects will also be taken to reach the target of 800,000 telephones.

Long distance networks:

With the increase in local telephones, there will be substantial increase in the inter-city as well as international traffic. To cater for these enhanced traffic, the following steps have been taken:

- a) The microwave links between Dhaka-Sylhet, Dhaka-Mymensingh-Bogra which already passed its life, have just been replaced by digital system in the last June.
- b) The spur links between the districts and all the Thana headquarters by digital UHF system, have mostly been completed. Few of the remaining new links will be completed by 1994-95.
- c) One standard 'A' Satellite Earth Station and one international trunk exchange with 2600 circuits are being installed at Mohakhali, Dhaka. The work is expected to be completed by the end 1994/early 1995.
- d) The provision for new installation/expansion of Trunk Automatic exchanges have been made in all the ongoing local telephone projects to cater for the inter-city trunk traffic.

Besides, various plan proposals for establishment of new and replacement of old links have been made in the transmission links to meet the increased requirement as well as alternate routing of calls. These are as follows:

- i) One high capacity optical fibre link between the main traffic zone of Dhaka-Chittagong.
- ii) New microwave system between Khulna-Barisal-Chittagong-Coxs Bazar, Dhaka-Barisal and Sylhet-Mymensingh-Rangpur for alternate routing and network security.
- iii) Replacement of microwave link in the northern part of the country between Dinajpur-Bogra-Rajshahi-Pabna-Kushtia.
- iv) Upgradation of microwave channels in the Dhaka-Khulna, Dhaka-Sylhet and Dhaka-Mymensingh-Bogra links.

Other Services:

A project of Installation of packet switching network for data transmission inside and outside the country and computerization of T&T management is under process of implementation.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES:

To enhance the efficiency and quality of services of Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board, to update the technical knowledge and skill of personnels and to install new technology in the telecom sector special emphasis is given to the in-service training activities. In-service training for newly recruited Engineers and refresher training of other officers are carried out in Telecom Staff College, Gazipur and that for the employees are usually carried out in Telecom Training Centres located at Dhaka, Bogra and Khulna and other sub-centres.

The Telecom Staff College (TSC) at Gazipur established in 1987 with ITU & UNDP assistance has already put its mark as one of the leading institutes for telecom training in this region. It has all the infrastructural facilities and equipment including resource personnels to establish itself as the regional training centre. Towards this end a resolution was also taken in the Telecom. Development Conference of West and South Asia (TDC-WSA), conducted recently in Dhaka. This year a telecom training programme was conducted by TSC when a number of participants from neighbouring countries participated.

1. Training activities of Telecom Staff College, Gazipur for the year 1993-94 are as follows:

A. Regular Training Course.

A 2 years training course conducted for Asslt. Divisional Engineers (Direct Recruit Officers in BCS, (Telecom) Cadre).

Batch/year	No. of trainees	Man-month
ADE'92	49	127.40
ADE'94	58	81.20
Total	107	208.60

B. Refresher Course:

Refresher courses on 30 different subjects are conducted under 3 different faculties; (1) Transmission, (2) Switching and (3) Management and General Courses.

Faculty	Type of course	No of Trainees	Man-Month
Switching	8	92	23.20
Transmission	4	71	25.53
Management & General Courses	5	41	10.17
Total	17	204	58.90

C. Special Course:

A special training course in NEAX 61 E Digital Exchange for SAARC Country participants were organized.

Name of Course	No. of trainees	Man-month
NEAX 61 E	16 (Nepal, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bangladesh)	6.40
Total	16	6.40

2. Training activities of Telecom Training Centres at Dhaka, Khulna & Bogra and sub centres for the year 1993-94 are as follows :—

Name of Course	No of Participants	Total Man-Month
Regular	827	3661.50
Refresher	2644	4478.67
Total	3471	8140.17

3. Local Training Courses (Other Than BTTB Trg. Institutions)

129 Officers and Officials of BTTB have participated in 41 different training courses in the following local institutions.

1. BPATC, DHAKA.
2. RPATC, DHAKA
3. Planning and Development Academy.
4. BMDC, Khulna.
5. Bangla Academy, Dhaka.
6. Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh, Dhaka.

4. Local Workshops/Seminars

28 Officers of BTTB have participated in 14 different workshops/seminars organised locally by different institutions.

5. Foreign Training:

121 Officers of BTTB received foreign training in about 38 different telecom courses in South Korea, UK, Thailand, India, France, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey, Philippines, Canada, China, Sri Lanka and Hongkong.

6. Foreign Seminar/Workshop/Meeting:

45 Officers of BTTB participated in 40 different types of workshop/seminar/meeting abroad during 1993-94.

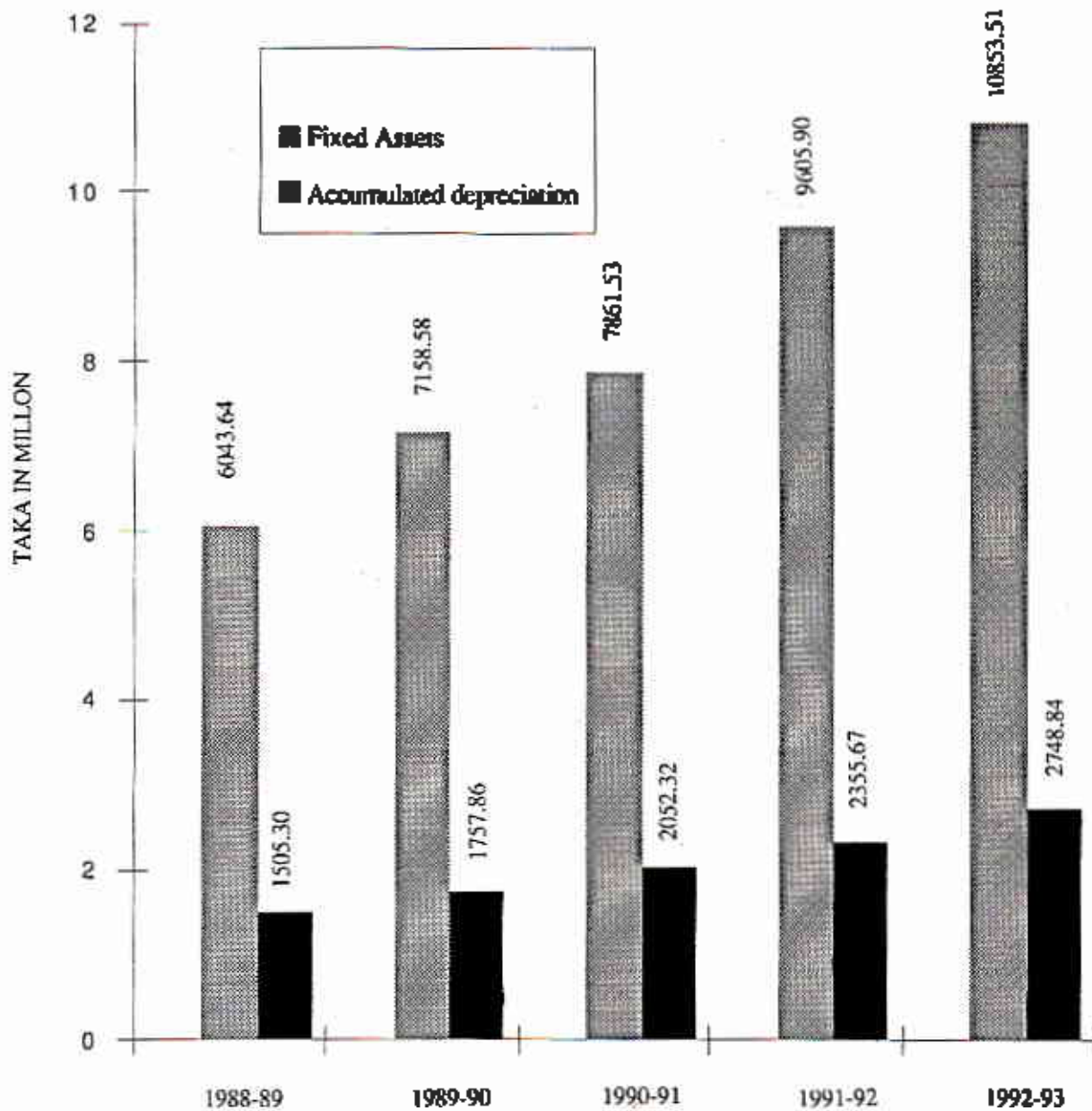
7. Examinations conducted for awarding (1) Radio Communication Operators General (RCGO) Certificate and (2) Radio Telephone Operators (Restricted) Certificates.

Sl. No.	Name of the Exam	No of Candidates	No of successful candidates
1.	RCGO-1	33	12
2.	RCGO-2	26	7
3.	RTO (Restricted)	67	53
4.	Total	126	72

MODERN COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

Parallel to the Government accounts the Board had already introduced Modern Commercial Accounting System from 1st July/1981. For up-dating the Modern Commercial Accounting System and to cater its need a local consulting firm has been appointed with the Technical Assistance of World Bank to prepare Accounting Manual of the newly designed MCAS with computer emphasis. The firm trained 350 accounts personnel of different categories of the Board on the newly designed system. With the help of the consulting firm the Bangladesh T&T Board will successfully be able to implement the newly designed Modern Commercial Accounting System henceforth.

Fixed Assets & Accumulated depreciation



FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Revenue:

While the target of revenue for the fiscal year 1993-94 was Tk. 7585.24 million (US\$ 1.00=Tk. 40.00 approx.), the actual revenue collected was Tk.7723.00 million. The rate of growth of revenue of 1993-94 from that of previous year was about 19%. The main source of revenue was from Telephones which was about 90% of total traffic revenue, showing an increase of about 20% from that of previous year. The following table shows the actual and receivable figures for the year 1993-94:

Items	Taka in million
Receivable upto 30.6.93	764.22
Bills issued during 1993-94	7825.99
Total Receivable 1993-94	8590.21
Actual Receipt	7723.03
Receivable as on 01.07.94	867.18

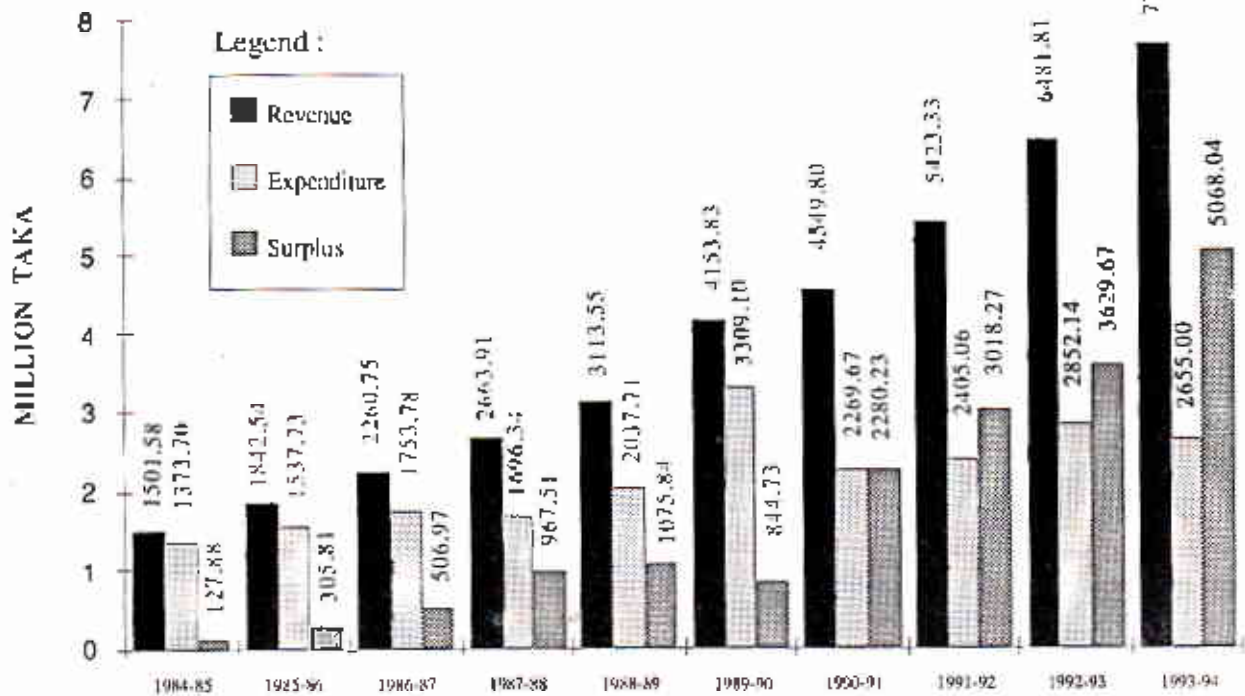
Expenditure:

The total revenue expenditure during the fiscal year 1993-94 was Tk.2655.00 million, which was 2.28% higher than that of the previous year. The net profit generation in 1993-94 was Tk.5068.04 million, which shows an increase by 24.84% from Tk.4099.70 million of the previous year.

The following graph will represent the revenue income, revenue expenditure and revenue surplus of Bangladesh T&T Board for the last 10(ten) years:—

ANNEXTURE

REVENUE EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS.



Assets :

The value of total Assets of Bangladesh T&T Board stands at Tk.17080.22 million upto June, 1993. Total assets for the year 1992-93 has increased by 7.89% from Tk.15831.63 million over the previous year.

Liabilities:

Current liabilities of Bangladesh T&T Board as on 30th June, 1993 was Tk.1309.74 million. Current liabilities have been increased by 55.61%. This comprises of the followings:

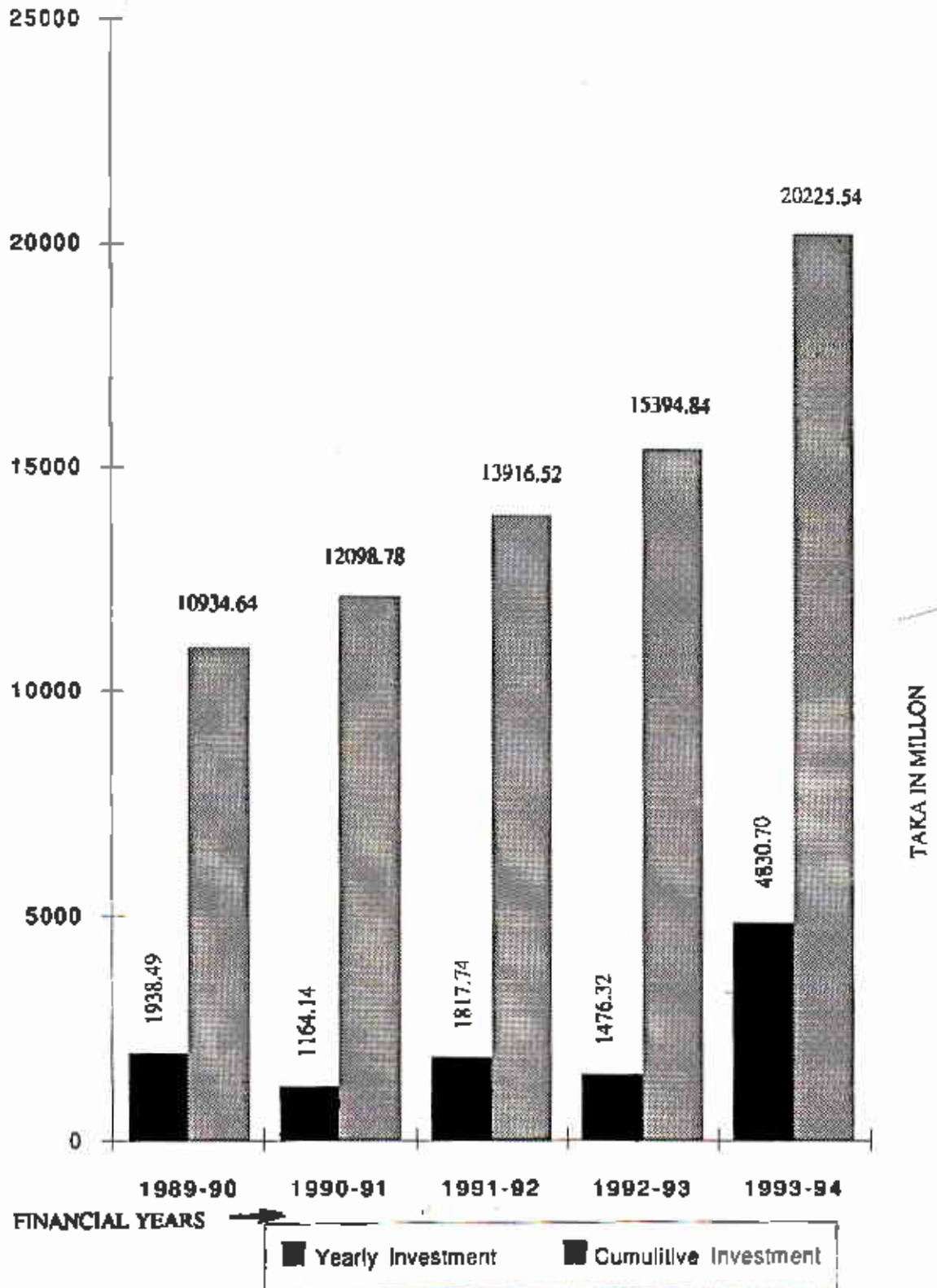
Item	Taka in Million	
	30th June, 93.	30th June, 92
Contractors & Suppliers Payable	456.17	155.45
Others payable (customers Security employees deduction etc)	824.78	654.12
Accrued expenses	28.79	32.08
Total	1309.74	841.65

Capital Outlay:

In the year 1993-94 the capital outlay of Bangladesh T&T Board was Tk. 4830.70 million, which shows a substantial increase from Tk.1478.32 million of the previous year. The following graph represent the investment of Bangladesh T&T Board for the last five years:--

CAPITAL OUT-LAY

FROM 1971-72



Liquidity ratio

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Total assets	11480.87	12400.58	13581.21	15831.63	17080.22
Current assets	5299.39	2399.62	2630.20	3524.53	3562.68
Current Liabilities	2852.30	428.10	541.60	841.60	1309.70

Ratios:

Current ratio (Current assets: Current Liabilities)	7.85:1	5.61:1	4.86:1	4.19:1	2.72:1
% of current assets to total assets	46.07%	19.35%	19.36%	22.26%	20.86%

Expense ratio

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Traffic revenue	3167.80	4499.60	4749.40	5470.20	6522.40
Operating & Admn. Expenses	1785.50	2107.70	2003.70	2167.60	2341.33
Emoluments & benefits	520.39	610.30	628.60	733.00	866.25
Interest expenses	485.30	464.40	480.50	333.60	201.58
Total expenses	2291.18	2746.60	2528.90	2547.60	2604.00

Ratios:

Operating & Administrative expenses as % of traffic revenue	55.73%	46.84%	42.19%	39.62%	35.90%
Emoluments & benefits as % of traffic revenue	16.43%	13.56%	13.23%	13.40%	13.28%
Interest expenses as % of traffic revenue	15.32%	10.32%	10.12%	6.10%	3.10%
Emoluments & benefits as % of total expenses	22.71%	22.22%	24.86%	28.77%	33.27%
Interest expenses as % of total expenses	21.18%	16.91%	19.00%	13.10%	7.74%

COMPOSITION OF TRAFFIC REVENUE & TREND % WITH BASE YEAR 1989-90.

Components	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Million Taka	Trend%	Million Taka	Trend%	Million Taka	Trend%	Million Taka	Trend%	Million Taka	Trend%
Telephones	2615.02	100.00	3903.51	149.27	4180.20	159.89	4924.10	188.38	5902.70	225.73
Telex	493.15	100.00	530.92	107.67	501.40	101.67	466.50	94.60	543.00	110.11
Telegraph	59.63	100.00	66.17	110.97	67.80	113.70	79.60	133.49	76.70	128.62
Total	3167.80	100.00	4499.60	142.02	4749.40	149.93	5470.20	172.68	6522.40	205.90

Ratio Analysis

The profitability ratio, liquidity ratio and expense ratio for the last 5 (five) years

The profitability ratio

Particulars	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Sales (Traffic revenue)	3167.80	4499.60	4749.40	5470.20	6522.40
Total Assets	11480.87	12400.58	13581.21	15831.63	17080.22
Gross profit	1402.40	2392.00	2745.70	3302.60	4181.15
Net profit	1070.80	1905.90	2387.70	3131.20	4059.70
Net profit plus interest	1556.10	2370.30	2868.20	3464.80	4261.28

Ratios :

Net profit as % of sales (Traffic Revenue)	33.80%	4236%	50.27%	57.24%	62.24%
Gross profit as % Sales (Traffic Revenue)	44.27%	53.16%	57.81%	60.37%	64.10%
Net profit interest earned on total assets employed	13.55%	19.11%	21.12%	21.89%	24.95%
Sales as % of total assets	27.59%	36.29%	34.97%	34.55%	38.19%

Comparative Income and expenditure statement with % traffic revenue.

Terms	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Million Taka	% of traffic revenue	Million Taka	% of traffic revenue	Million Taka	% of traffic revenue	Million Taka	% of traffic revenue	Million Taka	% of traffic revenue

Revenue

Traffic revenue	3167.80	100.00	4499.60	100.00	4749.40	100.00	5470.20	100.00	6522.40	100.00
Other Revenue	194.16	6.13	152.90	3.40	167.20	3.52	208.60	3.81	141.30	2.16
Total Revenue	3361.96		4652.50		4916.60		5678.80		6663.70	

Expenditure

Operating expenditure	1599.80	50.50	1909.30	42.43	1810.50	38.12	1896.20	34.66	2060.60	31.59
Administrative expenditure	165.70	5.23	198.40	4.41	193.20	4.07	271.40	4.96	280.73	4.30
Financial & other expenditure	525.66	16.60	638.90	14.20	525.20	11.06	380.00	6.95	262.67	4.03
Total expenditure	2291.16	72.33	2746.60	61.04	2528.90	53.25	2547.60	46.57	2604.00	39.92
Net profit for the year before										
Previous years adjustment & appropriation	1070.80	33.80	1905.90	42.36	2387.70	50.27	3131.20	57.24	4059.70	62.24

COMPOSITION OF ASSETS WITH % OF TOTAL ASSETS.

Terms	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Plant assets (Fixed)	4970.00 43.29%	8885.10 71.65%	9862.10 72.62%	11610.40 73.34%	12992.20 75.71%
Investment (Share)	191.70 1.67%	191.70 1.55%	190.90 1.40%	211.20 1.33%	304.00 1.78%
Other assets (Suspense & adjustments)	1029.78 8.97%	924.16% 7.45%	898.01 6.61%	485.20 3.07%	287.36 1.65%
Current assets (Liquid)	5289.39 46.07%	2399.62 19.35%	2630.20 19.37%	3524.53 22.26%	3562.66 20.88%
Total	11480.67 100.00%	12400.58 100.00%	13581.21 100.00%	15831.63 100.00%	17080.22 100.00%

Note :

1: Plant assets includes fixed assets & capital work-in-progress.