

Factors Affecting Share Price of Cement Industry:

A study on Cement Companies of DSE

FACTORS AFFECTING SHARE PRICE OF CEMENT INDUSTRY:

A STUDY ON CEMENT COMPANIES OF DSE

Submitted to:

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Approval Page

This Internship report after the internship period of three months is prepared and submitted by A.Q. Akib Mahmud, ID3 13104173 as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course BUS 400 for the completion of the BBA Program in BRAC Business School, BRAC University.

Tanjina Shahjahan

Internship Academic Supervisor

Letter of Transmittal

January 29, 2017
Tanjina Shahjahan
Lecturer
BRAC Business School
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Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “Factors affecting share price of Cement Industry: A Study on the Cement Companies of DSE”

Dear Madam,

Here is the report titled **“Factors affecting share price of Cement Industry: A Study on the Cement Companies of DSE”** that has been prepared as a mandatory requirement for the completion of my internship at LankaBangla Securities LTD, under the BBA Program of BRAC Business School, BRAC University.

The report mainly concentrates on analyzing the share market through Dhaka Stock Exchange, focusing solely on the cement companies enlisted in Dhaka Stock Exchange. The goal was to generate and evaluate factors responsible for share price fluctuation by analyzing their movements and changes during the factor specific time periods.

This report has been prepared under your direct supervision. No part of this report can be used or shared without your authorized permission. This report never has been, and never will be, reproduced for any other BBA course.

Working on this report has been a delightful experience for me. I would like to thank you for providing me the opportunity to work on this project. I sincerely hope that this report fulfills the objectives and requirements of my internship and that it finds your acceptance. Any queries regarding the report will be directed to me. I would really appreciate to clear them.

Sincerely yours,

A.Q. Akib Mahmud
ID: 13104173
BRAC Business School
BRAC University

Acknowledgement

First and Foremost, I would like to convey my gratitude to Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman, Head of Research, Capital Market Research Department at Lankabangla Securities Ltd. He has been kind enough to provide ample amount of time and support and also guided me with information regarding the report. He also allowed me to interview employees of his department and was the one who made it possible to collect all the necessary information by ensuring that his team extends full co-operation towards me.

Secondly, I would like to thank my dear friend, colleague and mentor Debashish Sutradhar, Research Associate, Capital Market Research Department, LankaBangla Securities Ltd. He was the most helpful personnel who provided me with valuable information and insights which helped me to get a clear view about the share market and its movements.

I would also like to appreciate the cooperation of Ahmed Irtiza, another Research Associate at Capital Market Research Dept. Due to his help; I was able to analyze profitability and COGS trend of the listed cement companies.

Lastly and most importantly, I would also like to show my heartfelt gratitude to Ms. Tanjina Shahjahan, my internship supervisor at BRAC Business School, for sharing her experience and wisdom during the course of this internship program. She guided me at every step and encouraged me to complete the report with my full ability. It would have been impossible for me to accomplish this study without her support and guidance.

Abstract

This report is about the ‘Factors affecting the share price of the cement industry: A study on the cement companies of DSE.’ The objective of this study is to analyze the factors influence in determining the share price of the listed cement companies in DSE. The study analyzes the share price movement of the factor specific time period. The factors are mainly categorized in four broad categories such as: dividend, company, country and global. Therefore, the factors included: Dividend Announcement Date & Payout Amount, Disclosure of News, Sharp Movement of Market Index, and High Fluctuation of Exchange Rate against USD. After thorough analysis the study reveals that the most influential factors contributing to the price movement of the listed cement companies are sharp movement of market index as well as the disclosure of news whereas dividend and currency exchange rate did not affect that much surprisingly. It was also found that the theoretical perspectives regarding the stock market are often surpassed by different stock market volatility variables due to the inefficiency of the existing capital market. Recommendations like decreasing the news circulation time, proper monitoring system, awareness were made lastly to minimize the inefficiency and to attract more educated investors to benefit the market in the long term.

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Organization & Internship Overview

Organization Overview

LankaBangla Securities Ltd. (LBSL) is one of the leading equity brokerage houses in the country. In 1997, they started their journey as Vanik Bangladesh Securities Ltd. in the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) Ltd. Just after a year, they made a step ahead and started their operations in the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) too. It was rebranded as LankaBangla Securities Ltd. in 2005 following a restructuring of the company. Altogether, including the principal branch at DSE, LBSL has ten branches spread in the leading cities and towns countrywide.

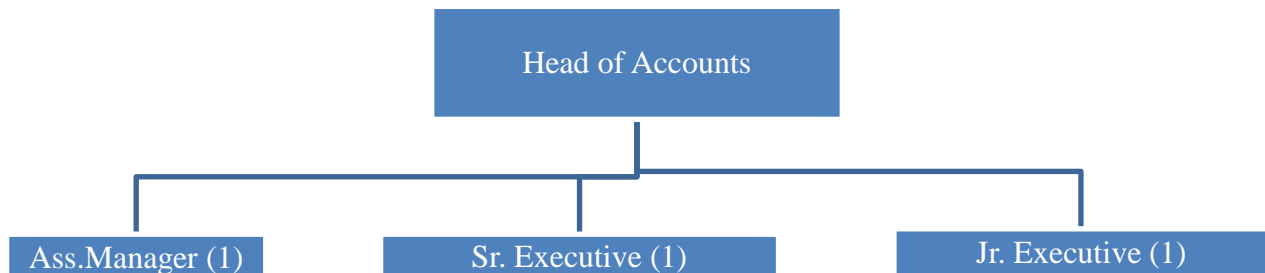
In terms of transactions volume, LankaBangla Securities is the leader. They were crowned as the largest brokerage house in terms of transaction value for the 9th consecutive time in DSE and 10th in CSE. They are also the market leader in terms of foreign trade in Bangladesh's stock market,

LBSL is a 90.91% owned subsidiary of LankaBangla Finance Limited (LBFL), one of the leading listed non-banking financial institutions (NBFI) in Bangladesh engaged in Leasing, Credit Card Services, Merchant Banking, Corporate Financing, and Financial Consultancy. The owners of LBFL are a group of highly successful local business entrepreneurs of Bangladesh, the Sampath Bank Limited of Sri Lanka, the One Bank Limited of Bangladesh, and the general public. Therefore, LBSL has a strong support behind them to perform well in the capital market.

Organization Structure

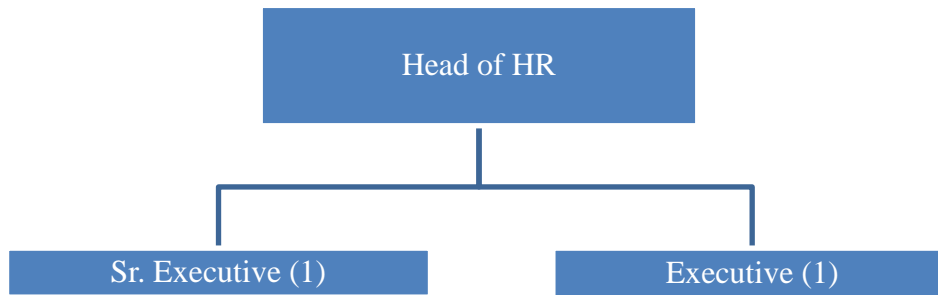
The different departments of LBSL and their functions and reporting relationship are discussed as follows:

Accounts: Establishes financial status by developing and implementing systems for collecting, analyzing, verifying, and reporting financial information; and supports organization financial objectives by providing recommendations



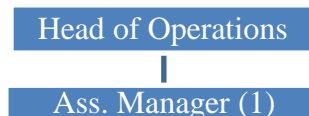
Finance: Maintain a farsightedness in order to ensure that the funds are utilized in the most efficient manner, it directly affect the profitability, growth and goodwill of the company.

HR: Maintains and enhances the organization's human resources by planning, implementing, and evaluating employee relations, human resources policies, programs, and practices, compensation, benefits, training, and employee services

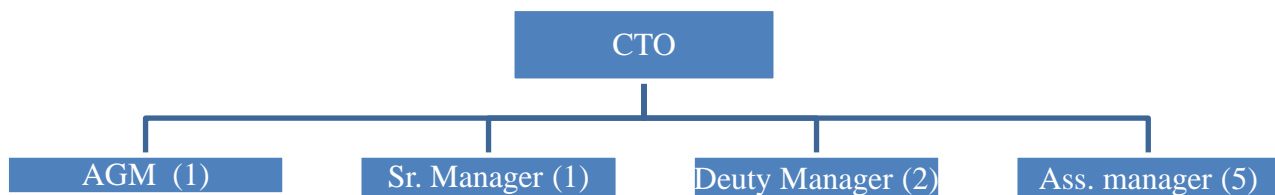


Compliance: Ensures the management and employees are in compliance with the rules and regulations of regulatory authorities, oversees the company's policies and procedures.

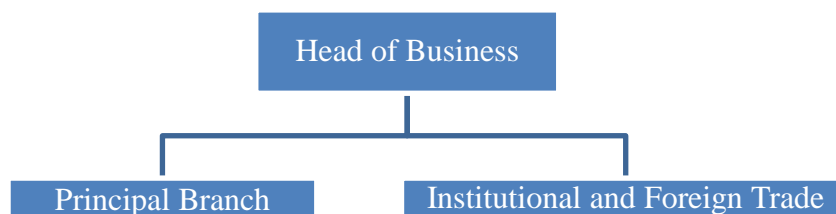
Operations: Effectively managing all operational activities including the design, enhancement, implementation, reporting and oversight of the company's financial, operation, settlement, and general administration and also works on company's system, process, workflow and procedure to run the organization in an effective and efficient manner.



IT: Align technology throughout the business processes, needs and fabricate reliable and scalable Information Technology solutions that integrate people, processes, and technology to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of LBSL's services.



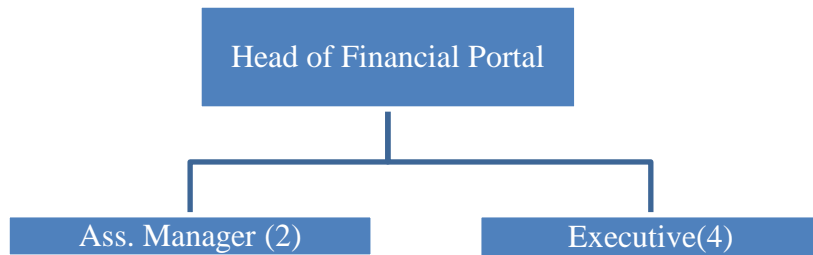
Business: Directs the business development activities of the organization and drives the overall business of the company.



Branch Manager: Ensure administration and efficient daily operation of a full service branch office, including business (enhance new and existing business opportunities), operations, trade execution, loan administration, accounts, settlements of share, customer service, compliance, and safety & security.

Branch	Headcount
Principal Office	33
Eunoos Center Booth	14
Agrabad	23
Khatungonj	16
Sylhet	11
Banani	14
Dhanmondi	14
Nasirabad	16
Comilla	13
Narayangonj	10
Uttara	11
Barisal Center	Information 2

Financial Portal: Planning and reviewing Financial Portal operations; enforcing policies and procedures

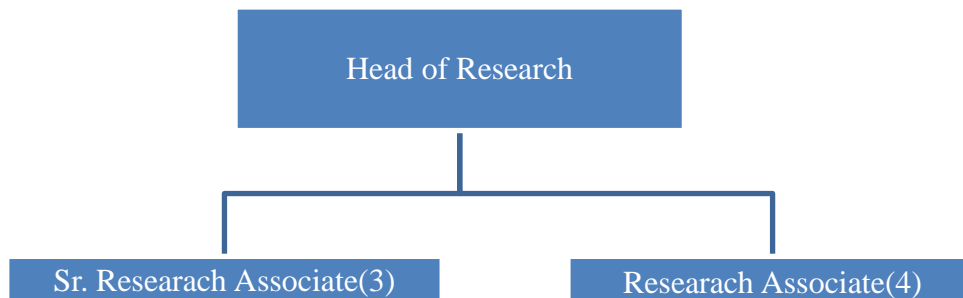


GIS: Supports business and operations by planning, organizing, and implementing administrative systems. Preside over facilities management, allocate office space, oversee pool car management, IT equipment management, and provide overall logistic support to business.



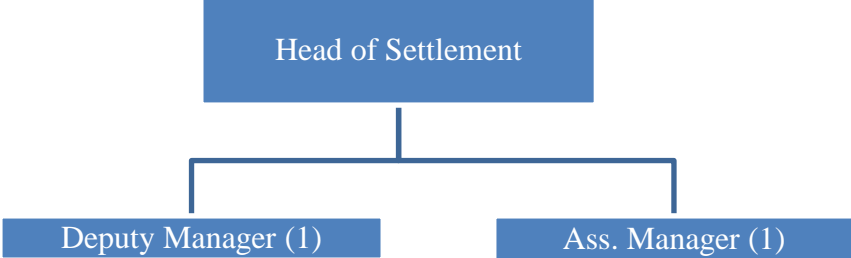
Strategic Portfolio: Devising portfolio strategy for clients and develop a thorough understanding of client characteristics and goals and be able to aid in the long term synchronization of those goals with the investment method.

Research: Maintain an overall knowledge of Bangladesh Capital Market to assist foreign and local investor. Develop and oversee research reports and procedures for investment decision of the company.

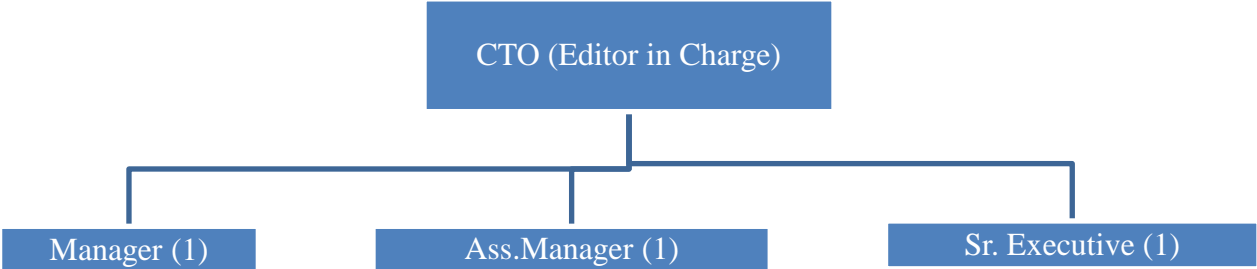


Settlement: Automate all pre and post trade activities regarding clearing and settlement activities like CDBL Operation, Pay-in and Pay-out procedures, foreign share settlement, demat

and remat of shares, pledge and unpledged of shares and daily reconciliation between Back Office and CDBL and also preparing weekly, monthly and yearly settlement reports whenever required.



Publication: Responsible for managing the Market Pulse - a monthly financial magazine, to be published on time through effective participation in building external communication and providing necessary assistance and cooperation to the fellows responsible for implementing the contents of the Market Pulse within stipulated timeline.



Hierarchical Structure



Internship Overview

I joined as an intern the capital market research department of LankaBangla Securities, which mainly prepares reports for the foreign clients of LBSL. During my internship period, I have performed the following key responsibilities:

- Provided complete assistance in preparing a full-on Company Update Report on Marico Bangladesh Ltd. for a foreign client
- Assisted in Preparing reports on 'Primary Market Performance 2016' and 'Regulatory Changes 2016' for the publication of "Capital Market Review 2016": a year-end review of the overall market condition and changes of the capital market
- Revised and updated database of different sectors like:
 1. NBFIs
 2. Cement Companies
 3. FMCGs etc.
- Also update a general database of more than 170 DSE listed companies
- Assisted in preparing the cover story for the publication of the October edition of 'Market Pulse': a monthly full-fledged financial magazine by LBSL

In the process, I have been able to develop analytic notion of different format of financial statements & annual reports. I found that the annual reports published by the company can provide you with so much information if you know where to find and how to analyze them. I also learnt that hard work is the key to success in the professional area; it can even make talent insignificant if you are patient enough.

1.0 Introduction

Stock exchange is an important part of financial mechanism in Bangladesh. It works as a supplement of fund raising through shares to spread the fund to deficit units of economy. Hence it is undoubtedly a vital institute for economy of Bangladesh. The main objective of stock exchange is to create a win-win situation for both investor and issuer through trading of stocks and debt financing. With the supervision of government, investors gains confidence to invest in share market. But only supervision is not enough to ensure financial gain for the investor. Other particular analyses are also important to make investment decisions.

This report focuses on some crucial factors that have high impact on share prices. Based on historical data, the analyses were to conclude the dependability of share price on the factors. Factors assumed to cause change in share price are the dividend announcement news, other news regarding change in organization structures (merger or acquisition), change in exchange rate of foreign currencies, change DSE general index.

1.1 Objectives

1.1.1 Broad Objective

The main objective of the study is to analyze the factors affecting the share price of cement companies of Dhaka Stock Exchange.

1.1.2 Specific Objectives

- To study and analyze movement of share price after the Dividend Announcement Date & Payout Amount
- To observe share price changes after disclosure of important company based News circulated by DSE
- To study the change in share price with the sharp Movement of Market Index (DGEN)
- To study the change in share price with foreign currency (\$) Exchange Rate Fluctuation

1.2 Scope

There are 7 cement companies enlisted in Dhaka Stock Exchange. To conduct the study, data of all the 7 companies were collected. Daily data available in stock exchange and other secondary sources were used for definite periods focusing on the study. The 7 cement companies are:

- Aramit Cement Ltd
- Confidence Cement Ltd
- Heidelberg Cement Ltd
- Lafarge Surma Cement
- Meghna Cement Ltd
- M.I. Cement
- Premier Cement

1.3 Rationale

Stock market of Bangladesh is too volatile to depend on. Thus it is really necessary to accumulate the main factors affecting the share price under one roof. The study is design to make benefit to both investors and issuers. It will help any new or existing investor to draw the real scenario of Dhaka stock exchange and to generate investment decisions. It will also help the issuing companies to keep focus on these price changing factors to make profitable decisions for the company itself. They will be able to see the key parameters of the fluctuations. In addition, the overall result obtained after analysis of the results, will give the concerned authority an incentive and base to work with and bring changes where required.

1.4 Limitations

- Due to the volatility of share market, trends of the factors didn't show relevance according to the theory sometimes. Hence making any concrete interpretation was difficult.
- An overall macro-economic study could have elevated the accuracy of the study.
- Lack of availability of some confidential information about the companies also hindered the study.

2.0 Literature Review

Theories of finance are never concrete. The laws in finance are seldom proven. However, the laws provide the ideas about the mechanism of stock market (Bergen). It explains the flow of funds around the economy through stock exchange. The pattern fluctuates, but somehow stabilizes. Such fluctuations raise confusion among the investors. They fall in dilemma about whether to invest in stock market or not. They debate about the efficiency of stock market. That means whether the available public information reflects the share price of a company or not. Financial news and research is not an adequate perimeter for observing the efficiency of stock market. It also required intervene of macro-economic policies. The efficiency level can be measured from three conditions: weak form efficiency, semi strong form efficiency and strong form efficiency. The level of efficiency is not likely to be 100%, but for average investors, may be a particular market can be efficient (Market efficiency- definitions and tests). Even it can also happen that other costs like transaction costs or tax rate are conferring advantages on some investors compared to others.

After its inception, Bangladesh stock market has performed beyond expectations several times. Lack of financial monitoring and government intervention not only facilitated the issuing companies but also benefitted the brokerage houses. Rumors and falsification started to dominate and tempered the peak of price of shares for so many companies. In 2007, the stock exchange almost outperformed the previous years. In 2010, it gained almost 83% (Saha, 2012). The economic crisis in 2007 also brought blessing to Bangladesh economy by reducing import cost and promoting exports as well. All these positive scenarios portrayed a picture of healthy growing financial condition for Bangladesh, in other sense, gaining confidence for small investors.

So the growth of stock market boosted the confidence level of small investors. They decided to invest their savings in the stock market. Gradually it turned to an easy route to money, giving birth to several brokerage houses like mushrooms. Everything was going so well until the liquidity level hit the ceiling, calling for a new policy and the implementation of policy disrupted the whole share market, reducing the share price index sharply within few days in December 2010. Such unexpected price fall crashed the whole Dhaka stock exchange, causing the investors great financial misery. The abnormal growth of DSE finally became an eye wash. Such volatility

and abnormality is always sure to cause problem in financial condition of any country. Hence, it is important to study the factors affecting the price of share more than any other factors existing.

There are some factors causing positive growth in share price and company profitability. For example, any news of disclosure of dividend indicates that the performance of that particular company is being well in the industry. So this news causes a temporary increase in share price. There are many other factors which affect share price both positively and negatively. However, such impact not only depends on those factors only but also on the macroeconomic condition of country as well.

3.0 Methodology

To conduct the study effectively and accurately, both primary and secondary data were considered. Secondary data was used in order to develop a literature review as well as the study plot. The report is mainly based on the findings and interpretations that came up after consulting the secondary data and primary data.

3.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary Data were collected through a semi structured interview. Two main interviewees were Debashish Sutradhar and Ahmed Irtiza, Research Associates in Lankabangla Securities Ltd. The interview helped to spot the key factors for share price fluctuation and their functions affecting investors as well as issuers.

3.2 Secondary Data Collection

The secondary research was carried out elaborately to generalize the idea of Dhaka stock exchange, its previous and current scenario. Though there were many data regarding the different modes separately, the final sorting of data were made based on the 7 cement companies. The secondary sources that were used to get some picture on the research topic include:

- Reports related to stock exchange
- Journals
- Online Articles and Publications
- Newspaper Archives of DSE website
- Websites

4.0 Industry Overview

4.1 Industry Background

Historically, cement industry of Bangladesh has grown at 1.6 times higher than GDP growth of Bangladesh. The consumption of cement surged in 2009 and 2010 mostly because of the boom in real estate sector. Cement industry experienced 24.7% and 31.1% growth in those years respectively. However, such growth did not last long as the price hike of land and construction materials raised the price of apartments. As a consequence, the demand of apartments tumbled, lowering the consumption of cement. After the real estate debacle, the sector has been driven by the growth in retail segment and public sector segment. But in last two years, cement industry of Bangladesh grew at a torpid pace due to political instability. Most of the cement producers of the country increased their production capacity eyeing on 15% yearly growth in demand. But that did not happen due to lackluster economic activity as political front was unstable. However, in 2015 cement demand grew by 5.3% with contribution from construction and small scale manufacturing.

4.2 Competitive Scenario

Cement industry in Bangladesh is oligopolistic in nature. Out of 32 operational companies, the largest 10 cement manufacturers hold almost ~81% of the market share. Out of total production, 50% cement is consumed in Dhaka division, 20% in Chittagong division and the rest in other divisions. The ratio of the market share of multinational and local companies is 25:75. High capital costs and long gestation periods are major entry barriers for new competitors.

Shah Cement, Seven Rings, Heidelberg, Lafarge, Holcim, Premier and MI Cement are the market leaders of which Heidelberg, Lafarge, Premier and MI Cement are listed. Listed cement companies comprise ~33% of total consumptions. Table 3 shows major players of the industry and their approximate market share.

Currently, Shah Cement by Abul Khair Group is the market leader with highest market share; estimated market share to be 16%. Nationwide distribution network has helped the company to maximize its sales. When merged in Bangladesh, Lafarge and Holcim together will occupy ~14% of the market share, securing second position in the industry.

Company/Brand	Capacity (mn MT)	Volume Sold (mn MT)	Utilization Rate	Estimated Market Share
Shah	5.20	3.12	60.0%	16.0%
Bashundhara	5.05	NA	NA	NA
Seven Rings	2.90	NA	NA	NA
Premier	2.40	1.26	52.3%	6.4%
Heidelberg	2.40	1.54	64.1%	7.9%
Holcim	2.20	NA	NA	NA
M I	1.80	1.27	70.7%	6.5%
Lafarge	1.20	1.44	119.8%	7.4%
Meghna	1.00	0.58	57.6%	3.0%
Confidence	0.75	0.49	65.3%	2.5%
Aramit	0.21	0.14	66.7%	0.7%
Others	6.49	NA	NA	NA
Total	32.00	19.50	60.9%	100.0%

Source: LBSL Research

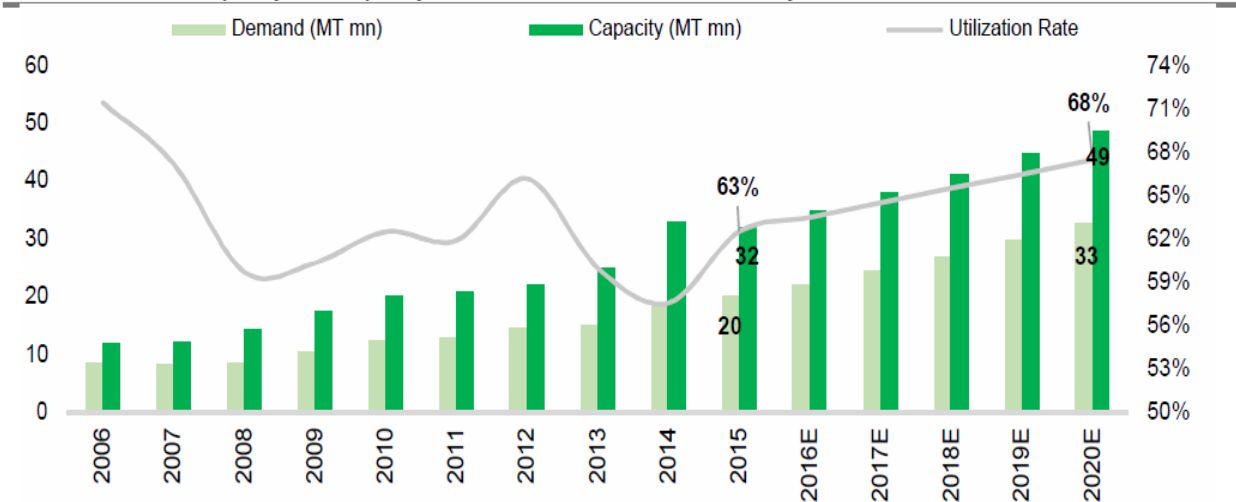
Note: Market share has been calculated based on Volume sold (mn MT) data which is taken from the last annual report each company has published (except Shah cement).

Table: List of major players with capacity and market share

4.3 Current Scenario

At present, the demand of cement in Bangladesh stands around 20 million metric ton (MT) per year. Assuming plant factor of 0.7, total capacity of the sector stands roughly 32 million MT.

Chart 2 : Demand Capacity and Capacity Utilization Rate of Cement Industry



Source: LBSL Research

Over the last decade, the demand of cement has experienced 10.2% growth on an average whereas the capacity has increased at the rate of 11.6%. Capacity utilization of the industry stood 62.5% in 2015 (LBSL Research Team, 2016).

5.0 Findings & Analysis

Price movement of stocks in Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), more specifically of the listed companies in the cement sector are affected by a number of factors; among which some key factors have been taken considering the availability of quantitative data to calculate and show actual price shift incurred by the below mentioned factors. The factors discussed in this part of the report can be categorized broadly as company specific, industry specific, country specific, and global market specific whereas a single factor isn't strictly limited to fall into one single category. This categorical aspect of the factors is going to provide insights into the movement of share price of the listed cement companies from different angles and give a more overall view on how closely the companies' share prices are related with the relevant factors.

Four factors have been chosen based on the criteria mentioned above and the factors are as follows:

1. Dividend Announcement Date & Payout Amount
2. Disclosure of News
3. Sharp Movement of Market Index (DGEN)
4. Unusual Fluctuation of Exchange Rate

5.1 Dividend Announcement Date & Payment Amount

A dividend is a systematic distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, to a segment of its shareholders and is decided by the board of directors of the company. Dividends can be issued as cash payments, as shares of stock, or as other property (Investopedia). Dividend are announced and distributed in both interim and final periods, depending on the company policy.

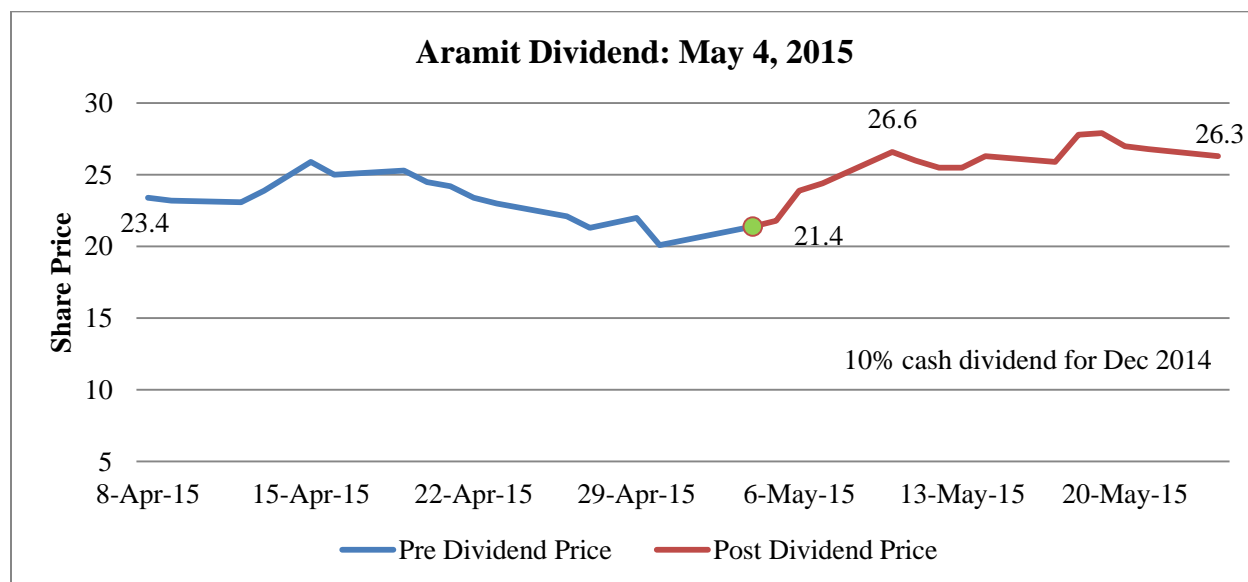
In Bangladesh, cash payment is the main form of dividend disbursement. Both interim and final dividend is given by the listed companies of the cement industry. Here, interim dividend is announced mainly based on half yearly earnings and final dividend is given based on annual earnings. The cement companies with previous January-December financial year (recently all cement companies is changing their accounting year to July-June as per new BSEC notification) announced their final dividend in March-May period while companies with July-June financial year have announced their final dividend in a period ranging from September-November. However, in both cases the share price of the companies should have affected positively/negatively, based on the amount of dividend that has been announced to be distributed.

5.1.1 Impact of Dividend on Cement Companies' Share Price

To measure the impact of disclosure of dividend, a period of 15 trading days, both before and after the date of dividend declaration has been taken to visualize the direction of share price movement. Data are plotted in line graphs where the green dot represents the date of the news announcement. In the line graph, the blue line denotes the pre dividend price whereas the red line denotes the share price direction after declaration of dividend. Lastly, the X axis defines the dates with weekly interval period and the Y axis shows the share price in actual BDT value.

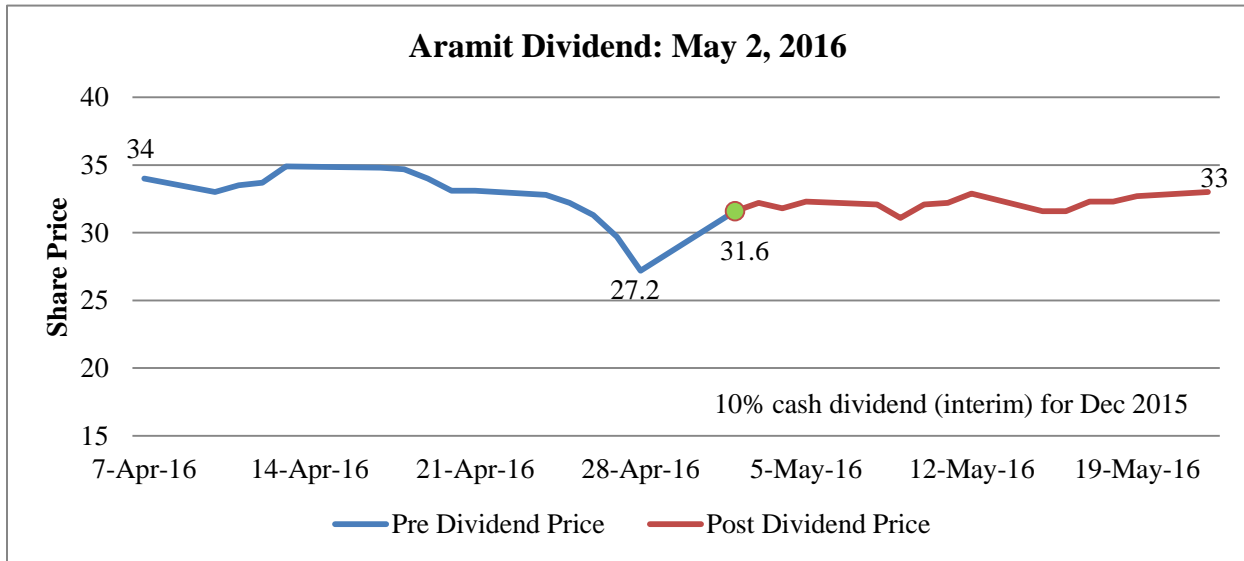
- Aramit Cement:

On May 4, 2015, Aramit announced 10% cash dividend per share (means Tk. 1) for the year ended at December 31, 2014.



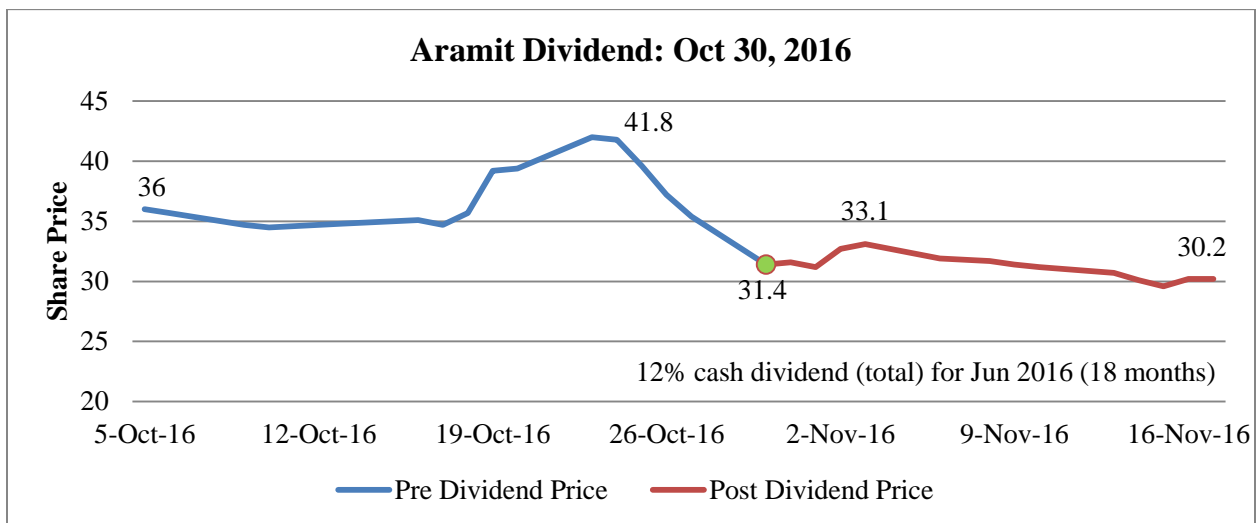
From this graph, a positive price change after the dividend being announced can be seen. 10% cash dividend is not high considering most of the listed companies in the cement. But this dividend margin showed that the management has confidence in their company to pull through and have better financial performance in the future and the investors have reflected their trust which moved the share price upwards. Within, 4 days of the announcement date the share price reached to Tk. 26.6, making the capital gain at 24.3%. Then the price moved a bit up & down but ultimately hit the price of Tk. 26 within the 15 days period.

For year ended at December 31, 2015, Aramit announced an interim dividend of 10%, making dividend amount for 12 months same as the previous year. This dividend was tagged as interim because of the company's accounting year's shift towards July-June ending.



Here, it is seen that the price was taking a downward turn from Tk. 34 to Tk. 27.2 just before the date of the announcement, but then rose to Tk. 31.6 right in the day in which dividend was declared, making the capital gain at 16.18%. The price then continued its upward trend and then reached at Tk. 33 at the end of the selected 30 days period.

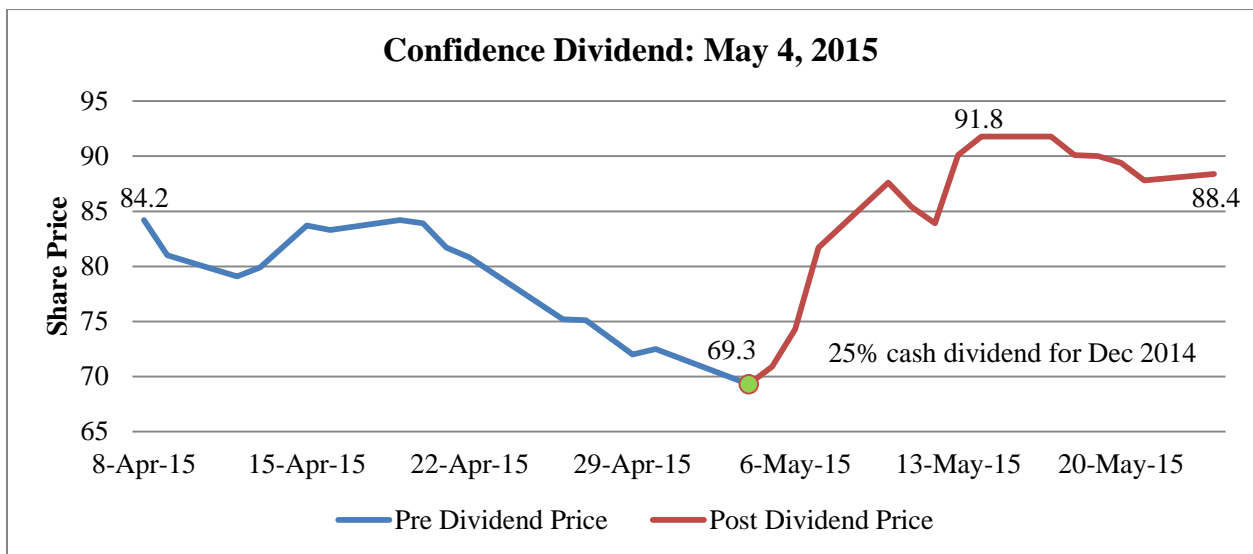
In the new financial year of July-June ending in 2016, Aramit announced its final dividend to be at 70%, by adding 20% more to the interim dividend announced previously.



In this case, the price movement doesn't follow previous post dividend declaration pattern. The price was rising and falling by a significant amount before the announcement of dividend. Then the announcement of dividend came when the price was Tk. 31.4 which then slightly rose to Tk. 33.1 three days after the announcement date. The price later fell gradually for other variables of the stock market but not at the volatile rate that was present before the announcement of dividend.

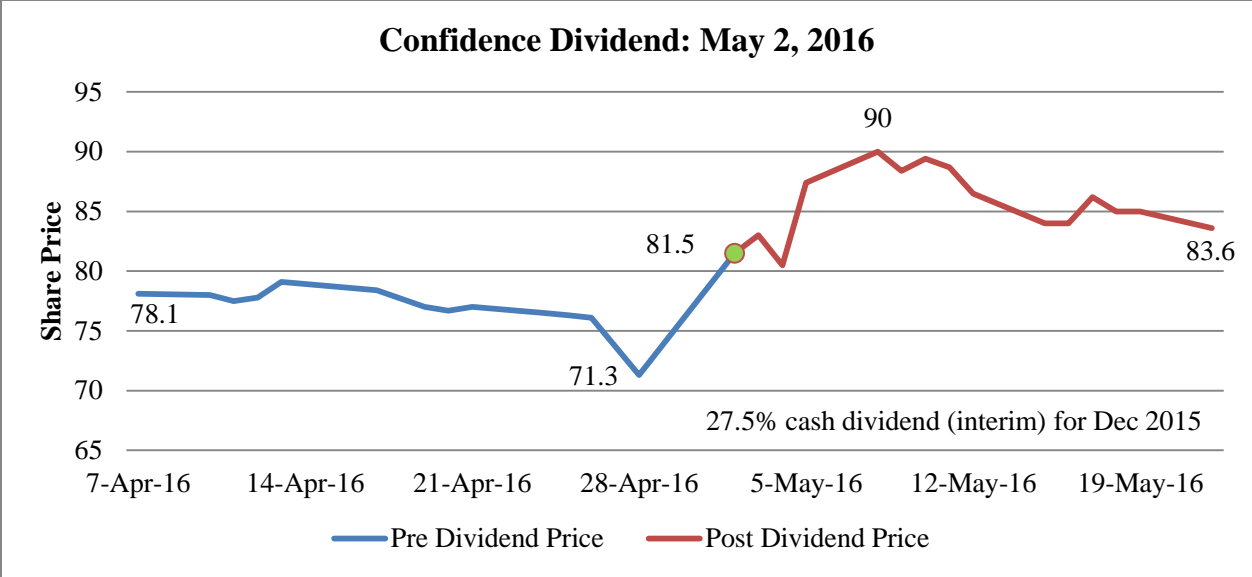
- Confidence Cement:

On May 4, 2015, Confidence Cement announced 25% cash dividend for the year ended at December 31, 2014.



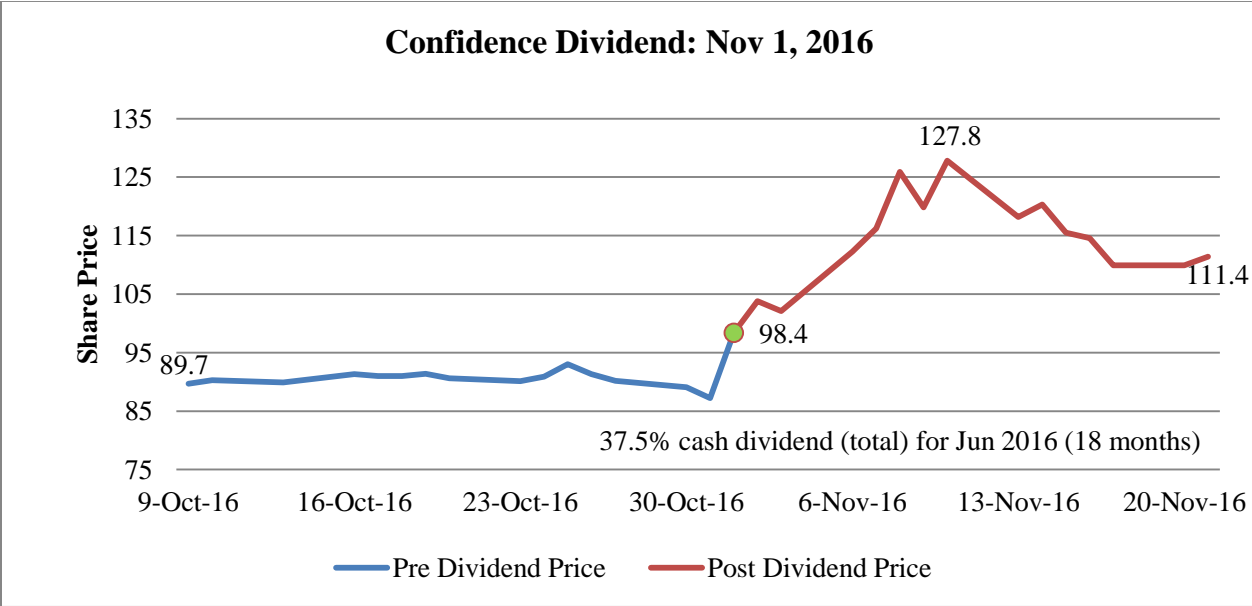
From the graph, the change in share price is very much evident before and after the date of dividend declaration. The price of the share fell by 17.70% till the date of declaration but then rose by 27.65% to Tk. 88.4 during the 30 days trading period.

For year ended at December 31, 2015, Confidence announced an interim dividend of 27.50%, making the dividend amount for 12 months a bit higher than the previous year's to reflect their better performance during the year.



It can be observed here that, the price took a sharp downfall from Tk. 78.1 to Tk. 71.3 during the starting 15 days period and then took a straight the upward turn to Tk. 81.5, making the capital gain at 14.31% within a single trading day. The upward trend then continued and reached a peak of Tk. 90 within 4 days of the announcement. Therefore, it can be safely said that the upward trend continued in general after the dividend declaration and reached to Tk. 83.6 ultimately.

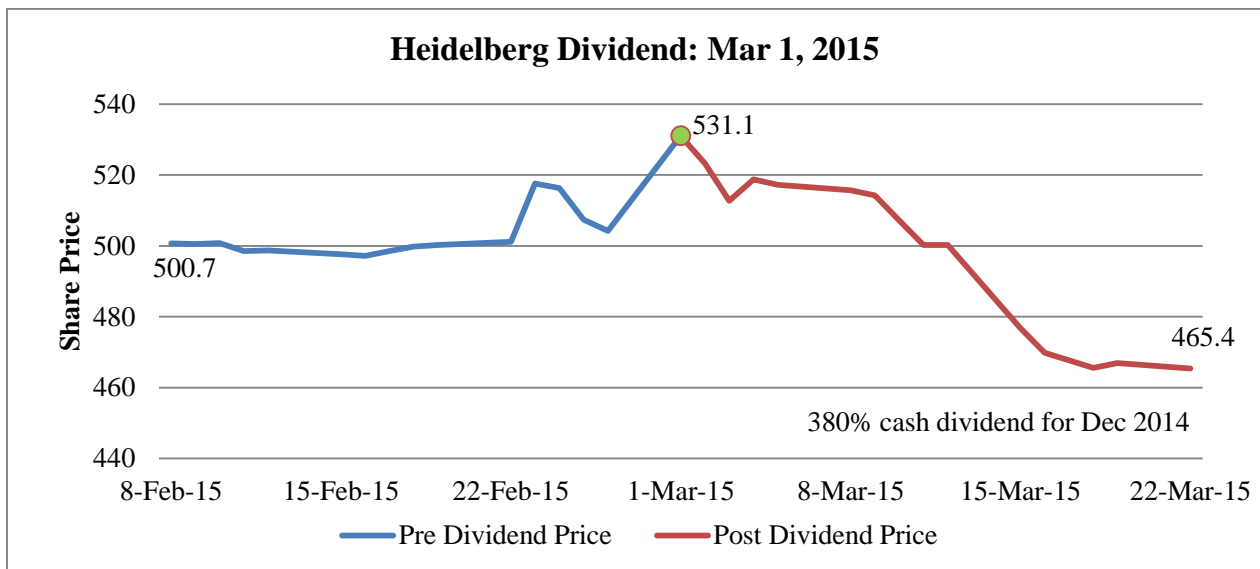
In the new financial year of July-June ending in 2016, Confidence announced its final dividend to be at 37.5% for the 18 months period, by adding 10% more to the interim dividend announced previously.



Here, the price movement is again obvious of a sharp rise after the date of the announcement. The almost flat line movement before the announcement date took a sharp upward to Tk. 127.8/ share, making the capital yield almost 30% within one week of the announcement. But then the price fell for due to share market volatility and parked at Tk. 111.4 at the end of 30 days period- still at a lot higher price than the starting price of Tk. 89.7.

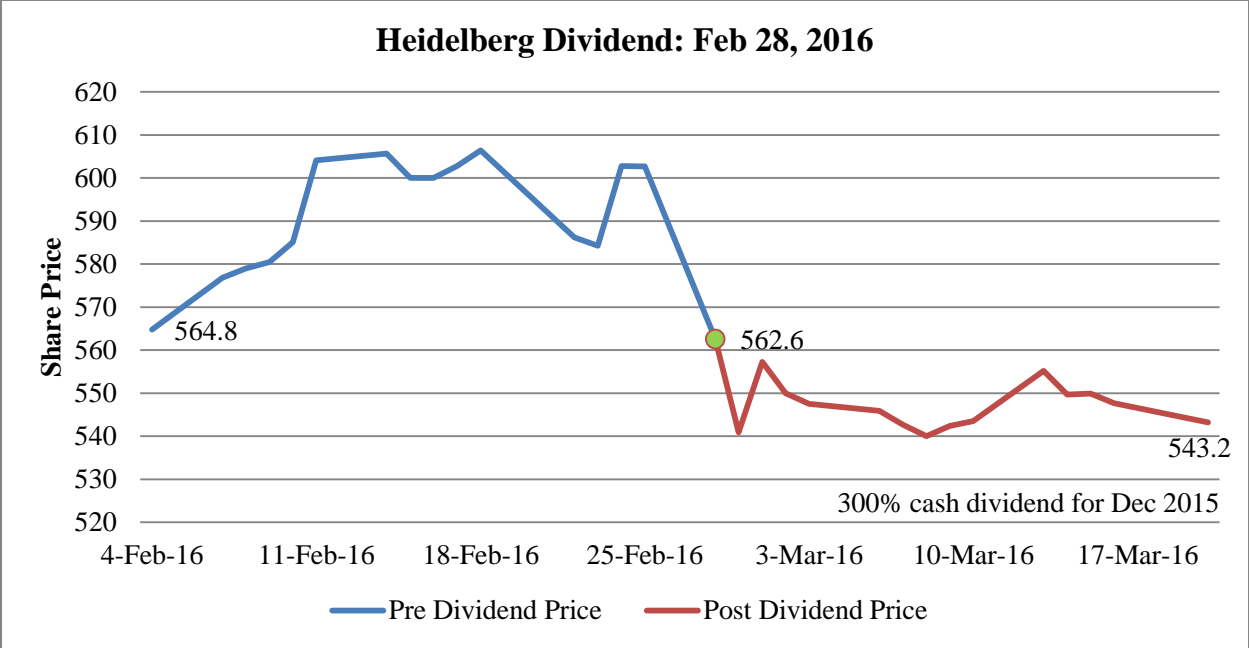
- Heidelberg Cement:

On March 1, 2015, Heidelberg Cement announced 380% cash for the year ended at December 21, 2014.



In this case, an interesting reverse effect of dividend announcement is observed. The price rose to Tk. 531.1 from Tk. 500.7 during the 15 days period before the declaration date, but then took a downturn to ultimately reach at Tk. 465.4 within 15 post dividend trading days. This trend can be explained as the investors' expectation of greater dividend declaration which fueled the price rise before that day of announcement but then fell sharply after expectation being not met. Also, dividend of Tk. 38 means a dividend yield of only 7% at the date of announcement which may have also been a reason behind price downfall.

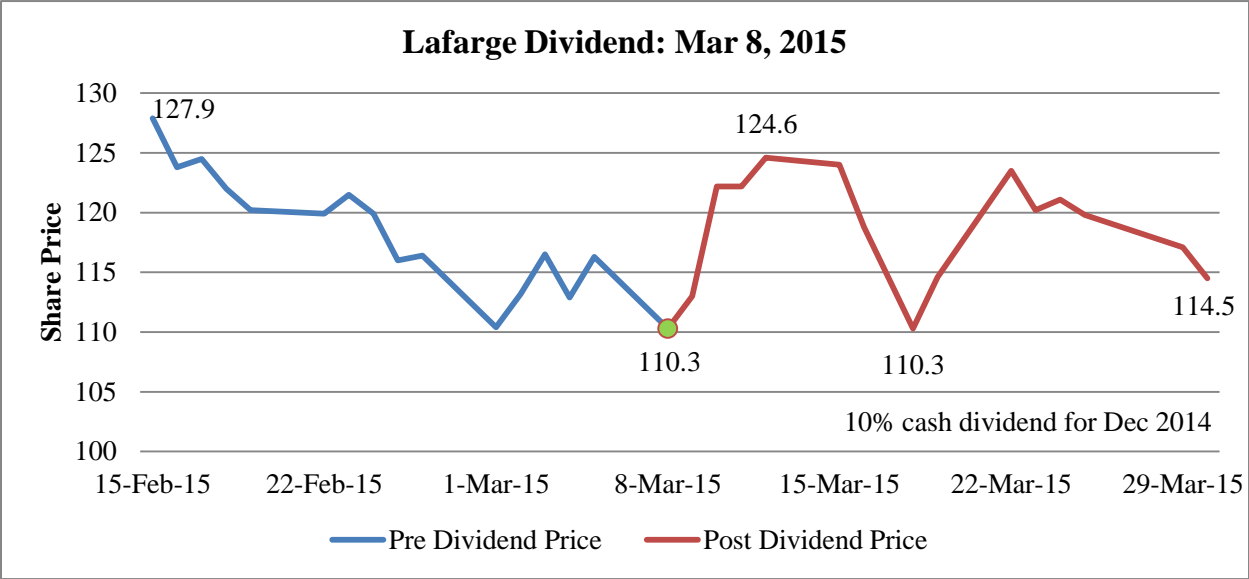
Heidelberg Cement announced 300% cash for the next year ended at December 31, 2015; 80% less than the previous year's declared dividend.



From the above graph, the previous trend of price downfall after the dividend declaration can be observed. This can again be accounted to investors' expectation and comparatively lower dividend yield of only 5% than that of previous year, along with the company's symbol of loss of confidence in their own performance by announcing lower dividend rate. This ultimately led to investors' loss of confidence too and hence the downfall of the price.

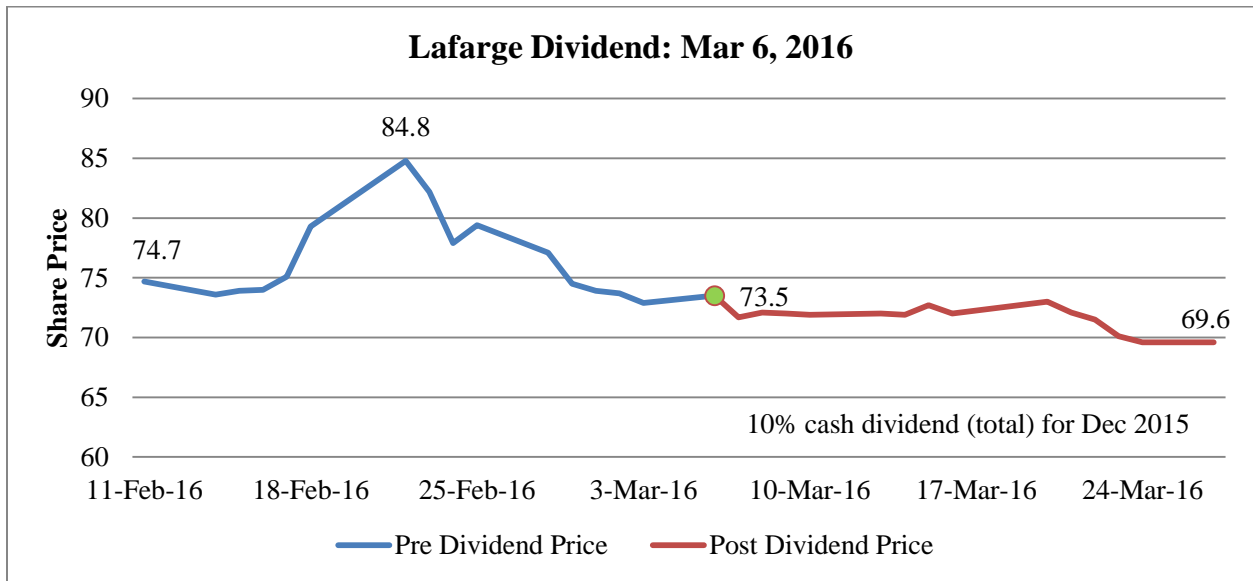
- Lafarge Surma Cement:

On March 8, 2015 Lafarge Surma announced a 10% final cash dividend.



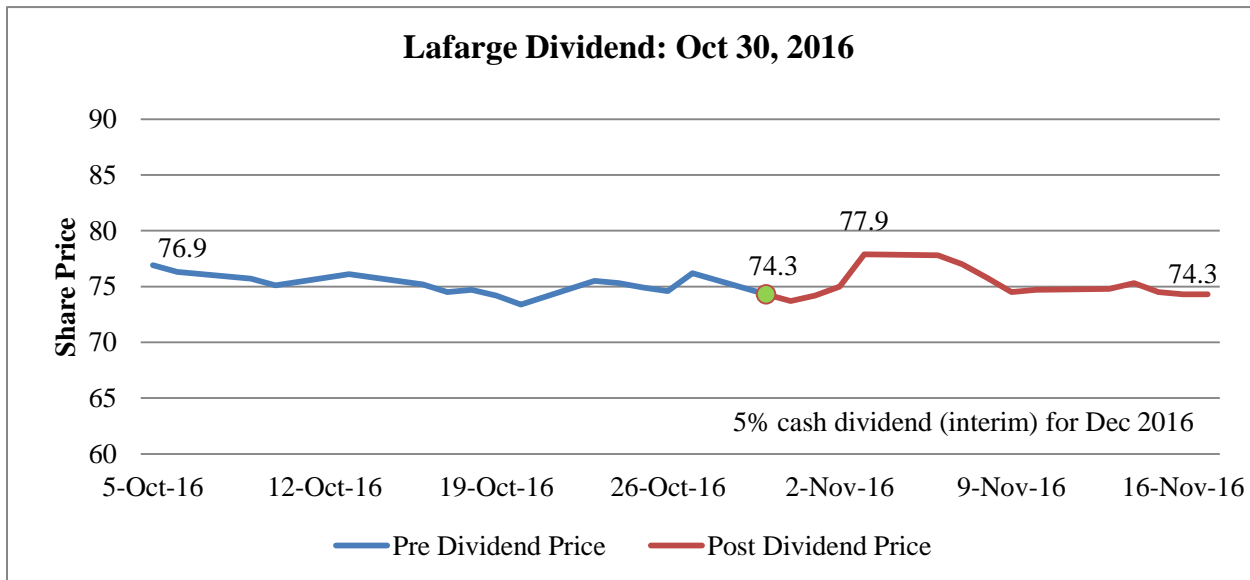
From the above chart, a real case of share market volatility can be observed. The price of the share was in a downward trend before the announcement date. Then the price increased to Tk. 124.6 within 4 days of the declaration, making the capital yield at almost 13% and decreased to Tk. 110.3 just after 2 days. Then the price rose again and fell again; ultimately leading to Tk. 114.5 after the 15 days of dividend declaration.

Larfarge announced 10% cash dividend again for the year 2015 on March 6, 2016.



Here, it is seen that the price of Lafarge shares were in a sharp upward then downward pattern before the dividend announcement. After the date of announcement, the price ultimately decreased; but the movement of share price became more stable making the capital loss at only 5.31% after 15 days post dividend declaration date.

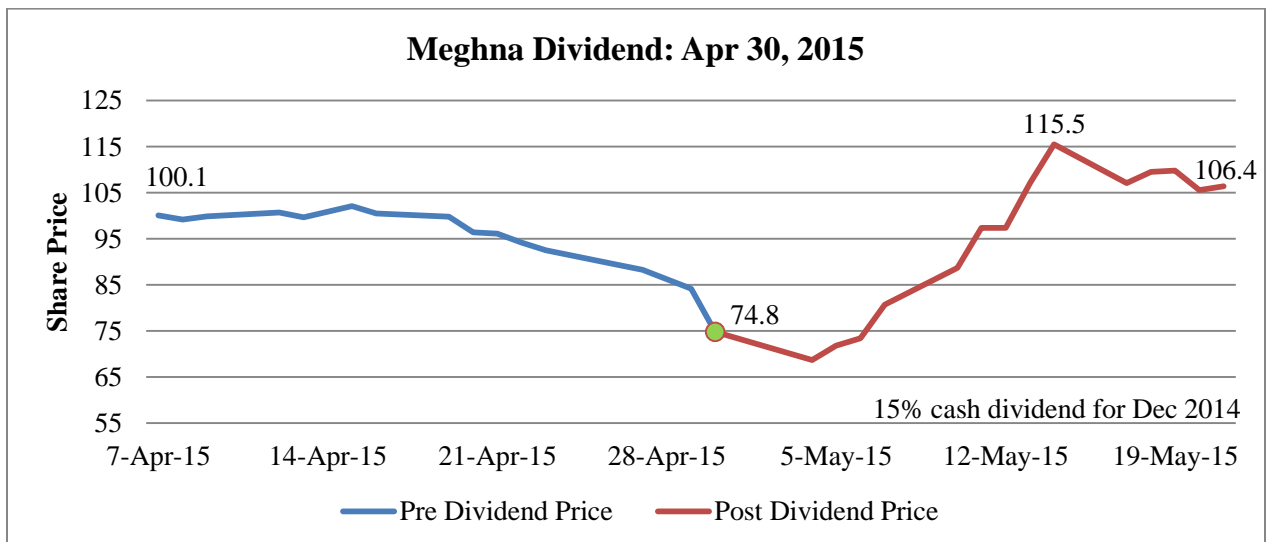
As Lafarge is also changing its accounting year to July-June, they announced an interim 5% cash dividend for the 12 months ended at December 31, 2016.



From this chart, it can be safely assumed that Lafarge’s share price is at more stable state than the previous year’s announcement period. The price movement here is represented by almost a flat line; the only significant change being 5% capital gain at Tk. 77.9 only after 4 days of dividend announcement. The price ultimately fell to the announcement date price later.

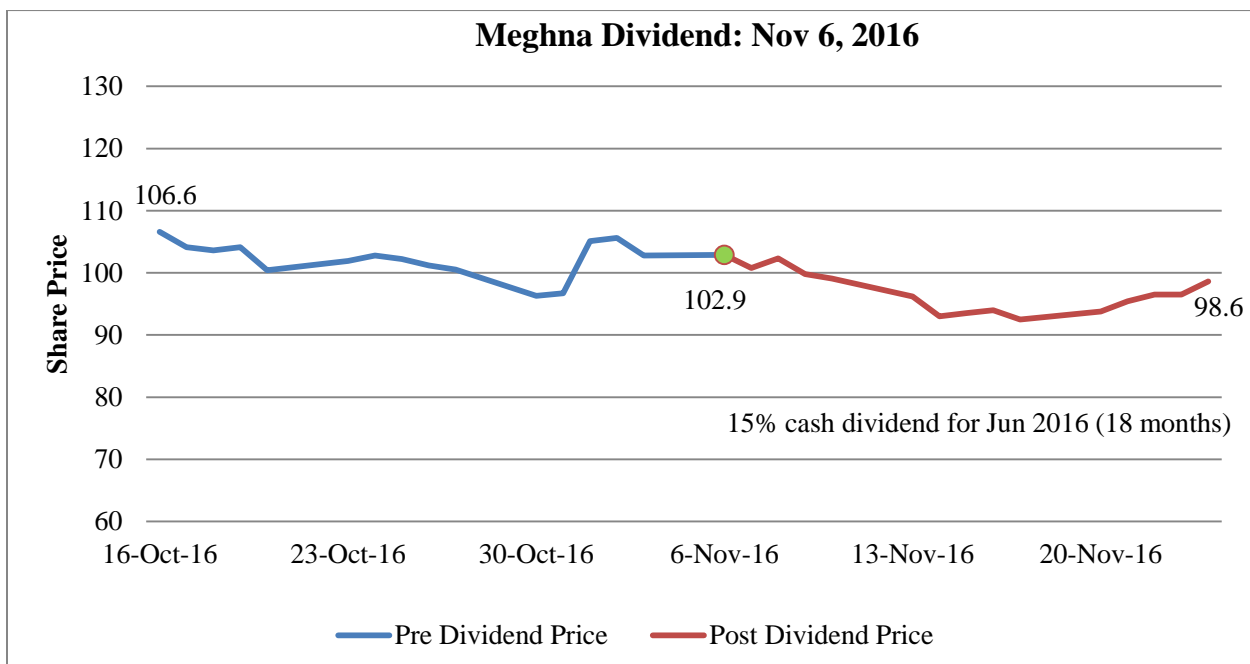
- Meghna Cement:

For the year ended at December 31, 2014, Meghna Cement announced 15% cash dividend.



From this graph, it can be perceived that the price of the stock of Meghna had a general decreasing pattern before the date of the announcement. The decreasing pattern also continued for some days after the dividend declaration, probably because of the low dividend yield and the time the investors took to evaluate the newly announced dividend policy and company's future prospects. Then the dividend factor kicked in, making a sharp upward trend to a price of Tk. 115.5 from Tk. 74.8 with a capital yield of 54.4% within one week of the announcement date. Lastly, the price decreased a little to Tk. 106.4, still being a lot higher than the price at the announcement date.

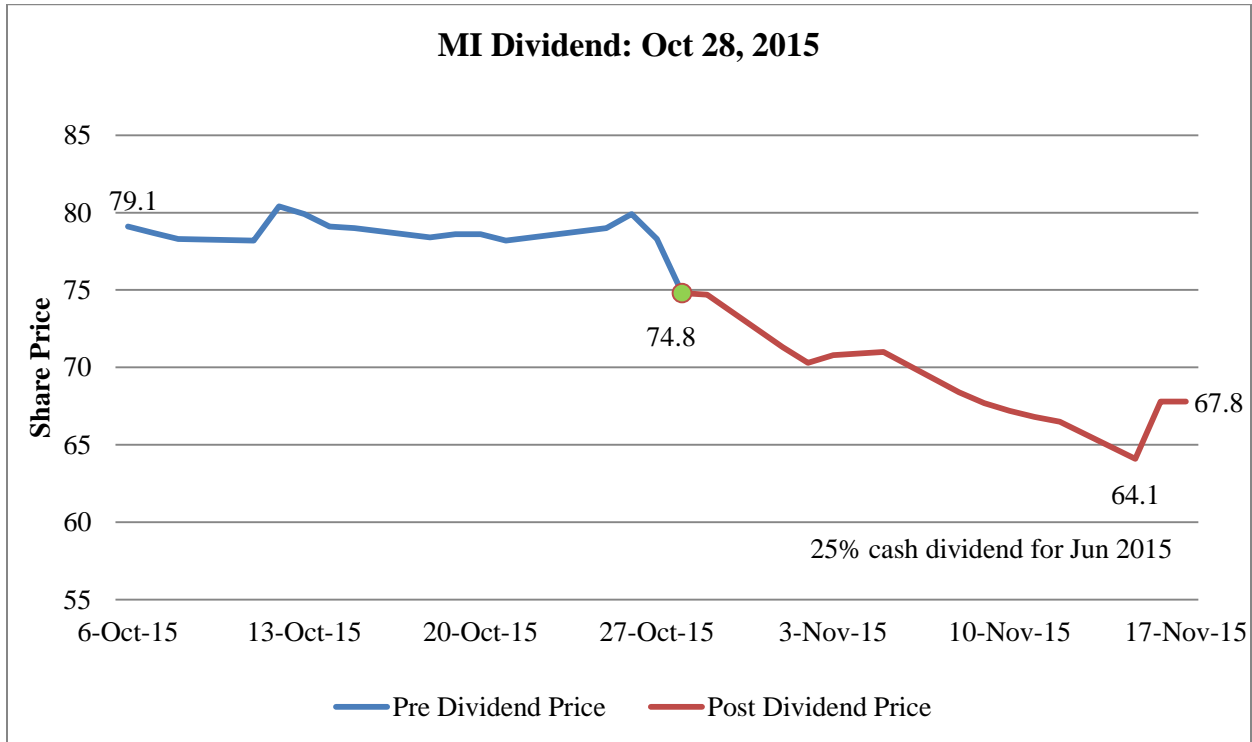
For the 18 months period ended at June, 2016, same % of dividend was declared by Meghna.



As the same amount of dividend was given for the 18 months period which was given for the previous 12 months period, this indicated a fall in the company's financial performance and the investors didn't take it positively. The share price decreased after the dividend announcement date but the percentage decrease was only 4% at the end of the given period.

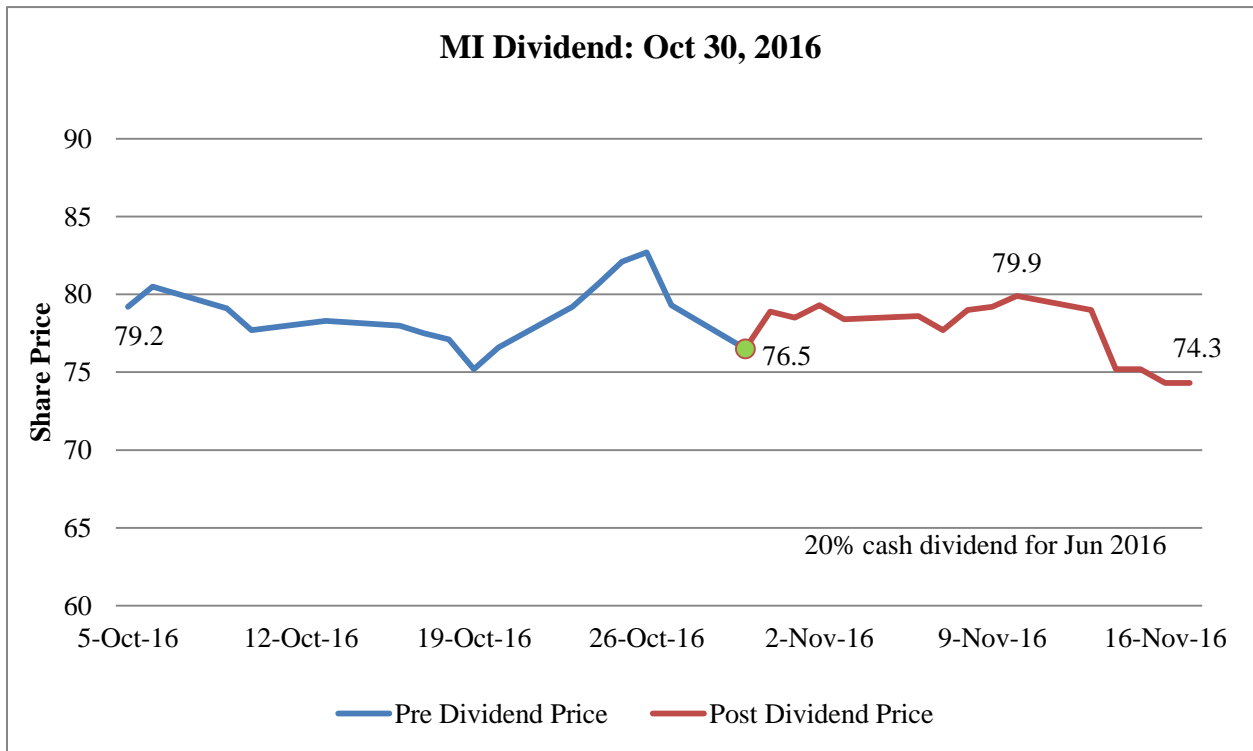
- M.I. Cement:

On October 28, 2015, M.I. Cement declared their dividend of Tk. 2.5 per share for the year ended at June 30, 2015.



It is clear from the above graph that the share price movement for the company wasn't that much affected by the dividend announcement date. The price was in a general downward pattern before the date of the announcement which was being followed even after the dividend declaration. In fact, the share price showed sharper declining pattern, from Tk. 74.8 to Tk. 64.1 within 13 days of the declaration, then lastly rising to Tk. 67.8 at the end of 15 trading days. Share market volatility for other variables of the market is accountable for such unusual pattern.

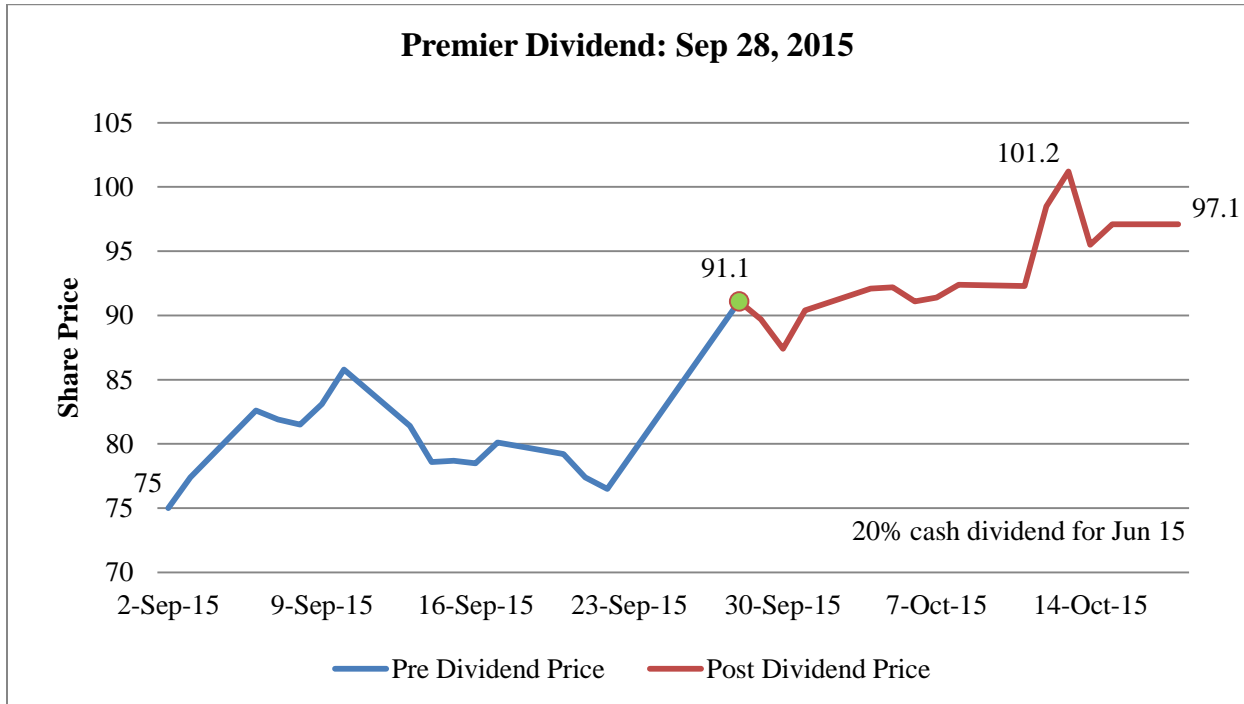
The dividend declaration for the year of 2016 was on October 30, 2016, announcing 20% cash dividend which was less than the previous year.



In this graph it can be observed that the price before the dividend announcement date showed sharp ups & downs but became more stable after. Though the price increased then fell a bit after the dividend announcement date, but the overall price ranged from Tk 74.3 to Tk. 79.9 after the declaration of the dividend. Therefore, the stability of share price is evident here.

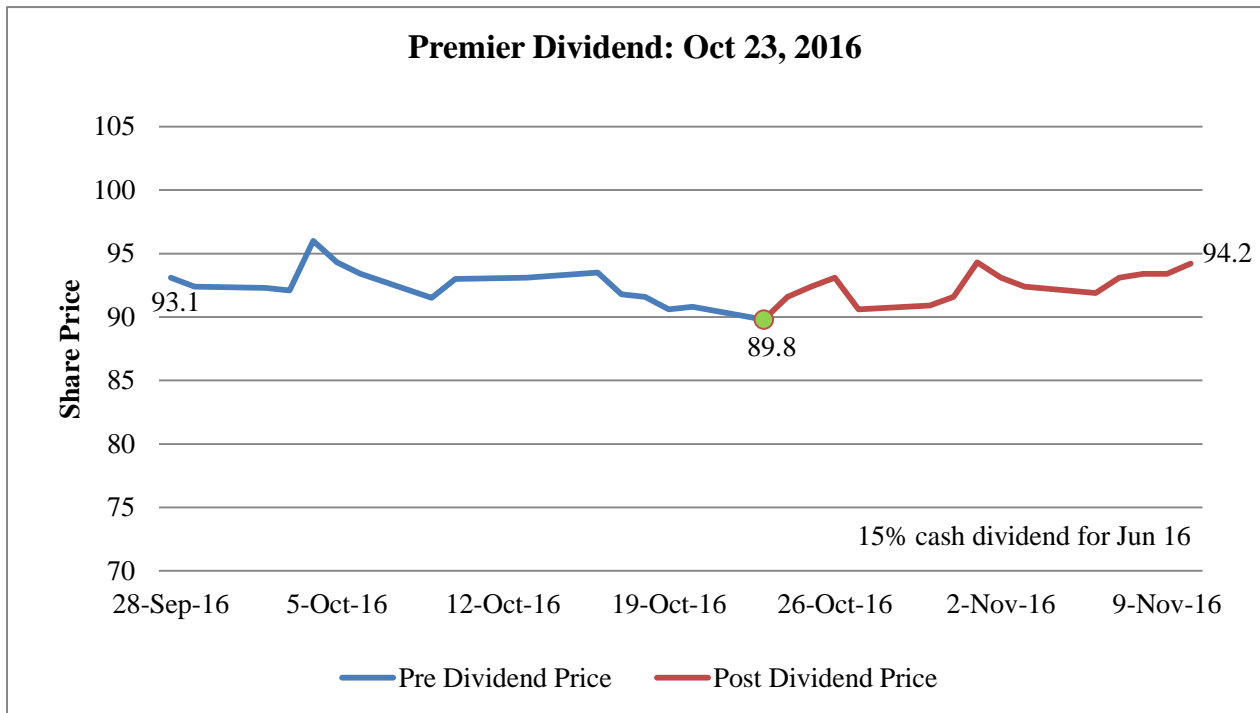
- Premier Cement:

The company announced dividend for June 2015 on 28 September 2015. They declared 20% cash dividend, 2 taka dividend per share for the year ended at June 30, 2015.



The graphical representation above clearly indicates that the share price movement for the company was affected by the announcement by a short margin. The first week of September showed an increase in share price. But the growth became stagnant within 10 days only. The price again decreased within one week to the previous price. Then on September 22 of 2015, the price of share started to increase rapidly and increased up to Tk 91.1 from 76.5 within 6 days. After the announcement of cash dividend, the price remained more or less stable; and then again it increased by almost 6 Tk. in one day. On 13 October, the price was the highest (101.2 Tk.) and then declined to maintain a stability around Tk. 95 afterwards.

The dividend declaration for the year of 2016 was on October 23, 2016, announcing 15% cash dividend which was less than that of the previous year.



From the graph above, it can be inferred that the declaration of dividend didn't bring any noticeable change in the share price of Premier cement. After declaration, the price of share increased by a small margin, gradually to Tk. 94.2, yielding a capital gain of 4.9%.

5.1.2 Factor Evaluation

Dividend declaration showed a positive impact on share price movement in most cases; if the dividend declaration didn't take the share price upward, it at least stabilized the movement of share price. Yet, dividend announcement also showed some unexpected downturn for which no justifiable reason can be found. There are so many variables in the share market that dividend solely couldn't affect the price much enough to show the expected theoretical result.

5.2 Disclosure of News

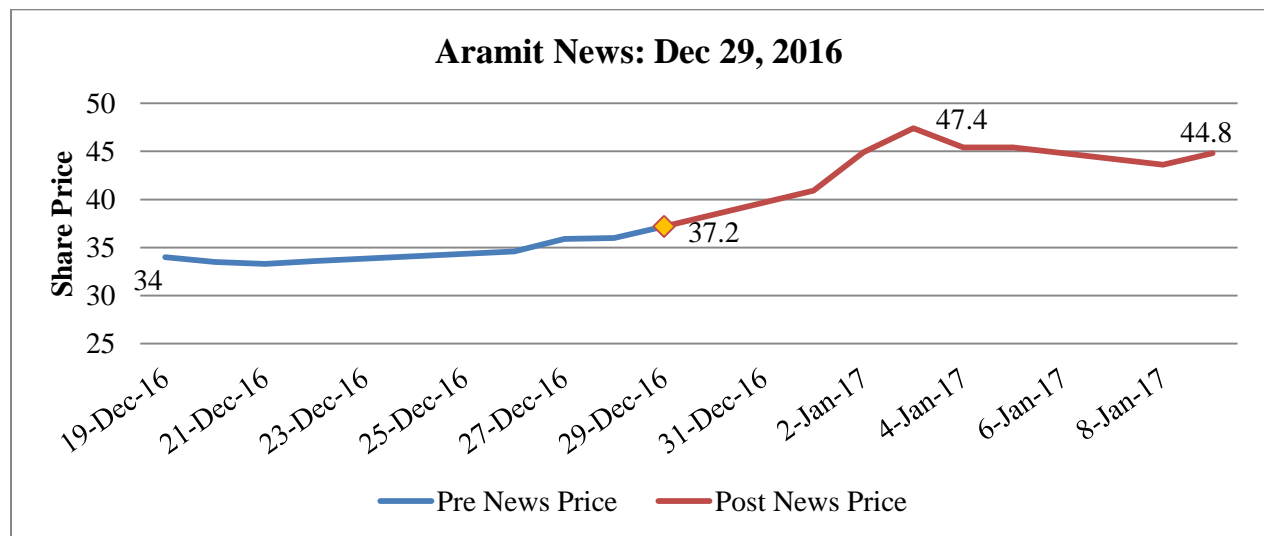
News, in some cases also known as PSI (Price Sensitive Information), is another factor that greatly affects the stock prices in DSE. News can be positive, negative or neutral. In case of cement companies of DSE, positive news are mainly about capacity expansion, acquisition, merger etc. whereas negative news can be decrease in EPS, hiding information etc. Neutral news like AGM date, transfer of shares among the sponsors do not have any impact on the share price at all. For the purpose of logical analysis, one selected price sensitive news for each listed cement companies have been taken from the latest two years news available at DSE's website.

5.2.1 Impact of News on Cement Companies' Share Price

To measure the impact of disclosure of news, a period of 7 trading days, both before and after the date of news disclosure has been taken to visualize the direction of share price movement. Data are plotted in line graphs where the yellow dot represents the date of the news announcement. In the line graph, the blue line denotes the pre news price whereas the red line denotes the share price direction after disclosure of news. Lastly, the X axis defines the dates with 2 days interval period and the Y axis shows the share price in actual BDT value.

- Aramit Cement:

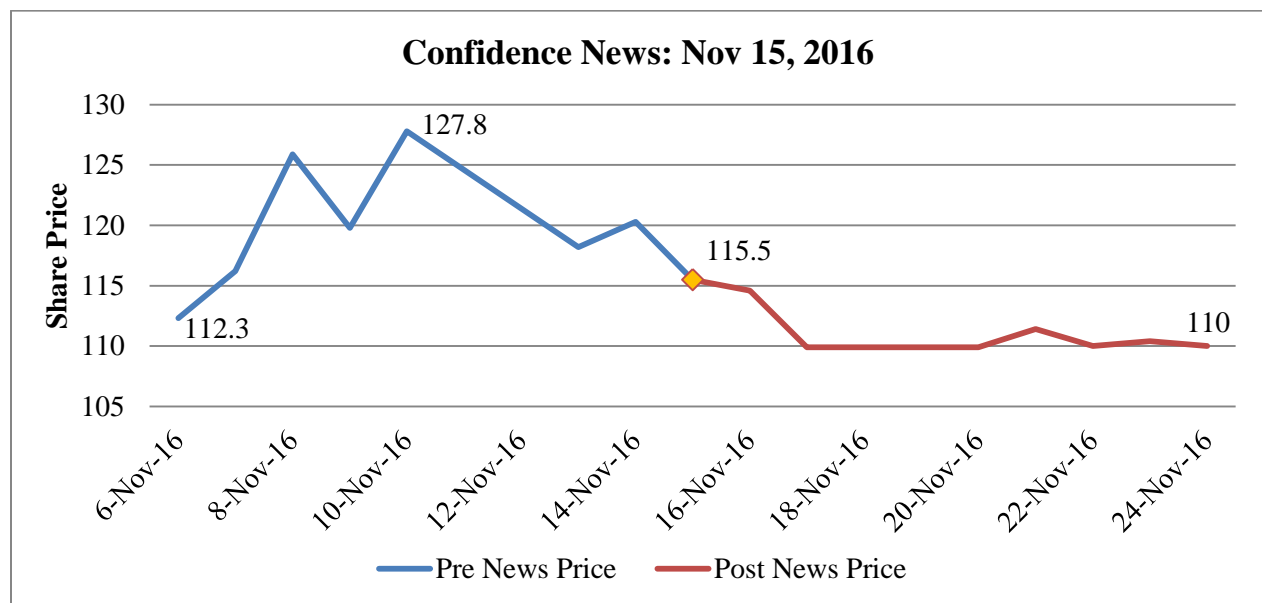
On December 29, 2016, Aramit Cement informed to comply with BSEC regulations that Unit 2's commercial production will initiate from January 01, 2017, having a production capacity of 1,000 M. Tons per day (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).



After the news was disbursed, the price of Aramit Cement’s stock started to rise, showing a forward effect. The price was already in an upward trend, rising to Tk. 34/ share from Tk. 37.2/ share in 7 days; but started to skyrocket after the disbursement of news. Within 3 trading days, the price increased by Tk. 10.2, reaching to 47.4 tk/ share and making the capital yield 27.4%. Expanding production capacity means that the company is growing and is likely to have more profitability in the near future, which constitutes as the main reason behind this price rise. Later, the price dropped a little and ended at Tk. 44.8 after the end of post 7 days period.

- Confidence Cement:

It was on November 15, 2016 that Confidence Cement disclosed the news clarifying their EPS for the period from July-September, 2015, stating that the company didn’t mention their income from associate companies in that quarter as the information was not available. That income was later restated in their Q1 ’17 quarterly statements (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).

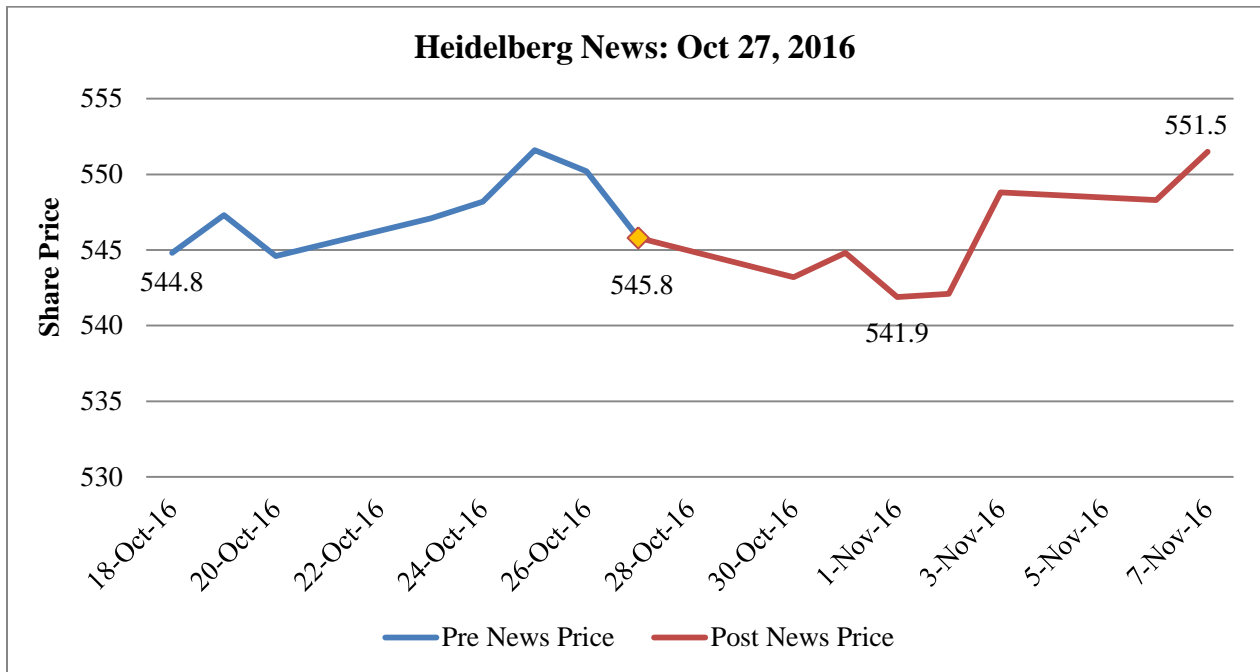


As it can be observed from the graph, the price movement of Confidence was very much volatile before the announcement of the news, rising from Tk. 112.3/ share to 127.8 and then again falling to 115.5 tk within just 7 days. But after the news, the price movement became a bit steady, following a downward trend. This was mainly because of the skepticism that was existent in the investors’ mind regarding this new source of income as it was not previously mentioned.

This withholding of information by the company was not taken lightly by the investors and as a result, the price fell to Tk. 110 at the end.

- Heidelberg Cement:

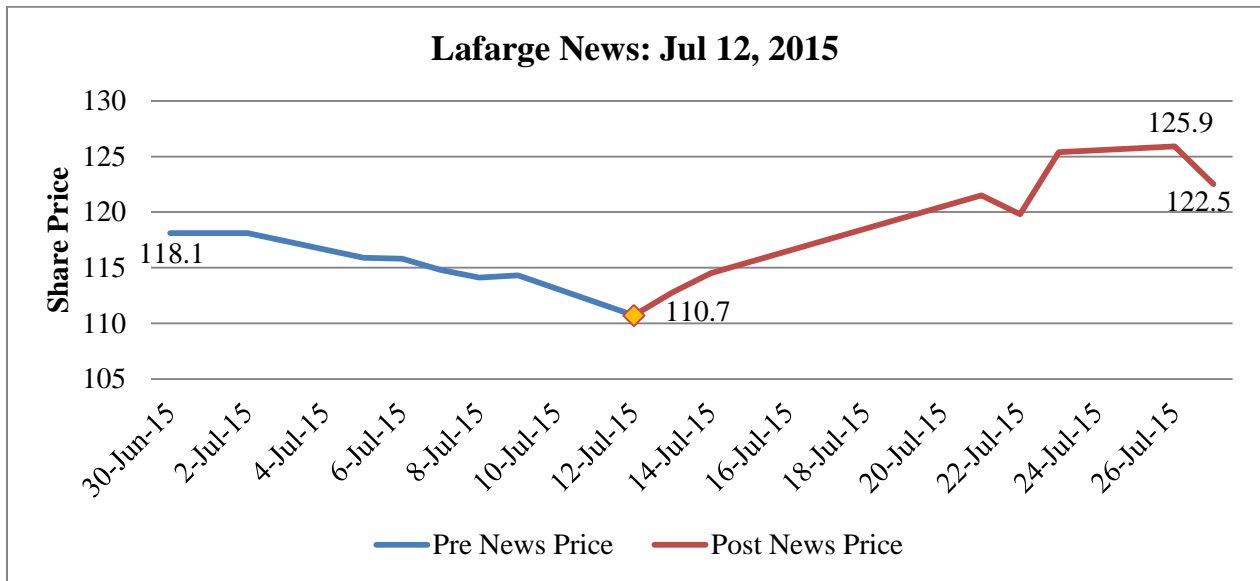
Heidelberg Cement announced on October 27, 2016 that Heidelberg Cement Central Europe East Holding B.V. is acquiring 99.99% share of Meghna Energy Limited, a private company limited engaged in generating and supplying electricity as a Small Power Plant in Bangladesh (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).



Heidelberg’s share price was already in a declining trend when this news was announced. Sometimes it takes some time to affect the price movement even after some price sensitive event occurs, known as the ‘lagging effect,’ which is observed in this case. The price continued its declining trend the next 3 days after the dissemination of the news, falling to Tk. 541.9/ share. The effect of this positive news then can be observed through the sudden price boost, increasing by around 10 tk within the next 4 days.

- Lafarge Surma Cement:

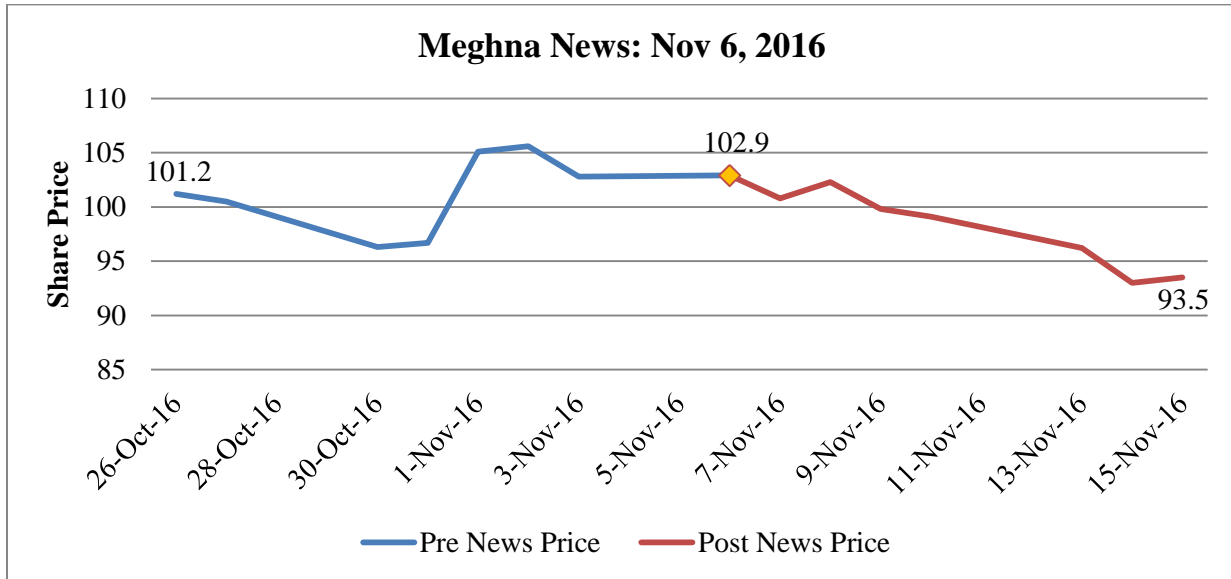
The company informed on July 12, 2015, “Lafarge S.A., one of the two sponsor groups of Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd. (LSC), has merged with Holcim Ltd. to form LafargeHolcim Ltd. As a result of the above merger in the Group level, one of the Lafarge Surma’s sponsor groups is now LafargeHolcim Ltd.” But in Bangladesh, they remained as separate entity for the time being due to the current corporate structure (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).



The sudden change in price due to this huge merger news is pretty evident from the above line chart. The price was following a decreasing pattern before the news, falling from Tk. 118.1 to Tk. 110.7 per share during the previous 7 trading days. But after that, a massive uplift in the movement of price is seen; within 6 days the price increased by around 15 tk with a capital gain of 13.7%. Lastly, the price fell a little to Tk. 122.5/ share, at the end of 7 post trading days.

- Meghna Cement:

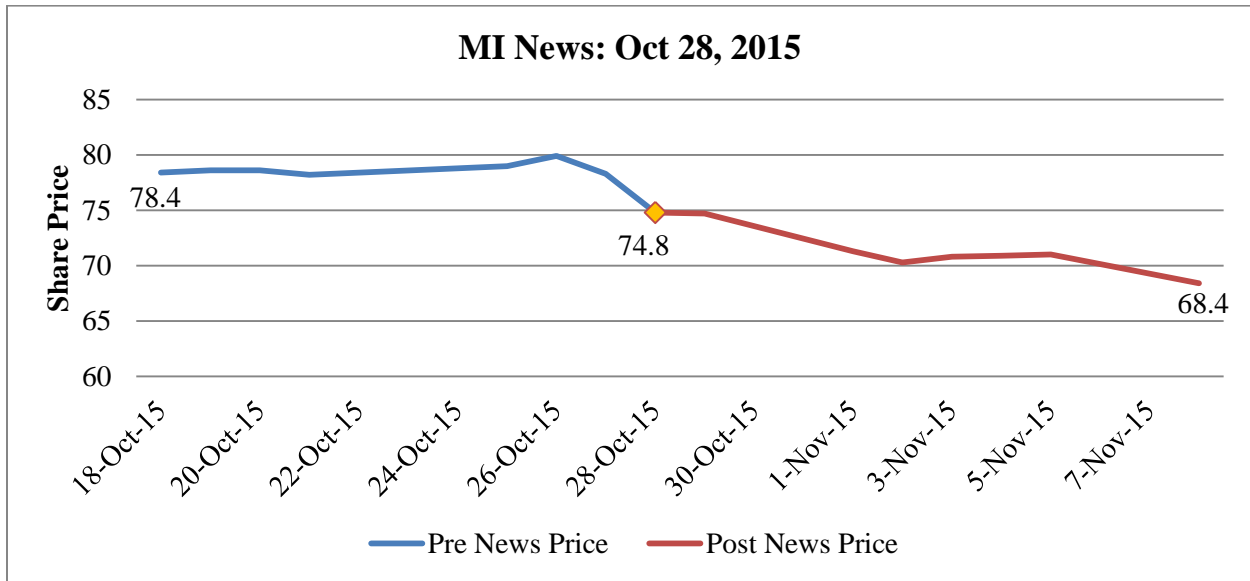
On November 6 of 2016, Meghna Cement notified DSE in compliance to the BSEC regulations that they have taken a price sensitive decision to import machineries and equipment valued at Tk. 244.79 crore to increase their annual production capacity (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).



The direction of price before the news disclosure was a bit unstable, as it can be seen from the graph. After the news disclosure, the downward trend that is observed in price can be expressed as the effect of cost increment because of this capacity expansion. Though capacity expansion is a positive news, in an ideal scenario this should lead the price downward as it means increased financing cost needed for this expansion and decreased profitability for the time being. Therefore, what happened here goes with the theoretical perspective of share price movement, which has made the share price fall by 9.1% in the next 7 trading days after the day of the announcement.

- M.I. Cement:

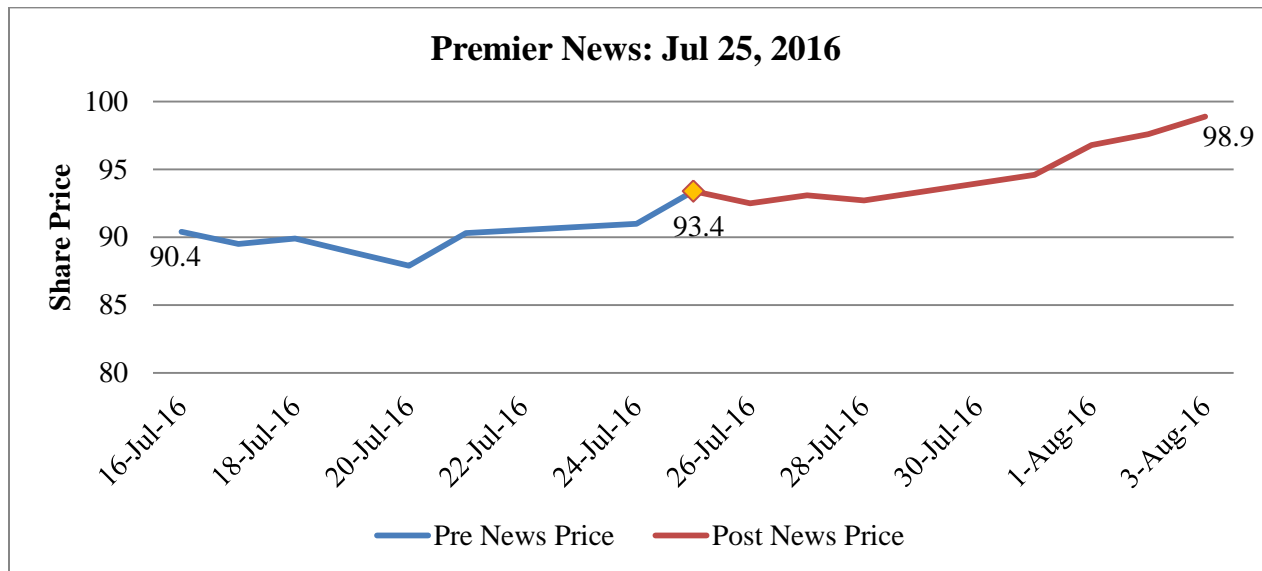
M.I. Cement also decided to increase the production capacity of the Company's Factory from existing 5,800 M.T. to 10,000 M.T. per day by installing its 5th Unit, which is expected to commence production from March 2018 with an estimated Investment of Tk. 300.00 crore approximately (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).



When this news was disbursed on October 28, 2015, the price of the share started to fall. Prior to the disbursement, the price movement was almost flat, but later it fell by 8.6% to Tk. 68.4/ share within the post 7 days period. The reason behind this is same as discussed before; the additional 300 crore investment for this expansion will increase the financial cost of the company which as a result will affect the net earnings available to the common shareholders in near future. Therefore, the price decreased to Tk. 68.4 from Tk. 74.8 per share during the post news period.

- Premier Cement:

The company informed on July 25, 2016 that the Board of Directors has decided to expand its plant and production capacity by 8000 MT per day, with an estimated cost of Tk. 400 crore and an approximate completion year of 2018 (Dhaka Stock Exchange, 2016).



From the line chart, it is evident that the direction of price flow was already in an upward trend; and even after the disclosure of news, the investors took this news in a positive manner. Though the expansion of capacity meant increased cost for the company for the time being, it also implied that the company is in a strong position to grow; which along with their stable profitability trend bolstered the confidence of the shareholders on the company. Subsequently, the price per share increased almost immediately after the disclosure of news, from Tk. 93.4 to Tk. 98.9, making the capital gain around 6% within 7 trading days.

5.2.2 Factor Evaluation

The impact of DSE news on share price has been consistent in most of the cases. Where positive news was disbursed, the price increased and vice versa. But arguments can be made on whether the price movement occurred when it was supposed to occur like it can be observed in case of capacity expansion. Demonstration of both theoretical and expectation based movement of stock price was found and it can be safely inferred that in case of established companies the price trend was theoretical, but not for the emerging or growing companies.

5.3 Sharp Movement of Market Index (DGEN)

The Dhaka Stock Exchange General Index or DGEN, is a stock market index for the Stock Exchange of Dhaka. It is mainly an index of the main market capitalizations of the listed companies in DSE. It started on November 27, 2001 with a base-index of 817.62 points and the shares were classified as A, B, G and N group of shares but excluded the Z group shares. So all the calculations made by DGEN were excluding the Z group shares which ultimately led to the obsolescence of this index. The calculations were done on the basis of price movement of individual stocks. The faults in the DGEN index first came to notice in November, 2009 when Grameenphone (GP) was listed on the DSE. After much controversy, on Jan 28 2013, the regulator BSEC launched a new index, the DSEX, which was developed by the US-based financial service organization Standard and Poor's (Stock Market, 2013).

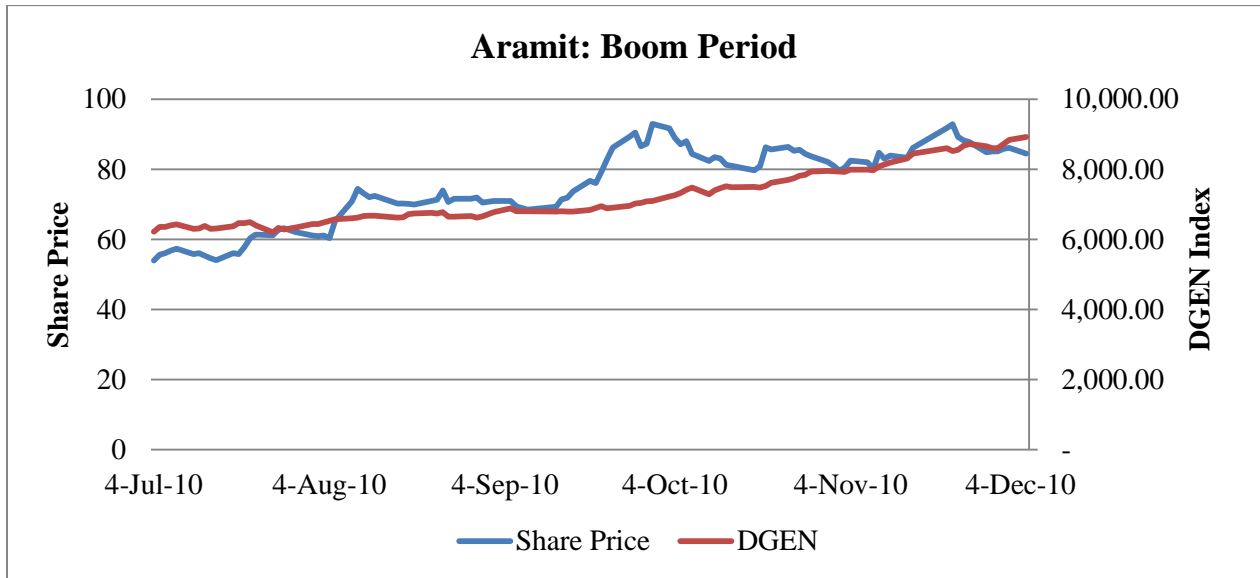
5.3.1 The Boom

Banks & other financial institutions of Bangladesh had a lot of idle fund available to them due to less business opportunities in the global recession period of 2009-10. To minimize this cost and generate a greater return, these financial institutions & its officials as well as the general people took loan and invested in the capital market. This made a huge flow of liquidity in the share market. The total number of BO (Beneficiary Owner) Account holders on 20th December, 2010 reached to 3.21 million while the number was 1.25 million in December 2009, making it more than double over one year (Saha, 2012). Such changes from 2009 to 2010 caused a drastic change in the DGEN index. The index increased abnormally, breaking all the previous records.

Impact of the Boom Period on Cement Companies' Share Price

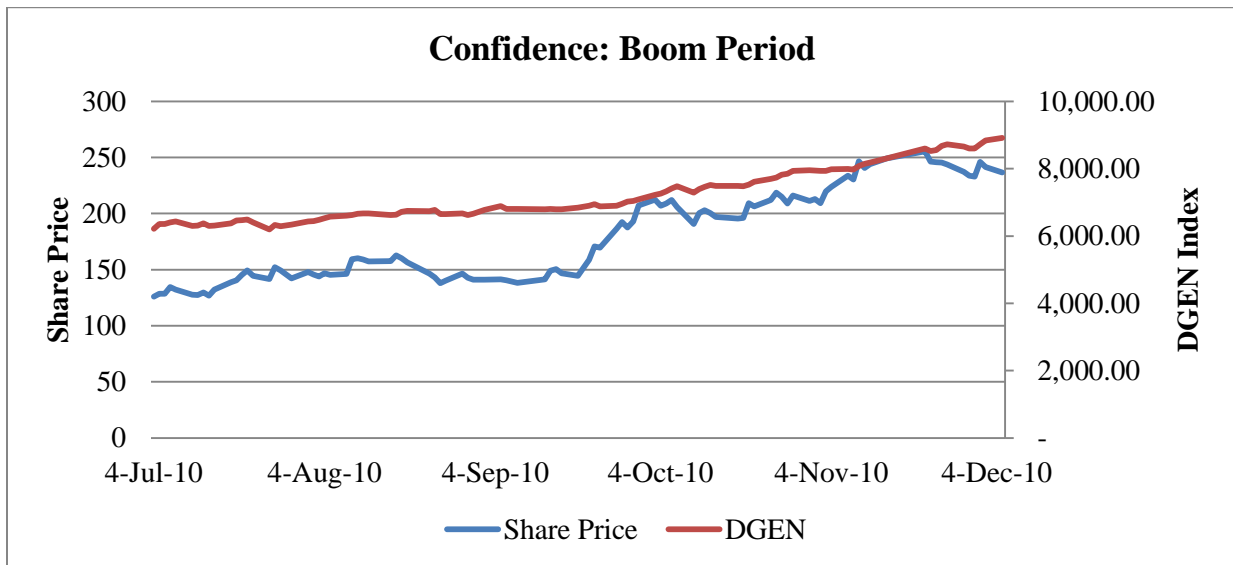
To measure the impact of the boom period, the DGEN index data were taken from 4th July 2010 to 5th December 2010, the time period in which the index increased significantly. Along with the index, share price of the players of cement industry were taken of those dates. Data were plotted in line graphs where the X axis defined the dates on a monthly interval. The Y axis on the right hand side indicated the values of DGEN Index whereas Y axis on left hand side indicated the actual values of share price in Taka. The red line denotes the DGEN index and the blue line denotes the share price in this portion of analysis.

- Aramit Cement:



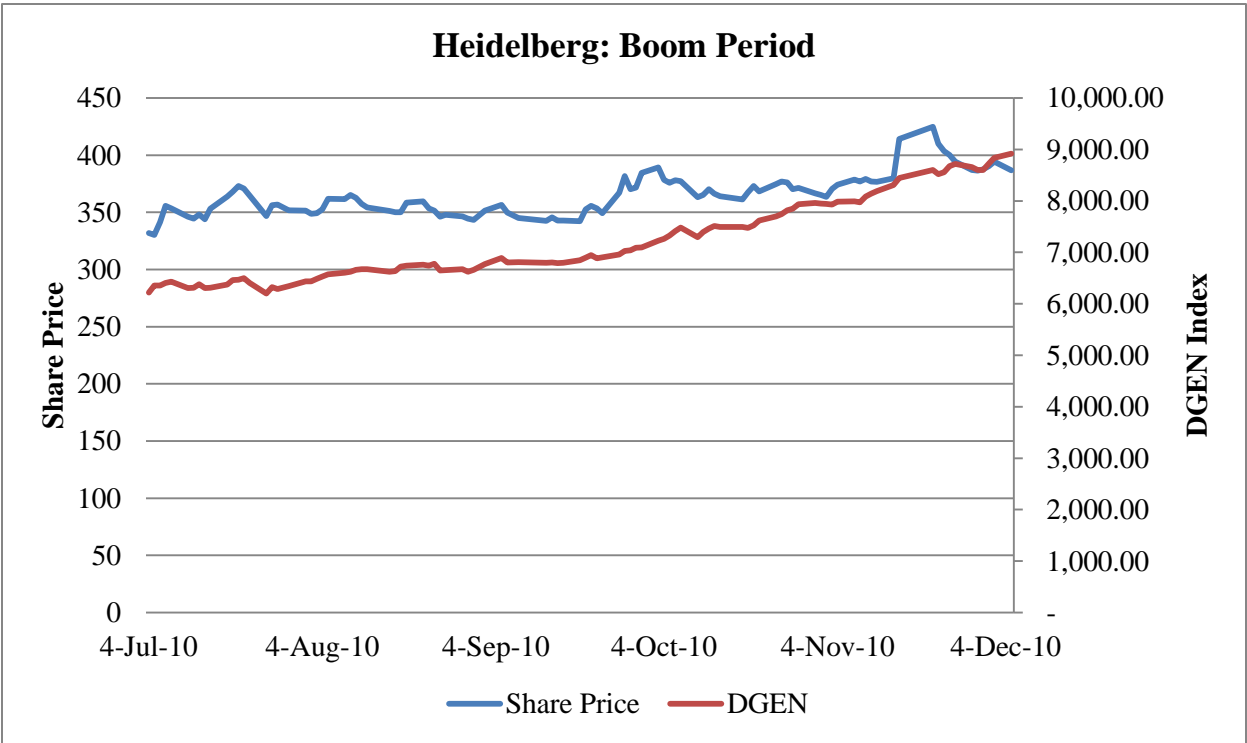
From the graph, it can be inferred clearly that the change in share price of Aramit cement maintained a positive correlation with the changes in DGEN index. That means the price curve and the index curve almost went line in line during that period. However, the increase in share price was slightly above the rate of increase of DGEN index during the month of September 2010. But the price started to decrease in mid-October 2010, taking a stable increase in early November 2010.

- Confidence Cement:



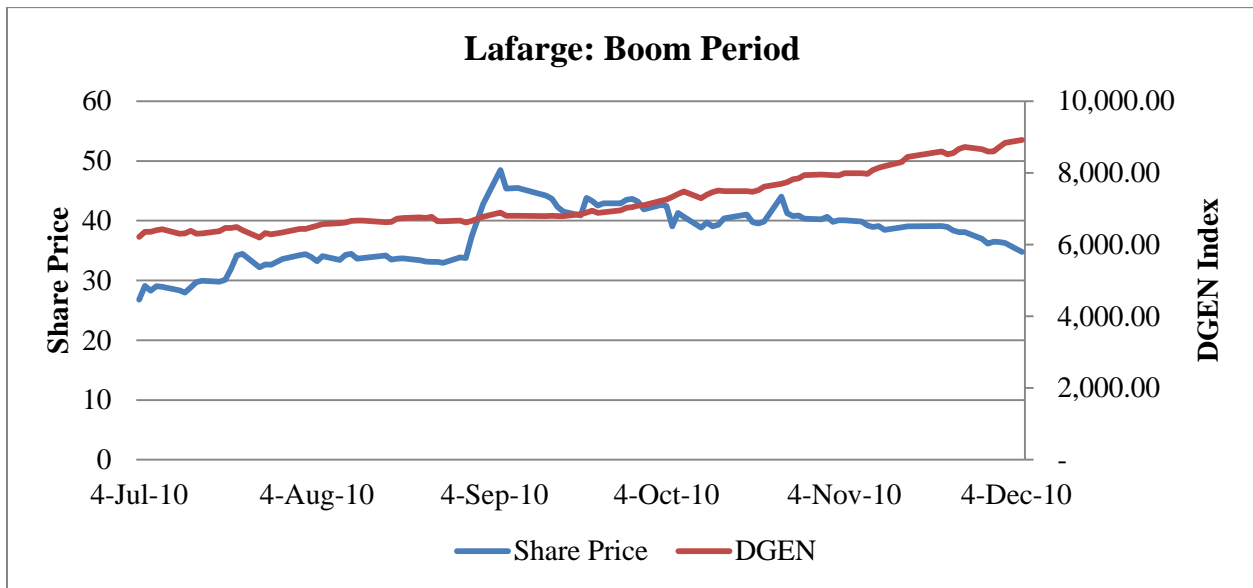
This graph also clearly indicates that the change in share price of Confidence cement maintained a positive correlation with the changes in DGEN index. However, the increase in share price was slightly below the rate of increase of DGEN index during the month of July 2010. But the price started to increase in mid-October 2010, taking a stable increase in late November 2010 and maintaining an almost equal increasing pattern in price per share along with the increase in DGEN index.

- Heidelberg Cement:



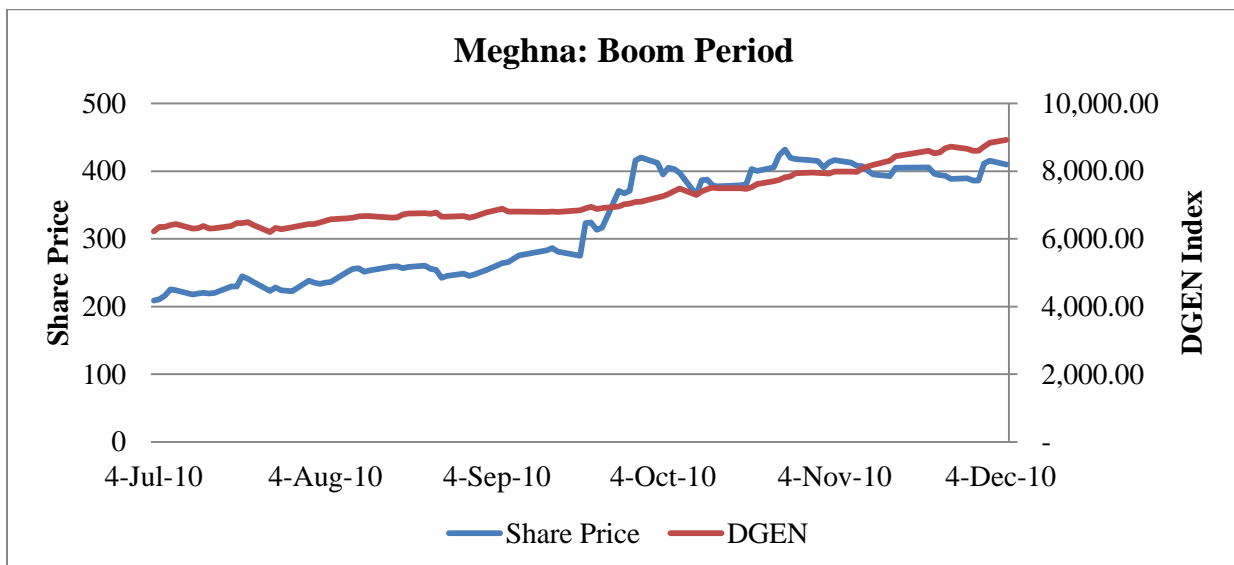
The graphical representation shows that the change in share price of Heidelberg cement also went almost line in line with the change in DGEN Index. However, the increase in share price was slightly above the rate of increase of DGEN index at the beginning of the month of October 2010. But the rate of increase in price started to decline at the beginning of November 2010. But in the end the increasing rate of DGEN index became a bit higher than the price movement of Heidelberg cement’s share.

- Lafarge Surma Cement:



The change in share price of Lafarge cement also maintained a somewhat positive correlation with the changes in DGEN index. That means with the increase in DGEN index, the price per share of Confidence Cement also increased. The increasing rate in share price was almost same with the rate of increase of DGEN index till the month of July 2010. But the price started to increase sharply in early September 2010, but then again started to decline continuously even with the increase in DGEN index.

- Meghna Cement:



This graph also indicates that the change in share price of Meghna cement maintained a positive trend with the changes in DGEN index during most of the period. . The increasing rate in share price was almost same with the rate of increase of DGEN index till mid-September 2010. But the price started to increase at the end of September 2010, and then from late November 2010 maintained almost equal increasing rate in price per share along with the increase in DGEN index.

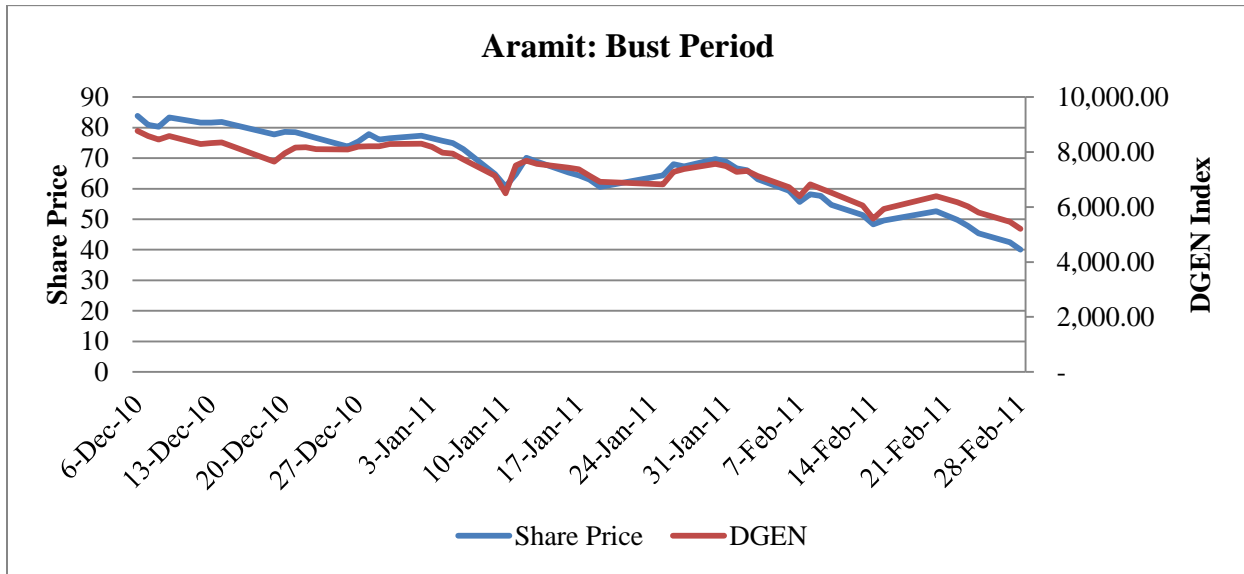
5.3.2 The Bust/ Crash

Bangladesh Security & Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Bangladesh Bank (BB) applied a lot of directives to keep the market under control in 2010, especially in the month of December. On 6th December, 2010 BSEC introduced a new directive saying that only after encashment of investor`s cheque, the buy orders can be performed. Also, another directive called “netting facilities” was introduced on the following day. This instructed that that no investor will be able to purchase securities against the sale proceedings of any other securities during the settlement & clearance period. But both directives of 6th & 7th December were cancelled on 8th December as there was a significant fall of DGEN index along with the share prices on 8th December (Saha, 2012). The Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) witnessed the steepest single day fall ever; the index went down by 551 points or 6.71% and stood at 7654.41 on December 19, 2010, after reaching its highest level ever at 8918.51 on December 05, 2010 (Younus & Islam). This was called as the ‘Bust’ of DGEN Index, which later led to the extinction of this index.

Impact of the Bust Period on Cement Companies’ Share Price

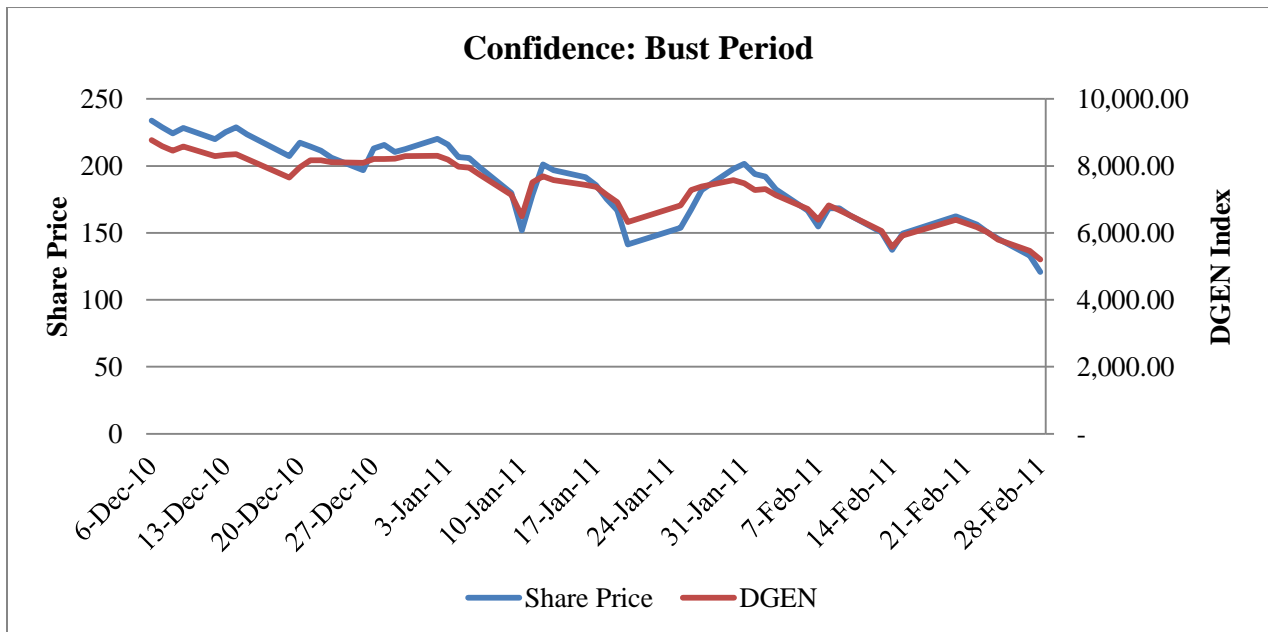
To measure the impact of the crash period, the DGEN index data were taken from 6th December 2010 to 28th February 2011, the time period in which the index decreased drastically. Along with the index, share price of the players of cement industry were taken of those dates. Data were plotted in line graphs where the X axis defined the dates on a monthly interval. The Y axis on the right hand side indicated the values of DGEN Index whereas Y axis on left hand side indicated the actual values of share price in Taka. The red line denotes the DGEN index and the blue line denotes the share price in this portion of analysis.

- Aramit Cement:



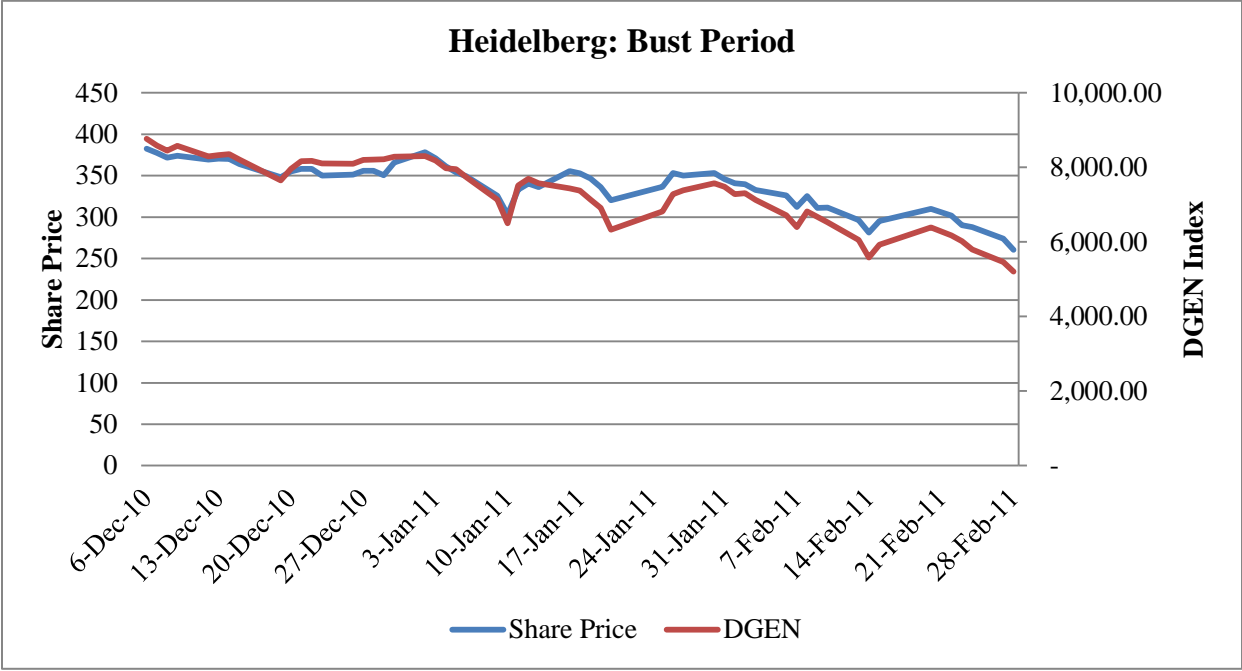
From the graph, it can be inferred clearly that with the decrease in DGEN index, the price per share of Aramit Cement also decreased. However, the rate of decrease in share price is slightly lower than the rate of decrease of DGEN index during the month of December 2010. But the price started to decrease sharply at the beginning of January 2011, continuing to decrease with the DGEN Index up to 28th February.

- Confidence Cement:



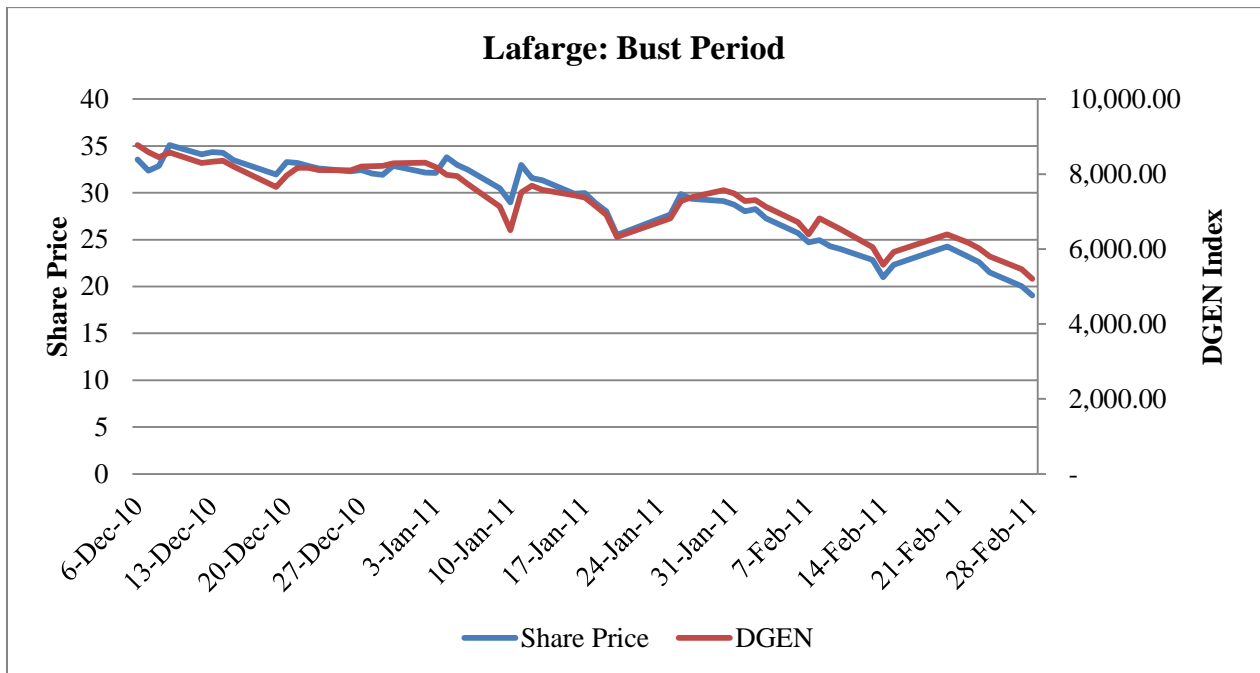
The graph above clearly indicates that the change in share price of Confidence cement maintained a positive correlation with the changes in DGEN index. However, the rate of decrease in share price is slightly below the rate of decrease of DGEN index during the month of December 2010. But the price simultaneously decreased with the DGEN index at the end of January 2011 up to February 28, 2011.

- Heidelberg Cement:



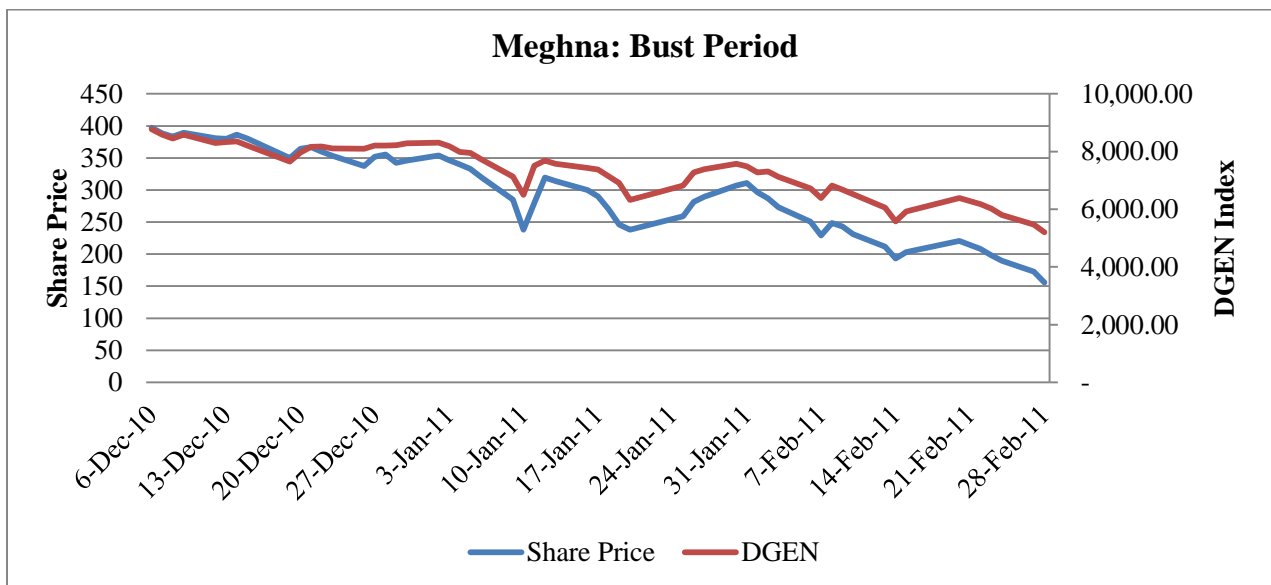
From the graphical representation above, it is clearly observed that the change in share price of Heidelberg cement also maintained a positive correlation with the changes in DGEN index. That means with the decrease in DGEN index, the price per share of Heidelberg Cement also decreased. However, the decrease in share price is slightly above the rate of decrease of DGEN index during the month of January 2011. But the price almost simultaneously decreased with the DGEN index at the beginning of February 2011 up to February 28, 2011.

- Lafarge Surma Cement:



From the graph above, it can be inferred that the change in share price of Lafarge cement also maintained a positive correlation with the changes in DGEN index. However, there is a small higher increase in price at second week of January 2011. But the price simultaneously decreased with the DGEN index at mid-January 2011 up to February 28, 2011.

Meghna Cement:



From the graph, it can be inferred clearly that with the decrease in DGEN index, the price per share of Meghna Cement also decreased. However, the curve of share price was almost in line with that of DGEN Index till the end of December 2010; but then took a sharp downturn in almost the same pattern but at a higher rate till the end of February 2011.

5.3.3 Factor Evaluation

After observing the impact of both boom and bust period of DGEN Index, it is clear that the relationship between change in share price of cement companies and change in DGEN index are proportional to each other. They are positively correlated and follow almost the same pattern.

5.4 Unusual Fluctuation of Exchange Rate

Foreign exchange is a major macroeconomic factor in determining the progression of national economy. It not only affects the domestic prices of goods and services but also shifts demand and supply in every sector of an economy. Surely, financial conditions are always absorbed with any changes in foreign currency.

Impact of change in exchange rate of foreign currency can be measured from two scenarios. Appreciation of foreign currency calls for increase in cost of imported goods, causing deficit in manufacturing and productive industries but exporters will enjoy higher gain in exploiting domestic market. But there is a chance that exporters may lose their competitiveness in international market, the sales and profits of exporters will shrink (Odoyo, Raymond, & Kenneth, 2014). On the other hand, importers will increase their competitiveness in domestic markets. So the scenario is different for import based country and export based country.

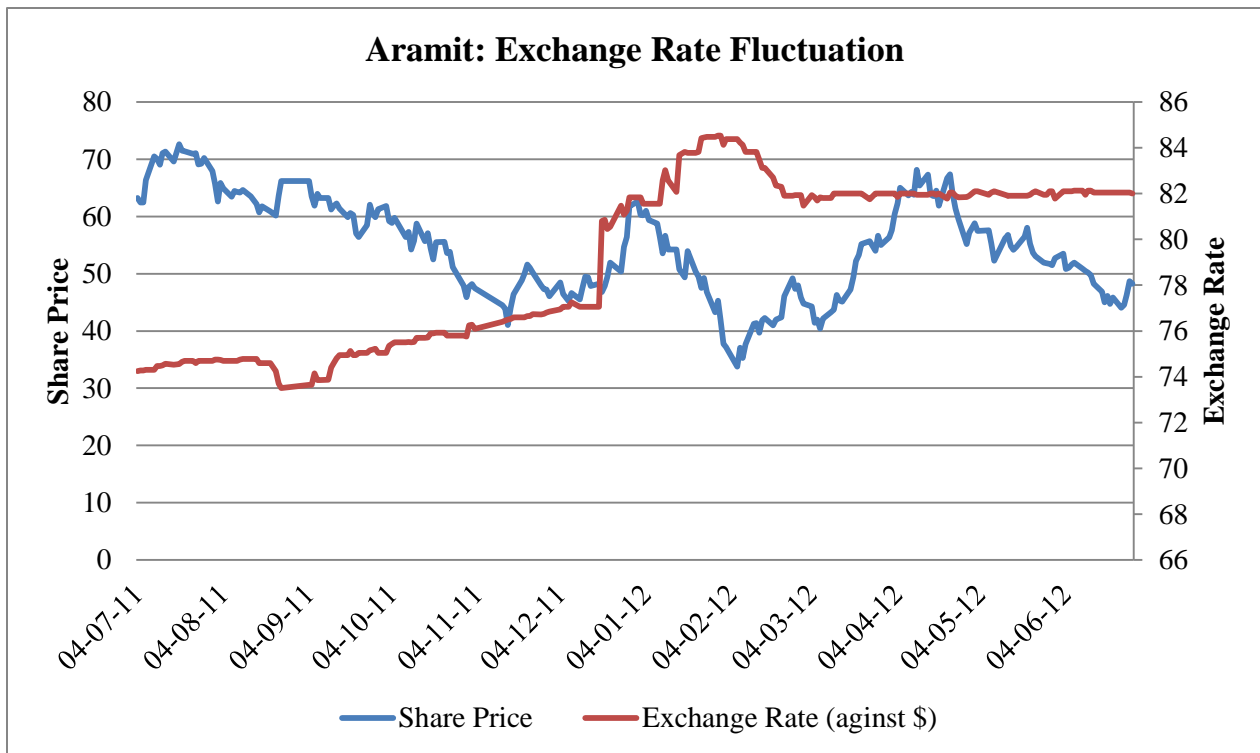
Bangladesh is basically an import based country. The manufacturing sectors are also dependent on imported raw materials. Cement industry is no different. The main raw material for cement is the clinker which is imported in a processed form by the cement companies. Hence any fluctuation in foreign current exchange rate will simultaneously affect the financial profit and performance of the cement companies.

5.4.1 Impact of Exchange Rate on Cement Companies' Share Price

To measure the impact of change in exchange rate of foreign currency, the foreign exchange rates against USD were taken from 4th July 2011 to 30th June 2012, during which period appreciated and then again depreciated sharply within a short period of time. Along with this,

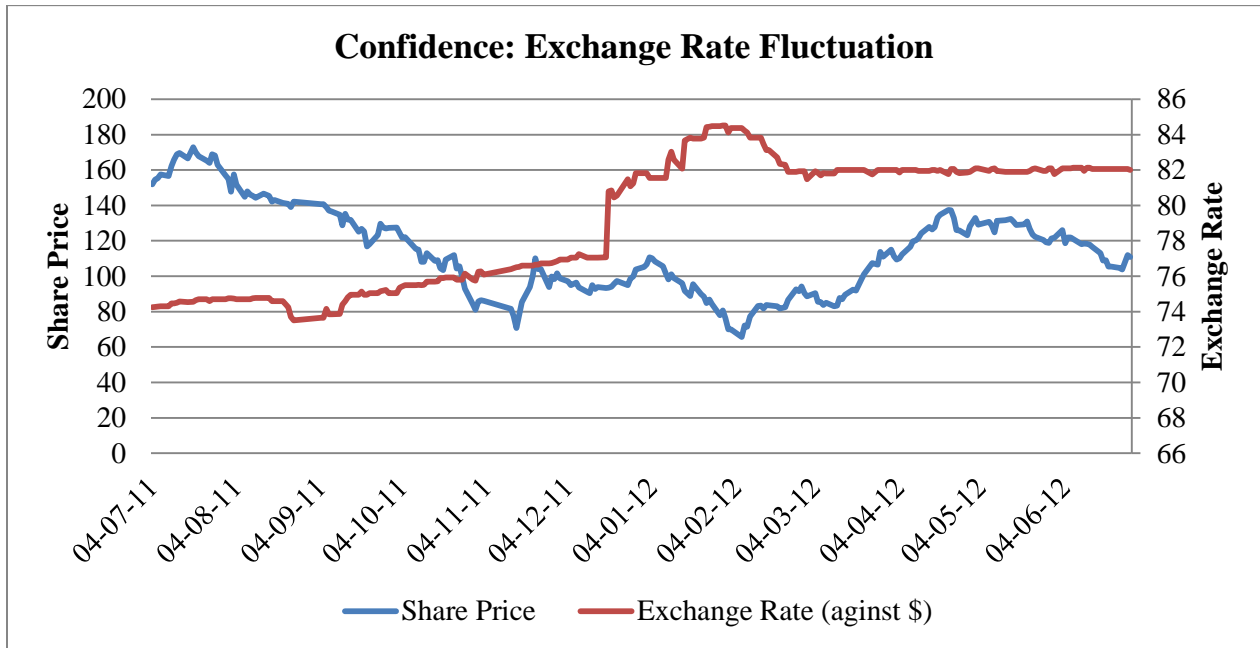
share price of the players of cement industry were taken of those dates. Data were plotted in line graphs where the X axis defined the dates on a monthly basis. Y axis on the right hand side indicated the values of exchange rates of BDT against USD whereas Y axis on left hand side indicated the values of share price of that respected company. The red line denotes the exchange rate and the blue line denotes the share price. Only the value of US dollar against Bangladeshi taka has been considered for this study.

- Aramit Cement:



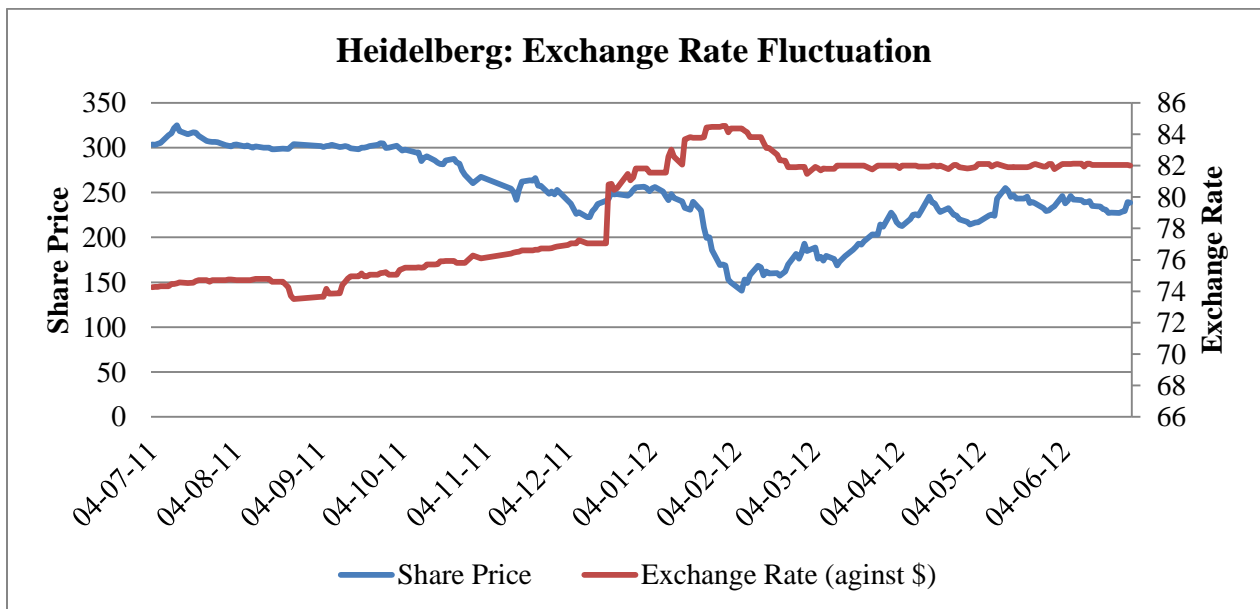
From the graph, it can be inferred clearly that the change in share price of Aramit cement maintains a negative correlation with the changes in exchange rate of US dollars against Bangladeshi taka. That means with the appreciation of US dollar, the price per share of Aramit Cement declined. There has been a sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar during the middle of December 2011. And the price of share of Aramit cement decreased sharply at the same period. With the stability in exchange rate changes, price of Aramit cement increased. However, the price of share again started to fall at the end of May 2012.

- Confidence Cement:



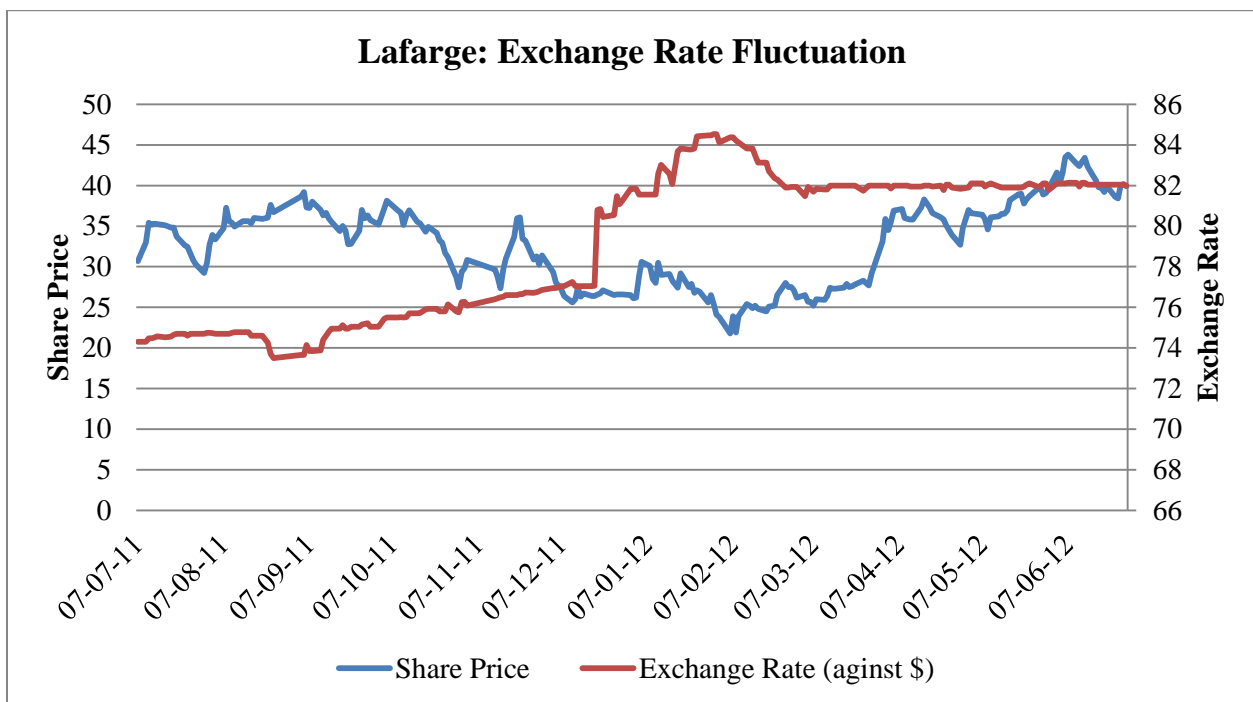
The graphical representation above shows that with the appreciation of US dollar, the price per share of Confidence Cement declined. There has been a sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar during the middle of December 2011 when the price of share of Confidence cement decreased as well. Later with the stability of exchange rate, share price increased.

- Heidelberg Cement:



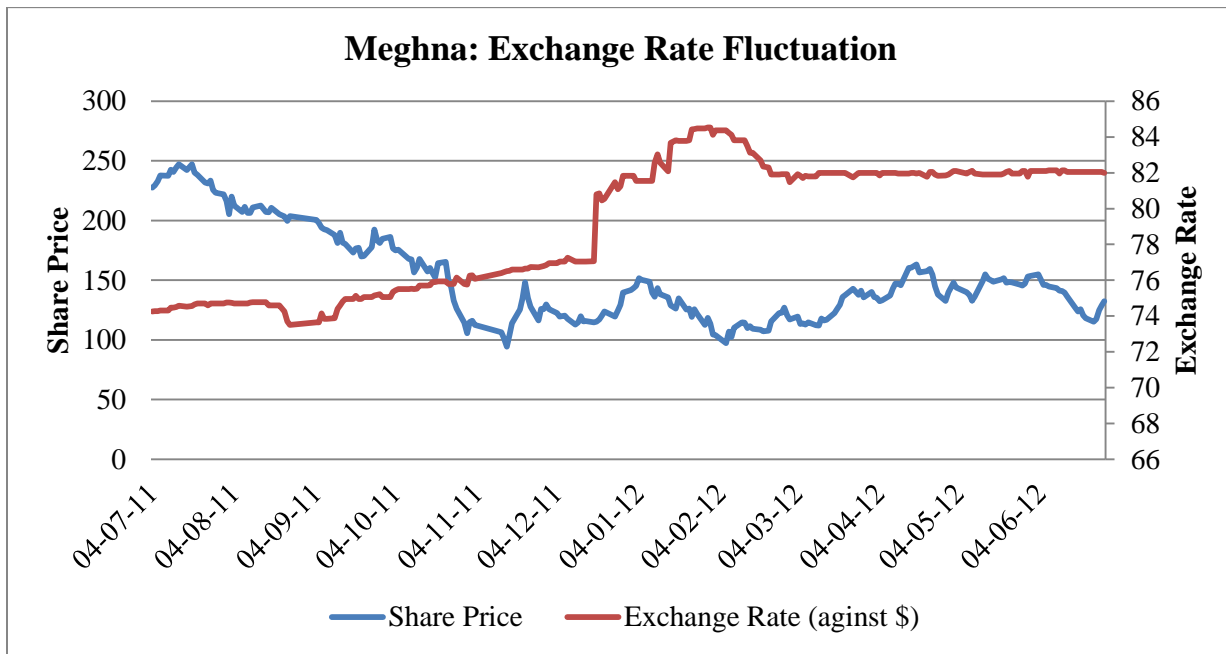
The graph above shows that the change in share price of Heidelberg cement maintained a negative correlation with the changes in exchange rate of US dollars against Bangladeshi taka. That means with the appreciation of US dollar, the price per share of Heidelberg Cement declined. There has been a sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar during the middle of December 2011. And the price of share of Heidelberg cement decreased sharply. With the stability in exchange rate changes, price of Heidelberg cement increased. And the price of share increased continuously from the end of March 2012.

- Lafarge Surma Cement:



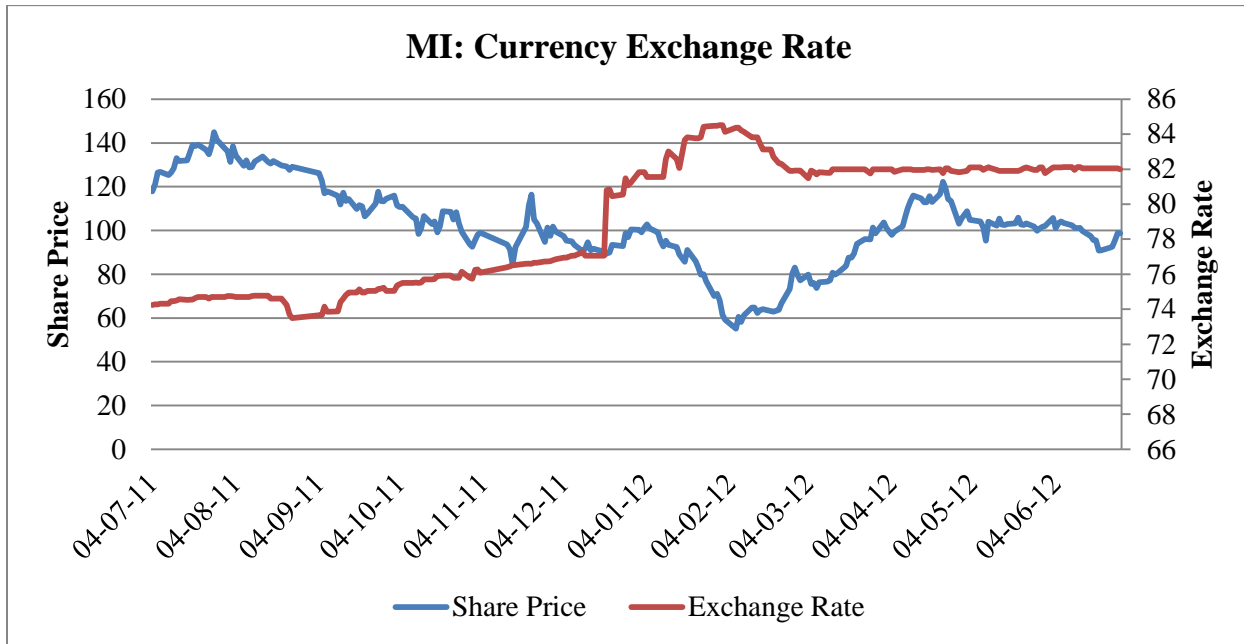
The graph above shows that the change in share price of Lafarge cement also maintained a negative correlation with the changes in exchange rate of US dollars against Bangladeshi taka. There has been a sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar during the middle of December 2011. And the price of share of Lafarge cement decreased slowly. After the middle of February in 2012, the price of share of Lafarge started to increase continuously. There has been a drastic increase at the beginning of April 2012. Then with the stability of change in exchange rate, the price per share also became stable to some extent.

- Meghna Cement:



From the graph above, it can be inferred that the change in share price of Meghna cement maintained a negative correlation with the changes in exchange rate of US dollars against Bangladeshi taka. That means with the appreciation of US dollar, the price per share of Meghna Cement declined. There has been a sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar during the middle of December 2011. And the price of share of Meghna cement decreased slowly. After the middle of February in 2012, the price of share of Meghna cement started to increase by a very small margin. With the stability of change in exchange rate, the price per share also stabilized gradually.

- M.I. Cement:



The graph above shows that the change in share price of M.I. cement maintains a negative correlation with the changes in exchange rate of US dollars against Bangladeshi taka. That means with the appreciation of US dollar, the price per share of M.I. Cement declined. There has been a sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar during the middle of December 2011. And the price of share of M.I. cement decreased slowly. After the middle of February in 2012, the price of share of M.I. started to increase continuously. There has been a drastic increase at the beginning of March 2012. Then with the stability of change in exchange rate, the price per share also stabilized to some extent.

5.4.2 Factor Evaluation

After observing the impact of change in Foreign exchange rate, it is clear that the relationship between change in share price of cement companies and change in exchange rate of foreign currency (USD) are inverse to each other. They are negatively correlated.

Though the fall of price was supposed to start after a certain period of the sharp increase in exchange rate of US dollar, the decline in share price took place because the investors probable expectation about the appreciation of US dollar by monitoring the currency market. Hence they might have an assumption about the increasing import cost of raw materials that the cement

companies had to consume. The cost was supposed to hamper the performance of the cement companies in many ways. Such pre-assumptions had a negative effect on share price, causing a decline in share price of the companies of cement industries.

5.5 Overall Evaluation

From an overall point of view, it is apparent that theoretical perspectives regarding share market do not hold much value in real life scenario, at least in Bangladeshi stock market. All the four factors discussed and analyzed here should have affected the stock price movement unambiguously; yet inconsistency in various cases has been found in the evaluation.

Dividend is one of the strongest factors that should single-handedly control the share price movement at the period it was announced. The capital gain at the period of dividend declaration should have reflected the dividend amount; which cannot be established from the analysis. The dividend factor also didn't show any 'lagging' effect, which should have been present in an ideal scenario. Dividend effect here is completely company and investors' expectation based.

News is one of the strongest factors that affected the price direction of shares in the report. Disclosure of news showed results from both types of perspectives; investors' enthusiasm moved the price and the theoretical 'lagging' effect was also found in the analysis.

The sharp movement of DGEN index is the only factor that showed almost line on line movement along with the share price of then listed cement companies. During the Boom period, all of the companies' share experienced price inflation and showed strong positive correlation with the index pattern. Same scenario is evident in case of the Bust/ Crash period.

The unusual exchange rate fluctuation period also showed an impact on price, but that impact should have shown a 'lagging' effect. The cost of importing raw materials couldn't have increased and affected the profitability of the companies almost instantly because of inventories and companies' risk safety mechanism. But the price movement failed to show such effect.

Therefore, overall it can be deduced that the **disclosure of news** and **sharp movement of the index** within a short time period have the **dominant** impact on the share price of the listed cement companies. The other two factors do not have that much strong relationship with price movement; rather can easily be diminished by other volatility factors of the stock market.

6.0 Limitations & Recommendations

To identify the limitations of the factors discussed and the flawed characteristics of the price sensitivity of the listed cement companies' shares, the overall evaluation of the analysis has to be considered. In the cases where the factors failed to demonstrate consistency in terms of price movement; it was due to the inefficiency and volatility of the market, where price is no longer affected by these determinants. Some determinants are so much positive to the investors that the theoretical perspective or even the financial performance of the companies becomes irrelevant.

To minimize the effect of such inefficiency in terms of share price movement and the stock market, the following recommendations are provided:

1. As DSE news is the main credible source of news for the stock market investors, the time between the management's taking of the decision and the news being published in DSE's website should be reduced as much as possible. The current regulation of BSEC has made it mandatory to inform the price sensitive information within 30 minutes of taking that decision; which then will be circulated through DSE. The processing time of the news as a result opens scope for many probable manipulations regarding the share price.
2. A specific guideline regarding the accounting year change to July-June for the cement companies should have been provided as many companies took this as an opportunity not to publish their audited annual statement and declare their dividends.
3. Investors have to be made more aware and more educated investors should be made involved in the capital market of Bangladesh. Without the awareness of investors and educated investors, majority of the share transactions become prone to rumour instead of actual news.
4. Proper monitoring system of the transactions, especially after disclosure of news and dividend should be implemented so that the news and dividend can have the intended affect after disclosure. Educated investors make decision based on these policies and without ideal market reaction; they will leave which will make the market more volatile.
5. The listed companies should be forced to publish their annual statements with proper financial notes while making their previous years statement available for performance analysis. Some cement companies (Aramit, Meghna) do not have proper information available and their share price movement can easily be manipulated.

Policy initiation based on such kind of recommendations can make the market more efficient.

7.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the cement companies listed in Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) are not that much different from the other listed companies. The factors that ideally should affect the price of shares of other listed companies also influenced the price movement of the cement companies in most cases. But the price movement of the shares in the cement industry is still highly dependable on investors' expectations, rumors and other volatility factors. This is why, the price of the shares of the listed cement companies went the most coherently with the previous DGEN index as it reflected the overall market condition. But it can be said that the cement companies are doing better financially, basing on the dividend they offer. All the listed companies are categorized in Class- A, which is also again a proof of their success. But due to the inefficiency of the market, the price status of the listed cement companies isn't where it is supposed to be.

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9.0 Appendix

1. Dividend Announcement Date and Payout Amount:

a. Aramit Cement:

Date	Price
8-Apr-15	23.4
9-Apr-15	23.2
12-Apr-15	23.1
13-Apr-15	23.9
15-Apr-15	25.9
16-Apr-15	25
19-Apr-15	25.3
20-Apr-15	24.5
21-Apr-15	24.2
22-Apr-15	23.4
23-Apr-15	23
26-Apr-15	22.1
27-Apr-15	21.3
29-Apr-15	22
30-Apr-15	20.1
4-May-15	21.4
5-May-15	21.8
6-May-15	23.9
7-May-15	24.4
10-May-15	26.6
11-May-15	26
12-May-15	25.5
13-May-15	25.5
14-May-15	26.3
17-May-15	25.9
18-May-15	27.8
19-May-15	27.9
20-May-15	27
21-May-15	26.8
24-May-15	26.3

Date	Price
7-Apr-16	34
10-Apr-16	33
11-Apr-16	33.5
12-Apr-16	33.7
13-Apr-16	34.9
17-Apr-16	34.8
18-Apr-16	34.7
19-Apr-16	34
20-Apr-16	33.1
21-Apr-16	33.1
24-Apr-16	32.8
25-Apr-16	32.2
26-Apr-16	31.3
27-Apr-16	29.7
28-Apr-16	27.2
2-May-16	31.6
3-May-16	32.2
4-May-16	31.8
5-May-16	32.3
8-May-16	32.1
9-May-16	31.1
10-May-16	32.1
11-May-16	32.2
12-May-16	32.9
15-May-16	31.6
16-May-16	31.6
17-May-16	32.3
18-May-16	32.3
19-May-16	32.7
22-May-16	33

Date	Price
5-Oct-16	36
6-Oct-16	35.7
9-Oct-16	34.7
10-Oct-16	34.5
13-Oct-16	34.8
16-Oct-16	35.1
17-Oct-16	34.7
18-Oct-16	35.7
19-Oct-16	39.2
20-Oct-16	39.4
23-Oct-16	42
24-Oct-16	41.8
25-Oct-16	39.6
26-Oct-16	37.2
27-Oct-16	35.4
30-Oct-16	31.4
31-Oct-16	31.6
1-Nov-16	31.2
2-Nov-16	32.7
3-Nov-16	33.1
6-Nov-16	31.9
7-Nov-16	31.8
8-Nov-16	31.7
9-Nov-16	31.4
10-Nov-16	31.2
13-Nov-16	30.7
14-Nov-16	30.1
15-Nov-16	29.6
16-Nov-16	30.2
17-Nov-16	30.2

b. Confidence Cement:

Date	Price
8-Apr-15	84.2
9-Apr-15	81
12-Apr-15	79.1
13-Apr-15	79.9
15-Apr-15	83.7
16-Apr-15	83.3
19-Apr-15	84.2
20-Apr-15	83.9
21-Apr-15	81.7
22-Apr-15	80.8
23-Apr-15	79.4
26-Apr-15	75.2
27-Apr-15	75.1
29-Apr-15	72
30-Apr-15	72.5
4-May-15	69.3
5-May-15	70.9
6-May-15	74.3
7-May-15	81.7
10-May-15	87.6
11-May-15	85.4
12-May-15	83.9
13-May-15	90.1
14-May-15	91.8
17-May-15	91.8
18-May-15	90.1
19-May-15	90
20-May-15	89.4
21-May-15	87.8
24-May-15	88.4

Date	Price
7-Apr-16	78.1
10-Apr-16	78
11-Apr-16	77.5
12-Apr-16	77.8
13-Apr-16	79.1
17-Apr-16	78.4
18-Apr-16	77.7
19-Apr-16	77
20-Apr-16	76.7
21-Apr-16	77
24-Apr-16	76.5
25-Apr-16	76.3
26-Apr-16	76.1
27-Apr-16	73.7
28-Apr-16	71.3
2-May-16	81.5
3-May-16	83
4-May-16	80.5
5-May-16	87.4
8-May-16	90
9-May-16	88.4
10-May-16	89.4
11-May-16	88.7
12-May-16	86.5
15-May-16	84
16-May-16	84
17-May-16	86.2
18-May-16	85
19-May-16	85
22-May-16	83.6

Date	Price
9-Oct-16	89.7
10-Oct-16	90.3
13-Oct-16	89.9
16-Oct-16	91.3
17-Oct-16	91
18-Oct-16	91
19-Oct-16	91.4
20-Oct-16	90.6
23-Oct-16	90.1
24-Oct-16	90.9
25-Oct-16	93
26-Oct-16	91.3
27-Oct-16	90.2
30-Oct-16	89.1
31-Oct-16	87.2
1-Nov-16	98.4
2-Nov-16	103.8
3-Nov-16	102.1
6-Nov-16	112.3
7-Nov-16	116.2
8-Nov-16	125.9
9-Nov-16	119.8
10-Nov-16	127.8
13-Nov-16	118.2
14-Nov-16	120.3
15-Nov-16	115.5
16-Nov-16	114.6
17-Nov-16	109.9
20-Nov-16	109.9
21-Nov-16	111.4

c. Heidelberg Cement:

Date	Price	Date	Price
8-Feb-15	500.7	4-Feb-16	564.8
9-Feb-15	500.5	7-Feb-16	576.8
10-Feb-15	500.8	8-Feb-16	579
11-Feb-15	498.5	9-Feb-16	580.5
12-Feb-15	498.7	10-Feb-16	585.1
15-Feb-15	497.6	11-Feb-16	604.1
16-Feb-15	497.2	14-Feb-16	605.7
17-Feb-15	498.5	15-Feb-16	600
18-Feb-15	499.8	16-Feb-16	600
19-Feb-15	500.3	17-Feb-16	602.8
22-Feb-15	501.2	18-Feb-16	606.4
23-Feb-15	517.6	22-Feb-16	586.2
24-Feb-15	516.3	23-Feb-16	584.3
25-Feb-15	507.4	24-Feb-16	602.8
26-Feb-15	504.2	25-Feb-16	602.7
1-Mar-15	531.1	28-Feb-16	562.6
2-Mar-15	523.3	29-Feb-16	540.9
3-Mar-15	512.7	1-Mar-16	557.3
4-Mar-15	518.8	2-Mar-16	550
5-Mar-15	517.2	3-Mar-16	547.5
8-Mar-15	515.7	6-Mar-16	545.9
9-Mar-15	514.3	7-Mar-16	542.7
10-Mar-15	507.2	8-Mar-16	540
11-Mar-15	500.3	9-Mar-16	542.4
12-Mar-15	500.3	10-Mar-16	543.5
15-Mar-15	476.8	13-Mar-16	555.2
16-Mar-15	469.8	14-Mar-16	549.7
18-Mar-15	465.6	15-Mar-16	549.9
19-Mar-15	466.9	16-Mar-16	547.7
22-Mar-15	465.4	20-Mar-16	543.2

d. Lafarge Surma Cement:

Date	Price
15-Feb-15	127.9
16-Feb-15	123.8
17-Feb-15	124.5
18-Feb-15	122
19-Feb-15	120.2
22-Feb-15	119.9
23-Feb-15	121.5
24-Feb-15	119.9
25-Feb-15	116
26-Feb-15	116.4
1-Mar-15	110.4
2-Mar-15	113.2
3-Mar-15	116.5
4-Mar-15	112.9
5-Mar-15	116.3
8-Mar-15	110.3
9-Mar-15	113
10-Mar-15	122.2
11-Mar-15	122.2
12-Mar-15	124.6
15-Mar-15	124
16-Mar-15	118.8
18-Mar-15	110.3
19-Mar-15	114.6
22-Mar-15	123.5
23-Mar-15	120.2
24-Mar-15	121.1
25-Mar-15	119.8
29-Mar-15	117.1
30-Mar-15	114.5

Date	Price
20-May-15	106.7
21-May-15	106.5
24-May-15	106.6
25-May-15	109
26-May-15	115.6
27-May-15	116.5
28-May-15	115.7
31-May-15	117
1-Jun-15	121.9
2-Jun-15	123.8
4-Jun-15	124.9
7-Jun-15	128.3
8-Jun-15	129.3
9-Jun-15	123.5
10-Jun-15	127
11-Jun-15	118.3
14-Jun-15	115
15-Jun-15	118.7
16-Jun-15	120.9
17-Jun-15	119
18-Jun-15	116.1
21-Jun-15	115.7
22-Jun-15	115.2
23-Jun-15	118
24-Jun-15	114
25-Jun-15	112.4
28-Jun-15	113.9
29-Jun-15	116.1
30-Jun-15	118.1

Date	Price
11-Feb-16	74.7
14-Feb-16	73.6
15-Feb-16	73.9
16-Feb-16	74
17-Feb-16	75.1
18-Feb-16	79.3
22-Feb-16	84.8
23-Feb-16	82.2
24-Feb-16	77.9
25-Feb-16	79.4
28-Feb-16	77.1
29-Feb-16	74.5
1-Mar-16	73.9
2-Mar-16	73.7
3-Mar-16	72.9
6-Mar-16	73.5
7-Mar-16	71.7
8-Mar-16	72.1
9-Mar-16	72
10-Mar-16	71.9
13-Mar-16	72
14-Mar-16	71.9
15-Mar-16	72.7
16-Mar-16	72
20-Mar-16	73
21-Mar-16	72.1
22-Mar-16	71.5
23-Mar-16	70.1
24-Mar-16	69.6
27-Mar-16	69.6

Date	Price
5-Oct-16	76.9
6-Oct-16	76.3
9-Oct-16	75.7
10-Oct-16	75.1
13-Oct-16	76.1
16-Oct-16	75.2
17-Oct-16	74.5
18-Oct-16	74.7
19-Oct-16	74.2
20-Oct-16	73.4
23-Oct-16	75.5
24-Oct-16	75.3
25-Oct-16	74.9
26-Oct-16	74.6
27-Oct-16	76.2
30-Oct-16	74.3
31-Oct-16	73.7
1-Nov-16	74.2
2-Nov-16	75
3-Nov-16	77.9
6-Nov-16	77.8
7-Nov-16	77
8-Nov-16	75.8
9-Nov-16	74.5
10-Nov-16	74.7
13-Nov-16	74.8
14-Nov-16	75.3
15-Nov-16	74.5
16-Nov-16	74.3
17-Nov-16	74.3

e. Meghna Cement:

Date	Price
7-Apr-15	100.1
8-Apr-15	99.2
9-Apr-15	99.9
12-Apr-15	100.7
13-Apr-15	99.7
15-Apr-15	102.1
16-Apr-15	100.5
19-Apr-15	99.8
20-Apr-15	96.4
21-Apr-15	96.1
22-Apr-15	94.2
23-Apr-15	92.5
26-Apr-15	89.3
27-Apr-15	88.3
29-Apr-15	84.2
30-Apr-15	74.8
4-May-15	68.7
5-May-15	71.8
6-May-15	73.4
7-May-15	80.7
10-May-15	88.7
11-May-15	97.4
12-May-15	97.4
13-May-15	107.1
14-May-15	115.5
17-May-15	107.1
18-May-15	109.5
19-May-15	109.8
20-May-15	105.6
21-May-15	106.4

Date	Price
16-Oct-16	106.6
17-Oct-16	104.1
18-Oct-16	103.6
19-Oct-16	104.1
20-Oct-16	100.4
23-Oct-16	101.9
24-Oct-16	102.8
25-Oct-16	102.2
26-Oct-16	101.2
27-Oct-16	100.5
30-Oct-16	96.3
31-Oct-16	96.7
1-Nov-16	105.1
2-Nov-16	105.6
3-Nov-16	102.8
6-Nov-16	102.9
7-Nov-16	100.8
8-Nov-16	102.3
9-Nov-16	99.8
10-Nov-16	99.1
13-Nov-16	96.2
14-Nov-16	93
15-Nov-16	93.5
16-Nov-16	94
17-Nov-16	92.5
20-Nov-16	93.8
21-Nov-16	95.4
22-Nov-16	96.5
23-Nov-16	96.5
24-Nov-16	98.6

f. M.I. Cement:

Date	Price
6-Oct-15	79.1
7-Oct-15	78.7
8-Oct-15	78.3
11-Oct-15	78.2
12-Oct-15	80.4
13-Oct-15	79.9
14-Oct-15	79.1
15-Oct-15	79
18-Oct-15	78.4
19-Oct-15	78.6
20-Oct-15	78.6
21-Oct-15	78.2
25-Oct-15	79
26-Oct-15	79.9
27-Oct-15	78.3
28-Oct-15	74.8
29-Oct-15	74.7
1-Nov-15	71.3
2-Nov-15	70.3
3-Nov-15	70.8
4-Nov-15	70.9
5-Nov-15	71
8-Nov-15	68.4
9-Nov-15	67.7
10-Nov-15	67.2
11-Nov-15	66.8
12-Nov-15	66.5
15-Nov-15	64.1
16-Nov-15	67.8
17-Nov-15	67.8

Date	Price
5-Oct-16	79.2
6-Oct-16	80.5
9-Oct-16	79.1
10-Oct-16	77.7
13-Oct-16	78.3
16-Oct-16	78
17-Oct-16	77.5
18-Oct-16	77.1
19-Oct-16	75.2
20-Oct-16	76.6
23-Oct-16	79.2
24-Oct-16	80.6
25-Oct-16	82.1
26-Oct-16	82.7
27-Oct-16	79.3
30-Oct-16	76.5
31-Oct-16	78.9
1-Nov-16	78.5
2-Nov-16	79.3
3-Nov-16	78.4
6-Nov-16	78.6
7-Nov-16	77.7
8-Nov-16	79
9-Nov-16	79.2
10-Nov-16	79.9
13-Nov-16	79
14-Nov-16	75.2
15-Nov-16	75.2
16-Nov-16	74.3
17-Nov-16	74.3

g. Premier Cement:

Date	Price
2-Sep-15	75
3-Sep-15	77.4
6-Sep-15	82.6
7-Sep-15	81.9
8-Sep-15	81.5
9-Sep-15	83.1
10-Sep-15	85.8
13-Sep-15	81.4
14-Sep-15	78.6
15-Sep-15	78.7
16-Sep-15	78.5
17-Sep-15	80.1
20-Sep-15	79.2
21-Sep-15	77.4
22-Sep-15	76.5
28-Sep-15	91.1
29-Sep-15	89.7
30-Sep-15	87.4
1-Oct-15	90.4
4-Oct-15	92.1
5-Oct-15	92.2
6-Oct-15	91.1
7-Oct-15	91.4
8-Oct-15	92.4
11-Oct-15	92.3
12-Oct-15	98.5
13-Oct-15	101.2
14-Oct-15	95.5
15-Oct-15	97.1
18-Oct-15	97.1

Date	Price
28-Sep-16	93.1
29-Sep-16	92.4
2-Oct-16	92.3
3-Oct-16	92.1
4-Oct-16	96
5-Oct-16	94.3
6-Oct-16	93.4
9-Oct-16	91.5
10-Oct-16	93
13-Oct-16	93.1
16-Oct-16	93.5
17-Oct-16	91.8
18-Oct-16	91.6
19-Oct-16	90.6
20-Oct-16	90.8
23-Oct-16	89.8
24-Oct-16	91.6
25-Oct-16	92.4
26-Oct-16	93.1
27-Oct-16	90.6
30-Oct-16	90.9
31-Oct-16	91.6
1-Nov-16	94.3
2-Nov-16	93.1
3-Nov-16	92.4
6-Nov-16	91.9
7-Nov-16	93.1
8-Nov-16	93.4
9-Nov-16	93.4
10-Nov-16	94.2

2. Disclosure of News:

a. Aramit Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
			the commercial production of Unit-2, having a capacity of 1,000 M. Tons/ day will commence from January 1, 2017
19-Dec-16	34		
20-Dec-16	33.5		
21-Dec-16	33.3		
22-Dec-16	33.6		
26-Dec-16	34.6		
27-Dec-16	35.9		
28-Dec-16	36		
29-Dec-16	37.2	37.2	
1-Jan-17		40.9	
2-Jan-17		44.9	
3-Jan-17		47.4	27.42%
4-Jan-17		45.4	
5-Jan-17		45.4	
8-Jan-17		43.6	
9-Jan-17		44.8	

b. Confidence Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
			The Company has earned income from associate companies for a total amount of Tk. 47,323,008.00 during the quarter July-September 2016 which has been accounted for as income from associate companies
6-Nov-16	112.3		
7-Nov-16	116.2		
8-Nov-16	125.9		
9-Nov-16	119.8		
10-Nov-16	127.8		
13-Nov-16	118.2		
14-Nov-16	120.3		
15-Nov-16	115.5	115.5	
16-Nov-16		114.6	
17-Nov-16		109.9	
20-Nov-16		109.9	
21-Nov-16		111.4	
22-Nov-16		110	
23-Nov-16		110.4	
24-Nov-16		110	

c. Heidelberg Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
18-Oct-16	544.8		the Board of Directors has approved the offer of Heidelberg Cement Central Europe East Holding B.V. to acquire 40,56,457 ordinary shares of Tk. 100.00 each (99.99%) in the share capital of Meghna Energy Limited
19-Oct-16	547.3		
20-Oct-16	544.6		
23-Oct-16	547.1		
24-Oct-16	548.2		
25-Oct-16	551.6		
26-Oct-16	550.2		
27-Oct-16	545.8	545.8	
30-Oct-16		543.2	
31-Oct-16		544.8	
1-Nov-16		541.9	
2-Nov-16		542.1	
3-Nov-16		548.8	
6-Nov-16		548.3	
7-Nov-16		551.5	1.77%

d. LaFarge Surma Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
30-Jun-15	118.1		The Company informed that effective from July 10, 2015, Lafarge S.A., one of the two sponsor groups of Lafarge Surma Cement has merged with Holcim Ltd. to form LafargeHolcim
2-Jul-15	118.1		
5-Jul-15	115.9		
6-Jul-15	115.8		
7-Jul-15	114.8		
8-Jul-15	114.1		
9-Jul-15	114.3		
12-Jul-15	110.7	110.7	
13-Jul-15		112.8	
14-Jul-15		114.5	
21-Jul-15		121.5	
22-Jul-15		119.8	
23-Jul-15		125.4	
26-Jul-15		125.9	13.73%
27-Jul-15		122.5	

e. Meghna Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
26-Oct-16	101.2		The Board has decided to import machineries and equipments under L/C arrangements with Banks valued at Tk. 244.79 crore to increase its annual production capacity.
27-Oct-16	100.5		
30-Oct-16	96.3		
31-Oct-16	96.7		
1-Nov-16	105.1		
2-Nov-16	105.6		
3-Nov-16	102.8		
6-Nov-16	102.9	102.9	
7-Nov-16		100.8	
8-Nov-16		102.3	
9-Nov-16		99.8	
10-Nov-16		99.1	
13-Nov-16		96.2	
14-Nov-16		93	
15-Nov-16		93.5	-9.14%

f. M.I. Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
18-Oct-15	78.4		Decision to increase the production capacity of the Company's Factory from existing 5,800 M.T. to 10,000 M.T. per day by installing its 5th Unit. The expected time of commencement of production is March 2018 with estimated Investment of Tk. 300.00 crore approximately
19-Oct-15	78.6		
20-Oct-15	78.6		
21-Oct-15	78.2		
25-Oct-15	79		
26-Oct-15	79.9		
27-Oct-15	78.3		
28-Oct-15	74.8	74.8	
29-Oct-15		74.7	
1-Nov-15		71.3	
2-Nov-15		70.3	
3-Nov-15		70.8	
4-Nov-15		70.9	
5-Nov-15		71	
8-Nov-15		68.4	-8.56%

g. Premier Cement:

Date	Pre News Price	Post News Price	News
16-Jul-16	90.4		the Board of Directors has decided to expand its plant and enhance its production capacity at 16,000 MT per day by increasing additional 8,000 MT per day. Total estimated cost for the expansion will be Tk. 400.00 crore (approx.) including import cost of machineries amounting Tk. 208.70 crore and cost of civil work amounting Tk. 191.30 crore which will be arranged from own financing as well as bank borrowing. It is expected that expansion work will be completed within 2018
17-Jul-16	89.5		
18-Jul-16	89.9		
19-Jul-16	88.9		
20-Jul-16	87.9		
21-Jul-16	90.3		
24-Jul-16	91		
25-Jul-16	93.4	93.4	
26-Jul-16		92.5	
27-Jul-16		93.1	
28-Jul-16		92.7	
31-Jul-16		94.6	
1-Aug-16		96.8	
2-Aug-16		97.6	
3-Aug-16		98.9	5.9%

3. Sharp Movement of Market Index:

Date	Dgen Index	Change
3-Jan-10	4,568.40	
31-Jan-10	5,367.11	798.70
28-Feb-10	5,560.56	193.45
31-Mar-10	5,582.33	21.77
29-Apr-10	5,654.88	72.54
31-May-10	6,107.81	452.94
30-Jun-10	6,153.68	45.86
29-Jul-10	6,342.76	189.08
31-Aug-10	6,657.97	315.22
30-Sep-10	7,097.38	439.41
31-Oct-10	7,957.12	859.74
30-Nov-10	8,602.44	645.32
30-Dec-10	8,290.41	(312.03)

Date	Dgen Index	Change
2-Jan-11	8,304.59	
31-Jan-11	7,484.23	(820.36)
28-Feb-11	5,203.08	(2,281.14)
31-Mar-11	6,352.10	1,149.02
28-Apr-11	6,050.85	(301.26)
31-May-11	5,758.26	(292.58)
30-Jun-11	6,117.23	358.97
31-Jul-11	6,459.62	342.39
25-Aug-11	6,212.00	(247.63)
29-Sep-11	5,910.20	(301.79)
31-Oct-11	5,036.50	(873.70)
30-Nov-11	5,268.55	232.06
29-Dec-11	5,257.61	(10.95)

Date	Dgen Index	Change
1-Jan-12	5,351.75	94.15
31-Jan-12	4,153.96	(1,197.79)
29-Feb-12	4,695.41	541.44
29-Mar-12	4,990.32	294.92
30-Apr-12	5,098.90	108.58
31-May-12	4,734.33	(364.57)
28-Jun-12	4,572.88	(161.45)
30-Jul-12	4,159.17	(413.71)
30-Aug-12	4,446.87	287.70
30-Sep-12	4,544.41	97.54

4. Unusual Fluctuation of Exchange Rate:

Date	Open	High	Low	Price	Change
31-Jan-11	70.7	70.825	70.6	70.725	
28-Feb-11	70.9	71.025	70.9	71.025	0.42%
31-Mar-11	72.7	72.75	72.5	72.55	2.15%
29-Apr-11	72.85	72.9	72.85	72.9	0.48%
31-May-11	73.4	73.61	73.35	73.6	0.96%
30-Jun-11	74.05	74.25	74.05	74.25	0.88%
29-Jul-11	74.65	74.7	74.65	74.7	0.61%
31-Aug-11	73.6	73.65	73.6	73.65	-1.41%
30-Sep-11	75	75.05	75	75.05	1.90%
31-Oct-11	75.75	76.24	75.7	75.75	0.93%
30-Nov-11	76.75	76.87	76.3	76.85	1.45%
30-Dec-11	81.78	81.83	81.78	81.83	6.48%

Date	Open	High	Low	Price	Change
16-Dec-11	77	77.25	77	77.06	
19-Dec-11	77.01	80.81	77.01	80.8	4.85%