Project Report:

Financial Statement Analysis of Five Islamic and Non-Islamic Banks in Bangladesh

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I would love to take this chance to share my genuine appreciation to all those that have added to the completion of my Thesis Report on "Financial Statement Analysis of Five Islamic as well as Non-Islamic Banks in Bangladesh." I would like to share my inmost recognition to my faculty members for their guidance, support, and valuable insights throughout the study procedure. Their knowledge and responses have been instrumental in shaping the direction and high quality of this record.

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Letter Of Transmittal

8.6.2023

Mr. Mohammad Amzad Hossain

Assistant Professor-AIS

United International University

Subject: Regarding submission of Project Report

Dear Sir,

I am contacting transfer the enclosed records in action to state the factor or objective of the transmittal. These papers have been prepared based on the mention of any details guidelines or requirements.

The confined documents include:

1. Acknowledgement
2. Letter of declaration
3. Report.

I think these files contain the essential info and evaluation required to clarify the desired function or end results.

If you have any inquiries or call for additional clarification, please evaluate these files in your comfort as well as feel totally free to get out to me. I would certainly be glad to offer any type of additional details or help that you may need.

Thanks for your interest in this issue.

Yours sincerely,

IFFAT RAHA

Student ID: 111153023

Declaration

I, IFFAT RAHA, hereby state that the thesis job labelled **"Financial Statement Analysis of Five Islamic and Non-Islamic Banks in Bangladesh"** is my original job performed under the supervision of Mr. Mohammad Amzad Hossain, Assistant Professor at United International University. The research and analysis provided in this thesis are based on my independent research study and the data obtained from reliable sources.

I affirm that the details presented in this thesis is precise as well as complete to the very best of my knowledge. Any sources, citations, or references made use of in this thesis have actually been properly recognized as well as pointed out in the reference section.

I further state that this thesis has actually not been sent for any other level or exam at any other organization. The verdicts, searching for, as well as recommendations provided in this thesis are exclusively my very own and do not mirror the sights of any kind of company or people associated with the banks discussed in the study.

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Abstract

The major purpose of this research is to investigate and gain an understanding of the financial performance and circumstances of a variety of listed Islamic and non-Islamic banks operating in Bangladesh over the past three years. Putting together this report required adhering to specific parameters and restrictions. An explanation of what a financial statement is, why we evaluate it, and how we do so may be found in the portion of this investigation titled "Literature Review." The data utilized in this analysis came from prominent authors who are experts in their fields and have published their findings in scholarly publications such as books and journals. In addition, numbers and information have been gleaned from the yearly reports that were made available by the banks themselves on their websites.

This study is built on the Findings and Analysis part, which is where a variety of ratios and their implications have been reported, graphically presented, and analyzed. With the use of this study, we can have a better understanding of the banks' financial performance over the past three years. In the section titled "Conclusion," a synopsis of the evaluation of the financial performance of Islamic and non-Islamic banks over the preceding years is presented, along with recommendations for how to improve their circumstances.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Scope of the Report

The report contains complete and accurate information on Bangladesh's five Islamic and five non-Islamic banks. It provides an in-depth analysis of various areas of the bank's financial statements, as well as relevant ratios. The purpose of this report is to help readers comprehend the financial activities and positions of banks. In addition, it provides an overview of the banking industry, emphasizes key tools used by banks to evaluate profitability, liquidity, solvency, and market position, and illustrates the gains and losses conventional banks have experienced over the years.

1.2 Limitations

Despite its scope, the report has some limitations, including:

- The study only looks at ratio analysis of financial statements. It doesn't use other methods, like traditional analysis and forecasting, which could give a more complete picture of an organization's finances.
- Some parts of the study are hard to find information about because some banks may not have put specific data on their websites.
- There could be small writing mistakes, grammar mistakes, and other flaws.
- Even with these problems, the report is meant to be helpful and analytical, giving readers a quick look at traditional banks and their financial situation.

Chapter 2

Aim and Objectives of the Report

2 Aim and Objective

2.1 Aim

This project's goal is to examine the financial statements from Bangladesh's five Islamic and five non-Islamic banks over the last three years. The project's objective is to assess these banks' performance using ratio analysis to learn more about their overall condition and financial situation.

2.2 Objectives

Primary Objectives

- Analyze the financial statements of five Islamic and five Non-Islamic banks in Bangladesh to evaluate their performance over the last three years using ratio analysis.

Secondary Objectives

- Learn about the chosen banks' financial situations and positions.
- Recognize how banks assess their financial status in contrast to businesses that provide goods or services.
- Examine how the financial statements of banks interpret accounting components differently.
- Utilize ratios to evaluate the performance and financial health of the chosen banks.

Chapter 3

Literature Review

Chapter 3: Literature Review

3.1 Financial Statement

The financial statements of an organization serve as the formal records of the organization's financial activity and position, recording all significant financial events that occurred during a certain accounting period. These financial statements include a Statement of Financial Position, a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity, a Statement of Cash Flows, and a Statement of Notes and Disclosures (Schroeder et al., 2022). All these statements are combined into a single Statement of Notes and Disclosures. Accountants are the ones that assemble and deliver these statements to internal and external users of a company so that they can communicate the financial situation of the company.

The major objective of financial statements is to provide various stakeholders with information that will assist them in making decisions. The information is used by the managers so that they may make educated judgments concerning the company's liquidity, debt, assets, and various other important factors. To evaluate the state of the company's finances and determine whether it is possible to make investments, investors rely on financial statements. To ensure that the company is complying with its tax obligations, governmental authorities may also review the financial accounts according to Nagpal et al. (2022)

However, evaluating financial accounts and basing choices only on the quantities that are shown can be difficult. It is necessary to have a solid grasp of the significance of these numbers and the connections between various monetary occurrences. At this point, it is essential to analyze the financial statements. Users of financial statements have access to a sophisticated tool that helps them obtain a deeper understanding of a company's performance from the research of Carini & Teodori, (2019). This tool is called financial statement analysis.

The process of examining a company's performance concerning its sector of the economy and the overall economy as a whole is known as financial analysis. Following the completion of the analysis, the goal is to come up with well-informed decisions or recommendations. It involves looking over the company's financial data and acquiring an understanding of the company's current financial status according to Cao et al. (2015). Stakeholders can evaluate the profitability of the firm, as well as its liquidity, solvency, efficiency, and market position, by doing a financial analysis.

This analysis focuses on locating the following components of a company's financial statements throughout several reporting periods:

- Trend Analysis: Understanding Performance Over Time

  Important patterns or trends in major financial statement items over several periods can be identified and analyzed with the help of trend analysis, a powerful tool in financial statement analysis. Revenue, gross margin, net profits, cash, accounts receivable, and debt are just some of the metrics that can be plotted over time to shed light on the company's performance for analysts (Veltri et al., 2022). A look back at the company's financial performance and any noteworthy shifts or trends throughout time can be gleaned from this examination.

- Proportion Analysis: Assessing Relationships Between Accounts

  Proportion analysis uses ratios to examine and comprehend the connections between various accounts in financial statements. This research focuses on evaluating the relative importance and proportion of several financial metrics. Ratios are generated to assess many facets of a company's performance and financial status (Safitry et al., 2021). In contrast, the debt-to-equity ratio shows the ratio of debt to equity and aids in determining the company's leverage. For instance, the quick ratio assesses a company's capacity to pay its immediate debts. These ratio assessments compare the income statement's revenues and expenses to the balance sheet's assets, liabilities, and equity accounts.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

Financial statements give important details about a company's financial status, but it's important to compare them with other pertinent financial data to fully appreciate their relevance. Financial statement analysis uses a variety of evaluation bases to help with this comparison. There are three typical comparison bases:

- Intracompany Basic

  Comparing current financial data with financial data from prior years within the same firm is part of the intracompany analysis of financial statements. The financial status of the organization is compared to find trends and changes over time. Areas of profitability and areas to be concerned about can be determined by determining if the company's performance has increased or decreased in comparison to earlier years. This kind of comparison aids in decision-making and offers insights into the development of the business according to Fraser et al. (2016).

- Industry Basis

  An industry basis comparison compares a company's financial figures to industry averages. This comparison demonstrates how the company's financial status and performance compare to industry standards. It can tell companies whether the organization is doing on par with the industry average, outperforming it, or falling short according to the analysis of Palepu et al. (2020). Financial statement analysis on an industry level helps measure a company's competitiveness and shows areas where it may excel or need improvement in comparison to industry peers.

- Intercompany Basis

  The term "intercompany basis comparison" refers to a comparison of companies operating in the same market. Using this method, we may evaluate how well the firm is doing in comparison to its rivals. This comparison might help investors and other interested parties decide whether a firm may be the better bet (Robinson, 2020). The market and the company's position within it can be better understood by comparing financial statements from different businesses.

3.3 Steps to an Effective Financial Statement Analysis

It is essential to have a comprehensive grasp of three major areas to successfully conduct effective financial statement analysis and acquire correct results. The organization of the financial statements, the economic characteristics of the sector, and the firm's deliberate strategy for standing out from the competitors are some examples of these crucial areas.

- Economic Characteristics of the Industry

  Another necessity for conducting a thorough review of a company's financial statements is understanding the economic dynamics of the business sector in which it operates. Every sector of the economy has its own set of dynamics, such as growth rates, competitive forces, regulatory variables, and market trends (Muda, 2016). When analysts consider the qualities that are unique to the industry, they may make informed comparisons and evaluate the company's performance concerning its competitors. Key performance indicators and industry benchmarks are critical instruments for assessing a company's financial health and profitability in the context of its specific market environment.

- Structure of Financial Statements

  Each financial statement—the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, and statement of changes in equity—follows a standard format and comprises a standard set of components that are collectively referred to as its "structure." This "structure" is what gives each financial statement its distinctive appearance (Akbar et al., 2022). It is crucial to have a solid understanding of the interrelated nature of each comment as well as the context in which it was made. If comapnies have this expertise, they will be able to examine the data and discover important trends, ratios, and key performance indicators (KPIs).
- Firm's Competitive Strategies

  It is essential to bear in mind several competing strategies when analyzing the financial statements of a company. Evaluating the company based on how it sets itself apart from its competitors and provides value to its clients is quite important (Dewi & Hoesada, 2020). It is necessary to have a solid understanding of the business plan, target market, pricing strategies, product differentiation, and cost structure of a company before attempting to evaluate the company's potential to create consistent revenues and profits. Analysts can acquire a better understanding of the firm's competitive advantage as well as its prospects by examining the strategic decisions made by the company.

There are generally six steps to developing an effective analysis of financial statements. They are:

- Identifying the Industry Economic Characteristics: An accurate analysis of financial statements requires knowledge of the economic dynamics of the company's industry. To do this, it is necessary to conduct a value chain analysis of the company's product or service development and distribution processes (Quesada, 2019). Competition, new entrants, suppliers, customers, and substitute products are just a few of the factors that should be considered in a thorough market analysis. Gaining relevant insights into the firm's position within the industry and analyzing the firm's performance according to industry benchmarks require an understanding of the dynamics of the industry.
- Identifying Company Strategies: A thorough comprehension of the company's business plans is necessary for a thorough financial statement assessment. This entails investigating the type of good or service provided, determining how distinctive it is in the market, calculating the degree of profit margins, and investigating the firm's initiatives to boost

brand loyalty and cut costs (Fitriyah & Novita, 2021). Financial analysts can acquire more insight into the company's competitive advantage and potential for long-term profitability by understanding the strategic approach used by the company. For assessing the company's financial performance and predicting its prospects, this information is crucial.

- Assessing the Quality of the Firm's Financial Statements: A reliable financial statement analysis cannot be guaranteed without first determining the reliability of the company's financial statements. This requires examining the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows following generally accepted accounting principles. Analysts place a premium on questions of recognition, valuation, and classification of the balance sheet's many components to ensure the sheet accurately reflects the financial health of the organization according to Antawirya et al. (2019). The income statement is examined in the same way to ascertain whether the company's earnings are consistent with its economic performance. By analyzing the statement of cash flows, one can gain insight into the firm's liquidity condition and the effect of its operating, investment, and financing operations.
- Analyzing Current Profitability and Risk: One of the primary goals of analyzing financial statements is to determine the current profitability and risk of the business. An organization's liquidity, profitability, asset management, debt management/coverage, risk, and market value can all be evaluated with the help of financial ratios and other analysis tools used by financial analysts. These numbers provide insight into the company's profitability, asset and liability management, and vulnerability to risk. By comparing these ratios to historical data, industry benchmarks, or peer companies, analysts can detect trends, strengths, and opportunities for improvement. Strategic planning and decision-making are aided by this (Abolfathi & Taebi, 2020).
- Preparing Forecasted Financial Statements: To acquire a forward-looking view of the company's financial performance, it is necessary for financial professionals to also generate anticipated financial statements. To accomplish this, realistic assumptions about the firm's future and the conditions of the industry need to be made. The projection of future cash flows and the amount of funding that will be required can be assisted by using pro forma financial statements (Muda, 2016). Adjustments can be made during the year by regularly comparing actual financial events with the financial plan. This helps to ensure that the company is aligned with its strategic goals.

- Valuing the Firm: An essential component of financial statement analysis is valuation. Different methods are used by financial professionals, with discounted cash flow methodology being one of the most popular. To calculate the firm's intrinsic value, future cash flows must be projected and discounted to their current value. Relative valuation or accounting-based metrics like economic value added are examples of other valuation strategies. Analysts can inform investors, shareholders, and management about the firm's investment prospects by determining its worth according to the analysis of Palepu et al. (2020).

3.4 Tools and Techniques of Financial Statement Analysis

- Horizontal Analysis: Comparing the financial accounts of several different accounting periods to identify patterns is what's involved in horizontal analysis. This analysis takes into account more than one time period, with the earliest period serving as the foundation. Analysts can evaluate changes and trends over time if they compare items found on the financial statements of later periods to those found on the statements of the base period (Akbar et al., 2022). An organization's stakeholders can have a better understanding of the changing financial status of a company by employing horizontal analysis, which offers insights into the direction and size of changes in important financial indicators.
- Vertical Analysis: A type of financial statement analysis known as "vertical analysis" expresses each line item as a percentage of a base figure within the same statement. The base figure is typically shown on the first line of the statement at 100%, with succeeding line items being displayed as percentages of the total. This method enables a thorough evaluation of the composition and relative significance of various financial statement components (Dewi & Hoesada, 2020). For internal performance review, benchmarking against peers, and calculating the proportionate contribution of each component to the overall financial structure, vertical analysis is helpful.
- Ratio Analysis: The analysis of numerous financial ratios that are obtained from a company's financial statements is what is meant by the term "ratio analysis." Profitability, liquidity, and solvency are some of the factors of a company's financial performance that may be evaluated with the use of these ratios. Although ratios relating to a company's profitability and liquidity are frequently taken into account, cash flow ratios are sometimes ignored, even though having a grasp of a company's cash management is essential

(Quesada, 2019). The use of ratios helps evaluate a company's performance relative to industry benchmarks or historical data since they reveal information about the company's financial health.

- Graphical Analysis: Visual representations of financial performance are provided through graphical analysis, including pie charts, line graphs, and column graphs. Graphs provide a clear visual depiction of performance trends across time that makes it simple to compare and spot patterns or anomalies according to Antawirya et al. (2019). By displaying financial data in a visual style, making it accessible, and streamlining the decision-making process, graphical analysis improves the understanding of financial data.
- Trend Analysis: Calculating the percentage change of a certain variable over two or more years is a necessary step in trend analysis. It assists in the identification of trends and the evaluation of the direction of change in financial data across time. Trend analysis can expose the underlying trends in financial performance by integrating ratio analysis, horizontal analysis, and vertical analysis. It may also identify the causes behind those trends and provide support for the formulation of future projections. An important part of comprehending historical patterns and being able to make educated judgments based on those patterns is the use of a statistical tool called trend analysis.
- Regression Analysis: A statistical technique for determining and estimating relationships between variables is regression analysis. It aids in identifying the degree to which a dependent variable depends on a set of independent factors. Regression analysis can be used to investigate the connections between various financial indicators while analyzing financial statements (Akbar et al., 2022). Regression analysis sheds light on how changes in one variable may affect another by examining the statistical connection between variables. This method aids in comprehending how financial data is interconnected and can be helpful for forecasting and decision-making.

Chapter 4

Methodology

Chapter 4: Methodology

4.1 Data Type

This research makes use of secondary data, which was gathered from the annual reports of various banks, which are available on the institutions' websites. These reports have been combed through to obtain the data, as well as the majority of the ratios. In addition, ideas and material taken from a wide variety of publications, including books, journals, and articles, have been cited (Patel & Patel, 2019). To derive certain ratios that were not clearly stated in the annual reports, certain calculations were done using the raw statistics provided by the banks. These calculations were then used in the computations. The research was conducted using a mixed panel data approach, and it incorporated information from ten different financial institutions throughout three years, from 2020 to 2022. The purpose of the study was to investigate the possible causal linkages between the dependent variable and several independent factors by using regression analysis (Al Kilani & Kobziev, 2016). The sample size was set at N = 10, the period was T = 3, and there were a total of 30 observations.

4.2 Research Type

Both quantitative and qualitative research techniques are used in this paper. The analysis of the financial data from the banks using numbers and ratios is a clear example of quantitative research. Graphs are showing the typical outcomes over five years (Ørngreen & Levinsen, 2017). This paper also uses qualitative research to assess the significance of certain ratios and how they affect the financial statements of banks. The report provides a ratio analysis explanation of the banks' financial status, followed by a decision summary based on the study.

4.3 Sampling

The data used in this research spans the most recent three years at the banks under review. Since we arbitrarily chose which three-year financial statements from among the listed Islamic and Non-Islamic banks to examine, we used a non-probability sampling method. The analysis used a regression model with N=10, T=3, and 30 observations to look for correlations or correlational patterns between the dependent variable and the independent variables (Gupta & Gupta, 2022).

4.4 Data Analysis Tools

The TSP Version 5.0 software was utilized so that the panel data could be analyzed. This piece of software makes it easier to estimate panel data, a method that incorporates aspects of both time series analysis and cross-sectional analysis (Snyder, 2019). The Plain Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Fixed Effects models were the primary focus of the investigation since they were utilized to evaluate the findings that were produced from the panel data estimation.

4.5 Data Presentation

Tables and graphs are used to portray the facts to make their knowledge and interpretation more accessible. The utilization of these various graphical representations enables the readers to more effectively appreciate the findings.

Chapter 5

Analyzing

Chapter 5: Selected Islamic and Non-Islamic Banks in Bangladesh

5.1 Selected Islamic Banks

Banking following the principles of Islamic Shariah law, which emphasizes profit-sharing and risk-sharing arrangements while forbidding interest (riba), has enjoyed exceptional growth and recognition in Bangladesh. This is since Islamic banking functions following these principles. Since its inception in 1983 with the founding of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited, the Islamic banking sector has expanded, offering a wide variety of Shariah-compliant financial products and services (Rahman et al., 2015). This growth began with the introduction of Islamic banking in Bangladesh. Its success can be ascribed to a variety of different factors, some of which include the demand for such services among the Muslim population, policies that are favourable to the industry on the side of the government, and the establishment of Islamic banking windows by normal banks (Ali & Rahman, 2015). In Bangladesh, some examples of well-known Islamic financial organizations are the Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited, the Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited, the Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited, the EXIM Bank Limited, and the Social Islami Bank Limited (Ahmad, 2020). In addition to fostering financial inclusion, providing assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), agricultural endeavours, and rural communities, and making a contribution to the nation's overall economic development, Islamic banking has done all of this while adhering to ethical and socially responsible banking practices.

The selected five Islamic Banks are:

- Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL): The largest private Islamic bank in Bangladesh is Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL). It was founded in 1983 to offer banking services that adhered to Shariah. IBBL offers a variety of Islamic banking products and services and upholds Islamic Shariah principles in all aspects of its business. The bank is well-known in both the retail and corporate banking industries (Rahman & Banna, 2015). Customers may easily reach it because of the company's extensive nationwide network of branches. IBBL is renowned for its dedication to social responsibility and neighbourhood improvement projects.
- Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited: Another major Islamic financial institution in Bangladesh is Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited. It's founding in 1995 reflected an ambition to be an industry leader in Islamic finance (Julia & Kassim, 2020). The bank provides a wide variety of financial services that adhere to Shariah law to meet the demands of consumers,

companies, and entire industries. Banking solutions and customer service at Al-Arafah Islami Bank are heavily influenced by technological advancements. It has a sizable number of locations and consistently works to respect Islamic banking principles in all that it does.

- Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited: In 2001, Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited was established and has since grown to become one of the most successful Islamic banks in Bangladesh. The bank abides by Islamic Shariah in its operations and offers a wide variety of financial products that are Shariah-compliant to its customers, corporate customers, and small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) (Uddin et al., 2017). Shahjalal Islami Bank places a strong emphasis on the satisfaction of its customers and has adopted cutting-edge banking technologies to improve the calibre of its services. The bank's expanding prominence in the Islamic banking market can be attributed, in part, to the wide branch network and committed workforce it maintains.
- EXIM Bank Limited: EXIM Bank Limited is a fully functional commercial bank in Bangladesh that offers both traditional and Islamic banking services. The bank, which was founded in 1999, aspires to address the many financial demands of its clients by fusing the finest practices of conventional and Islamic banking. Trade financing, investment banking, and retail banking are just a few of the Shariah-compliant services and products that EXIM Bank provides (Sharmeen et al., 2019). To preserve its position in the financial sector, the bank places a strong emphasis on professionalism, innovation, and customer-centric services.
- Social Islami Bank Limited: In Bangladesh, Social Islami Bank Limited is a reputable Islamic financial institution that was formed in 1995. The bank abides by the guidelines of Islamic Shariah in its day-to-day operations and provides its customers with a comprehensive selection of Islamic banking products and services to fulfil their various financial needs (Miah & Sharmeen, 2015). By delivering environmentally responsible financial services, Social Islami Bank hopes to contribute to the expansion of both the social and economic spheres. It places a significant emphasis on the financial inclusion and satisfaction of its customers, as well as its corporate social responsibility.

5.2 Selected Non-Islamic Banks

Banking in Bangladesh that does not adhere to Islamic law is referred to as "non-Islamic banking," and it describes the traditional banking system that functions according to traditional financial concepts and practices. It comprises a wide variety of banking institutions that provide typical banking services such as deposit accounts, loans, credit facilities, and other financial goods to their customers. In Bangladesh, non-Islamic banks serve an important function in the country's financial sector and make major contributions to the expansion and development of the economy (Khan & Tariq, 2017). Sonali Bank Limited, Agrani Bank Limited, Janata Bank Limited, Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited, and BRAC Bank Limited are all examples of notable non-Islamic financial institutions in Bangladesh. The provision of financial services based on interest rates is one of the standard banking principles that are adhered to by these financial institutions. They serve a wide range of clientele and provide a variety of banking solutions that may be adapted to meet the requirements of certain individuals, companies, and industries. Non-Islamic banking has been crucial in the expansion of Bangladesh's economy by facilitating commercial transactions, encouraging investment, and meeting the monetary needs of a wide range of businesses and industries.

The selected five non-Islamic banks are:

- Agrani Bank Limited: Agrani Bank Limited is yet another commercial bank in Bangladesh that is owned and operated by the state. 1972 marked the beginning of its business operations, and in the years since then, it has expanded its branch network to cover the entirety of the United States. Agrani Bank is a financial institution that offers a variety of banking goods and services to its customers (MOUDUD, 2015). Some of these products and services include deposit accounts, loans, trade financing, remittance services, and treasury operations. The bank's primary objectives are to enhance the level of satisfaction that its clients have when banking with them and to make a positive contribution to the expansion of Bangladesh's economy.
- Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited: Among Bangladesh's commercial banks, Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited is head and shoulders above the competition. It was established in 1995 by a consortium of foreign and domestic financiers. The bank has everything a customer may want in terms of banking services, for both personal and commercial clients (Hossain et al., 2017). Dutch-Bangla Bank has been recognized for its innovative practices, excellent customer service, and commitment to increasing the availability of banking in Bangladesh.
- Janata Bank Limited: Janata Bank Limited, a state-owned commercial bank in Bangladesh, was established in 1971. It provides a vast array of traditional banking services to

individuals, enterprises, and government agencies. Janata Bank provides deposit accounts, loans, trade financing, and money transfer services, among other financial products. The bank has a considerable presence in both urban and rural areas, which contributes to the expansion of the nation's economy (Abdullah & Rahman, 2017).

- Sonali Bank Limited: Sonali Bank Limited is one of the main state-owned commercial banks in Bangladesh. It was established in 1972 and now has a nationwide network of branches. Sonali Bank provides retail banking, corporate banking, and international banking, among other traditional banking services. The bank is essential for sustaining numerous economic sectors and providing financial services to individuals, businesses, and government agencies.
- BRAC Bank Limited: In Bangladesh, BRAC Bank Limited is a financial institution that serves the commercial banking needs of customers and was established in 2001. The provision of complete banking solutions to individual customers, clients operating small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), and corporate customers is the primary focus of the company (Saleh et al., 2017). BRAC Bank provides customers with a wide variety of banking products and services, including retail banking, banking for small and medium-sized businesses (SMB), banking for corporations, and digital banking solutions. This financial institution is well-known for its focus on the consumer, its pioneering products, and its inclusive banking policies.

Chapter 6

Analysis, Findings and Discussion

Chapter 6: Analysis, Findings and Discussion

6.1 Analysis

In comparison to cross-sectional data, panel data has more degrees of freedom and fewer multicollinearity problems. These elements help infer model parameters more precisely. Panel data analysis also makes it possible to examine dynamic correlations while successfully adjusting for the effects of omitted variables. This is especially helpful because it admits that there can be several unaccounted factors affecting how well each bank performs.

Total number of Banks in this study: N=10, Time = 3 years and NOB (Number of observations) = 30.

For the sake of my research, I decided to make the Net Interest Income (NII), which is expressed as a percentage of operating income, the dependent variable. The net interest income, or NII, is the difference between a bank's interest income and interest expenses. It is a crucial indicator of the profitability and efficiency of a bank's main lending activities since it shows the difference between a bank's interest income and interest expenses (Rezina, 2020). The analysis takes into account the relative contribution of NII to the total revenue generated by the bank's activities by stating NII as a percentage of operating income. This allows for a more accurate representation of the contribution. This method enables a more detailed assessment of the performance of the bank's interest revenue concerning its entire operational income.

The Independent Variables of my study are as follows:

- OPP: "OPP" is an abbreviation for "operating profit margin," which refers to the ratio of operating profit to total operating income. The operating profit percentage, often known as OPP, is an indicator of a bank's profitability that removes the impact of interest-related operations from the calculation. It is a measurement of how lucrative and fruitful the bank's overall business operations are (Noman et al., 2015).
- DEP: When people discuss deposits (DEP), they are talking about the proportion of total deposits to total liabilities. This ratio is expressed as a percentage. The deposit equity ratio (DEP) of a bank is the proportion of the bank's total liabilities that are kept in the form of deposits from customers that the bank holds. This indicates the bank's ability to entice new depositors and keep the ones it already has, which is essential for the bank's capacity to engage in lending and investing activities.

- NIM: The acronym "NIM," which stands for "net interest margin," refers to the total amount of a bank's net interest income divided by the bank's total interest income. The ability of a bank to turn a profit from interest earned on loans and deposits is measured by a metric known as the Net Interest Margin (NIM). To find out how much of the bank's total interest income comes from net interest income, one must look at the proportion of total interest income that comes from net interest income. The profitability of the bank can be deduced from this information.
- PRV: To determine the Provisions Ratio Value (PRV), divide the total provisions by the total loans. The provision ratio (PRV) is a metric used to estimate the safety net of provisions set aside in case of loan losses. It demonstrates the bank's careful handling of credit risks and its dedication to preserving the quality of its holdings (Uddin et al., 2017).
- EQR: The ratio of total equity to total loans is what's referred to as the equity (EQR) ratio. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a measurement of a bank's ability to withstand future losses and its level of available capital; the EQR is a stand-in for the CAR. A higher EQR suggests that the bank has a stronger financial position because it implies that a bigger proportion of the bank's loans are supported by the bank's capital.
- DUM: The value of the Dummy variable, which is denoted by DUM, is 1 for Islamic banks and 0 for institutions that are not Islamic. It enables the investigation of any discrepancies in the variables between Islamic and non-Islamic banks, which is useful for differentiating between the two types of banks being analyzed here (Islamic and non-Islamic banks).

So, the equation representing this relationship would be:

NII= $\alpha + \beta1*NIM + \beta2*OPP + \beta3*PRV + \beta4*DEP + \beta5*EQR + \beta6*DUM + e$ (where α represents the y-intercept/constant)

To test the validity of the relationship between the independent variables (NIM, OPP, PRV, DEP, EQR, and DUM) and the dependent variable (NII), I have set the null hypothesis (H0) as follows:

$$H0: \beta1 = \beta2 = \beta3 = \beta4 = \beta5 = \beta6 = 0$$

H1: At least one or more of these betas are non-zero

This null hypothesis implies that none of the independent variables affect the dependent variable in a manner that is statistically significant. In other words, all of the independent variables' coefficients () are equal to zero, indicating that there is no correlation between the independent variables and NII (Rafiq, 2016).

In other words,

$$H0: \beta i = 0$$

$$H1: \beta i \neq 0 \text{ (for some i)}$$

Understanding the weight of these independent variables' coefficients is crucial. The null hypothesis can be rejected if any of these betas is statistically significant and different from zero.

6.2 Findings and Discussion

	Dependent Variable = NII			
	Plain OLS		Fixed Effects	
	Coefficients	P-value	Coefficients	P-value
NIM	0.9791	0.000	0.9363	0.000
OPP	0.1648	0.000	0.1571	0.000
PRV	-1.386	0.547	-2.773	0.092
DEP	0.3572	0.024	0.3144	0.128
EQR	-0.363	0.000	-1.462	0.000
DUM	0.221	0.000		
α	-0.197	0.163		

Table 1: Significance of coefficients of Independent Variables using Plain OLS & Fixed Effects

Note: Refer to Appendix A to see the data set used to generate findings.

From the above findings, it can be inferred that:

In Plain OLS

NII= -0.197 + 0.9791* NIM + 0.1648* OPP - 1.386* PRV + 0.3572* DEP - 0.363* EQR + 0.221*DUM

In Fixed Effects

NII= 0.9363* NIM + 0.1571* OPP – 2.773* PRV + 0.3144* DEP – 1.462* EQR

Since $\beta i \neq 0$, the *null hypothesis is rejected.*

Many of these independent variables have some statistically significant influences on the dependent variable NII. Each variable affects NII in different ways as explained below:

- NIM: The Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Net Interest Income (NII) show a strong positive relationship. Increased NII is the outcome of higher interest profits, which are shown by a higher NIM. Since the denominators of the two variables (operating income for NII and total interest income for NIM) change but the numerators of both variables are the same (interest income minus interest expenses), an increase or reduction in total interest income directly affects NII. Both OLS (with a 98% change) and Fixed Effect (with a 94% change) models support this association (Khan & Tariq, 2017).
- OPP: In a similar vein, a larger Operating Profit Margin (OPP) indicates that a bank can create a higher Net Interest Income. The rise in operating profit, which rose by 17% year over year and was calculated by subtracting operating expenses from operating income, had a considerable effect on net interest income. This conclusion is intriguing because operating expenses frequently involve significant interest expenses (MOUDUD, 2015). However, because lag variables were not included in this research, the causation relationship between OPP and NII cannot be determined. This is an extremely essential point to keep in mind.
- PRV: The impact of Provisions (PRV) is primarily unfavourable, despite being statistically insignificant in OLS and mildly significant in Fixed Effect. When banks set aside substantial amounts of provisions, the idle money does not generate interest, resulting in lower NII. As a result, higher PRV indicates more idle money and lower NII (Abdullah & Rahman, 2017).
- DEP: A bank can generate a bigger amount of interest income when it has more loanable money thanks to increased deposits. According to the findings of the OLS study, an increase of 1% in deposits as a percentage of liability led to an increase of 0.35% in net interest revenue as a percentage of operating income in the whole banking system. This was determined by analyzing the relationship between the two variables.
- EQR: Regulatory equity and backup money banks keep to address risks are both examples of equity (EQR). A higher EQR means less available capital for loans and a smaller net interest margin. The coefficient (-1.46 in Fixed Effects) suggests a negative effect that is increasing over time. This emphasizes the critical nature of individual bank risk management and the significance of loanable funds in interest revenue production (Saleh et al., 2017). When taking into account the effects of each bank, it becomes clear that the

excess reserve amount, which represents estimated risk exposure, has a significant negative influence on net interest income as a percentage of operating income.

- DUM: The Dummy variable is substantial and has a positive effect on NII (coefficient = 0.221) according to simple OLS. This indicates that, on average, Islamic banks generate 22% more net interest income than non-Islamic banks.

The results of Plain OLS indicate that the average constant () for all of the banks is -0.197. On the other hand, this figure is not sufficiently statistically significant to provide an accurate representation of how the banks have performed.

Given that Islamic banks were shown to have higher performance based on the findings of the previous research, the objective of the following analysis is to determine the precise factors that contribute to Islamic banks' superior performance (Rezina, 2020). To analyze this, the dummy variable is multiplied with other independent variables, specifically NIM, PRV, and EQR, to investigate the compounded impacts that are connected with Islamic banks. We can determine the extent to which each of these factors contributes to the disparities in performance that are shown between Islamic banks and non-Islamic banks by taking into account the interaction between the dummy variable and the independent variables in question (Rafiq, 2016). The results of this analysis help shed light on the specific characteristics that lead to the improved performance of Islamic banks concerning the variables that were chosen.

	Dependent Variable = NII			
	Plain OLS		Fixed Effects	
	Coefficients	P-value	Coefficients	P-value
NIM	0.971446	0.000	1.1994	0.000
DNIM	-0.06184	0.664	-1.14971	0.000
OPP	0.165503	0.000	0.148462	0.000
PRV	-1.79244	0.487	-2.83439	0.075
DPRV	7.18791	0.27	1.90029	0.596
DEP	0.337694	0.043	0.025024	0.892
EQR	-1.82592	0.000	-0.40976	0.218
DEQR	1.46221	0.000	-0.24156	0.607
α	3.53E-03	0.982		

Table 2: Significance of coefficients after compounding Dummy variable

The Dummy variable was then compounded across three carefully chosen independent variables to compare the performance of Islamic and non-Islamic banks. This allows us to derive the following set of equations:

In Plain OLS

NII= 0.971446* NIM -0.06184* DNIM + 0.165503* OPP -1.79244* PRV + 7.18791* DPRV + 0.337694* DEP -1.82592* EQR + 1.46221* DEQR

(Note: α was excluded as it is not significant and has a negligible coefficient)

In Fixed Effects

NII= 1.1994* NIM -1.14971* DNIM + 0.148462* OPP -2.83439* PRV + 1.90029* DPRV + 0.025024* DEP -0.40976* EQR -0.24156* DEQR

The table below shows a summarized version of net coefficient values for Islamic banks.

	Plain OLS	Fixed Effects
NIM	0.909606	0.04969
OPP	0.165503	0.148462
PRV	5.39547	-0.9341
DEP	0.337694	0.025024
EQR	-0.36371	-0.651316
α	3.53E-03	

Table 3: Net coefficients of Islamic bank's independent variables

The followings are the interpretation of the results:

- DNIM: Non-Islamic banks have a NIM coefficient of 0.971446 whereas Islamic banks have a DNIM coefficient of -0.06184. The NIM coefficient for non-Islamic banks is 0.971446 and the DNIM coefficient is -0.06184. The implication of this is that the Net NIM coefficient for Islamic banks can be computed as 0.909606 minus 0.06184. Although the difference is not statistically significant based on the results of the OLS model, the Fixed Effect model reveals that it has a large magnitude and is statistically significant (Uddin et al., 2017). This disparity may be attributable, in part, to the fact that Islamic banks and non-Islamic banks use distinct definitions of the terms "interest income" and "interest expenses." Because of the potential for greater swings in total interest revenue, Islamic banks could have a significant adverse effect on total operational income. This would imply that income from sources other than interest plays a significant part in the overall operating income of Islamic banks.

- DPRV: Similar to this, Islamic banks may define provisions differently than non-Islamic banks do. In Bangladesh, Islamic banks are permitted to maintain a 10% statutory liquidity rate (SLR), which is lower than the 20% SLR required for regular banks. Islamic banks can use more liquid assets for investment thanks to the provisions' flexibility, which raises NII. Despite the size difference being substantial, this variable's statistical significance is insignificant (Rafiq, 2016). A relevant significance level can only be established once further observations have been made.
- DEQR: In the earlier equation, the equity ratio had a significant detracting influence on the amount of interest earned on loans and investments. However, the effect of equity on compounding returns for Islamic banks is somewhat different from that of non-Islamic banks. For Islamic banks, the potentially detrimental effects of equity are significantly mitigated. Changes in equity represent shifts in investments, which ultimately lead to operating revenue in Islamic banks because the bulk of the loan amount is considered equity (Uddin et al., 2017). Therefore, even while a rise in equity can still have a negative impact on NII for Islamic banks, the effect is likely to be less significant than it would be for non-Islamic banks. In contrast to non-Islamic financial institutions, Islamic banks often regard unsuccessful investments as losses, which do not necessitate high capital adequacy ratios (CAR) for coverage. Islamic banks can generate comparatively larger NII than non-Islamic banks because they have greater amounts of liquid capital available for investment. The overall negative impact that EQR has on NII can be explained by the fact that Islamic banks are still required to maintain a certain level of CAR.

If large data had been used, all variables that weren't statistically significant might have been. Again, the Fixed Effects Model outperformed Plain OLS because it had the highest SBIC.

Following is a summary of the variations in variable coefficients between Islamic and Non-Islamic banks using Fixed effects:

Variables	Islamic	Non-Islamic
NIM	0.04969	1.1994
OPP	0.148462	0.148462
PRV	-0.9341	-2.83439
DEP	0.025024	0.025024
EQR	-0.65132	-0.409756

Table 4: Difference in coefficients of each category of bank

6.3 Further Discussions

Key financial statistics for 2020 provide insight into the relative success of Islamic and non-Islamic financial institutions. When compared to their non-Islamic counterparts, Islamic banks score admirably in every category. To begin, the ratio of non-performing loans held by Islamic banks is lower. This suggests that their rate of problematic and questionable loans is lower than average. Islamic banks can reduce the risk of non-performing assets and keep the quality of their loans high thanks to careful management of their loan portfolios (Rezina, 2020). This demonstrates the soundness of their lending policies and the effectiveness of their risk management techniques. Second, compared to conventional banks, Islamic financial institutions are better able to meet their short-term obligations using liquid assets (Noman et al., 2015). This bodes well for Islamic banks' liquidity needs and gives them more leeway to weather economic storms. They are more prepared to timely satisfy financial responsibilities and overcome financial obstacles.

In addition, the NIM (Net Interest Margin) of Islamic banks is larger, which indicates that they are more successful at turning a profit from interest than conventional banks. Thus, it may be concluded that Islamic banks make good use of their interest-bearing assets and adopt smart investment methods. They may have greater NIM and overall profitability as a result of their emphasis on Sharia-compliant financial goods and services. Finally, the Equity-to-Loan ratio (EQR), which stands for the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), is lower in Islamic banks (Saleh et al., 2017). This means that they are using a smaller percentage of their available capital for loss coverage. This means that Islamic banks have more capital to deploy, which can lead to a better net interest margin and more prospects for expansion. It also implies that Islamic banks have a stable financial foundation to support their operations and are good at managing risk (Saleh et al., 2017). The average values of these financial variables show that Islamic banks are more successful and stable than their non-Islamic counterparts in 2020. The superior financial performance and competitive advantage of Islamic banks can be attributed to their lower NPL ratios, higher liquidity ratios, higher NIM, and lower EQR.

AVERAGE VALUES				
Category	NPL Ratio	Liquidity Ratio	NIM	EQR
Islamic	4.98%	133.00%	3.85%	5.72%
Non-Islamic	6.84%	32.63%	3.34%	7.21%

Table 5: Important ratios for the year 2022

Note: Refer to Appendix B to see ratios for all 30 banks.

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Recommendations

Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendation

7.1 Conclusion

Islamic banks use a different revenue strategy than conventional banks, which largely make money through interest and bank fees. Profit/loss sharing, service fees, trading, leasing, and other Shariah-compliant operations are how Islamic banks make money. As a result, the variables affecting net income in Islamic and conventional banks are different. Even while some aspects might be related, the distinct revenue structure of Islamic banks means that their relative levels of influence vary. The Dummy variable was compounded using both models to evaluate these variations, with the Fixed Effects model producing better results for testing the null hypothesis and compounding the Dummy variable. According to the analysis, Net Interest Margin (NIM) for Islamic banks continues to be a reliable predictor of Net Interest Income (NII), showing that it still contributes significantly to their profits. However, there was no statistically significant difference between Islamic and non-Islamic banks in the variable representing provisions (PRV). This implies that there are differences between the two banking systems' effects of provisions on NII.

Furthermore, Islamic banks must maintain the same Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as non-Islamic banks following rules established by the Bangladesh Bank. All commercial banks, including Islamic banks, must maintain a minimum CAR of 10% of their total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). However, because of the structure of Islamic banking, bad investments can be written off as losses without having to have a lot of equity to protect hazardous assets. Additionally, Islamic banks have lower levels of risky loan assets since a smaller percentage of their money are loaned out. As a result, Islamic banks do not have to keep their CAR at the same level as non-Islamic banks. As a result, when compared to non-Islamic banks, the variable for Equity-to-Loan ratio (EQR) has a less detrimental effect on Net Interest Income. Despite these variations, Islamic banks continue to perform better than non-Islamic banks in terms of liquidity ratios, non-performing loan ratios, and net interest margins (NIM). This shows that Islamic banks perform better financially and display effective risk management techniques in these fields.

7.2 Recommendations

Over 90% of Bangladesh's people are Muslims, even though Islam is the official religion of the country. This demographic element has a vital influence in driving the superior performance of Islamic banks in the country. There are more Muslims in the country. The need among the majority of Bangladeshis for banking practices that are compliant with Shariah provides a climate that is beneficial for Islamic financial institutions. It is anticipated that this pattern will carry on, which points to an increase in the demand for Islamic banking services in the foreseeable future. In response to the undeniable demand, several conventional financial institutions, including AB Bank, Bank Asia Limited, and Mercantile Bank, have opened Islamic banking branches or windows in their respective locations. Non-Islamic financial institutions that have not yet implemented this strategy should seriously consider breaking into the Islamic banking industry as quickly as possible before competition becomes too intense.

The reduced Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) that is mandated by the Bangladesh Bank is one of the key factors that has contributed to the success of Islamic banks. In contrast, non-Islamic banks are required to have an SLR of 20%, while Islamic banks are only required to keep an SLR of 10%. Because of this flexibility, Islamic banks can devote a greater proportion of their liquid assets to investment activities, which increases their net interest income (NII). If the mandated 10% Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) were subject to the same kind of flexibility, Islamic banks would have a lower proportion of their funds committed to serving as loss-covering equity. It is expected that the increased availability of money will have a beneficial effect on their total investments and, as a result, their profitability.

On the other hand, non-Islamic banks had to concentrate on lowering their ratio of non-performing loans (NPL), which was about 2% higher than that of Islamic banks. It is essential to reduce the NPL ratio to boost interest income from loans, which is a key component of their total income and can be increased if the ratio is lowered. Because they have larger loan portfolios, non-Islamic banks are more susceptible to risky and unfavourable loans than Islamic banks. As a result, these banks need to adopt strategic ways when making loans, such as implementing strict background checks for individual customers and predominantly providing loans to corporate borrowers. These actions may assist in lowering default rates across the board and improving loan quality.

In this day and age, the importance of quickness and convenience cannot be overstated. Since 2011, Bangladesh has seen a significant increase in the use of online banking, with numerous banks, such as HSBC, BRAC Bank, Janata Bank, City Bank, Southeast Bank, AB Bank, Bank Asia, Jamuna Bank, First Security Bank, Mercantile Bank, and Premier Bank, being among the early adopters. According to the Bangladesh Bank, bKash and Rocket, both of which are subsidiaries of DBBL and BRAC Bank Ltd. respectively, enjoy a combined market share of 97% in the Mobile Financial Service (MFS) industry as of February 2020. bKash alone accounts for

80% of the market share in this industry. Even if this market displays features of a duopoly, it continues to be extremely lucrative, as evidenced by the fact that there were 87087000 active MFS accounts in February 2020. Therefore, Islamic banks as well as non-Islamic banks should embrace the technological improvements that have occurred and launch their own MFS subsidiaries or other online banking services to increase their business turnover.

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Appendix

Name of the Bank

Bank ID	Bank Name	Islamic (I)/Non-Islamic (N)
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL)	I
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited	I
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	I
4	EXIM Bank Limited	I
5	Social Islami Bank Limited	I
6	Sonali Bank Limited	N
7	Agrani Bank Limited	N
8	Janata Bank Limited	N
9	BRAC Bank Limited	N
10	Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited	N

The data set used to generate findings

Bank ID	Year	NIM	Net Int Inc	Operating Prof	Prov/Assets	Deposit/ TTL Liab	TTL EQ/TTL Loan
1	2020	0.2841	0.5001	0.5697	0.0120	0.8730	0.1088
1	2021	0.2056	0.4044	0.4681	0.0077	0.8154	0.1087
1	2022	0.1500	0.2575	0.4556	0.0096	0.8420	0.1057
2	2020	0.3343	0.7215	0.6466	0.0084	0.8795	0.1175
2	2021	0.3704	0.7258	0.6221	0.0078	0.8225	0.1119
2	2022	0.4317	0.7306	0.6283	0.0056	0.8075	0.1035
3	2020	0.2310	0.3319	0.5966	0.0085	0.8493	0.1444
3	2021	0.1988	0.2683	0.5816	0.0084	0.8269	0.1391
3	2022	0.2724	0.3730	0.5565	0.0104	0.8169	0.1164
4	2020	0.4527	0.5670	0.5052	0.0128	0.7946	0.1456
4	2021	0.4993	0.5750	0.5170	0.0142	0.7304	0.1276
4	2022	0.6057	0.6769	0.5019	0.0035	0.7433	0.1235
5	2020	0.3651	0.4861	0.4873	0.0087	0.7704	0.1982

5	2021	0.3593	0.4307	0.5220	0.0101	0.7591	0.1783
5	2022	0.4037	0.4499	0.5236	0.0081	0.7462	0.1180
6	2020	0.2062	0.4122	0.5553	0.0037	0.8551	0.1236
6	2021	0.1664	0.3009	0.5223	0.0064	0.8533	0.1136
6	2022	0.2820	0.4249	0.6183	0.0131	0.8371	0.1073
7	2020	0.5490	0.6009	0.3833	0.0038	0.8337	0.1172
7	2021	0.6152	0.6263	0.4112	0.0005	0.8514	0.1144
7	2022	0.6437	0.6234	0.3434	0.0085	0.8335	0.1063
8	2020	0.3046	0.3956	0.5699	0.0105	0.7682	0.1698
8	2021	0.2658	0.3582	0.5259	0.0094	0.7570	0.1574
8	2022	0.4082	0.4816	0.5590	0.0096	0.7360	0.1353
9	2020	0.3438	0.7187	0.5406	0.0035	0.9411	0.1195
9	2021	0.2873	0.5867	0.5378	0.0020	0.9288	0.1088
9	2022	0.2934	0.6590	0.5618	0.0072	0.8773	0.0923
10	2020	0.1972	0.8290	0.4323	0.0035	0.9304	0.0546
10	2021	0.2216	0.8532	0.4002	0.0039	0.9407	0.0514
10	2022	0.2736	0.8949	0.4643	0.0039	0.9440	0.0473

Important ratios for all 10 bank

Bank Name	NPL	Liquidity Ratio	NIM	EQR
Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL)	4.15%	155.90%	4.14%	6.48%
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited	5.03%	124.60%	3.03%	7.59%
Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	3.03%	128.74%	3.66%	3.57%
EXIM Bank Limited	3.56%	104.35%	3.99%	5.50%
Social Islami Bank Limited	7.41%	150.63%	4.44%	5.13%
Sonali Bank Limited	4.33%	46.01%	4.16%	6.06%
Agrani Bank Limited	31.35%	41.01%	0.75%	7.02%
Janata Bank Limited	5.08%	46.56%	2.35%	7.36%
Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited	4.84%	28.75%	4.22%	7.76%
BRAC Bank Limited	2.79%	38.96%	2.84%	7.85%