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UNIVERSITI
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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT

MGT 666



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF RESTAURANT NASI KANDAR HUSSAIN PEKAN BARU SUNGAI PETANI

FACULTY & PROGRAMME

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT &
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(HONS.) FINANCE

NAME

SHAHIRAH BINTI ZAINOL ABIDIN

STUDENT ID

2018227732

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

My memorable and enlightening 6-month industrial training began here at Hasani Group Sdn Bhd. My industrial training began on February 2021 and will end on July 23 2021. Puan Renuga as my supervisor at Hasani Group ha been helping me since day one of internship until the end of internship. She has been a great help for me in completing my internship at Hasani Group in Account Department. And Manager of Hasani Group, En Anwar gave me a lot of experience in getting know my scobe of job and have been guiding me in completing my task during my internship.

I have been assigned to two department of business which account department of Hasani Bookshop and Account Department of Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar and Fatimah Bakey. In Account Department of Hasani Bookshop, I have been ghiven responsible to manage the Credit Purchase, Credit Note, Good Return Advice and Good Return Note from the supplier and clients. I have also been assigned to do filling for credit payment filling for salary.

In Account Department of Restaurang Nasi Kandar Hussain and Fatimah Bakery, I have been assigned to print payment voucher, did cashbook, key in the data sales and exepenses in Mr Accounting system and doing filling for credit payment of Restaurant and Bakary. I have also learn and did time management for salary for local workers. I also has learned to key in Salary and learned to calculate the EPF, SOCSO and SIP for local workers.

In this report, the discussion is about the financial performance of Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP during the Pandemic Covid-19. This research using Industry and Company analysis to analyse the financial performance of the restaurant. The Financial Ratio that will be using to analyse financial performance are Liquidity Ratio, Profitability Ratio and Efficiency Ratio.

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2.0 COMPANY PROFILE

Hasani Group is a company that have many businesses in different sectors. Hasani Group has ventures into many business such as management,bookshop,restaurant,cosmetic,mini market,barber shop,hotels and money changer. The location of Hasani Group Headquarters is at 25 Jalan Kampung Baharu, 08000 Sungai Petani,Kedah Darul Aman,Malaysia. As we can see most of the businesses is based on services sector. Hasani Group has started from small business which the Chairman of Hasani Group has opened small stationery stall in Sungai Petani In providing all the stationery necessity in that town at the year of 1978. In 20th Mac 1988, Tn Haji Farook registered his store under the name of Hasani Enterprise.

In early 1990,Hasani Enterprise has become the supplier to most of the school at north region. After the business has become more successful, Tn Haji Farook Hasan has opened new store ,Hasani Edar also located at Sungai Petani,Kedah in 21th June 1998. The opened of new shop is to take over all the management of business by Hasani Enterprise. Till now, thay already have 13 bookstore in Peninsula of Malaysia all over Kedah,Pulau Pinang and Kuala Lumpur.

In 1993, Hasani Enterprise has requested Bank Negara Malaysia for opening new business which is Money Changer and the request has been approved by Bank Negara Malaysia. On 9th September 1993, Hasani Enterprise has opened their first branch at Ban Bee Building.

On 6th December 2000,Tn Haji Farook has ventured into food industry which is he has opened new restaurant at Pekan Baru,Sungai Petani and the given name is Restoran Nasi Kandar Hussain.Tii now they have 7 branches of restaurant in Kedah and Penang.

Hasani Group vision is to give the best service to all the customers by giving the best quality of products and excellent services. Their mission is by making customers satisfied by their product. The Charman believed that when customers complain, owners must get excited about that because complaining customers represents a huge business opportunity in future.

HASANI GROUP OF COMPANIES has renew their Code of Business Principles because they believe that their reputation for high corporate standards is a key asset which needs to be

fresh and living throughout the business. First is standard of conduct, Hasani conduct their operations with honesty, integrity, openness, and with respect. Similarly, they respect the legitimate interests of those with whom they establish strategic relationships. Second is consumers, HASANI is committed to providing branded products & services which constantly offer value in terms of quality products at affordable prices., which are safe and reliable to use. Products and Services are accurately and correctly labelled, advertised and communicated to ensure that consumers have a pleasant shopping experience.

Then is shareholders, HASANI will conduct its operations in accordance with internationally accepted principles of good corporate governance. They will provide timely, regular and reliable information on our activities, structure, financial situation and performance to all shareholders. Next is business partners, HASANI is committed to establishing mutually beneficial relations with our suppliers, customers and business partners. In their business dealings they expect the partners to adhere to business principles consistent with their own. And last but not least is the environment. HASANI is committed to making continuous improvements in the management of our environmental impact and to the longer term goal of developing a sustainable business. Mutaiyas will work in partnership with others to promote environmental care, increase understanding of environmental issues and disseminate good practices.

Hasani Group Product and Services are Hasani Books, Hasani Money Changer, Hussain Nasi Kandar, Hussain Drive Thru, Hasani Travels & Tours, Kursus Pra-Perkahwinan , Q Bintang Hotel, Fatimah Bakery, Al-Baik Catering, Al-Baik Minimarket , Hasani Farm , Kedai Gunting Rambut Ja Ja, Hasani Health & Beauty, Hasani Management , Kursus Komputer, Hasani News, Hasani Jewels and Online Books Sales.

3.0 TRAINING REFLECTION

My internship as account clerks for Hasani Group has been the most rewarding and motivational experiences I have during my time as a student at the Uitm Arau Perlis. I connected with my co workers and all the staff there who supported my growth by helping me in learning process at Hasani Group. My internship is for 6 months. Start from 8th February until 23rd July. I start work at 9 in the morning and finish work at 6 evening every day except for Saturday which is my off day.

At beginning of my internship,I have been helping in restaurant's account department in managing their account. My tasks are to write cashbook, key in the data in the Mr. Accounting, print payment voucher and filling the credit payment voucher. My supervisor and staff there has been helping me in my works and they always teach me until I understand my job clearly. They also always sharing their knowledge with me.

Second month of my internship, I have been exchanged to bookshop's account department. In bookshop I have learn to key in purchase that made by bookshop in to Mr Accounting and My Soft. I also learn how to filling the purchase invoice into each category of supplier. I also learned to differentiate between purchase and credit note. I also learn to filling salary of staff in bookshop.

Third month of my internship I had to go back to account's restaurant department because one of the staff has resign and need to take over the job. I have been told that I will take the place until I finish my internship. In this position I do all the jobs like the permanent staff. I do print payment voucher for cash sales, key in data in Mr Accounting, doing the cashbook and do the filling for the credit payment voucher.

The intrinsic benefit that I gained from this internship are, with such empathetic,compassionate and supportive staff, this experience has helped me achieve my goal of completing my bachelor's program for my degree in business finance. The experience that I gained from my supervisor and co workers has gave me a lot of new knowledge that I will never get during study. I also got new knowledge in how to bonding with co workers and get new social skill that I rarely get during my study. I also gain new knowledge in managing Mr Accounting And My Soft software. I also learn real working world of the business industry in Malaysia. The other benefit is I learn how to be multi tasking, have a great teamwork with the co workers,

willingness to take risk in doing task or making the decision and gain my confidence when I need to explain about works to my manager.

The extrinsic value that I got from this internship is I got allowance for RM 300 for the first three month and in the forth month I got RM 1000 as my workload has increased. They also providing meal during lunch so I can have free meal during lunch.

Throughout my internship experience, I was able to develop and foster a truly positive and compassionate learning environment, all through the support and mentorship of my supervisor and co workers.

I am confident that this internship experience has really help my own growth and development. I would not have the knowledge or skills I have today if it were not for my internship experience and I look forward to where my career in this sector grow wider as the experience that I gained will really help me in managing the real world out there.

4.0 INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

Hasani Group has various types of businesses in different sectors. This paper focusing on restaurant business which is Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru,SP. This business is in tertiary industry which in service sector of the economy.

Service sector produces intangible goods, more precisely service instead of goods. Service sector is the third sector of the economy, after raw material, production, and manufacturing. Service Sector includes a wide variety of tangible and intangible services from office cleaning to rock concerts to brain surgery. The service sector is the biggest sector of the global economy in terms of value-added and is especially important in more advanced economies. Research has been proved that countries with economies center around the service sector are considered more advanced than industrial or agricultural economies. It has been proven in this paper when Hasani Group has been focusing in restaurant business because this business has gave the most profit among all the business that they have operated.it also has be proven when Hasani Group keep expanding their business in restaurant business by opening more branches of restaurant in Kedah and Penang.

Restaurant Nasi Kandar Husaain Pekan Baru Sungai Petani is in food service industry. The food service industry encompasses any establishment that serves food to people outside their home. The food service industry refers to any company or business essential to the preparation and distribution of food products outside of the home. Components of this industry include food service, distributors, counter and table serves, and food service providers. All these staff are dedicated by the company to making food products or serving these products to customers. Has ani Group also has find the best staff and chef for each of the restaurant including Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP. It has proven by the achievement and high profit that the restaurant has contribute to the company.

5.0 COMPANY ANALYSIS

Company analysis is a process of evaluating a company's value by digging deep into its fundamental to get fair views of the performance of company. The process is mostly carried out by investors to evaluate securities, collecting into related to the company's profile, products and services as well as profitability. A company analysis incorporates basic info about the company, like the mission and vision statement and goal and values of the company. During the process of company analysis, an investor will also consider the company's history, focusing on events which have contributed in shaping the company that give high profit to both company and investors. It also presents 'on paper' value of the company from a productivity and financial points of view, giving comprehensive picture of where the company stands in the market and among the competitors.

The purpose of company analysis is to provides insight to rationalise processes and make revenue potentials better. The company analysis can be for intend consumption and the benefits of the stakeholders. Potential investors and financial institutions use a company analysis to get to know detail about the performance and the benefit while funding the company's activities. It is also a key tool for company to expand their business for a wider range in the country. With the through company analysis, Hasani group can expand their restaurant businesses not just only in Kedah and Penang, but also in every state of Malaysia including Sabah and Sarawak.

The method used for company analysis in analyse financial performance of Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP during pandemic Covid-19 is financial ratio analysis.

5.1 FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS

Ratio analysis is the comparison of the line items in then financial statements of a business. Ratio analysis is used to evaluate a number of issues with entity, such as its liquidity,efficiency of operating and profitability. Financial ratio are the most common tools that used to analyse a company's financial standing. They also can be used to compare different company in different industry. Ratio analysis can improve the understanding of financial results and provide key indicator of the company performance. Managers also can pinpoint strength and weaknesses of the company and which strategy and initiates can be formed to make the decision to solve the problem that faced by company.

The types of financial ratios are coverage ratio, efficiency ratio, leverage ratio, liquidity ratio, market value ratio and profitability ratio. These ratios are targeted at a different type of analysis. The ratio that used to measure the financial performance of Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP are liquidity ratio,efficiency ratio and profitability ratio. The method in this paper id trend analysis. Trend analysis is to eavaluate company's financial information over a period of time. Periods may be measured in months, quarters or year dep0ending on the circumstances. The goal is to calculate and analyse the amount change and percent change from one period to the next period.

In this paper, first half period of the year 2021 will be measure which is from January until June 2021 to determine the financial performance of Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP during the pandamic Covid-19.

5.1.1 LIQUIDITY RATIO

Liquidity ratios are an important class of financial metrics used to determine a debtor's ability to pay off current debt obligations without raising external capital. Liquidity ratios measure a company's ability to pay debt obligations and its margin of safety through the calculation of metrics including the current ratio, quick ratio, and operating cash flow ratio.

Current Ratio

The current ratio is a liquidity and efficiency ratio that measures a firm's ability to pay off its short-term liabilities with its current assets. The current ratio is an important measure of liquidity because short-term liabilities are due within the next year.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
CA/CL	<u>(375,749.34)</u>	<u>(303,953.37)</u>	<u>(228,389.23)</u>	<u>(292,026.50)</u>	<u>(260,659.23)</u>	<u>(375,749.34)</u>
	578,245.13	630016.80	631,013.65	672,821.12	824,864.67	578,245.13
	= (0.64)	= (0.48)	= (0.36)	= (0.43)	= (0.31)	= (0.65)

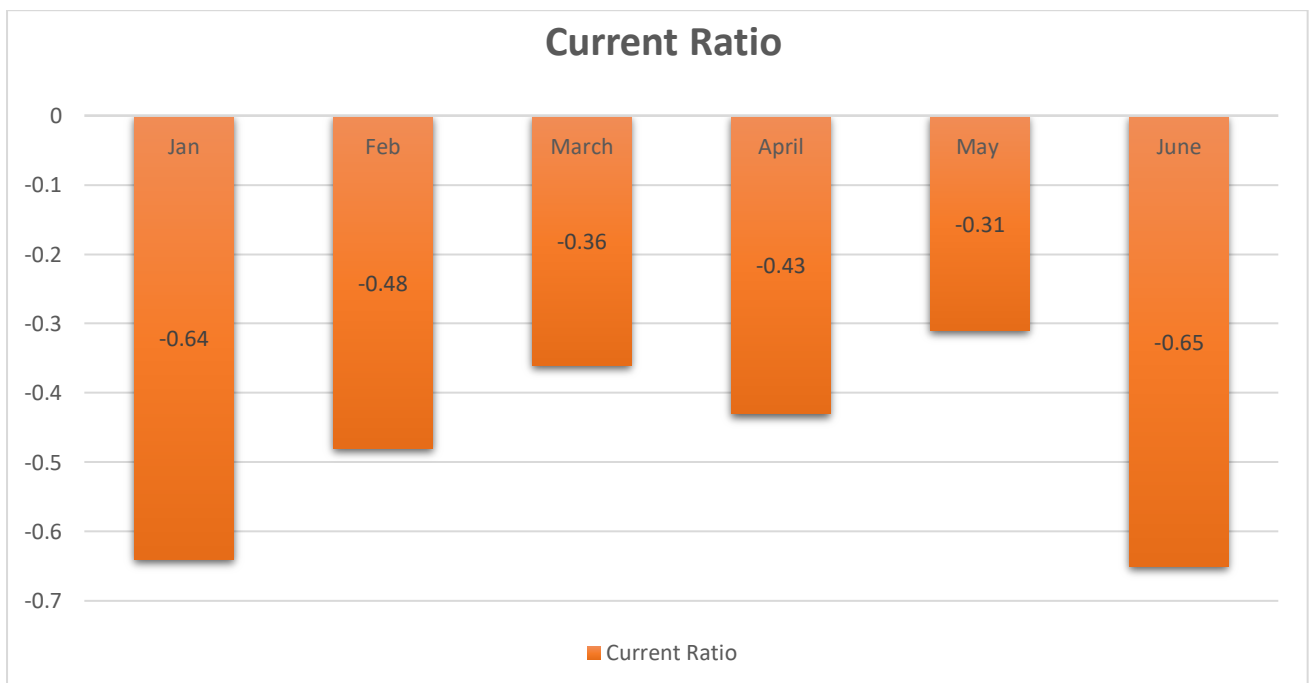


Figure 1

The figure has shown that in January the current ratio is -0.64 which is the second lowest current ratio in the first half of year 2021. The lowest is on June which is -0.65. The highest current ratio is on May, -0.31 but it still shows a low ability to pay off the short-term liabilities. It has shown the negative current ratio for all six months. This has shown that Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP has a very low ability to pay off their debt in the first half of year 2021.

Average Collection Period

The average collection period is the amount of time it takes for a business to receive payments owed by its clients in terms of accounts receivable (AR). Companies use the average collection period to make sure they have enough cash on hand to meet their financial obligations.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Average	<u>142,912.65</u>	<u>154,918.64</u>	<u>153,532.18</u>	<u>143,646.02</u>	<u>120,771.46</u>	<u>127,890.31</u>
<u>Acc Rec</u>	15,207.73	16,778.78	19,898.78	16,127.94	13,611.14	8,698.47
<u>Sales/30</u>	= 9.4	= 9.23	= 7.72	= 8.91	= 8.87	= 14.7

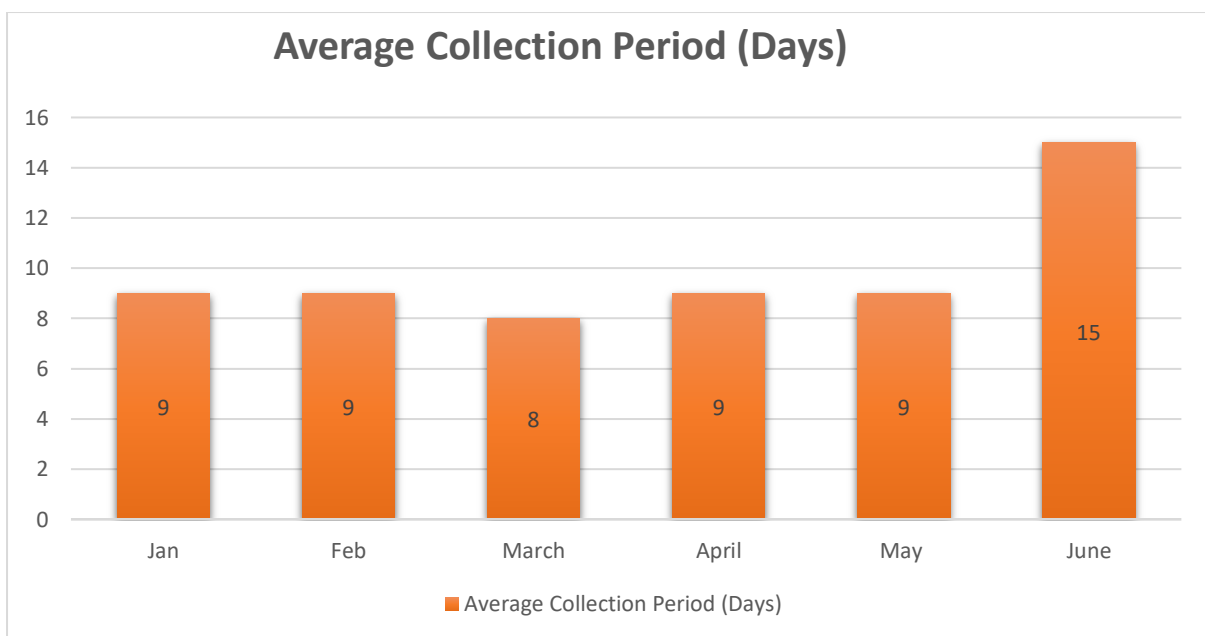


Figure 2

The figure has shown average collecting period which how many days that needed by company to collect payment in every month. In January, February, April and May each month took 9 days to collect payments from the clients. The shortest period in the first half of year 2021 is on March. Figure 2 Show that January until May, company have been collect payment efficiently. On the first half of year 2021, month of June take the longest period of time for company to collect payment from clients. This is because of MCO in Malaysia so a lot of company need to temporary close so that company cannot collect the payment from clients.

5.1.2 PROFITABILITY RATIO

Profitability ratios are a class of financial metrics that are used to assess a business's ability to generate earnings relative to its revenue, operating costs, balance sheet assets, or shareholders' equity over time, using data from a specific point in time.

Gross Profit Margin

Gross profit margin is a profitability ratio that calculates the percentage of sales that exceed the cost of goods sold. In other words, it measures how efficiently a company uses its materials and labor to produce and sell products profitably.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
GP/ Sales	$\frac{135,228.19}{471,439.77}$ = 28.68%	$\frac{164,015.20}{469,811.52}$ = 34.91%	$\frac{245,140.09}{616,862.26}$ = 39.74%	$\frac{74,954.48}{483,838.24}$ = 15.49%	$\frac{57,493.42}{421,969.33}$ = 13.63%	$\frac{39,280.32}{260,954.12}$ = 15.05%

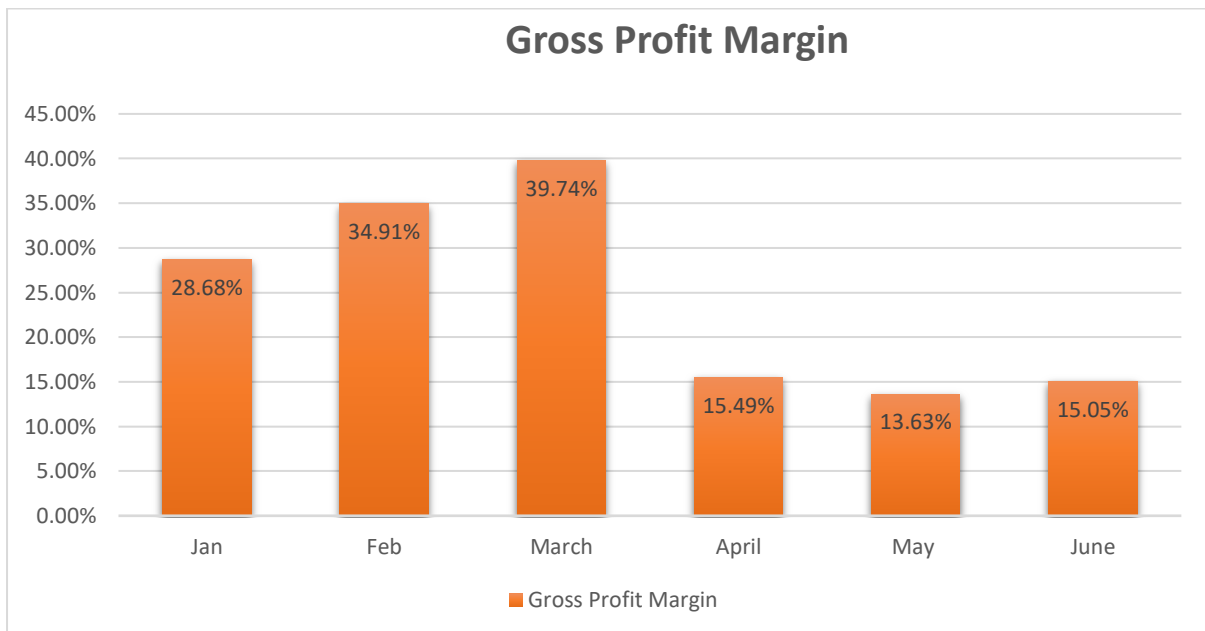


Figure 3

On month of March has shown the highest gross profit margin which is 39.74%. This show that compony efficiently using the raw material and its labour to the highest to generate profit. From January until March, the percentage of GPM keep increasing 28.68%, 34.91%, 39.74% respectively. This show that compony start to improve to get higher profit. But in April, the percentage of GPM has started to drop. This is because of the pandemic Covid-19 issue that start to getting worse at the beginning of April.

Net Profit Margin

The net profit margin ratio, also called net margin, is a profitability metric that measures what percentage of each RM earned by a business ends up as profit at the end of the year. In other words, it shows how much net income a business makes from each RM of sales.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
EAT/ Sales	<u>61,239.14</u> 471,439.77 = 12.99%	<u>21,124.30</u> 469,811.52 = 4.5%	<u>101,857.29</u> 616,862.26 = 16.51%	<u>(87,554.74)</u> 483,838.24 = (18.1%)	<u>112,608.28</u> 421,969.33 = (26.69%)	<u>113,963.27</u> 260,954.12 = (43.67%)

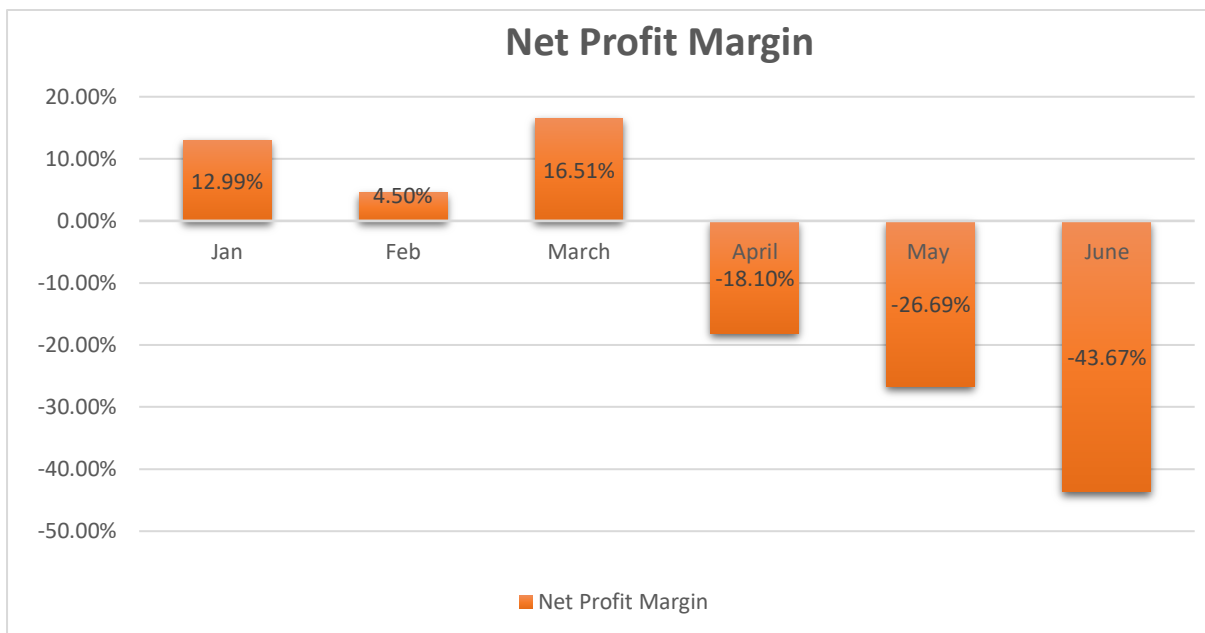


Figure 4

Figure 4 has shown that Net Profit Margin on the month of January until March has bring profit to the company which are 12.99%, 4.5% and 16.51% respectively. On April, the Net Profit Margin is negative which -18.1% and the percentage keep decreasing which May is -26.69% and June is -43.67%. The biggest reason of the negative of Net Profit Margin is because of the pandemic Covid-19 getting worse at the beginning of April. This has cause of the MCO that making the sales of the Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar Pekan Baru lower than before the pandemic.

Return On Asset

The return on assets ratio, often called the return on total assets, is a profitability ratio that measures the net income produced by total assets during a period by comparing net income to the average total assets. In other words, the return on assets ratio or ROA measures how efficiently a company can manage its assets to produce profits during a period.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
EBIT/ Average TA	<u>58,389.14</u> (390,772.82) = (14.94%)	<u>18,274.30</u> (328863.76) = (5.56%)	<u>99007.29</u> (240998.70) = (41.08%)	<u>(90404.74)</u> (212435.27) = (42.56%)	<u>(115,158.28)</u> (215591.27) = (53.42%)	<u>(116,813.27)</u> (280,592.69) = (41.63%)

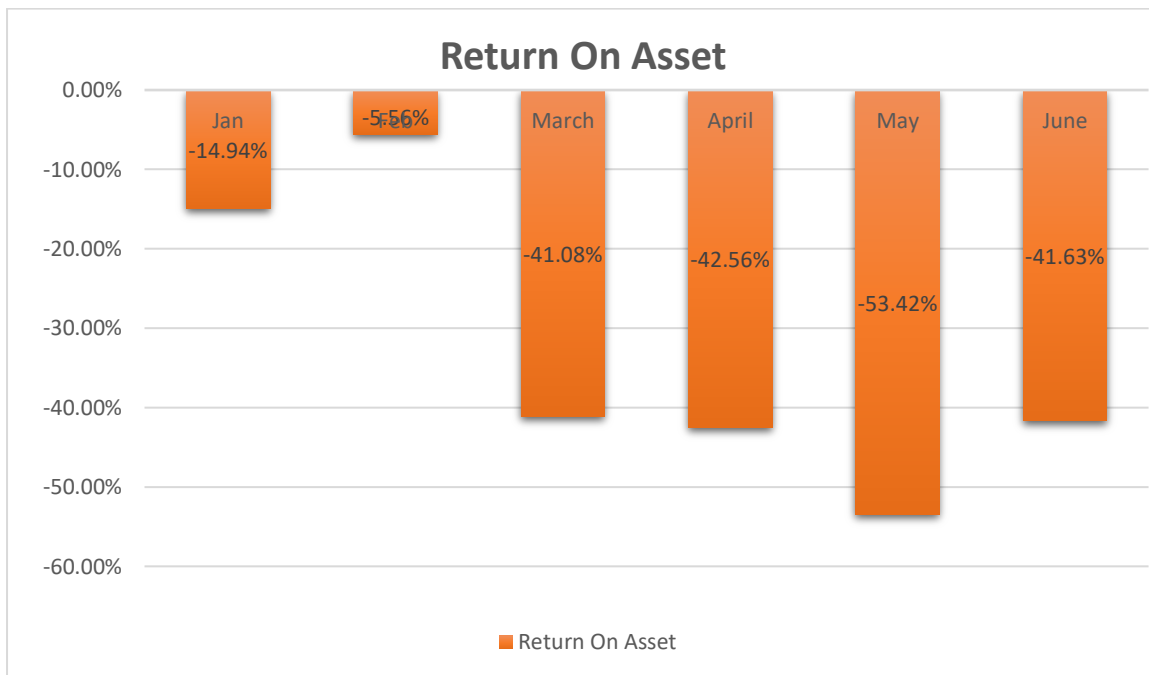


Figure 5

Figure 5 has shown that Return On Asset of first half of year 2021 is negative for the Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar Pekan Baru SP. The highest Return On Asset is -5.56% on month of February and the lowest percentage of Return On Asset is on May at -53.42%. The result shown by graph for six months has shown that the company cannot efficiently manage their assets to generate profit for the company. This is because of the lack of knowledge in managing the assets of the company by manager. The big factor is during this pandemic, although the company has a thorough plan to improve the ROA, they also cannot get high ROA in the short term because of the high loss during the pandemic.

5.1.3 EFFICIENCY RATIO

The efficiency ratio is typically used to analyze how well a company uses its assets and liabilities internally. An efficiency ratio can calculate the turnover of receivables, the repayment of liabilities, the quantity and usage of equity, and the general use of inventory and machinery. This ratio can also be used to track and analyze the performance of commercial and investment banks.

Total Asset Turnover

The asset turnover ratio is an efficiency ratio that measures a company's ability to generate sales from its assets by comparing net sales with average total assets. In other words, this ratio shows how efficiently a company can use its assets to generate sales. The total asset turnover ratio calculates net sales as a percentage of assets to show how many sales are generated from each RM of company assets.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Revenue/ Average TA	<u>471,439.77</u> (390,772.82) = (1.21)	<u>469,811.52</u> (328,863.76) = (1.43)	<u>616,862.26</u> (240,998.70) = (2.56)	<u>483,838.24</u> (212,435.27) = (2.28)	<u>421,969.33</u> (215,591.27) = (1.96)	<u>260,954.12</u> (280,592.69) = (0.93)

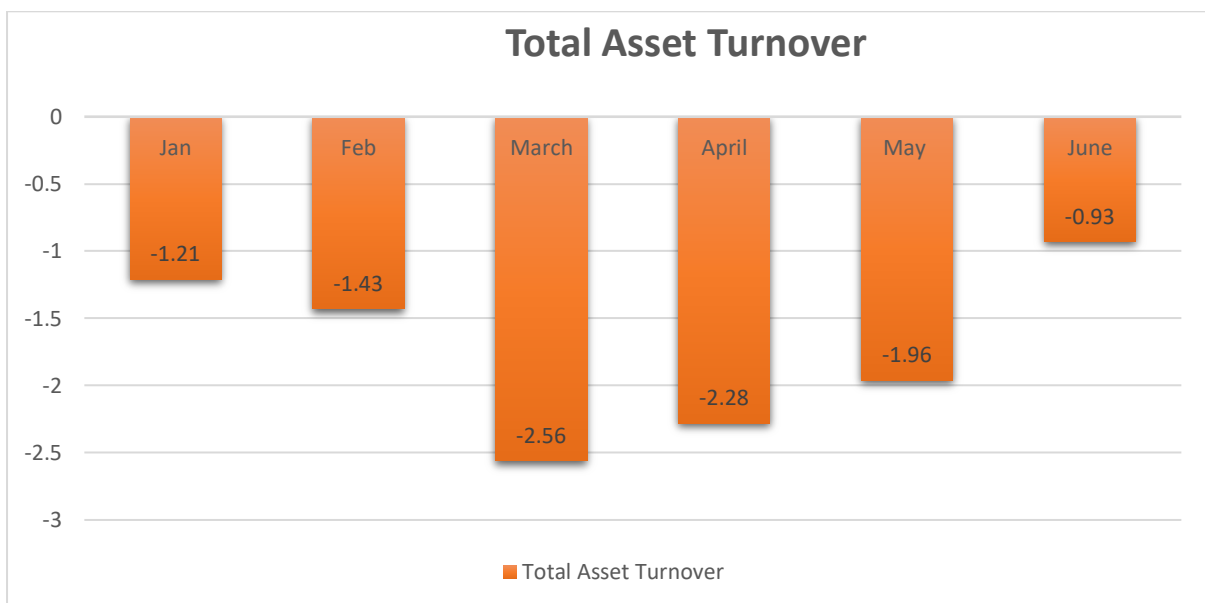


Figure 6

The graph has shown that Total Asset Turnover for the first half of year 2021. The result from January until June is negative. The highest Total Asset Turnover is on June which is -0.93% which show the highest of percentage that company can generate sales during the first half of year 2021. The lowest TATO was on March which is -2.56%. The result of Total Asset Turnover has shown that the company not efficiently manage the company asset because each asset of company can only generate -RM2.20. Start from January the percentage slowly getting lower and starting from April the percentage getting higher gradually. Company hope for the second half of the year 2021, they will get a positive percentage of Total Asset Turnover.

Account Receivable Turnover

Accounts receivable turnover is an efficiency ratio or activity ratio that measures how many times a business can turn its accounts receivable into cash during a period. In other words, the accounts receivable turnover ratio measures how many times a business can collect its average accounts receivable during the month.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Sales/ Average Acc Rec	$\frac{471,439.77}{142,912.65}$ = 3.30	$\frac{469,811.52}{154,918.64}$ = 3.03	$\frac{616,862.26}{153,532.18}$ = 4.02	$\frac{483,838.24}{143,646.02}$ = 3.37	$\frac{421,969.33}{120,771.46}$ = 3.49	$\frac{260,954.12}{127,890.31}$ = 2.04

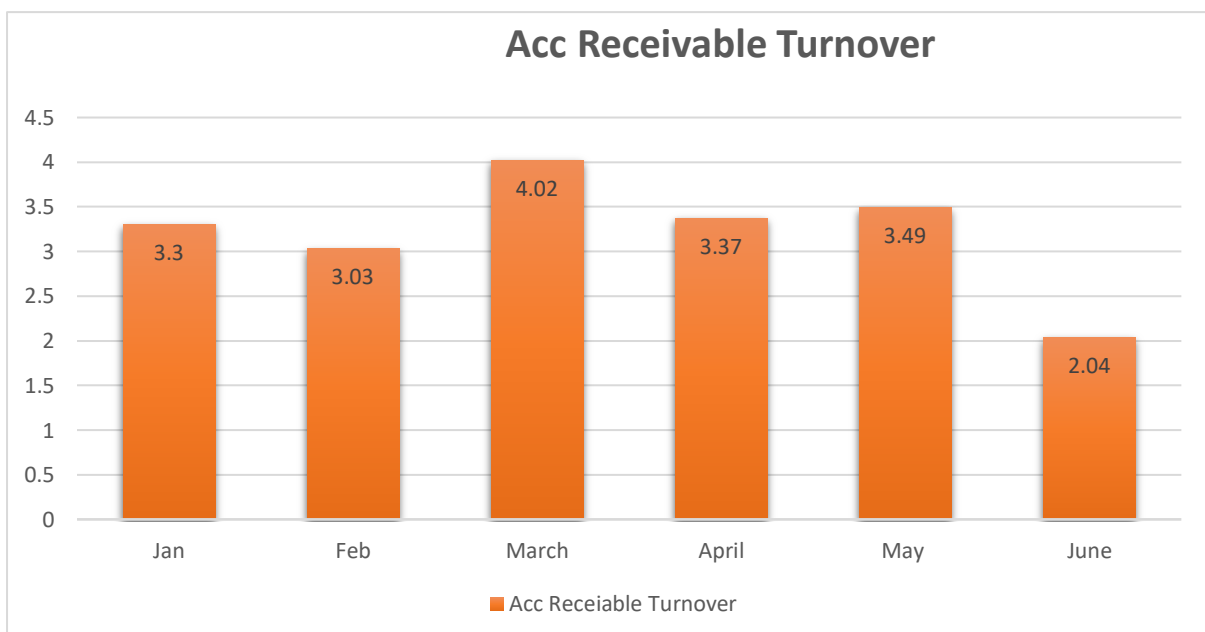


Figure 7

The graph has shown Acc Receivable Turnover for the first half of year 2021 from January until June. The result has shown that the average of Acc Receivable Turnover for these six months is RM3.21. Which means every RM 1 in assets, the company can generate RM3.21 which is 3 times profit from RM1. This result has shown that Hasani Group using their assets very well to generate sales. The highest Acc Receivable Turnover was in March which is RM 4.02 sales for every RM 1 of assets. And the lowest is at April which clearly lower than previous month. This is because of the pandemic that affecting the sales of the Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Bartu SP.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main purpose of this report is to analyse the financial performance of Resturang Hussain Nasi Kandar Pekan Baru SP during Pandemic Covid-19 through looking at their financial statement for six months from January 2021 until June 2021.

First, liquidity ratios measure a company's ability to pay debt obligations and its margin of safety through the calculation of metrics. As we can that the in January the current ratio is - 0.64 which is the second lowest current ratio in the first half of year 2021. It has shown the negative current ratio for all six months. This has shown that Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain Pekan Baru SP Has very low ability to pay off their debt in the first half of year 2021. The average collection period is the amount of time it takes for a business to receive payments owed by its clients in terms of accounts receivable (AR). Companies use the average collection period to make sure they have enough cash on hand to meet their financial obligations. The result has shown In January, February, April and May each month took 9 days to collect payments from the clients. The shortest period in the first half of year 2021 on March. Figure 2 Show that January until May, company have been collecting payment efficiently. On the first half of year 2021, month of June take the longest period for company to collect payment from clients. This is because of MCO in Malaysia so a lot of company nee to temporary close so that company cannot collect the payment from clients. As we can see from this both ratio calculation, Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar Pekan Baru SP has low ability to pay debt obligations and its margin. My recommendation is manager of company must acknowledge that they are in big ehen they have a very low ability to pay off the debt as it show that the company are in financial problem. Manger must make contingency plan so that company can handle the situation calmly when there are more crisis in future.

Profitability ratios indicate how efficiently a company generates profit and value for shareholders. Higher ratio results are often more favorable, but these ratios provide much more information when compared to results of similar companies, the company's own historical performance, or the industry average. From January until March, the percentage of Gross Profit Margin keep increasing 28.68%, 34.91%, 39.74% respectively. This show that company start to improve to get higher profit. But in April, the percentage of GPM has started to drop. This is because of the pandemic Covid-19 issue that start to getting worse at the beginning of April. Net Profit Margin on the month of January until March has bring profit to the company which are 12.99%, 4.5% and 16.51% respectively. On April, the Net Profit Margin is negative which

-18.1% and the percentage keep decreasing which May is -26.69% and June is -43.67%. The biggest reason of the negative of Net Profit Margin is because of the pandemic Covid-19 getting worse at the beginning of April. This has cause of the MCO that making the sales of the Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar Pekan Baru lower than before the pandemic. Return On Asset of first half of year 2021 is negative for the Restaurant Hussain Nasi Kandar Pekan Baru SP. the result shown by graph for six month has shown that the company cannot efficiently manage their asset to generate profit for the company. This is because of the lack of knowledge in managing the assets of the company by manager. The big factor is during this pandemic, although company have thorough plan to improve the ROA, they also cannot get high ROA in short term because of the high loss during pandemic. From the analysis of Gross Profit Ratio, Net Profit Margin and Return On Asset, it can conclude that if not because of the pandemic Covid-19, Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain can efficiently generates profit and value for shareholders. But this is not the excuse for company keep losing money. My recommendation is company must thoroughly make plans how to reduce costs, increasing turnover, increasing productivity, and increasing efficiency of the company. Company can find some wastage to reduce, it is important not to cut costs at the expense of the quality of your products and services.

The efficiency ratio is typically used to analyse how well a company uses its assets and liabilities internally. The result of Total Asset Turnover has shown that the company not efficiently manage the company asset because each asset of company can only generate -RM2.20. Start from January the percentage slowly getting lower and starting from April the percentage getting higher gradually. The average of Acc Receivable Turnover for these six months is is RM3.21. Which means every RM 1 in assets, the company can generate RM3.21 which is 3 times profit from RM1. This result has shown that Hasani Group using their assets very well to generate sales. From analysis, the result of Acc Receivable Turnover show the good result of but the result of Total Asset Turnover has shown that the company not efficiently manage the company asset. From the analysis of efficiency ratio, this can conclude that company still not manage to generate stable profit for the Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain. Although the Acc Receivable Turnover is higher than Total Asset Turnover but it still show that company not efficiently manage the company asset to get the profit to the highest. My recommendations is company must analyse from the financial statement on how to efficiently getting the highest prfit by using company's asset to the fullest.

7.0 CONCLUSION

In the final analysis, the financial performance of Restaurant Nasi Kandar Hussain has overall show the bad performance of company during the pandemic of Covid-19. After the analysis and calculation, the biggest problem lay on the current liabilities are greater than current asset which make the company's performance not good . this can be prove after doing financial ratio analysis by the calculation of Profitabilty Ratio, Eficiency Ratio and Liquidity Ratio.

Hasani Group need to improve their financial performance od company's business to get higher profit and to attract more investors in the company. We must admit most of the business facing with difficulty during the pandemic but the company must take action to make the company can endure the risk because as we know the cases of Covid-19 getting higher day by day at it will takes a long time for the pan demic to be gone. So company must take action and plan for the 3 years ahead on how to keep making profit for the company.

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APPENDICES

BALANCE SHEET

RESTORAN NASI KANDAR FAROOK HUSSAIN SP 2021

BALANCE SHEET

31 January 2021

		Year to Date
Fixed Assets		
Office Equipment	4,670.00	
Computer Equipment	5,767.60	
Total Fixed Assets		10,437.60
Current Assets		
Cash On Hand	10,784.42	
Petty Cash	3,000.00	
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	(88,874.13)	
Public Bank	(477,545.72)	
Trade Debtor	152,151.34	
Staff Salary Advance & Refund	101.00	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(F.Bakery SP)	24,633.75	
Total Current Assets		(375,749.34)
Total Assets		<u>(365,311.74)</u>
Liability		
Tn Hj Farook Hassan	(20,000.00)	
Trade Creditor	701,867.01	
Sales Service Tax	27,432.62	
Term Loan - MariTime	(3,500.00)	
Term Loan - Property The Address	(2,186.00)	
Term Loan : Pekan Baru (Public Bank)	(10,302.00)	
Accrued Expense	(102,066.50)	
Monthly Income Tax Payable	(13,000.00)	
Total Liability		578,245.13
Net Liabilities		<u>(943,556.87)</u>
Capital		
Opening Profit & Loss	(1,004,796.01)	
Current Profit & Loss	61,239.14	
Total Capital		(943,556.87)
Total Capital		<u>(943,556.87)</u>

RESTORAN NASI KANDAR FAROOK HUSSAIN SP 2021

BALANCE SHEET

28 February 2021

		Year to Date
Fixed Assets		
Office Equipment	5,770.00	
Computer Equipment	5,767.60	
Total Fixed Assets		11,537.60
Current Assets		
Cash On Hand	10,780.42	
Petty Cash	3,000.00	
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	(46,926.46)	
Public Bank	(477,545.72)	
Trade Debtor	157,685.94	
Staff Salary Advance & Refund	(424.00)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(F.Bakery SP)	49,476.45	
Total Current Assets		(303,953.37)
Total Assets		<u>(292,415.77)</u>
Liability		
Tn Hj Farook Hassan	(20,000.00)	
Trade Creditor	755,140.81	
Sales Service Tax	54,918.49	
Term Loan - MariTime	(7,000.00)	
Term Loan - Property The Address	(4,372.00)	
Term Loan : Pekan Baru (Public Bank)	(20,604.00)	
Accrued Expense	(102,066.50)	
Monthly Income Tax Payable	(26,000.00)	
Total Liability		630,016.80
Net Liabilities		<u>(922,432.57)</u>
Capital		
Opening Profit & Loss	(1,004,796.01)	
Current Profit & Loss	82,363.44	
Total Capital		(922,432.57)
Total Capital		<u>(922,432.57)</u>

RESTORAN NASI KANDAR FAROOK HUSSAIN SP 2021

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2021

		Year to Date
Fixed Assets		
Office Equipment	5,770.00	
Furniture & Fixtures	21,575.00	
Computer Equipment	5,767.60	
Electrical Equipment	2,265.00	
Renovation	3,450.00	
Total Fixed Assets		38,827.60
Current Assets		
Cash On Hand	10,780.42	
Petty Cash	3,000.00	
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	2,665.51	
Public Bank	(477,545.72)	
Trade Debtor	149,378.41	
Staff Salary Advance & Refund	(701.00)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(F.Bakery SP)	83,033.15	
Deposit - Alza 1.5 SE Booking Fee	1,000.00	
Total Current Assets		(228,389.23)
Total Assets		(189,561.63)
Liability		
Tn Hj Farook Hassan	(25,000.00)	
Trade Creditor	772,642.08	
Sales Service Tax	91,094.39	
Term Loan - MariTime	(10,500.00)	
Term Loan - Property The Address	(6,558.00)	
Term Loan : Pekan Baru (Public Bank)	(30,906.00)	
Accrued Expense	(105,758.82)	
Monthly Income Tax Payable	(39,000.00)	
KOSHIN CONSTRUCTION	(15,000.00)	
Total Liability		631,013.65
Net Liabilities		(820,575.28)
Capital		
Opening Profit & Loss		
Current Profit & Loss	(1,004,796.01)	
Total Capital	184,220.73	(820,575.28)
Total Capital		(820,575.28)

BALANCE SHEET

30 April 2021

	Year to Date
Fixed Assets	
Office Equipment	5,770.00
Furniture & Fixtures	21,575.00
SIS Pos	7,675.00
Computer Equipment	5,767.00
Electrical Equipment	2,480.00
Renovation	13,450.00
Total Fixed Assets	56,717.60
Current Assets	
Cash On Hand	
Petty Cash	10,289.16
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	3,000.00
Public Bank	(76,050.82)
Trade Debtor	(477,545.72)
Staff Salary Advance & Refund	137,913.63
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(F.Bakery SP)	(669.00)
Deposit - Alza 1,5 SE Booking Fee	110,036.25
Total Current Assets	1,000.00
	(292,026.50)
Total Assets	(235,308.90)
Liability	
Tn Hj Farook Hassan	(25,000.00)
Trade Creditor	824,777.35
Sales Service Tax	119,754.59
Term Loan - MariTime	(14,000.00)
Term Loan - Property The Address	(8,744.00)
Term Loan : Pekan Baru (Public Bank)	(41,208.00)
Accrued Expense	(105,758.82)
Monthly Income Tax Payable	(52,000.00)
KOSHIN CONSTRUCTION	(25,000.00)
Total Liability	672,821.12
Net Liabilities	(908,130.02)
Capital	
Opening Profit & Loss	
Current Profit & Loss	(1,004,796.01)
Total Capital	96,665.99
Total Capital	(908,130.02)
	(908,130.02)

RESTORAN NASI KANDAR FAROOK HUSSAIN SP 2021

BALANCE SHEET

31 May 2021

		Year to Date
Fixed Assets		
Office Equipment	5,770.00	
Furniture & Fixtures	22,625.00	
SIS Pos	13,235.00	
Computer Equipment	5,767.60	
Electrical Equipment	3,938.00	
Renovation	13,450.00	
Total Fixed Assets		64,785.60
Current Assets		
Cash On Hand		
Petty Cash	10,288.36	
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	3,000.00	
Public Bank	(33,257.70)	
Trade Debtor	(438,782.57)	
Staff Salary Advance & Refund	103,629.28	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(Alorsetar)	(587.00)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(F.Bakery SP)	(4,137.50)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(C.Four Perai)	110,036.25	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn Bhd (Drive Thru)	(2,022.60)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(Rest.B.Minyak)	(3,413.00)	
Deposit - Alza 1.5 SE Booking Fee	(3,175.50)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn Bhd (Cinta Sayang)	1,000.00	
Total Current Assets	(3,237.25)	(260,659.23)
Total Assets		<u>(195,873.63)</u>
Liability		
Tn Hj Farook Hassan	(25,000.00)	
Trade Creditor	941,135.66	
Sales Service Tax	144,427.83	
Term Loan - MariTime	(17,500.00)	
Term Loan - Property The Address	(10,930.00)	
Term Loan : Pekan Baru (Public Bank)	(51,510.00)	
Loan : Hasani Managment Sdn Bhd (Dusun)	70,000.00	
Accrued Expense	(105,758.82)	
Monthly Income Tax Payable	(65,000.00)	
KOSHIN CONSTRUCTION	(55,000.00)	
Total Liability		824,864.67
Net Liabilities		<u>(1,020,738.30)</u>
Capital		
Opening Profit & Loss		
Current Profit & Loss	(1,004,796.01)	
Total Capital	(15,942.29)	(1,020,738.30)
Total Capital		<u>(1,020,738.30)</u>

RESTORAN NASI KANDAR FAROOK HUSSAIN SP 2021

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2021

		Year to Date
Fixed Assets		
Office Equipment	9,394.90	
Furniture & Fixtures	22,625.00	
SIS Pos	13,235.00	
Computer Equipment	5,767.60	
Electrical Equipment	3,938.00	
Renovation	13,450.00	
Total Fixed Assets		68,410.50
Current Assets		
Cash On Hand	10,633.86	
Petty Cash	3,000.00	
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	(22,828.11)	
Public Bank	(413,070.60)	
Trade Debtor	108,493.85	
Staff Salary Advance & Refund	(545.00)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(Alorsetar)	(7,343.95)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(F.Bakery SP)	95,036.25	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(C.Four Perai)	(11,195.50)	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn Blud (Drive Thin)	4,114.45	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn.Bhd.(Rest.B.Minyak)	(8,821.00)	
Deposit - Alza 1.5 SE Booking Fee	1,000.00	
Loan - Sejahtera Suci Sdn Blud (Cinta Sayang)	(1,728.15)	
Loan : Hasani Management & Consultancy	(45,000.00)	
Total Current Assets		(291,253.90)
Total Assets		(222,843.40)
Liability		
Ti Hj Farook Hussain	(25,000.00)	
Trade Creditor	1,025,770.41	
Sales Service Tax	159,786.58	
Term Loan - MuriTime	(17,500.00)	
Term Loan - Property The Address	(10,930.00)	
Term Loan : Pekan Baru (Public Bank)	(51,510.00)	
Loan : Hasani Management Sdn Bhd (Dusan)	70,000.00	
Accrued Expense	(105,758.82)	
Monthly Income Tax Payable	(78,000.00)	
EOSHH CONSTRUCTION	(55,000.00)	
Total Liability		911,858.17
Net Liabilities		(1,134,701.57)
Capital		
Opening Profit & Loss	(1,001,796.01)	
Current Profit & Loss	(129,905.56)	
Total Capital		(1,131,701.57)
Total Capital		(1,131,701.57)

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT

SEJAHTERA SUCI SDN BHD (DRIVE THRU) - 2021

PROFIT & LOSS

30 June 2021

	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	Aug 2021	Sept 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Year to Date
Income													
Counter 2	8,715.72	130.48	18,144.52	5,103.93	8,887.62	135.70							41,117.97
Counter 3	55,439.99	38,543.20	73,195.02	77,071.82	62,061.70	17,500.82							323,812.55
Sales Drive Thru	45,194.83	25,450.47	26,851.92	29,386.57	37,799.57	8,539.38							173,222.74
Credit Card Sales	5,680.65	5,970.67	15,505.95	15,180.45	14,157.75	2,899.05							59,394.52
E-Wallet		1,044.05	3,948.97	4,131.90	2,607.65	747.20							12,479.77
Credit Sales	130.00	398.55	3,444.23	3,486.73									7,459.51
Total Income	115,161.19	71,537.42	141,090.61	134,361.40	125,514.29	29,822.15							617,487.06
Cost of Goods Sold													
Purchase - Chicken / Meat	16,216.57	10,843.48	17,386.99	18,387.48	17,945.32	5,710.95							86,490.79
Purchase - Vegetables	5,459.10	5,141.20	5,089.00	5,380.40	3,865.15	1,781.80							26,716.65
Purchase - Egg	1,805.00	1,341.00	3,015.00	2,868.00	2,274.00	1,182.09							12,483.00
Purchase - Drinks	790.56		557.10	1,186.11	311.85								2,845.62
Purchase - Cash Purchase	53,579.95	30,090.26	64,545.52	63,407.27	48,804.11	14,297.80							274,724.91
Purchase - Packing Material	3,218.60	4,200.00	3,079.00	6,088.00	5,334.90	4,140.00							26,060.50
Purchase - Gas	1,768.00	1,300.00	1,794.00	1,586.00	1,638.00	598.00							8,584.00
Total Cost of Goods Sold	82,837.78	52,915.94	95,466.61	98,903.26	80,173.33	27,710.55							438,007.47
Gross Profit	32,323.41	18,621.48	45,624.00	35,458.14	45,340.96	2,111.60							179,479.59
Expense													
Restoran Maintenance	5,779.70	4,457.80	2,284.55	4,877.15	985.20	935.20							19,319.60
Repairing & Equipment Maintenance	677.10	510.00	498.70		672.00	85.00							2,442.80
Printing & Stationery	5,629.30	3,397.50	2,849.65	4,895.85	1,018.05	2,985.50							20,775.85
Travelling & Fuel	495.45	1,601.15	1,682.00	471.20	350.00	120.00							4,119.80
Penalty Charges			2,100.00										2,100.00
Bank Charges	16.60		41.80	22.12									80.52
License Fees						403.80							403.80
Kitchen Tools	2,371.70	4,384.35		64.00									6,820.05
Medical Expenses	440.00	125.00	325.00		213.60	500.00							1,603.60
Commission/Syalling	72.00		10.50	76.50	21.00								180.00
Advertisement & Promotion				552.00									552.00
Staff Permit Renewal		2,085.00			4,170.00								6,255.00
EPF		2,431.00	2,434.00	2,421.00	2,245.00	2,401.50							11,942.50
SRS/SAK		320.50	319.35	315.10	267.45	313.10							1,535.60
SOP		36.60	12.10	40.90	33.50	33.90							171.70
Vehicle Maintenance	2.50												2.50
Rental - Shop		20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		18,000.00							78,000.00
Rental - Assets	900.00	500.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00							5,400.00
Rental - Gas - Shop	286.60		427.65		254.20								968.45

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