

Aman Feed's profit plunges 66.79pc

STAR BUSINESS REPORT

Aman Feed Limited's net profit declined by 66.79 per cent year-on-year to Tk 11.02 crore in the year that ended on June 30, due to an increase in the cost of goods sold and financial expenses.

The net profit stood at Tk 33.12 crore a year earlier.

Thus, Aman Feed reported earnings per share of Tk 0.84 in 2021-22, down from Tk 2.53 in 2020-21.

The cost of goods sold rose by 48.54 per cent and financial expenses went up by 35.61 per cent because of the considerable increase in the price of raw materials, said Aman Feed in a filing on the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) yesterday.

The net asset value per share stood at Tk 32.52 in the last financial year, slightly up from Tk 32.23 in 2020-21.

The net operating cash flow per share rose to Tk 0.82 from Tk 0.16, led by the

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Gemini Sea Food's profit surges in 2021-22

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Gemini Sea Food Ltd posted a 1,634 per cent surge in net profit in the last financial year.

The company made a profit of Tk 5.86 crore in 2021-22, up from Tk 33.8 lakh a year earlier.

Thus, Gemini Sea Food reported earnings per share of Tk 12.49 for the last financial year against Tk 0.72 a year ago.

The EPS went up significantly because of a rise in the sales revenue by 109 per cent in 2021-22 from a year earlier, said the seafood processor in a filing on the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) yesterday.

Its net asset value per share rose to Tk 13.10 from Tk 0.93.

The net operating cash flow per share, however, was a negative of Tk 25.79 in 2021-22 from Tk 1.05 in the previous year, largely because of the increase in the accounts receivables and advance payment for shrimp to suppliers.

The board of directors has recommended a 10 per cent cash for general shareholders alone and a 30 per cent stock dividend for all shareholders for the

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Md Zahangir Hossain is seen distributing feed along a row of chicken coops at his farm in Baro Banglot village under Kalukhali upazila of Rajbari. Having started the business with just three breeds of chicken, Hossain's farm now has around 40 species of poultry.

PHOTO: SUZIT KUMAR DAS

Rajbari local making it big from poultry farming

Has 40 breeds of chicken from foreign countries



SUZIT KUMAR DAS, Faridpur

Md Zahangir Hossain, a resident of Baro Banglot village under Kalukhali upazila in Rajbari, once paid a human trafficker Tk 6 lakh to smuggle him into Europe but ultimately ended up in India, where he spent five months working as a labourer.

During his time in the neighbouring country, Hossain visited various farms and saw how to raise different types of chicken. Inspired by what he had learnt, Hossain collected six hens of three breeds before returning home in 2016.

The 46-year-old now has 40 different breeds of chicken at his farm, which earns him a profit of between Tk 25,000 and Tk 30,000 per month.

"I had to stop studying by the seventh semester of my diploma course on engineering due to poverty. I then went to the Maldives for work on borrowed money from relatives in 2011," he said.

Hossain had returned home after five years and soon tried to leave for Europe but ultimately settled on rearing chickens



after being cheated by a human trafficker.

"Now I can make good profit by selling chickens and eggs," he added.

Hossain had brought a pair of Brahma Chicken, Silkie Chicken, Mille Chicken from Chennai spending Tk 25,000 before returning to Bangladesh in 2016. He initially kept all the chicken in a corner of his living room.

"I have always loved keeping animals and birds as pets and even trained under the Jubo Unnayan Department in 2007 on poultry farming," he said.

"At first I thought I would just keep the chickens as pets rather than a commercial production but now, I earn a lot from the business," Hossain added.

The 40 breeds of chicken now available at Hossain's farm with the pricier ones selling for

between Tk 5,000 and Tk 70,000 per pair. He collected the chicken by visiting various countries, including Nepal, Bhutan, Vietnam, Indonesia.

However, most of the breeds came from India, said Hossain, who spent five years to set up the farm.

"I have already invested Tk 18 lakh in the business and can earn about Tk 50,000 per month excluding expenses by selling chickens, chicks and eggs," he added.

However, Hossain went on to say that he struggled a lot in the past as he owed about Tk 20 lakh to different people, including relatives.

"But the profit from this farm has helped me pay all debts and also build two houses at a cost of about Tk 12 lakh," he said.

Hossain then said that

people from all over the country personally contact him for chickens while he also has a webpage called, "Ittadi Agro and Hatchery".

People of different ages, but mostly young men, come to Hossain for advice on how to build up a farm like his.

"My target is to fulfil the demand of those people who collect different varieties of chickens from abroad. I sold one chicken for Tk 1.5 lakh a few months ago," he added.

Md Nazmul Islam of Subidpur village under Faridganj upazila of Chandpur, said he has been buying different varieties of chicken from Hossain for the past one-and-a-half years and selling them in his own area.

"I have been making good profit by selling these breeds, which people mostly buy as pets," he added.

Islam then said he bought two three-day-old chickens from Hossain for Tk 1,000 and Tk 1,500 per piece.

"After three months I can sell each for Tk 2,500 and Tk 15,000," he added.

Mazrur Sharif, a student of class 12 of Pangsha Government College, said he bought seven pairs of chicken from Hossain after seeing his video on YouTube.

"I want to build a farm like

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DSE turnover drops to less than Tk 1,000cr

STAR BUSINESS REPORT

Stocks more or less flatlined following fluctuations of the benchmark index at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) yesterday while turnover dropped to less than Tk 1,000 crore.

The DSEX, the benchmark index of the DSE, went up 2 points, or 0.03 per cent, to 6,392 points.

Turnover at the DSE dropped 17 per cent to Tk 975 crore from that on the previous trading day. The last time it had gone below Tk 1,000 was on October 12, when it was Tk 994 crore.

The DS30, the index that consists of blue-chip companies, went up 0.29 per cent to 2,277 points while the DSES, the Shariah-compliant index, dropped 0.03 per cent to 1,407 points.

At the DSE, 60 securities advanced, 78 declined, and 225 remained the same.

Dhaka stocks inched up snapping a five-day losing streak as pessimist investors continued to go on a selling binge from the opening of the session till an hour before the closing, said International Leasing Securities in its daily market review.

Confused about the market's direction, the apprehensive investors attempted to remain on the sidelines and were reluctant to make fresh investments in stocks, it said.

The increasing rate of inflation that crossed 9 per cent is signaling another interest rate hike in the coming months.

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A farmer sprays insecticide on a piece of land being prepared for the cultivation of vegetables, such as red spinach and tomato, focusing on the upcoming winter season. The photo was taken at Adarsa village in Barishal's Babuganj upazila recently.

Why we make wrong decisions – instant gratification

MAHTAB UDDIN AHMED

One of the things that I learned while dealing with professional marketeers is that instant gratification is very important for any successful product promotion. But I often wonder why people prefer instant gratification.

It reminds me of my sons' childhood days when we would struggle in shopping malls to resist their desire to buy toys. They would demand and nag and at one point, start to cry refusing all our efforts of negotiations.

At times we would even promise to get them

something better just to manage the situation at hand. I am pretty sure that most parents have had similar experiences although there may be an exceptional few who may have managed their children without the usual tantrums. But what amuses me is that most of these children haven't changed much in their behaviour even as adults. You don't agree? Let's find out.

In the last article, we discussed errors in comparison. The problem of shifting comparisons is even more difficult when these choices are arrayed over time. Psychologists and behavioural economists have discovered that people use two simple rules: more is better than less, and now is better than later. Let me take three tests to explain!

Test 1: You can have Tk 6,000 now or Tk 5,000 now. Simple, you all answered it right. All of us prefer more money as we understand more is better than less.

Test 2: You can have Tk 6,000 today or Tk 6,000 after a month. Again, an easy decision, because we all know that now is better than later.

Test 3: You can have Tk 5,000 now or Tk 6,000 after a month. Now, this has you thinking for a moment as two rules are conflicting.

Most of you may have preferred the instant benefit of Tk 5,000. Why? By and large, people are enormously impatient. Popular research also suggests the same.

As humans, we underestimate the odds of our future pains and overestimate the value of our present pleasures

Let's play with people's impatience here. Let's assume you can have Tk 5,000 after 12 months or alternatively Tk 6,000 after 13 months. Most of you would be happy to wait and grab Tk 6,000 after 13 months. The simple logic here is: if one can wait 12 months, he/she can also wait 13 months.

The moment we bring a conflict into the two rules, dropping a variable, unexpectedly it gives rise to a dynamic contradiction, bewildering everyone. We suddenly find people opting to leave with Tk 5,000 instead of waiting a month unless if the wait time is reduced.

Let's understand it better. Let's visualise a father with a height of six feet and his young daughter with a height of five feet, standing side by side.

From a close distance, the height difference will be apparent. Seen from a hundred metres, the difference will be less visible and from further afar, the height difference will not be visible at all. But that does not mean that the actual height difference is not there. You can see Tk 5,000 now more clearly than Tk 6,000 after a month!

Humans are the best creatures on earth and yet we have psychological inconsistencies which lead us to make wrong decisions. As humans, we underestimate the odds of our future pains and overestimate the value of our present pleasures. And this is the key reason behind biased decisions.

The author is a telecom and management expert.

Shahjalal Islami Bank's profit rises 36pc in Jul-Sep

STAR BUSINESS REPORT

Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd's profit rose more than 36 per cent year-on-year to Tk 101.57 crore in the July-September quarter.

This compared to Tk 74.55 crore made in the same three-month quarter a year earlier.

Thus, the private commercial bank reported consolidated earnings per share of Tk 0.94 for July-September against Tk 0.69 in the same quarter in 2021, showed the unaudited financial statements.

The EPS rose substantially thanks to the increase in the net investment income, income from investments in shares and securities, commission, exchange and brokerage, and other operating incomes, said Shahjalal Islami Bank in a filing on the Dhaka Stock Exchange.

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