Internship Report

on

Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC

Date of Submission: 2nd January, 2025

Internship Report

on

Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC

Supervised by:

Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

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ID: 232-14-020

Program: MBA

Major in Finance

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Date of Submission: 2nd January, 2025

Letter of Transmittal

2nd January, 2025

Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC.”

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to submit my report on the "Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC" as part of the requirements for the MBA program in the Department of Business Administration. I have completed the report within the designated time frame and have ensured that all objectives outlined in the assignment were fully met.

In addition to the valuable academic knowledge, I have gained, this internship and the process of preparing this report have provided me with a deeper understanding of the subject matter. I have made every effort to present a comprehensive and insightful analysis. I hope that you will find my work satisfactory and that it meets your expectations.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude for your guidance and support throughout this process, without which it would not have been possible for me to complete this report. Should you have any questions or require further clarification, I would be happy to address them.

Sincerely yours,

Anika

…………………………...

Ashrafun Nahar Anika

ID: 232-14-020

Program: MBA

Major in Finance

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Student's Declaration

I, Ashrafun Nahar Anika, hereby declare that the report titled "Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC" is my original work, completed as part of my three-month internship at Rupali Bank PLC at Gabtoli Hat Branch. I confirm that this report has been prepared solely to fulfill my academic requirements and is not intended for any other purpose.

Furthermore, I affirm that this report has not been submitted elsewhere in Bangladesh prior to this submission.

Anika

…………………………...

Ashrafun Nahar Anika

ID: 232-14-020

Program: MBA

Major in Finance

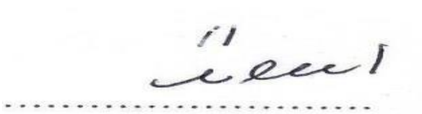
Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Certificate of Supervisor

This is to certify that **Ashrafun Nahar Anika**; ID # 232-14-020 student of MBA has successfully completed her internship research on the topic **"Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC"**. The report has prepared under my supervision, and it is authentic work that she has completed successfully at the Rupali Bank PLC, Gabtoli Hat branch, where she accomplished her internship. After carefully following all instructions, the report is prepared and approved for submission.



Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

Acknowledgement

This document would not have been possible without the guidance and support of many individuals who, in one way or another, contributed to the foundation and completion of this study. I am truly grateful for their assistance.

The journey of preparing this internship report has been both rewarding and insightful. First and foremost, I extend my special gratitude to my supportive supervisor **Professor Dr. Mostafa Kamal** Department of Business Administration. His continuous guidance and encouragement were instrumental in my development, helping me feel comfortable and confident throughout the internship program. His mentorship is sincerely appreciated.

I am also thankful to the senior officials at Rupali Bank PLC for providing me the opportunity to gain valuable practical experience. This internship not only enhanced my knowledge but also taught me the importance of teamwork and the challenges of working in a professional environment.

Last but not least, I would like to express my appreciation to everyone—both inside and outside Rupali Bank PLC who contributed to the successful completion of this report. Your support has been truly invaluable.

Executive Summary

The financial performance of a company serves as a crucial metric for assessing how well it uses its assets to generate revenue from its core business activities. This performance is not only an indicator of the firm's overall financial health but also provides a benchmark for comparison against other companies within the same industry. It offers valuable insights into the efficiency and effectiveness of a company's operations, helping investors, analysts, and management make informed decisions. By evaluating financial performance, firms can identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for growth, which is essential for long-term sustainability and competitiveness.

In the context of Bangladesh, the banking sector plays an essential role in the country's economic development. The sector is diverse, with a wide range of institutions offering various financial services to meet the needs of individuals, businesses, and the government. As a vital pillar of the economy, banks in Bangladesh contribute significantly to national growth, financial inclusion, and economic stability. Within this dynamic sector, Rupali Bank PLC stands out as a prominent and progressive institution committed to maintaining a strong position in the competitive banking landscape.

Rupali Bank PLC aspires to transform itself into a knowledge-based organization, emphasizing continuous learning and professional growth. The bank recognizes that in today's fast-paced and ever-evolving financial world, staying ahead requires not only technical expertise but also the ability to adapt and innovate. As such, Rupali Bank encourages its professionals to learn from both their clients and colleagues worldwide, enabling them to enhance the quality of services offered and remain responsive to customer needs.

This report is organized into five chapters. The first chapter introduces the report, outlining the origin, purpose, objectives, scope, methodology, and limitations of the study. The second chapter provides an overview of the historical background, vision, mission, core values, financial activities, interest rates, and organizational structure (organogram) of Rupali Bank Limited. The third chapter presents the theoretical aspects of financial performance analysis, fourth chapter consists analysis of the financial performance of Rupali Bank PLC. The five chapter discusses the findings, offers recommendations, and concludes the study.

Internship Certificate

রূপালী ব্যাংক পিএলসি

RUPALI BANK PLC

উত্তম সেবার নিশ্চয়তা

গাবতলী হাট শাখা, ঢাকা।

Ref: GHD/Misc/2024/152 *Date:28/11/2024*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ashrafun Nahar Anika, a student of Daffodil International University, Dhaka ID NO. 232-14-020, MBA has successfully completed an internship program scheduled from 21 August 2024 to 21 November 2024 at Gabtali Hat Branch, Dhaka.

As per our observation she bears a pleasant personality and is capable to work efficiently even under pressure. She is sincere and responsible in her duties. We wish her every success.

Manager

Md. Rezaul Islam
Manager & SPO
Rupali Bank PLC
Gabtoli Hat Branch, Dhaka.

গাবতলী হাট শাখা, ঢাকা।
২৮২/১, আলমাস টাওয়ার(সেলিনা হাসপাতাল)
মাজার রোড, মিরপুর, ঢাকা- ১২১৬।
টেলিফোন ঃ ০২-৫৮০৫৫৯০৮০,৫৮০৫৫৬৪২,
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Chapter-01

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The term "Bank" refers to a financial institution that deals with monetary transactions, and the banking sector has a long and rich history. Rupali Bank, which was established in 1972, was founded shortly after the independence of Bangladesh. It emerged as a merger of three banks: Muslim Bank Limited, Australasia Bank Limited, and Standard Bank Limited. Initially, Rupali Bank operated as a publicly-owned commercial bank before transitioning into a government-owned entity.

Rupali Bank currently operates with 554 branches across Bangladesh, with representative offices located worldwide. The primary goal of the bank is to provide banking services to a wide range of people across the country, particularly focusing on the rural population. To encourage savings, Rupali Bank offers more competitive interest rates than many other banks in the market, aiming to attract customers to open accounts such as savings accounts, fixed deposit receipts (FDR), and deposit pension schemes (DPS). The main objective behind these initiatives is to promote savings among the public, ensuring that people have access to funds during difficult times without needing to resort to high-interest loans from other financial institutions or individuals.

Banks, in general, can be categorized into various types, including Central Banks, Commercial Banks, Investment Banks, Industrial Banks, and Cooperative Banks. However, when the term “bank” is used without any prefixes or qualifications, it typically refers to Commercial Banks. Commercial banks are the cornerstone of a country’s financial system, contributing significantly to economic activity. A full-service commercial bank is a profit-oriented institution that accepts deposits from individuals and businesses in checking and savings accounts and then uses these funds to provide loans.

As intermediaries between the public and government, banks play a crucial role in facilitating economic growth. With the rapid expansion of the financial sector, banking processes have become faster and more efficient, and the variety of services offered by banks is continually expanding. The demand for improved banking services continues to grow, prompting banks to innovate and introduce new products and solutions to meet customer needs.

To remain competitive in the dynamic and evolving banking landscape, financial institutions must adapt to changing customer expectations and market conditions. Therefore, it is essential for individuals to understand banking processes and their role in the financial system, especially as we move into a new era of banking, where customer expectations and technological advancements are reshaping the industry.

1.2 Origin of the Study

The internship program is a mandatory requirement for students pursuing an MBA degree. As part of this program, I was assigned to the host organization, **Rupali Bank PLC** at Gabtoli Hat Branch, where I gained valuable hands-on experience. This report is based on my practical experiences with day-to-day banking operations, combined with the theoretical knowledge I have acquired during my academic studies. Throughout the internship, I was closely guided and supported by both my internal supervisor and my official supervisor at the bank, whose guidance was instrumental in shaping my understanding of the banking sector.

1.3 Background of the Study

As part of the requirements for the Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree at Daffodil International University (DIU), students are required to complete an internship at a reputable organization and submit a report. As an MBA student, I successfully completed a three-month internship at Rupali Bank PLC, specifically at the Gabtoli Hat Branch.

For this report, titled "Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC" I have utilized the practical knowledge and real-life experience gained during my internship at the Gabtoli Hat Branch. This report reflects my hands-on experience and insights into the bank's financial performance, combining both theoretical understanding and practical exposure in the field of banking.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

General Objective:

To evaluate the financial statements of Rupali Bank PLC with the key focal point of it's on the whole financial presentation.

Specific Objectives:

i. To recognize the present fiscal site of Rupali Bank PLC.
ii. To recognize and understand the previous Five years' fiscal performance of Rupali Bank PLC by scheming and analyzing various kinds of ratios.
iii. To identify the problems related to fiscal performance of Rupali Bank PLC.
iv. To formulate a few possible recommendations to recover the problems.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on the financial performance analysis of Rupali Bank PLC The primary objective of this report is to analyze and evaluate the financial performance of the bank through various financial tools and techniques. The key areas of focus in this report include:

- **Ratio Analysis**: Analyzing key financial ratios to assess the bank's liquidity, profitability, efficiency, and risk management.
- **Trend Analysis**: Examining the performance trends over a period of time to identify patterns, growth, and areas of concern in the bank's financial statements.
- **Common Size Analysis**: Analyzing the bank's financial statements (balance sheet and income statement) in percentage terms, allowing for easier comparison of financial data across different periods and against industry benchmarks.

1.6 Methodology of the Study

In determining the sources of information for this study, I utilized both primary and secondary data to conduct a comprehensive analysis. Additionally, I incorporated my personal observations as a valuable firsthand source, which helped provide a deeper understanding of the bank's performance and evaluation. These observations, gained through direct interaction and practical experience during my internship, added an important dimension to the analysis.

(a) Primary data:

The primary data of this report were collected through:

- Personal Observation.
- Direct interview & Conversation with the Officers.
- Practical experiences obtained from the Branch office of Rupali Bank PLC.

(b) Secondary Data:

Secondary data of this report were collected through:

- Annual report of Rupali Bank PLC.
- Printed outlines and documentation supplied by Rupali Bank PLC.
- Website of Rupali Bank PLC (https://www.rupalibank.org/).
- Internet sources.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

There were several limitations encountered while completing this report, which impacted the depth and availability of certain resources. Some of the key limitations are:

- **Time Constraints**: The limited duration of the internship restricted the amount of time available for in-depth research and data collection.
- **Sample Size**: The sample size was relatively small, which limited the generalizability of the findings, given the size of the population.
- **Response Bias**: Some respondents were unwilling to fully complete the surveys or questionnaires, which may have affected the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.
- **Limited Information on the Website**: As a public bank, much of the information regarding the bank's products and services was not easily accessible on its website. Additionally, the website was not always up-to-date, limiting the availability of real-time data.
- **Difficulty in Accessing Financial Data**: Apart from the annual reports, it was challenging to gather detailed financial information, which made it harder to conduct a more thorough analysis of the bank's financial performance.
- **Limited Practical Experience**: As this internship was my first practical experience in the banking sector, it was not possible to gain a complete understanding of every aspect of the bank's operations within the short timeframe.

Chapter-02

Profile of Rupali Bank PLC

2.1 Historical Background of Rupali Bank PLC

Banking has a long and rich history, evolving to meet the growing needs and desires of individuals and businesses alike. Over time, as the scale and complexity of business operations have expanded, the banking sector has played a crucial role in supporting these changes. In response, banks have continuously developed innovative services while maintaining their core functions, all while striving to enhance their operational capacity and reduce complexities.

To meet the increasing demand, the number of banks has grown steadily. Generally, there are two main categories of banks:

1. State-owned commercial banks
2. Private-owned commercial banks

Among the state-owned commercial banks in Bangladesh, **Rupali Bank PLC** stands out as one of the largest and most significant institutions. Serving millions of customers across both urban and rural areas, Rupali Bank has a vast branch network of 550 locations throughout Bangladesh. The bank’s operations are not limited to the country alone; it also maintains a presence through international correspondents worldwide. With its wide-reaching influence, Rupali Bank is emerging as a prominent player in the banking sector, committed to delivering high-quality service to its customers.

The bank’s slogan, “Assures Better Service,” reflects its commitment to customer satisfaction and operational excellence. In addition to its financial services, Rupali Bank is deeply committed to minimizing any negative environmental impact associated with its operations. The bank consistently explores ways to conserve natural resources and integrate sustainability into its business practices.

Rupali Bank’s primary goal is not just to maximize profitability, but also to ensure long-term sustainability for its customers, shareholders, and the communities in which it operates. This vision is supported by the bank’s strategic objectives, mission, and core values, all of which emphasize the importance of bridging people and businesses in a sustainable manner. Through these efforts, Rupali Bank aims to create lasting value and contribute to the broader economic and social well-being of the country.

2.2 Corporate Vision

The vision of Rupali Bank PLC is to "Expand our valuable client base by being recognized as the financial partner of choice, consistently exceeding customer expectations." This reflects the bank's commitment to meeting the diverse needs of its clients by offering exceptional value through the use of the right tools and delivering outstanding service. The bank aims to ensure sustainable growth, achieve reasonable returns, and contribute to the development of the country. This vision is supported by a highly motivated and specialized workforce, dedicated to driving these goals forward.

2.3 Corporate Mission

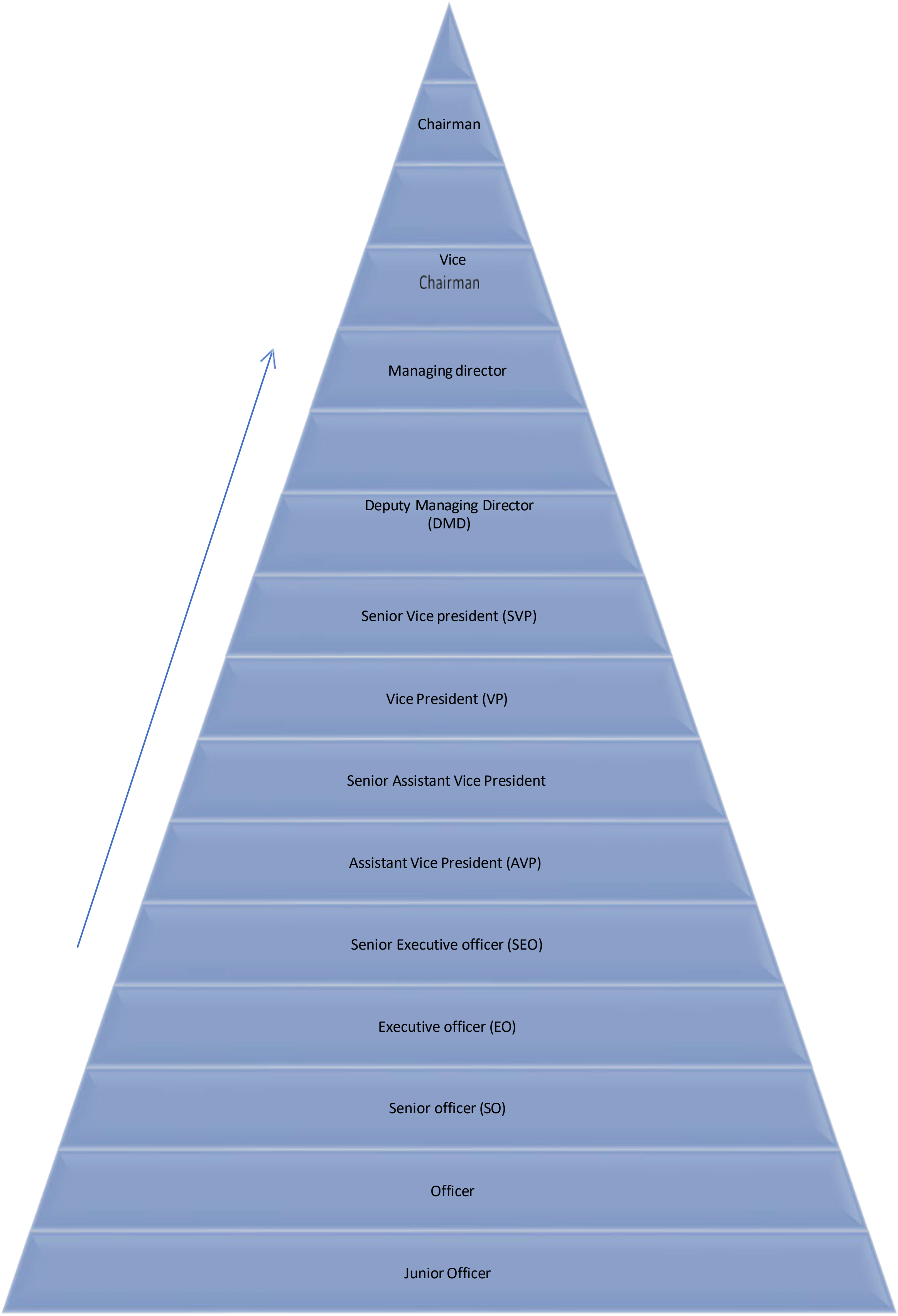
- **Foster Long-Lasting Relationships:** Build enduring bonds with clients to help them achieve financial success and prosperity.
- **Provide Rewarding Employment Opportunities:** Offer meaningful career opportunities that foster employee commitment and growth.
- **Uphold Ethical Standards:** Maintain strong ethical principles while efficiently addressing clients' financial needs, ensuring quick, convenient, and innovative solutions. The bank is dedicated to continuous improvement in human resources, enhancing technical skills, communication, and fostering strong internal collaboration.

2.4 Core Values of Rupali Bank PLC

Rupali Bank PLC adheres to a set of modern core values, which are encapsulated in the acronym **SPIRIT**. These values guide the bank's actions and define its organizational culture:

- **S**ocial Responsibility – We care for and contribute to the well-being of our communities.
- **P**erformance – We focus on outcomes and reward results.
- **I**ntegrity – We uphold honesty and adhere to ethical business principles.
- **R**espect – We value and honor every individual.
- **I**nnovation – We encourage creativity and embrace new ideas.
- **T**eamwork – We collaborate to achieve collective success.

2.5 Organogram of Rupali Bank PLC



2.6 General Banking Activities

The **General Banking** section is considered the heart of all banking operations. It is typically the busiest and most vital part of a bank branch, as it handles the core functions that ensure smooth day-to-day operations. This section deals with cash collection, currency transactions, fund transfers, clearance, and various other office-related activities. Because these services are provided regularly and directly to customers, **General Banking** is often referred to as *"retail banking"*.

At the main branch of **Rupali Bank PLC** the following sections operate under General Banking:

1. **Account Opening Section** – This is where new accounts are opened for individual and corporate clients, facilitating a wide range of banking services.
2. **Deposit Section** – This handles customer deposits, including savings accounts, fixed deposits, and other types of accounts where funds are stored.
3. **Cash Section** – This section manages the physical handling of cash, including deposits and withdrawals, and ensures accurate cash balances at all times.
4. **Clearing Section** – This handles the clearing of checks and other negotiable instruments between banks, ensuring that payments are processed and settled.
5. **Accounts Section** – Responsible for maintaining the accounts of the bank, this section keeps track of financial records, balances, and ensures accurate bookkeeping for the bank's operations.

2.7 Types of Accounts & Deposit Products

Rupali Bank PLC offers four main types of accounts to cater to the diverse needs of its customers:

1. Current Account (CD Account)

The Current Account is primarily used for business or frequent transactions. It is a non-interest-bearing deposit account that allows unlimited withdrawals and deposits. It's ideal for those who need to manage cash flow regularly.

Key Features:

- Minimum opening deposit: TK 5,000 (In some cases, it can be opened with TK 1,000).
- No withdrawal limits.
- 0% interest is provided on the deposited amount.

- No interest is paid on the balance, either more or less.

2. Savings Deposit (SB Account)

The Savings Account is designed for small-scale depositors who want to save money while earning interest. However, there are limitations on the number and number of withdrawals that can be made each month.

Key Features:

- Minimum opening deposit: TK 1,000.
- Withdrawals are limited to one-quarter of the total balance at any given time, and a maximum of two withdrawals per month.
- If withdrawals exceed one-quarter of the balance in a month, no interest will be paid for that month on the entire deposit.
- Interest is provided at a specified rate, typically lower than fixed deposits.

3. Fixed Deposit (FDR)

The Fixed Deposit (FDR) is a time-bound deposit where the customer agrees to lock their money in the bank for a predetermined period. This type of deposit offers a higher interest rate than savings accounts due to the fixed nature of the investment.

Key Features:

- Fixed deposit amounts and terms are agreed upon at the time of account opening.
- The depositor must complete an application form with details of the deposit amount, term, and the name(s) for whom the Fixed Deposit Receipt will be issued.
- The bank does not maintain liquidity against these deposits, thus offering a higher interest rate.
- Interest on fixed deposits is typically paid either monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on the agreement.

4. Other Types of Deposit Accounts

Rupali Bank also offers various term deposit schemes, catering to both short-term and long-term investment preferences. These accounts are designed to provide flexibility and higher interest rates.

Key Types of Term Deposits:

SND (Short Notice Deposit):

This deposit is intended for daily deposits and provides interest at 3% twice a year (in June and December).

RSSA (Rupali Scholar Saving Account):

A special account aimed at students, which can be opened with just TK 100. This account offers 4% interest, paid twice a year.

RMPS (Rupali Monthly Profit System):

This is a fixed-term deposit for 3 years and is available for deposits of TK 100,000 or more. It offers 5.5% interest, paid monthly.

RMES (Rupali Monthly Earning Scheme):

This scheme is designed for longer-term deposits of 3 to 5 years and offers the highest interest rates among the bank's deposit schemes, providing monthly earnings on the deposit.

2.8 Account Opening and Closing Section

The creation of an account marks the beginning of the relationship between a bank and its client. For a person to access most of the bank's services, they must first open an account. Without an account, a customer can only avail a limited range of services.

The process of opening an account involves several official steps to ensure the client's identity, trustworthiness, and the integrity of the banking relationship.

Official Procedure for Opening an Account:

Step 1: Account Opening Application

The person wishing to open an account must fill out an account opening application form provided by the bank. This form must be completed accurately and signed by the applicant.

Step 2: Introducer Information

The applicant must provide the name of an introducer, who is someone already holding an account with the bank. The bank will conduct an investigation regarding the nature, honesty, and character of the applicant based on the introducer's reference.

Step 3: Signature Verification

The client is required to provide one or more specimen signatures. These will be used for future verification on checks, withdrawal slips, and other official documents. The bank keeps these signatures on file to ensure consistency in all transactions.

Step 4: Initial Deposit

Once the application form and signature verification are completed, the bank official will open the account in the name of the applicant. The minimum amount required to open an account is generally **TK 100**, though this may vary from bank to bank.

Step 5: Acknowledgment of Deposit

After depositing the initial amount, the bank provides a receipt or acknowledgment of the deposit. The client must fill out the deposit slip when depositing money into the account, and the bank official will issue a stamped receipt as proof of the transaction.

Step 6: Issuance of a Cheque Book

For convenience in making withdrawals or payments, the bank may issue a cheque book to the account holder. However, to receive a cheque book, the client must fill out a cheque book request form, which is submitted to the bank official for processing.

2.9 Rupali Bank SureCash

Rupali Bank SureCash is dedicated to extending financial inclusion across Bangladesh by making cash transfers easy and accessible through mobile phones. With SureCash, Rupali Bank provides a comprehensive Mobile Banking Service that allows customers to send, receive, and make payments directly from their mobile phones.

Through SureCash, users can easily transfer money to anyone, anytime, using simple mobile technology. Whether sending funds to family members, paying bills, or making purchases, SureCash makes financial transactions more convenient and secure.

Key Features of Rupali Bank SureCash:

- Money Transfers: Customers can send and receive cash effortlessly, all via their mobile phones.
- Payments Made Easy: SureCash allows for quick and easy payments, eliminating the need to visit a bank or other physical locations.
- 24/7 Accessibility: Transactions can be made at any time, making SureCash a highly convenient option for customers needing quick access to cash or making urgent payments.
- Simplified Transactions: With SureCash, there's no need to go to a bank to withdraw money. Whether you need cash for a small purchase or an emergency, SureCash ensures you have access to funds when you need them the most.

By providing these services, Rupali Bank SureCash is making life easier for its customers, offering a seamless way to manage finances from the convenience of a mobile phone. This service not only enhances financial accessibility but also helps foster a more cashless society, driving the digital banking revolution in Bangladesh.

2.10 Utility Services

Rupali Bank offers a range of value-added services in addition to its regular banking activities, one of which is the Bill Collection Service. Through this service, the bank helps customers by collecting various types of service bills, making it easier for them to manage and pay bills conveniently from their bank account. This service includes collecting payments for essential utilities and other services, saving customers the hassle of visiting multiple locations.

Bill Collection Services at Rupali Bank – Gabtoli Hat Branch

Some of the key bills collected by the Gabtoli Hat Branch of Rupali Bank include:

- **Phone Bills**

The bank collects mobile phone bills from customers, allowing them to conveniently pay their bills directly through their bank account.

- **Sewerage and Water Charges (WASA)**

Rupali Bank also provides a service to collect sewerage and water charges, particularly for customers under the jurisdiction of the Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WASA).

- **Electricity Bills**

Customers can pay their electricity bills through the bank, streamlining the process of making utility payments.

- **Tuition Fees for Nearby Educational Institutions**

The bank offers bill collection for tuition fees at several local educational institutions situated nearby the branch. This makes it convenient for students and parents to pay their fees without leaving the area.

By providing these bill collection services, Rupali Bank enhances customer convenience, offering a one-stop solution for managing multiple payments. Whether it's for utility bills or tuition fees, customers can rely on the bank to handle their routine payments, saving time and effort while ensuring timely transactions.

2.11 Cash Section

The Cash Division is one of the most critical and dynamic components of any bank branch, as it handles all types of cash transactions. This department ensures that the bank's daily financial operations are smooth and secure, with a particular focus on managing cash inflows and outflows.

Key Functions of the Cash Division:

1) **Opening Cash Balance:**

Each banking day begins with the cash in the vault, which includes the amount of money set aside as the opening cash balance. This is the sum of money the cash official receives from the vault at the start of the day to handle transactions.

2) **Receipts and Payments:**

Throughout the day, the cash division processes all types of cash transactions, including deposits (receipts) and withdrawals (payments). Every time money is received or paid out, the amount is recorded, ensuring that the bank maintains accurate cash records.

3) **Ending Cash Balance:**

At the end of the day, the total receipts (money deposited) and payments (money withdrawn) are added to the opening cash balance to determine the ending cash balance. This balance represents the total amount of cash available after all transactions have been processed for the day.

4) **Cash Replenishment and Vault Management:**

Once the day's transactions are completed, the final cash balance (ending balance) is moved back into the vault for safekeeping. The cash division ensures that the vault remains secure and that the bank has sufficient cash to operate for the next day.

5) **End-of-Day Cash Summary:**

The final cash balance at the end of the day is critical because it is the final cash balance figure for the bank. This balance must align with the bank’s internal records and transaction logs to ensure everything is accounted for accurately and no discrepancies exist.

The cash division plays a vital role in maintaining the liquidity of the bank, ensuring smooth cash flow, and safeguarding the cash assets of the bank. Proper management and control of the opening and closing cash balances are essential for daily operations, and the division ensures that all procedures are followed to maintain financial accuracy and security.

2.12 Loan Department

Rupali Bank's credits and advances portfolio has seen remarkable growth. The bank offers two main types of credit facilities:

1. Funded Credit
2. Non-funded Credit

Within the bank's branches, various types of funded credit and advances are available.

Required Credentials for Loan Application:

To be eligible for a loan, the following credentials may be required:

- Bank Assurance Floor Credit
- Packing Credit
- Seller's Overseas Growth Fund
- Letter of Credit (L/C)
- Imbursement Against Credentials
- LATR (Loan Against Trust Receipt)

Key Responsibilities of the Credit and Advances Section:

- Domestic Trade Business
- Overseas Business
- Managing Overseas Correspondents

Role of Foreign Exchange Division:

- Opening Letters of Credit (L/C)
- Issuing Overseas Pay Orders
- Providing declarations and reporting to Head Office and Bangladesh Bank
- Facilitating Foreign Currency Exchange
- Processing and collecting payments related to L/Cs for customers

This reorganization and phrasing should provide clearer and more professional descriptions of the bank's activities and services.

2.13 Letter of Credit

A Letter of Credit (L/C) is a written commitment by a bank, made at the request and in accordance with the instructions of a client, to make a payment to a designated payee or to reimburse a beneficiary for bills of exchange presented by the recipient. This payment is made based on specific terms and conditions, provided that the necessary documentation and requirements are met. The format of a Letter of Credit can vary from one bank to another, but all parties involved must have a clear understanding of the terms and conditions outlined in the credit.

To minimize uncertainties and differences in interpretation of L/C terms, the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP), developed by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), is widely followed.

Required Credentials for Opening a Letter of Credit (L/C):

When an importer wishes to purchase goods that are legally permissible for import, they must have the appropriate credentials, such as Import Registration Number (IRN), Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), VAT registration, and an active Current Account with the bank. To initiate the L/C process, the importer needs to approach the bank and submit the necessary documents. The process for the bank to open an L/C generally involves the following steps:

1. Written Request to open the L/C
2. Proforma Invoice or Sales Contract
3. L/C Application Form (LCAF)
4. Import Monitoring Report (IMP)
5. Insurance Cover Note

2.14 Remittance

The term "Remittance" refers to the transfer of funds from one country to another on behalf of a client. This process is an important part of the international payment system and a key service provided by banks. Remittances enable individuals, especially traders, to send money across borders quickly and efficiently. There are several types of remittance services available, including the following:

1. Pay Order:

A Pay Order is used to make a payment to a designated creditor within the same country. It is a document issued by the bank that guarantees payment to the payee. The payee can only cash the pay order from the issuing bank. It cannot be transferred or endorsed to another person, and therefore, it is not negotiable. A pay order is typically used for domestic transactions and ensures that the payee is paid without the risk of dishonored checks.

2. Demand Draft (DD):

A Demand Draft is a financial instrument issued by a bank that authorizes another branch of the same bank to pay a specified sum of money to the payee upon request. It is often used when the sender wishes to transfer funds to a location outside the clearing-house area of the originating bank. Unlike a cheque, a demand draft is prepaid, making it a safer mode of payment for remote transactions. The recipient can collect the funds from the branch of the issuing bank at the designated location.

3. Telegraphic Transfer (TT) or Telephonic Transfer:

A Telegraphic Transfer (TT), also known as a Wire Transfer, is a method of transferring funds electronically through telegraphic or telephonic communication. In this process, the sender's bank sends a message to a corresponding bank or branch, instructing them to transfer the specified amount to the recipient's account. This is a fast and secure method of transferring money, especially for international payments. Typically, the recipient must have an account with the receiving bank to receive the funds.

Chapter-03

Theoretical Aspects

3.1 Financial Ratio

Financial performance measures how effectively a firm manages its assets to generate revenue. It assesses the overall financial health of the organization over a specific period and facilitates comparisons with similar firms within the same industry. By evaluating financial performance, stakeholders can gain insights into a company's efficiency, profitability, and growth potential.

3.2 Income Statement

An income statement provides a summary of a firm's operations over a specified period, typically covering one year, concluding on a specific date—often December 31st of the calendar year. This financial statement details the firm's revenues, expenses, and profits or losses, offering insights into its financial performance during that period.

3.3 Balance Sheet

A balance sheet presents a summary statement of a firm's financial position at a specific point in time. It details the company's assets, liabilities, and equity, providing a clear picture of its financial health and stability. This statement helps stakeholders understand the firm's resources and obligations at that moment.

3.4 Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis is the method of interpreting and calculating financial information to analyze and monitor a firm's financial performance. This analysis is based on data from the firm's income statement and balance sheet, allowing stakeholders to evaluate various aspects of the company's operations, such as profitability, liquidity, and efficiency. By comparing these ratios over time or against industry benchmarks, analysts can gain insights into the firm's financial health and operational effectiveness.

3.5 Types of Comparison

- **Time Series Analysis:** This method evaluates a firm's financial performance over time, using historical financial data to identify trends, patterns, and changes in performance.
- **Cross-Sectional Analysis:** This approach involves comparing the financial ratios of different firms at the same point in time. It helps to benchmark a firm's performance

against its competitors within the same industry, providing insights into relative strengths and weaknesses.

3.6 Significance of Using Ratio

- **To Compare with Other Ratios in the Same Financial Statements:** This allows for a comprehensive understanding of different aspects of the firm's performance by examining how various ratios relate to one another within the same financial context.
- **To Compare Same Ratios of Preceding Year Financial Statements:** This facilitates trend analysis, helping to identify improvements or declines in the firm's performance over time.
- **To Compare with Standards of Performance:** This involves assessing the firm's ratios against industry benchmarks or established standards, enabling an evaluation of its relative performance and competitiveness.

3.7 Cautions

Before discussing specific ratios, we must consider the following cautions:

- **Sufficient Information Cannot Be Judged Through a Single Ratio:** Relying on one ratio alone can provide a misleading view of financial performance; a comprehensive analysis requires multiple ratios for a holistic understanding.
- **Ensure Consistency in Dates of Financial Statements:** When comparing ratios, it's crucial to ensure that the financial statements being analyzed are for the same time period to maintain accuracy in interpretation.
- **Preference for Audited Financial Statements:** Using audited financial statements is preferable for ratio calculations, as they offer a higher level of reliability and credibility compared to unaudited figures.

3.8 Groups of Ratios

- ❖ **Liquidity Ratio:** This measures a firm's ability to meet its short-term obligations. Common liquidity ratios include the current ratio and quick ratio, which assess the firm's capacity to convert assets into cash quickly.
- ❖ **Activity Ratio:** Also known as efficiency ratios, these measure how effectively a firm utilizes its assets to generate revenue. Examples include inventory turnover and accounts receivable turnover ratios.

- **Debt Ratio:** This indicates the proportion of a firm's assets that are financed by debt. A higher debt ratio suggests greater financial risk, while a lower ratio indicates more equity financing.
- **Profitability Ratio:** These ratios evaluate a firm's ability to generate profit relative to its sales, assets, or equity. Key profitability ratios include gross profit margin, net profit margin, and return on equity.
- **Market Ratio:** These ratios assess a firm's market performance and investor perception. Examples include earnings per share (EPS), price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, and dividend yield.

3.8.1 Analyzing Liquidity Ratio

Net Working Capital

Net working capital is calculated by total current liabilities subtracting from total current assets.

Net Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities

Current Ratio

Organization is using current ratio to measure the firm's ability to short-term obligation.

Current Ratio = Current Asset/Current Liabilities.

Quick Ratio

This ratio shows a firm's ability to meet total current liabilities with its most liquid assets.

Quick Ratio = Cash+ Govt. securities + Receivable/total current asset.

Cash Ratio

Its measures the current extent to which a corporation or other entity c liquidate assets and convert short-term liabilities and therefore is of interest to short term creditors also called cash ratio.

Cash Ratio = (cash+ money at call &short notice+ marketable securities+ balance with other balance)/current liabilities.

3.8.2Analyzing Activity Ratio

Total Asset Turnover

Total asset turnover ratio is calculated to indicate the efficiency with which the firm able to generate sales by using its assts.

Total Asset Turnover = Operating Income / Total Asset

Investment to Deposit Ratio

This ratio shows the operating efficiency of a bank which calculated through investment product by measuring the percentage of the total deposits disbursed by the bank.

Investment to Deposit Ratio = Total Investment / Total Deposit

Interest income to interest expenses ratio

This ratio measures the efficiency of management to generate interest income compared to interest expenses.

Interest income to interest expenses ratio=Interest income/Interest expenses.

3.8.3 Analyzing Debt Ratio

The debt position of that indicates the amount of other people's money being used in attempting to generate profit.

Debt Ratio

The proportion of assets provided by creditors is measured by Debt Ratio.

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets

Equity Capital Ratio

The position of the Bank's owner's equity by measuring the portion of assets financed by shareholders invested fund is calculated through Equity Capital Ratio.

Equity Capital Ratio = Total Shareholder's Equity / Total Assets

Time Interest Earned Ratio

The organization's ability to meet its contractual interest payment which indicates that how well the company is able to pay their interest from income.

Time Interest Earned Ratio = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses

3.8.4 Analyzing Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratio is evaluating to measure the bank's earning with respect to a level of sales, a certain level of assets, share value and the shareholder's investment. A firm cannot be able to attract outside investors without attractive profit.

Operating Profit Margin

The operating profit margin indicates that how much profit earned on each sales dollar. It is preferable to maintain high operating profit margin.

Operating Profit Margin = Operating Profit / Sales

Net Profit Margin

The net profit margin is the percentage of each sale to after tax net income. Maintaining higher profit margin is better for the company.

Net Profit Margin = Net profit / Total assets

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on asset is measured the firm's ability to earning profit relative to its available assets. It also measures the effectiveness of the firm in generating profit.

Return on Asset = Net Profit / Total Asset

Return on Equity (ROE)

The return earned on the shareholder's investment is measured by ROE. Higher return on equity is better for the shareholders.

Return on Equity (ROE) = Net Income / Shareholders Equity

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are the earnings returned on the initial investment amount.

Earnings per Share = Earnings Available for Common Stockholders / No of Share of Common Stock Outstanding

3.8.5 Analyzing Market Ratio

Market ratio relates the firm's market value, as measured by its current share price to certain accounting value (Gitman, page-69). It indicates how well investors in the marketplace feel the firm are doing in term of risk and return.

Price / Earnings Ratio

The price earnings ratio of a stock is measure of the price paid for a share relative to the income or profit earned by the firm per share.

Price Earnings Ratio = Market Price per Share of Common Stock / Earning per Share

Chapter-04

Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC

4.0 Introduction and Objectives of Ratios

Financial performance analysis refers to the process of evaluating a company's financial health and operational efficiency based on its financial statements. These statements include the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. The goal of this analysis is to determine the company's profitability, liquidity, solvency, and operational efficiency. It helps stakeholders (investors, creditors, management, etc.) assess the company's ability to generate profits, manage expenses, pay debts, and ensure long-term sustainability.

Ratios are essential tools for financial performance analysis as they provide quick, measurable insights into key financial aspects of a business. By analyzing these ratios, decision-makers can track performance over time, compare it to industry standards, and identify areas that need improvement.

Objectives of Ratios

1. **Comparison of Quantities**: The primary objective of a ratio is to compare two or more quantities. This helps in understanding the relative size, scale, or proportion of different values.
2. **Simplification of Relationships**: Ratios allow us to express complex relationships in a simplified form, making it easier to analyze and interpret the data.
3. **Quantitative Analysis**: Ratios are used to measure performance, efficiency, and productivity. In finance, for instance, ratios such as profitability and liquidity ratios are used to assess a company's financial health.
4. **Proportionality**: Ratios help in determining proportionality between different quantities. For example, in cooking, the ratio of ingredients can ensure consistency and the correct balance of flavors.
5. **Scaling and Conversion**: Ratios are useful when scaling things up or down, such as in construction, model-making, or maps, where a ratio can represent the scale between a model and its real-life counterpart.
6. **Decision-Making**: In business, financial, and economic contexts, ratios help managers and decision-makers compare alternatives and choose the best course of action. For example, profitability ratios help businesses decide if they are generating enough returns from their investments.
7. **Benchmarking**: Ratios are used to compare current data to industry standards or historical performance, helping to evaluate progress or identify areas needing improvement.

4.1 Liquidity Ratio

4.1.1 Net Working Capital:

A firm's overall liquidity is measured by net working capital. It is a calculation of liquidity position. The bank's Rupali Bank PLC is given in the following table.

Table-1: Net Working Capital

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current Asset (TK in Millions)	164840.5	190505.1	227303.6	256995.9	275829.1
Current Liabilities (TK in Millions)	135725.42	16384.1	199556.1	224745	248233.6
Net Working Capital	29115.08	27121	27747.5	32250.9	27605.5

Graphical Presentation:

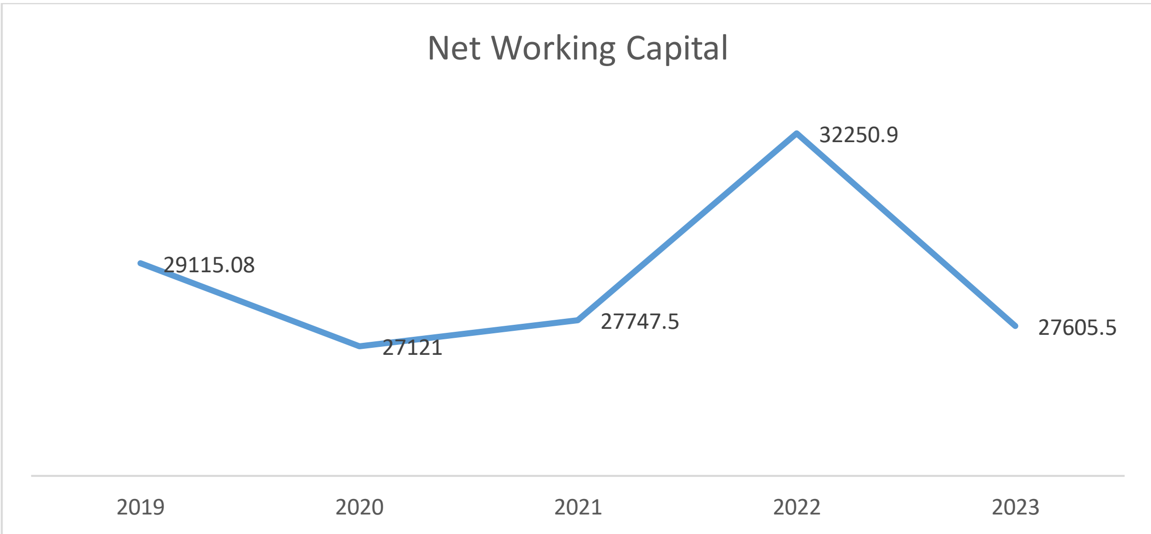


Figure-1: Net Working Capital

Interpretation: There was downward trend from 2019 to 2020. However, the net working capital has increased from 29115.08 in 2019 to 32250.9 in 2022. But there is decreasing trend in 2021 because current liabilities have increased large proportion than current asset in 2023.

4.1.2 Current Ratio:

Organizations are using current ratio to measure the firm's ability to short-term obligation. A higher current ratio represents a better liquidity position.

Table-2: Current Ratio

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current Asset (TK in Millions)	**164840.5**	**190505.1**	**227303.6**	**256995.9**	**275829.1**
Current Liabilities (TK in Millions)	**135725.42**	**16384.1**	**199556.1**	**224745**	**248233.6**
Current Ratio	**1.21451457**	**1.16599534**	**1.139046113**	**1.143499967**	**1.1112122**

Graphical Presentation:

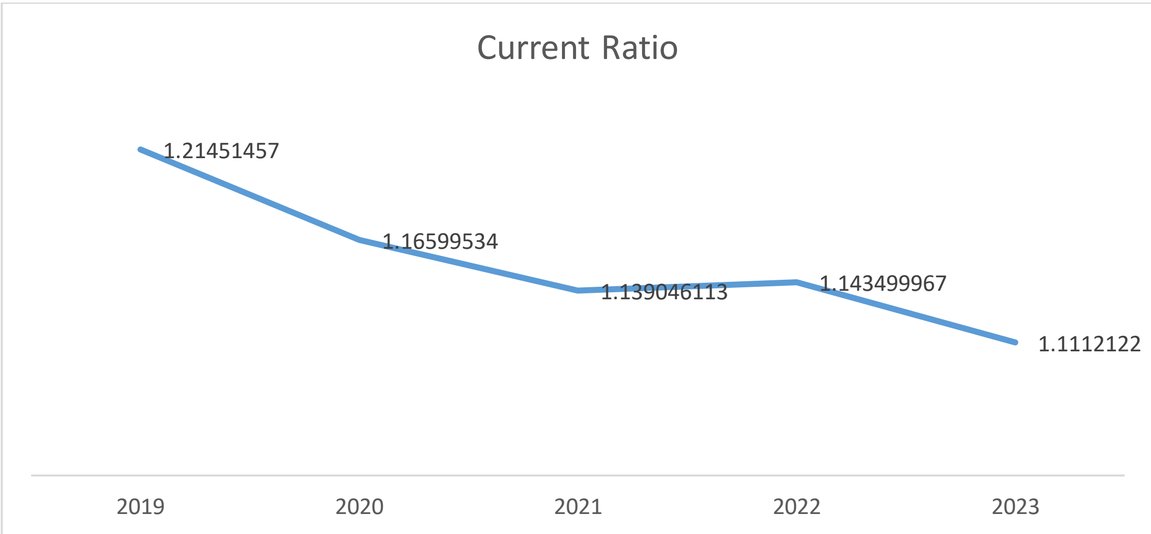


Figure-2: Current Ratio

Interpretation: The graph shows that, there is decreasing trend current ratio of Rupali Bank from 1.21451457 in 2019 to 1.1112122 in 2023. This indicates that the firm liquidity position has to be increased for the smooth operation because there is a decreasing of the ratio.

4.1.3 Cash Ratio

Total dollar value of cash and marketable securities divided by current liabilities.

Cash Ratio= (Cash+ money at call & short notice+ marketable securities+ balance with other bank)/Current Liabilities

Table 3: Cash Ratio

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cash Ratio	**.33509051**	**.27850262**	**.242291767**	**.262191372**	**.209215**

Graphical Presentation:

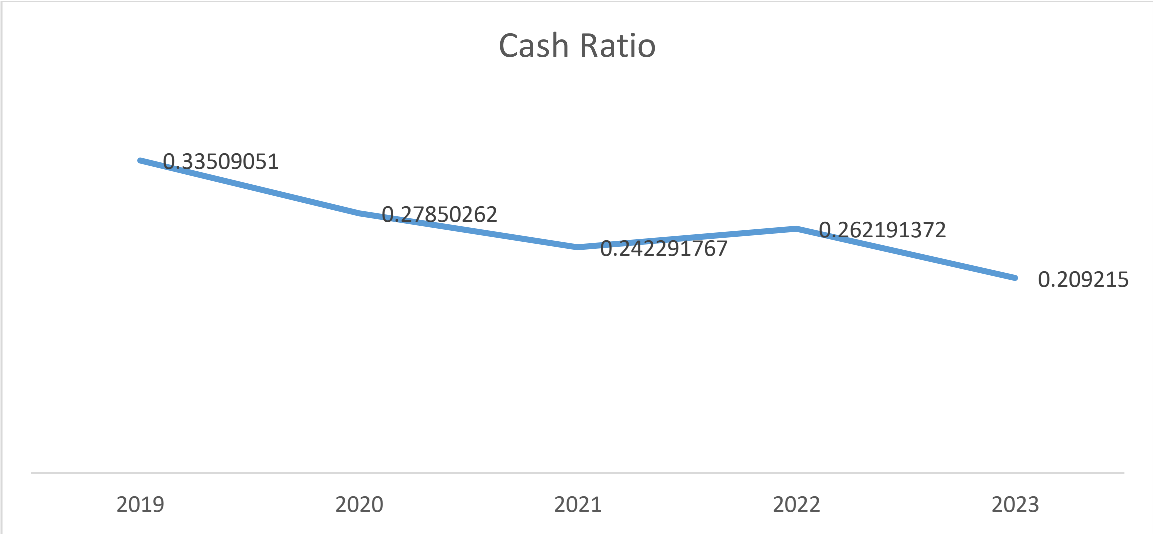


Figure 3: Cash Ratio

Interpretation: The Rupali Bank's cash ratio decreased from 2019 to 2023. It is really important to look how much cash the bank has to meet its current liabilities and the cash ratio gives a better result. In this cash we can say that management has failed to use cash and it's a big loss for a bank.

4.2 Asset Utilization Ratio

4.2.1 Total Asset Turnover:

Total asset turnover ratio is calculated to indicate the efficiency with which the firm able to generate sales by using its assts.

Table-4: Total Asset Turnover

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Income (TK in Millions)	**8117**	**8284.1**	**10219.1**	**10918.8**	**10996.3**
Total Asset (TK in Millions)	**166997.9**	**195542.2**	**232411.8**	**265148.4**	**291133.9**
Total Asset Turns Over	**.0486**	**.04236**	**.043969**	**.041179**	**.03777**

Graphical Presentation:

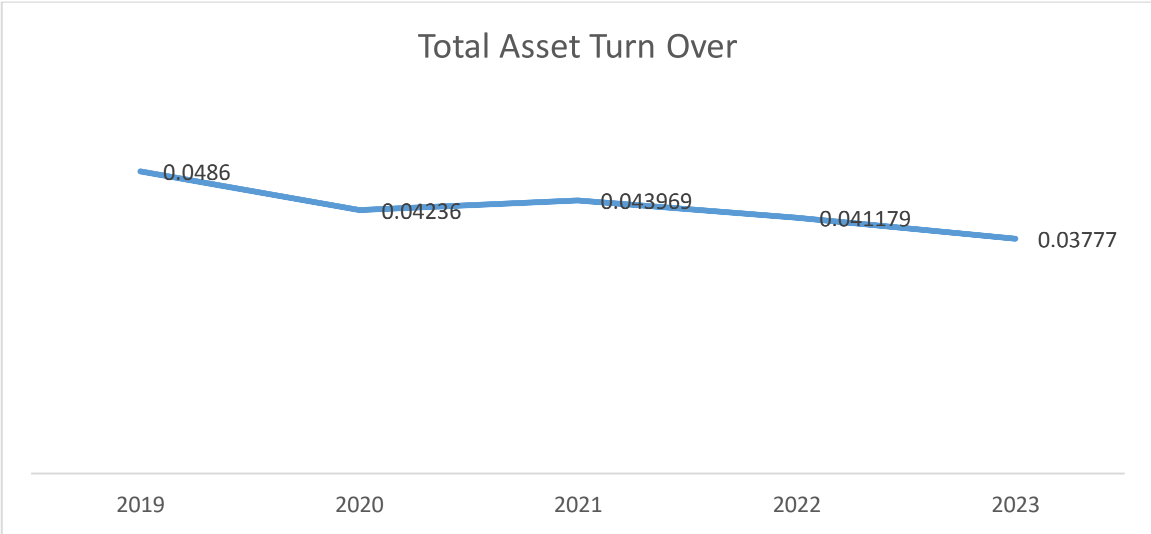


Figure-4: Total Asset Turnover

Interpretation: Total asset turnover ratio is calculated to indicate the efficiency with which the firm able to generate sales by using its assts. The graph shows that the total asset turnover has decreased over the years. The total asset turnover has increased from 0.04236 in 2020 to 0.043969 in 2021 but total asset turnover decreased from 2022 to 2023. The Rupali Bank is total asset turnover ratio is in a decreasing trend which indicates bad sign for company.

4.2.2 Investment to Deposit Ratio:

Operating efficiency of a bank which calculated through investment product by measuring the percentage of the total deposits disbursed by the bank.

Investment to Deposit Ratio = Total Investment / Total Deposit

Table 5: Investment to Deposit Ratio

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Investment to Deposit Ratio	.852416	.876719	.895787	.878835	.899982

Graphical Presentation:

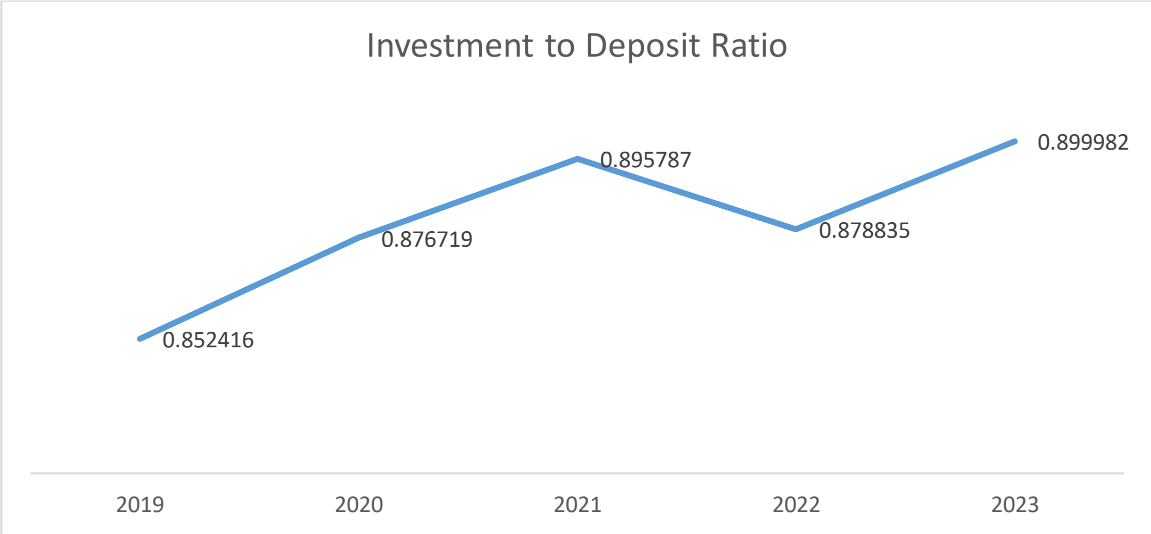


Figure 5: Investment to deposit ratio

Interpretation: Investment to deposit ratio shows that which amount of deposit is invested. Investment to deposit ratio is increasing year by year except 2020. If the investment is higher, the operating efficiency will be higher.

4.2.3 Interest Income to Interest Expense Ratio:

Interest income to interest expenses measures the overall effectiveness of management in generating interest income compared to interest expenses. The higher the ratio is better.

Interest Income to Interest Expenses Ratio = Interest Income/Interest Expenses

Table 6: Interest Income to Interest Expenses Ratio

Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Total Interest Income (TK in Millions)	**8117**	**8284.1**	**10219.1**	**10918.8**	**10996.3**
Total Interest Expense (TK in Millions)	**2822.8**	**3331.4**	**4215.3**	**4531.8**	**5047**
Interest Income to Interest Expenses Ratio	**2.8755**	**2.4866**	**2.4242**	**2.4093**	**2.1787**

Graphical Presentation:

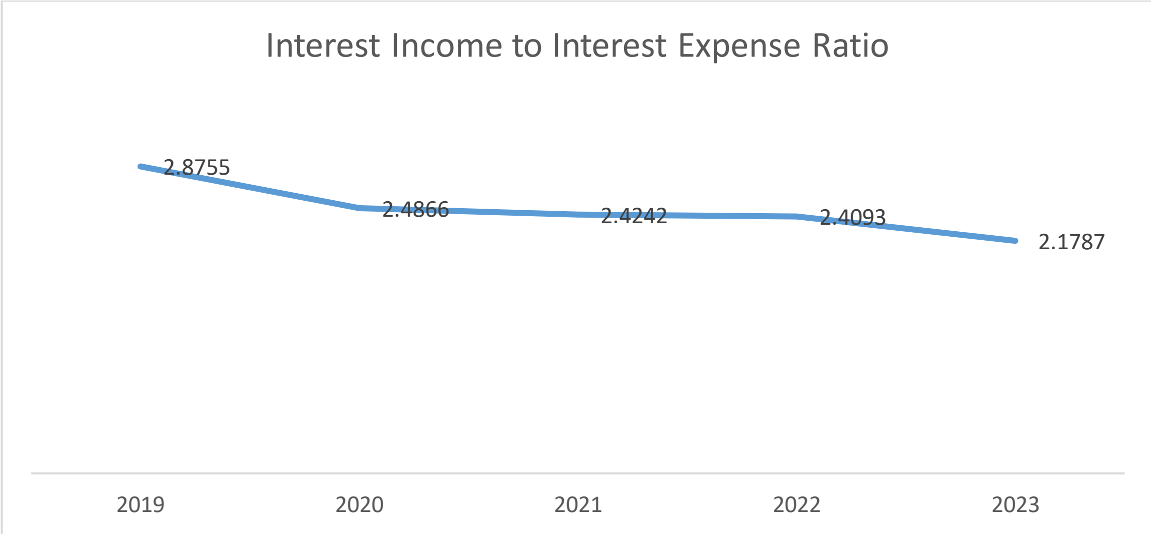


Figure 6: Interest Income to Interest Expenses Ratio

Interpretation: Above figure indicates this ratio was decreased from 2019 to 2023. Rupali Bank is maintained well interest income to interest expense ratio but there is a decreasing trend of the ratio. It means that increase in interest income is comparatively lower than interest expenses. So, Rupali Bank must careful about the interest income and interest expense of the company.

4.3 Debt Ratio

4.3.1 Debt Ratio:

The proportion of assets provided by creditors is measured by Debt Ratio.

Table-7: Debt Ratio

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Liabilities (TK in Millions)	150447.7	175043.1	209306.5	240025.9	264666.1
Total Asset (TK in Millions)	166997.9	195542.2	232411.8	265148.4	291133.9
Debt Ratio	.90089	.89516	.90058	.90525	.90908

Graphical presentation:

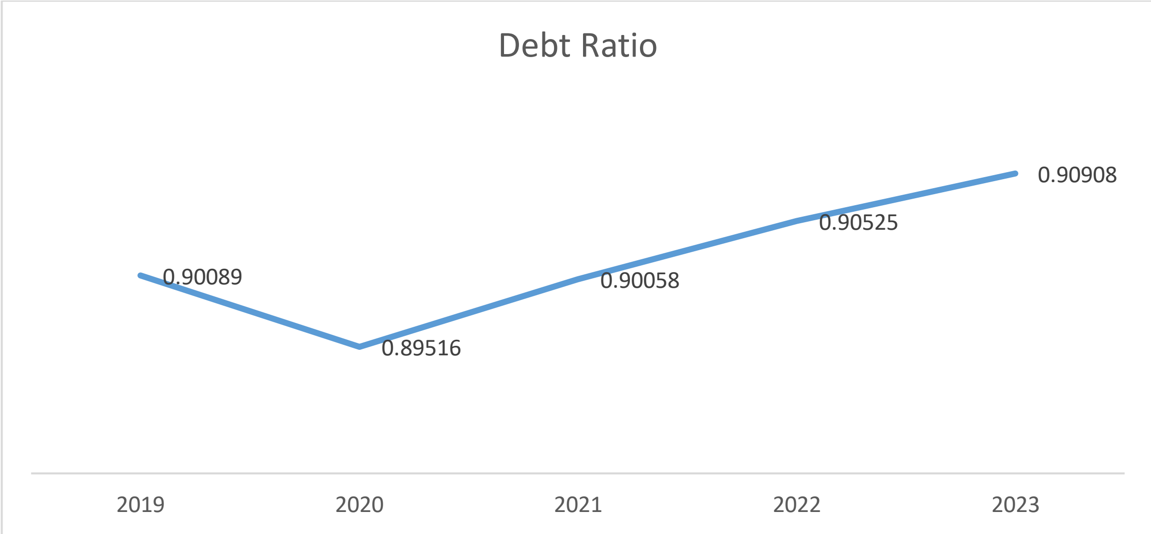


Figure-7: Debt Ratio

Interpretation: The Debt ratio measures the proportion of total assets provided by the firm's creditors. This graph shows that; the debt ratio of the bank has fluctuated over the years. The Rupali Bank total debt ratio has decreased from 0.90089 in 2019 to 0.89516 in 2020; again, the debt ratio has increased .90058 in 2021 to .90908 in 2023 which indicates that Rupali Bank's debt against asset is decreased.

4.3.2 Time Interest Earned Ratio

The time interest earned ratio, sometimes called the interest coverage ratio, measures the firm's ability to make contractual Interest payments.

Time Interest Earned Ratio = EBIT / Interest Expenses

Table 8: Time Interest Earned Ratio

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EBIT (TK in Millions)	5294.1	4952.7	6003.7	6386.9	5949.2
Interest Expense (TK in Millions)	2822.8	3331.4	4215.3	4531.8	5047
Times Interest Earned Ratio	1.87547	1.48667	1.42426	1.40935	1.17875

Graphical Presentation:

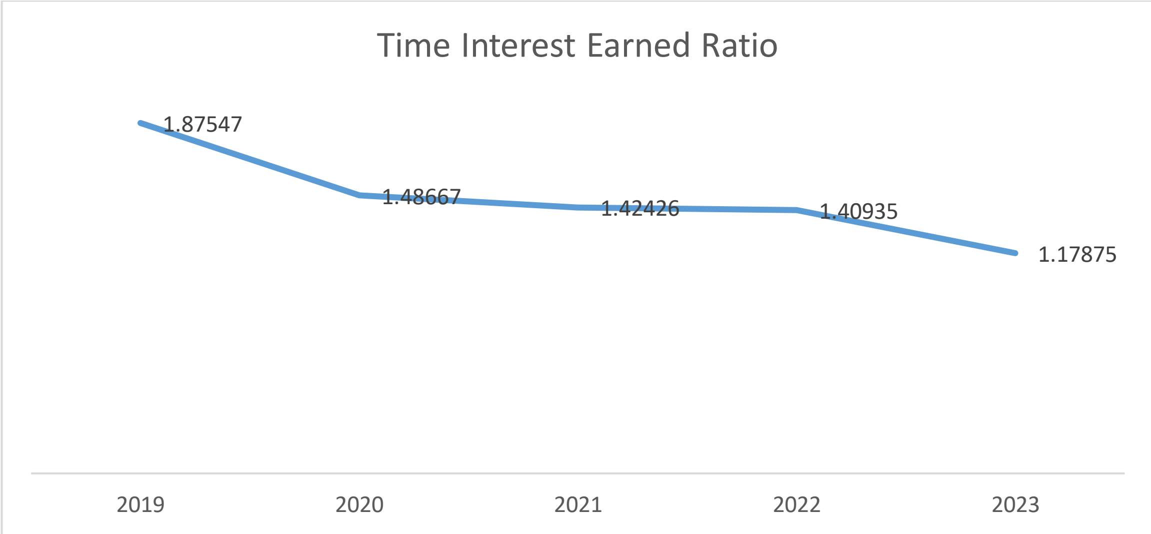


Figure 8: Time Interest Earned Ratio

Interpretation: Above figure indicates that the time interest earned ratio was decreasing from 2019 to 2023. The higher its value, the better able the firm is to fulfill its interest obligation by its operating income. This ratio decreased from 2019 to 2023. So Rupali Bank should concentrate to continue increase this ratio and generating enough cash from its operation EBIT to meet its interest obligations.

4.4 Profitability Ratio

4.4.1 Net Profit Margin:

The net profit margin is the percentage of each sale to after tax net income. Maintaining higher profit margin is better for the company. The net profit margin is a commonly cited measure of the company's success with respect to earnings on sales

Table-9: Net Profit Margin

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Net Profit After tax (Tk. in Millions)	2083	1885.6	2480.9	2086.5	3039.7
Operating Income (Tk. in Millions)	8117	8284.1	10219.1	0918.8	10996.3
Net Profit Margin	25.66%	22.76%	24.28%	19.11%	27.64%

Graphical Presentation:

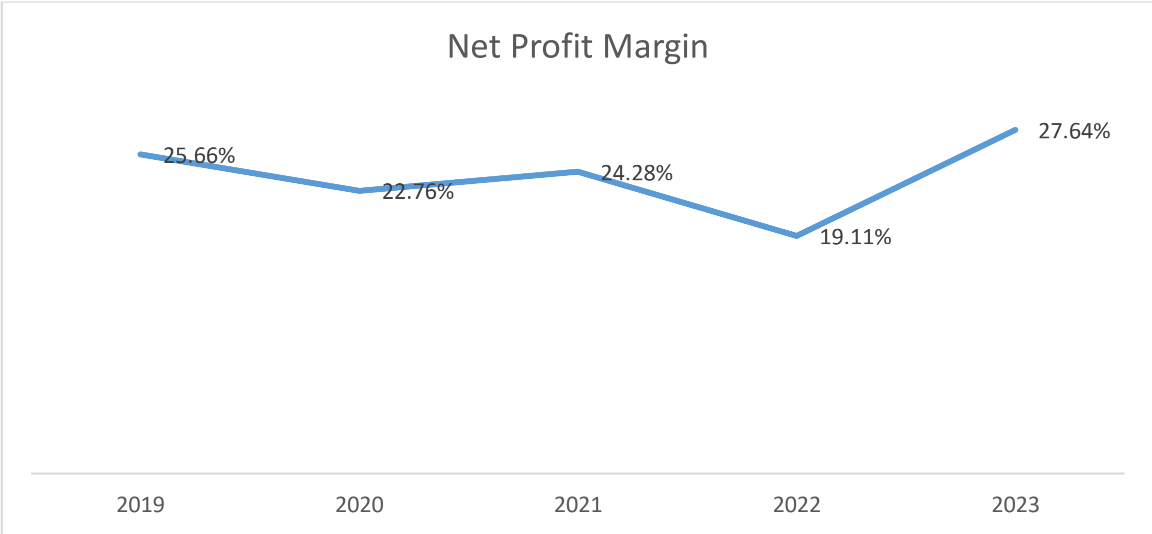


Figure - 9 : Net Profit Margine

Interprétation : The Bank net profit margin has fluctuated over the years. The net profit margin measures of the firm's success with respect to earnings on revenue. However, the net profit margin has decreased from 25.66% in 2019 to 22.76% in 2020 again increase 24.28% in 2021 after that it slightly increased to 27.64% in 2023 which indicates that Rupali Bank is successfully operating its business.

4.4.2 Return on Assets (ROA):

Return on asset is measured the firm's ability to earning profit relative to its available assets. It also measures the effectiveness of the firm in generating profit. The higher the ratio is better.

Table-10: Return on Assets

Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Net Profit After Tax (Tk. in Millions)	**2083**	**1885.6**	**2480.9**	**2086.5**	**3039.7**
Total Asset (TK in Millions)	**166997.9**	**195542.2**	**232411.8**	**265148.4**	**291133.9**
Return on Assets	**1.25%**	**.964%**	**1.067%**	**.786%**	**1.044%**

Graphical Presentation:

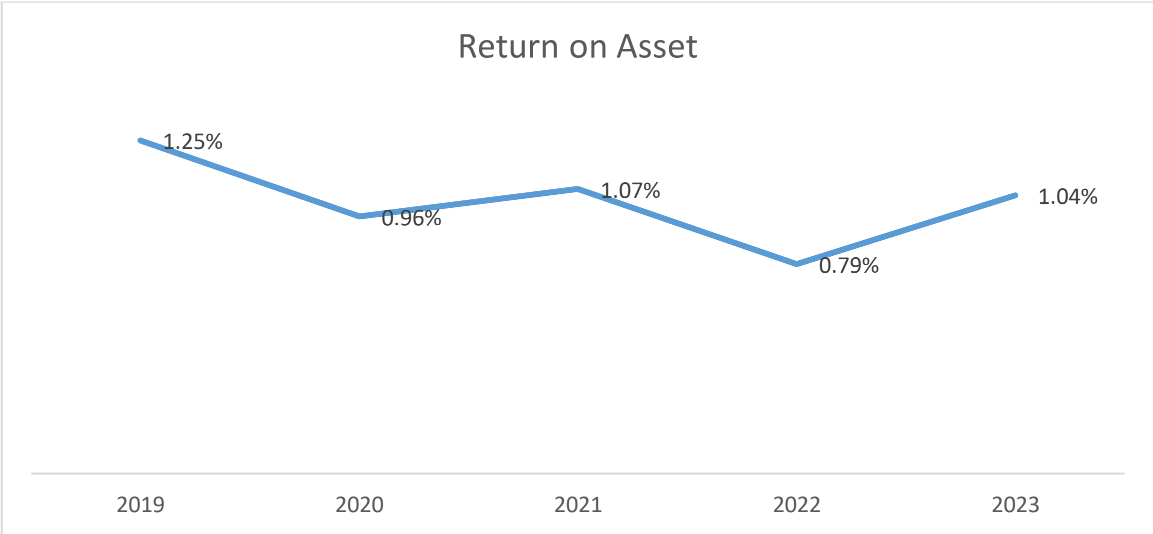


Figure-10: Return on Assets

Interpretation: The graph shows that the return on assets has fluctuated over the years. It measures the firm's Overall effectiveness in generating profits with its available assets. The ROA of Rupali Bank has decreased from 1.25% in 2019 to 1.04% in 2023 which is a negative sign for the bank.

4.4.3 Return on Equity (ROE):

The return earned on the shareholder's investment is measured by ROE. Higher return on equity is better for the shareholders.

Table-11: Return on Equity

Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Net Profit After Tax (Tk. in Millions)	**2083**	**1885.6**	**2480.9**	**2086.5**	**3039.7**
Shareholders' Equity (Tk. in Millions)	**16550.1**	**20499**	**23105.2**	**25122.3**	**26467.6**
Return on Equity	**12.59%**	**9.20%**	**10.74%**	**8.31%**	**11.48%**

Graphical Presentation:

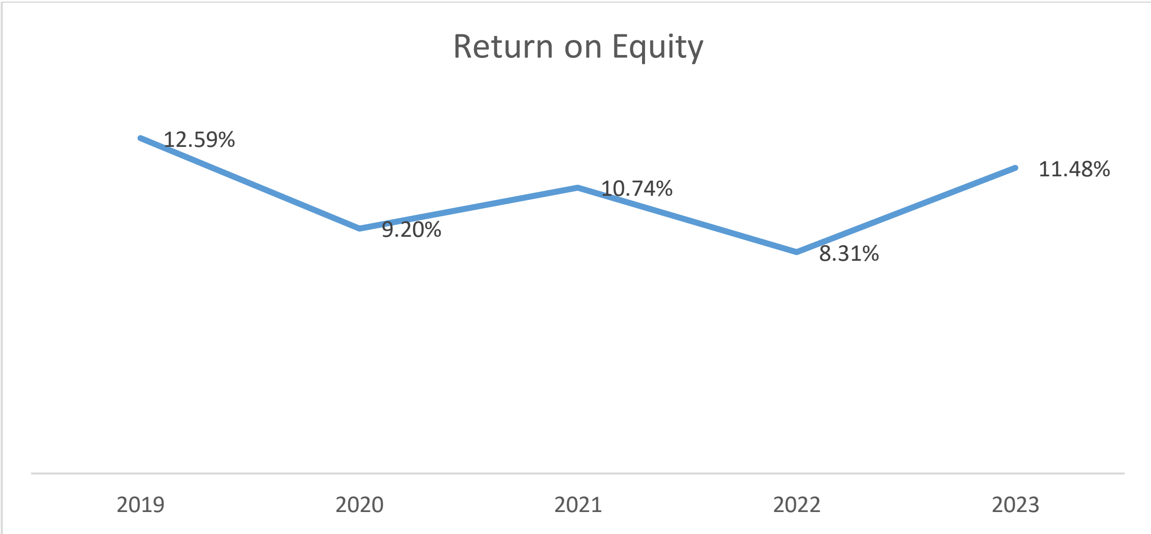


Figure-11: Return on Equity

Interpretation: The return on equity measures the return earned on the owner's investment. The graph shows that the ROE of Rupali Bank has flactuated over the year. The ROE of Rupali Bank has decreased from 12.59% in 2019 to 8.31% in 2022. In 2023 it becomes 11.48%.That indicates bank need to give more effort to increase the Ratio.

4.4.4 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings per share are the earnings returned on the initial investment amount. The firm's Earning per share (EPS) are generally of interest to present or prospective stockholders and management. The Earning per share represent the number of Taka earned on behalf of each outstanding share of common stock. The earnings per share are calculated as follows

Table-12: Earnings Per Share

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Earnings Available for Common Stock (Tk. in Millions)	**2083**	**1885.6**	**2480.9**	**2086.5**	**3039.7**
No of Share Outstanding (Tk. in Millions)	**1052**	**1156.8**	**1285.4**	**1409.8**	**1413.8**
Earnings Per Share	**1.98**	**1.63**	**1.93**	**1.48**	**2.15**

Graphical Presentation:

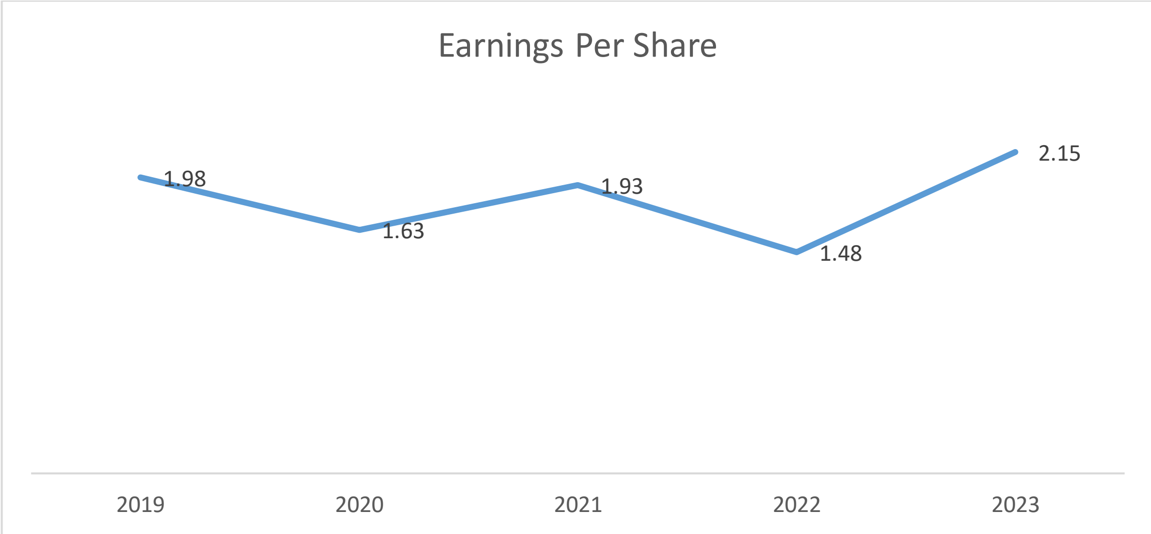


Figure-12: Earnings Per Share

Interpretation: The Earnings per share represent the number of dollars earned on behalf of each outstanding share of common stock. The graph shows that the firm's Earning per share has fluctuated over the years. However, the Earning per share has decreased from 1.98 in 2019 to 1.48 in 2022. Again, earning per share is increased 2.15 in 2023 which indicates positive growth of the share and company's increased profitability.

4.5 Market Ratio

4.5.1 Price Earnings Ratio:

The price or earning (P/E) ratio is commonly used to assess the owners' appraisal of share value. The price earnings ratio of a stock is measure of the price paid for a share relative to the income or profit earned by the firm per share. The greater investor's confidence on the firm's future indicates higher P/E ratio.

Table-13: Price Earnings Ratio

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Market Price Per Share	**15.83**	**17.72**	**15.55**	**17.82**	**18.72**
Earnings Per Share	**1.98**	**1.63**	**1.93**	**1.48**	**2.15**
Price Earnings Ratio	**7.99**	**10.87**	**8.06**	**12.04**	**8.70**

Graphical Presentation:

Figure-13: Price Earnings Ratio

Interpretation: The graph shows that the P/E ratio of Rupali Bank has fluctuated over the years. The P/E ratio has increased from 7.99 in 2019 to 10.87 in 2020. After that P/E ratio was decreased to 8.06 in 2021 and increased to 12.04 in 2022. But there has a slightly decreased P/E ratio to 8.7 in 2023. This indicates that investors' confidence over firms' performance has reduced over the years.

4.6 Trend Analysis

i) Trend Analysis of Balance Sheet

Rupali Bank PLC Balance Sheet As on December 31, 2019-2023					
Particulars	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
PROPERTY AND ASSETS:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents:	100.00%	111.73%	118.60%	127.30%	122.91%
Cash in Hand (Including foreign currencies)	100.00%	95.67%	90.91%	89.37%	91.84%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (Including foreign currencies)	100.00%	114.35%	123.12%	133.50%	127.99%
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institution:	100.00%	136.08%	180.46%	505.96%	817.15%
In Bangladesh	100.00%	137.91%	198.01%	560.87%	913.26%

Outside Bangladesh	100.00%	125.82%	82.41%	199.26%	280.28%
Money at call and short notice:	100.00%	31.65%	17.69%	53.68%	13.72%
Investments:	100.00%	135.08%	149.42%	112.21%	104.56%
Government	100.00%	139.58%	156.14%	112.30%	76.15%
Others	100.00%	109.28%	110.85%	111.70%	267.56%
Loans and advances:	100.00%	104.13%	113.10%	135.75%	168.34%
Loans, cash credit and overdraft etc.	100.00%	104.56%	114.19%	137.81%	171.24%
Bills discounted and purchased	100.00%	86.11%	67.19%	48.86%	46.36%
Total Current Asset	100.00%	115.71%	127.37%	139.04%	164.04%
Fixed assets Including land, building, furniture and fixtures	100.00%	103.25%	102.14%	100.73%	95.70%
Other assets:	100.00%	102.87%	120.44%	119.20%	133.94%
Non-banking assets:					
Total assets	100.00%	114.24%	126.01%	136.18%	159.47%
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL:					
Liabilities:					
Borrowings from other Banks, Financial Institutions and agents	100.00%	99.20%	49.74%	155.87%	264.40%
Deposit and other accounts:	100.00%	114.60%	128.69%	138.14%	161.99%
Current deposits and other accounts	100.00%	109.45%	281.23%	313.37%	409.98%
Bills payable	100.00%	95.81%	125.71%	110.63%	175.62%
Savings bank deposits	100.00%	111.50%	136.11%	153.26%	168.72%
Fixed deposits	100.00%	117.23%	100.61%	103.47%	118.35%
Other liabilities:	100.00%	115.03%	141.66%	142.38%	163.42%
Total liabilities	100.00%	114.36%	128.92%	139.07%	164.19%
Shareholders' Equity /Capital:					
Paid-up Capital	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Reserve:	100.00%	103.14%	103.00%	114.47%	118.63%
Statutory Reserve	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	133.04%	145.00%
General Reserve	100.00%	10730.25 %	10739.66 %	10741.20 %	10741.20 %
Risk Fund	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Asset revaluation reserve	100.00%	100.00%	99.42%	99.29%	99.16%
Revaluation and amortization reserve	100.00%	274.05%	211.25%	81.88%	71.85%
Retained surplus/(deficit)	100.00%	-	5001.67	879.48%	582.07%

		795.52%	%		
Total Shareholders' Equity	100.00%	112.91%	92.44%	102.95%	105.10%

Cash and cash equivalent is increasing from 111.73% to 122.91% in 2019 to 2023. Investments isno increasing from 135.08% to 104.56% because of economical slum in this country. Credit and advances have a positive increased from 2020 to 2023 by 104.13% to 171.24%. But bills discountedand purchased is not increased from 86.11% to 46.36%. And current deposits and other accounts has a great increased from 109.45% to 409.98% in 2020 to 2023 and fixed deposits has not increased from 117.23% to 118.53%.

ii) Trend Analysis of Income Statement

Rupali Bank PLC Income Statement For the year ended December 31, 2019-2023					
Particulars	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Operating income					
Interest and revenue income (Interest Income)	**100.00%**	**101.03%**	**91.67%**	**96.31%**	**138.13%**
Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc. (Interest Expense)	100.00%	103.30%	-92.84%	-81.87%	-105.34%
Net interest income	100.00%	58.40%	69.70%	366.60%	752.29%
Investment income	100.00%	114.92%	119.99%	112.90%	92.46%
Commission, exchange earnings and brokerage	100.00%	75.03%	71.20%	78.26%	58.38%
Other operating income	100.00%	105.31%	131.62%	113.86%	139.60%
Total Operating Income	**100.00%**	**102.13%**	**106.65%**	**120.67%**	**127.34%**
Operating expenses					
Salary and allowances	100.00%	112.78%	163.27%	174.24%	180.43%
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	100.00%	111.98%	139.19%	117.97%	146.70%
Legal expenses	100.00%	115.69%	174.66%	125.81%	140.45%

Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	100.00%	157.86 %	219.59%	266.11%	164.68%
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	100.00%	112.24 %	82.91%	66.27%	73.04%
Chief Executive's salary and allowances	100.00%	100.00 %	93.48%	99.00%	110.75%
Directors' fees	100.00%	116.28 %	120.26%	188.25%	215.40%
Auditors' fees	100.00%	100.06 %	126.96%	100.06%	111.18%
Depreciation, Amortization and Repair of bank's assets	100.00%	135.53 %	128.51%	185.00%	206.02%
Other expenses	100.00%	265.46 %	383.21%	266.99%	340.08%
Total operating expenses	100.00%	127.18 %	174.04%	175.80%	188.45%
Profit/(Loss) before amortization, provision & tax (Operating Profit)	100.00%	81.71%	51.69%	75.70%	77.49%
Amortization of valuation adjustment	100.00%	100.00 %	100.00%	100.07%	0.00%
Profit/(Loss) before provision & tax	100.00%	79.12%	44.86%	72.26%	88.43%
Provision for loans and advances	100.00%	135.88 %	199.64%	-123.27%	31.47%
Provision for off balance sheet exposure	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Provision for diminution in the value of Investment	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Provision for employees benefits	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Other provision	100.00%	68.78%	43.29%	30.95%	40.70%
Total provision	100.00%	104.40 %	152.26%	-37.39%	62.54%
Net profit/(loss) before Tax	100.00%	- 35.13%	-440.54%	567.82%	205.48%
Provision for Tax	100.00%	445.07 %	192.11%	-1038.50%	-877.23%
Current Tax	100.00%	103.97 %	1843.64%	2129.21%	2587.81%
Deferred Tax	100.00%	339.55 %	703.02%	-58.54%	194.71%
Net profit/(loss) after Tax	100.00%	32.88%	-350.94%	340.32%	52.14%
Add: Retained surplus (Opening balance)	100.00%	5.22%	-48.93%	260.32%	45.89%
Add: Transfer from provision	100.00%	152.84 %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Add: Prior year adjustment	100.00%	- 158.15 %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net effect of all items directly	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

recognized in Equity-retained earnings					
Appropriation:					
Statutory Reserve	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	567.82%	205.48%
Cash dividend paid to Govt.	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Retained surplus/(deficit)	100.00%	-795.52%	5001.67%	879.48%	582.07%

Investment income has been not increased from 114.92% to 92.46% in 2016 to 2023. Commission, exchange earnings and brokerage has also been decreased from75.03% to 58.38%.

Chapter-05

Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

5.1 Findings of the Study

Ratio Analysis is the most important tools and technique to measure the profitability and the liquidity for a firm or company. Its measure the efficiency of our capital whether of owner or borrowed that how effectively it can be used without incurring any extra expense. It also helps in maintaining the debt repayment capacity of an organization by providing them efficient asset management techniques through ratio analysis. Now, the findings of this study can be expressed as follows.

1) **Net Working Capital:** Between 2019 and 2022, net working capital increased from 29,115.08 to 32,250.9, indicating improved short-term financial health. However, in 2021, there was a decline in net working capital due to a larger increase in current liabilities compared to current assets.
2) **Current Ratio:** The current ratio of Rupali Bank has declined from 1.2145 in 2019 to 1.1112 in 2023, indicating a weakening liquidity position over this period. This decrease suggests that the bank may face challenges in meeting its short-term obligations, highlighting the need for improving liquidity to ensure smooth operations.
3) **Cash Ratio:** The cash ratio of Rupali Bank has decreased from 2019 to 2023, indicating a decline in the bank's ability to meet its current liabilities with cash and cash equivalents. This suggests that the bank's management has not effectively utilized cash resources, potentially leading to liquidity challenges.
4) **Total Asset Turnover:** The total asset turnover ratio of Rupali Bank shows a declining trend, despite a slight increase from 0.04236 in 2020 to 0.043969 in 2021. However, the ratio decreased again from 2022 to 2023. This decline indicates that the bank is becoming less efficient at generating sales from its assets, which is a concerning sign for the company's operational performance.
5) **Investment to Deposit Ratio:** The investment to deposit ratio has generally increased year by year, except in 2020. A higher investment to deposit ratio typically indicates that a larger proportion of deposits are being invested, which can lead to higher operating efficiency.
6) **Interest Income to Interest Expenses Ratio:** The interest income to interest expense ratio of Rupali Bank has decreased from 2019 to 2023. Although the bank has maintained a positive ratio, the declining trend indicates that the growth in interest income is comparatively lower than the increase in interest expenses.

7) **Debt Ratio:** The debt ratio of Rupali Bank has fluctuated over the years, decreasing slightly from 0.90089 in 2019 to 0.89516 in 2020. However, the ratio increased from 0.90058 in 2021 to 0.90908 in 2023. This indicates that the proportion of the bank's assets financed by debt has risen, suggesting a growing reliance on debt financing over time.
8) **Time Interest Earned Ratio:** The time interest earned ratio of Rupali Bank has been decreasing from 2019 to 2023. A lower ratio indicates that the bank is becoming less able to cover its interest obligations with its operating income. This decline suggests the need for improved earnings or reduced interest expenses to ensure the bank can meet its financial obligations without strain.
9) **Net Profit Margine :** The net profit margin of Rupali Bank has shown fluctuations over the past few years, reflecting changes in its earnings relative to revenue. From 2019 to 2020, the margin decreased from 25.66% to 22.76%, indicating a slight decline in profitability.
10) **Return on Assets:** The return on assets (ROA) of Rupali Bank has fluctuated over the years and decreased from 1.25% in 2019 to 1.04% in 2023. This decline indicates that the bank's ability to generate profits from its assets has weakened, which is a negative sign for the bank's overall operational effectiveness and profitability.
11) **Return on Equity:** The return on equity (ROE) of Rupali Bank has fluctuated over the years, decreasing from 12.59% in 2019 to 8.31% in 2022, before rising to 11.48% in 2023. While there was some recovery in 2023, the overall trend indicates that the bank needs to make more effort to consistently improve its ROE and deliver better returns on shareholders' equity.
12) **Earnings Per Share:** The earnings per share (EPS) of Rupali Bank has fluctuated over the years, decreasing from 1.98 in 2019 to 1.48 in 2022. However, EPS improved to 2.15 in 2023, indicating positive growth in the bank's profitability and an increase in shareholder value.
13) **Price Earnings Ratio:** The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio of Rupali Bank has fluctuated over the years, increasing from 7.99 in 2019 to 10.87 in 2020, then decreasing to 8.06 in 2021. The ratio rose again to 12.04 in 2022, but slightly decreased to 8.7 in 2023. This decline in 2023 suggests a reduction in investor confidence regarding the bank's performance over time.

5.2 Recommendations

It is not unexpected to have problems in any organization. There must be problems to operate an organization. The following recommendations can be suggested to solve the above-mentioned problem.

1) **Net Working Capital:** Identify key drivers behind the increase in current liabilities in 2021. For example, if liabilities grew by 20% compared to a 10% growth in current assets, implement strategies to control liability growth to a maximum of 10–12% annually, aligning with asset growth rates.
2) **Current Ratio**: Focus on increasing the turnover rate of current assets. If inventory turnover or receivables collection slowed in 2021 (e.g., receivables turnover ratio dropped to 6x from 8x in 2020), enhance collection efforts to restore higher efficiency levels, targeting a receivables turnover of at least 8x.
3) **Cash Ratio:** Rupali Bank should establish a target to improve the cash ratio to at least **0.5** within the next fiscal year, depending on industry benchmarks and operational requirements. This ensures sufficient cash reserves to cover at least 50% of current liabilities.
4) **Total Asset Turnover:** Rupali Bank should target underserved regions or customer segments to boost deposits and loans. For instance, growing the customer base by 5% annually could significantly increase transaction volumes and associated revenues.
5) **Investment to Deposit Ratio:** Review the investment-to-deposit ratio quarterly and make adjustments as needed to align with market conditions and the bank's strategic goals. For example, if the ratio exceeds 70%, redirect some investments into liquidity reserves to mitigate risk.
6) **Interest Income to Interest Expenses Ratio:** Rupali Bank should focus on optimizing its interest income and controlling interest expenses to reverse the declining trend in the interest income to interest expense ratio. The bank can consider strategies such as enhancing the interest yield on its assets, improving loan portfolio management, and exploring cost-effective funding sources to reduce interest expenses.
7) **Debt Ratio:** Rupali Bank may restrict annual debt growth to 2–3%, aligning it with sustainable asset growth. If debt increased by 5% annually from 2021 to 2023, reducing growth to 2% would slow the rising debt ratio.
8) **Time Interest Earned Ratio:** Rupali Bank should focus on increasing its operating income (EBIT) through enhanced revenue generation and cost optimization to improve

its time interest earned ratio. Additionally, the bank should evaluate its interest expense structure and explore opportunities to refinance or reduce high-interest-bearing debts.

9) **Net Profit Margine :** Conduct monthly reviews of the net profit margin and underlying factors such as revenue growth, cost efficiency, and interest spreads. Set quarterly milestones, such as improving the margin to 23.5% within the next two quarters.
10) **Return on Assets:** Conduct quarterly reviews of ROA and related metrics such as asset turnover and net income. Set interim goals, such as improving ROA to 1.1% within the next year.
11) **Return on Equity:** Set quarterly ROE targets and closely monitor the factors driving ROE, including profitability, cost control, and capital structure. For example, aim to improve ROE to 9–10% in the next quarter and 12% by the end of the next fiscal year.
12) **Earnings Per Share:** Gradually increase the dividend payout ratio as EPS improves. A 5–10% increase in dividends could enhance investor confidence, leading to higher stock prices and potentially increased investor interest.
13) **Price Earnings Ratio:** Rupali Bank should ensure that the bank remains competitive within the financial sector by keeping up with industry trends, technological advancements, and regulatory changes. A 5–7% improvement in competitive positioning within the industry can lead to better growth prospects, improving both investor confidence and the P/E ratio.

5.3 Conclusion

Rupali Bank PLC has firmly established itself as a key player in the competitive banking sector of Bangladesh. The bank has managed to carve out a strong position by leveraging its core strengths and focusing on delivering value to its shareholders. By maintaining a commitment to ethical banking practices and offering competitive pricing to its customers, Rupali Bank has ensured that it meets the expectations of both its investors and clients. Despite operating in a highly competitive environment, the bank has made notable strides in recent years, demonstrating impressive growth in operating income and continuously improving its overall performance. In alignment with its mission to contribute to the economic development of Bangladesh, Rupali Bank PLC remains dedicated to fulfilling both the governmental and public needs within the banking sector. The bank is keen on expanding its range of services, making substantial investments in its team of skilled professionals who are committed to customer satisfaction and the delivery of high-quality services. The focus on building efficient and effective teams has enabled the bank to meet the growing needs of its diverse clientele, ensuring that it remains responsive to market demands. Rupali Bank takes a proactive approach to stay ahead in the banking sector by continually assessing its performance against competitors. This practice allows the bank to stay in tune with evolving customer expectations and service quality benchmarks, helping it identify any gaps in its offerings. By recognizing these gaps early, the bank takes swift action to bridge them, ensuring that it enhances its services and retains its competitive advantage.

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Appendix

Ratio Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC

Year/Particulars	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Current Asset	164840.5	190505.1	227303.6	256995.9	275829.1
Current Liabilities	135725.42	163384.1	199556.1	224745	248223.6
Cash	26180.7	22112.7	28512.6	26002	32494.4
Balance with Another Bank	8954.3	11946.7	3542.2	15342.6	2964.2
Securities	10345.3	11443.5	16296	17581.6	16473.5
Total Asset	166997.9	195542.2	232411.8	265148.4	291133.9
Total Interest Income	8117	8284.1	10219.1	10918.8	10996.3
Total Investment	119360	145001.9	179165.5	197536.5	223396.9
Total Deposit	140025.4	165391.5	200009	224770.8	248223.6
Interest Expense	2822.8	3331.4	4215.3	4531.8	5047
Total Liabilities	150447.7	175043.1	209306.5	240025.9	264666.1
EBIT	5294.1	4952.7	6003.7	6386.9	5949.2
Net Profit	2083	1885.6	2480.9	2086.5	3039.7
Shareholders' Equity	16550.1	20499	23105.2	25122.3	26467.6
No of Share Outstanding	1052	1156.8	1285.4	1409.8	1413.8
Market Value Per Share	15.83	17.72	15.55	17.82	18.72
Ratio Analysis	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Net Working Capital	29115.08	27121	27747.5	32250.9	27605.5
Current Ratio	1.2145146	1.165995	1.1390461	1.1435	1.111212
Cash Ratio	0.3350905	0.278503	0.2422918	0.2621914	0.209215
Total Asset Turnover	0.0486054	0.042365	0.0439698	0.04118	0.037771
Investment to Deposit Ratio	0.8524168	0.876719	0.8957872	0.8788352	0.899983
Interest Income to Interest Expense	2.8755137	2.486672	2.4242877	2.4093738	2.178779
Debt Ratio	0.9008958	0.895168	0.9005847	0.9052512	0.909087
Time Interest Earned Ratio	1.8754782	1.486672	1.424264	1.4093517	1.17876
Net Profit Margin	0.2566219	0.227617	0.2427709	0.1910924	0.276429
Return on Assets	0.0124732	0.009643	0.0106746	0.0078692	0.010441
Return on Equity	0.1258603	0.091985	0.1073741	0.0830537	0.114846
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	1.980038	1.630014	1.9300607	1.4799972	2.150021
P/E Ratio	7.994796	10.87107	8.0567415	12.040564	8.706891

Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank PLC

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